

The background is a dark green gradient. On the right side, there is a complex pattern of overlapping green shapes, including a large leaf-like shape with a detailed vein structure. Overlaid on the entire background are various thin, light-colored lines, some straight and some curved, resembling technical or architectural drawings. A horizontal light green bar with rounded ends is positioned in the upper left quadrant, containing the title text.

# ***Ethnocentrism and Intercultural Communication***

Syen Pei

Company  
**LOGO**

# *Part One: Ethnocentrism*

1

Ethnocentrism is the tendency we have to make wrong assumptions about other cultures ways based on your own limited experience

2

Ethnocentrism refers to judging other groups from our own cultural point of view. It is viewing other cultures through our own cultural lenses.

3

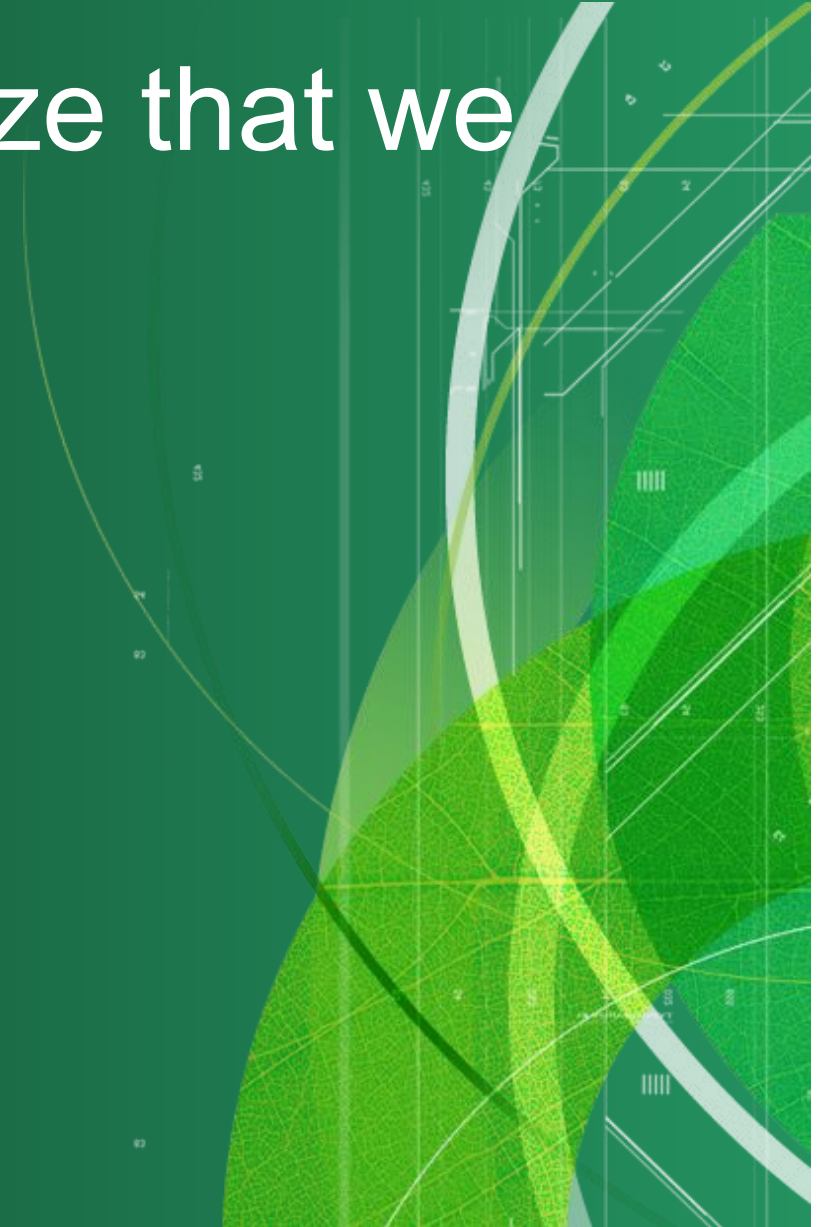
Ethnocentrism is a very complex issue. To understand ethnocentrism we must understand our assumptions.

## *understand our assumptions*

- We are not even aware when we are being ethnocentric. We don't understand that we don't understand.
- Everybody is ethnocentric. There is no way not to be ethnocentric. It cannot be avoided even if we want to.
- Our assumptions are usually wrong. Therefore, our own ethnocentrism causes us to misjudge and misunderstand other cultures.

*what will we do about our ethnocentrism?*

- We must recognize that we are ethnocentric.





## *Confusing Communication*

- Culture A:
- 1, You will keep your head down when ever you talk to people. Looking into people's eyes is very rude and unfriendly.
- 2, You cannot touch anyone when you talk. It's unacceptable to have physical touch in public.

## *Confusing Communication*

- Culture B:
- 1, You always hold people's hands when you talk to them because it's sign of friendliness.
- 2, You don't often look into people's eyes when you talk because it means you don't believe in what the person say if you do so.
- 3, If someone does not let you hold his/her hands, you will say "Tatata"(it means you are rude!) angrily to the person, and not talk to him/her again.

