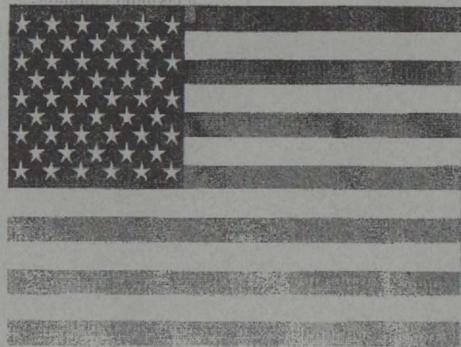
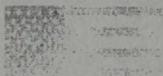
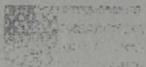


С.А. Мусаева



**A GLIMPSE OF THE USA**

ББК 26.89  
М-91

Рецензент: Америка Кошмо Штаттагы Кентакки  
Университетинин профессору Алан де Янг

Мусаева Светлана Абакировна

М-91 «A Glimpse of the USA» (Америка жөнүндө кыскача маалымат)

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Бул окуу куралы кыргыз тилинде окуган лицейлердин, жогорку класстагы мектеп окуучуларына жана мугалимдерге усул катары колдонууга арналат. Англис тилинде чыгарылган окуу куралы окуучулардын маданий денгээлин жогорулатууга жана өз ара өлкө таануу боюнча ой пикирлерин кенири талкуулоого үйрөтөт. Ондолуп, толуктоор менен кайра басылышы.

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## КИРИШҮҮ

Бул окуу куралы кыргыз тилинде окугандык лицеиндердин, жогорку классстагы мектеп окуучуларына жана мугалимдерге усул катары колдонууга арналат. Окуу куралы ондолуп, толуктоолор менен кайра басылды. Бул усулдук колдонмодогу материалдар И. Арабаев атындагы Кыргыз Мамлекеттик Педагогикалык Университетинин Дүйнөлүк тилдер институтунун алдындагы Гуманитардык лицейдин англис тили сабагында жана өлкө таануу ийримдеринде колдонулуп, жыйынтыгында мугалимдер жана окуучулар тарабынан жактырылган. Алар бул окуу куралы сүйлөө речинин сапатын арттырууга абдан жакшы жардам көрсөтөөрүн белгилешти. Бул окуу куралын окуучулар Америка өлкөсүн таануу курсу боюнча семинардык, факультативдик, өз алдынча иштөө сабактарында колдоно альшат.

Илим жана маданият министрлиги тарафынан кюолган таланттарга ылайык, орто мектептерде сабак берүү ыкмасын жогорку деңгээлде өткөрүү максатында өлкө таануу курсу өзгөчө мааниге ээ. Бул окуу куралынын максаты лицейлерде жана жогорку классстагы мектеп окуучуларына англис тилин тереңдетип окууга, өлкө таануу боюнча кенен пикир альшууга үйретүү болуп саналат.

Окуу куралында азыркы англис тилине мүнездүү грамматика боюнча ар кандай көнүгүүлөр, кыргыз тилинде окугандык окуучулар учун кыйынчылык туудурган сөз айкаштары жазылган. Окурмандарга өз алдынча пикир алмашууга, сөз айкаштарын жана сүйлөм түзүүгө көмөк көрсөтүү максатында тиешелүү материалдар берилген. Окуу китебиндеги материалдар англис адабиятындагы көркөм чыгармалардан, англис тилинде чыгарылган газета-журналдардан публицистикалык, тарыхый маалыматтардан алынган. Кыргыз тилинде окугандар учун женилдик болуш учун тексттен кийин сөздүктөр, сөздүктүү активдештириүүгө арналган көнүгүүлөр, опондой эле

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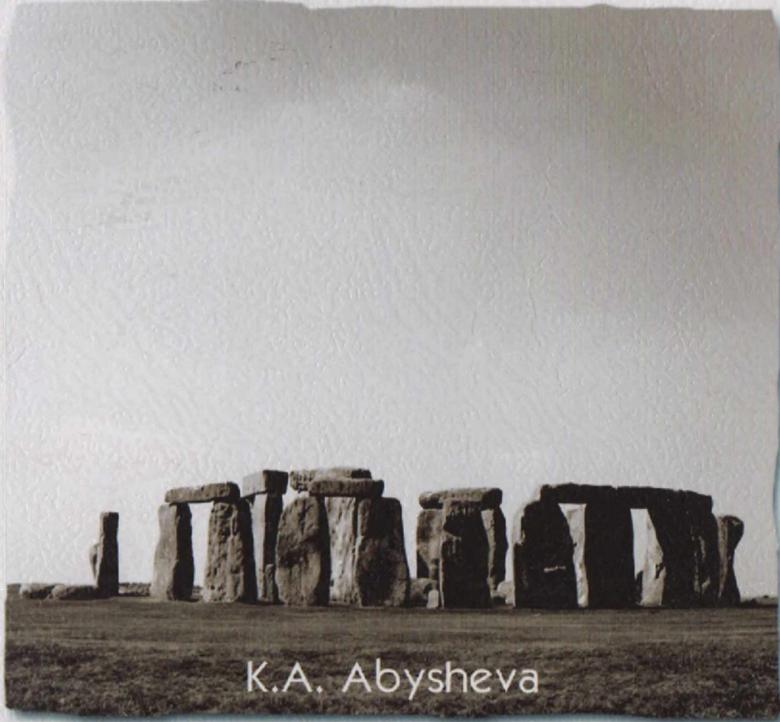
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# British Literature (1100-2000)



K.A. Abysheva

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Рецензенты:

к.ф.н., и.о. проф. Ш.К.Кадырова  
д.ф.н., проф. Ч.К. Найманова

"British Literature 1100-2000" включает десять исторических периода развития литературы Англии с 1100 г. до 2000г. Каждый период охватывает самых талантливых мастеров пера с автобиографическими данными и важными событиями в творческой жизни и отрывками из известных произведений. Книга предназначена для студентов факультета иностранных языков.

## P R E F A C E

This book is written for those who know texts of English literature but little of the surrounding country. For students who simply want to read its long story from its origins to the present day.

'British literature 1100-2000' is a general overview from the Medieval to the 20th century and down to the present. Its narrative plan and layout are clear. The aim of this book is to be readably and give more information about writers, poets and dramatists whom most of readers have not come across.

Attention is paid for a great poets, dramatists, prose and novelists. Each part starts with description of social situation, biographies of authors and their works. There are following writers as John Henry Newman, William Shakespeare, Gerard Hopkins, Katherine Mansfield, John Osborn, Tony Harrison and others. Students could read some extracts from their works in origin.

Most of the literature we are going to read and discuss is what we call canonical. We will study a group of authors who are generally agreed to be the best, or at least the best representatives of their time.

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## INTRODUCTION

England has a rich literature with a long history. Literature is a word with a qualitative implication, not just a neutral term for writing in general. Some qualities of literature are best appreciated when it is presented in the order in which it appeared. This effort to put the most memorable English writing in an intelligible historical perspective is offered as an aid to public understanding. The reader will like literature and be curious about it. It is also assumed, that he or she will want chiefly to know about works such as Shakespeare's King Lear and Swift's Gulliver's Travel, the poems of Chaucer, Milton and T.S.Eliot, and the novels of Austen and Dickens.

