

V I D E O   A N A L Y S I S

# 作业视频分析与展播

视频主题：**故土与新思**

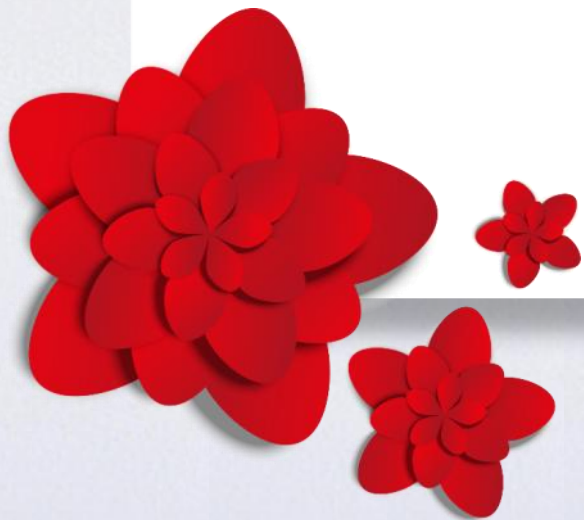
英译汉：Nottingham and the Mining  
Countryside

阅读国学：故乡 鲁迅

小组作品：

对比中西文化的战争观

金刚川VS中途岛海战



The background features a white central rectangle with a subtle drop shadow. Surrounding this rectangle are various decorative elements: in the top-left, there are overlapping red, blue, and purple shapes with a pattern of small blue dots; in the top-center, a 3x3 grid of dots in purple, blue, and orange; in the bottom-left, another 3x3 grid of dots in purple, blue, and orange; and in the bottom-right, blue and red shapes with patterns of small red and blue dots. The main text is centered within the white rectangle.

# **Intercultural communication**

## **Chapter5 Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck's Model**

教师：范京晶 要文静 时间：2022年

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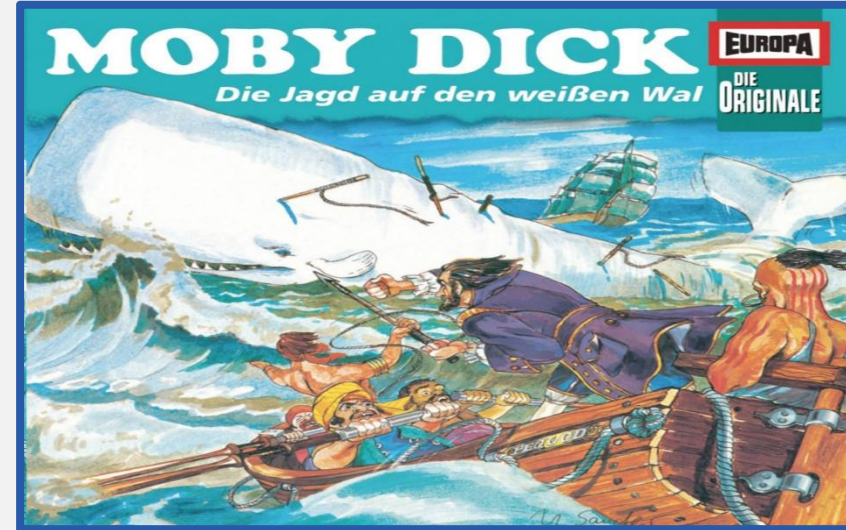
The background features a central light gray rectangle. Surrounding this rectangle are various abstract elements: a large pink circle on the left, a blue rectangle with a black border on the right, and several clusters of small dots in blue, pink, and orange. The corners are decorated with colorful, layered shapes in shades of blue, red, and orange, some with vertical stripes or polka dots.

01

# Case Study



# Moby Dick





# Moby Dick

- In the new Bedford, Connecticut, in the 1800s, the crew of the whaling ship Pequod, under Captain Ahab, know their mission is to hunt whales. However, what they don't realize is that Ahab once lost a leg to magnificent white whale known as Moby Dick, and that he'll risk anything to avenge himself on the animal that cost him a leg...including himself and every member of his crew.
- Shortly after meeting the Rachel, another whaling ship, the crew spots Moby Dick. For three consecutive days, Ahab sends out small boats to capture the whale. On the first day, Moby Dick crushed Ahab's boat between his jaws. The entire crew of the small boat escape unharmed. On the second day, Moby Dick once again destroys Ahab's boat, this time killing one of the sailors. On the third and final day, Moby Dick ignores the pursuing Ahab and rams the Pequod itself. The awesome power of the whale is too much for the ship, which sinks. As the ship goes down, Captain Ahab finally harpoons Moby Dick. The harpoon line catches Ahab around the neck and pulls him into the depths as the white whale dives beneath the surface, never to be seen again. Every member of the Pequod's crew is killed, except for Ishmael and rescues him.

