



Russia is a multinational country. According to the census of population for 2010 there are about 200 nationalities. And as you know, each nation has its own language and its script. 40 of them are already confirmed dead. Now only 88 languages besides Russian were taught in schools in Russia. It means that 71 nationalities run the risk of losing their culture, because, as you know, language is its integral part.

The question is how to preserve a language? For start, you need to remember how we know it. Where does the child begins to learn the language, just talking? In the family. Russia continues to maintain its linguistic diversity because of ancient family tradition to pass knowledge from generation to generation.

For example, in the Chukotka Autonomous district in the villages of Lorino and Lavrentiya, almost 50 people speak nuakansk language, which belongs to the eskimo people. Villages and towns in Russia tend to die out with the peoples of unique culture. The elderly are native speakers, they keep their traditions but fail to pass on their knowledge to their children and grandchildren. Perhaps their heirs, living in cities, just don't use unpopular languages as there is nobody to speak it, except within the family. So, the preservation of language affects not only the family but also the environment.

- In **Altay**, the teachers attempted to introduce a law requiring children to learn their native Altai language. However, prosecutors felt that this would violate the rights of children.
- The Republic of **Bashkortostan** already has a similar law, but parents regularly hold a protest and lobbied for a voluntary language learning. By the way, Russians, living in the Republic, declare about infringement of their rights to study Russian language.
- In the Republic of **Buryatia**, the deputies refuse to make the Buryat language compulsory and leave the study at will.
- In **Kabardino-Balkaria** they adopted amendments to the law obliging children to learn the national languages which are native. This means that children of other nationalities are not allowed to study them, so the public is against changing the law.
- In **Karelia**, the national language is exclusively Russian. The Karelian language cannot be increased in status because of a small number of representatives of this ethnic group and a low spread of the language and their culture. However, in 2013.

More than 6.5 thousand people learned Karelian, Finnish and Vepsian languages as optional at school.

Per the Constitution each Republic has the right to establish their own state languages. But the obligation to learn a second language can be a violation of human rights and to exacerbate inter-ethnic relations of the inhabitants. Here is a new question: if to allow people to learn any national language, is there any possibility not to lose touch with its unpopularity?

In 2013 the Parliament of the Republic of Adygea cancelled back the compulsory study of the native language for children of Adygei in schools where teaching is done in the Russian language. On 14th of March, the Day of the Circassian language and literature, the Ministry of education and science reported that in 43 preschool educational institutions 4759 children learn the Adyghe language, 127 DOE kids are taught the basics of ethnic culture, the Adygei customs and traditions. In all Russian schools children study the history and geography of Adygea, and all the Russian-speaking students have a choice to study the Adyghe or Adygei literature. So about 22 thousand students learn the Adyghe language, and more than 27,6 thousand students study the Adyghe literature.

Thus, learning native languages is easy to promote, if one does it wisely.

Today in Russia 21 languages have less than 100 speakers. 22 languages have up to 1,000 ones and 9 languages have a little more than 1000. Thus, we can conclude that in the next century on the territory of the Russian Federation there will be approximately 108 languages, 20 of which will tend to come to extinction. In the future, they will be known only according to some historical sources.