## *Confusing Communication*

- Culture C:
- 1, You always maintain eye-contact when you talk to people. In your culture, if someone doesn't look at you in your eyes, that means they don't want to talk to you.
- 2, You always touch someone's shoulder to initiate a conversation.

## *Gestures A*

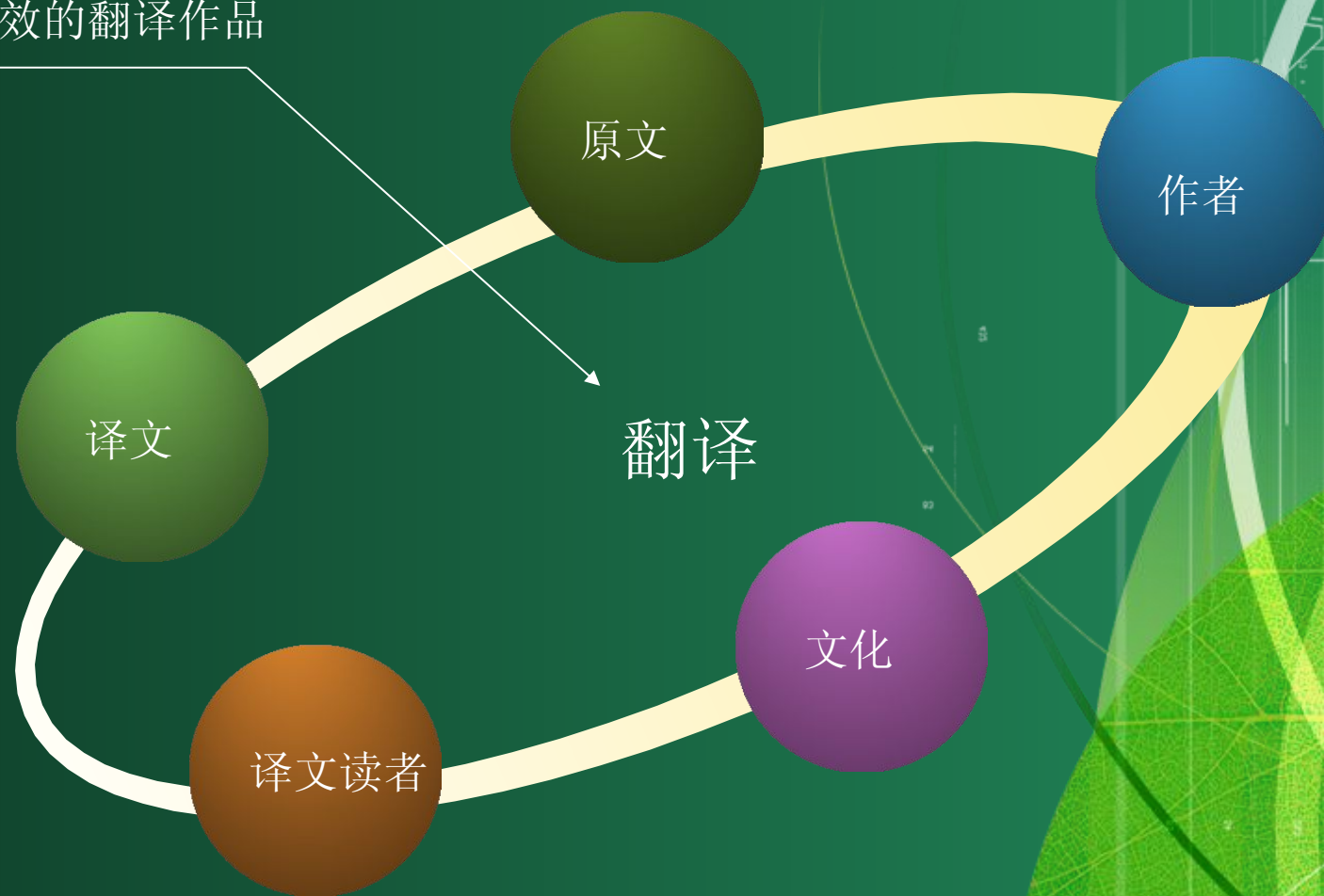
- shake your head back and forth
- put your thumb up
- smile
- place your hands on your hips
- yawn
- put your fingers in your ears
- roll your eyes up and sigh
- cross your middle & index fingers
- clap your hands joyfuuly
- point your index finger into your open mouth



