

Project on topic <Saying it
without words and distinctive
peculiarities>

Resting in Greece, I visited the Meteora Monastery. You can't take pictures, the guide said that you can. But as soon as our visitors started taking pictures, the monk ranger became angry saying "No, no". Our leader raised his hands with his palms up towards the monk saying, "Good, good." Looking at such a gesture, the monk became even more angry, saying that he would call the police. Of course, we immediately left.

And then they learned that this gesture in Greece means that you are a fool, equivalent to the fact that in Russia you twisted your index finger around the temple.

Curious.

While in a country, I tried to find out what a particular gesture means. I read several books, articles, searched for information in other sources. And here is what I learned.

ΙΕΡΑ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΗΣ
ΣΤΑΓΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΕΩΡΩΝ

ΙΕΡΑ ΜΟΝΗ
ΑΓΙΑΣ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΑΣ
ΡΟΥΣΑΝΟΥ

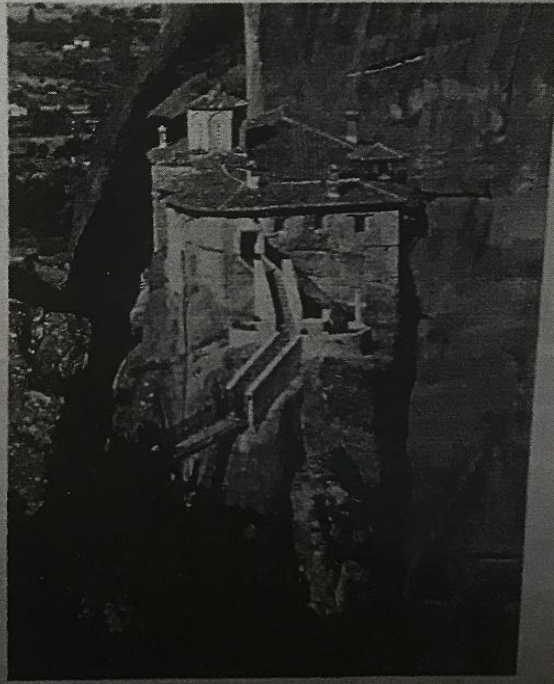
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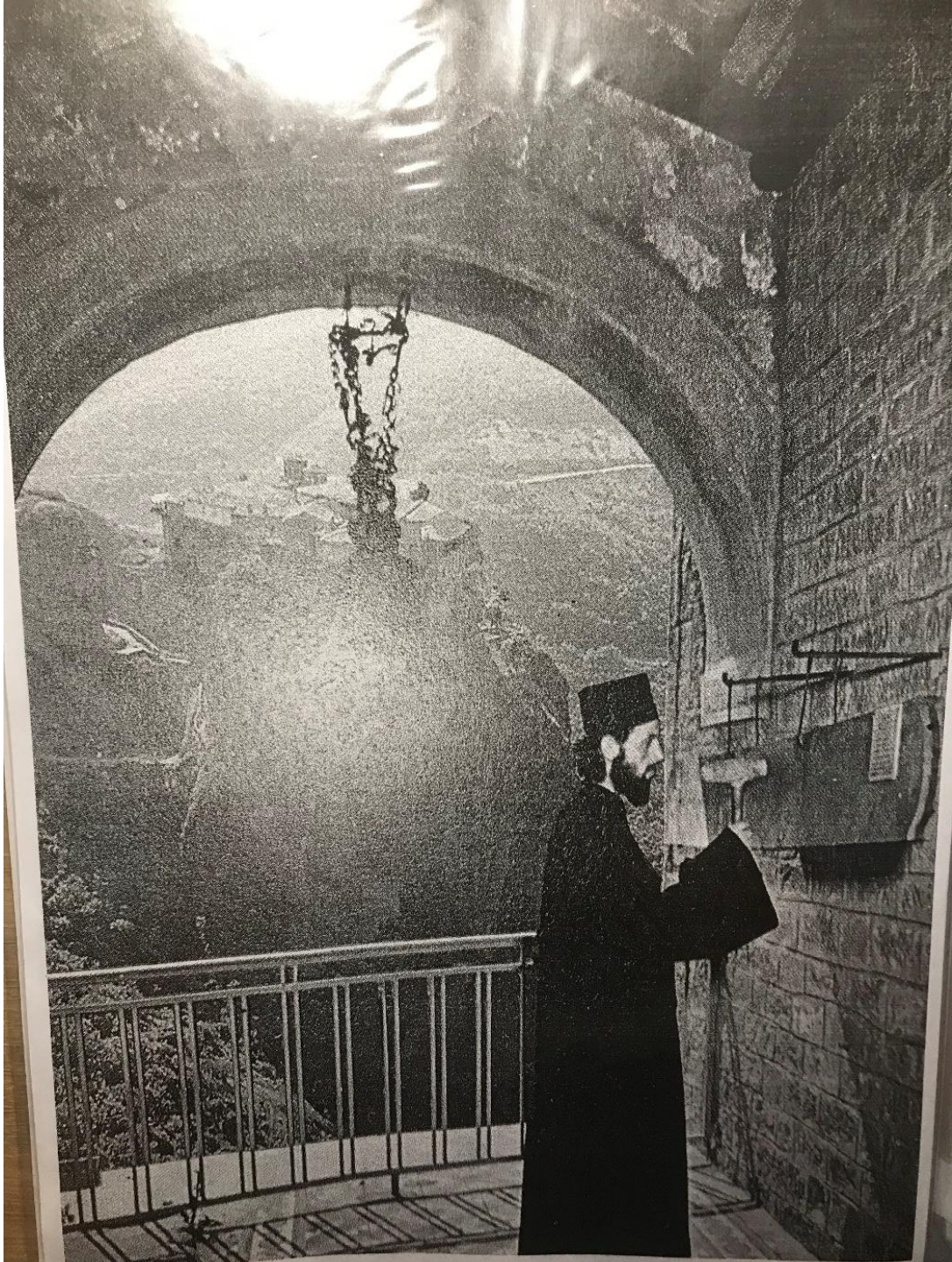


