

ОСОБЕННОСТИ АРАБСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ
КОММУНИКАЦИИ
ARABIAN NATION IN THE CONTEXT OF CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

В межкультурной коммуникации особого внимания заслуживают отличия восточной и западной культур, которые проявляются как в вербальном, так и невербальном общении на разных уровнях. В исследовании приводятся примеры особенностей арабской культуры с точки зрения носителя северо-европейской культуры.

Our project theme is Arabian culture that includes their history and fast look about what arabs are, their origin, orthography and how we are understanding them. Also lifestyle, human rights, the main lines in the religion, traditions, kitchen, official and unofficial parts in their living. The authors have not only academical experience but also practical by meeting, speaking and living in the above mentioned culture.

The project shows that the proper name "Arabian" (and cognates in other languages) has been used to translate several different but similarly sounding words in ancient and classical texts which do not necessarily have the same meaning or origin. The etymology of the term is of course closely linked to that of the place name "[Arabia](#)". There were explored the major groups and factors in the differentiation of the dialects, that are:

- [Egyptian Arabic](#) مصري
- [Maghreb Arabic](#) مغربي (Algerian Arabic, Moroccan Arabic, Tunisian Arabic, Maltese and western Libyan)
- [Levantine Arabic](#) شامي (Western Syrian, Lebanese, Palestinian, and western Jordanian, Cypriot Maronite Arabic)
- [Iraqi Arabic](#) عراقي (and [Khuzestani Arabic](#)) - with significant differences between the more Arabian-like *gilit*-dialects of the south and the more conservative *qeltu*-dialects of the northern cities
- [Gulf Arabic](#) خليجي (Eastern Saudi Arabia, Western Iraq, Eastern Syrian, Jordanian and parts of Oman)
- [East Arabian Arabic](#) (Bahrain, Saudi Eastern Province, Kuwait, UAE, Qatar, and Oman)

Proving that it is common with other European languages, many [English](#) words are derived from Arabic, often through other [European](#) languages, especially [Spanish](#) and [Italian](#), among them every-day vocabulary like "[sugar](#)" (*sukkar*), "[cotton](#)" (*quṭn*) or "magazine" (*maḥāzin*). More recognizable are words like "[algebra](#)", "[alcohol](#)" and "[zenith](#)".

The aim of the project is to make clear the concept about arabian culture, its individualities and possibilities to learn more about the world in which we all are living and sharing.