

# Methods of Teaching Russian Dialects and Conversational Forms of Speech for Foreign Students

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**Abstract:** The study of Russian dialects and conversational forms of speech is an important and relevant task in teaching foreigners to the Russian language. This area requires a special approach, since dialects and conversational speech are often significantly different from the standard language, which can complicate the perception and use of the language in real communications. The article discusses the main methods and approaches to teaching Russian dialects and conversational forms, as well as practical recommendations for teachers. Attention is paid to the importance of integrating cultural and regional characteristics into the learning process.

**Keywords:** Russian language, dialects, conversational speech, teaching methods, foreign students, language teaching, cultural characteristics, vocabulary.

**Introduction:** The study of Russian dialects and conversational forms of speech for foreign students is not only a linguistic, but also a cultural task. Unlike the standard literary language, the dialects include specific elements of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammars characteristic of certain regions of Russia. Conversational speech, in turn, is characterized by a high degree of variability and differs from the literary language both in the lexical composition and in intonation and stylistics.

## 1. Features of Russian dialects and colloquial speech

Russian dialects are regional variants of the Russian language that differ from each other in phonetics, vocabulary and grammar. These differences can be so pronounced that the native speaker of the standard Russian language may experience difficulties in understanding dialectic speech. For example, in some regions of Russia, words and expressions that are not found in the literary language are used. Also, dialects can include unique forms of verbs, declining, and even whole phrases, characteristic only for a certain area.

Conversational speech, as a rule, is more relaxed and flexible compared to literary. It actively uses conversational expressions, phraseological units, as well as various accents and intonations, which can

complicate understanding by foreign students.

Russian dialects are various territorial variants of the Russian language that reflect the rich historical and cultural diversity of the country. Dialect adverbs are divided into several groups: northern, Middle Russian, southern, with further subgroups and dialects. These differences indicate the variety of the dialect map of the Russian language.

**Phonetics:** Dialects of Russian speech show diversity in sound systems. For example, you can distinguish systems that include five vowels (/a/, /o/, /y/, /and/, /e/), six (including closed/ê/) and seven (with the addition/ê/and/ô/). This is explained by the differences in the sound of vowels in unstressed syllables, such as Akan and Manufacture, which is also noticeable in dialectic varieties.

**Morphology:** the grammatical features of the dialects are generally similar to the literary norm, however, there are differences, for example, in the declination of nouns and conjugation of verbs. In northern dialects, one can find the form of perfection, not present in the literary language.

**Syntax:** the syntactic structure of dialects mainly coincides with the literary norm, but there are differences in the use of prepositions and declension,

as well as in sentences with particles. These features give speech originality, and structures that are absent in standard grammar may occur.

The meaning of dialects in culture: dialectisms, which are specific words and phrases, are an integral part of Russian speech and can enrich the literary language, making it more expressive and living.

Classification of dialects: Russian dialects are traditionally divided into three main adverbs:

Northern dialect: covers territories from the Arkhangelsk region to the Vologda and Kostroma regions.

Middle Russian adverb: located between the northern and southern dialects, including the central regions of Russia.

Southern adverb: affects the regions from the southwestern regions of Russia to Ukraine.

There are transition zones between these adverbs where mixed dialect features are observed.

Factors of the formation of dialects: the dialects of the Russian language were formed under the influence of various factors, including historical events, the migration of the population and contacts with other language groups. For example, the influence of Finno-Ugric languages was reflected in northern dialects, and contacts with the Turkic peoples affected the southern dialects.

Dialect differences in vocabulary: lexical differences between dialects are manifested in the use of different words to designate the same concepts. For example, in northern dialects, the “potato” may be called “Bulba”, while “potatoes” are used in the central regions.

The influence of dialects on modern Russian: modern Russian was enriched with many dialectisms that give speech expressiveness and color. However, in the urban environment and among young people there is a tendency to use more standardized speech, which leads to a reduction in the use of traditional dialect forms.

The preservation of dialect diversity: in recent decades, efforts to preserve the dialect heritage have been made. Studies are conducted, atlases and dictionaries of dialects are published, expeditions are organized for recording oral folk speech. These measures are aimed at maintaining the wealth and diversity of Russian dialects for future generations.

Thus, the dialects of the Russian language are a valuable cultural and historical heritage, reflecting the centuries -old development and diversity of Russian speech.

