

SUMMARY

This study examines the status of the Russian language in various fields of its usage in Poland during the transition from the 20th to the 21st century and in the last decade.

The study identifies several factors influencing the language's status: the emergence of generations no longer obligated to study Russian in schools, the expansion of the internet, and the increasing number of Russian-speaking migrants in Poland, particularly in response to events in Belarus (2020) and Ukraine (2014, 2022).

The objective of this research is to describe the contemporary status of the Russian language within the linguistic landscape of Poland, focusing on selected fields of its application. The analysis encompasses areas such as open-access online sources, social media platforms, the higher education system in Poland, and electronic media.

The working hypotheses address the diversification of the Russian language's status as a result of migration and evolving societal perceptions shaped by geopolitical events, as well as the impact of electronic media and social networks on its functioning, particularly in relation to processes of linguistic interference.

Data were derived from 58 open-access online sources, 86 Polish media outlets, 11 Facebook groups, surveys conducted among students, and statistical records provided by 9 Polish universities and 7 language centers. The findings indicate a decline in interest in studying Russian among Polish students since 2010, despite its sustained relevance among migrants. Moreover, the appearance of Russian-derived neologisms, primarily within political discourse, underscores the dynamic processes of linguistic interference.

The results confirm that the status of the Russian language in Poland is undergoing significant transformations influenced by migration and shifts in public opinion driven by geopolitical factors. Furthermore, the growing recognition of Russian as a pluricentric language highlights the necessity of revising teaching methodologies within the framework of glottodidactics.

Keywords: Russian language in Poland, pluricentric languages, media language, teaching Russian as a foreign language, Russianisms