

## SAMPLE OF A GLOSSARY PAGE

- Bandura** The national musical instrument of the Ukraine; it resembles a lute or a guitar but has many more strings.
- Borscht** A traditional, popular Russian soup; its main ingredients are beets and potatoes.
- Cyrillic alphabet** The alphabet devised around 860 A.D. by two Greek Byzantine monks, St. Cyril and St. Methodius, to provide a written language (Church Slavonic) for use by the Slavs who were being converted to Christianity; it is commonly referred to as "Cyrillic Alphabet," after one of the monks. It was based mostly on Byzantine Greek, with the Latin "C" replacing the Greek "S"; one discerns upper or lower cases only by the size of the letters: Ф, Φ; a sample text follows:
- Все люди рождаются свободными и равными в своем достоинстве и правах**
- Hopak** A folkdance of the Ukraine, meant to show off the dancers, especially the men who jump and spin; the women dancers also put on a good show with their beautiful costumes and graceful moves.
- Name day** The date that the Church has set aside on the Christian calendar to honor the memory of a saint of the Church. Those who have been named after the Saint being honored, celebrate their *name day* or *Saint's Day*, and their friends and acquaintances come to wish that them well. In Spanish-speaking countries this day is called "el día del santo" or "día onomástico." Unlike birthdays, for many it is easier to know when their friends celebrate their *name days* than to remember their specific date of birth.
- Patrilineal** A system in which the line of descent goes from a male ancestor to either a male or female descendant, or the individuals in all intervening generations are male. In a *patrilineal*-descent system, one is considered to belong to the same descent group as his or her father; it generally involves the inheritance of property, surname(s) or titles through the male line as well.
- Patronymic** The term refers to the name of one's father as part of his or her name. It is used widely around the world to further identify a person. It can appear with a particular suffix, i.e., "Nikolaou," meaning "of Nicholas" in Greek or the German suffix "-s" for the genitive case, which influences English, to show possession, i.e., "Williams," literally "of William;" or "Mihailovich/Mihailova" in many a Slavic country, meaning "son / daughter of Michael;" or "bin"/"bint" (son of/daughter of) in an Arabic country, to denote lineage, i.e., "bin Laden" = the son of Laden; or "mac" or "mc," as in "Mac Donald" to refer to the son of Donald, or by "O'," (an abbreviation for "of"), as in "O'Donald" or "O' Toole," a well-known Irish practice; it can also be expressed with the suffixes "son," "ssen," or "sen" at the end of a given name, used in Scandinavian countries to indicate whose son (now taken to mean "child") one was or is: Robinson, Rasmussen, Andresen.
- Ukrainian** A Slavic language of the Indo-European family, spoken by about 40 million people, primarily in the Ukraine. For a long time, it was called *Ruthenian* (or "little Russian") because it had been united with Russia from the 9th through the 13th centuries. Ukrainian (українська) uses the *Cyrillic alphabet*; a sample text follows:
- Uniate** The term refers to some groups of Orthodox Christians who recognize the Bishop of Rome (Pope) as their supreme ecclesiastical authority, instead of their respective Patriarchs, and are in communion with the *Roman Catholic Church*.