

"RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: TRADITIONS AND PROSPECTS"

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Annotation: Russian as a foreign language is a dynamic field where tradition blends with innovation. Modern technologies and global trends open up new horizons for teachers and students. The rich vocabulary and developed system of functional styles of the Russian language allow it to reflect knowledge from all fields of science and technology, making it a valuable tool for specialists.

Key words: Russian language, study of Russian language, teaching traditions, world language.

Russian is one of the world's largest languages, spoken by over two hundred and fifty million people. It is the official language of Russia and several CIS countries, and is widely studied beyond their borders.

The study of Russian as a foreign language (RFL) has a rich history and continues to evolve, taking into account modern educational and cultural challenges.

The tradition of teaching Russian as a foreign language (RFL) dates back to the 19th century and is linked to the development of Russian culture and education. Its future is determined by the continuing importance of Russian as a means of intercultural and interstate communication, a source of access to world literature and science, as a language for developing logical thinking, and as a basis for learning other languages. In the 19th century, during the Russification of the indigenous peoples of the Russian Empire, the study of Russian in Russia's regions intensified, laying the foundation for the development of RFL teaching methods. With the development of linguodidactics in the 20th century, Russian as a foreign language became a separate field of study, studying and developing effective methods and technologies for teaching speakers of other languages.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the Russian language was studied primarily in Eastern European and Asian countries, due to the expansion of cultural and political ties.

During the Soviet period, Russian as a Foreign Language (RFL) experienced powerful development thanks to state support and the creation of specialized educational institutions.

Methods have been developed that focus on a grammatical approach, vocabulary training, and translation practice.

Russian is the foundation of the world's richest literature, giving students access to cultural heritage and a powerful incentive to study it.

In the context of globalization, Russian remains an important language of international communication, which determines the demand for its study.

Learning Russian promotes the development of logic, reasoning, and memory, which is an attractive aspect for many students, even if they do not plan to use the language professionally. The rich vocabulary and development of the Russian language's system of functional styles allow it to reflect knowledge from all fields of science and technology, making it a valuable tool for professionals.

Knowledge of Russian language norms helps students develop analytical skills and draw parallels, which facilitates the study of other languages, including foreign ones.

Traditionally, teaching Russian was based on the grammar-translation method.

Later, communicative methods emerged that focused on developing oral speech skills and intercultural communication.

Using audiovisual means and literary texts to deepen language competence.

Learning Russian is always closely linked to Russian culture, literature, and history. This helps develop not only language skills but also intercultural understanding.

The Internet and digital technologies create new opportunities for distance learning of Russian as a foreign language.

Online courses, mobile applications, and interactive platforms are emerging.

Modern teaching places great emphasis on developing intercultural competence, given the diversity of students from different countries. The emphasis is on the practical use of language in real-life situations.

Adapted textbooks and materials are being developed to meet the levels and needs of different student groups. Language instruction is integrated with professional and academic requirements.

The Russian language is becoming increasingly popular in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, stimulating the development of new methods and programs.

Russian as a foreign language is a dynamic field where tradition blends with innovation. Modern technologies and global trends open up new horizons for teachers and students. The future of Russian as a foreign language lies in the development of interactive methods, deeper intercultural interaction, and expanded international cooperation.

Traditionally, teaching Russian as a foreign language was based on the grammar-translation method, emphasizing grammar and vocabulary. Later, with the development of communicative methods, attention shifted to developing speaking skills, listening comprehension, and practical communication. Modern approaches include competency-based and interactive approaches, using digital technologies and multimedia materials.

"Traditions and Prospects of the Russian Language" is a very interesting and relevant book, as Russian is not only a means of communication but also a vital part of culture and national identity. Below is the expanded text (it can be used as an essay, report, or composition).

Traditions of the Russian language

The Russian language has a centuries-old history and rich traditions. Its origins date back to the Old Russian language spoken by the Eastern Slavs. Over the centuries, the language has evolved alongside the people, reflecting changes in the life, culture, and thinking of society.

Alexander Pushkin, Mikhail Lomonosov, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, and Fyodor Dostoevsky played a special role in the development of literary norms. It was Pushkin who laid the foundations of the modern Russian literary language, combining vernacular speech with literary tradition.

The Russian language is renowned **for its rich vocabulary, polysemantic meanings, imagery, and melody**. It reflects folk wisdom, generosity, and depth of feeling, as reflected in proverbs, folklore, and literature.

The current state of the Russian language

Today, Russian is one of **the most widely spoken languages in the world**. It is spoken by millions of people in various countries. It is **the official language of the UN**, as well as the language of science, culture, and interethnic communication in the post-Soviet countries.

However, in the modern world, the Russian language faces a number of challenges. Under the influence of globalization and the internet, **foreign borrowings are rapidly infiltrating speech**, especially Anglicisms like *"like," "content," "trend," and "update."* Communication culture is also changing: slang and abbreviations are increasing, and literacy is declining. All of this is causing concern among linguists and educators.

Prospects for the Russian language

Despite the difficulties, the Russian language has great prospects. It continues to evolve, adapt to new realities, and retain its expressiveness.

The Russian language is actively used in **the digital environment**—on the internet, on artificial intelligence platforms, in programming, and in media. **Online courses, electronic dictionaries, and the "Total Dictation" project**, which promotes literacy, are being created.

Moreover, interest in studying Russian abroad is growing—as the language of great literature and rich culture. All this gives reason to believe that the Russian language will retain its significance in the future.

The Russian language is a living organism that evolves while preserving its roots and traditions. It unites generations, connecting the past, present, and future. Preserving the purity and richness of the Russian language is a shared responsibility for all who speak it. After all, as Ivan Turgenev said:

“ In days of doubt, in days of painful reflection on the fate of my homeland, you alone are my support and mainstay, the great, mighty, truthful and free Russian language.”

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