

– перевод с помощью русского родительного падежа: avoidance behavior — поведение избегания; facial expression — выражение лица; personality disorder — расстройство личности; activity need — потребность в деятельности; perceptual constancy — постоянство восприятия;

– перевод с помощью контекстуального соответствия: lapse of memory — провал в памяти; type of nervous system — тип нервной системы; stages of meaning memorizing — этапы смыслового запоминания.

Заклучение. В настоящее время, в период бурного развития психологии, наблюдается ее проникновение в социологию, педагогику, медицину, другие науки и области деятельности. Находясь на стыке с науками, понятийный аппарат которых разработан гораздо лучше, психология широко использует их терминологию. В связи с интеграцией наук, их взаимопроникновением выработалась универсальная терминология, что и нашло отражение в издании специального словаря, который содержит около 20 000 терминов, охватывающих различные разделы и области психологии, такие как общая психология (с особым акцентом на историю психологических учений, категории ощущения, восприятия, памяти, мышления), физиологические основы психологии, социальная, педагогическая, инженерная психология, зоопсихология, психофизика, математические и статистические термины.

Список цитируемых источников

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D. Benkovskaya

Baranovich State University, Baranovich

THE COST OF BEING A STUDENT IN THE US AND BELARUS

Introduction. The student's aims of spending money vary in different countries. It can lead to cross-cultural misunderstanding for example between Belarusian and American students. Young people will be interested in this research because a lot of them plan or move to study abroad. The research is necessary because it allows to learn about students' budgets in the US and therefore to realize the difference between Belarusian and target cultures.

The goal of this research is to find out the differences in these cultures in order to prevent culture shock.

The objectives of the research include:

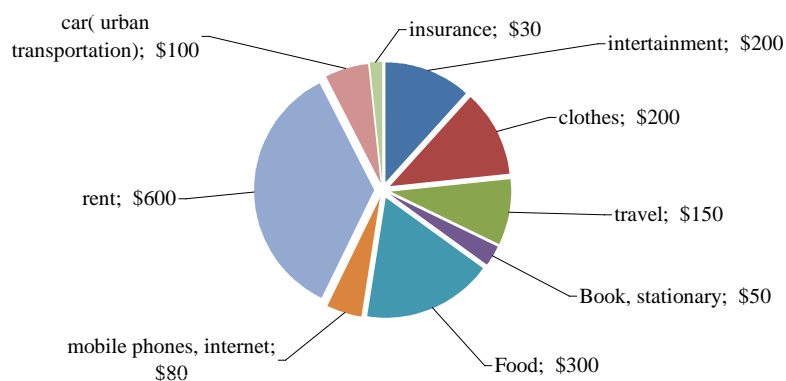
- a) comparing the ways of spending money among American and Belarusian university students;
- b) considering the goods on which students spend money in two cultures.

Main part. This research is based on the theory of culture shock of K. Oberg [1, p. 177—182]. Culture shock is the anxiety and emotional disturbance experienced by people when two sets of realities and conceptualisations meet. The intensity of it influences the process of adjustment to new culture. It is hypothesized that Belarusian students have culture shock upon their arrival in the US because American students have different needs and have to work during their studies at University. Usually students struggle for getting a job so their maintenance loan will cover the cost of their rent, studies and leisure activities, such as cinema or having a night out. The costs cover prices for a full year stay in the U.S. For example locations in the Midwest region of the States have lower living costs, while those in the East and North-East are the highest.

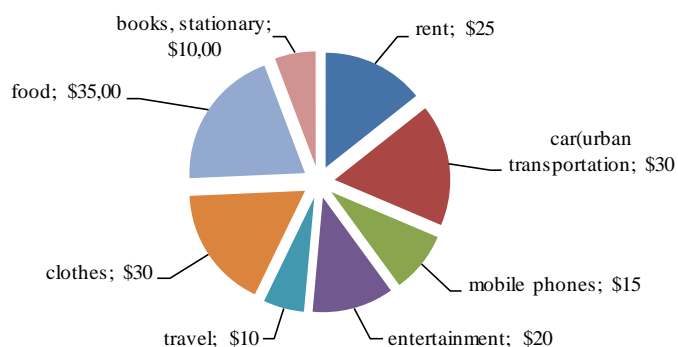
Living costs can vary significantly depending on four main factors: Accommodation on-campus or renting apartments outside campus; Choosing meal plans, personal grocery shopping or eating out; Travelling by public transport or by car; Amounts spent on entertainment.

In the first stage of this research we consider the student's budget of American culture. The total of these costs gives a typical student budget of \$1,710. There what is being spent, but of course most students have additional sources of income including maintenance grants, part-time jobs and parental support (picture 1).

In the second stage of our research there will be shown the results of the same questionnaire of Belarusian students, which look differently. Belarusian students have an average budget of \$175 for a month. They can have a studentship while studying and (or) they have parental support. Belarusian students usually don't have a job while studying (picture 2).