2 ΕΥΡΩ

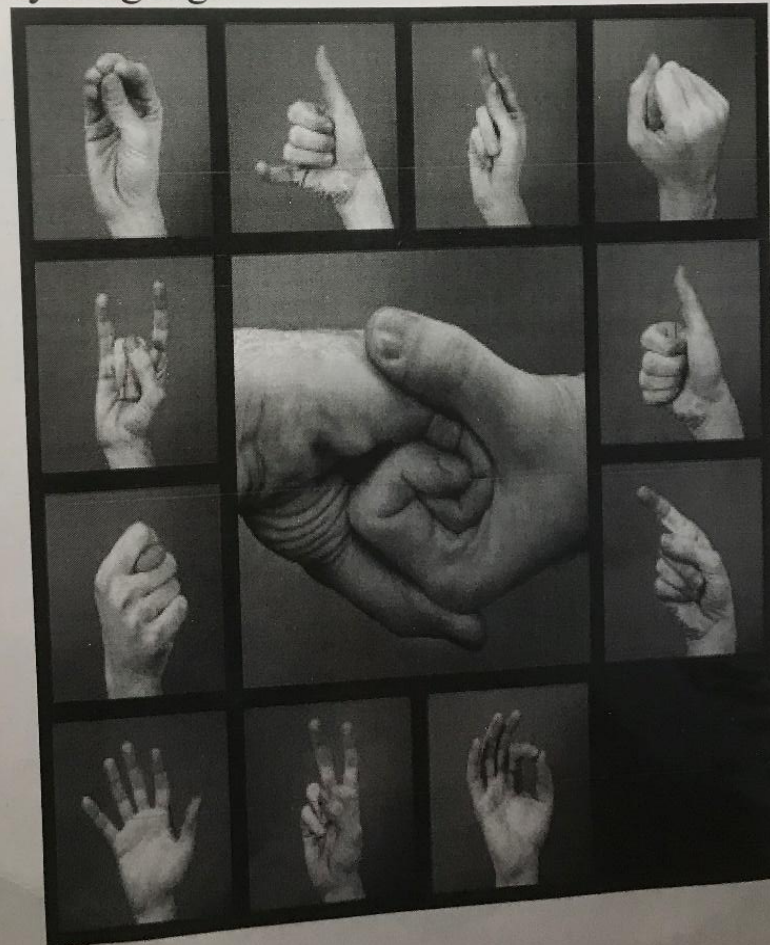
Ως δωρεά υπέρ του Ιεροῦ Ναοῦ.
Ἔτος ἰδρύσεως Ἱερᾶς Μονῆς, 1545.