## *Gestures B*

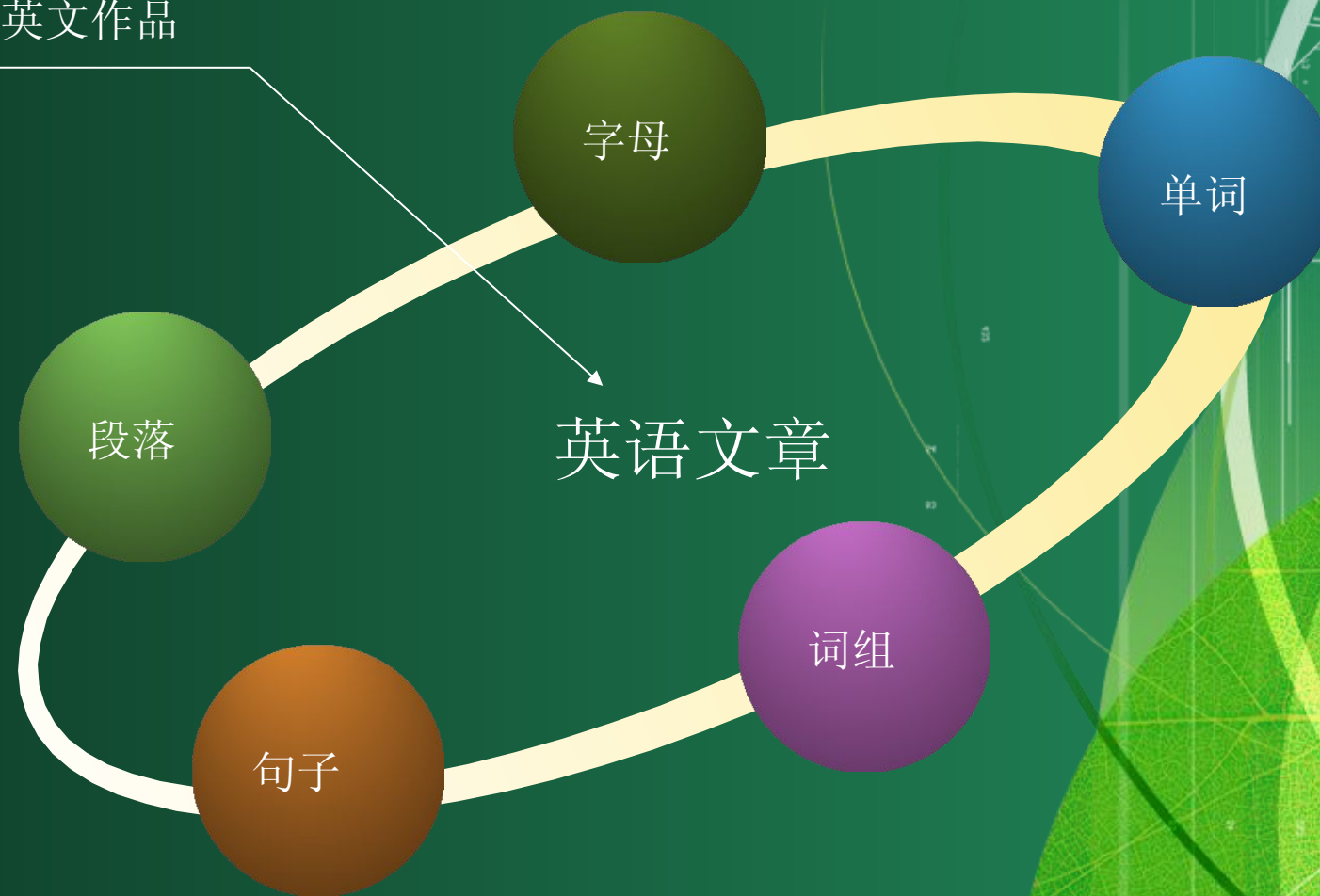
- wave your hand
- wink with one eye
- open your eyes wide, raise your eyebrows, and open your mouth wide
- nod your head up and down
- pinch your nose with your fingers
- lay your head on your hands
- wave your arm or arms very quickly
- tap foot lightly several times on the floor
- pull down the bottom of one of your eyelids
- raise both of your hands above your head