Dialectology as a scientific discipline: the study of

dialects of the Russian language has become an important field of research since the 18th century. Scientists, such as V.K. Trediakovsky and M. V. Lomonosov, revealed features in the differences in oral speech, for example, the difference in phonetics and grammar. In his work, “The conversation between a stranger and Russian on the spelling of ancient and new” (1748) V.K. Trediakovsky analyzed the differences between Moscow and provincial dialects, which became one of the first steps in the study of dialects.

Dialects in the education system: for teachers, it is important to take into account the dialectic characteristics of students, as this helps to identify the causes of possible errors in oral and written speech caused by the influence of local dialects. Knowledge of dialectic differences plays a key role in teaching and adjusting the speech of schoolchildren.

Protection and preservation of dialects: In recent decades, efforts have been made to preserve dialect diversity, including scientific expeditions to record oral folk speech and publication of special atlases and dictionaries. These steps are aimed at preserving the lexical and grammatical wealth of dialects for future generations so that they do not disappear in globalization.

Thus, Russian dialects are not only an interesting cultural heritage, but also an important element in the history of the development of the Russian language, reflecting its diversity and changes over time.

## **2. Methods of teaching dialects and colloquial speech**

Teaching Russian dialects and conversational forms of speech for foreign students should be based on several key principles:

Lighting of cultural and regional features: it is important to explain to students that dialects are associated with the history and culture of certain regions. Knowing these features helps not only to understand why certain language differences exist, but also allows you to better adapt to real life in different parts of Russia.

The use of audiovisual materials: audio and video materials in which native speakers use dialectic speech or conversational forms are an integral part of the educational process. This allows students to hear a live speech and learn to distinguish between dialectic features of pronunciation, intonation and vocabulary.

Interactive teaching methods: role -playing games, imitation of real situations where dialect or conversational speech is used, help students practice communication skills. This can be either communication with the teacher, and interaction with native speakers.

Working with texts: teaching through texts written in a

dialect language or including elements of colloquial speech helps students develop reading and understanding skills, and also expands their lexical reserve.

Methods of teaching dialects and colloquial speech:

The teaching of dialects and colloquial speech is an integral part of teaching the Russian language, since it helps students get acquainted with the regional characteristics of the language and its diversity. The main directions of the methodology include the following approaches:

- the use of dialect materials in training: for deep development of the topic, teaching should include various dialect texts, records and examples that help students understand the features of regional varieties of the language and their impact on the literary norm.
- The development of oral speech through practice: the emphasis on oral speech helps to improve communication skills. The use of colloquial speech in the form of role -playing games, discussions and practical classes help students master the variety of conversational forms.
- A comparative approach in the analysis: a comparison of dialect and literary forms allows you to understand language features and differences. This method helps students to study the structure of the language more deeply and realize how the language changes depending on the region.
- The introduction of multimedia materials: the use of audio files, video materials and records of dialectic speech gives students the opportunity to get acquainted with various language options and improve the perception by ear.
- Research approach: Encouraging students to conduct independent research, field work and analysis of dialect materials develops their research abilities and deepens the understanding of the topic.
- Communication with carriers of dialects: the organization of meetings with carriers of different dialects allows students to put knowledge and improve communication skills with people who speak various variants of the language.

These methods provide a comprehensive study of the dialect and conversational language, develop lexical, grammatical and communicative competencies, and also contribute to the formation of respect for linguistic diversity.

Methodological approaches to teaching dialects and conversational speech:

The study of dialects and colloquial speech plays an important role in the in -depth understanding of the

language and its cultural aspects. For effective teaching in this area, various methods and approaches are used.

- Communicative approach: This approach is aimed at developing active communication skills. It includes the practical use of conversational forms and dialect expressions in various situations, which contributes to the development of the ability to communicate on these variants of the language.

- The use of audio and video materials: the use of records of dialectic speech helps students get used to the sound of various varieties of the language. Audiovisual materials not only train the perception by ear, but also allow you to understand the intonational and rhythmic features inherent in certain dialects.

- Field work and practice: field research allow students to collect material, directly communicating with dialectic carriers. This approach helps to deepen the understanding of lively speech, as well as study the phonetic and lexical features that can not always be found in books.

- A comparative analysis of dialect options: a comparison of various dialects with each other and with the literary language allows you to reveal their structural features. This method contributes to a deep comprehension of language changes and helps to understand how and why these changes occur.

- The study of literature and folklore: literature examples written in dialects, and folklore works become an important source for the study of dialect forms and their role in the language. This gives an idea of the wealth of expressive means and helps to study the cultural context in which these forms were used.

