

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Сумський державний університет
Кафедра мовної підготовки іноземних громадян

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Sumy State University
Department of Language Training of Foreign Citizens



«Наукова спільнота студентів XXI століття»

**Матеріали II Всеукраїнської науково-практичної студентської
конференції
(16–17 квітня 2019 року, м. Суми)**

**II All-Ukrainian Scientific and Practical Student Conference
«Scientific Community of the Students of the XXI Century»
(Sumy, April 16–17, 2019)**

Суми
Сумський державний університет
2019

белорусские и туркменские студенты на филологическом факультете учатся поддерживать полиэтническую толерантность и в любой ситуации проявлять взаимоуважение.

Список литературы

1. Аннаклычев, Ш. Мотивы выбора имен у туркмен / Ш. Аннаклычев // Личные имена в прошлом, настоящем и будущем. – М. : Наука, 1970. – С. 201–205.
2. Демидов, С. М. Туркменские имена [Электронный ресурс] / С. М. Демидов. – Режим доступа : <http://infoabad.com/vs-o-turkmenistane/turkmenskie-imena.html>. – Дата доступа : 10.11.2018.
3. Суперанская, А.В. Общая теория имени собственного / А.В. Суперанская. – М. : Наука, 1973. – 352 с.

TRADITIONS, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF INDIA, INTERESTING FACTS

*Доллар Соні, студент ЛС-633, Індія
Агравал Ануша, студентка ЛС-633, Індія
Науковий керівник: О. М. Скварча,
ст. викл. кафедри МПІГ, м. Суми, СумДУ*

India is a striking land with centuries of history and an amazing cultural heritage. This is a huge country in South Asia with a diverse relief: on its territory are located both the mountain peaks of the Himalayas, as well as the coast of the Indian Ocean. India is the seventh largest and

second largest country in the world, which occupies most of the Hindustan peninsula and is the cradle of ancient civilizations and religions. India is an original and original country. For the traveler who has come here for the first time, it will be interesting and useful to learn some interesting traditions of India. In this country, respect for traditions is very enthusiastic, they pass it from generation to generation, and ignorance or violation of any tradition of India can even be regarded as a crime.

Since most people preach Hinduism, most of India's national traditions are related to the laws of this religion:

1. The left hand is considered "unclean" – avoid doing important actions with this hand. For example, Hindu will never take money from you if you stretch it with your left hand.
2. Feet also Hindus do not respect and consider the dirty part of the body. God forbid you put them on a table or armchair. Insults are considered even the feet turned towards a particular person.
3. Violation of the physical space, touching a person is considered a personal offense. Avoid handshakes and familiar patches on shoulder, back. If you want to congratulate the Hindu, just raise your palms to your chin and shake your head toward the welcome person.
4. The cult of the cow is an unusual trait in India. She is considered sacred animal, she can not be offended, beat, and eating beef equates to mortal sin. That is why cows in India wander just along the streets and avenues, sometimes creating huge traffic jams from cars, waiting until the animal leaves the passageway.

People come to India for various reasons. Who - to admire the most ancient majestic architecture, who – to meet and study the cultural traditions of India, and who - to religious pilgrimages to the legendary Buddhist temples.

If you are interested in the cultural side of the life of the Hindus, you should come here in November and visit the most famous and important festival of India – Diwali. It takes 5 days, during which time all the cities, towns and streets of the country are lit by the lights, the glowing country can be seen even from space at this time! There is a national tradition of India that this festival is held in honor of the victory of good over evil. As a sign of this, every inhabitant of the country should go out into the street with a lantern or a glowing lamp and join the procession along the streets.

An unusual trait in India seems to mehendi our European look. This is one of the traditional wedding ceremonies in the country. Bride on the eve of the ceremony painted hands of henna. The intricate symbolic pattern that can be taken from the side for tattooing or lace gloves is applied to the outer and inner sides of the palm. Remnants of henna from the procedure should be dug into the ground. The traditions of India say that this way guarantees a solid indissoluble marriage for many years to come.

If you decide to visit the majestic temples of India, keep in mind that the philosophical traditions of India require you to take off your clothes before entering. In general, the foundation of Indian philosophy is the worship of antiquity. It is believed that the more ancient the custom,

the more correct it is, the more important it is to observe it. Modern teachings do not appreciate in India, considering today people and their thoughts spoiled.