Literary history can be useful, and is increasingly necessary. Scholars specialize in single fields, English teachers teach single works. Students of English leave school knowing a few landmark works but little of the country surrounding them. According to the history we know that Puritans closed the public theatres in 1642 and in 1660 they were reopened and literature came to take a central role in English civilization. From 1880, Romantic poets made very great claims for the value of poetry. Eventually the Victorians came to study English literature alongside that of Greece or Rome.

English literature is the literature of the English as well as literature in English. From 1784 British expansion had taken English round the world. Educated subjects of Queen Victoria could read classical and other modern languages. Yet by the year 2000 as English became the world's business language, most educated English and American read English only. But there are some difficulties as Irish writers have not been British, unless born in Northern Ireland. But Irish writing in English before 1922 is eligible: Swift, Berkeley, Sterne, Goldsmith, Burke, Yets and Joyce. When Ireland ruled by Westminster, Beckett is eligible, and as his influence changed English drama, he is in. So another winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, Seamus Heaney, though he has long been a citizen of the Republic of the Ireland, and, when included in an anthology with 'British' in its title, protested: 'be advised/ My passport is green. Born in 1939 in Northern Ireland, he was educated at a Catholic school in that part of the United Kingdom and at Queen's University, Belfast.

Writing and reading in Britain today becomes more international, but it would have been wholly inconsistent to abandon a national criterion after an arbitrary date such as 1970. So the Bombay-born British citizen Salman Rushdie is eligible; the Indian Vikram Seth is not. Writing in English from the United States and other former colonies is excluded. A very few non-English writers who played a part in English literature – as Walter Scott, a Scott was British, but not English – are included.

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# **British Literature**

## **XI - XX**



**К. Абышева, Г. Ибраева**

УДК 82/821.0

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А 17

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К.Абышева, Г.Ибраева

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А 17

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“*British Literature XI – XX*” - рассматривает основные исторические этапы развития английской литературы и культуры начиная с древних времен до наших дней. Каждый период охватывает самых талантливых мастеров пера с автобиографическими данными и важными событиями в творческой жизни и анализ известных произведений.

Цель учебного пособия - научить читать, осмысливать и интерпретировать художественные произведения.

“*British Literature XI – XX*” предназначена для студентов факультета иностранных языков и может быть использована в качестве материала для литературного чтения и устной практики.

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## PREFACE.

England has a rich literature with a long history. Literature is a word with a qualitative implication, not just a neutral term for writing in general. Some qualities of literature are best appreciated when it is presented in the order in which it appeared. This effort to put the most memorable English writing in an intelligible historical perspective is offered as an aid to public understanding. The reader will like literature and be curious about it. It is also assumed, that he or she will want chiefly to know about works such as Shakespeare's *King Lear* and Swift's *Gulliver's Travel*, the poems of Chaucer, Milton and T.S. Eliot, and the novels of Austen and Dickens.

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When it was first published in 1908, *The English Novel* was a comprehensive survey of English literature from the 16th century to the end of the 19th. It covered all the major genres of fiction, drama, poetry, and non-fiction, and included works by both English and foreign authors. The book was well received by critics and readers alike, and became a standard reference work for students of English literature. In 1923, a new edition was published, which added a chapter on modern English writers and updated the bibliographies. The book remained in print until 1950, when it was superseded by a more comprehensive history of English literature, *A History of English Literature*, by E. H. Gombrich.

After 1950, the English wrote in Latin, as they had done since the 16th century. This was due to the influence of French literature, which was the dominant literary force in France at the time. French literature was also influenced by the works of English writers like William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, and Ben Jonson. In addition, French literature was influenced by the works of English writers like John Dryden, John Bunyan, and Daniel Defoe. These writers were known for their wit and humor, and their ability to write in a clear, direct style. They also wrote in English, which made it easier for them to communicate with their audience. In addition, they wrote in English because it was the language of the British Empire, and it was the language of the most powerful country in the world at the time. This made it easier for them to reach a wider audience, and it also made it easier for them to sell their books. The success of these writers helped to establish English as a major literary language, and it continues to be so today. In conclusion, the book is an excellent introduction to English literature, and it provides a valuable insight into the development of English literature over the centuries.

pretended; his poems are intensely if quietly allusive. But the mask grew on him as he played the Little Englander, more morosely than his adopted poetic uncle, John Betjeman.

### Geoffrey Hill

G. Hill was born in 1932, a teacher in universities in England and latterly the US. He concerned with the public responsibilities of poetry towards historical human suffering, injustice and martyrdom. His meditated verse has the tight verbal concentration, melody and intelligence of Eliot, Pound and early Auden, using a variety of verse-forms and fictional modes.

His most approachable volume is *Mercian Hymns*, a sequence of memories of his West Midlands boyhood, figured in a series of imaginary Anglo-Saxon prose poems about Offa, the 8<sup>th</sup> century king of Mercia and England. Its serious play domesticates and makes intimate the ancient and modern history of England.

The princes of Mercia were badger, and raven. Thrall

to their freedom, I dug and hoarded. Orchards

fruited above clefts. I drank from honeycombs of

chill sandstone. A boy at odds in the house, lonely among brothers.

But I who had none, fostered a strangeness, gave

myself to unattainable toys

Candles of gnarled resin, apple-branches, the tacky

Mistletoe

( From Hymn 6.)

G. Hill is a classic with a small audience which will surely grow. His best works are *For the Unfallen* (1959); *King Log* (1968); *Mercian Hymns* (1971); *Tenebrae* (1978); *The Mystery of the Charity of Charles Peguy* (1983); *The Truimph of Love* (1998).

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## **К. Абышева, Г. Ибраева**

presented; his poems are intensely personal and lyrical, and he has always been a poet who has played the Little Englander, more often than his adopted poetic world. John Hill was born in 1901 in London, England, and died in 1990 in the US. He concerned himself with the development of poetry towards historical humanism and the search for a new language of poetry towards historical humanism and the search for a new language of poetry.

Geoffrey Hill (1922-2005) is one of the most important English poets of our time. He was born in 1922 in London, England, and died in 2005 in the US. He concerned himself with the development of poetry towards historical humanism and the search for a new language of poetry.

# **BRITISH LITERATURE XI - XX**

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G. Hill is a classic with a solid audience which will surely grow. His best works are: *For that infallible* (1959), *King Log* (1968), *Mercian Hymns* (1971), *Tenebrae* (1978), *The Mystery of the Charity of Charles Peguy* (1983), *The Triumph of Love* (1998).

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Kyrgys State University by E. Arabaeva

Faculty of linguistics

**ENGLISH**

**AT**

**SCHOOL**

*(student's book)*

Bishkek - 2016

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Протокол №3 от 11.XI. 2016

Абдраева Ч.Т. Абышева К.А.

