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LIFESTYLE AND CUSTOMS OF UKRAINE AND INDIA: COMPARATIVE ANALYSI

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Ukraine and India share a majority of differences whether it is in traditions or the lifestyle. Both countries offer a wide range of comparisons and dissimilarities. India's culture is among the world's oldest; civilization in India began about 4,500 years ago. Many sources describe it as "Sa Prathama Sanskrati Vishvavara" – the first and the supreme culture in the world [1]. Indians made significant advances in architecture (Taj Mahal), mathematics (the invention of zero) and medicine (Ayurveda). Today, India is a very diverse country, with more than 1.2 billion people, making it the second most populous nation after China [1]. Art, religion, architecture, language, food and fashion are just some of the various

aspects of Indian culture. India is also well known for its film industry, which is often referred to as Bollywood. The country's movie history began in 1896 when the Lumière brothers demonstrated the art of cinema in Mumbai [2]. Today, the films are known for their elaborate singing and dancing. Indian dance, music and theater traditions span back more than 2,000 years. The major classical dance traditions – Bharata Natyam, Kathak, Odissi, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Mohiniattam and Kathakali – draw on themes from mythology and literature and have rigid presentation rules [2].

India is identified as the birthplace of Hinduism and Buddhism, the third and fourth largest religions. There are many variations of Hinduism, and four predominant sects – Shaiva, Vaishnava, Shakteya and Smarta. About 13 % of Indians are Muslim, making it one of the largest Islamic nations in the world [2]. So in India majority are Hindus while in Ukraine majority are Christians, mostly Eastern Orthodox.

One of the largest Indian Christian Communities in a city is in Mumbai. A lot of the Christians in Mumbai (previously known as Bombay) are Roman Catholics. In India's smallest state, Goa which is on the west of India, about 26% of people are Christians. Many of the Christians in Mumbai came from or have roots in Goa. The states of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram (all on the very east of India) have high populations of Christians as well [2].

Compared to other religious festivals, Christmas is quite a small festival in India, due to the number of people who are Christians (about

2.3%) compared to people who belong to other religions [2]. Christmas midnight mass is a very important service for Christians in India, especially Catholics. The whole family will walk to the mass and this will be followed by a massive feast of different delicacies and the giving and receiving of presents. Churches in India are decorated with Poinsettia flowers and candles for the Christmas Eve Midnight Mass service.

Because of differences in calendar Ukrainian and Indian Christians celebrate Christmas on different dates: in Ukraine Christmas Eve (Holy Night) is on the 6th of January while in India Christmas Eve Midnight Mass is served on the 24th of December. During the Christmas holidays in Ukraine, it is traditionally popular to sing carols, called 'kolyadky', children perform the Christmas songs going from house to house and wishing the owners of those houses peace and prosperity. In gratitude the hosts gift the children with sweets and money which bring good luck for the entire year. So, both Ukraine and India incorporate many religions: Orthodox, Catholicism, Protestantism, Judaism and Islam coexist in these lands. In the Ukraine, some Pagan practices and rituals are still performed under the guise of the more acceptable Christian religion.

The most well-known example of Indian architecture is the Taj Mahal, built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan to honor his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It combines elements from Islamic, Persian, Ottoman Turkish and Indian architectural styles [2]. India also has many ancient temples.

Ukrainian architecture has initial roots in the Eastern Slavic state of Kievan Rus. During the epoch of the Zaporozhian Cossacks, a new style unique to Ukraine was developed under the western influences of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth [2]. Ukrainian national motifs would finally be used during the period of the Soviet Union and in modern independent Ukraine.

There is no official language in India, though Hindi is the official language of the government. The Constitution of India officially recognizes 23 official languages. Many people living in India write in Devanagari script. In fact, it is a misconception that the majority of people in India speak Hindi. Though many people speak Hindi in India, 59% of India residents speak something other than Hindi: Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil and Urdu are some other languages [2]. In Ukraine the official state language is Ukrainian. In addition, there are such languages of national minorities as Russian, Byelorussian, Polish, Rumanian, Roma, Hungarian, etc. [4].

Everyday life of each folk as well as holiday's celebration is often accompanied with interesting customs that have passed through the centuries. As a rule, Indian youth gladly takes over these traditions, maintaining spiritual continuity with their ancestors. The family is of great importance for Indians, that is why wedding traditions and customs of matrimony are followed with special care. Indian weddings are traditionally multi-day affairs, and involve many intricate ceremonies, such as the painting of the hands and feet of the bride called a mehndi. Garlands

are presented to guests of honor instead of corsages, and lots of flower or rose petals are thrown for good luck.

The wedding altar (mandapa) is built the day of and the groom is welcomed by his future mother in law where his feet are washed and he is offered milk and honey. His sister in law attempts to steal his shoes and if she succeeds, the groom must pay her to get them back. An Indian groom typically wears a turban with a veil of flowers to protect him from evil spirits [2]. The parents give the bride away, but they do not eat before the wedding to remain pure for the occasion. The bride's saree is tied to the groom's scarf to symbolize the union of the souls. During a similar ceremony, a cord is tied around the couple's necks to protect them from evil and they are typically tied by elders of the bride and groom.

