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ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКАЯ РАБОТА ПО ТЕМЕ «РОССИЯ В ЕВРОВИДЕНИИ»

Цель:

1. Собрать все возможные сведения, касающиеся конкурса Евровидения.
2. Собрать сведения об истории участия России в Евровидении.
3. Выявить россиян, участвовавших в конкурсе и их достижения.
4. Узнать об отношении к конкурсу Евровидения учащихся 7Б класса.

Содержание:

1. Введение
2. История происхождения конкурса Евровидения.
3. Правила участия.
4. Россия в Евровидении
5. Отношение учащихся 7 Б класса к конкурсу Евровидение
6. Заключение
- 7.Список используемых интернет-ресурсов
8. Приложение

People always take part in different competitions. There are many kinds of competitions, for example: sport, music, dancing, art and other. Why do people need it?

To my mind they take part in competitions to show off their superiority, specialty and talent.

I am fond of music. Music plays an important part in people's life. It reflects people's mood and emotions. Music appeals to our hearts and transforms our feelings. It conquers our souls and enriches our minds. Besides, listening to music is the perfect way to spend free time and not to feel bored. You can hardly find a person who doesn't like or need music and who never sings or dances. Music is beauty in sounds; it is our magic source of inspiration.

I am interested in Eurovision. I have been watching this contest for 5 years. And I have a lot of questions: How old is Eurovision? How many countries take part in it? What role does Russia have in this contest?

The aim of my research is to learn more about

- History of Eurovision.
- Rules of Eurovision.
- Participating of Russia in Eurovision.
- Attitude of my classmates to this contest.

The basic methods of my research were culture logical (quantitative analysis), sociological: questionnaire, analysis of documents, observation.

The Eurovision Song Contest History

At the beginning of the television age in the early 1950's, the European television landscape offered the image of a political divided and technical fragmented continent. Despite this sober picture of the European television landscape, some rays of hope have risen up to the European television sky in the early 1950's.

Under these rays of hope, the light of one star has shone very promising: the star of "Eurovision". The Eurovision emblem is designed in 1954 by **Timothy O'Brien** (BBC).

At the end of January 1955, **Marcel Bezençon** (president of the EBU Programme Committee), meeting in Monte Carlo, approved a project for further study: "European song contest" The competition was based upon the existing **Sanremo Music Festival**, held in Italy, and was seen also as a technological

experiment in live television: in those days, it was a very ambitious project to join many countries together in a wide-area international network.

Meeting in the Palazzo Corsini in Rome on 19 October 1955 (chaired by Sir Ian Jacob, director general of the BBC) the EBU General Assembly agreed to the organizing of a European Grand Prix to be held in Lugano in the spring of 1956.

The name "Eurovision" was first mentioned in relation to the EBU's network in the London Evening Standard from the 5th of November 1951. Written by the British journalist **George Campey**, he dubbed the Contest "Eurovision Grand Prix". The "Grand Prix" name was adopted by the Francophone countries, where the Contest became known as "Le Grand-Prix Eurovision de la Chanson Européenne". The "Grand Prix" has since been dropped and replaced with "Concours" (contest).

The Eurovision Network is used to carry many news and sports programmes internationally, among other specialised events organised by the EBU. However, the Song Contest is by far the most high profile of these programmes, and has long since become synonymous with the name "Eurovision".

The songs

The earliest period in the Eurovision history is marked by the style of songs which participated and the manner in which the show itself was presented. With a live orchestra the norm in the early years, and simple sing-a-long songs on every radio station, the Contest grew into a favourite amongst almost all age groups across the continent.

In the beginning, it was obvious for the participants that they should sing in their country's national language. However, in 1965, the EBU set very strict rules on the language in which the songs could be performed. National languages had to be used in all lyrics. Song writers across Europe soon tagged onto the notion that success would only come if the judges could understand the content. The lyrics were allowed to contain occasional phrases in other languages. Those "freedom of language" rules would be soon reversed in 1977, to return with apparent permanent status in the 1999 contest, with the intervening years waning from highlights to dead-weight years. One

result of the attempt to modernize the songs in the Contest was the abolition of the obligatory use of the live orchestra, to which all songs had to perform. This decision was made in 1997 and removed the automatic requirement for songs to be re-composed for playback with a live orchestra. As of 1999, the host country hasn't been obliged to provide a live orchestra, and there hasn't been one since. No attempt has been made to return the Contest to the days of live bands and violins. In fact all instruments must be mimed by reglement, live music is not allowed. This rule most likely exists because there isn't enough time to wire the instruments during the short break between the songs. On the other hand a backing tape may have no voices on it, singing still must be done live. Before 1997 backing tracks were allowed, but only if all instruments on tape were featured on stage. Other than the earliest contests, each and every entry has been fixed at a maximum three minutes in length. The measuring the success of the modern day Eurovision in keeping up with modern trends has been difficult to determine.