真正有效的翻译作品

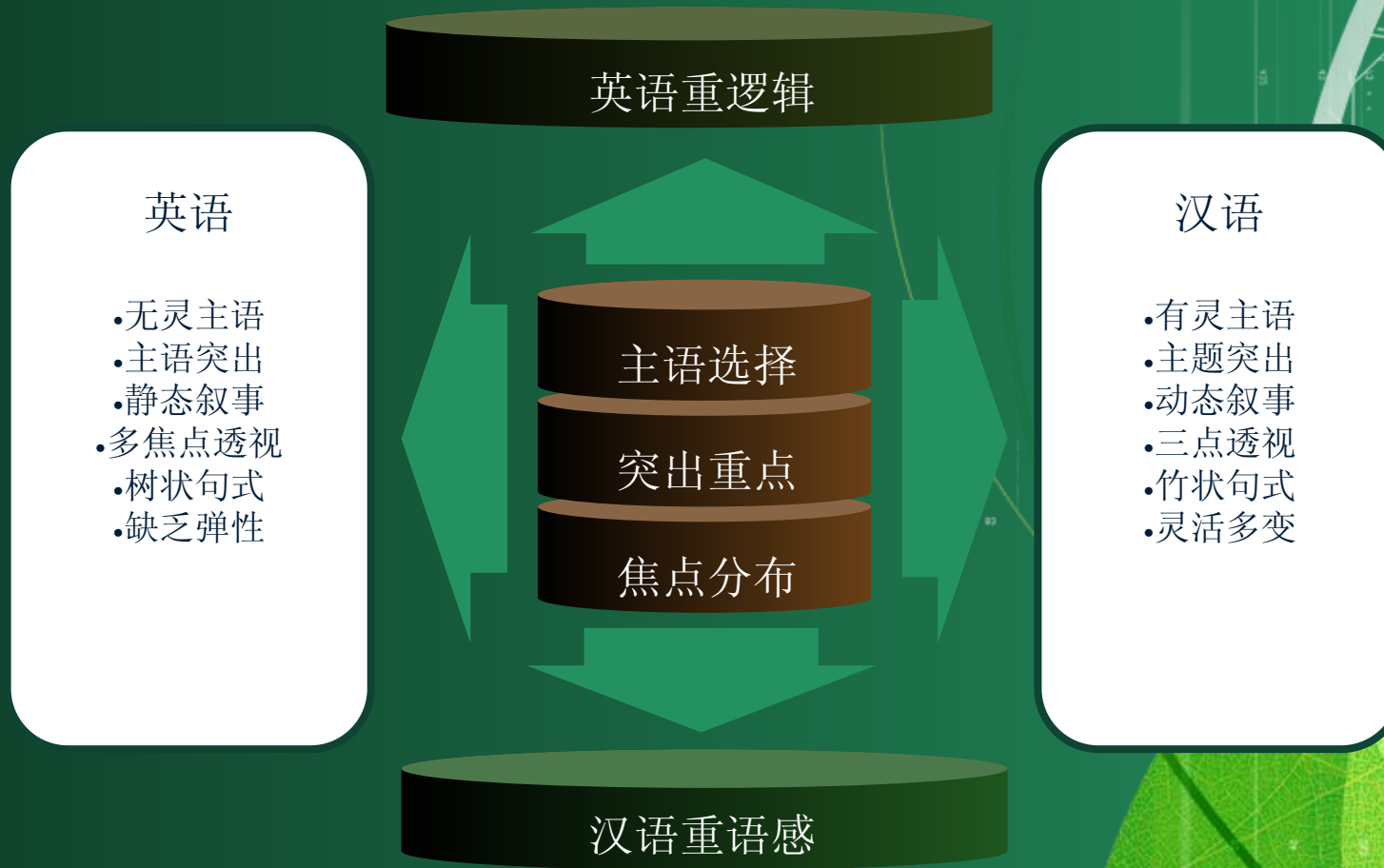


# 英文结构

完整的英文作品



# 英汉句子结构对比

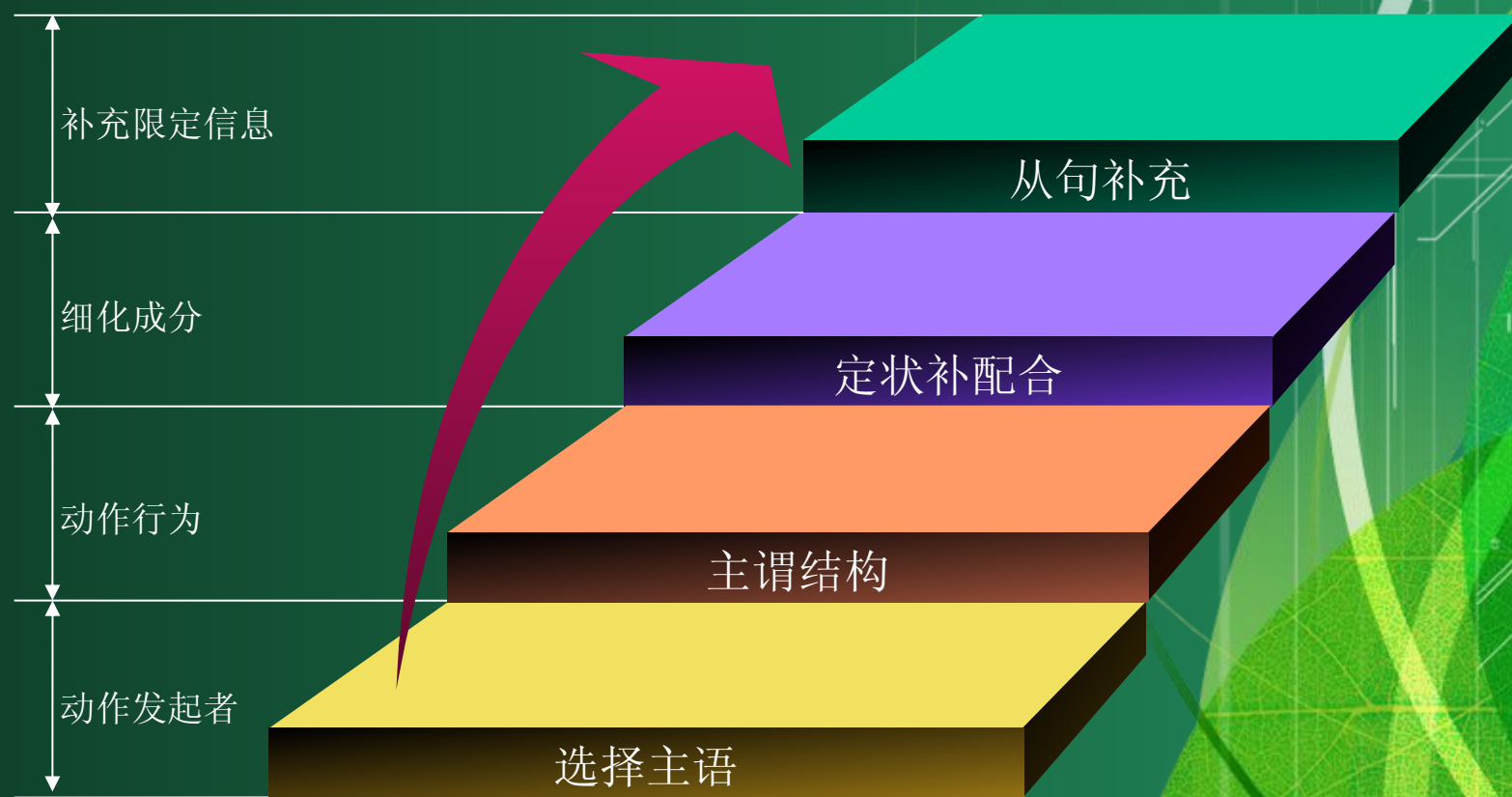




# 英汉主语差别



# 英语表达



# 汉语表达

表达主题

**A**

说着舒服

**B**

说得明白

**C**

说的痛快

**D**

The background is a dark green gradient. On the right side, there is a complex pattern of white and light green lines, including straight lines, curves, and a grid-like structure, resembling a technical drawing or a circuit board. Overlaid on this is a large, stylized green leaf with a detailed vein pattern. A horizontal, rounded rectangular bar with a light green-to-white gradient is positioned across the upper middle of the slide.

***That's it.***

Company  
**LOGO**



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# 中国英语和中式英语问题

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在谈中式英语问题之前，我们首先要区分“中国英语”(China English)和“中式英语”(Chinese English)。

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# China English (中国英语)

- 1) 葛传规于1980年提出中国英语的概念
  - 2) ~~汪榕培：中国英语是中国人在中国本土上使用，以标准英语为核心，具有中国特色的英语。~~
  - 3) 李文中：中国英语是以规范英语为核心，表达中国社会诸领域特有的事物，不受母语干扰和影响，通过音译，借译及语义再生等手段进入英文交际，具有中国特点的词汇，句式和语篇。
  - 4) 贾冠杰，向朋友：操汉语的人们所使用的，以标准英语为核心，具有无法避免或有益于传播中华文化的有中国特点的英语变体。
  - 5) 罗运芝：中国英语是载汉语语言特征的英语变体。
-

# 中国英语特点

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- 1) 汉语与英语语言文化交流过程中所产生的一种语言现象。
  - 2) 不属于将英语民族的人所惯用的词语，表达中国社会诸领域特有事物，具有中国特点的英语。
  - 3) 以规范英语为基础，能够进入英语交际。不受母语干扰。
  - 4) 有益于传播中国文化，将随着中国人使用的普及和中国特色的形成而逐渐扩充，从而丰富和发展英语和世界文化。
  - 5) 不同于中式英语。
-



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以下我们从“中国英语”形成途径对“中国英语”  
的词汇、短语和句子作一些简要介绍：

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# 1. 音译

