

because they do not only include a variety of texts, exercises, and creative tasks but also contain links to video materials, lectures on professional issues, and Quizlet word-training [2]. The use of video materials [3] in the process of foreign language learning is a way to improve listening comprehension skills without direct teachers' control, but Quizlet is one of the best tools for learning words and terms, and it is not just a vocabulary — it provides a student with a lot of techniques such as generated tests and flashcards to memorize the necessary vocabulary.

All the mentioned applications and platforms are just tools and, of course, will not work without the efforts of teachers. That's why the key to learning a foreign language effectively is the people engaged into this process. And distance learning makes it much easier [4]. This is the main reason why it has become an integral part of the educational process, bringing new methods of linguacultural environment development.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF THE BELARUSIAN LANGUAGE IN MODERN SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS

### Развитие белорусского языка в современных социокультурных условиях

In the context of the mutually characteristics of globalization, most languages are undergoing dynamic processes of change, both positive and negative, for example, the

spread of the influence of a language on others, the establishment of its dominant position, so the problem of highlighting the position of a particular language remains relevant. The purpose of this study is a sociolinguistic description of the development of the Belarusian language in modern sociocultural conditions through the determination of its status, as well as the impact of globalization processes on it.

The status of the language is divided into several offshoots: the legal status, the actual status and the educational and pedagogical status of the language. The Belarusian language, having the legal status of the state language and not encountering barriers in the form of any restrictions, is widespread throughout the entire state, is quite developed in all areas and shares equal rights with the second state language. The Belarusian language is used in those areas that were traditionally used — in the preparation of documentation for state institutions, and the primary Belarusian text is found in such documents as certificates, diplomas, birth certificates, and marriage certificates. The pedagogical status of the Belarusian language is realized through the Belarusian language as a subject of study and as an aid in teaching. In the change of curricula for 2022 and 2023, it is planned to increase the hours of learning the Belarusian language: an increase of one hour per week in the first half of the year. According to the data of February 21, 2021, there is an increase in the number of Belarusian-language schools by 31.7 %. Also, requests from parents of schoolchildren to create classes in Russian-speaking schools, teaching in which will be conducted in the Belarusian language, have become more frequent. The status of a language may not be formalized by law, as evidenced by the existence of the actual status of the language — the actual use of the language. In the Republic of Belarus, in conditions of bilingualism and with the equal status of the Belarusian and Russian languages, the functional load of the Russian language is higher. A threat to the Belarusian-speaking society based on the knowledge economy is the lack of information technologies or information in the Internet sources in the national language, as well as the uneven distribution of access of the population of the regions to these information sources and technologies. No less important problems of the Belarusian language include: flooding of oral and written speech with Americanisms, hybrid combinations with other languages and borrowings that are used not only in everyday, but also in professional communication, advertising, names of outlets, media texts, speeches of announcers and politicians, literature etc.; decrease in the level of literacy and speech culture of the population, associated with the lack of use in everyday life.

However, despite the above problems that the Belarusian language faces at this stage of its existence, it can be concluded that the Belarusian language has a chance of being widely disseminated and introduced into everyday life thanks to the due efforts of the Ministry of Education (according to the «Belnovosti» community, 16,000 schoolchildren study such disciplines as "Geography of Belarus" and "History of Belarus" in their native language), as well as state programs to recreate a favorable Belarusian-speaking environment, preserve the native language and popularize it.