«English Technology at School.» Учебно-методическое пособие для факультетов иностранных языков по специальности «учитель английского языка». Бишкек. 2016.

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие сопровождается Classroom expressions , Poems and samples of Lesson Plans, что окажет посильную помощь студентам и молодым учителям английского в их дальнейшей педагогической деятельности.

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**PART 1.  
TO THE STUDENT.**

At the beginning stages of English teaching, there is a natural relationship between a teacher (student) and school – children. This manual helps to use this relationship to best advantage. Through academic lesson with principled programs, instructions, practice, teaching strategies and skills students increase their ability to understand and to design English lesson.

It is very important to use this manual, there are as many ways to use it as there are creative teachers. However, based on the experiences of teachers and students of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> year worked at school during the academic year, we provide the following suggestions to facilitate classroom use. First, we outline general guidelines for the teaching English; second, we provide hints teaching for specific exercises tongue twisters, rhymes, nursery poems, proverbs and conversational phrases for varied situations; and finally, we suggest samples of lesson plan in different classes and extra class session on topic “Our class is our family”.

In addition, we should encourage the independence of students by providing the opportunities for self-correct and self – assessment. We can focus students’ abilities on providing practice in analyzing a lesson from technological point of view. We believe it is extremely important to provide students a model of capacity of lesson analyze.

We are expected that this book will help students to work at school improving his knowledge and to master skills of teaching.

**Word combinations students are expected  
to use at the English lesson.**

**1. Following the Lesson.**

- Take attendance and to roll call.
- Put up / Raise your hands.
- Turn to your page; Take your seats
- I didn't catch the (last part, part about ..., word etc.)
- Could you repeat that please; Say that again;
- Can / Could you speak, please, more slowly.
- How do you spell that. What does... mean?
- How do you say ... in your language? (Kyrgyz, Russian)
- Can you use this word in a sentence?
- Can you give me / us an example of this?
- I'm sorry, I didn't understand.
- you are speaking too quickly
- I didn't get that down. Could you say it again?
- I missed the beginning of what you said
- could you explain again, please?
- shall we do the exercise in our work books?
- are we supposed to finish this off at home?
- What do we have to do next?
- Could you write it up on the board, please?
- Is it my turn? (Am I next? Shall I start?)

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a. The Queen lives in

- a) the Tower of London b) the Houses of Parliament
- c) the Palace of Westminster d) Buckingham Palace.

(you ask to mark correct variant to sit and turn to the next activities  
8 minutes)

Next, switch on the video and show a short film that lasts 2 minutes.

To 70 give papers to you. The task is to write words, word-combinations, sentences that are associated with the "Houses of Parliament" or the "Tower of London" and read them, a few, and more words etc.

Please, join together, help each other and give advice. 15 min.



# MODERN POETRY

Н.А. АСЫШЕВА, Н. ДАВЛЕТАЛИЕВА

Современная  
англо-американская  
поэзия

БИШКЕК 2011

Рекомендовано к печати Решением кафедры ТТПАЯ ИЛ КГУ им.И.Арабаева

автор А.Н.ми  
кандидат филологических наук

разработчик А.Н.Давлеталиев

**Modern Poetry / Современная англо-американская поэзия /**

К.А. Абышева, Н. Давлеталиева

Учебно-методическое пособие **Modern Poetry / Современная англо-американская поэзия /** для студентов старших курсов английского отделения. Основная задача – познакомить студентов с лучшими образцами современной поэзии, научить их пониманию стихов, привить им навыки интерпретации и анализа, комментарии, вопросы и задания. Предусмотрена профессиональная ориентация студентов. Чтение и толкование поэзии поможет им совершенствовать знание и методику его преподавания.

Рецензенты: - д.ф.н., профессор Ч.К. Найманова

- к.ф.н., доцент А. Абдраева

## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ.**

MODERN POETRY /Современная англо-американская поэзия / знакомит студентов, будущих учителей английского языка с лучшими произведениями современных англоязычных поэтов, учит культуре чтения художественной литературы.

Наша цель – постоянный поиск путей расширения нравственного кругозора, становления и развития личности будущего учителя способного не только воспринимать ценности мировой культуры, но и привить интерес к ним у будущих учеников.

Духовные ценности, изучаемые на данном курсе, - плод творческого труда таких поэтов как В.Б.Йетс, Т.С.Элиот, Э. Дикинсон, Р.Фрост, Р.Гревз, В.Оден и других представителей англоязычной культуры. Понимание и восприятие их поэзии нашими молодыми читателями это активное сопереживание воплощенных в их творчестве этических, исторических, социальных и психологических и других проблем.

Понимание и восприятие поэзии на другом языке связано со многими трудностями, и в первую очередь требует интеллектуальных усилий, специальных филологических знаний. Содержание стиха возникает из взаимодействия всех уровней языка. Пособие покажет своеобразие лексического состава и то как эстетическая категория экспрессивности отражается в синтаксисе, как художественная выразительность стиха зависит от ритма, рифмы и строфы. Развитие художественной культуры, «экология культуры» эстетическое отношение студента к литературе, а через нее к действительности имеет огромное воспитательное значение .

Специальный курс разбит на разделы, каждый из которых посвящен одному автору. Он содержит краткие сведения о творчестве каждого поэта и его особенностях. Часть из них снабжены комментариями, т.е. толкованием общего смысла произведения на основе его лингвистического

анализа, также поясняется идея, тема, система образов, стилистические и языковые выразительные средства. Эта работа поможет студенту для самостоятельной интерпретации и анализу других произведений.

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"black flowers" sprouting all over the town like a bomb, others only springing up like a flower or a heavenly helicopter. His imagery is rich with humor, jagged edges, and sharp wit, as in his darkly humorous "Dead jeans died in his trousers after shooting jazz". I saw Senghor at the poet's reading in Paris. After leaving he had no Dressed in contradiction.

Ted was well traveled, having lived in Africa, Europe, and living in various European and African countries, as well as in the United States. Selected Poems 1950-1959

Ted's artistic work was heavily influenced by jazz rhythms. A former roommate of Charlie Parker's, Ted coined the phrase "Bird Lives!" upon Parker's death. He met, and maintained close friendships with, a number of Beat Generation figures, including Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg.

## ABOVE THE

If you should see / a man / walking  
down a crowded street / talk伽avot **not** himself  
don't run / in the opposite direction  
but **run** toward him **not** poet  
You have **graved** **not** **light** the poet  
but the truth **not** **poor** people  
**now** **globe** **not** **poet**  
poet **is** **not** **the** **best**  
girl **loves** **not** **W**

**DON'T LET THE MINUTE SPOIL THE HOUR**

For the little white poem, the big painting blue, and the swinging  
music in hot red

SHE WAS HIS MUSE... YET REFUSED HIS HUMBLE BED  
for a jug of wine (black), a few slices of cheese (yellow), and  
a long lovely loaf of brown bread  
for that she gave him money ... BUT STILL REFUSED HIS BED!  
for faraway trips, or making snobbish social scenes, or even  
in the parks holding hands (while pigeons were fed)  
SHE SAID SHE DUG HIM (to hear it bugged him) 'cause she  
STILL REFUSED HIS BED!