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“中国英语”中有一部分词汇或短语是根据中国普通话直接转化生成的。

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## (1) 有关历史文化的

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**xiucaai**秀才, **yamen**衙门, **dazibao**大字报,

**putonghua**普通话, **fenghuang**凤凰, **Tong**秘密组织,

**IChing** 《易经》, **Confucius**孔夫子

**TaoTeChing** 《道德经》, **Tao** 道教, **Lao-tzu**老子,

**koolie**苦力.**Kowtow**磕头等

---

## **(2)**有关文体娱乐

---

**pipa**琵琶, **erhu**二胡, **wushu**武术, **gongfu**功夫,

**Tai Chi**太极拳, **yang ko**秧歌, **weiqi**围棋,

**mahjong**麻将, **qigong**气功, **sampan**舢板等;

**Bonsai** 盆栽等。

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### **(3)有关衣食住行**

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**cheongsam**旗袍、长衫, **jiaozi**饺子, **chow mein**炒面,  
**won ton**馄饨, **Wu Liang Ye**五粮液, **litchi(lichee)**荔枝  
**Moutai/Maotai**茅台酒, **longan**龙眼, **kaoliang**高粱  
**ginseng**人参, **Tofu**豆腐等。

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## (4)有关自然风土人情

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**feng shui**风水, **kang**炕, **kowtow**叩头

**chopsuey**炒杂碎, **Cantonese**广东话/广东人/广州的 ,

**Hainanese**海南人, **Chingming**清明, **typhoon**台风等。

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## **(5)**有关度量单位

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**yuan**元, **jiao**角, **fen**分等

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## (6)其他

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**yen**癮、渴望、热望等

---

## 2. 译借

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将汉语词汇通过翻译手段逐词地借用英语表述形式

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## (1) 有改革开放时代特色的“中国英语”词汇或短语