Rules of the Eurovision Song Contest

The official **rules of the Eurovision Song Contest** are long, technical, and ever-changing. Many of the rules cover technical aspects of the television broadcast itself. However, a few of the more important rules affecting the conduct and outcome of the Contest follow. Each country in the Eurovision Song Contest is entitled to enter just one song. The Contest final is limited to 25 songs. They consist of the following:

- The "Big 5" countries (United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain and Italy) as they are the 5 largest economic contributors to the contest, and are rewarded with automatic spots in the final.
- Winner of last year (the host country).
- 10 qualifiers from Semi-final 1 - held on the Tuesday before the contest.
- 10 qualifiers from Semi-final 2 - held on the Thursday before the contest.

At the first Contest, each country was allowed to submit two songs each with a maximum duration of three minutes. Nowadays, it is still required that each song not

exceed three minutes in length, although many artists record the song in a longer version, simply performing a shorter version at the Contest. The number of participating countries has grown throughout the Contest's history, and since 1993 the rules have been changed several times to both limit the number of finalists and to allow for participation by former Soviet and Yugoslav republics, Warsaw Pact nations and others. The entering song is also not allowed to be a cover version, and is not allowed to sample another artist's work. All songs must be completely original in terms of songwriting and instrumentation, and may not have been released publicly before 1 October of the year preceding.

Performers

Current rules state that countries are allowed to have up to six performers on stage. Performers must be aged 16 or more, on the day of the semi-final in the year of the Contest. This rule was introduced in 1990, as two contestants the year before had been 11 and 12 years. No restriction on the nationality of the performers exists, which has resulted in countries being represented by artists who are not nationals of that country.

Languages

From the first Contest in 1956 until 1965, and again from 1973 until 1976 there was no restriction on language. From 1966 until 1972, and again from 1978 until 1998, songs were required to be performed in a national language. The national language rule was actually instituted shortly before the 1977 Contest, but some countries had already selected non-national language entries, and they were allowed to enter without any changes. As of the 1999 Contest, the restriction was again lifted, and songs may be performed in any language. No entirely instrumental composition has ever been allowed in Eurovision contests. Instrumentals are considered tantamount to cheating, and the ban has always been strongly enforced.

Voting at the Eurovision Song Contest

There have been many varied **voting systems at the Eurovision Song Contest**. Currently, the winner of the Contest is selected by means of a positional

voting system. Each country ranks all the entries and assigns twelve points to their favourite entry, ten points to their second favourite entry, and eight down to one point to their third to tenth favourites. Countries are not allowed to vote for themselves. The current method for ranking entries, first introduced for the final in 2009 (and in 2010 for the semi-finals), is a 50/50 combination of both telephone vote and the votes of juries made up of music professionals. since the 2010 Contest, the lines have opened before the first song, allowing viewers to vote during the performances.

Under the second-most-used scoring system, jurors gave points individually and only to their single favourite song, a system which might be expected to result in songs regularly not being awarded any points. Even so, it was not until 1967 that that occurred under that scoring system — the seventh year of its operation.

When it does happen, it is known as *nul points*. It should be noted, however, that the phrase *nul points* (nor, for that matter, any reference to a country having *not* received points from another country's voters) is never actually read out during the presentation of the Contest. Since the creation of a semi-final in 2004 and two semi-finals in 2008, more than thirty countries vote each night - even the countries eliminated or already qualified. Thus occurrences of nul points become rarer; it would require a song to place less than tenth in every country..

Russia in Eurovision



The first participant from Russia was **Youddiph** (Masha Katz) performed in 1994 with the song "Vechniy Strannik“, finishing 9th .

Later that year she released her first album entitled "Magic Word“.



Philipp Kirkorov performed for Russia in the 1995 with the song " Kolybelnaya Vulkanu“, finishing 17th . Later he co-wrote the Belarusian entry at the Eurovision Song Contest 2007, "Work Your Magic" for Dmitry Koldun, and wrote the 2008 Ukrainian entry "Shady Lady", performed by Ani Lorak.



"Primadonna" was the Russian entry in the 1997, performed by **Alla Pugachova**. She finished 20th and got 33 points.