NOW HE DON'T PAINT, NOR WRITE A POEM, NOR PLAY HIS  
SWINGING MUSIC IN HOT RED  
BECAUSE HE IS A BEATNIK

• Р азноцѣпѣ А землюѣ•  
• К оспроякѣ: А землюѣ•

1105 11.05.2010 г. в 10:05:00  
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# MODERN POETRY

## Современная англо-американская поэзия

*Modern Poetry* - для студентов старших курсов английского отделения.

Основная задача – познакомить студентов с лучшими образцами современной поэзии. Чтение и толкование поэзии поможет им совершенствовать знание и методику его преподавания.

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ROBERT BURNS

THOMAS CARLYLE

CHARLES DICKENS

JONATHAN SWIFT

JON RUSKIN

ROBERT GRAVES

OSCAR WILDE

THOMAS HARDY

# READING BRITISH LITERATURE



ББ 83

А 17

Рекомендовано к печати Решением кафедры Теории, Технологии преподавания английского языка Протокол № 3 от 14 XI 2016 г.  
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Учебное пособие может использоваться в качестве материала для литературного чтения и устной практики. В учебном пособии рассматриваются исторические этапы развития английской литературы с древних времен (эпос «Биовульф») до конца 18 века. Каждый период содержит краткую историческую характеристику эпохи в которой жил тот или иной яркий представитель английской литературы как Джонотан Свифт, Самуэль Тейлор Колридж, Джордж Байрон и другие. Отрывки из оригинала известных произведений имеют комментарии, а также к некоторым разделам предложены обзорные вопросы для самостоятельной проверки студентом прочитанного.

Пособие предназначено для студентов старших и младших курсов, изучающих английский язык и ее культуру.

Учебный материал подобран согласно Учебно-методическому комплексу по направлению подготовки бакалавров «Филологическое образование: Английский язык»

© Абышева К.А.,  
2016

## PREFACE

*Literature can inspire the students and help them develop morally, psychologically, socially and intellectually. But such cannot be achieved if the humanity of the students and their experiences are not given the highest regard.*

*Practical aim of this volume is to increase students confidence with approaching text in origin or any poetry, to teach them valuable transferable skills, including problem-solving, to encourage them to use their creative imagination, to think independently, and ultimately to appreciate the stimulation derived from reading.*

*England has a rich literature with long history. it is assumed that reader will like literature and be curious about it. It is true, students will want chiefly to know about works such as Shakespeare 's King Lear and Swift 's Gulliver's Travels.*

*This book being a history of the thirteen centuries of English literature, concerns itself with what living literature merit, whether contemporary or medieval. Now days poetry is unpopular and this book tries to offer an account of literature which emphasize that it is the first and foremost art , that whether one is faced with narrative or lyric or drama. After reading students can keep their attention of focused on elements, plot from answering the questions.*

*This book covers biographies, extracts from origins, notes and questions of great English writers or poets. A reader of this book will gain a sense what English literature consists of; of its contents; then of how author his text or poetry relates to the history of England and social life chronologically.*

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## THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

British literature includes the literature of Scotland, Wales and Ireland as well as of England. Britain is a land that has had its history, culture, and literature shaped by a series of invaders from the nearby continent. Perhaps one of the reason for the universal of English literature is that it springs from a land that, in its early history, was successively invaded by a people with varying languages and cultures. Study of English literature begins with the Anglo-Saxon Period.

English literature began as oral, not written, literature, with songs and poems celebrating heroes. These poems were passed on by minstrels, or scops, who composed many poems that praised Anglo-Saxon ideals. The most important of these ideals were valor, honor, and loyalty to one's lord.

The earliest English story-poem to come down to us is about a hero called *Beowulf* was composed about 700 by an unknown minstrel, one of many who traveled from mead hall to mead hall to entertain the courts of kings and their warriors. The poem was composed in Old English, or Anglo-Saxon, a dialect of Germanic origin, that is the ancestor of our present-day English was brought to Britain by the Anglo-Saxons. *Beowulf* is an example of an epic, a long narrative poem in grave and stately language about the achievements of a hero. Few of other poems of this period have survived. One of these early poems is "The Seafarer", unusual for its lyric tone and its nonreligious subject matter.

Written literature did not exist in the British Isles until about the year 700. The most famous work was *Ecclesiastical History of the English People* wrote in Latin by Bede, and one of the famous people Bede wrote was Caedmon, who became a monk and the first English religious poet.

**Anglo-Saxon Epic Poetry.** English starts with *Beowulf*, a poem written over twelve hundred years ago. Composed around 700, it existed for future ages in only one original manuscript, made 300 years later. The poem presents the legendary history of the Anglo-Saxons, and its author would have been descended from the original tribes of Angles, Saxons and Jutes who invaded Britain from the European continent in the 5th century.

*Beowulf* is 3.182 lines long, approximately 80 or 90 pages in book length. The story consists of 2 parts. The first concern Beowulf successful battle with the monster Grendel and with Grendel's mother. The second relates the aged Beowulf's victory over a dragon and his subsequent death and funeral. Only parts of epic are printed here in a modern English translation.

## BEOWULF

(translated by Burton Raffel)

### *The Battle with Grendel*

Then, when darkness had dropped, Grendel  
Went up to Herot, wondering what the warriors  
Would do in that hall when their drinking was done.  
He found them sprawled in sleep, suspecting  
Nothing, their dreams undisturbed. The monster's  
Thoughts were as quick as his greed or his or his claws.  
He slipped through the door and there in the silence  
Snatched up thirty men, smashed them  
Unknowing in their beds and ran out with their bodies,  
The blood dripping behind him, back to his lair,  
Delighted with his night's slaughter.  
At daybreak, with the sun's first light, they saw  
How well he had worked, and in that gray morning  
Broke their long feast with tears and laments  
For the dead. Hrothgar, their lord, sat joyless

Scarred and bemedalled, sword upright in fist

At head of the new undaunted company . . .

Is this joy? To be doubtless alive again,

And the other dead? Will your nostril gladly savor

The fragrance always new, of a first hedge-rose?

Will your ears be charmed by the thrush's melody

Sung as though he had himself devised it?

And is this joy, after the double suicide

(Heart against) to be restored entire

To smooth your hair and wash away the life blood,

And presently seek a young and innocent bride,

Whispering in the dark, "For ever and ever?"

#### NOTES:

Forlorn hope - *a detachment of soldiers sent for some operation of uncommon danger. Robert Graves went to the first World War directly from school, became a captain was wounded and reported dead.*

hag - *an ugly old woman, a witch; spoiler - plunderer of bodies on a battle field;*

elude - *to escape;*

## **THE ENLISTED MAN**

Yelled Corporal Punishment at Private Reasons:

“rebels like you no right to enlist - or to exist:”

Major Considerations leered approval,

Clenching his fist,

And gave his fierce moustache a fiercer twist ...

