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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.

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YEMEN AS I REMEMBER

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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

Romans as Arabia Felix ("Happy Arabia" in Latin). They called it Happy Arabia because the area was so beautiful and powerful.

Yemen is the second largest country in the Arabian Peninsula and famous for coffee and kind hearted people .

The history of the nation has significantly influenced the culture of present-day Yemen. One of the most influential kingdoms in Yemen's history was the Sabaean Kingdom which some scholars believe to be the biblical kingdom of Sheba. One of the greatest achievements of the Sabeans was the construction of the Great Dam of Marib to protect them from flooding. The Roman Empire which was under the rule of Augustus at the time attempted to conquer the Sabeans. Aelius Gallus led the Roman onslaught, but the Sabeans managed to defeat them. Another significant period in Yemen's history was the introduction of Islam during the time of Prophet Mohammed. During this period, the various tribes of Yemen were not united, and Islam acted as a major unifying factor. Since that time, Islam has played a significant role in the lives of the Yemeni people.

Yemeni Coffee is among the oldest and most highly praised in the world, deep, earthy, complex and pungent.

Yemeni coffee has a great history that has ripple effects today. Mokha is not chocolate, no matter how many coffee shops insist on calling chocolate-flavored coffee drinks Mocha. Mokha is, in fact, the port city where Yemeni beans were loaded up into wooden hulled sailing ships

manned by low-land sailors coming home from the island of Java, hence Mokha-Java blend.

In fact, this historical accident of a blend was a natural fit as the funky wildness of Mokha blends nicely with the brighter cleaner Javanese bean. Arabian Yemen Mocha coffees are dry-processed wild coffees, raised traditionally without chemicals, that with a brave palate, you just might fall in love with.

The music of Yemen is primarily known abroad for a series of pan-Arab popular stars and the Yemenite Jews, who became musical stars in Israel during the 20th century. In the Arab world, Yemen has long been a cultural center.

Yemen's national anthem is "United Republic" written by Abdallah "al-Fadhool" Abdul Wahab Noman.

Music in Yemen traces its roots to the nation's rich poetic history. The Yemeni people have a unique cultural practice referred to as Zamil where they immediately come up with poems or recite the ones they have memorized. The verses usually make use of proverbs to convey deeper meanings and Yemeni songwriters make use of this practice in composing their songs. Music is an integral part of Yemeni daily life and songs are often sung as people work. Several Yemeni musical groups perform during ceremonies making use of instruments such as lutes, flutes, and drums. Dancing in Yemen is usually common during festivals, and the dancers often imitate fights. Apart from the traditional music, modern forms of music such as hip hop and rap have taken root in Yemen with Hajaj

Abdulqawi Masaed often being considered the most influential Yemeni hip-hop star. Other famous Yemeni musicians include Mohammed Abdu, Arwa, and Boaz Mauda.

UNESCO proclaimed the tradition of poetic songs in Sana'a, called al-Ghina al-San'ani, a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity on November 7, 2003.

Yemeni cuisine is entirely distinct from the more widely known Middle Eastern cuisines, and even differs slightly from region to region. Throughout history, Yemeni cuisine has had a little bit of Ottoman influence in some parts of the north, and very little Mughlai-style Indian influence in Aden and the surrounding areas in the south, but these influences have only come within the last 300 years.

Chicken, goat, and lamb are eaten more often than beef, which is expensive. Fish is also eaten, especially in the coastal areas as it is surrounded by water fish is delicious meal which a lot of countries don't have.

Cheese, butter, and other dairy products are less common in the Yemeni diet. Buttermilk, however, is enjoyed almost daily in some villages where it is most available. The most commonly used fats are vegetable oil and ghee used in savory dishes, while semn (clarified butter) is the choice of fat used in pastries.

Although each region has their own variation, Saltah is considered the national dish. The base is a brown meat stew called maraq, a dollop of fenugreek froth, and sahawiq or sahawqa (a mixture of chili peppers,

tomatoes, garlic, and herbs ground into a salsa). Rice, potatoes, scrambled eggs, and vegetables are common additions to saltah. It is eaten traditionally with Yemeni flat bread, which serves as a utensil to scoop up the food.

Shakshouka is a popular dish in Yemen. Shakshouka is made with eggs, meat, tomatoes, peppers, onions, and spices (often including cumin, turmeric, and chili peppers). It is usually served with Yemeni flat bread or white bread as a utensil.

Other popular dishes include: aseed, fahsa, thareed, samak mofa, mandi, kabsa, fattah, shafut, and fatoot.

Shahi Haleeb (milk tea, served after qat), black tea (with cardamom, clove, or mint), qishr (coffee husks), qahwa (coffee), karkadin (an infusion of dried hibiscus flowers), Naqe'e Al Zabib (cold raisin drink), and diba'a (squash nectar) are examples of popular Yemeni drinks. Mango and guava juices are also popular.

Malooga and laxoox are the most popular kinds of flat breads found in Yemen. Malooga is eaten with bean dishes, such as ful medames (similar to rice and beans). Laxoox is eaten with curries, stews, and soups, as well as rice dishes.

