parents-in-law become more important than her own parents. The wife has to look after them, respect them, obey them, and most importantly, please them. If a wife could not achieve all of the said above or even if her in-laws simply dislike her, the husband could lawfully divorce her. The famous poet Lu You in Song Dynasty deeply loved his wife Tang Wan, another talented poet and his cousin. But Lu's mother didn't like Tang, and said Tang wasn't obedient. So they were forced to get divorced, with only their sad poems left in memory of their love.

Men could have multiple wives whereas women could only have one husband. If a woman is caught having an affair, she will be imprisoned and a divorce will follow. Even without evidence, if a husband is suspicious of his wife having an affair, he can also divorce her. Proverb 饿死事小,失节事大 'death by starvation is preferable to loss of chastity', reflects the fact that in traditional China chastity is more valuable than life. This also can be verified in proverb 男女授受不亲 'the men and women should keep distance and physical contact is forbidden'.

The reason for this phenomenon maybe because in agriculture society, the division of labor determines that men are the main provider of family incomes, and women have to wholly subordinate to men. The majority of women in ancient China lived being oppressed, while men enjoy higher status. Even women of the nobility and the imperial family did not escape the oppression, for they had little means to earn incomes. Women were considered inferior to men and from the moment of birth most women were treated as inferiors. The practice of foot binding, in which girls with bound feet are considered very attractive, further reinforces this belief, as women with bound feet are debilitated and weakened and less likely to be disobedient or rebellious.

Nowadays, the status of women has greatly improved. Chinese women have been treated more equally and fairly. Modern Chinese people regard their women with respect. Chinese women are entitled to occupational and educational opportunities. Health, education, employment and extent of political participation are widely recognized as the four main indicators of women's development in China. The founding of the New China has liberated women from the unprivileged level to the master of their country, of the society, and of themselves. The 30 years' implementation of the Reform and Opening up policy has remarkably pushed forward the process of gender equality. Today, Chinese women in China are not considered subordinate to men. Women's status has been improved and they have been able to better reach their full potential.

УДК 330

LANGUAGE AS A BRIDGE, TELL A CHINESE STORY – A BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION BARRIERS AND SUGGESTIONS OF CHINESE TEACHERS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BELARUS

以语言为桥梁,讲好"中国故事"——浅说汉语教师在白俄罗斯大学课堂的跨文化交际障碍及几点建议

Chu Jingyuan Confucius Institute of Minsk State Linguistic University e-mail: hdcjy2010@163.com

Abstract. This paper, starting from the point of cross-cultural communication, lists some problems during the process of Chinese teaching between Chinese teachers and Belarusian university students. These problems can be addressing, greeting, conversations and compliments etc. The author analyzes the problems and offers some solutions to conquer the barriers.

In the social life, people exchange various information, exchange ideas and feelings, all need to pass the carrier of language, Language is the basis of logic and content exchange, an instrument for communication. Language is the foundation of culture, language is not only the carrier of national culture, also reflect a nation's distinct cultural characteristics, culture and customs of a nation will be reflected in the language, understand the language of a nation only, lack of the nation's culture can lead to misunderstandings in the process of communication, affect the mutual communication between people of different nationalities. Because of differences of nationality of China and Belarus in living habits, historical development of social background, differences between religious beliefs, values, etc, the different culture have been formed, the cultural differences determine difference between the two communication languages in many places. learn each other's culture, understand and respect each other's culture and custom, which is helpful to cross the language barrier, enhance mutual understanding between the two ethnic groups in the contacts.

As the bridge of two people, for Chinese volunteer teachers, understanding cultural differences in language communication is a basic and important task, at the same time, is also benefit for completing the teaching mission, telling the Chinese story and spreading the Chinese culture. This article will combine the personal experience of the in the classroom of the second language of Chinese in university of Belarus, analyze and discuss some typical differences in the language of Chinese and Belarus in cross-cultural communication.

社会生活中,人们之间交换各种信息、交流思想和感情,都需要通过语言这个载体,语言是逻辑和内容交换的基础,是交际的工具。语言是文化的基础,语言是民族文化的载体,充分反映着一个民族鲜明的文化特征,仅了解一个民族的语言,不了解这个民族的文化,会导致在交流的过程中产生误解,影响不同民族的人之间相互沟通。中白两个民族在历史发展、社会背景、生活习惯、宗教信仰、价值观念等方面都存在差异,这种文化的差异决定了两国交际语言在很多地方存在差别。学习对方的文化,理解和尊重对方的文化和习惯,有助于跨越语言的障碍,增进两个民族间在交往中的相互理解。作为两个民族文化沟通桥梁的汉语教师志愿者,了解这种文化差异带来的交际语言的差别,是一项基础而又重要的任务,同时对于上好课,讲好"中国故事",传播中国文化也尤为重要,本文将结合本人在白俄罗斯语言大学汉语二外课堂的讲课经验,就中白两个民族跨文化交际语言的一些有代表性的差别进行分析和论述。