---

**laid off workers** 下岗工人，

**official profiteering** 官倒，

**Two civilizations** 两个文明，

**Four modernizations** 四个现代化，

**One China policy** 一个中国的政策，

**triangle debts/chain debts** 三角债，

**construct clean politics** 廉政建设，

**macro economic control system** 宏观调控体系，

**a collective ownership employee** 集体所有制员工

**bourgeois liberalism** 资产阶级自由化

---

**special economic(development)zone(SEZ)**经济  
(发展)特区

**Opening Up/Open door policy**开放政策，

**reform and opening up program**改革开放，

**nonstate industries**非国有工业，

**state manufacturers**国有生产者，

**floating population**流动人口，

**vegetable basket project**菜篮子工程，

**planned commodity economy**计划经济，

**fairly comfortable standard of living**小康水平，

**iron rice bowl**铁饭碗，

**enterprisecontracted production system**企业承包  
经营责任制

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**family contract responsibility system**家庭联产承包责任制,

**township enterprises**乡镇企业,

**knowledge economy**知识经济,

**charge**充电(指工作一段时间后重新走进校门扩充或更新知识),

**spiritual pollution**精神污染,

**one country two system**一国两制等。

---

## (2)有历史文化特色的“中国英语”词汇

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**Confucianism**儒家思想, **Four Books**四书,  
**Five Classics**五经, **Eight legged Essay**八股文,  
**Eight Power Allied Force**八国联军, **paper tiger**纸老虎,  
**Great Leap Forward**大跃进,  
**Cultural Revolution**文化大革命,  
**Little Red Book**毛主席语录, **capitalist roader**走资派,  
**Gang of Four**四人帮, **Chinese herbal medicine**中草药,  
**Yin and Yang**阴阳等

---

(3)在书面中出现时，经常使用引号的“中国英语”词汇、短语或句子

---

**running dogs**走狗，**work units**工作单位，

**political duty**政治任务，

**counterrevolutionary**反革命的，

**to get rich is glorious**致富光荣等。

---

### 3. 语义再生

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在翻译形象化语言时表现出明显的中国文化特色，丰富了英语的表达方式，是从汉语意思译成英语后而生成新的英语意思。

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## (1) 短 语

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**birds nest**燕窝, **bears paw**熊掌

**work point**工分, **Chinese Wall**长城

**Red Guard**红卫兵, **beggars chicken**叫花鸡

**barefoot doctor**赤脚医生, **hundred flowers**百花齐放

**reform through labor**劳动改造,

**work one's heart out**呕心沥血

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## **(2)** 成语、句子

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**people mountains and people seas** 人山人海,

**one arrow,two hawks** 一箭双雕等。

---

# 中国英语和中式英语

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☐ 被规范英语所接受的英语变体  
对英语学习和国际交流有积极的意义

☐ 中国英语

☐  
中式英语

☐ 受中国语言和文化对英语的干扰的产物  
对英语学习和国际交流有消极意义



## 中式英语实例

- 一天来了个老外，进到办公室，前台小姐左看右看，大家都在打游戏，只有自己比较清闲，面带微笑的 前台小姐：  
“Hello.”
  - 老外：“Hi.”
  - 前台小姐：“You have what thing?”
  - 老外：“Can you speak English?”
  - 前台小姐：  
“If I not speak English, I am speaking what”
  - 老外：“Can anybody else speak English?”
-

## 中式英语Continued

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- 前台小姐: "You yourself look. All people are playing, no people have time, you can wait, you wait, you not wait, you go!"
  - 老外:  
"Good heavens. Anybody here can speak English?"  
前台小姐:  
"Shout what shout, quiet a little, you on earth have what thing?"
  - 老外: "I want to speak to your head."
  - 前台小姐: "Head not zai. You tomorrow come!"
-

中式英语的特点

## ~~Unnecessary Category Words~~

促进和平统一事业

**A: promoting the cause of peaceful reunification**

**B: promoting peaceful reunification**

中国经济现在还处在落后状态。

**A: China's economy is still in a state of backwardness.**

**B: China's economy is still backward.**

---



## 中式英语的特点

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### Wrong Collocation

参加考试 take part in an examination

take/sit for an exam

拥挤的交通crowded traffic

busy/heavy traffic

他们的思想还年轻

A: Their brain is still very young.

B: They are still very immature.

---

## 中式英语的特点

---

### Improper Rhetoric Application

A: With the reform and opening to the outside world, TV advertising is developing rapidly like bamboo shoots after spring rain.

B: With the reform and opening to the outside world, TV advertising is developing rapidly like mushrooms after spring rain.

---

## 中式英语的特点

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☐ Syntactic Error

☐ 请再给我两小时。

☐ Please allow me more two hours.

☐ Please give me another two hours.

☐ 和他结婚以后，她的麻烦就开始了。

☐ After marrying him, her trouble

☐ began.

☐ After marrying him, she began to  
have troubles.

---

## 中式英语的特点

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### ☐ Ambiguous Reference

- ☐ A: The doctor handed the child to the father with a smile on his face. (ambiguous)
  - ☐ B: With a smile on his face, the doctor handed the child to the father. (clear)
-

## 中式英语的特点

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- Improper Word Order
  - A: It' s estimated that our army will reach 5,500,000 at its peak next year.
  - B: It' s estimated that at its peak next year our army will reach 5,500,000.
  - Jacques Barzun says “the emphatic places in a sentence are beginning and end, the end being the more so.” (Pinkham 2000:250)
-

## 中式英语的特点

### ☐ Personification

---

☐ 我们的事业从胜利走向胜利.

