

профессиональной коммуникативной компетенции, под которой понимается сформированная в ограниченных пределах (определяемых потребностями будущего профессионала, а также условиями обучения) способность к межкультурной коммуникации с коллегой — представителем иной культуры на языке партнера по общению. Межкультурная профессиональная коммуникативная компетенция как цель языковой подготовки выпускника неязыкового вуза имеет следующую структуру:

1) **интеркультурная компетенция** — готовность и способность студента-лингвиста выявлять, осознавать, интерпретировать, сопоставлять и обсуждать понятия, представления, нормы, правила, составляющие свою и иную (иного лингвосоциума) профессиональные картины мира;

2) **интракультурная компетенция** — готовность и способность выпускника неязыкового вуза к выявлению, осознанию и интерпретации понятий, представлений, норм и правил собственной профессиональной лингвокультуры;

3) **инокультурная компетенция** — готовности и способности профессионала к выявлению, осознанию и интерпретации понятий, представлений, норм и правил иной профессиональной лингвокультуры.

Сделанные выводы легли в основу выявления сущности межкультурной профессиональной коммуникативной компетенции как цели языковой подготовки будущих специалистов неязыкового вуза. Язык в таком случае выступает инструментом диалога (профессиональных) культур и может быть эффективным орудием реализации всех профессиональных коммуникативных интенций специалиста, связанных со взаимодействием с представителем другой культуры, страны, иного социума.

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## **SPECIFIC FEATURES OF COMPLIMENTING IN EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION OF BRITISH AND BELARUSIAN PEOPLE**

Linguists have focused their attention on complimenting in the last three decades (Pomerantz 1978, Wolfson and Manes 1981, Holmes 1988, Herbert 1989). They studied functions of compliments and classified compliments according to different parameters. However, specific features of complimenting in British communicative culture haven't been studied thoroughly, especially in comparison with those in Belarusian everyday communication, which was the reason for our research.

The project is set out to examine the similarities and differences in compliments used by British people and Belarusians in everyday communication and to help representatives of these nations communicate effectively. Knowing when and how to compliment adhering to the norms and conventions of the language used leads to successful communication.

The data in this study were collected from the Internet forums, the compliments were selected out of 3 thousand messages for each language researched. Messages were chosen at random. The reason for selecting the Internet messages was because their communicative strategy is very similar to the strategy of everyday oral communication, and the Internet communication has already become common. After selecting, 277 British and 152 Belarusian compliments were classified and analyzed.

We observed that compliments fall into four categories with respect to their topic: those having to do with appearance/clothing, those which comment on performance/ability, those on personal traits, and those on possessions.

The most popular topic for complimenting among British people is about possessions (38.5 %). Compliments about abilities are frequently used by both British (31.0 %) and Belarusian (31.6 %) people. The most popular topic for Belarusian people is about personality (32.2 %). Appearance/clothing topic is not very popular. This result seems to reflect the specific feature of the Internet communication when speakers do not see one another and judge somebody's appearance only by their photos.

We found out that the most common compliment structures contain semantically positive adjectives, nouns, verbs and adverbs. The most popular syntactic structure in both communicative cultures is N/Pro + Adj (83.0 % in British and 60.3 % in Belarusian). British people frequently use the words «great» (17% of all the adjectives used), «good» (14%), «nice» (11%), «lovely» (8%), «fantastic» (6%), «gorgeous» (5%). Belarusians often use the adjectives «хороший» (14.1%), «класный» (13%), «красивый» (9.4%), «отличный» (7.0%), «симпатичный» (5.9%), «замечательный» (5.9%). In most cases, using semantically positive verbs for complimenting British people choose the verbs «love» (61% of all the verbs used), «like» (28%). Popular adverbs are: «great», «well», «cool». The most common nouns are: «beaut», «goddess», though verbs and nouns are not very popular in compliments. Belarusians often use such nouns as «молодец» (27.0%), «красота» (22.7%), «умница» (18.2 %), pronoun «красиво» (32.0%) and the verb «нравится» (33.3 %), though verbs are rarely used in compliments.

We have also noticed that in the Belarusian communicative culture female-female compliments are quite popular (33.0 % of all the compliments used), while male-male compliments are rare (17.0 %).

Most male compliments fall into the category of possessions. The same is observed in British communicative culture. Half of the compliments analyzed (51.2 %) fall into the female-female gender group. Female-male compliments are rare (7.2 %).

The result of our analysis revealed that there are both similarities and differences between the complimenting behavior of the British and Belarusians.

In general, the UK data showed a higher frequency of compliments. While communicating with British people one should use more compliments, especially those which comment on possessions and abilities. Compliment structures should contain semantically positive adjectives (great, good, nice, lovely) and verbs (like, love). Male-male and female-female compliments are the most acceptable in British communicative culture.

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## **ОБУЧЕНИЕ УСТНОМУ ПЕРЕВОДУ ЧЕРЕЗ ПРИЗМУ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ**

Многолетний опыт практикующего устного переводчика дает возможность сделать некоторые обобщения, которые могут быть полезными в процессе преподавания