

Задача о русском языке

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Предмет: Английский язык.

Класс: 10–11.

Тема: Learning foreign languages.

Профиль: Социальный (лингвистический).

Уровень: Продвинутый.

Текст задачи (условие, требования, комментарий):

Russia has been developing rather quickly & its influence on the world's life is increasing nowadays. Can Russian language be expanded around the world as a language of international communication?

1. *Соберите информацию на заданную тему.*

2. *Обсудите и проанализируйте полученные результаты.*

3. *Сравните результаты ваших исследований с результатами работы международных конференций, отчётами ответственных органов.*

4. *Сформулируйте собственные выводы о возможности использования русского языка для международного общения.*

Возможные информационные источники:

- Книги: Гроза О. УМК New Millennium 10-11 Students book, Work book.
- Газеты, личные беседы, опросы, интервью и т. д.
- Компакт-диски: Выступления на международной конференции.

Культурные образцы

Naira Teknejyan AUA, MATEFL Advanced Research Design Summer 2005

Literature Review

The Soviet Union was created as a completely different 'world' in the world. People of all nationalities of the Soviet Union were brothers and sisters. Equality and brotherhood rather than liberty was preached. Russian language was the second language in all fifteen republics. Russia was the dominant country in the Soviet world. Consequently, Russian was a language for communication. 'Russian language was required everywhere: educational establishments, political structures, and the labor market. Knowing Russian was an advantage for getting a scientific degree and a well-paid job. /ш ^he scientific literature and documentation was in Russian. White (1993) presents the role of Russian in the following way:

A knowledge of the Russian language had become more widespread (over 81% of the population were fluent in Russian according to the 1989 census, up from 76% in 1970s) and the circulation of printed matter had increased considerably and become more evenly distributed between one republic and

another. A greater knowledge of the Russian language, moreover, by no means, necessarily implied a weaker attachment to the native language of the nationality in question. Russian had indeed become more widely known; it served as the language of administration and international communication, as well as a means of education and career advancement (White, 1993, p.153)

There was no need to use English, as the Soviet Union was an isolated 'island' in the world. That is why English was just one of the foreign languages which students studied at schools and universities,

White (1993) also points out that most Soviet citizens have remained loyal to their native language in their domestic and family life, and there was little sign of the disappearance of at least the major Soviet languages.

Роль русского языка в межнациональном общении

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The role of the Russian language in between national communication is determined by many factors. Both objective and linguistic aspects should be taken into consideration.

Язык как общественное явление тесно связан с человеком и по своей природе антропоцентричен. Роль

русского языка в сфере межнационального общения может быть раскрыта с учётом многих факторов, прежде всего объективных динамических процессов в жизни общества и влияющих на язык и культуру этноса. Русский язык как язык межнационального общения — это язык, с помощью которого преодолевают языковой барьер между представителями разных этносов внутри одного многонационального государства. Свободное владение русским языком наряду с родным становится объективной необходимостью и потребностью граждан, служит дальнейшему сближению народностей, приобщению к духовным ценностям межнационального общения. Русский язык принят добровольно, обеспечивая взаимопонимание между людьми разных национальностей, служит для обмена информацией, становится стимулом творческого поиска.

Voice of Russia 21.09.2007

The 11th congress of the international association of Russian language and literature teachers ends in the Bulgarian city of Varna later today. Over 15 hundred experts in Russian language and literature from 48 countries have discussed urgent issues of promoting and spreading Russian language in the past five days. They said that the task of philologists was to teach people speak fluently.