二、称呼 Обращение

中国是礼仪之邦,人际交往中非常注重对他人的称呼,在中国,一般不会直呼其名。年龄 小的人称呼长辈"爷爷"、"奶奶"或"叔叔"、"阿姨",社会交往往往以一个人的职业或职务称呼, 单独职务或与姓名连用都可以。而在白俄罗斯,更注重人与人之间的平等交往,因此俄语中不同 年龄、辈分的人之间用名字称呼,亲人之间以小名互称,社会交往中,"名字+父称"是比较常用 的称呼,如: Иван Иванович.职业、职务通常不会出现在俄语的称谓语中,除了 доктор (博士)、 сестра (护士)、ректор (校长)等少数头衔。俄语中近年来比较流行的称呼,如 гражданин (男公 民)、гражданка (女公民)、господин (先生)、госпожа (女士)、молодой человек (小伙子)、девушка (姑娘)等,在白俄罗斯,即便是明显年长的人,也会反感被不熟悉的人称 дедушка (爷爷)、 бабушка (奶奶)、дядя (叔叔)、тётя (阿姨), 因为在他们本民族内,这些称呼一般仅用在亲属或非 常亲近的人之间。所以很多时候在与学生交流,描述一个情景,宁可把某人称 мужчина (男人) 或 женщина (女人), 也避免直呼为 дядя (叔叔) 或 тётя(阿姨), 因为会被认为 не вежливо (不礼 貌,不体面)。在中国一般社会地位平等的人之间通常以"你"相称,对年纪大或地位高的人表示尊 重会称呼"您", "您"相对于"你"来讲, 是更礼貌的用法。而在白俄罗斯,对于不熟悉的人都会用 вы (您) 相称,对熟人、家人、同龄人,一般用 ты (你)称呼,以示亲热、友好和随便。所以,在和白 俄罗斯人初次见面时,用 ты (你)称呼对方是非常不合适的,会让他们误解你轻视对方,或被认 为是不懂得把握交往的分寸。

而在课堂上,关于和学生如何相称确实是个问题,尤其是在大学课堂,一方面,中国老师在白俄罗斯,文化背景固有的差异,本身就存在跨文化交际障碍,另一方面,志愿者老师大多与学生年龄相差无几,尤其是在大学课堂,学生以 Bbi 相称不免会拉大师生之间的距离感,但事实

上首先,应该树立老师威严,其次,师生之间,老师与老师之间以 вы 相称是他们的国情文化,我在大学时期,曾经有两个俄罗斯外教,都很年轻,大概也就二十多岁,她就要求我们必须要以 вы 相称,见面打招呼也必须用"名字+父称"称呼他们,而且他们相互之间也是用 вы 相称。

正所谓,中国的那句古话"一日为师,终身为父"。但是我在办公室,和一些年轻的白俄老师,在相互熟悉之后,已经习惯以 ты 相称,课堂上,我被称作 Саша Лаоши,课下,我也不让他们称呼我为老师,我的俄语名叫 Саша,中国名字的姓 Чу,我就让学生称我为 Саша Чу.

2、问候 Привествие

在中国,诸如"吃饭了没有?","你去哪?","从哪来",这些典型的中国式问候,仍在老百姓日常交往的对话中占据着很大的比例,它们所表达的是中华民族"民以食为天"的精神,以及"礼仪之邦"对他人的关注。在对这些问候的理解上,应该将着眼点放在关注上,因为这些问题在提出的时候本来就不是期待着正面的回答的。在白俄罗斯,人们非常注重维护个性独立,保护个人隐私,如果听到 Куда ты идёшь (你去哪)? Откуда ты (从哪来)? 这样的问候,他们就会觉得对方是在打听自己的隐私,如果被问 Ты обедал (吃饭了吗)?会误解是要被邀请吃饭或约会。俄语中的问候比较公式化,常用的问候语有3дравствуйте (您好)!Доброе утро (早安)! Добрый день (日安)! Добрый вечер(晚上好)! 年轻人或朋友之间问候则用 Привет(你好)! 语气显得比较轻松。在一天之内第二次见面时,一般不再重复第一次的问候,而要说 Мы с вами уже виделись(我们已经见过了),3дравствуйте ещё раз(再次问候您)。另外,非常有意思的是,在俄语中,你吃饭了吗,这一极其"中式"的问候语已经有了相应的俄语表述,т.е. Чифанить。

3、交谈 Собеседование

中国人见面简短问候、交谈,互相询问一些健康、工作和生活状况,表达相互关心。俄语中也有相应的说法:Как дела (最近怎么样)? Как жизнь (生活怎么样)? 但要注意的是,在俄语中 Как здоровье (身体好吗)? 是对病人的一种特定的问候。中国人在见面后还常常会说:"你发福了",这种善意的问候是在恭维被说话人生活状态很好,但千万不能这样对白俄罗斯人说,容易被误解是在形容其臃肿、丑陋。在白俄罗斯,对女性不能问 Сколько вам лет (你多大年龄了)? 此外,在中国,"收入多少?""结婚了吗?""爱人在哪工作?"这类充满人情味的话题表达对交谈者的关心,而在白俄罗斯这些都属于个人隐私,因此在交谈双方不熟悉的情况下,这类问题是应该避免问到的。