- Communication with other disciplines: teaching dialects also includes elements of history, sociology and cultural studies, which helps to see as sociocultural and historical factors affect the development of language. This contributes to a comprehensive perception of dialects as part of a wider cultural and historical context.

These methods contribute to not only the development of practical and research skills, but also an in -depth understanding of the diversity of linguistic forms, cultural traditions and social realities.

The study of dialects and colloquial speech is an important element in teaching the Russian language, which contributes not only to an understanding of language diversity, but also to the awareness of cultural characteristics. In addition to the already described methods, the following more advanced approaches can be distinguished:

- A combination of theoretical and practical learning: teaching should include both the theoretical

explanation of dialect characteristics and practical classes, such as analysis of real dialect texts or participation in expeditions for collecting materials. This allows students to understand more deeply how the theory reflects the living use of the language in different regions.

- The introduction of digital technologies: the use of modern digital tools, such as online platforms for creating dialectic differences, mobile applications for recording and analyzing speech, as well as virtual excursions in regions with pronounced dialects, make the learning process more exciting and affordable.

- Projects with local communities: the organization of projects aimed at interacting with dialect media and the preservation of their speech helps students not only practice dialects, but also immerse themselves in the culture and traditions of these regions. This strengthens the connection between the students and native speakers.

- A comparative analysis with other languages: the study of the dialects of the Russian language in the context of other Slavic or non-Slavic languages contributes to a broader understanding of linguistic and cultural differences. This allows you to reveal the general elements and differences, as well as understand the influence of linguistic interaction.

- The formation of critical thinking: work with stereotypes on dialects, their significance in society and culture contributes to the development of critical perception of the language among students. This helps them learn to respect all forms of speech and realize the importance of maintaining linguistic diversity.

These methods, together with previously considered, provide a deeper and more versatile study of dialects and colloquial speech, allowing not only to develop language skills, but also to form respect for the variety of languages and cultures.

### 3. Problems and challenges in learning dialects

The main difficulty in teaching dialects and conversational forms is that dialects are not universal and may vary greatly depending on the region. The teacher should be ready for the fact that students will meet with various speech options that can be difficult to understand, especially at the initial stages of training.

In addition, there are not always unambiguous rules for the use of dialect forms, which requires a teacher of deep knowledge and experience. Problems can also arise when assessing the level of ownership of the dialect, since many conversational forms are not officially recognized.

The study of dialects is faced with several serious

challenges and problems that require special attention in the teaching process.

- The problem of distinguishing between language and dialect: one of the main difficulties is the question of what is considered in a separate language and what is dialect. This is not only a linguistic, but also a socio-cultural problem, since various points of view can affect the methods of teaching and preserving dialects.

- a decrease in the practical use of dialects: with the development of urbanization and globalization, there is a decrease in the number of people using dialects in everyday life, which complicates their study, especially among young people, which more and more often choose a standard language for communication.

- disadvantage of dialect materials: due to the fact that many dialects are oral and do not have a written standard, their teaching often encounters a deficiency of teaching materials, such as texts, audio recordings or videos, which complicates the learning process.

- Stereotypes and psychological barriers: dialects are often perceived as less prestigious or even gross forms of speech, which can lead to negative stereotypes and barriers among students. This reduces motivation and interferes with the preservation of these language forms.

- a shortage of qualified teachers: due to the lack of specialists who deeply own both dialects and the methods of teaching them, training is often carried out by people who do not always have the necessary knowledge, which can affect the quality of education.

- Technical and infrastructure restrictions: in some regions, due to a lack of resources and technologies, the use of modern teaching methods, such as online courses or multimedia materials that could facilitate and make the process of studying dialects more affordable.

- The need for an interdisciplinary approach: the study of dialects requires knowledge in various fields, such as linguistics, ethnography, sociology, and the lack of integration of these disciplines can limit the deep and comprehensive development of the material.

- Difficulties with systematization and standardization: dialects have high variability, which makes their standardization and documenting difficult tasks. It also complicates the creation of a single educational material and the development of educational standards.

- The risks of the loss of language heritage: a reduction in the use of dialects and the lack of proper attention to their preservation can lead to the disappearance of unique language features and the loss of part of the cultural heritage.



- Integration of dialects into a modern context: it is necessary to find a balance between the preservation of authentic dialect forms and their adaptation to modern conditions. It is important that the dialects are preserved, but at the same time remain accessible to modern communications.

