

Certains le craignent, et un «Comité de lutte contre le langage sms et les fautes volontaires» s'est même créé en 2004.

Une équipe de psychologues et de linguistes des universités de Picardie et de Rouen a présenté ses premiers résultats en expliquant le grand nombre de mots tronqués dans les SMS par la recherche d'économie de temps et d'effort, afin de réduire le nombre de pressions sur le clavier numérique d'un téléphone.

En Nouvelle-Zélande, par exemple, la langue des sms-messages a reçu la reconnaissance privée du côté des organismes autorisés. La commission de qualification de ce pays passant les examens de fin d'études pour les élèves de la classe supérieure a permis aux élèves d'utiliser les abréviations habituelles dans SMS et la réduction de l'orthographe dans leurs compositions. Il y a des arguments pour utilisation la langage SMS (souplesse d'utilisation, permet d'insérer plus d'informations, limite la compréhension aux seuls initiés, rapidité d'utilisation, créer un sentiment d'appartenance à un groupe social, à une communauté) et des arguments contre son utilisation (difficulté de lecture et de déchiffrement, manque de respect du lecteur, abaissement du niveau de l'orthographe et de la richesse du vocabulaire).

En tant que conclusion, on peut dire que le langage SMS s'inscrit dans une évolution logique de la langue comme d'un système dynamique et non pas statique. Il est créatif, intuitif, spontané et fédérateur, il est créateur de lien social. Mais on ne doit pas exagérer en l'utilisant.

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BELARUSIAN NUCLEAR POWER PLANT: APPROVAL & CONTROVERSIES

The Belarusian Nuclear Power Plant is a project to construct a nuclear power plant in Belarus. First projects for the nuclear power plant were announced already in 1980s, but were suspended after the Chernobyl accident. The start of current project was driven by the Russia-Belarus energy dispute in 2007.

The project foresees construction of two reactors in 2016--2020, and probably two more reactors by 2025. The reactors would be constructed by Atomstroyexport and the plant would be located at Astravets.

Alongside with the unfolding of this strategy lots of controversy arises. The plans of building a nuclear power plant have raised several concerns. Civil society groups have campaigned and collected signatures against the construction of a nuclear power plant in Belarus.

Belarus nuclear power plant will only create new problems for the country, as anti-nuclear campaigners assure. Not a single problem can be solved by this facility; the station will only create new ones. Belarus does not need a nuclear power plant. Or still it needs?

In February 2008, Iran announced that it is ready to provide assistance to Belarus in the construction and operation of a nuclear power plant in areas such as funding, per-

sonnel training, the sharing of experience, the installation of equipment, and training in operating such equipment.

On July 1, 2009, the Ukrainian NGO sent a complaint to the Implementation Committee of the Espoo Convention. It argued that Belarus is violates the requirements of the Convention by pre-defining two key alternatives of the nuclear power plant construction — location and no-action alternative, as well as by not establishing the procedure on the impact on the environment that permits public participation.

The scientific support of the nuclear power plant construction in Belarus meets the IAEA standards proves the Nuclear Research Institute Sosny. This institute was vested with the responsibility to provide scientific support of the nuclear power plant construction in Belarus. The scientific support is needed at all the stages — at the preparatory stage, as well as during construction, exploitation and liquidation of the plant. This takes from 60 to 70 years or even 100 years bearing in mind nuclear waste storage. And the Nuclear Research Institute Sosny is in power to care about that. Belarusian scientists continue their research in the area of nuclear technologies and radioactive wastes treatment. Due to the own nuclear research base the country has an opportunity to save on the preparatory research.

The nuclear power plant is expected to be constructed using the experience gained by Russian specialists during the construction of the Taiwan nuclear power plant in China. According to the expert of Atomstroyexport, the project of the construction of the first Belarusian nuclear power plant foresees a reliable protection of environment from radioactive waste release. The nuclear power plant will be absolutely safe.

The nuclear power plant by no means will assist to ensure energy security of the country. The electric power generated by nuclear facilities is twice as cheap as that generated by heat plants. The nuclear plant will help save 5,5 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

We used to believe that a nuclear plant is dangerous only at the time of accident. But that is wrong. Nuclear power plants permanently emit a significant amount of radioactive isotopes into the air. Within 15 years, all nuclear power plants in the world emit more radioactive isotopes than was released in the Chernobyl accident. So is it all worth doing?

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HOLDINGS AS A WAY
TO MARKET ECONOMY CREATION

ХОЛДИНГИ КАК ПУТЬ К ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ
РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

В сложившейся экономической ситуации многие предприятия столкнулись с проблемой нехватки ликвидных средств, свободных денежных акти-

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