4、称赞 Комплимент

称赞是人际关系的润滑剂,在交往中适度地称赞对方,会起到加深交往的作用,两国的文化都是用称赞来表达对对方的欣赏。俄语中多称赞女性,如:Вы одеты с таким вкусом (您的穿着很有品味),Вы очень молодо выглядите (您看起来很年轻)。白俄罗斯人比较直率,对别人的赞赏坦然接受,他们会说: Спасибо(谢谢),或 Спасибо за комплимент (谢谢您的赞美)。而在中国文化中,视谦虚为一种美德,因此在被称赞时,国人都会自谦几句,如"哪里哪里"? "我做得不好",但是如果在和白俄罗斯人交往中这样说会使恭维人觉得尴尬,因为他们通常的赞美都是出于诚意,因此在白俄罗斯,回复他人的称赞时,只要简单地说:Спасибо 即可。

在课堂上,称赞 (Комплимент) 对学生的鼓励和称赞尤为重要,例如,在我的课堂上,有一个四年级的学生,起初不经常来上课,在课上也不怎么说话,后来在聊天中才发现,她其实很喜欢学中文,后来因为在和中国朋友的交流中听不懂,也说不出来,久而久之,对中文失去了兴趣,在随后的课堂上,我非常注意对这个学生 (Вика)的鼓励,有一点小的进步,我就会说一些称赞鼓励她的话(后来发现其实 Вика 很多单词都能听懂),慢慢地 ,Вика 上课也积极了,来的次数也多了,这就是我们适当使用 комплимент 的作用,结合白俄罗斯的国情文化和白俄人的性格,适当的夸奖和赞美 комплимент 是非常有修养的行为。

三、反思和几点建议

语言是交际的工具,也是连系两国之间友谊的重要纽带。作为传播中国文化的使者,汉语教师志愿者,首先应该努力提升自己的语言水平,以保证和学生、同事之间的顺畅沟通,倾听学生的需求,提高学生兴趣,努力打造一个轻松愉快的课堂氛围,寓教于乐,让学生在娱乐中学习汉语;其次,以语言为桥梁,讲好"中国故事",努力增加自己的知识积累,阅读中国文化相关书籍,让自己在讲授中国"故事"时不会"巧妇难为无米之炊";第三,要注重两国、两民族的文化差异,在与学生的跨文化交际过程中,注意言语交际和非言语交际的合理运用;第四,虚心向本土老师学习,相互沟通,互相学习。

参考文献

- 1. 罗志野. 语言的力量-语言力学探索 [4]. 江苏: 东南大学出版社.
- 2. **動 俄**汉语言交际中的民族文化差异 [J]. **吨** 贝尔学院学报, 2002, 10(1).
- 3. **対** 俄又文化因素对跨文化交际中礼貌用语的影响[J]. **江**电力职业技术学院学报, 2004, 17(4).
- 4. 其緣新知用汉语课本, 网络资料

УДК 330

ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНТЕРНЕТА И СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ НА МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Балай К.Н., Рябова Е.В., Мороз В.В. Белорусский государственный экономический университет e-mail: kristinocka1409@mail.ru

Abstract. The article is dedicated to the importance of the Internet and social networks for the development of cross-cultural communications. The aim is to analyze main tendencies and problems of the Internet and social networks especially among young people in cross-cultural communications. The main thought of the article is that the Internet has a great influence on human development and development of cross-cultural communications therefore we need to control this sphere of life.

Последние десятилетия интернет занимает всё больше места в жизни людей. Если раньше им пользовались в основном для поиска информации, то сейчас он даёт возможность поддерживать коммуникации за сотни тысяч километров.

По данным, изложенных в докладе OOH Global Broadband Progress от 18.09.2017, количество пользователей интернета в мире составляет 3,58 миллиарда человек (общее населении планеты 7,6 млрд). Большинство пользователей теперь приходится на развивающиеся страны — в них насчитывается 2,5 миллиарда пользователей, а в развитых странах — 1 миллиард.

В процентном отношении, наибольшее проникновение интернета остается в развитых странах -81%, по сравнению с 40% в развивающихся странах и 15% в наименее развитых странах.

Процесс глобализации, развивающийся в настоящее время, приводит к расширению взаимосвязей различных стран, народов и их культур. В таких условиях возникает потребность более внимательно и обстоятельно рассмотреть факты межкультурной коммуникации в контексте взаимодействия и взаимовлияния культур. Именно межкультурная коммуникация выступает важным фактором регуляции как внутренней жизни, так и взаимоотношений между странами.

Формирование информационного общества, основанное на развитии новых коммуникационных и информационных технологий, также оказывает большое влияние на изменения в современной культуре. Развитие глобальной компьютерной сети Интернет влияет на все области жизни и деятельности человека. Возникает потребность в изучении Интернета как средства межкультурного общения, в изучении возможности увеличения и повышения качества межкультурных контактов.

Отметим также рост тенденции распространения через Интернет деструктивной, негативной и провоцирующей информации на тему расизма, ксенофобии, межнацио-