# Introduction to the selected scene

- Captain Ahab finally has the chance to fight Moby Dick, to gain his revenge. However, as the harpoon line loops around Ahab's neck, he is pulled into the sea as the white whale dives beneath the surface, never to be seen again.



# New words

- Crook: not straight or level, twisted, bent or curved
- Jaw: either of the bone structures containing the teeth
- Spit: send saliva from the mouth; do this as a sign of contempt or anger
- Stab: pierce or wound sb. with a pointed tool or weapon; push a knife, etc.)into sb./sth.
- Wrinkled: having or showing wrinkles

The background features a central light gray rectangle. To its left is a large pink circle. The entire slide is framed by colorful abstract shapes in red, blue, and orange, some with white polka dots. A 3x3 grid of small circles in purple, blue, and orange is located in the top right corner. Another 3x3 grid of small circles in purple, blue, and orange is in the bottom left corner. A 3x3 grid of small circles in red, white, and blue is in the bottom right corner.

# 02

## Value

# What is Value ?

- Value: a principle, standard, or quality considered worthwhile or desirable.
- Value represents a kind of principle or standard. That means it can serve as a kind of guide. It is applied in every aspect of our life, not just limited to a specific field or to a certain category of things. Value is **normative**: it sets norm. In other words, value deals with what is required or forbidden, what is considered by the majority of society to be good or bad.
- Value lies at the core of every culture.

# Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck's Model

- **The Value Orientations Method**
- The foundations for VOM were developed in the 1940s and 1950s by anthropologists with the Harvard Values Project (Kluckhohn & Strodtbeck, 1961). The project team proposed that it is possible to distinguish cultures based on how they each addressed five common human concerns. They did not propose that these were the only five concerns but that they were useful in understanding cultural differences.



# Core values

- They also proposed from their study that cultures could respond to the problems in at least three ways and that all cultures would express each of the three responses. It was the rank order of responses that gave a culture its character. They called these responses to the five concerns "value orientations."
- Today we might call them "**core values.**" Kohls (1981) provides a brief introduction to the five human problems and the three possible responses

# Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck's Model

## Concerns/ orientations

### Human Nature:

What is the basic nature of people?

**Evil.** Most people can't be trusted. People are basically bad and need to be controlled.

## Possible Responses

**Mixed.** There are both evil people and good people in the world, and you have to check people out to find out which they are. People can be changed with the right guidance.

**Good.** Most people are basically pretty good at heart; they are born good.

### Man-Nature Relationship:

What is the appropriate relationship to nature

**Subordinate to Nature.** People really can't change nature. Life is largely determined by external forces, such as fate and genetics. What happens was meant to happen.

**Harmony with Nature.** Man should, in every way, live in harmony with nature.

**Dominant over Nature.** It the great human challenge to conquer and control nature. Everything from air conditioning to the "green revolution" has resulted from having met this challenge.

**Time Sense:** How should we best think about time?

**Past.** People should learn from history, draw the values they live by from history, and strive to continue past traditions into the future.

**Present.** The present moment is everything. Let's make the most of it. Don't worry about tomorrow: enjoy today.

**Future.** Planning and goal setting make it possible for people to accomplish miracles, to change and grow. A little sacrifice today will bring a better tomorrow.

**Activity:** What is the best mode of activity?

**Being.** It's enough to just "be." It's not necessary to accomplish great things in life to feel your life has been worthwhile.

**Becoming.** The main purpose for being placed on this earth is for one's own inner development.

**Doing.** If people work hard and apply themselves fully, their efforts will be rewarded. What a person accomplishes is a measure of his or her worth.

**Social Relations:** What is the best form of social organization?

**Hierarchical.** There is a natural order to relations, some people are born to lead, others are followers. Decisions should be made by those in charge.

**Collateral.** The best way to be organized is as a group, where everyone shares in the decision process. It is important not to make important decisions alone.

**Individual.** All people should have equal rights, and each should have complete control over one's own destiny. When we have to make a decision as a group it should be "one person one vote."

# The nature of human being

- In European countries and US, where many people are Christians, especially before the mid-nineteenth century the dominant view toward human nature was that man is born with **original sin**.
- In China and some other Asian countries, people traditionally held that men are born **innocent, but corruptible**.



# Question

Could you please give me an example about the relationship of man and nature?

Which model do you prefer on Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck's Model?

The background features a central light gray rectangle. To the left of this rectangle is a large pink circle. The entire slide is framed by abstract, colorful shapes in shades of blue, red, and orange, some with white polka dots. In the top right and bottom left corners, there are small 3x3 grids of dots in purple and orange. The number '03' is centered in the upper half of the gray rectangle in a blue serif font.

03

# Man and Nature

# The relationship between Man and Nature

- The traditional western view of this relation also stem from the Bible, a reflection of Judeo-Christian beliefs. According to biblical tradition, god created the earth and all the living things in it for man. He gives Adam the right to name every living thing and to have dominion over the earth.
- In the industrial Age, due to breakthrough technological innovations, mans resources also surged.



