

SECTION 3. LANGUAGE EDUCATION FOR SPECIFIC PROFESSIONAL SKILLS

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SPORT TOURISM INFLUENCE ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

ВЛИЯНИЕ СПОРТИВНОГО ТУРИЗМА НА ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

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Abstract. Today, sports tourism is an integral part of life for most of the world's population, having a positive impact on the individual and society. This article examines the impact of sports tourism on learning foreign languages. The hobby of sports tourism, provides a unique opportunity to combine learning foreign languages and active participation in sports activities. The paper discusses the different types of sports tourism that stimulate linguistic interaction between participants from different cultures. The main benefits of tourism promote immersion in the language environment, informal communication with native speakers, learning sport-specific terminology, and opportunities for intercultural exchange.

Аннотация. Сегодня спортивный туризм является неотъемлемой частью жизни большей части населения планеты, оказывая положительное влияние на человека и общество. В данной статье рассматривается влияние спортивного туризма на изучение иностранных языков. Увлечение спортивным туризмом предоставляет уникальную возможность сочетания изучения иностранных языков и активного участия в спортивных мероприятиях. В работе обсуждаются различные типы спортивного туризма, которые стимулируют лингвистическое взаимодействие между участниками из разных культур. Основные преимущества туризма способствуют погружению в языковую среду, неформальному общению с носителями языка, обучению

специфической терминологии в сфере спорта, а также возможности межкультурного обмена.

Throughout its development, humankind has been interested in sport. The types of sports and forms of sports competitions have changed over time. Running was one of the earliest sports, which appeared in antiquity. Different countries had their own most popular sports, which reflected the peculiarities of national cultures. For example, in ancient Greece such sports as wrestling, discus and javelin throwing, and chariot racing were popular. In the Middle Ages in Europe, knights' tournaments became popular, which were not only a sporting competition, but also a demonstration of military power. With the development of science and technology, new sports such as football, basketball and tennis began to appear and became popular all over the world.

The informatisation of society and globalisation has led to the intensification of intercultural communication on a whole new scale. The availability of information about sport has generated even more interest in this subject, which has led to the development of sports tourism.

Sports tourism is currently divided into three areas: active sports tourism, which refers to people travelling to participate in sporting events; event sports tourism, which refers to travelling to watch a sporting event; and nostalgic sports tourism, which includes visits to sports museums, famous sports venues and sports themed cruises.

Sports tourism may include activities such as attending major sporting events, participating in adventure sports (extreme river rafting, speleo and skiing trips, mountaineering, hang gliding), and visiting sports-themed attractions and museums.

Sport tourism began to develop in Europe in the middle of the XIX century. At this time the first mountaineering clubs began to appear [1]. In Russia, the history of sports tourism begins in the late 17th century, when Peter the Great after his journey through Europe introduced the term "tourism". He tried to attract people to active travelling and hiking [2].

According to the British company Technavio, by 2021, the global sports tourism market was at the level of 4.31 trillion dollars, which indicates its significant growth. Every year 12 to 15 million people are involved in sports tourism [3].

Today, sports tourism is an integral part of life for the majority of the population in many countries, having a positive impact on the individual and society. Sports tourism in Belarus is actively developing and offers many opportunities for lovers of active recreation. Various sporting events such as walking marathons, international water marathons and cycling technique competitions are organised in our country [4]. In 2022, the Republic of Belarus saw an increase in the popularity of domestic tourism.

The natural conditions of Belarus allow to organise sport tourism routes of I and II categories of complexity only, which limits the possibility of offering routes for sophisticated travellers, but makes hiking in the country accessible to all tourists, including poorly trained beginners and children's and youth groups.

There are many sporting facilities in our country that attract tourists. However, despite all these opportunities, sports tourism in Belarus is still under development and has great potential for growth in the foreign language aspect.