Picture 1 — An average student budget in US



Picture 2 — An average budget of Belarusian students

In the third stage of this research the results of the questionnaire are shown in comparison. The results are shown in percentage of students' budget spending on each sphere from the previous diagrams (table 1).

T a b l e 1 — Comparison of two budgets

Sphere	American students ranking (%)	Belarusian students ranking (%)
1. Rent	35,1	14,3
2. Food	17,5	20
3. Clothes	11,7	17,2
4. Entertainment	11,7	11,4
5. Travel	8,8	5,7
6. Urban transportation	5,8	17,2
7. Mobile phones(internet)	4,7	8,5
8. Book, stationary	2,9	5,7
9. Insurance	1,8	0

Let's analyze the biggest differences of two countries. In Belarus Books are free in the University library. Students don't have to pay for books for their studying (university provide them with necessary books for their educational process) also students can use the electronic books on the internet.

Belarusian students pay not much for rent because the hostel in our country costs approximately \$15 and some students also can live at home with their parents. But if one rents a room it will be about 50\$ per person. While in the US the rent costs \$600 a month. The cost of transportation is really lower in Belarus than in the US because small amount of Belarusian students have their own cars. Most of them get to the university by urban transport that is cheaper than by car. But it takes bigger part of Belarusian student's budget than American one.

Americans pay much money for mobile phones and internet than Belarusians but it is not a big part of their budget. As for insurance it can be seen that the Belarusians don't pay for insurance because our medicine is free. Meanwhile in the US medicine costs high and insurance helps to cover medical treatment.

There were questions about preference in spending money and frequency of going shopping. As for food and clothes the Belarusians spend much money in comparison with American students. The students from US answered that usually they go shopping once a week. They like to buy all necessary things at once. They write a list of goods and go to the shop. In some cases it helps them to save their money. The Belarusians go shopping more than 3 times a week. Because they buy goods that they need for one or two days. And usually they do purchases without planning. And almost every time they forget to buy something that they have to.

There is large difference in education price. Higher education cost of College or University varies from \$9000 per year to \$35000 in the US. On average it would be between \$14—22000 a year for most of the universities. At Belarusian universities the cost of education varies from \$850 to \$1350 a year. The difference between two countries is really great. The price of studying at Belarusian University can be covered by parents. While in the US students have to work in order to cover their education or (and) to have money on entertainment. This is unusual for the Belarusians who on average don't have job experience till their graduation from university.

Conclusion. This research shows that students from two different cultures have different views on what they value during their study at college or university. The differences are significant and should be considered by the students from native culture. The results of this research are useful for Belarusian students who plan to go to study to the US in order to prevent them from culture shock. This research can be useful for teachers as the help while teaching the cross-cultural communication explaining the features of target culture.

References

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Sh. Muhammetmyradova
Baranovich State University, Baranovich

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE COURSE BOOKS

Introduction. Writing something, like a book, a dissertation, a poem or an essay takes a lot of time. Usually authors do research concerning that work. And there are people who support authors with their problems, for example, providing technical assistance, or giving advice or their expertise in the research area. An acknowledgement is the place where writers can thank all those who have encouraged them in carrying out their work. It is safe to say here that nowadays acknowledgements have become a common practice in writing course books and still little is known about its structure and common linguistic patterns.

In this study, we intend to examine the general structure of acknowledgement: first, the combination of moves and steps; second, linguistic patterns employed by native speakers of English and Belarusian writers; finally, analyze the sociocultural beliefs and values that are conveyed in the acknowledgements. The topic is relevant because it reflects the concept of politeness. Moreover, the research is necessary because it would be useful for people who do creative writing, such as essays, poems, and publish them. Above all, the goal of the research is to study peculiarities of acknowledgements in American, British, and Belarusian course books. It is hypothesized that acknowledgements reflect dominating values and norms in these diverse cultures with the help of different choice of language patterns. That is, individualism and collectivism. In individualistic cultures each individual is the most important part if the social structure and each individual is valued for his unique persona. People are concerned with their own personal goals and work towards fulfilling those goals and people do not often possess loyalty to any groups. In collective cultures, people are concerned with the groups' ideas and goals, and act in ways that fulfill the groups' purposes rather than the individual's [3, p. 17—18]. Regarding to study, the research questions are:

1. What values and norms do acknowledgements reflect?
2. What are the most common expressions?
3. How long is the average acknowledgement in each culture?
4. Whom do the authors thank?

Main part. An acknowledgment, defined as a “Cinderella” genre [1, p. 243] which is “neither strictly academic nor entirely personal” seems to belong to the institutional group, however, constituting a peculiar genre of its own. Acknowledgment as a genre is widely used in academic discourse to express gratitude toward help from and contribution of an individual or an institution, thus establishing a favorable academic and social reputation. Acknowledgments have been of some interest to genre analysts such as Giannoni and Hyland [2, p. 259—275],