So no appeal even to General Conscience,

Kept Private Reason’s name off the defaulter-list.

### NOTES:

The names of all characters contain a play upon words, that should be paid attention to.

Leer approval - *to express one’s approval by a malicious smile;*  
approval - *here: an application for review by a higher tribunal;*  
defaulter (Brit.) - *a soldier convicted by court martial.*

### QUESTIONS:

1. Find the lexical means rendering the sense of finality to the conclusion of the poem .
2. Define the term “epigraph” and discuss its function in this poem.
3. Analyze the function of the pronoun “one” for the general message of the poem.

THE  
INTERMEDIATE  
COURSE

# *Self Study*

TRAINING  
BOOK

Bishkek

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П69

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**Рецензент:** и.о.проф. кан. филол. наук С.А. Мусаева

'Self Study Training Book 1'.

Учебно - методическое пособие для студентов, изучающих английский язык. /Преподаватели кафедры ТТПАЯ. ИМЛ КГУ им И. Арабаева.

К.А.Абышева, Г.И.Ибраева, Н.К.Давлеталиева, Аида Бактыбек кызы, А. К.Эсенаманова.- Бишкек: 2020. 124 С./

Настоящее учебно- методическое пособие предназначена для самостоятельной работы студентов. Дополнительный материал подобран с учетом всей тематики академического си- лабуса по базового учебнику под редакцией В.Д. Аракина Практического курса английского языка.

В учебном пособии 5 разделов, каждый раздел включает перечень текстов с новыми словами и выражениями, каждый раздел имеет рекомендацию для дальнейшей работы студентов самостоятельно, также включен раздел по обучению пересказу с устойчивыми выражениями; включены предложения и тексты для комплексной работы с произношением и интонацией, стихи из английской поэзии, а также английские песни.

## P R E F A C E

'Self Study training book I' is a collection of lively stimulating teaching materials suitable for intermediate and advanced learner of English who wish to develop their ability in reading and speaking. The materials are all based on authentic texts, articles, tables, interviews.

The Methodical Recommendations is organized into 5 parts. Part 1 is subdivided into ten units containing varied topical textual material, that is (additional) optional for essential topics of definite textbook for the 1 year students. These materials require our students to make notes or to enrich acquisition of certain topic.

It is not intended that all units be worked through one after the other, but the teacher covers them in the order according to the interests of the students and the syllabus they are following.

This book provides the students for the development of their language skills. It is designed especially for use with groups better as self access materials.

The aim of this book is to develop students' ability in four skills in an integrated way but with a special focus on speaking. The next is to provide interesting, relevant and topical materials which will encourage the student to think and to participate in class activities and express their personal opinions. And of course, to extend and enrich student's active vocabulary.

This book is designed on the principle of usually asked initially to attempt a task on their own. Then they could check and compare their answers with the rest students. There is opportunity for a great deal of valuable language practice. Students could check, agree or disagree justify, share their opinions.

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## PART I.

### UNIT 1 ENGLISH AT THE CLASS.

*Learn Classroom Expressions verbs, word-combinations and social phrases by heart)*

**Nouns:** acquisition, an adviser, comprehension, a room, a lecture hall, score (бал), quiz, memory, file, a subject, a partner, word order (порядок слов), experience, a report, on a duty, a conversation, file, success, whiteboard, register, a list of..(список чего-либо), handouts (раздаточный материал), break, all over the world(во всем мире), way of learning English - (пути обучения англ.)

**Adjectives:** ambitious, angry, a brilliant student, bright, industries, hardworking, lazy bones, serious, slow, quit, shy, practical English, selfish, hard (тяжелый), awful (ужасный)

**Verbs:** **to copy out** (переписать); **to come up** (подойти к доске); **to write/put down** (записать); **to make up smth** (составить ч-либо); **to enlarge** (расширять); **to improve** (увеличивать); **to pick up** (собирать); **to follow smb** (повторять за кем-то); **to repeat** (повторить что-либо); **to move on** (перейти к чему-либо); **to pronounce; to spell; to whisper** (шептать); **to correct** (исправлять); **to look words up** (смотреть в словаре); **to drill / to practice** (упражнять); **in break** (во время перерыва); **to relate to** (быть близким к чему либо); **to teach in isolation** (учить в изоляции); **to master language** (улучшать язык); **to be polite** (быть вежливым); **to be rude** (быть грубым)

**Word combinations:** **to be present at the class / to absent from the class** (присутствовать в классе/отсутствовать в классе); **to be sure** (быть уверенным); **to be ready for** (быть готовым к чему-либо); **to check up smth** (проверять ч-либо);

Will shine again in grace.  
Then why do we keep strangling life  
Wound this earth, crucify its soul?  
Though it's plain to see  
This world is heavenly, be God's glow.

We could fly so high,  
Let our spirits never die.  
In my heart I feel  
You are all my brothers.  
Create a world with no fear,  
Together we'll cry happy tears,  
See the nations turn their swords  
Into plowshares.

We could really get there,  
If you cared enough for the living,  
Make a little space,  
To make a better place.

Heal the world,  
Make it a better place  
For you and for me  
And the entire human race.

There are people dying,  
If you care enough for the living,  
Make a better place  
For you and for me. [3x]

There are people dying,  
If you care enough for the living,  
Make a better place  
For you and for me. [2x]

You and for me (Make a better place). [3x]  
You and for me (Heal the world we live in).  
You and for me (Save it for our children). [4x]

### Clementine

In a cavern, in a canyon  
Excavating for a mine  
Lived a miner forty-niner  
And his daughter, Clementine.

#### Chorus

Oh, my darling, oh, my darling  
Oh, my darling Clementine  
You are lost and gone forever  
Dreadful sorry, Clementine.

Light she was and like a fairy  
And her shoes were number nine  
Herring boxes without topses  
Sandals were for Clementine.

#### Chorus

Drove she ducklings to the water  
Every morning just at nine  
Hit her foot against a splinter  
Fell into the foaming brine.

#### Chorus

Ruby lips above the water  
Blowing bubbles soft and fine  
But, alas, I was no swimmer,  
So I lost my Clementine.

#### Chorus

Мусаева С.А.

# АМЕРИКА МЕНЕН ТААНЫШАБЫЗ

Өлкө таануу боюнча окуу куралы



Бишкек 2001

ББК 26.87

M-91

Рецензент: Америка Кошмо Штатындағы Кентакки  
Университетинин профессору Алан де Янг

Мусаева Светлана Абакировна

**M-91 АМЕРИКА МЕНЕҢ ТААНЫШАБЫЗ (“A Glimpse of the USA”):**

Өлкө таануу боюнча окуу куралы.

ISBN 9967-506-61-X

Бул өлкө таануу боюнча чыгарылган окуу куралы жогорку классстагы окуган мектеп окуучуларына, студенттерге жана мугалимдерге усул катары колдонууга арналат. Англис тилинде өлкө таануу боюнча чыгарылган окуу куралы студенттердин жана окуучулардын маданий дөңгөлүн жогорулаттууга, илимий адабияттарды окууга жана ез ара өлкө таануу боюнча ой пикирлерин кенири талкуулоого үйретет.