# The relationship between Man and Nature

- In China, the notion of the unity of man and nature is nearly as ancient as our civilization. The Taoist especially advocate a harmonious relationship with Nature, enabling man to reach a high state. The theories underlying traditional Chinese medicine are the best known manifestation of Chinese people's harmonious view of human society and Nature. The **24 solar terms**, for example, which serve as a practical guide for framework, also reflect this view. Elsewhere, **geomancy**, or the practice of **fengshui**, build on this view for its theoretical basis.



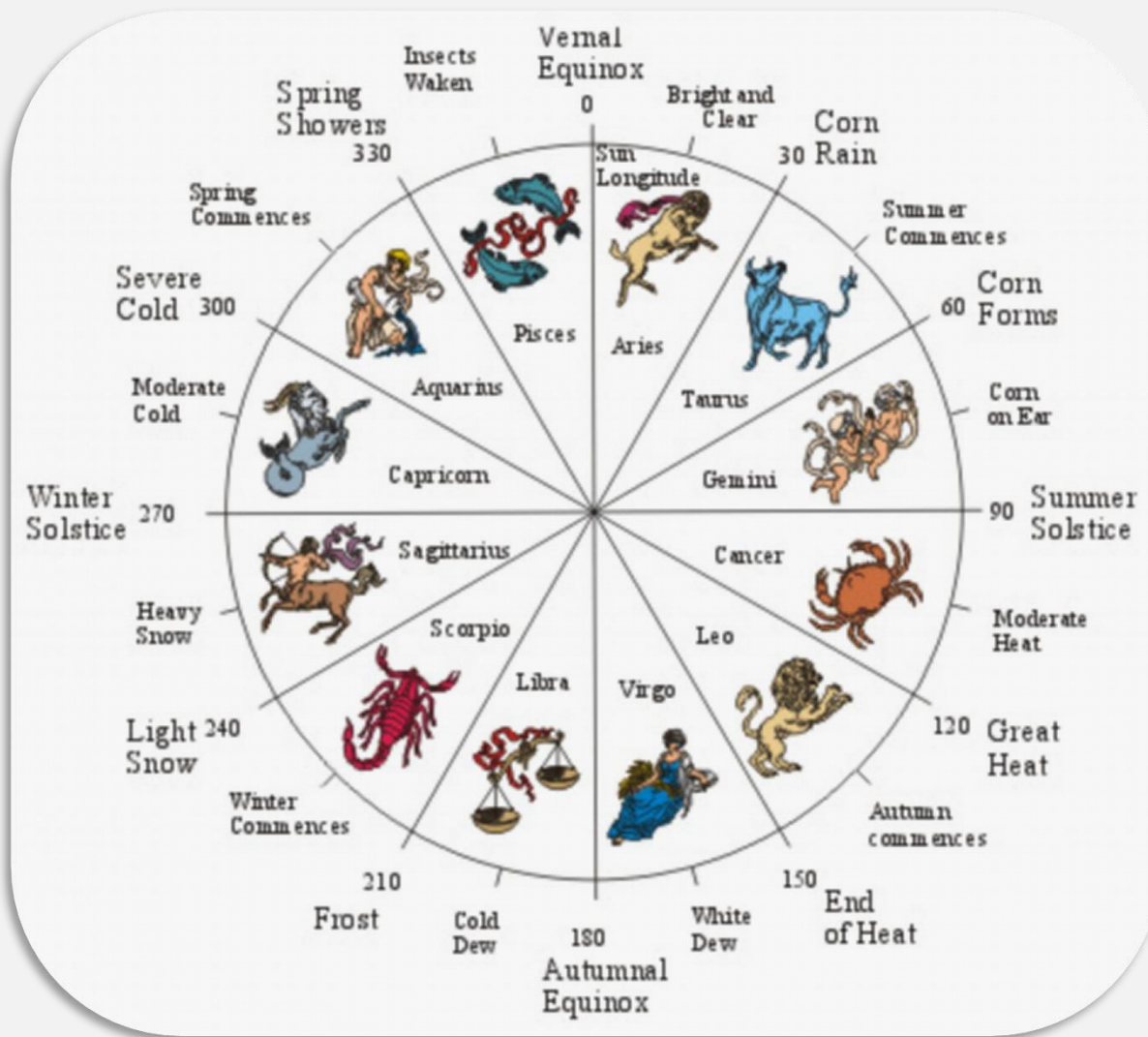
# 24 solar terms

- The “24 solar terms” originated and was firstly used in China. It was created thousands years ago on the basis of practical needs of agriculture. It's determined by the changes of the sun's position in the zodiac throughout the year, with two segments each month. Ancient Chinese people used it to guide agriculture production, special climate signs such as floods and drought, cultural ceremonies, family gatherings and even healthy living tips. Nowadays the “24 solar terms” is still being used by farmers and followed in many other parts of the world apart from China.

