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UKRAINIAN AND SYRIAN CULTURES

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Syria is a traditional society with a long cultural history. Importance is placed on family, religion, education and self-discipline and respect.

The Syrian's taste for the traditional arts is expressed in dances such as the al-Samah, the Dabkeh in all their variations and the sword dance.

Marriage ceremonies are occasions for the lively demonstration of folk customs.

The scribes of the city of Ugarit (modern Ras Shamra) created a cuneiform alphabet in the 14th century BC.

The alphabet was written in the familiar order we use today like the English language, however with different characters.

Archaeologists have discovered extensive writings and evidence of a culture rivaling those of Iraq, and Egypt in and around the ancient city of Ebla (modern Tell Mardikh).

Later Syrian scholars and artists contributed to Hellenistic and Roman thought and culture. Cicero was a pupil of Antiochus of Ascalon at Athens; and the writings of Posidonius of Apamea influenced Livy and Plutarch.

Syrians have contributed to Arabic literature for centuries, and Syrian writers played a crucial role in the nahda or Arab literary and cultural revival of the 19th century.

Prominent contemporary Syrian writers include, among others, Adonis, Muhammad Maghout, Haidar Haidar, Ghada al-Samman, Nizar Qabbani and Zakariyya Tamer.

Syria has always been one of Arabic poetry's centers of innovation and has a proud tradition of oral and written poetry.

It has contributed to Arabic poetry mostly in the classical and traditional Arabic genres with influence from the French Romantic influences brought to the country while under French rule.

Traditional Houses of the Old Cities in Damascus, Aleppo and some other Syrian cities are preserved and traditionally the living quarters are arranged around one or more courtyards, typically with a fountain in the middle supplied by spring water, and decorated with citrus trees, grape vines, and flowers.

Ukrainian culture is a composition of material and spiritual values of Ukrainian people that has formed throughout its history (Ukrainian history).

It is closely intertwined with ethnic studies about ethnic Ukrainians and Ukrainian historiography which is focused on history of Kiev and region around it.

Whilst the country has often struggled to preserve its independence its people have managed to retain their cultural possessions and are proud of the considerable cultural legacy they have created. Numerous writers have contributed to the country's rich literary history such as Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko.

The Ukrainian culture has experienced a significant resurgence since the establishment of independence in 1991.

The modern Ukrainian culture is believed to be formed as a descendent of the ancient state of Kievan Rus' centered in Kiev as well the Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia, both of which Ukrainians claim as their historical ancestors.

Therefore it has a shared culture and history with neighboring nations, such as Belarusians and Russians. Ukrainian historian, academic and politician of the Ukrainian People's Republic, Mykhailo Hrushevsky referred to Ukraine as Ukraine-Rus, emphasising Ukraines historical claim to the ancient state of Kievan Rus.

Traditional peasant folk art, embroidery and vernacular architecture are critical to Ukrainian culture, and its elements have often been determined by the resources available at the time.

The countries strong tradition of folk art and embroidery continues to this day, with Ukrainian embroidery often considered an art form in itself.

Ukrainian customs are heavily influenced by the Eastern Orthodox Church and traditions from Slavic mythology.

The Soviet era unified the cultures of many unrelated nations with a common language and led to the appropriation of many of the socialist republics culture and identity.

Because of the countries unique positions its culture has been influenced by both Western Europe, Russia and Asia.

Ukrainian culture has had to overcome numerous obstacles in order to survive and retain its originality, foreign powers and empires who dominated the country and its people in the past have often implemented policies aimed at integrating the endemic population into their occupiers own population, as well as trying to eradicate and purge elements of the culture for example the policy of Russification posed significant obstacles to the development of the culture.

Whilst progressing into modernity, Ukraine remains a highly traditional country, where the observance of certain customs and practices play a central role in its culture.

Many significant Ukrainian holidays and events are based on the old Julian Calendar and so differ to their Gregorian counterparts, these include Christmas and New Years Eve, both of which are highly important in Ukrainian culture.

Culture name: Syria

Orientation

Identification. Syria is the name that was given to the region by the Greeks and Romans and probably derives from the Babylonian suri.

Arabs traditionally referred to Syria and a large, vaguely defined surrounding area as Sham, which translates as "the northern region," "the north," "Syria," or "Damascus." Arabs continued to refer to the area as Sham up until the twentieth century.

Location and Geography

Syria borders Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east, Israel and Jordan to the south, and Lebanon and the Mediterranean Sea to the west. It is 71,000 square miles (183,900 square kilometers) in area. One-third of the land is arable, and one-third is pasturable.

The terrain is mostly desert, and home to drought resistant plants such as myrtle, boxwood, and wild olive.