1. It is interesting to know that over the past 10,000 years, India has not invaded the territory of another country, a good fact.
2. 5000 years ago, when the majority of the world's population were nomadic forest dwellers, the Indians (Indians) succeeded in creating the Harappan civilization. Civilization is located in the valley of Shindu (West of modern India).
3. The name "India" comes from the Indus River, which sheltered around the very first settlements. The Aryans called the Indus River "Shindu".
4. The Persians invaded the territory of India, after which the name "Hindustan" appeared, which comes from "Shindu" and "Indu", and is one of the names of the lands of India.
5. India – the birthplace of chess.
6. Algebra, geometry – also originate here.
7. An interesting fact: the mathematical term “weight of discharge” and the decimal system of calculation were developed in India in 100 BC.
8. The world's first granite palace – the Brahideeshvarar temple in the city of Tanjour, India. The beautifully beautiful palace was erected in only 5 years (from 1004 AD to 1009 AD)
9. India ranks 2nd in terms of population and 7th in the world in terms of territory.
10. There are more post offices in India than in any other country.

11. India's largest employer, the Indian Railways, employs more than 1 million people.
12. The very first university in the world was founded in India in 700 BC. More than 10,5 thousand students from all over the world studied more than 60 subjects. Another university, Nalanda, was built in IV art. – one of the most outstanding achievements of ancient India in the field of education.
13. An interesting fact about medicine: Ayur-Veda – the first school of medicine in the history of mankind. Ayur Veda appeared about 2500 years ago in India.
14. India was one of the richest countries in the world until the British colonization in the early 17th century. Columbus, the discoverer of America, hoped to find a sea route to India precisely because of the indescribable wealth of India.
15. The art of navigation and navigation, as a science, was formed in the valley of the Sindh about 6,000 years ago by representatives of the ancient Indian civilization. The word "navigation" and the English "navy" originate from the ancient language of India.
16. The mathematician and astronomer Bhaskara (1114-1185) was able to remarkably accurately calculate the amount of time that the earth spends on 1 full revolution around the sun. This time is 365,258756484 days.
17. Baudhayana – a talented mathematician of India, who managed to accurately calculate the value of Pi. In addition, he was able to formulate the main part of the Pythagorean theorem. These discoveries to these

Indian scientists were made in the 6th century, long before the appearance of European mathematicians.

18. Interesting facts bring us back to algebra in India: quadratic equations were already used by scientists in India in the 11th century. The largest numbers that the Greeks and Romans operated on were numbers on the order of 100, whereas as early as 5000 BC Indian scientists used numbers of the order of 10^{53} (10 to the power of 53). The numbers of such orders had their own names in India. Nowadays, the largest number with its own name is Googol 10^{100} (10 to the power of 100).

19. Until 1896, India was a monopolist in diamond mining.

20. Bailey Bridge – the highest bridge in the world, located in the Himalayas (India), built in 1982.

21. In December 2018, in the Indian state of Assam, the longest bridge in the country, the Bogibeel Bridge (4.94 km), was opened. The bridge is so designed that it is possible to quickly transfer military, equipment, fighters can land on it.

22. Sushurata – the generally recognized founder of surgery, who lived in India more than 2600 years ago. An Indian scientist was able to conduct successful cataract surgeries, prosthetics, cesarean section, removal of stones from the bladder, plastic surgery, brain surgery.

23. Knowledge of anesthesia (pain relief) was available to doctors of ancient India. In ancient writings, evidence was found about the knowledge of ancient civilization in anatomy, digestion, metabolism, physiology, etiology, genetics, and the immune system.

24. India exports computer programs (software) to more than 90 countries of the world.

25. Hinduism is the main religion of India, Islam is second. There are 300 thousand operating mosques in India, which is more than in any other country.

26. More than 5,000 years ago, yoga was born in India.

27. India will shoot the most expensive film (155 million dollars). He is financing a picture of Bawagutu Raghuram Shetty, an entrepreneur from the UAE. Epic Mahabharata will form the basis of the plot of the film. Filming began in September 2018, and its premiere is scheduled for 2020.

28. In 2018, India built the world's highest statue, the height of which was 240 meters – this, together with a pedestal. A statue of iron and bronze, it is two and a half times the size of the Statue of Liberty in New York, and twice the size of the Motherland statue in Kiev. The statue broke the previous record – the height of the statue of Buddha in the Spring Temple in China – 153 m. The monument is called the "Statue of Sobornost" and is dedicated to Sardar Patel – the hero of the struggle for the independence of India from the British Empire.

The Indian government spent 420 million dollars on its construction.

29. Taj Mahal – mausoleum-mosque, located on the banks of the river Jamna. Built by order of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, who died in childbirth (later Shah Jahan himself was buried here).

The Taj Mahal (also “Taj”) is considered the best example of Mughal style architecture, which combines elements of Persian, Indian and Islamic architectural styles. In 1983, the Taj Mahal was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site: "The pearl of Muslim art in India, one of the universally recognized heritage masterpieces that is admired throughout the world."