И.Арабаев адындағы КМПУнун Дүйнөлүк Тилдер Институтунун  
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## КИРИШҮҮ

Бул окуу куралы орто мектептердин жогорку классстарынын окуучуларына жана ошондой эле жогорку окуу жайындагы чет тилдер факультетинин 1-2- курстарында окуган студенттерге, мутапшыларге усул катары көлдөнууга арналат. Бул окуу куралын окуучулар жана студенттер Америка өлкөсүн таануу курсу боюнча семинардык, факультативдик, өз алдынча иштөө сабактарында көлдөно алышат.

Илим жана маданият министрлиги тарафынан коюлган таланттарга ылайык, орто мектептерде, орто окуу жайлары жана жогорку окуу жайларында сабак берүү ыкмасын жогорку деңгээлде өткөрүү максатында өлкөнүү таануу курсу өзгөчө маанигэ ээ. Бул окуу куралынын максаты окуучуларга, студенттерге илимий адабияттарды терендештеп окууга, өлкө таануу боюнча кенен пикир алмашууга үйрөтүү болуп саналат.

Окуу куралында азыркы англис тилине мүнөздүү грамматика боюнча ар кандай көнүгүүлөр, кыргыз тилинде окуган студенттер жана окуучулар үчүн кыйынчылык туудурган соз айкаштары жазылган. Окурмандарга өз алдынча пикир алышууга, соз айкаштарын жана сүйлем түзүүгө көмөк көрсөтүү максатында тишишлүү материалдар берилген.

Окуу китебиндеги материалдар англис адабиятындагы көркөм китептерден, англис тилинде чыгарылган газета журналдардагы публицистикалык тарыхый маалыматтардан алынган.

Кыргыз тилинде окугандар үчүн женилдик болуш үчүн тексттен кийин сөздүктөр, сөздүктүү активдештириүүгө арналган көнүгүүлөр, ошондой эле аудиторияларда оозеки иштөө үчүн суроолор берилген.

Окуу куралы тематикалык чең бөлүмдөн жана кошумча маалыматтардан турат. Мында Американын тарыхынан кыскача төмөндөгүдей маалымат берүүчү суроолор камтылган: колониялык мезгил, боштондукка чыгуунун жолу, граждандык согуш жана азыркы мезгилге чейинки маанилүү окуялары менен бирге Американын климаты, есүмдүктөрү, жаныбартар дүйнөсү жөнүндө географиялык мүнөздөмө берилген. Мындан сырткары Американын саясий түзүлүшү, мыйзам чыгаруучу жана сот

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**Мусаева Светлана Абакировна**

**АМЕРИКА МЕНЕН ТААНЫШАБЫЗ**  
**( "A Glimpse of the USA " )**

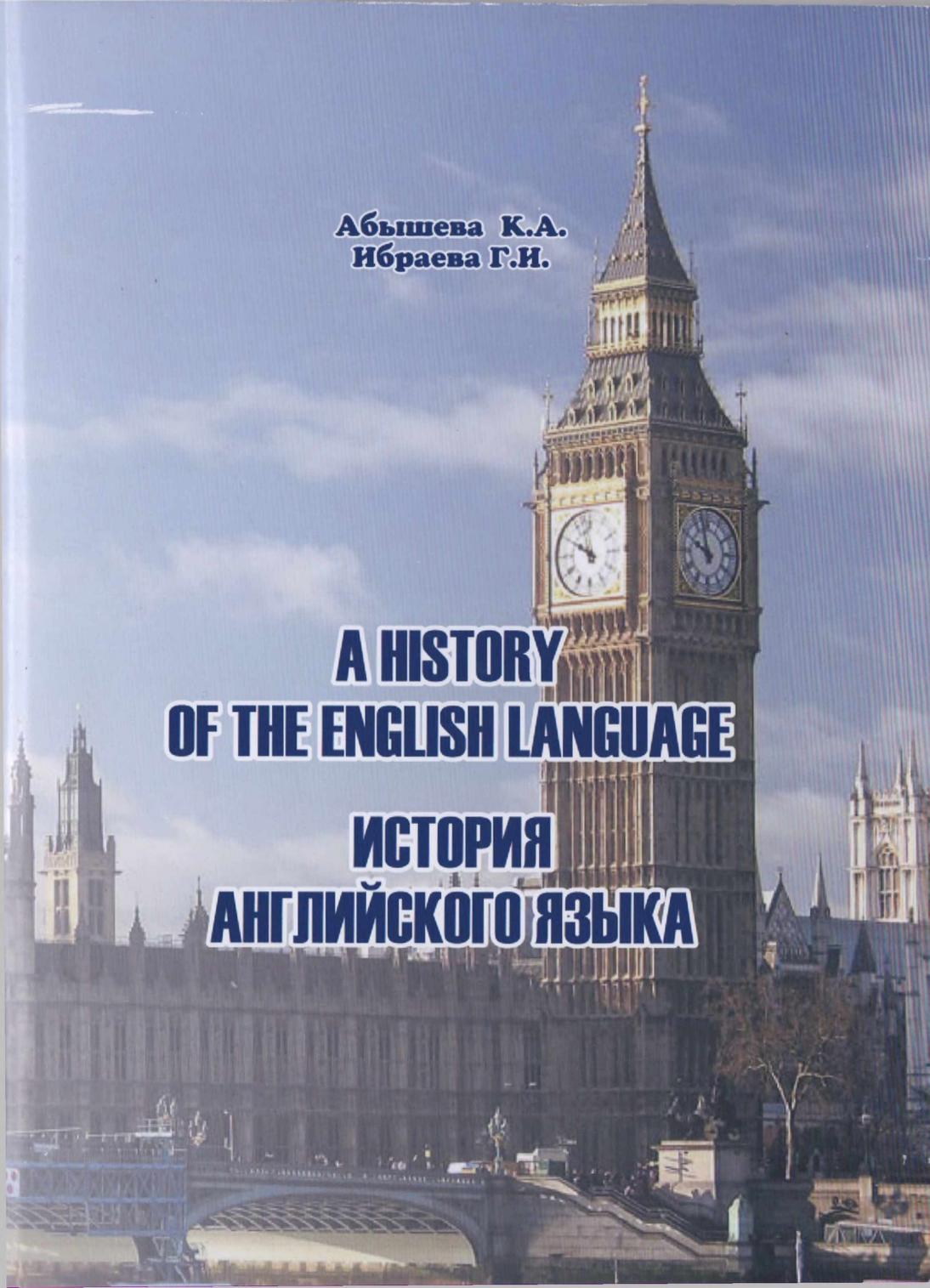
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Абышева К.А.  
Ибраева Г.И.

A HISTORY  
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ИСТОРИЯ  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

УДК 811.111  
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А 17

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Абышева К.А., Ибраева Г.И.

А17 «A History of the English language»: Учебное пособие для факта иностран. яз. – Б.: 2017 г., – 88 стр.