NO PHOTO - NO VIDEO





We use words to communicate with people, but we also use body language – particularly gestures and facial expressions. And different people have different body language

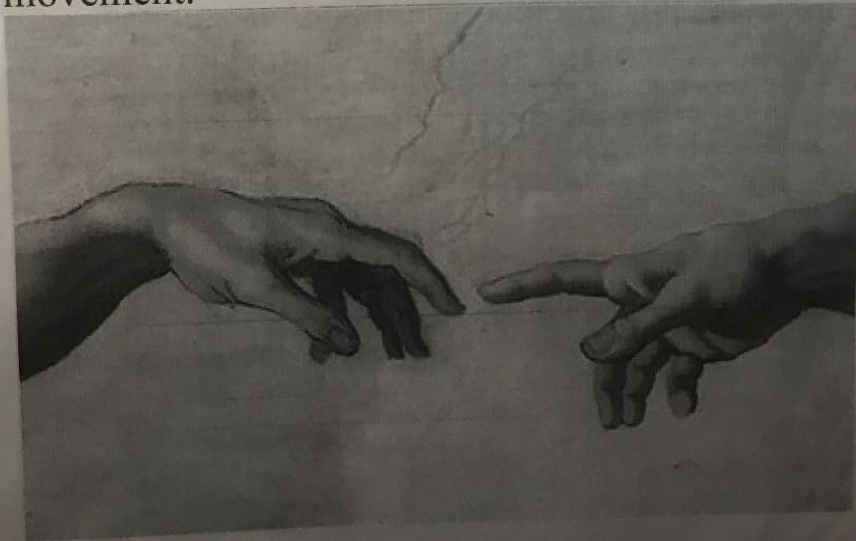


Older people in Britain usually shake hands when they meet for the first time, but young people don't do this very often. In France many people of all ages shake hands every time they see each other – they say the French spend 20 minutes a day shaking hands!



3 (a)

The most common communication is tactile contact (that is, touch), which in some cultures is simply unacceptable. So, in England, touch is not accepted at all, and the interlocutors try to maintain a distance between themselves in an "outstretched arm." Only in Cambridge is a handshake permissible: at the beginning and at the end of the school period. For a German, the distance taken in England is too small, so a German will move away from the other person by another half step. Residents of Saudi Arabia communicate, practically breathing each other's faces, and in Latin America, any speech is fixed by a tangent movement.



3 (3)

