

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.

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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],

who analyzed acknowledgments in dissertations, studied 240 English acknowledgements which were used in different dissertations. The results of his research showed that an acknowledgement general structure has 3 moves: the reflective move (writers' comment on their research background); the tanking move which is obligatory (presenting members, conveying thanks for assistance, aid and moral support); the announcing move (responsibility for flaws and a dedication).

In this research we propose to analyze acknowledgements in British/American and Belarusian foreign course books in English. The present study was focused on 10 written acknowledgements, 5 in Belarusian culture [3—8] and 5 in American/British culture [9—13]. The research was done in three stages. The primary goal of the first stage is to find out what values and norms acknowledgements reflect, observe usage of common expressions and length (amount of words). Table 1 provides pronouns that were employed in the acknowledgements.

T a b l e 1 — Pronouns that are used in acknowledgements

Pronoun	Pronouns in Belarusian course books (%)	Pronouns in British/American course books (%)
I, My	20	80
We, Our	80	20

Due to the major number of "I" in British/American culture, the authors of these course books value individualism. Meanwhile, the Belarusian tradition rests on collectivism that is reflected in the predominant usage of "we".

Expressions that have come into usage shown by categories with percentage (table 2).

T a b l e 2 — Common expressions to acknowledge assistance

Expressions	Usage in Belarusian course books (%)	Usage in British / American course books (%)
Acknowledge	60	—
Would like to thank	40	—
Grateful to	40	60
Owe our thanks to	40	—
Gratitude to	40	—
Thanks to	20	60
Also thank	20	20
Should like to express my thanks to	20	—
Special grateful for	20	—
Thanks go to	—	40
Would like to express my sincere thanks to	—	20

The amount of words in acknowledgements was calculated and differences were revealed statistically (table 3).

T a b l e 3 — Amount of words in acknowledgements

Average number of words in Belarusian course books	Average number of words in British /American course books
64,2	248,2

The second stage is focused on finding out the area of the addressee. A set of names which most authors include in acknowledgments to thank were found (table 4).

T a b l e 4 — Frequencies of names

Addressee	Belarusian course books	British/American course books
Family members	—	20
Editors	—	20
Students	40	40
Colleagues	80	—
Book coach	80	80
Publishers	—	60

The obtained data illustrates:

- differences — family members, editors, publishers are mentioned only in British/American course books; colleagues in Belarusian course books;
- similarities — students and book coaches.

Conclusion. Having analyzed the acknowledgements in British/American and Belarusian course books, we see that in Belarusian culture acknowledgements are not as much spread, as in British/American culture that favours individualism more. The study revealed high frequency of words in English culture, while Belarusian culture remains more modest. Frequency of pronouns “I” and “My” is higher in British/American course books due to individualism. While frequency of pronouns “We” and “Our” is higher in Belarusian course books that are examples of collectivist culture. The results show that Belarusian culture is quite different than British/American culture in the way of how they convey politeness and sincerity.

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FRIENDSHIP IN THE USA AND BELARUS

Introduction. The subject of the study is cross-cultural aspects of friendship in the USA and Belarus. Friendship is a distinctively personal relationship that is grounded in a concern on the part of each friend for the welfare of the other. The necessity of this study is determined by the numerous cases of misunderstandings between people from two countries. The research is a useful source to develop cross-cultural competence of future foreign language teachers and can be applied in teaching the peculiarities of intercultural interactions.

Main part. The research is based on the theory of socialization. Socialization is the means by which human beings begin to acquire the skills that are necessary to perform as functioning members of their society. Also, our study is connected with the theory of intercultural communication, in particular, it is based on the idea of culture shock. Culture shock is a term coined by anthropologist K. Oberg to describe a state of anxiety and frustration resulting from the immersion in a culture distinctly different from one's own [1].

The purpose of this work is to analyze and compare aspects of friendship in two different cultures. The hypothesis of the research is that there are differences in friendship among American and Belarusian students that are connected with types of their culture which guide the variations.

The study was undertaken in March 2018 in two countries: the USA and Belarus. The methods that were applied to this study are survey and content analysis. The respondents were 25 people from Belarus and 25 people from the United States of America. They were from 18 to 25 years old. The survey was done by means of Internet technology: social network Facebook.