# 24 solar terms24节气

季	春			夏			秋			冬		
月	正月 JAN	二月 FEB	三月 MAR	四月 APR	五月 MAY	六月 JUN	七月 JUL	八月 AUG	九月 SEP	十月 OCT	冬月 NOV	腊月 DEC
节	<u>立春</u>	<u>惊蛰</u>	<u>清明</u>	<u>立夏</u>	<u>芒种</u>	<u>小暑</u>	<u>立秋</u>	<u>白露</u>	<u>寒露</u>	<u>立冬</u>	<u>大雪</u>	<u>小寒</u>
气	<u>雨水</u>	<u>春分</u>	<u>谷雨</u>	<u>小满</u>	<u>夏至</u>	<u>大暑</u>	<u>处暑</u>	<u>秋分</u>	<u>霜降</u>	<u>小雪</u>	<u>冬至</u>	<u>大寒</u>

# English version



# The relationship between Humans

- Man, according to Socrates, is a social animal.
- The fundamental relationship within a society is that between individuals, or group of individuals. This relationship regulates our behavior toward others in every aspect.
- According to different approaches, we can roughly distinguish two types of society.
  - Individualism
  - Collectivism



# Individualism

- Individualism, often regarded as the fundamental value held by westerners, places more importance on personal competence and responsibility for people in Western societies tends to take actions on their own and shoulder the responsibility for themselves. They are more **assertive**, tend to make decision for themselves instead of consulting their colleagues or others around them. Asking for advice and help from their supervisors is usually regarded as evidence of lack of competence. Thus, their working environment is usually **competitive**. Employers are more attentive to employees personal performance and usually track their achievements in order to decide whom to reward or promote.

# Collectivism

- In contrast, those from more collectivistic societies, such as Asia, and many Arab societies **where tribal or clan considerations may predominate**, place more emphasis on cooperation, teamwork, group loyalty, and collective decision. They usually **seek suggestions** from their friends, family members and colleagues. In case of difficult situations in business, some will often ask their supervisors to decide for them. That is strongly avoided in a society where individualism is valued. But for those living in group-based societies, they tend to regard such tasks as pertaining to the whole group instead of to themselves alone. Thus, their view is that they are doing, not to shift responsibility, but for the benefit of the whole group.

- With the rise of globalization, these two values begin to merge.

Synergistic ( adj.协同的 ; 协作的 ) power

The background features a light gray rectangular area in the center. Surrounding this area are various colorful abstract shapes and patterns, including red and blue organic shapes, a pink circle, and several clusters of small dots in blue, purple, and orange. The overall style is modern and graphic.

04

# Religion

YOUKU





# The Basics of Confucianism, Christianity and Islam

01  
Confucianism

02  
Christianity

03  
Islam

Religion is doing, a man does not merely thinking his religion or feel it, he lives his religion.

# Belief and Religion

- In the early human society, religion included judicial, moral cultivation, world explanation, and mental comfort and other functions. In modern society, science and judicial religions have separated from some religions, but the moral training and mental comfort function will continue to exist. Religion's belief systems and social groups are important parts of culture of human thought and social form.

# The Basics of Confucianism, Christianity and Islam

- Religion is important to your study of intercultural communication because it focuses on personal matters. This significance can be found in the words written by Smith: "**The surest way to the hear of a people is through their religions.**"
- We would add to his statement by observing that the surest way to gain insight into the important perceptions values, and behavior of a people is through their religions Guruge the Greek-Armenian religious teacher, stated it this way "Religion is doing, a man does not merely think his religion or feel it, he lives his religion."
- By studying that "living you will learn are inextricably entwined." Guruge takes much the same stance when he observes that "religion and civilization seem to have gone hand in hand in the evolution of human society to an extent that one could conclude that they are co equal and coterminous." . Against the backdrop of globalization, it's necessary to learn some knowledge about worlds religions.

# The history of China religion

## Principles of Confucianism

Confucianism , one of the various schools of pre-Qin philosophy. Confucianism is created by Confucius, and gradually developed to a complete Confucianism system. Since then, it dominated the Chinese ancient thoughts and had great influence to ancient China. For more than thousand years it has moulded and shaped the civilization of China and exerted a profound influence upon China, Southeast of China, or even the world.



# Confucianism

- Confucianism has left us a rich literary heritage known as the **Four Books and Five Classics**

For six centuries these four texts became the elementary requirements of Chinese education in the feudal society and served as the basis of the civil service examination by which scholars were selected for official posts at various levels of the government.