Travelling to sporting events can be a great incentive to learn a foreign language, as it provides an opportunity to immerse oneself in the language environment and practice speaking skills [5]. In addition, participation in sporting events can increase motivation to learn a language as it helps to realise that language is not only a tool for communication but also a means to achieve goals. Finally, travelling to sporting events can be a source of new knowledge about the culture and traditions of the visited country, which can also stimulate interest in learning a foreign language.

The main advantages in terms of which sports tourism can significantly contribute to intercultural exchange and language learning are:

1. Intercultural interaction. Sporting events such as the Olympic Games or World Cup attract people from all over the world, which creates unique opportunities for intercultural exchange and language learning.

2. Common interest. Sport is a common interest that can bring people from different cultures together. This can encourage language learning to better communicate with other fans.

3. Language practice. Attending sporting events abroad provides an opportunity to practice a foreign language in a real-life situation.

4. Cultural Understanding. Through sports, you can learn a lot about the culture of a country. This can stimulate interest in learning that country's language.

5. International friendships. Sports tourism can help to make new friends from all over the world, which will also stimulate language learning to maintain these relationships.

6. Professional development. For those working in sports or tourism, knowledge of foreign languages can be an important professional advantage.

7. Cultural Respect. Learning a language can be an expression of respect for a country and its culture.

8. Enhancing the travelling experience. Knowing the language can make travelling more enjoyable and safer.

9. Development of tolerance. Knowledge of a foreign language helps to develop tolerance and openness to other cultures.

It should be noted that sports tourism can have not only health-improving, but also cognitive and educational orientation and their combination, and also carries out a variety of sports, recreational, environmental and spiritual and moral functions.

The analysis of literature on the research problem allowed us to identify the main aspects of learning a foreign language through sports tourism:

1. Visiting sports events and activities, competitions in various sports can be used as teaching material for learning foreign languages. For example, it is possible to discuss the results of competitions, the most vivid game moments with the use of foreign language.

2. Watching sports broadcasts in a foreign language and discussing them helps to improve the understanding of the language and helps to learn how to use it in real life.

4. learning sports vocabulary and terminology in a foreign language can be useful to expand vocabulary and improve language comprehension.

5. Learning the history of different sports in a foreign language can also be interesting and informative.

Thus, sports tourism serves as an inherent mechanism for advancing the acquisition of foreign languages by experiencing the realities of different countries' histories, cultural traditions, and unique customs in a tangible way. Moreover, it can be regarded as a profoundly impactful and influential method for fostering both physical and spiritual growth within an individual's character. By immersing oneself in the authentic experiences that sports tourism offers individuals are not only able to amplify their linguistic proficiency but also cultivate a profound appreciation for the intricate different cultures.

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THE IMPLEMENTING PROBLEM OF
COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS IN A FOREIGN
LANGUAGE GRAMMAR TEACHING
ПРОБЛЕМА ВНЕДРЕНИЯ КОГНИТИВНОЙ
ЛИНГВИСТИКИ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИЕ
ГРАММАТИКИ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Ключевые слова: когнитивная лингвистика, методика обучения иностранным языкам, проблема интеграции.

Abstract. In the article, we raise the problem of integrating cognitive linguistics and the theory and methodology of teaching a foreign language, in particular in teaching foreign grammar. The provisions of cognitive grammar can be applied to the selection and systematization of grammatical material, explanation of the grammatical structure of the language to the learner, explication of the meaning and features of the use of certain grammatical units.

Аннотация. В статье мы поднимаем проблему интеграции когнитивной лингвистики и теории и методики преподавания иностранного языка, в частности при преподавании иностранной грамматики. Положения когнитивной грамматики могут быть применены к отбору и систематизации грамматического материала, объяснению грамматической структуры языка учащемуся, разъяснению значения и особенностей употребления определенных грамматических единиц.

Introduction. Every year the study of foreign languages in Russia is becoming more and more popular due to the active integration of our country into global processes. This leads to a constant search for effective approaches to teaching foreign languages, including among the scientific theories and concepts of modern linguistics.

Cognitive linguistics as a scientific field originated in the early 1980s. as an alternative to generative linguistics, in which language was proposed to be