Bint Al-Sahn is a popular dessert dish, which is eaten with honey.

The history of Yemeni theatre dates back at least a century, to the early 1900s. Both amateur and professional (government-sponsored) theatre troupes perform in the country's major urban centers. Many of Yemen's significant poets and authors, such as Ali Ahmed Ba Kathir, Muhammad

al-Sharafi, and Wajdi al-Ahdal, have written dramatic works; poems, novels, and short stories by Yemeni authors, such as Mohammad Abdul-Wali and Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh, have also been adapted for the stage. There have been Yemeni productions of plays by Arab authors, such as Tawfiq al-Hakim and Saadallah Wannous, as well as by Western authors, including Shakespeare, Pirandello, Brecht, and Tennessee Williams. Historically speaking, the southern port city of Aden is the cradle of Yemeni theatre; in recent decades, the capital city of Sana'a, has hosted numerous theatre festivals, often in conjunction with World Theatre Day.

Festivals are a significant part of Yemen's culture, and they usually attract vast numbers of tourists. Some of the festivals that take place in Yemen are Muslim festivals such as Eid al-Adha and Eid-Ul-Fitr. Another popular festival is the Sana'a Summer Festival which usually lasts for an entire month. The Bab al-Yemen carnival, held at the start of the celebration, is one of the most popular attractions during the festivities.

The native dress for the Yemenis differs from other conservative regions of the Arabian Peninsula. Typically, men put on the thawb, which is a loose full-length dress or the traditional Futah. Women have a variety of dresses which vary with social roles of a woman. In the northern part of the country, particularly in the cities and towns women wear sharsaf, which is a combination of a black skirt, a veil, and a scarf covering the whole body. The most interesting are vintage handmade garments with lots of colorful embroideries, intricate gold jewelry, pieces made by a unique Yemeni tie-

dyeing technique, and traditional daggers that always complement the male costumes.

The first thing you should know about Yemen is that there are 3 main ethnical groups in this country: the mountain people (they live in the North Yemen), the coastal people (they live in the South and West Yemen), and the Bedouins. These three groups differ in the cultural characteristics, customs and traditions pretty much. So, the folk dresses of these territories also vary.

People in Yemen are engaged in many handicrafts: embroidering, weaving, jewelry and metal work, producing baskets, decorative objects, and souvenirs, pottery, indigo and tie-dyeing, making stained glass and etc. Several decades ago they used to wear handmade clothing with handmade decorations. Today a lot of people buy their clothes or use modern machines to make it.

Yemeni men often use the Western-style clothing today. Suits, shirts, and T-shirts are rather popular. But some men wear the traditional Yemeni attires: thoobs and futa skirts.

Thoob (also called "thawb" or "thobe") is a loose ankle-length garment with long sleeves. Such robe-like garments are common among Arab countries, and Yemen is no exception. Traditional Yemeni thoobs are white, beige or brown. Light colors and natural fabrics are used to cope with the hot sun. Thoobs are mostly used by tribal people from the North of the country. This garment is rather formal.

Futa is a wrap-around male skirt. It is an informal type of clothing. Futa is also used mostly by tribal people from the North. Another variant of futa is called "ma'wazz". Ma'wazz can be worn at the formal occasions, like weddings etc. Futa and ma'wazz are usually handmade. They can be of any color and pattern (striped, checkered and so on). These garments are rather convenient, that's why they are popular among Yemeni men.

Men in Yemen mostly wear headgears. There are plenty of different headdresses used in this country. The most popular and widespread are the turban and the alqaweq. Most of the people in the world know something about turbans. It is a headdress made by simple winding a long piece of cloth around the head (at least, it sounds simple – this process is not so easy for beginners). There are many styles of wearing the turban, as well as many variations of fabrics used.

Islam in Yemen dates back to about 630 when it was introduced into the region by Ali when Muhammad was still alive. It was during this period that the mosques in Janad (near Ta'izz) and the Great Mosque of Sana'a were built. Yemenis are divided into two principal Islamic religious groups: 55% Sunni and 45% [1][2] Shia. The denominations are as follows: 55% primarily of the Shafi'i and other orders of Sunni Islam. 43% of the Zaidi order of Shia Islam, 2% of the Ja'fari and Western[citation needed] Ismaili orders of Shia Islam. The Sunnis are predominantly in the south and southeast. The Zaidis are predominantly in the north and northwest whilst the Jafaris are in the main centres of the North such as Sana'a and Ma'rib. There are mixed communities in the larger cities.

Most of the rural Yemeni communities place a lot of emphasis on traditional gender roles. Although urban Yemeni societies are not as strict as rural ones, traditional Islamic customs guide people in their interactions with one another. The culture of Yemen also heavily emphasizes etiquette and respect, particularly for elders, is taught to all the young members of the community.

Between now and then Yemen has changed and it's not as we remember it . But, hopefully rebuild itself to be better than it was.

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СЕКЦІЯ 3

ПРОФЕСІЙНО-ОРІЄНТОВАНИЙ ПІДХІД У ПРОЦЕСІ ФОРМУВАННЯ ІНШОМОВНОЇ КОМУНІКАТИВНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