In Indian weddings, the mangala sutra is tied around the bride's neck instead of exchanging rings. The mangala sutra is a cord with two gold pendants and is tied in three knots by the groom to symbolize the bonding of the two souls for 100 years. This necklace lets others know that the bride is married [2]. One fun ceremony is called mangal pheras. This is when the bride and groom circle the sacred fire four times to represent dharma, artha, kama, and moksha and they run to their seats □ whoever gets there first will rule the household. In Saptapadi, the groom helps the bride touch seven betel nuts with her right toe while they recite seven vows. Finally, seven married women from the bride's side pass by the couple and whisper blessings in the bride's right ear. After the wedding, the bride is carried out by her brothers [2]. The bride then leaves for the

groom's home where her mother-in-law has placed a vessel filled with rice at the entrance of the home. The bride is supposed to spill the rice by touching it with her right foot to signify wealth and that the bride accepts her new responsibilities. Another fun game for the newlyweds is called Aeki Beki where a tray of water is mixed with milk and sindoor (vermillion) and it is filled with coins and a ring. Whoever finds the ring four out of seven times will rule the household [2]. The day is then concluded with prayers to God requesting happiness and love for the newlyweds.

Ukrainian wedding ceremonies begin with the rite of match-making: the groom sending in elders, respected older people, who are proposing to the parents of the bride. In the case of positive answer the girl makes an embroidered towel, in case of the negative one, the elders get a pumpkin. A few days before the wedding, one traditionally bakes ritual bread having the form of a round loaf – “korovai”. On the wedding day the fiancé goes to the house of fiancée to take her to the church, to get his bride he would be asked to pay the redemption. After the matrimony traditionally the celebration continues in the house of the husband and after the dinner, the young wife unwinds her hair and gets a dressing cloth as a sign that she became a married woman. Festivities, games and songs continue during the next day – the so-called “second day”.

When the Mogul Empire invaded India they left a significant imprint on the Indian national cuisine [2]. Indian cooking is also influenced by many other countries. It is known for its large assortment of dishes and

its liberal use of herbs and spices. Culinary traditions differ in various regions.

Indian food is rich with curries and spices, such as coriander, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, hot peppers and cinnamon. Chutneys □ thick condiments and spreads made from assorted fruits and vegetables such as tamarind and tomatoes and mint, cilantro and other herbs are used generously in Indian cooking. Many Hindus are vegetarians, but non-vegetarians often eat chicken and lamb. Much of Indian food is often eaten with fingers or bread used as utensils. There is a wide array of breads served with meals, including naan, a leavened, oven-baked flatbread; and bhatoora, a fried, fluffy flatbread common in North India and eaten with chickpea curry.

Food is an important part of Ukrainian culture. Ukrainian cuisine has developed over many centuries. Ukrainian cuisine was mainly based on the products obtained from farming. Ukrainians have been growing rye, wheat, barley, buckwheat and oats. Vegetables also play an important role in the Ukrainian sustenance, such as potatoes, cabbage, beets, onions, garlic, cucumbers and legumes (beans and peas).

On the average Ukrainian diet consists of potatoes, pasta, different types of porridge, fish, cheeses and a variety of sausages. Hard cheese is quite popular in Ukraine as well as sausage. Typically bread is a core part of every meal, and must be included for the meal to be "complete", even if it's pasta or varenyky. A respectful attitude to bread has been passed down

through generations. It has occupied a huge part in many Ukrainian customs and rituals, symbolizing prosperity, hospitality and kindness. Ukrainians have been meeting dear relatives and guests with bread and salt. Bread has been brought to the house with the newborn. Young couples have been coming into a marriage with bread and salt.

Indian clothing is closely identified with the colourful silk saris worn by many of the country's women. A traditional piece of clothing for men is the dhoti, an unstitched piece of cloth that is tied around the waist and legs. Men also wear a kurta, a loose shirt that is worn about knee-length. For special occasions, men wear a sherwani or achkan, which is a long coat that with a collar having no lapel. It is buttoned up to the collar and down to the knees. A shorter version of a sherwani is called a Nehru jacket. It is named after Jawaharlal Nehru, India's prime minister from 1947 to 1964, despite the fact that Nehru never wore a Nehru jacket □ he preferred the achkan [2].

Traditional Ukrainian costumes for women consist of long skirts, blouses or tunics, head wraps, scarves or other decorative headdresses, and sashes. These items are richly embroidered with traditional folk motifs. Ukrainian men's costume consists of a shirt, Cossack trousers and zhupan. Red and black are the prominent colors in the Ukrainian folk dress and especially embroidery.

The largest and most important holiday in India is Diwali [2]. It is a five-day festival known as the festival of lights because of the lights lit during the celebration to symbolize the inner light that protects from

spiritual darkness. Holi, the festival of colors, also called the festival of love, is popular in spring. The country also celebrates Republic Day (Jan. 26), Independence Day (Aug. 15) and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday (Oct. 2) [2].

There are lots of celebrations in Ukraine that symbolize beauty, heartfulness and joy of living. New Year and Christmas, Maslenytsia, the holiday of winter seeing off, International Women's Day, Easter with beautifully colored eggs, Victory Day, Holy Trinity, Constitution Day (June 28), Independence Day (Aug. 24) and many other holidays are celebrated every year [3]. Such festivals and celebrations embody the soul of the Ukrainian people, diversify and enliven everyday life, providing the opportunity to relax, to get inspiration and to show the elegance of Ukrainian traditions. In the process of investigation we came to the conclusion about some similarities and significant differences among both countries.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ РУССКОЙ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ СРЕДЫ НА ИНОСТРАННЫХ СТУДЕНТОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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Понятие «языковая среда» исследовано в работах отечественных ученых (И.А. Орехова, Н.А. Журавлева, О.П. Быкова и др.). Под языковой средой понимается «лингвокультурная данность», обладающая «определенными характеристиками», среди которых «естественный достоверный видеоряд», «естественный достоверный аудиоряд», «ситуативный ряд», «фоновый ряд» и «обучающая стихия языка» [6, с. 387]. В совокупности перечисленные характеристики составляют языковую среду, в которой оказываются иностранные учащиеся, получающие образование в различных вузах. Погружаясь в эту среду, студенты учатся воспринимать русскую фонетику и интонацию, лексику и грамматику, понимать менталитет