☐ Our cause has won victories one after another. (Chinglish)

☐ We have won one victory after another for our cause.

☐ 宗教不得干预政治.

☐ Religion must not interfere with politics. (Chinglish)

☐ It's impermissible to interfere with  
politics in the name of religion.

## 中式英语产生原因

---

- 1. Cultural difference

- 自由恋爱

- *free love*

- free choice of marriage partner

- Free love: sexual activity with several partners which does not involve loyalty to any particular person

---



## 中式英语产生原因

---

### 2. Different thought pattern

- 中国队战胜了美国队
- 中国队战败了美国队.
- The Chinese Team won the American Team.
- The Chinese team beat the American Team.
- ( It seems nothing different in meaning between these two sentences in Chinese, although they use two opposite verbs. English speaking people are really surprised at these two sentences .)

## 中式英语产生原因

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- 3. Different habitual usage
- 西北—northeast      迟早--- sooner or later      左右--- right and left
- 水火--- fire and water      得失---loss and gain
- 下层社会---lower classes
- 您先请---after you
- 不长不短---neither shorter nor longer

## 中式英语产生原因

---

### 4. Syntactic difference

A: Tom looked at me and felt surprised. ( Chinglish)

B: Tom looked at me in surprise.

A: Susan ran out when it was raining hard. (Chinglish)

B: Susan ran out into a heavy rain.

Prep.+noun is often used in English.

---

中式英语产生原因

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## 5. Misunderstanding of the Chinese original

中国经济是一个大问题

China' s economy is a big problem.

China' s economy is an important question.

---

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## □ 6. 英语语言机械对应

- ...I haven't received your letter for a long time. How are your condition? Is your work busy? Please reply me early.
  - Here life is very nervous because we have to do many things. The teachers give us too many exercises, so we can't read when class is over. We have no method. The teachers can change the situation...
-

- 
- **...How are you getting on recently? Are you busy with your work? Hope to hear from you soon.**
  - **We've been hard pressed for time. Our teachers are always assigning us so much homework that we can hardly have any time for our outside reading. We have no way out. Perhaps the teachers would do something about it...**
-

- 
- **7**、词汇就是一切
  - **1**、汉语用动词，形容词多，而英语用名词多
  - A dinner is only for eating is no longer exist.
  - We played very happily yesterday.
-



- 
- **Today, a dinner does not merely bear the meaning of eating.**
  - **We enjoy ourselves very much yesterday.**
  - **a. Most couples agree that a happy marriage requires an investment of time and energy.**
  - **b. All peace-loving people demanded a complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.( nouns)**
-

- 
- 2、避免使用悬垂分词（dangling participle）
  - The mist was thickening as darkness fell. Being only a five minute walk to the village, there was no reason to feel afraid. She picked up her shopping basket and left the house. Having walked only a few steps, the mist swallowed her up. So, feeling her way along a fence, a twig lashed her face. Then she heard heavy foot steps moving behind her. She stopped and they stopped. Hurrying forward, they pursued. She found herself in a suffocation world seized with a feeling of helplessness and blindness.
-

- 
- **The mist was thickening as darkness fell. As it was only a five-minute walk to the village, there was no reason to feel afraid. She picked up her shopping basket and left the house. After she had walked only a few steps, the mist swallowed her up. While she was feeling her way along the fence, a twig lashed her face. Then she heard heavy footsteps moving behind her. She stopped and they stopped. She hurried forward and they pursued. Seized with a feeling of helplessness and blindness, she found herself in a suffocating world.**
-

- 
- 3、尽量使用英语固有的句型和表达
  - a. We didn't know evening has fallen.
  - b. At daybreak we didn't know we had come back to the village at the foot of the mountain.
-

- 
- **a. Evening came before we realized it.**
  - **b. At daybreak we found ourselves back in the village at the foot of the mountain.**
  - When we in front of the table waiting for dinner as guests, first to be kept in mind is that not to begin your dinner while someone has not come.
  - a. The reason the plane became lost was that the navigator made an error in calculation.
  - ■
-

- 
- ❑ **As a guest, one should not begin eating until everyone is seated.**
  - ❑ **b. The plane became lost because the navigator made an error in calculation**
-

- 
- **7**、对意义相近的英语词汇辨析不足
  - In my childhood, when I did something wrong, my mother never hit me.
  - When the teacher was giving lectures, I simply wanted to sleep.
-

- 
- ☐ **In my childhood, when I did something wrong, my mother never beatt me.**
  - ☐ **When the lectures were uninteresting,I could not help dozing off.**
-



- 
- 1. 对英语中含义较为特殊的词不会使用
  - a. He remained alive after experiencing the car accident.
  - b. After my grandfather's death, my grandmother lived 5 years.
-

- 
- ❑ **a. He survived the car accident.**
  - ❑ **b. My grandmother survived her husband by five years.**
-

- 
- a. He stayed at his friend's home, at first he was welcome, but later things changed.
  - b. Since the boy is growing up quickly, this suit now becomes too small for the boy.
-

- 
- ☐ **a. He overstayed his welcome.**
  - ☐ **b. The boy has outgrown this suit.**
-

