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NECESSARY ELEMENTS TO PROVIDE COLLABORATIVE LEADERSHIP

ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОБЪЕДИНЕННОГО ЛИДЕРСТВА

The purpose of this study is to examine how a group produces inclusive leadership during a meeting. The aim of the research is to investigate under what kind of circumstances inclusive leadership style is exercised during a meeting. Moreover, it was explored how exclusive leadership is constructed instead of inclusive leadership.

The data were collected during Meisei Belarus fieldwork where students aim at destination marketing by using promotion videos to build recognition of Minsk. This study was carried out involving students from Meisei university and Belarus state economic university. Video recording as data collection method was employed to approach the research questions.

The result of the data analysis indicated that elements for providing inclusive leadership differed depending on the person. However, a number of common elements were observed. First, the participants tend to repeat their team members' idea to give their comments or questions. Second, they ask for other members' ideas to clarify the meaning. Meanwhile, exclusive leadership was also constructed instead of inclusive leadership. Here, two elements were identified. First, one member imposed their idea on the other members. Second, the member accepted other members' comments. The results of the study help to understand leadership formation, which can be useful in the context of business meetings.

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TYPES OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN THE MODERN CHINESE LANGUAGE

ВИДЫ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ АНГЛИЙСКИХ СЛОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ КИТАЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Today, almost all languages of the world are undergoing changes. English has become the language of international communication. The purpose of this study is to

study such a linguistic and cultural phenomenon as the English borrowings in the Chinese language as a result of the English influence in the context of globalization.

Nowadays the English language has been transformed into the language of the global Internet, the world economy, business, and politics. Its role as the only means of international communication is increasing every year. For the Chinese youth, a good knowledge of English is becoming an important prerequisite for a successful career and entry into the global community. However, the problem is that it is not easy for people in China to learn English and master it at a high level. Linguists also distinguish a special kind of “original” English, which is called “Chinglish” [1].

There is not a single language in the world in which there would be no borrowings from other languages at all. The borrowed vocabulary reflects the facts of ethnic contacts, social, economic and cultural ties between the language groups [2].

The structure of the insulating type of the Chinese language is constructed in such a way that the penetration of foreign language vocabulary is difficult. This is also due to the peculiarities of the Chinese hieroglyphic writing and the fact that in the past China was in isolation from the outside world. Nevertheless, in the modern Chinese language there is still a certain stratum of the vocabulary, borrowed from the English language. It is phonetic, semantic, phonetic and semantic borrowing and letter patterns (alphabet inclusion) [3].

Phonetic borrowings reproduce the external sound shells of foreign words. They convey their sounds (e.g., 维他命 (wéitāmìng), 巧克力 (qiǎokèlì), 咖啡 (kāfēi)). Semantic borrowings (loan translation) are designation values of foreign words in the Chinese characters or simply are a translation into Chinese (e.g., 动产 dòngchǎn (动 dòng + 产 chǎn). The phonetic and semantic borrowing means that a word consists of two parts: one that reproduces the sound form of borrowed foreign words, and the second is a semantically meaningful lexical item (e.g., 沙文主义 shāwénzhǔyì (沙文 shāwén + 主义 zhǔyì) – chauvinism).

The next method is alphabet inclusion which involves the use of the Latin letters. In the majority of cases these are the words or names from the English language or the Chinese phonetic script – Pinyin, as well as abbreviations, acronyms. For example, in the modern Chinese language there are borrowed words which consist of the letters of the Latin alphabet and the Chinese characters: e.g., IT时代 – IT shídài. English abbreviations can often be found in a business context: WTO (World Trade Organization), IFM (International Monetary Fund). The Chinese youth considers it "fashionable" to use abbreviated versions of the English expressions such as (CU (See You), IC (I see)), as well as abbreviations of the Chinese words, e.g., (MM (美美 měimei), 3Q (thank you)) [2].

Taking into consideration the fact that native Chinese speakers prefer to use words of the English origin owing to their accuracy, and efficiency, it is possible to make a conclusion that the necessity for borrowings from the other languages is increasing. The tendency to use letter abbreviations and the semantic method of the English borrowings into the modern Chinese language prevails.

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FUNCTIONING OF BIBLICISMS IN MODERN ENGLISH

ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ БИБЛЕИЗМОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

The Bible is a common element of the multi-lingual society's culture what is reflected in the phraseology. Over the centuries, the Bible has been the most widely read and quoted book in England, "... not only individual words but also whole idiomatic expressions entered the English language from the pages of the Bible" [1, p. 111]. The number of biblical phrases and expressions included in the English language is great. The goal of this article is to describe the main peculiarities of biblical phraseology in modern English.

Unlike in the Russian language, in English biblical phraseology has more diversified ways of expression. For example, the expression "*handwriting on the wall*" in the sense of '*warning of something inevitable*' is practically not used in Russian, but it is used quite often in English. This expression is used in newspaper headlines with changing of original form, for example: *the finger on the wall*; *the handwriting from the sky*. In other cases, this expression starts with the verbs *to heed*, *to read*, *to interpret*. The form *the writing was (already) on the wall* is also possible.