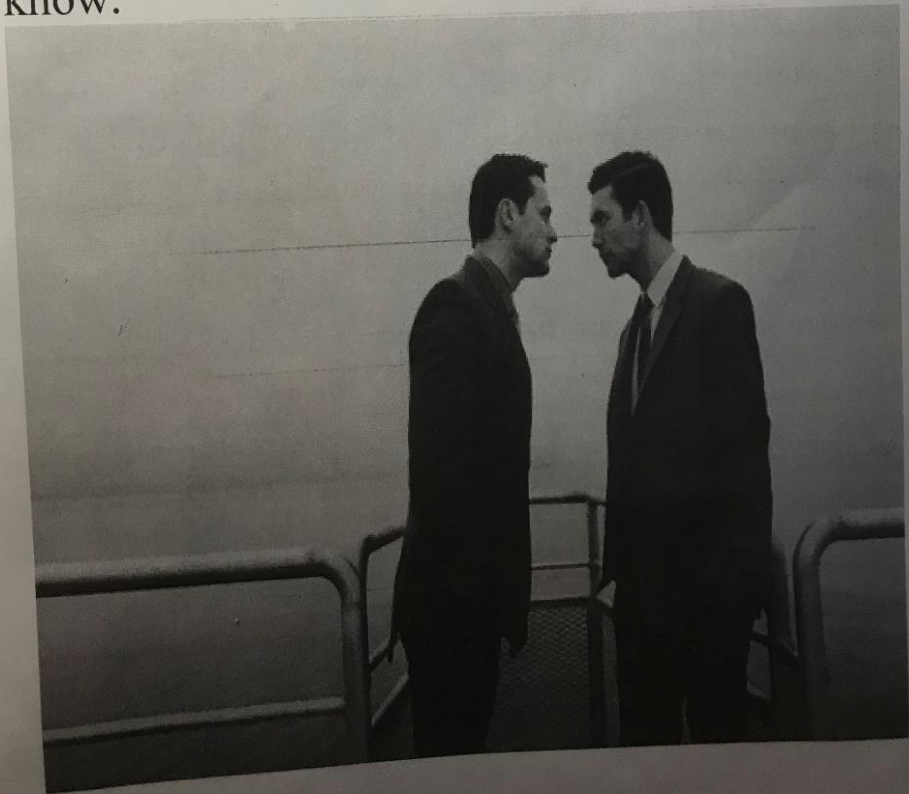
In Britain men often kiss women friend once or twice on the cheek and women sometimes kiss each other too? But men don't usually kiss each other. However, Russian men often kiss each other, and men in the Arab world often hug and kiss each other on the cheek. Meanwhile, in Japan, people bow when they meet each other; neither men nor women kiss in public.



Americans like people who smile and agree with them, but Australians are more interested in people who disagree with them. So sometimes Americans think Australians are rude and unfriendly, and Australians think polite friendly Americans are boring! In Europe, it's friendly to smile at strangers, but in many Asian countries it isn't polite. And in Japan you must cover your mouth when you smile or laugh.



In Western cultures, young people and adults look each other in the eye during a conversation to show interest and trust, but in many Asian countries, it's rude to look people in the eye, especially a superior such as a teacher. In Britain and the United States it isn't polite to stare at strangers, but Indians often look long and thoughtfully at people they don't know.



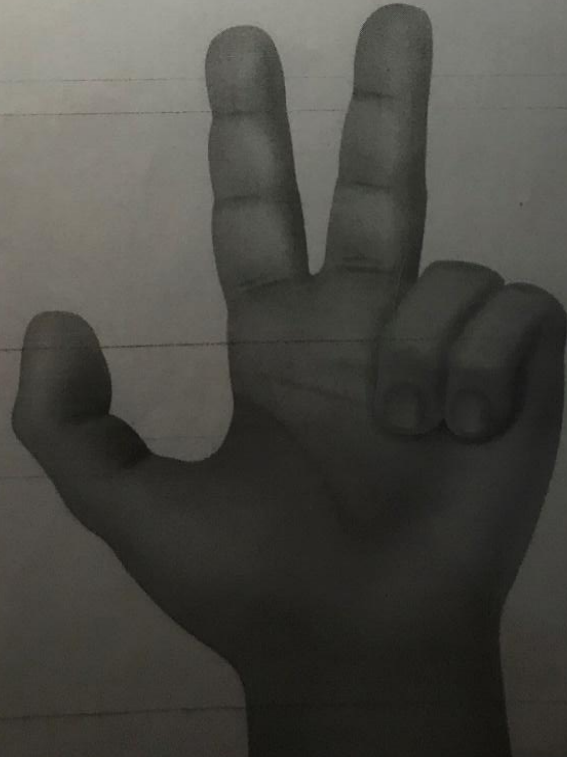
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In Britain, it's polite to respond during conversations and to make comments to show that you're interested. But in parts of Northern Europe and in Japan, it's quite common for people to stay silent when someone is talking to them. In China, Japan, and Korea, young people don't usually start conversations with adults and only speak if an adult speaks to them. In contrast, Americans encourage young people to start conversations.



