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ПИТАННЯ СХОДОЗНАВСТВА В УКРАЇНІ

*Тези доповідей
Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
28 березня 2019 р.*



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До мінусів демографічної політики можна віднести: зменшення чисельності жінок та значне перевищення чисельності старого покоління над чисельністю молодого.

Всі вказані вище негативні наслідки демографічної політики «Одна сім'я – одна дитина», стали причиною її скасування. Гендерний дисбаланс, зменшення працездатності населення та низький рівень народжуваності становили серйозну загрозу державі, тому з 2015 року закон було змінено. Зараз всі китайці, незалежно від місця їх проживання, можуть легально мати другу, і, навіть, третю дитину. Проте, як відмічає представник південної провінції Гуандун Чжу Леюй. *«Між очікуваннями та ефектом від скасування політики "одна сім'я - одна дитина" існує велика розбіжність. Це призвело не до стрімкого зростання чисельності населення, а навпаки, до зниження рівня народжуваності»* [1].

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EUROPEAN HOLIDAY IN THE CONTEXT OF CHINESE CULTURE

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Holidays is one of the most important cultural components of any nation. Being a symbolic embodiment of the value-ideological attitudes of ancestors, holidays give a feeling of involvement in the tradition. One or another rite, passed down from generation to generation, makes it possible to feel yourself part of the past. Festive culture is a rich material for study, and the constant transformation of holidays under the influence of a changing socio-cultural situation ensures the permanent relevance of research in this area [1].

With the beginning of the globalization process, various ethnic groups began to borrow holidays from other cultures. This phenomenon brings people the opportunity to be complicit in both the past and modern global culture. This trend of borrowing we can trace in China as well. Since the beginning of intercultural exchange, which came as a result of the policy of reform and openness, such holidays as Christmas, Valentine's Day, All Saints Day, April Fools' Day have firmly taken root in Chinese culture. Nevertheless, as a rule, almost any phenomenon (including holidays) that came from the West to China, acquire a new interpretation, seasoned with cultural meaning, customs and other features of "Chineseness". For example, Christmas is a Christian holiday, which, as everyone knows, is dedicated to the birth of Jesus Christ, accompanied by a set (with certain features within each country) rites. Chinese Christians celebrate

Christmas, adhering to Western customs, while young people who are not related to Christianity, but are interested in the culture of other countries, gave Christmas a completely atypical value for it. For example, according to recent research, Many Chinese consider Christmas as one of the western romantic holidays without a hint of religion. [2]

I would like to mention several distinctive features of the celebration of Christmas in China. Bringing apples as a gift to friends is one of the rituals that have become traditional for the Chinese during the celebration of Christmas. Its origins are in consonance of the words 平安夜 (Píng'ān yè) and 苹果 (Píngguǒ). The first means Christmas Eve and its component 平安 (Píng'ān) symbolizes security in Chinese, and the meaning of the second word is apple, on Christmas Eve it will be called 平安果 (Píng'ān guǒ) [3]. It is logical to assume that this ritual arose precisely because of the successful game of words. In addition to the tradition of giving apples for Christmas, there is another one, that is closely related to it. Before the holiday, people collect coins from their friends: there should be 24 of them, with a nominal value of one jiao. Each coin must be taken from people with different names and surnames, and the last name should not be consonant with words with a negative meaning, like for example 王 (Wáng) - the last name and 亡 (Wáng) - "die". ». A person must buy only one apple for the collected coins, giving the seller all the money collected and eating the purchased apple during the holiday. Performing this rite will bring well-being next year.

Another popular holiday in China is Valentine's Day. Although the Chinese authorities, until recently, actively tried to replace it with the more traditional Chinese holiday of 七夕节 (Qīxì jié), but the World Lovers' Day, celebrated on February 14, is loved by Chinese youth more. The Chinese also contributed to it. In the Celestial on Valentine's Day, it is customary to congratulate your soul mate, your lover or beloved, whereas in Europe people express love not only for the person who they in love with. The space for congratulations is much wider; it includes friends, parents and relatives. Traditionally in China on the Day of all couples exchange sweets and valentines. One of the main attributes of the holiday - a bouquet of roses. There are various interpretations of how many flowers should be in a bouquet. In China, the topic of parity is no longer relevant; now the most significant is the symbolizing component, that is, what meaning nested in the number. One rose can mean: "you are my one", as in Chinese the number one embodies the root cause, something unique [4]. Two roses symbolize a couple. It's interesting, that despite some negative values of the number two, such as "the beginning of inequality and contradictions", this number has gained popularity in modern Internet communication: "2" is used in the meaning of "I love". The Chinese write: 521 (Wǔ'èryī), seeing in this combination of numbers consonance with the phrase 我爱你 (Wǒ ài nǐ), which means: "I love you". If a Chinese man

presents four roses to a girl - this does not mean that he wants her to die (in Chinese, the word «four» is consonant with the word «death»), perhaps this gesture symbolizes "love to death." Another important attribute of Valentine's Day is chocolate, and the Chinese approach its choice with a symbolic context, choosing chocolate with hazelnuts, since in Chinese the word "hazelnut" - 榛子 "Zhēnzi" is consonant with the word "loyalty."

All in all, from the above we can conclude that some Western holidays have already taken root in the culture of the country. Since modern Chinese youth are in a constant search for "fun," Western holidays have come in handy, and despite their religious origin, many of them are interpreted as purely entertaining. A Chinese man is hardly interested in the origin or in history of western holidays; he is attracted by a symbolic image that allows him to relax according to Chinese customs. Western holidays make Chinese culture richer and more diverse. They gradually merge into Chinese society, gaining new interpretations, enriching themselves with local customs and traditions.

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ЯК КИТАЙЦІ ОБИРАЮТЬ ІМ'Я ДЛЯ ДИТИНИ?

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Роль імені в сучасному світі дуже велика, тому що воно застосовується не тільки в повсякденному житті, але і в різних офіційних ситуаціях. Оскільки особисті імена використовуються широко і часто, вони, безумовно, пов'язані з культурою та історією, так що кожен у суспільстві може легко зрозуміти сенс імені.

Особисті імена у Китаї складаються з прізвища та імені. Прізвища найчастіше формуються з індивідуального імені одного з предків, цього посади, або від місця його проживання. Прізвище китайця займає стабільне перше місце не тільки в офіційному використанні, а також у повсякденному житті.[6 с.8]

Більшість китайців не переробляють назви, які вже використовуються в їхніх родинах. Але знайти унікальну та незвичайну