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Настоящее учебное пособие охватывает всю программу по курсу Истории английского языка. Построение пособия иметь цель дать по возможности полную и всестороннюю характеристику языка каждого периода и показать развитие английского как целостной системы. Первая часть пособия - это краткий лекционный курс, и охватывает три основные периоды: Древнеанглийский, Среднеанглийский и Новоанглийский. Вторая часть содержит подборку текстов включающих образцы трех периодов истории англ. языка.

Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов старших курсов, также всех, интересующихся историей английского языка.

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© Абышева К.А.,  
Ибраева Г.И.,  
2017

This book on the History of the English language is intended for students of English Department. It consists of two parts: the first part deals with the discussion of some theoretical aspects of language evolution, a short description of the Germanic languages a brief survey of the history of English and a description of the language in the Old English period. The description is based on three periods; every period is described separately, so as to show their uninterrupted evolution and gradual transition from Old English to Modern English. The concepts Old and Middle English are so ingrained that it would make the sense easier for the reader. It may be also interesting for all readers to account for the features of Modern English from a historical point of view.

The strategy involves the traditional framework of Old, Middle and Modern English in favor of a more flexible format for the book as a whole.

According to the new program of training specialists there are following set of lectures.

1. What is a History of English.
2. General characteristics of Germanic languages.
3. Old English and Linguistic situation
4. Middle English and Linguistic situation
5. Establishment of British Standard
6. English language in present day

The second part of the book is accompanied additional exercises for practical tasks for discussion in class. There are authentic text of the appropriate historical period from the point of view of its phonetic, grammar and etymological features.

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Advanced  
High school  
2017

## 1. WHAT IS A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE?

A language can be considered from different angles. In studying Modern English we regard the languages as fixed in time and describe each linguistic level — phonetics, grammar or lexis — synchronically, taking no account of the origin of present-day features or their tendencies to change. The synchronic approach can be contrasted to the diachronic. When considered diachronically, every linguistic fact is interpreted as a stage or step in the never-ending evolution of language.

Through learning the history of the English language the student achieves a variety of aims both theoretical and practical. The history of English language is of considerable interest to all students of English, since the English language of today reflects many centuries of development. One of the aims of this course is to provide the student with a knowledge of linguistic history.

To many people it might seem a relatively straightforward matter to write a history of the English language, for one simply starts at the beginning and carries through until the modern day. A history of the English language does raise the questions of what one means by 'English' and what a history of it should seek to accomplish. Let us consider the first of these questions. To most people today 'English' indicates the variety of the language known as Standard English — a variety characterized by the written form which is highly regulated. Consequently, a history of the English language might be thought to explain how Standard English arose and has developed since then. In addition to this standard there are many varieties of English. In England there are numerous regional dialects, both rural and urban. There are also varieties found in Wales, Scotland and Ireland. When one looks abroad one finds a whole range of other English.

Each speaker of English has a number of different registers or forms of the language which are used for various social occasions. The English one uses for an interview will differ in vocabulary, pronunciation and syntax from the English that person might use in a more intimate social situation. It is clear that a history of English could not encompass the development of all varieties and registers of the language which have existed and which still exist. Knowledge of a language before the development of tape-recorders has to be-gained

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С.А. МУСАЕВА

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КУРС  
ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИИ  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА  
(ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY)

178  
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М-91 Курс лексикологии английского языка. English Lexicology. Учебное пособие для факультетов и институтов иностранных языков / С.А.Мусаева. – Бишкек.: 2002. – 140 С.

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В настоящем учебном пособии нашли отражение такие вопросы лексикологии, как семасиология, полисемия и контекст, омонимия, синонимия и антонимия, этимология словарного состава английского языка, основные способы словообразования, проблемы словосочетания и фразеологических единиц, основы английской лексикологии и др. Теоретический курс сопровождается текстами и упражнениями, а также материалом для самостоятельной работы и работы на семинарах. В основу учебного пособия положены труды И.В.Арнольд, Р.С.Гинзбург, С.С.Хидекель, Г.Ю.Князевой, А.А.Санкина, А.В.Кунина, М.А.Кашеевой, Г.Б.Анtruшиной и др. Пособие предназначено для студентов факультетов и институтов иностранных языков.

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## PREFACE

### Borrowings

The present book consisting of two parts deals with the fundamentals of the word theory and the main problems associated with the English vocabulary. The first part is based on the course of lectures in Modern English Lexicology delivered at the World Languages Institute of the I.Arabaev Kyrgyz State Pedagogical University. It makes no pretension to deal with the whole vast field of English Lexicology as it has a more limited aim, to assist students of English Language Departments in their study of the basic problems of Modern English Lexicology. It may also be interesting to all readers who would like to get some information about vocabulary resources of Modern English, the nature of the word-meaning, problems of phraseological units or idioms, etymology and some other aspects of English Lexicology.

The present book treats the following basic problems:

1. Word Meaning. Types of meaning. Motivation of words
2. Semantic Change
3. Polysemy and Context
4. Homomymy
5. Synonyms and Antonyms. Euphemismus
6. Word — formation: Affixation. Conversion. Composition. Shortening
7. English Etymology. Borrowings
8. English Phraseology
9. Lexicography.

The second part of the book is meant as an additional language material for seminars in Lexicology.

Material for reference at the end of the book may be helpful to those who wish to attain a more complete and thorough view of the lexicological problems.

## **1. Lexicology as a Science**

### **The Object of Lexicology**

Lexicology (Greek "Lexis" – "word, phrase" and "logos" – "learning") is a branch of linguistics which studies the vocabulary of a language.

The term "vocabulary" is used to denote the system formed by the sum total of all the words and word equivalents that the language possesses. The basic task of Lexicology is a study and systematic description of a vocabulary in respect to its origin, development and current use. Lexicology deals with words, word groups, phraseological units, and with morphemes that make up words.

Distinction is made between General Lexicology and Special Lexicology. General Lexicology is a part of General Linguistics. It is concerned with the general study of vocabulary, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language. /20/

Special Lexicology devotes its attention to description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given language. Thus, Special lexicology is the lexicology of a particular language (English, Russian, etc.).

Vocabulary studies include such aspects of research as etymology, semasiology and onomasiology. Etymology is the branch of linguistics, which studies the origin, and the development of words. In many cases the etymology of a word reveals itself in comparative historical studies. Semasiology is the branch of linguistics whose subject matter is the study of word meaning. The term "semantics" is used to denote the lexical meaning of words or phrases. Onomasiology is the study of the principles of the signification of things and notions by lexical and lexico-phraseological means of a given language. It is especially important in studying dialects where one and the same object finds its

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МАТЕРИАЛЫ  
к курсу  
«ВВЕДЕНИЕ  
В ЛИТЕРАТУРОВЕДЕНИЕ»



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Материалы к курсу Введение в литературоведение  
автора Абышева К.А.