V means "victory"

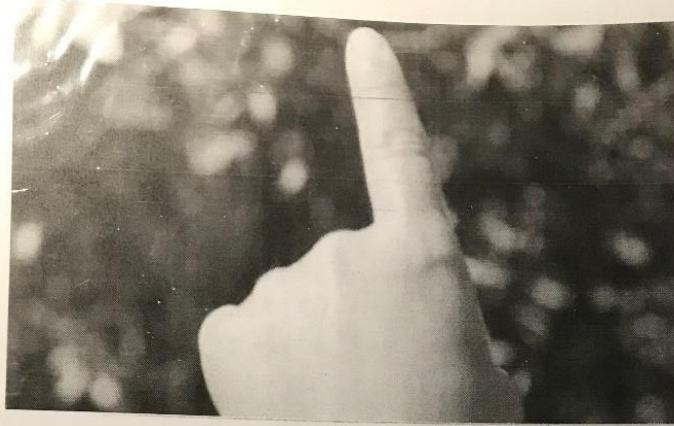
Different gestures in different countries highlight the world-famous V-shaped sign, which gained popularity during the Second world war with a light pitch by Winston Churchill. On the outstretched hand, turned to the speaker with the back side, it means "victory". If the hand is positioned differently – the gesture is offensive and means "shut up."





"I LOVE YOU"

A popular gesture in America that denotes the phrase I Love You, "I love you." The letter I is the little finger lifted up, the letter L is made up of the thumb and forefinger, the letter Y is made up of the little finger and thumb. This gesture is often used by American stars and politicians such as Richard Dawson, Barack Obama and Hilary Clinton. In Russia, this gesture is not common.



The alluring gesture with which we urge a person to come up is considered offensive in many Asian countries. In the Philippines, for example, they could even be arrested for something like that. An equally interesting gesture is the scrolling of this finger at the temple. If this makes it clear to us that you doubt the mental abilities of another person, then in other countries it may have a different meaning:

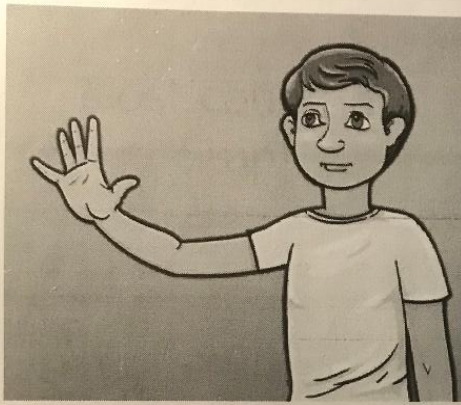
Holland: they will think that you are a gifted person and so point to your mind.

Italy: this is how the most eccentric people stand out.

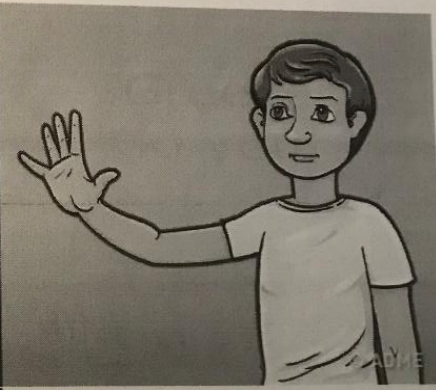
Argentina: this sign can call you to the phone.

Peru: means engaging in mental activity.

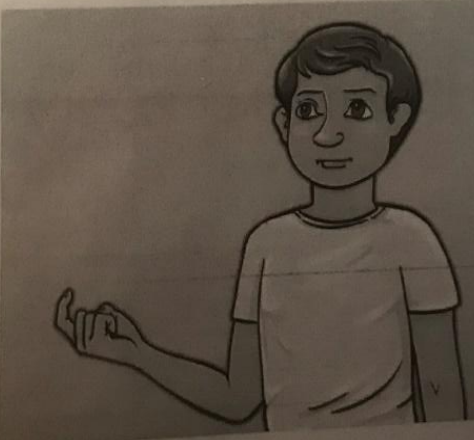
Most countries
"Stop!"



Greece
"Go you!"