These problems require an integrated approach, including the development of new teaching methods, the creation of digital educational resources and the active involvement of local communities in the process of preserving and transmitting dialect heritage.

The study of dialects is a complex and multifaceted process, accompanied by various difficulties that make it difficult to teach and preserve language diversity.

- Methodological problems in teaching dialects: the absence of unified and universal methods for teaching dialects makes it difficult to develop curricula and materials. This leads to the fragmentation of approaches, which may complicate the systemic development of dialect material.

- The disadvantage of the research base: thanks to the limited number of specialized scientific research in the field of dialectology, understanding the features and evolution of dialects remains incomplete. This makes it difficult to create high-quality and scientifically sound materials for learning.

- Globalization and its influence on linguistic diversity: the globalization and spread of the standard language through mass communications lead to a reduction in the use of dialects, which threatens the disappearance of many unique language forms and cultural traditions.

- The need for digital resources for dialects: the creation and use of digital tools, such as online slurry, mobile applications and courses, can greatly facilitate access to dialect material, increase interest in studying it and facilitate the learning process.

- The role of local communities in the preservation of dialects: the active participation of carriers of dialects in the recording and spread of these forms of speech contributes to their preservation. Projects on the recording of oral traditions and the creation of dialect dictionaries are important for the long-term preservation of these language variations.

- The need to integrate various disciplines: teaching dialects requires knowledge not only of linguistics, but also of other areas, such as sociology, anthropology and history. This allows you to better understand the social and cultural aspects that affect the development of dialects.

These issues emphasize the importance of an integrated approach in teaching dialects, which should include the development of methodological

foundations, scientific research, the active use of digital technologies and the involvement of local communities. Only in this way can you preserve the dialect diversity and convey it to future generations.

#### 4. Practical recommendations for teachers

The teacher should use a variety of sources to familiarize students with dialects: audio recordings, films, stories of native speakers.

It is important to gradually introduce elements of dialectic speech into the learning process, starting with simple phrases and gradually moving to more complex constructions.

The regular practice of communication with native speakers, including through Internet resources, significantly accelerates the process of mastering dialects and conversational forms.

Here are a few practical tips for teachers who will help to effectively teach dialects and colloquial speech:

Immersion in the cultural environment: stimulate students to participate in events and practical classes that allow them to communicate with dialect media. These can be excursions, meetings with local residents or participation in traditional cultural events. Such immersion helps students better understand the context of using the language.

Using multimedia materials: include various audio and video materials in the educational process, such as films or recording conversations of dialect media. This not only improves the perception of the sound of the language, but also allows students to get acquainted with various accents and intonations.

Application of active teaching methods: use games, role exercises and situations that model real communication in dialects. This helps students practice the language in a dynamic and interesting form, activating their communicative skills.

Focus for vocabulary and stable expressions: make a list of keywords and phrases characteristic of the dialect studied, and regularly include them in the lessons. So students will be able to better remember and apply dialectic features in living speech.

Comparative analysis with the literary language: organize classes in which students will be able to compare the features of the dialect with the norms of the literary language. This will help to better understand the differences between them and realize the nuances in their application.

Student research activities: encourage students to conduct small research, for example, to interview with dialect media or analyze dialect texts. This develops analytical thinking and deepens their knowledge about

the language.

Creating a comfortable practical environment: organize language clubs or informal meetings where students can communicate on a dialect. This environment contributes to the practical development of language in a relaxed environment.

Regular assessment and feedback: conduct oral surveys, tests and tests. It is also important to give regular feedback so that students realize what needs to be improved and what has already managed to master.

The inclusion of cultural aspects: introduce students to the history, customs and culture of regions where dialects are actively used. This will make training more interesting and will help to better understand the context of the use of language forms.

Constant professional development: try to attend master classes, participate in conferences and exchange experience with colleagues. This will help you keep abreast of new approaches in teaching and apply them in your practice.

These recommendations will help the teacher create a productive and fascinating educational atmosphere, ensuring the successful development of dialects and colloquial speech by students.

## **CONCLUSION**

The study of Russian dialects and conversational forms of speech is an integral part of teaching the Russian language as a foreign language. This allows students not only to expand their knowledge of the language, but also to deepen the understanding of the culture and traditions of Russia. The use of flexible and interactive teaching methods, as well as the integration of cultural and regional characteristics, helps students overcome the difficulties of perception and use dialect and conversational forms of speech in real life situations.

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