Post-Soviet music composer Eduard Khanok said: «our PRIMA went to the wrong place. It was mentioned by commentator of British TV, when he said: In the contest of young singers participates young Russian performer, ha-ha-ha, sorry...»



Also performed for Russia in the 2000 Eurovision Song Contest with the song "Solo", finishing 3rd.



"Lady Alpine Blue" was the Russian entry for the Eurovision Song Contest 2001. It



was performed by the rock group, Mumiy Troll

Russian entry in the 2002 Eurovision Song Contest, performed in English by Prime Minister



The **Russian** entry to the Eurovision Song Contest 2003 was t.A.T.u. with the song "Ne Ver', Ne Boysia" (English: *Don't Trust, Don't Be Afraid*). t.A.T.u., who consists of Lena Katina and Yulia Volkova, performed at Eurovision in Riga, Latvia. They performed 11th, following Germany and preceding Spain, and at the close of the voting it had received 164 points, placing 3rd.



Yuliya Savicheva (born 14 February 1987) is a Russian singer who performed for Russia in the 2004 Eurovision Song Contest which was held in Istanbul, Turkey.



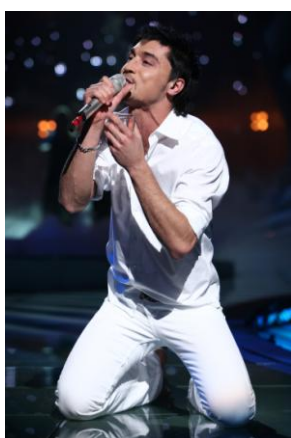
"**Nobody Hurt No One**" was the Russian entry in the 2005 Eurovision Song Contest, performed in English by Natalia Podolskaya. At the close of voting, she had received 57 points, placing 15th in a field of 24.



Serebro is a Russian trio, who finished third in the Eurovision Song Contest 2007 in Helsinki with the song "Song№1". The band was formed in 2006 by Maxim Fadeev, a prominent Russian music producer, and consists of Elena Temnikova, Olga Seryabkina and Anastasia Karpova, who replaced the former member Marina Lizorkina. Serebro is currently one of the most popular Russian bands;



Russia's entry for the Eurovision Song Contest 2006 was chosen in an internal selection process by Channel One. It was decided that **Dima Bilan** would represent Russia this year. The chosen song was Never Let You Go. The song was succeeded as Russian representative by Dima Bilan with "Never Let You Go".



Russia finally won their first Eurovision in 2008, when Dima Bilan, participating for the second time in the contest, won with the song "Believe"



Anastasiya Prikhodko performed for Russia in the 2009 Eurovision Song Contest with the song “Mamo.



Pyotr Nalich; born 30 April 1981, Moscow, Russian SFSR) is a Russian singer and composer. Nalich represented Russia at the Eurovision Song Contest 2010 in Oslo in the final on May 29, receiving 11th place for his song "Lost and Forgotten".

Alexey Vorobyev was selected to represent Russia in the Eurovision Song Contest 2011, with the song "Get You",

written by highly successful Moroccan producer Nadir Khayat. He finished 16th in the contest.



Buranovskiye Babushki participated onv Russia’s Eurovision song selection in 2010 with the song "Dlinnaja-Dlinnaja Beresta I Kak Sdelat Iz Nee Aishon" ("Very long birch bark and how to turn it into a turban"), where they finished third.



Dina Garipova represented Russia in the Eurovision Song Contest 2013 with the song, "What If". She performed in the first semi-final and ended on the 2nd place. In 2012 Dina Garipova won Golos, the Russian voice of the reality talent show The Voice



The Tolmachevy Sisters, winners of the Junior Eurovision Song Contest 2006, represented Russia in 2014 with the song "Shine", which qualified from the first semi-final and placed 7th in the final, scoring 89 points

The attitude of my classmates to the Eurovision contest

I asked my classmates to answer some questions about Eurovision. The questions are:

- Do you know about Eurovision?
- Do you watch it?
- Do you know the Russian participants?
- Do you worry about them?

- How many times did Russia become the winner?

According to a survey the majorities of them know about Eurovision but watch it sometimes .They know the Russian participants and worry about them. My classmates consider that they know the Russian participates but to my mind it is not true . On the other hand I can make the conclusion that the young generation is not indifferent to its country. And it is very good, isn ' t it?

Conclusion

My research work is over. I have known a lot about History, rules of Eurovision, participating of Russia in Eurovision, attitude of my classmates to this contest. I am proud of my country and our singers. And I hope that Eurovision contest will be honest in future, in spite of political situation in the world and participant from our country will win merited place.

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