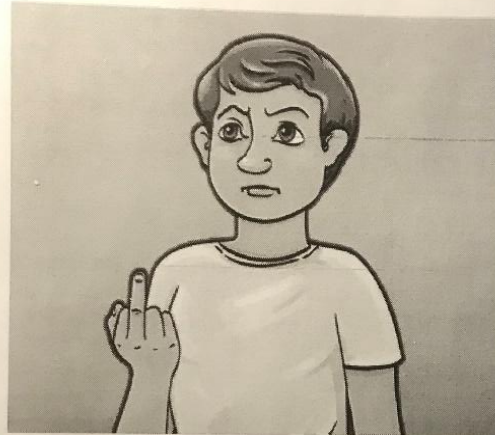
Most countries
"Come to me"



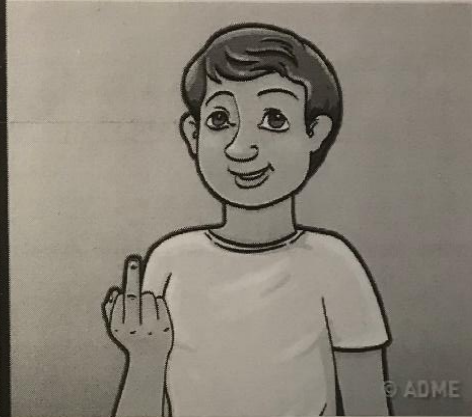
Philippines:
"Used in relation
to animals"



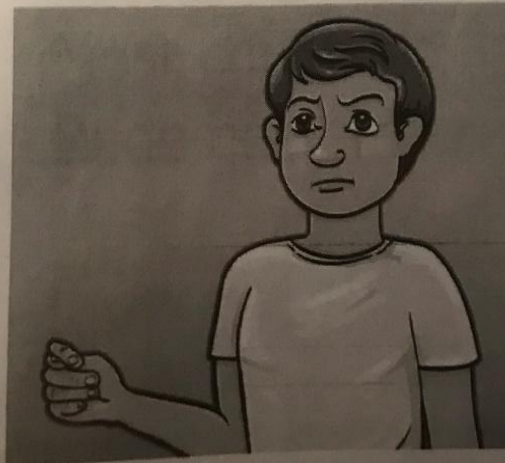
Most countries:
An extremely rude gesture



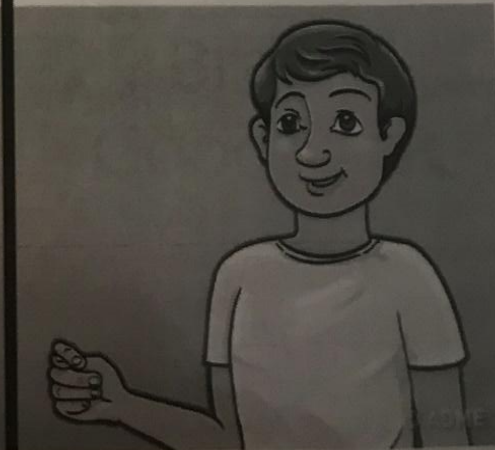
Asian countries
Indication of the subjects



