

2) Excessive usage of slang leads to a loss of interest to the native language and culture.

In conclusion I'd like to say that the fast-paced process of borrowing of English words in many cases is natural and can be justified: in some spheres of our life borrowings are just necessary. It should be remembered that not borrowings themselves can be unwelcomed, but their inaccurate and incorrect usage.

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HOW WE CAN EXPAND CONVERSATIONS

ПУТИ РАСШИРЕНИЯ РАЗГОВОРА

To continue conversation interculturally is not always easy, as we do not know each other well or might not know enough about our countries. I really like to talk with people from various cultural backgrounds but sometimes I am puzzled how to continue communication especially with people who I meet for the first time.

For Japanese people, asking too many questions is not good in case of the first meeting because in Japan the situation requires a different attitude. We maintain a certain distance with people we meet for the first time in order to show respect to them. Asking many personal questions is considered to be imposition and rude invasion of their privacy. On the other hand, when we go overseas we need to ask a lot of questions to show new people our interest. It is widely discussed that Japanese people are introvert, shy, sometimes aloof. We do not talk a lot, we can communicate even in silence. I cannot say it is totally true, but when we go to study abroad we are much quieter than people of other nationalities. It may be related to our national character. Furthermore, it is a result of the education system in Japan. So, my research focuses on two aspects: what words and phrases are used in conversations with unfamiliar people, how people behave during such conversations. To explore these research questions, I collected Japanese and Belarusian students (JS and BS) conversation data during Meisei students' fieldwork in Minsk in August – September 2017.

From the data there can be observed some common aspects in terms of how people start conversations and keep them going. They can ask how the partner feels about what has happened recently [conversation 1]. They need to show interest and respect to the partner [conversations 2 and 3]. They can use examples. [conversation 4], which is useful if the partner did not understand property.

Conversation 1 (August 26th)

BS1: What is your impression about Belarus?

JS1: Yeah, I think very nice because building is quite beautiful....

BS1: Great! By the way why did you decide to come Belarus?

JS1: I have opportunity to come here.....

Conversation 2 (August 27th)

BS1 : Did you sleep well?

JS1: Yes, very well, and you?

BS1: Actually, I went to bed at 3 a.m. I played game with my friends.

JS1: Oh, it is very late, what kind of game did you play? Could you tell me something about it?

Conversation 3 (August 28th)

JS2 : I practice Russian language, could you tell me something?

BS2: Oh, great, of course I can help you.

Conversation 4 (August 31th)

BS3: what kind of money do you have ?

JS3:

BS3: So for example, we have rubles, 1 ruble

JS3: Ah, We have yen.

In conversations the students asked just their opinions about daily life. Such simple questions Malinovski named “phatic communion”. Phatic communion conveys no other meaning, but a social one. The most common example is “How are you?”: when we ask it, we are not really interested in health condition. This question is used to start conversation. Moreover, it is important to be ready to give more information after “phatic communion”.

Showing respect and interest in your partner’s culture or language helps understanding because we can exchange information about it. If you do not have confidence to carry on English conversation appropriately, you can expand conversation by showing your own culture. You should also avoid using difficult terms.

Communication with people who have other cultural backgrounds may be difficult. The reasons for this are not only that we do not know each other but also that cultural differences can obstruct communication. As for Japanese, they usually need to keep distance with people for the first time to behave politely. On the other hand, it is very important in other cultures to ask about a person’s interests in order to get along with them. Although people who have other background cultures have different habits of communication, we can talk to each other effectively.

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BELARUSIAN-CHINESE CROSS-CULTURAL COOPERATION

БЕЛОРУССКО-КИТАЙСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ КУЛЬТУРЫ

In this paper there will be discussed the relationship between the Republic of Belarus and the People’s Republic of China in the sphere of culture. Nowadays we increasingly more hear the term “international cultural cooperation”. In general usage, the term international cultural cooperation refers to both public and private and to both national and international efforts to promote the transmission of knowledge, skills, arts, and information across national boundaries. It includes such activities as exchanges of students and scholars, technical assistance programs, and informational programs through mass media. The aims of international cultural co-operation are: to spread knowledge, to stimulate talent and to enrich cultures, to develop peaceful relations and friendship among the peoples and bring about a better understanding of