- 
- 2、不注意学习英语的习惯用法
  - a. He is as strong as an ox.
  - b. He was caught in the rain and came back as wet as a drowned chicken.
-

- 
- ❑ **a. He is as strong as a horse.**
  - ❑ **b. He was caught in the rain and came back as wet as a drowned rat.**
-

- 
- 3. 对于英语词汇的搭配注意不够
  - I am determined to raise the level of English knowledge.
-

- 
- ☐ **I am determined to improve my English;**
  - ☐ **Or,I am determined to increase my knowledge of English.**
-



# 拙句八种

- 
- ☐ 一、慎用(it or there)
  - ☐ **a. There are a few chairs around the table.**
  - ☐ **b. It is not my intention to hurt.**
  - ☐ **But:**
  - ☐ (拙句) There are several serious mistakes that you have made in your composition.
  - ☐ (改写) You have made several serious mistakes in your composition.
  - ☐ (1) (拙句) There is only one interpretation that is acceptable.
  - ☐ (改写) Only one interpretation is acceptable.
-

- 
- ☐ (2) (拙句) It is obvious that he is telling a lie.
  - ☐ (改写) He is obviously telling a lie.
  - ☐ (3) (拙句) It is sure that they will succeed.
  - ☐ (改写) They will surely succeed.
-

- 
- 二、拖沓句 (stringy sentence)
  - (拙句) The competition for college enrollment is extremely keen this year and the candidates spend days and nights preparing for the entrance examination and they neglect their health and so the newspapers carry articles urging teachers and parents to take up this problem seriously.
-

- 
- ☐ (改写) **As the competition for college enrollment is extremely keen this year, the candidates spend days and nights preparing for the entrance examination, neglecting their health. In view of this, the newspapers carry articles urging teachers and parents to take up this problem seriously.**
-

---

### □ 三、删繁就简

#### □ 1、不必要地重复同一个词

□ (1) (拙句) The problem of cheating at examination is a serious problem.

□ (改写) Cheating at examination is a serious problem.

□ (2) (拙句) They had an interesting account of the customs of the inhabitants of the village.

□ (改写) They had an interesting account of the villagers' customs.

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□ 2、运用可有可无的词

□ (1) (拙句) There is a bridge which spans the river.

□ (改写) A bridge spans the river.

□ (2) (拙句) She was told of the fact that her son had won the first prize.

□ (改写) She was told that her son had won the first prize.

---

---

### □ 3、过分讲究词藻

- (1) (拙句) My venerable parent expired a week ago.
  - (改写) My father died a week ago.
  - (2) (拙句) Illumination is required to be extinguished upon vacating these premises.
  - (改写) Turn off the light when you leave.
  - (3) (拙句) Expectoration is prohibited on the vehicle.
  - (改写) Don't spit on the bus.
  - (4) (拙句) It is of great importance that action be taken in regard of this matter at the earliest possible date.
  - (改写) It is very important that something be done about the matter as soon as possible.
-

---

#### □ 4、一味使用从句

□ (1) (拙句) I decided that I should take the examination.

□ (改写) I decided to take the examination. (用不定式)

□ (2) (拙句) The professor was absorbed in work who did not notice my presence.

□ (改写) Absorbed in work, the professor did not notice my presence. (用分词短语)

□ (3) (拙句) If you start early, you will get there at noon.

□ (改写) Starting early will get you there at noon. (用动名词短语)

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- (4) (拙句) During the four years when she studied at college she seldom watched TV.
  - (改写) During her four years at college she seldom watched TV. (用介词短语)
  - (5) (拙句) Beijing, which is the capital of China, is a famous ancient city.
  - (改写) Beijing, the capital of China, is a famous ancient city. (用同位语)
  - (6) (拙句) The splendid display in shop windows has a fascination which is irresistible.
  - (改写) The splendid display in shop windows has an irresistible fascination. (用单词)
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#### □ 四、语流跳脱

##### □ 1、主语与语态

□ (1) (拙句) The young man drove the old truck at top speed and the motor was damaged. (man – motor, 主动—被动)

□ (改写) The young man drove the old truck at top speed and damaged the motor.

□ (2) (拙句) The professor left the classroom after the lecture was finished. (professor—lecture, 主动—被动)

□ (改写) The professor left the classroom after he finished the lecture.

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## □ 2、人称与数

- (1) (拙句) If one has talents, we will likely succeed. (one – we )
  - (改写) If one/ you/ we have talents, one/ you/ we will likely succeed.
  - (2) (拙句) When a person thinks only of himself, they will have few friends. (a person – they)
  - (改写) When a person thinks only of himself, he will have few friends.
  - (3) (拙句) One who helps others will find that they will get help from others. (one – they)
  - (改写) One who helps others will get helps from other will get helps form others.
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## 解决办法

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- 吕叔湘先生在《中国人学英语》一书中指出：“我相信，对于中国学生最有用的帮助是让他认识英语和汉语的差别，在每一个具体问题——词形、词义、语法范畴、句子结构，都尽可能用汉语的情况来跟英语作比较，让他通过这种比较得到更深刻地领会。”
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## 解决办法

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- 大量阅读，经常练笔，培养语感，不断提高英汉语的熟巧。同时注意文化背景知识和词汇积累。
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