There is little wildlife. Remote areas have wolves, hyenas, and foxes; the desert has lizards, eagles, and buzzards. Most of the population is concentrated in the western region of the country, near the Mediterranean.

Demography

The population in 2000 was 16,673,282 (not including the 35,150 people living in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, of whom 18,150 are Arabs and 17,000 are Israelis). The country is 90.3 percent Arab. Kurds are estimated to constitute between 3 and 9 percent of the population.

Culture name: Ukraine

Orientation

Kyiv's modern center and old city are on the Dnipro River's west bank - called the 'right bank' because it's on the right as you travel down the river.

If you were to sail downstream into Kyiv from the north, your first port of call on the right bank would be Podil, which sits below the rest of the city on the river plain. Continuing south, the woodsy, park-covered hills of the Pechersk district rise up from the river, extending south to Kyiv's main attraction, the Kyevo-Pecherska Lavra.

Location and Geography

Sea of Azov, it borders a number of European countries - Poland, Slovakia and Hungary in the west, Belarus in the north, Moldova and Romania in the south-west and Russia in the east.

The total geographic area of Ukraine is 603,550 square kilometers (233,030 sq mi). The land border of Ukraine totals 4,558 kilometers (2,832 mi).

The border lengths with each country are: Belarus 891 kilometers (554 mi), Hungary 103 kilometers (64 mi), Moldova 939 kilometers (583 mi), Poland 428 kilometers (266 mi), Romania 169 kilometers (105 mi) on the south and 362 kilometers (225 mi) on the west, Russia 1,974 kilometers (1,227 mi), and Slovakia 90 kilometers (56 mi). Ukraine is also bordered by 3,783 kilometers (2,351 mi) of coastline.

The border with Russia is the country's longest border - it runs in part through the Sea of Azov.

Demography

-The current population of Ukraine is 43,845,243 as of Saturday, April 6, 2019, based on the latest United Nations estimates.

-Ukraine population is equivalent to 0.57% of the total world population.

-Ukraine ranks number 33 in the list of countries (and dependencies) by population.

-The population density in Ukraine is 76 per Km² (196 people per mi²).

-The total land area is 579,320 Km² (223,677 sq. miles)

-70.1 % of the population is urban (30,691,488 people in 2019)

-The median age in Ukraine is 40.5 years.

Similarities and differences between Syrian and Ukrainian cultures:-

Similarities

- Syria and Ukraine have almost the same natural resources.

- Ukraine and Syria cultures are similar on the basis for the development of their cultures.

- Ukraine and Syria have similar cultural products.

- Syrians and Ukrainians folks have the same way of thinking.

- Ukraine and Syria they depend on importing foods, products.

Differences

- Syria is located in Asia while Ukraine is located in Europe.

- Syria culture is approximately 6000 years old , Ukraine culture is approximately 1100 years old.

- Ukraine area is much larger than Syria's area.

- Ukraine mother tongue is Ukrainian but they also speak Russian , Syria mother tongue is Arabic.

- Ukrainian cuisine depends on rich dark soil (chernozem), Syrian cuisine depends on eggplant, zucchini, garlic, meat, olive oil.

All countries have their own culture. Sometimes they differ a lot from your own, sometimes you can hardly notice them. on this site I looked at cultural differences between Syria and Ukraine . I intent my work on food, cultures and traditions, because I believe that is one of many things that we mainly notice when we are abroad. I wrote detailed fact about Syria and wrote about the differences in a discussion with Ukrainian fact. I didn't imagine that it would be as many differences that it is.

I am really glad that I chose this subject and I have learn many new things that I will bring with me my whole life. I have got a really good use by making this paper, now I know what few people know. What you should do and shouldn't and what you have to respect in Ukraine. I am really glad

that I had the opportunity to ask my host from Ukraine questions that make my work much more personal and fun to make. I am really satisfied with my work because I got the answers on the questions I had before I started writing. Through my paper you can really see the difference between these two countries. That was the whole meaning, to make people see the differences.

ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ГРУППЫ ЯПОНСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В КНИГЕ В. В. ОВЧИННИКОВА «ВЕТКА САКУРЫ»

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Заемствования из японского языка и стоящие за ними смыслы заняли значимое место во многих национальных культурах. Японская культура выделяется на фоне других своей многомерностью, философским подходом к жизни, способностью совмещать традиции и современность. В условиях стремительно изменяющегося мира, тенденции к глобализму Япония сохраняет свою культурную самобытность.

За последние десятилетия корпус японских заимствований в лексической системе русского языка значительно увеличился, сферы их использования расширились и охватывают не только искусство,