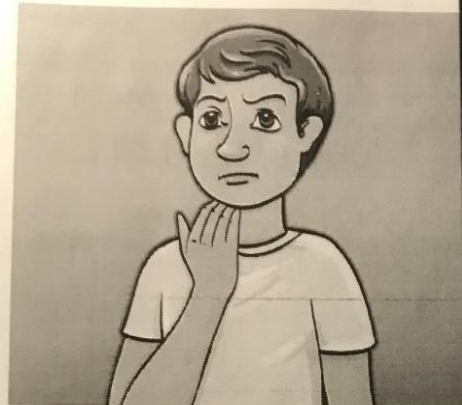
Most countries:
Rude gesture



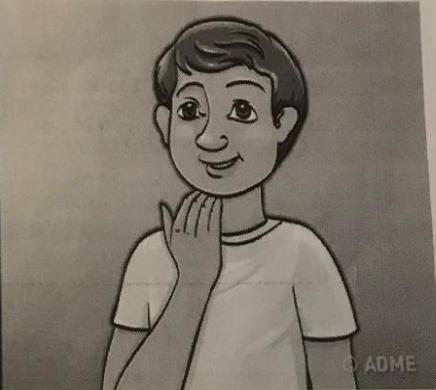
Brazil
Good luck



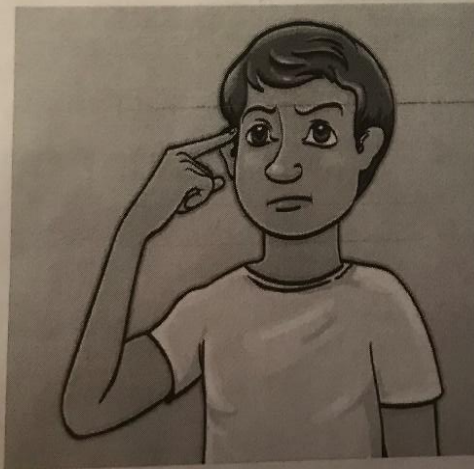
Most countries
"I'm tired of you"



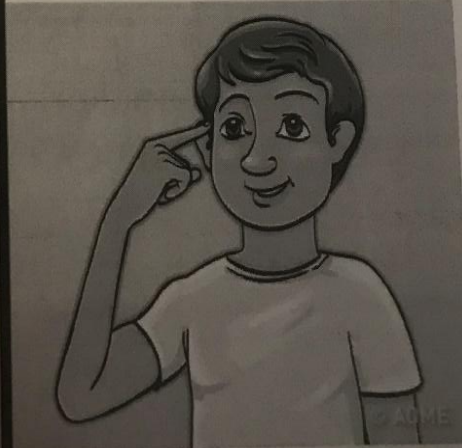
Italy
"I don't care"



Most countries
You are fool

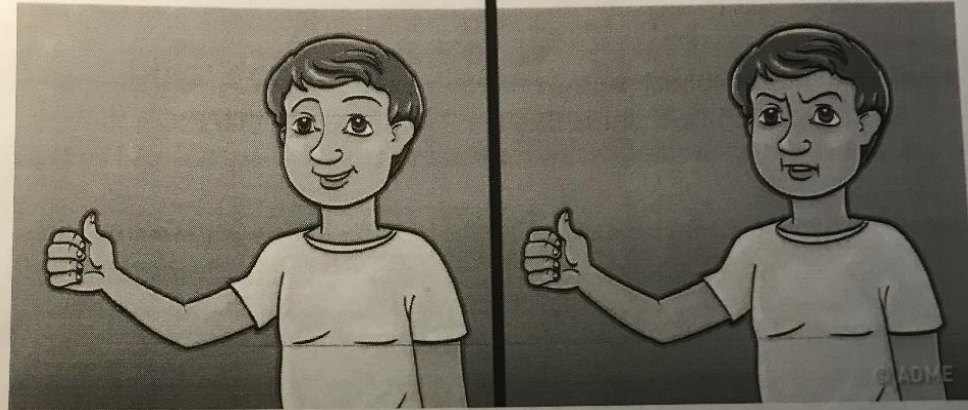


Holland
"You are very smart"



Most countries
"Everything is cool"

Greece, Middle East, Thailand:
extremely rude gesture



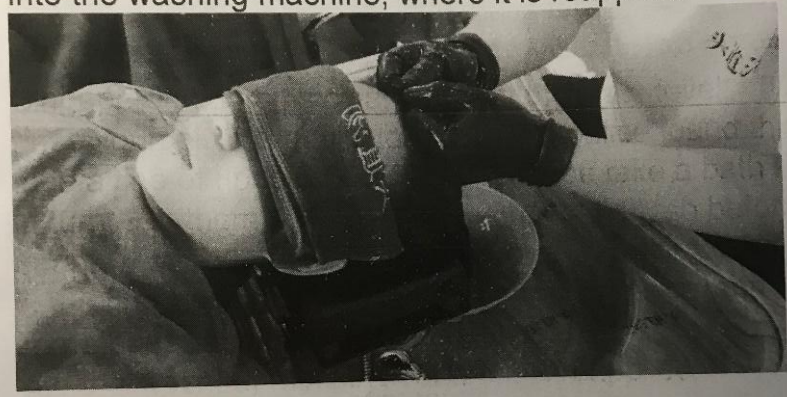
The morning for each of us starts approximately the same: we get up, go to the toilet, take a shower and brush our teeth. These actions are so familiar and routine that, once we are in another country, we understand that someone can perform them differently. For example, residents of China or South Korea, having moved to the United States, are surprised that Americans take a shower in the morning, and not before bedtime. And travelers from Arab countries when booking hotels in the West ask for a room with a bidet, because they know that it may not be in all rooms.

