

Kazakhstan VS Southern Africa



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TRADITIONAL KAZAKH AND AFRICAN FOOD





Boursak is a delicious puffy fried bread served on special occasions all over Kazakhstan. This isn't an everyday bread, but something for an important party, like a wedding, or even a memorial. It is said that the smell of the oil and the frying boursak floats high into the sky so that your dead loved ones can feed on the aroma and enjoy them with you. It's a beautiful thought as you fry.

Traditional Koeksisters – A traditional South African sticky donut treat that's deliciously sweet, sticky, crunchy and drenched in syrup, laced with cinnamon, lemon and ginger. Absolutely perfect for snack or tea time and even breakfast.





Beshbarmak- is one of the main national dishes of Kazakhstan. The term beshbarmak means "five fingers" because nomads traditionally eat this dish with their hands. Beshbarmak is usually made from finely chopped boiled meat, mixed with dough (typically egg noodles) and chyk, an onion sauce.

Biltong is a form of dried, cured meat that originated in South Africa, and later in Southern African countries , Various types of meat are used to produce it, ranging from beef to game meats such as ostrich or kudu. The cut may also vary, either fillets of meat cut into strips following the grain of the muscle, or flat pieces sliced across the grain. It is related to beef jerky in that they are both spiced, dried meats; however, the typical ingredients, taste, and production processes may differ.





Qazi is a traditional sausage-like food of Kazakhs, Tatars, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks and other Turkic or Central Asian ethnic groups. It is a common element on a dastarkhan, a table set for a festive meal. It's made of horse meat

Braai can definitely be called a phenomenon in South Africa, it is an integral part of the life of South Africans. There is even a national holiday, an official day off, Bray Day.

In any other country in the world, a bri is called a barbecue. In South Africa, brai is a way of life, everything is put on bri: meat, boerwors - a farm sausage in a natural casing, vegetables, fish, lobsters, bread with garlic and even sweets. Brie Wlace - fried meat.



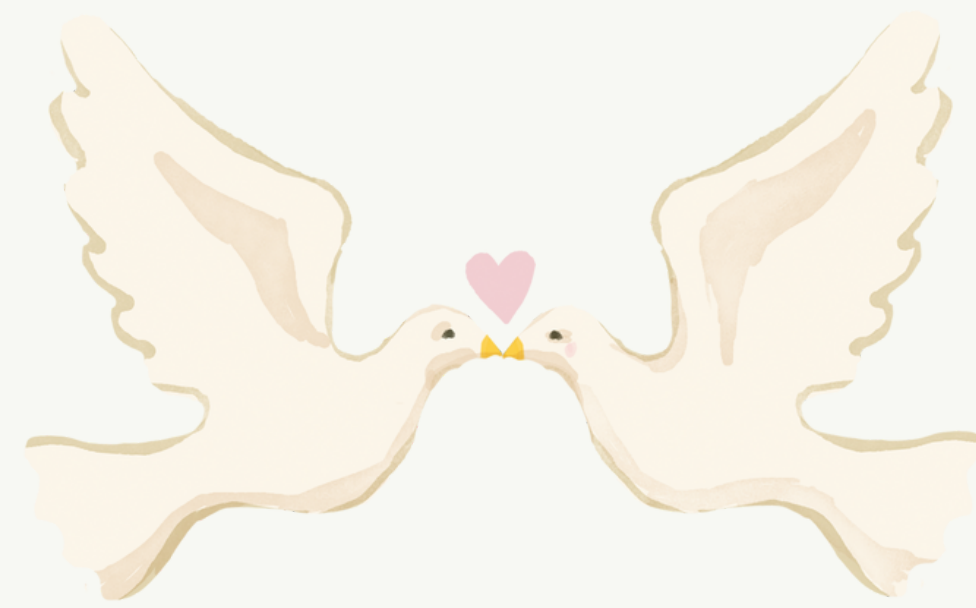


Kumis is a fermented dairy product traditionally made from mare milk or donkey milk. The drink remains important to the peoples of the Central Asian steppes, of Turkic and Mongol origin: Kazakhs, Bashkirs, Kalmyks, Kyrgyz, Mongols, and Yakuts. Kumis was historically consumed by the Khitans, Jurchens, Hungarians, and Han Chinese of North China well.

Interesting and unusual in taste are the national drinks Graptizer and Epltaizer, a kind of sparkling drinks made from fruit juices. Such an exquisite drink is more like champagne, but the taste qualities are unparalleled yet.



WEDDING RITUALS IN AFRICA AND IN KAZAKHSTAN.



