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**REGULATION OF GENDER BEHAVIOR
IN BELARUSIAN AND ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY**

**РЕГЛАМЕНТАЦИЯ ГЕНДЕРНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ
В БЕЛОРУССКОЯЗЫЧНОЙ И АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОЙ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИИ**

The relevance of the topic is determined by the fact that proverbs with a gender component reflect the ideas formed in the national tradition about the place of a man and a woman in the society.

The study of proverbs, fixing the moral and psychological characteristics of men and women, showed that women unlike men get mostly negative characteristics. The English paremias focus on such negative women's qualities as talkativeness, emotionality, low intelligence and connection with evil. Such qualities as female attractiveness, housekeeping, motherhood, humility and intuition receive a positive assessment. Men are characterized with both positive qualities such as honesty, courage, hard work, decency and negative ones as drunkenness, quick temper, and immorality. It is also important for an Englishman to be a "gentleman".

While making analysis of Belarusian phraseological units, it should be noted that if English idioms with the «man» component predominate and describe not only the man, but the person as a whole, then the opposite tendency is observed in the Belarusian language: idioms with the component «баба», which describe not only a woman, but also a man with negative connotation prevail. Besides, for the Belarusian picture of the world it is typical to characterize a woman comparing her with animals. Moreover, in some proverbs there is a minority of women, as they are not even considered as people.

In general, it can be justified that family life plays a big role in Belarusian idioms. In addition, you can see that a woman is characterized more often from the perspective of being a wife. In contrast to English proverbs, not beauty is important for women here, but health and diligence. As for a man, his appearance is not important, as long as the woman looks better on his background.

As for moral qualities, in the Belarusian language, as well as in English, such feminine qualities as cunning, talkativeness, excessive emotionality, scarcity of mind, connection with evil are denounced. Despite the large number of negative characteristics, Belarusian proverbs highlight female mind, persistence and thrift. As for men, in Belarusian proverbs, cunning, stubbornness, weakness to alcohol and women belong to negative male qualities. Belarusian proverbs say that a man has to

be a good host and a family defender. Also in Belarusian proverbs, one can see the idea that having any husband is better than being alone. It's also interesting that Belarusian proverbs show that a woman doesn't really need a husband, this need is rather imposed by our society, on the other hand a man depends on a woman and being a bachelor is very difficult. In addition, Belarusian proverbs teach that the wife should be kept in strictness and even encourage harsh treatment. As well as the wife should not occupy a dominant position in the family.

Thus, after analyzing the phraseology of the Belarusian and English languages, it can be concluded that the idioms about women prevail in both languages, and characteristics are in most cases negative. However, unlike English phraseology, where a woman is perceived as something mysterious, adorning the man, in Belarusian phraseology, a woman is, above all, an excellent hostess, a strong personality who tolerates much and helps a man. If we speak about men, then in both cultures, physical strength, intelligence, ability to run the household are valued and male laziness, drunkenness and infidelity are blamed. However, the world around us is constantly changing, which leads to the revision and replacement of old stereotypes by new ones. That's why in respond to current situation new proverbs and sayings have emerged. The analysis of the proverbs about natural and physical characteristics showed that there were no significant changes in this area. Women continue to pay much attention to their appearance and figure. Examples are given in the table.

	English	Belarussian
Appearance	<p>1) <i>The average woman would rather have beauty than brains, because the average man can see better than he can think.</i></p> <p>2) <i>A moment on the lips, forever on the hips.</i></p> <p>3) <i>It's better to look good than to feel good.</i></p>	<i>Жанчына амоль бездапаможная, пакуль у яе не высахлі нафарбаваныя пазногці.</i>
Equal responsibilities at home	<p>1) <i>A man's home is his castle – let him clean it.</i></p> <p>2) <i>A married man's home is his castle, with him being a vassal.</i></p>	<i>У дрэннай жонкі муж на пячы ляжыць, а добрая – згоніць.</i>
Independence of a woman	<p>1) <i>A woman without a man is like a fish without bicycle.</i></p> <p>2) <i>Behind every great man there is a wife who tells him what to do, and secretary who does.</i></p>	<p>1) <i>Мужык сказаў, жанчына нагадала, мужык зрабіў.</i></p> <p>2) <i>Жанчына пожадае – скрозь скалу пройдзе.</i></p>
Area of activity	<p>1) <i>A woman's place is to write books;</i></p> <p>2) <i>A woman's place in the House and Senate.</i></p>	<p>1) <i>Жанчына раней рабыня была, а цяпер мужчыну роўная.</i></p> <p>2) <i>Называлі жанчын бабамі, а цяпер клічуць прарабамі.</i></p>

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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