

восемь) и нескольких окончаний отсылку к притче, легенде, историческому анекдоту.

Особую трудность представляет китайская письменность. В отличие от русских букв, которые обозначают определённые звуки, китайский иероглиф означает какое-либо понятие. Поскольку понятий гораздо больше, чем звуков, иероглифов гораздо больше, чем букв. Каждый иероглиф записывает не только понятие, но и звуки, с которыми это понятие связывается. Таким образом, у каждого иероглифа можно выделить три аспекта. Первый аспект – графический. Это схематический рисунок, состоящий из отдельных черт. Второй аспект – это семантический. Третий аспект – фонетический. Это произношение, которое по-разному «выглядит» в каждом языке. Графика и семантика в историческом развитии иероглифики выступают в единстве.

Словари

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A THERAPEUTIC RELATIONS WITH SENILE DEMENTIA-AFFLICTED PEOPLE (TRADITIONAL JAPANESE CRAFTS)

Using an artistic method makes it possible to express something to the level of one's unconsciousness, compensating lack of clarity, uncertainty, limitations and

shallowness of vocabulary. Senile dementia-afflicted people have some kind of impediment with their speaking ability. But by making their works they can express their intention comparatively easily, and even show some pleasure. Moreover, their therapists can easily connect with them through their creations. In the case of “sandplay” creates, collages, and so on, therapists can understand, sympathize and deepen the relationship with their subjects only by seeing one piece of a miniature or magazine picture which they selected even though they don't talk to each other. In Japan, there are far fewer therapeutic applications using sandplay for elderly people than for young people.

Compared with artistic painting therapy, the “sandplay” has various good points, such as not requiring special ability, concrete because they use miniatures, sandtray, etc., and the flexibility to be able to change easily. Moreover they can play with the items provided easily and freely by choosing and moving those miniatures of their selection to their heart's content.

Historically speaking, in Japan “sandtray” has existed since old times before it was introduced here as a therapeutic method. It was called Bonkei (tray landscape) in the Heian Period (781~1185) and was popular among people (Okudaira, 1988). Given that “sandplay” has such a history, it may be accepted by elderly people and even seriously demented people easily. It could be said that it makes up for the uncertainty in their speech, in the same way as do other artistic therapies. Though there has not been sufficient, previous study on sandplay therapy for elderly people, we can see the research by Yamanaka (1982), Tomoda and others (1991), and Hashimoto (2005).

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КИТАЙСКИЕ ЦВЕТОВЫЕ СИМВОЛЫ