# 四书五经

- **The Four Books**

- The Great Learning (Chinese: 大學; Pinyin: Dǎ xǔe)
- The Doctrine of the Mean (Chinese: 中庸; Pinyin: Zhōngyōng)
- The Analects of Confucius (Chinese: 論語; Pinyin: Lǔnyǔ)
- The Mencius (Chinese: 孟子; Pinyin: Mǎngzǐ)

- **The Five Classics**

- The Classic of Poetry (Chinese: 詩經; Pinyin: Shījīng)
- The Classic of History (Chinese: 書經; Pinyin: Shūjīng)
- The Classic of Rites (Chinese: 禮經; Pinyin: Lǐjīng)
- The Classic of Changes (Chinese: 易經; Pinyin: Yǐjīng; I Ching)
- The Spring and Autumn Annals (Chinese: 春秋; Pinyin: Chūnqiū)

# 仁

## 巍巍中國 禮儀之邦 待客之道 以茶為尊



孔子，儒家学派创始人，春秋末期伟大的思想家、教育家。他正直乐观、积极进取，以好学著称，63岁时曾这样形容自己：“发愤忘食，乐以忘忧，不知老之将至。”当时孔子已带着弟子周游列国九个年头，历尽艰辛，不仅未得到诸侯的任用，还险些丧命。但孔子仍然乐观向上，坚持自己的理想，执着追求、不言放弃。孔子创立了以“仁”为核心的道德学说，他自己也是一个很善良的人，富有同情心，乐于助人，待人真诚、宽厚。“己所不欲，勿施于人”、“君子成人之美，不成人之恶”、“躬自厚而薄责于人”等等，都是他的做人标准。孔子的儒家学说是中华文化的重要组成部分。

孔子信仁

# Confucius' central doctrine

- The ethical principle of Confucianism is its discovery of the ultimate in the moral character of human relationships in which Confucius offered the solution for the ills and evils of his day. **Confucius' central doctrine** is that of the virtue of Ren. Ren is translated variously as goodness, benevolence, humanity, and human-heartedness. In short, Ren means affection and love.



- Cultures and countries strongly influenced by Confucianism include China, Korea, Japan and Vietnam, as well as various territories settled predominantly by Chinese people.
- Although Confucian ideas prevail in these areas, few people outside of academia identify themselves as Confucian, and instead see Confucian ethics as a complementary guideline for other ideologies and belief, including democracy, Marxism, capitalism, Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.

# Christianity

- Christianity is one of the most popular religions through the western world.
- Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, God having become human and the savior of humanity.





# Christianity

- Through history the three main groups or “denominations” of Christianity have been the **Orthodox东正教**, the **Catholic** and the **Protestant** churches.
- As of the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, Christianity has approximately 2.2 billion adherents(信徒). Christianity represents about a quarter to a third of the world’s population and is the world’s largest religion. Christianity is the state religion of several countries. Among all Christians, 37.5% live in the Americas, 25.7% live in Europe, 22.5% live in Africa, 13.1% live in Asia, 1.2% live in Oceania and 0.9% live in the Middle East.

@字幕队长



# Islam

- **Islam** ([/'islɑ:m](#)) is an Abrahamic monotheistic—神论的 religion teaching that there is only one incomparable God (Allah) and that [Muhammad](#) is the messenger of God. It is the [world's second-largest religion](#) and the fastest-growing major religion in the world, with over 1.8 billion followers or 24.1% of the global population, known as [Muslims](#).
- Muslims make up a majority of the population in 50 countries. Islam teaches that [God](#) is [merciful](#), [all-powerful](#), [unique](#), and has guided mankind through prophets, revealed scriptures and natural signs. The primary scriptures of Islam are the [Quran](#), viewed by Muslims as the [verbatim](#) word of God, and the teachings and normative example of Muhammad



# Islam



# Islam

- Muslims believe that Islam is the complete and universal version of a primordial(原始的) faith that was revealed many times before through prophets including Adam, Abraham, [Moses](#), and [Jesus](#). As for the Quran, Muslims consider it to be the unaltered and final revelation of God. Like other [Abrahamic religions](#), Islam also teaches a final judgment with the righteous rewarded [paradise](#) and unrighteous punished in [hell](#). Religious concepts and practices include the [Five Pillars of Islam](#), which are obligatory acts of worship, and following Islamic law, which touches on virtually every aspect of life and society, from banking and welfare to women and the environment.



# Islam

- Most Muslims are of one of three denominations: Sunni (75–90%) , Shia (10–20%) and Ahmadi(1%). About 13% of Muslims live in Indonesia, the largest Muslim-majority country, 31% in South Asia, the largest population of Muslims in the world, 23% in the Middle East-North Africa, where it is the dominant religion and 15% in Sub-Saharan Africa. Sizable Muslim communities are also found in the Americas, Caucasus, China, Europe, Horn of Africa, Mainland Southeast Asia, Philippines, Russia and Swahili coast.

# Buddhism



## Buddhism

Buddhism is a religion based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama 悉达多·乔答摩 (古印度著名思想家, 佛教创始者), who was born in the fifth century B.C. in what is now Nepal and northern India. He came to be called "the Buddha," which means "awakened one," after he experienced a profound realization of the nature of life, death, and existence. In English, the Buddha was said to be enlightened, although in Sanskrit it is "bodhi," or "awakened."