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В данном сборнике материалов к лекционному курсу Введение в литературоведение освещаются некоторые основные вопросы по теории литературы. Основная задача - закрепить её историческое развитие, начиная с античной и кончая современностью. Художественная литература рассмотрена как наука и как вид искусства слова. Даны характеристики родов, видов и жанров, литературные направления и школы. Настоящая работа предназначена для преподавателей и студентов – филологов педагогических институтов и университетов.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Лекционный курс «Введение в литературоведение» рассчитан на преподавание в течение одного учебного семестра, а также вопросы для самостоятельной подготовки студентов.

Задача курса – в сжатой форме познакомить и закрепить у студентов теоретико-литературным понятия ее историческое развитие, начиная с античности до современности. Познакомить с исследованиями с учетом истории и современным состоянием как отечественной, так и зарубежной литературы.

В курсе лекций рассматривается специфика литературы как предмета научного исследования, место литературоведения в системе других гуманитарных дисциплин. Основные понятия и категории, позволяющие анализировать поэтические и повествовательные структуры художественных произведений их стилистические особенности, а также многозначность слова. Даны характеристика родов, видов и жанров художественной литературы.

История литературной эволюции (направлений, течений), а также наиболее значимых отечественных и зарубежных школ в литературоведении.

Актуальность данной работы несомненна, так как она в основном опирается на научные исследования таких теоретиков литературы как Н.А.Гуляев, Г.А.Абрамович, Г.Н.Поспелов, В.Е.Хализееев, Л.И.Тимофеев и другие.

Студенты должны овладеть ориентирами, что будет служить импульсом для развития теоретической мысли, что не позволит студентам сбиться с пути в теоретико-литературной науке.

## Тема 1. История развития литературы.

1.Художественная литература как вид искусства. 2.Предмет искусства и литературы. 3.Цель художественной литературы.

Художественная литература представляет собой бесконечно разнообразную и многогранную историю человеческого общества, как бы переведенную на язык живых человеческих нравов и страстей, передающую для последующих поколений все богатство мыслей, переживаний, человеческие чувства самых различных периодов существования и развития человеческого общества. Чем шире и богаче наше восприятие художественной литературы различных веков и народов, тем разностороннее становится наш индивидуальный жизненный опыт, вбирающий в себя опыт человечества, закрепленный в литературных образах. Благодаря литературе мы живем множеством жизней, родивших нас и с прошлым человечества, и со всем миром окружающей нас современности. Благодаря литературе мы становимся участниками сложного и исторического пути развития человечества. И, конечно, вбирая в себя весь опыт, накопленный человечеством мы обогащаемся, мы растем и потому воспринимаем те высокие идеалы, которые возникают в процессе исторического общественного развития. Мы видим героические картины борьбы за эти цели и идеалы, подвиги, совершенные во имя этих целей, силу и высоту человеческого духа, проявленные в этой борьбе.

О. де Бальзак заметил: «*Составляя описание пороков и добродетелей, собирая важнейшие случаи проявления страсти ... создавая типы путем соединения отдельных черт многочисленных однородных характеров, быть может, думалось мне, я смогу в конце концов написать историю, забытую столькими историками, историю нравов*».

Литература действительно прошла длительный и сложный путь. На ранних этапах развития истории литературы эстетические нормы играли известную положительную роль. Эстетика была наукой о литературе и естественно была ареной столкновений меж-

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Под влиянием романтической теории следил Бончуковский за тем, что в теории и практике литературоведения происходило в то время. Идеи романтизма, вдохновленные французской романтикой, неизменно находили отражение в теории и практике русской литературоведения. Идеи романтизма не ограничивались исследованием художественных произведений по исторической судьбе, то есть действий людей и с их связанными позициями.

Во второй половине 19 века под влиянием различных течений формируется культурно-историческая школа, основанная на методологии данной школы являются изучение и систематизация изученного материала в ракурсе исторической и современной художественной культуры для культурно-исторической школы. Этой школе новой художественной литературы с археологией (фольклоризмом, мифологией), практологией (корнилием).

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# ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕВОДА

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Пособие предназначено для студентов иностранных факультетов, которые, владея на определенном уровне русским языком, стремятся приобрести базовую переводческую компетенцию.

В пособии представлены актуальные для этого переводческие трансформации разных типов, рассматриваемые на материале эквивалентных по смыслу высказываний на английском и русском языках.

Система «ключей», которыми снабжены многие задания, позволяет эффективно использовать пособие не только в аудитории, но и при самостоятельной работе студентов.

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6. He said nothing about the letter *all the morning*. - В течение всего утра он не проронил ни слова о письме.
7. He lay a wake *till dawn*. - До рассвета он не сомкнул глаз.
8. I got this book *thanks to you*. - Благодаря вам я достал эту книгу.
9. The train may be up to 20 minutes late, *on account of repairs on the line*. - Из-за ремонта путей поезд может опоздать на 20 минут.
10. He had to stay at *home for reasons of health*. - По состоянию здоровья он вынужден был остаться дома.
11. His face was red *with excitement*. - От возбуждения его лицо горело.
12. We looked into the room *out of curiosity*. - Из любопытства мы заглянули в комнату.
9. Сопоставьте английские предложения с их русскими эквивалентами. Обратите внимание на позицию союза *ли* в русских предложениях.

1. I have just seen Riccardo, and have come to know *if I can be of any use*. (Voynich) - Я сейчас видел Риккардо пришел узнать, не могу ли я вам чем-нибудь помочь.
2. Carrie stood waiting a moment, hardly certain *whether the interview had been terminated*. (Dreiser) - Керри еще постояла с минуту, не зная, считать ли разговор оконченным.
3. She really did not care *whether he came home any more or not*. (Dreiser) - Ее очень мало интересовало, вернется ли он домой.
4. I was just going to send and ask *if you could come to me this evening*. (Voynich) - Я только что собирался послать к тебе спрашиваться, не придешь ли ты вечером.
5. Padre, you asked me *if I could trust you*. (Voynich) - Падре, вы спрашиваете, доверяю ли я вам.

10. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Проверьте себя (см. Ключ).

5. He walked slowly along the garden path, stopping now and then to look closely at flowers and leaves.

6. They went into somewhere. Я вошел в где-то.

## **Обратите внимание!**

В русском языке значение, выражаемое оборотом *there is (was)* при подлежащем, передается порядком слов – "новое сообщение" находится в конце предложения.

1. There is a newspaper on the table.
2. There is a telephone in that room:
- 3.

There are plenty of people there.

4. There were three men in the room.
5. Is there a map in your room?
6. Were there many mistakes in his homework?
7. There was no one on the beach.
8. There was a photograph of her mother in the room. (Maughan)

**КЛЮЧ:** 1. На столе (лежит) газета. 2. В этой комнате есть телефон. 3. Там много народа. 4. В комнате находились/были три человека. 5. В вашей комнате есть карта? 6. В его домашней работе было много ошибок? 7. На пляже никого не было. 8. В комнате висела фотография ее матери.

ЛНЛ 08/08 итоги уроков  
занятий по теме «Фразовые глаголы»

Учебник по английскому языку

Фразовые глаголы

Задание 3