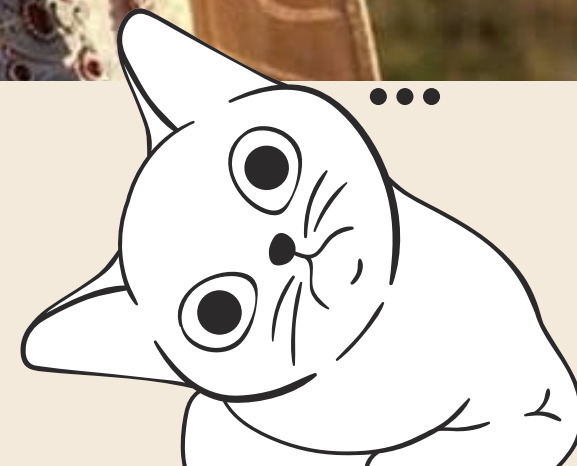
vs



in Kazakhstan during "Uzatu" it is customary for a girl to wear a saukele - majestic and beautiful. In Namibia (that is, in Africa), instead of a veil, the bride puts on a special headdress called "Ekori" and is made of goat skin, which is also rubbed with resin, fat and red ocher.



Saukele or Ekori?





2. Further, if in Kazakhstan girls begin to lose weight before the wedding in order to look chic in their wedding dress, then in Africa the opposite is true. In Africa, young people marry early. For guys, the age of marriage is 15-16 years old, for girls - 13-15 years old. Before the wedding, brides in some tribes must undergo a fattening procedure. They are locked in the basement and fed. If by the time the girl does not gain the desired weight, she can be returned to her parents' house. There she will continue to be fed until she reaches the required size. And what "parameters" of the bride are needed, the groom and his family decide. Fullness for them is a luxury.





The Kazakhs have a tradition of “sweet tea”, where the relatives of the two sides should strengthen ties and become closer. There is also such a custom in Afriy, but it is very unusual. It happens in this way: beer is poured onto the ground. So the newlyweds invite their ancestors to the celebration. After the completion of the ritual, the relatives of the bride and groom stand opposite each other and begin to beat the drums and utter curses and insults against each other. It is believed that after such an exchange of negativity, the young will live in peace and harmony.



And the last thing is that the bride is redeemed from both nations from her relatives. In Kazakhstan, this is always in cash, but in Africa, a poor groom can pay off in a different way. One of the wedding traditions in the Maasai tribe is high jump competitions. If the African bridegroom can beat the bride's relatives in this competition, then he is exempt from the ransom.



Traditional African clothing



Traditional African clothing abounds in bright colors, symbolic drawings and graphics.



I'll start with men's clothing. Men usually wear a wide tunic - medium (up to the hips), knee-length or long, just above the ankles with loose trousers.

**The tunic that is shorter is called dashiki
They are often worn in a set with the same pants, such a set can be either with a pattern or without**

**Now dashiki are often worn just like a T-shirt - with jeans.
Dashiki are also worn by women. traditionally - with a long skirt.**

**But someone with jeans
Long men's tunic (similar to the male Arab jalabiya) Called grand boubou (le grand boubou)**

The Grand Boubou can be tailored a la bat, or simply as a long and wide tunic.

Now about the pants. These can be simple loose trousers, or trousers that differ little in cut from Indian trousers, with ties on top.

Well, the cap - kufi completes the image.

**The most common is of this type:
It can be the size of the head or slightly larger, so that you can give the cap different shapes.**



Now, women's clothing

Well, first of all, as I already said, dashiki and blouses with skirts. Blouses differ in cut, are wide, but often fitted.

Sometimes the cut of the dress is such that the shoulders are open

Women from religious Muslim families are covered, although not always correctly.



Well, the most interesting thing is women's hats. There are so many ways to tie a handkerchief. The way the scarf is draped depends on the fabric and the frame of the hair under it.



And of course, both men and women wear jewelry. But this is a separate topic.

African ornaments are easily recognizable - they are usually saturated colors, more often warm than cold, symbolic and graphic. Each nation or region has its own drawings.

Like many traditional peoples, many in Africa still wear traditional clothing on a par with European, only often more modern versions.

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Personally, in my opinion, if compared with our traditional clothes, there is no similarity at all. Our clothes are more restrained and calm. And the African one is more gloomy but sometimes there are bright colors



Aprica



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**The Latin word "aprica" meaning sunny,
according to one version, was one of the
reasons why the continent was called
Africa.**

Literature:

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