# Buddhism



## Basic Teachings

The foundation of Buddhism is the Four Noble Truths:

- The truth of suffering ( "dukkha")
- The truth of the cause of suffering ( "samudaya")
- The truth of the end of suffering ( "nirhodha")
- The truth of the path that frees us from suffering ( "magga")

## Key terms

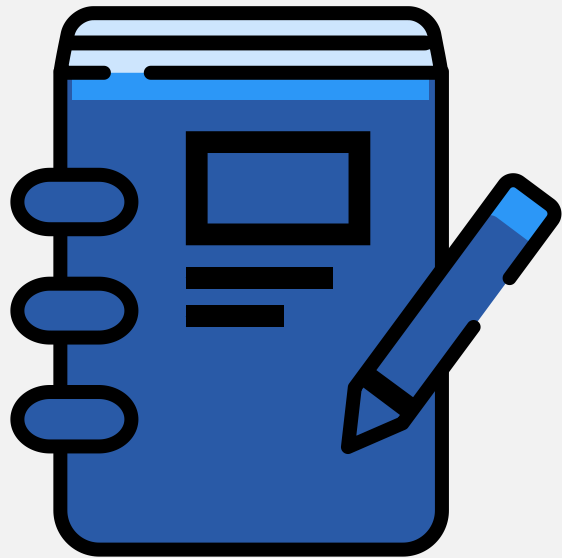
### 1. Orthodox 东正教

东正教源自希腊文明的救世主信仰根源，因罗马帝国东部一脉相承的拜占庭帝国、俄罗斯帝国的国家宗教闻名。公元 1 世纪，希腊裔基督徒的耶路撒冷、安条克、君士坦丁堡（拜占庭）、亚历山大港、罗马之五城联邦原型诞生。4 世纪，君士坦丁堡成为罗马帝国的国家教会首都。5 世纪，因单性论被开除的近东边缘教会形成东方人派正教会。

### 2. Taoism 道教

道教是中国本土宗教，以“道”为最高信仰。道教在中国古代鬼神崇拜观念上，以黄、老道家思想为理论根据，承袭战国以来的神仙方术衍化形成。东汉末年出现大量道教组织，著名的有太平道、五斗米道。祖天师张道陵正式创立教团组织，距今已有 1800 年历史。道教为多神崇拜，尊奉的神仙是将道教对“道”之信仰人格化体现。道士是道教的神职人员，中国现有住观道士 3 万余人。宫观是道教徒活动的场所，中国现登记开放的宫观有 2 千余座。

## Positive role of religion



Religion has created a rich and various culture, going through a long history of evolution and development. Proper understanding of the positive role of religion can help us to avoid cultural misreading in the process of intercultural communication, and also help us better understand the Western thought, worldview, values and actions so as to communicate more effectively and promote understanding. Religion is a part of the culture and plays a vital role in people's daily life. Through religion we can clearly see the social and cultural situation of human in a particular cultural way.



# 坚持我国宗教中国化方向 积极引导宗教与社会主义社会相适应

- 习近平总书记在全国宗教工作会议上强调坚持我国宗教中国化方向 积极引导宗教与社会主义社会相适应。
- 2021年12月3日至4日，全国宗教工作会议在北京召开。中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席习近平出席会议并发表重要讲话。
- 习近平在讲话中指出，党的十八大以来，党中央高度重视宗教工作。各级党委贯彻落实党中央决策部署，党的宗教工作创新推进，取得积极成效。贯彻党的宗教工作基本方针更加全面，宗教工作体制机制进一步完善，宗教工作法律体系和政策框架日益健全，宗教界人士和信教群众尊法学法守法用法意识不断增强，推进我国宗教中国化逐步深入。**宗教界弘扬爱国精神，讲大局、讲法治、讲科学、讲爱心**，不断增进对伟大祖国、中华民族、中华文化、中国共产党、中国特色社会主义的认同。
- 习近平强调，党的十八大以来，党中央提出一系列关于宗教工作的新理念新举措，回答了新时代怎样认识宗教、怎样处理宗教问题、怎样做好党的宗教工作等重大理论和实践问题。必须深刻认识做好宗教工作在党和国家工作全局中的重要性，必须建立健全强有力的领导机制，必须坚持和发展中国特色社会主义宗教理论，必须坚持党的宗教工作基本方针，**必须坚持我国宗教中国化方向**，必须坚持把广大信教群众团结在党和政府周围，必须构建积极健康的宗教关系，必须支持宗教团体加强自身建设，必须提高宗教工作法治化水平。

