

LEARNING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT:In this article, you can take information about learning Russian language in different countries.

KEY WORDS:Russian language, different countries, organization, worldwide.

Russian is spoken outside Russia, too. Russian is the world's sixth language by popularity among language students and the eighth most spoken language by the number of native speakers. Russian is also one of the official languages in Belarus, Kazakhstan, and other former USSR countries. A total of around 270 million people speak Russian worldwide. Besides, it is considered a world language and has the status of an official language at international organizations such as the UN, UNESCO, the IOC, the IMF, and others. And there is one more interesting fact: Russian is the second most popular internet language.

Russian is difficult to learn: unfamiliar phonetic and intonation structure (e.g., sound [s] or a question without a question word: "Eto tvoj telefon?"/Is this your phone, six cases, verbs of motion (priyti—ujti—vyjti—podojti—otojti—zajti—dojti—...)). So, to answer the question about how difficult Russian is for foreigners, we have to revise general linguistics.

Russian is a synthetic language. What does it mean? Simplifying a convoluted theory, we can say that synthetic languages are languages that convey relationships between words in sentences by way of flexions (endings). And languages that primarily convey relationships between words by way of prepositions and word order are called analytic. French and English are analytic languages.

Chinese, Vietnamese, and other languages belong to the group of isolating languages. In such languages, words do not change, and relationships between words are conveyed by way of functional words and word order in sentences. A sentence itself is a sequence of unchangeable roots whose boundaries coincide with the word boundaries.

Who learns Russian more easily or less easily?

To answer this question, let us analyze people who start studying Russian: their age, their language environment, their nationality, and other parameters. There is an exception to every rule. However, we will try to identify some components of effective teaching.

Firstly, does the age of a person who starts studying Russian influence their success? Some people believe that children learn foreign languages (including Russian) better than adults. But it is not quite so. Teaching foreign languages to people of all ages has its advantages. For example, younger children are excellent mimics. They are not afraid to pronounce foreign words and make mistakes in their speech. Adults find it much easier to analyze the similarities and differences between their mother tongue and foreign language, which simplifies the teaching process considerably.

Secondly, the language environment is known to help students to learn the Russian language system, replenish their vocabulary, overcome a language barrier much faster. Also, they have no real

challenges while listening and speaking. Given the situation, it is clear that students are temporarily unable to come to Russia. But teachers can simulate the language environment even online if they competently organize the learning process.

Thirdly, nationality is what matters. Russian is easier to learn for native speakers of Slavic languages: East Slavic (Belorussian, Ukrainian), West Slavic (Polish, Czech, Slovak), South Slavic languages (Bulgarian, Serbian, Slovenian, Macedonian).

The similarity between phonetic, lexical, and grammatical systems makes it much easier for international students to learn Russian. But any teacher has students—native speakers of non-Slavic languages and members of non-Slavic cultures, who became proficient in Russian.

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