In France, it is not customary to wash hands before eating, after using the toilet and after calling from the street. Many apartments may not be in the bathroom soap dishes, which is unusual for people who have moved to this country.

Brazilians carefully monitor dental hygiene. They are cleaned after each meal: at home, at work, in public places. Residents of this country can forget anything but a toothbrush.

If at the hairdressing salon in China you ask to wash your hair, you will be considered a wealthy person. Residents of this country like to come to receive only this service, without a haircut or styling. Here it is a whole ritual, a pleasant procedure with massage, which lasts 15-20 minutes. In hairdressing salons there is a clear separation for the masters: some cut and style, others wash their hair. In the USA, most people take a shower only in the morning, which, for example, causes bewilderment among

Singapore maintains cleanliness at the state level. If you forgot to rinse yourself in a public toilet and the police found this out, you face a fine of up to \$ 500. The Japanese take a bath in one water in turn. For them, this is a ritual of relaxation, so before that, people wash themselves in the shower. The first man in the family is the first to go to the bath, then all the others are in seniority. In some houses, the used water leaves into the washing machine, where it is reapplied.



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In Sweden, people care about the environment. The dishes are not washed under the tap, but in the sink with the water previously drawn into it. Swedes also use natural soap, despite the fact that it does not look and smell as attractive as one that harms the environment. South Korea loves sauna and scrubbing. They spend a lot of time in public saunas: people rub themselves and each other with scrubs, someone does exercises, someone sleeps, someone reads a newspaper.



In the UK, a traditional bathtub is equipped with two separate taps and does not have a shower. In it you need to collect water with foam, wash, and then go out without rinsing. In many hotels, plumbing has been replaced by modern and familiar for tourists from different countries, but such hotels are less popular with

gardens are not watered from a hose, but from a bucket so that water consumption is less.

✓ In India they wash twice a day. Not everyone has a shower, so some use a bucket: they pour water into it and then overturn it on themselves. It also helps save time or freshen up on a hot day if there is no air conditioning.

If you come to visit someone in Brazil, you will be asked from the doorstep if you want to take a shower. It is very hot there, people refresh themselves 2-3 times a day, so this question corresponds to the rules of good form.

In the USA, most people take a shower only in the morning, which, for example, causes bewilderment among visitors from the East. They do not understand how to go to bed without washing off the dust and dirt accumulated during the day.

In New Zealand, they save water not because it is expensive, but to save nature. It is customary to take a shower intermittently: wet, close the tap and soap, then rinse. In private homes, gardens are not watered from a hose, but from a bucket so that water consumption is less.

In India they wash twice a day. Not everyone has a shower, so some use a bucket: they pour water into it and then overturn it on themselves. It also helps save time or freshen up on a hot day if there is no air conditioning.

In South Korea, they are trembling with great and small human needs, and in the suburbs of Seoul there is even a park dedicated to the "toilet" culture. There are many public toilets in the country, they are clean and free. Overseas, Koreans are surprised when they have to pay for it. They believe that natural needs need not be shy, so instead of "How are you?" You can easily hear "How did you eat today?" Or even "Are you all right with the chair?" This is the order of the Koreans.



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In conclusion, I would like to wish all people a good journey.

“Travel!”

But first of all, before departure, you should get acquainted with the traditions of the country where you are going. Do not forget that you are Russians and carry your culture and respect the culture of other countries.