# 坚持我国宗教中国化方向 积极引导宗教与社会主义社会相适应

- 习近平指出，要完整、准确、全面贯彻党的宗教信仰自由政策，尊重群众宗教信仰，依法管理宗教事务，坚持独立自主自办原则，积极引导宗教与社会主义社会相适应。党的宗教工作的本质是群众工作。信教群众和不信教群众在政治上经济上的根本利益是一致的，都是党执政的群众基础。既要保护信教群众宗教信仰自由权利，最大限度团结信教群众，也要耐心细致做信教群众工作。宗教团体是党和政府团结、联系宗教界人士和广大信教群众的桥梁和纽带，要为他们开展工作提供必要的支持和帮助，尊重和发挥他们在宗教内部事务中的作用。
- 习近平强调，要深入推进我国宗教中国化，引导和支持我国宗教以社会主义核心价值观为引领，增进宗教界人士和信教群众对伟大祖国、中华民族、中华文化、中国共产党、中国特色社会主义的认同。要在宗教界开展爱国主义、集体主义、社会主义教育，有针对性地加强党史、新中国史、改革开放史、社会主义发展史教育，引导宗教界人士和信教群众培育和践行社会主义核心价值观，弘扬中华文化。要坚持总体国家安全观，坚持独立自主自办原则，统筹推进相关工作。要加强互联网宗教事务管理。要切实解决影响我国宗教健康传承的突出问题。
- 习近平指出，要支持引导宗教界加强自我教育、自我管理、自我约束，全面从严治教，带头守法遵规、提升宗教修为。要加强宗教团体自身建设，完善领导班子成员的民主监督制度。要全面推进宗教工作法治建设，深入开展法治宣传教育。宗教活动应当在法律法规规定范围内开展，不得损害公民身体健康，不得违背公序良俗，不得干涉教育、司法、行政职能和社会生活。
- 习近平强调，要培养一支精通马克思主义宗教观、熟悉宗教工作、善于做信教群众工作的党政干部队伍，让他们深入学习马克思主义宗教观、党的宗教工作理论和方针政策、宗教知识，不断提升导的能力。要培养一支政治上靠得住、宗教上有造诣、品德上能服众、关键时起作用的宗教界代表人士队伍。要培养一支思想政治坚定、坚持马克思主义宗教观、学风优良、善于创新的宗教学研究队伍，加强马克思主义宗教学学科建设。要健全宗教工作体制机制，推动构建党委领导、政府管理、社会协同、宗教自律的宗教事务治理格局。要把握好涉及宗教工作的重大关系，多做打基础、利长远的工作，常抓不懈、久久为功。



## 案例 18

### 信仰不同会影响交流吗？

#### (一)

英国文化委员会的那位英语助教学生走后，我任教的泰国学校又招聘了一位来自加纳的黑人英语教师。作为学校的外教，早上我们要并排站在学校门口用各自所教的语言向学生问早安，这时候我们免不了在空闲时间交谈，平常聊的内容也都正常，不外乎各自国家的风土人情一类。有一天，这位加纳的老师问我的宗教信仰是什么，我一下蒙了，说我没有宗教信仰，于是他就跟我说：“怎么可以没有宗教信仰呢？上帝让你在困难的时候有依靠，可以让你心想事成，实现你的一切愿望。”然后拿出一张纸条，上面写着一行文字，我只看懂了“基督教”这个单词。他对我说：“你可以加入基督教，我会教你怎样祷告。你每天祷告，这样上帝就会听到你的愿望和困难，就会帮助你实现愿望、解决困难。”我尴尬地笑了笑说：“对不起，我不想加入。”然后便有意识地把身体偏向另一边，不再跟他说话了。也许我第一次表现得比较冷漠吧，之后他再也没有跟我讨论过这个话题，只是偶尔会说：“我昨晚祷告了，希望上帝让我心想事成。”我也都只是微微一笑不说话。

网友说，回答这个问题的时候，最不好的答案，可能就是说自己是无神论者。你如果给出这个答案，好心的基督徒就会开始耐心地向你传教，因为他们认为这是在拯救你的灵魂。没有耐心的基督徒，就会对你避而远之。在西方大部分人眼中，没有信仰和唯利是图是画等号的。在西方，有身份的中产阶级以上人士几乎都是信徒，而社会底层的失业者没有信仰的居多，他们天天过着浑浑噩噩的日子。

从网上得知，宗教在西方国家其实是一个敏感话题，我当时也感觉到他在跟我说这些话的时候有意识地压低了声音，但我真的不知道他这种在公开场合下向我传教的行为对不对。周围的本土教师和外教老师一般都有自己的宗教信仰，在外的汉语教师志愿者如果真的遇到了传教的行为，我们应该怎么办呢？

(赵梦凡)