Inside the mausoleum there are two tombs – the Shah and his wife. In fact, the place of their burial is in the same place as the tombs, but under the ground. Construction time refers to approximately 1630-1652 years. The Taj Mahal is a five-dome structure 74 meters high on the platform, which is adjoined by a garden with fountains and a pool.

The walls are made of polished translucent marble inlaid with semi-precious stones. Turquoise, agate, malachite, carnelian, etc. were used. Marble has such a feature that in bright daylight it looks white, pink at dawn, and silver on a moonlit night.

30. Very similar to the Taj Mahal, both in Mogul origin and in appearance, the Humayun Tomb in Delhi. This tomb of the Mughal emperor was also built as a sign of great love – only not a husband for his wife, but a wife for a husband. The story of this building is a love story.

Having met a beautiful poor girl with wooden beads in her hands at the bazaar, Prince Khurram fell in love with her at first sight and firmly decided to take a beautiful wife. Mumtaz Mahal became a man whom he fully trusted and even consulted. She is the only one of his harem accompanied in military campaigns. For 17 years of marriage, they had 13

children. But Mumtaz Mahal did not survive the difficult birth of the 14th. The mausoleum was built by more than 20,000 people over 22 years. When construction came to an end, in 1653, the aging ruler gave the order to proceed to the construction of a second building – a mausoleum for himself, an exact copy of the first, but made of black marble.

But this was not to be fulfilled. In 1658, Shah Jahan was overthrown by his son Aurangzeb. He stopped building the second mausoleum, and imprisoned his father until the end of his life in the tower, from the window of which was the Taj Mahal. And only after death, they were reunited again – according to the will, he was buried nearby, in the same crypt.

31. One of the brightest representatives of famous Indian architecture is the Lake Palace Jag Niwas. The complex of buildings of magical beauty is located in the area of the ancient town of Udaipur. Currently it is used as a hotel and is among the ten most luxurious hotels in the world. The palace is located on a small rocky island under the same name, in the center of the picturesque lake Pichola.

The construction of the palace took place from 1743 to 1746. It was built as a summer residence for the ruler of India of that time, Rajasthan Maharani Jagat Singh II. The facade of the building was located in the direction of the east, so that the inhabitants of the palace could enjoy the splendor of the rising sun, revered as a deity, and made it out of the most expensive white marble. In addition to the palace itself, the complex

contains many additional buildings. The total area occupied by buildings is 16 thousand square meters.

The building of the palace is a multi-tiered structure with many open terraces, marble colonnades, pools with the purest water, the upper room has a perfectly round shape, as well as a huge courtyard with artificial lakes and islands on them. The roof of the building is formed by amazing beauty of a huge dome. The walls of the building, made of white marble, which can change the color shade depending on the time of day, are decorated with elegant stucco and multi-colored mosaic in which fragments of black marble are interspersed. The main feature that delights all visitors of Djag Niwas is that the amazingly beautiful walls of the building go straight into the depths of the waters of Lake Pichola. The windows of the luxurious rooms look at the mirror-like surface of the lake. The time spent in Jag Niwas will remain in the memory of its visitors forever.

As Mark Twain wrote: «India is the cradle of the human race, the cradle of human speech, the mother of history, the grandmother of legend, and the great-grandmother of tradition. Our most valuable and most important materials in the history of mankind are of value only in India!»

At the mere mention of this country, there is a fragrance of oriental spices and spices. Travelers from around the world here are attracted by magnificent palaces and tombs of deceased kings, mystical mountain peaks, beaches with azure water, and impassable jungles. People come to India for the purification of their body and soul, for new emotions and

indescribable impressions. In this distant mysterious country, everyone will find something close to him. Here borders of nationalities and religions are erased, peace and harmony reign.

Список літератури

1. Індія – країна з великим серцем [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://opogode.ua/ua/article/2014-05-23-indiia-krayina-z-vielikim-siertsiem>
2. Неймовірні факти про Індію, які ви наврядчи знали [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://tut-cikavo.com/krajini/aziia/216-tsikavi-fakti-pro-indiyu>
3. Незабываемая Индия. Материалы и статьи об Индии [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://alnaz.ru/india/india.html>

YEMEN AS I REMEMBER

*Софія Мохен, студентка
НМУ імені О.О. Богомолеця 8631, Йемен
Науковий керівник: О.В. Малюта, к. і. н,
м. Київ, НМУ ім. О.О. Богомольця
Sofia Mohsen, Bogomolet's medical university group 8631*

Yemen is the origin land of all Arabs in the Middle East. In ancient times, Yemen was an important center of trade and power. Many powerful kingdoms were located in Yemen, including the Sabaeans. Yemen was important in the trade of spices as well. It was known to the ancient