#### (一)

巴厘岛三语文桥学校小学四年级C班里有一个聪敏乖巧的学生Alice，她不仅汉语说得好，平常表现也很积极，常常担任老师的小助手，很多老师都非常喜欢她。

某天汉语课后，Alice跑来讲台上问我关于汉字的问题。我也很喜欢这个聪明好学的学生，便伸手想摸摸她额前的刘海以示赞许。可是Alice立刻收起笑容，紧张地躲开了，严肃地摆着手对我说：“老师，你不可以这样。”其他学生看见后也纷纷附和。我举着手不知该不该收回，感到十分尴尬。事后，我找到当地的老师询问情况，才知道巴厘岛的宗教氛围很浓，当地大多数的孩子因为信奉印度教，是很反感被别人摸头的。

我恍然大悟，这才发现自己的行为是多么失礼。尽管以前在国内已经学习过各国的宗教和社交礼仪，但在现实生活中遇到时，还是没能处理得当、照顾到对方的感受。正所谓“纸上得来终觉浅，绝知此事要躬行”，通过这次事件，我才发现身为一名国际汉语教师，在与外国学生相处时，一定不能局限于自己固有的思维模式，这样才能减少鲁莽和无礼的行为，避免跨文化交往中尴尬场景的发生。

(岳琪)

(二)

我是一名来自马来西亚的留学生。在我国内，由于多数人民信仰伊斯兰教，生活中常常会看到女性戴着各种各样的头巾来遮蔽头发。很多中国人不了解这种情况，看到戴头巾的马来西亚女性常常会问：“你是回族人或者印度人吗？”



马来西亚留学生

你为什么戴头巾？是不是没有头发所以用布来遮盖你的头顶？”许多类似这样的问题让我初到中国时感到难以接受。有人还会对我说：“你们国家的男人很幸福，可以娶好几位妻子。”这让我觉得他们对伊斯兰教的了解还是比较缺乏的。更让人啼笑皆非的是，有时候我们会因为时间到了就在机场做礼拜，旁观者经常会对此充满疑惑：“他们在干什么？这是坐飞机之前的仪式吗？每次坐飞机前都要这样做吗？”

(哈菲珊)

## Questions

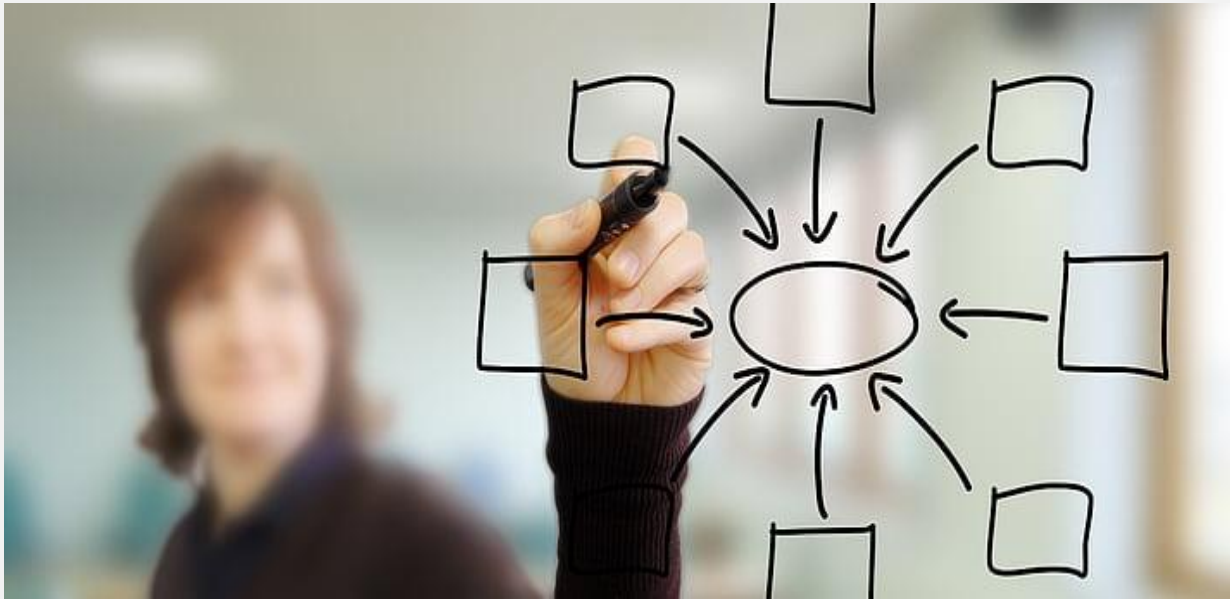


As for a college student,  
could you permit yourself to  
join in some religious ritual?

If your families believe one of  
the religion, what should you  
do?



## Assignment



视频主题：

**禁忌与秩序**

英译汉 Get a knife,  
Get a dog, But Get  
rid of Guns

阅读：国学：美国的  
枪支和中国的烟花

The background features a white central area with a light gray rectangular overlay. This central area is surrounded by vibrant, abstract geometric shapes in shades of red, blue, and orange. Some of these shapes are filled with patterns of small dots or stripes. The overall design is modern and artistic.

# 谢谢观看！

跨文化交际 intercultural communication