$\begin{array}{c} \text{ISSN 2304-909X} \\ \textbf{2012} \\ \textbf{1(7)} \end{array}$

1 12-34-01012 1 »,

2012.

1(7)

2006

©

: 614990,

E-mail: www.worldlit.mail.ru

, 2012

, 15.

Scientific Journal World Literature in the Context of Culture

2012. Issue 1(7) Founded in 2006 Published once a year

Founder: Perm State National Research University

'World Literature in the Context of Culture" includes original articles, written by different Russian and European scholars. The articles discuss the poetics of world literature, interaction of literature and other forms of art. This journal may be interesting to philologists, culture experts, art historians, students of Humanities.

Editorial Board:

Nina Bochkareva Varvara Byachkova Boris Proskurnin Galina Rutskaya Inga Suslova Irina Tabunkina Ivan Avramenko

1.	XVIII-XIX .
	7
• •	
-	XIX14
• •	
• • • "	:
	":29
• •	»38
. «	»
* **	»43
	<i>"</i>
2.	XX .
. «	»51
1930-1940 (.	, . , , ,)56
	. :68
	,
« »	
٠ ,	• •
•	79
«	» «
• •	. « »95
· ·,	· · ·
"	//103
• •, · · · «	»109
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	116
• .,	· · « »
	122
	XX .
• •	127
. «	»136
• • ·	- 1:-)
« » («Une forme	e de vie»)143
• •	: 146
•••••	140
• •	152

	• •			
«		» .		160
	• •			167
	3.			
	• •			. «
	»:		••••	180
				186
•	«	»:		. "Sight and Song "
(1892):	120			
(10)2).	120	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	1)2
	• •			204
	«		· » .	»
				210
• •	•			210
«			•	221
	<i>"</i>	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
		«	»	226
			«	»232
	,		-	
			«	»238
«		»		
«		»		245
	• •			250
		•		250
-	•		:	257
	« • • «	»	» «	»
			// ((<i>"</i> 271
•	•	,		2/1
				278
Giorda	no Corinne L	Arche Russe	d'Alexand	re Sokourov un parcours
		ontre de l'âme ru		»
J	-)282
Friis Al	singer L.			
				291

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1. History of Literature and Culture of the XVIII-XIX centuries	
Kashlyavik K.Y. Avvakum Petrov and Blaise Pascal	
within the Rhetorical Words	7
Udler I.M. Space of City in the 19th centuries African American	
Slave Narratives	
Lazareva T.G. Pecularities of Walter Scott's Medievalism	
Proskurnin B.M. Controversy of Spirit and Body: the Image of Brian de Bois-	
Guilbert in Walter Scott's 'Ivanhoe'	29
Rutskaya G.S. Synthesis of Realism and Romanticism in	
"The Second Wife" by E. Marlitt.	38
Byachkova V.A. "East Lynne" by Mrs. Henry Wood: the Problems of Family	
and Marriage in the Victorian Sensational Novel	43
Chapter 2.The poetics of Literature of the XX century	
Avramenko I.A. Dialogism in V.Woolf's "To the Lighthouse"	51
Boronenko A.V. Macabre Humour in Irish Novels of 1930-1940s (J.Joyce,	
S.Becett, F. O'Brien)	
Turta E.I. A.M. Remizov and J. James: Problem Statement	68
Podobriy A.V. Culture Inside Out or I. babel's Odessa Stories	73
Shevchenko A.A., Samsonova M.V. Psychopathology as the Leading Aesthetic	
Principle in the Novel "Nadja" by Andre Breton	79
Tsvetkov Y.L. "External" and "Internal" Emigration in G. Kaiser's	,
Works	89
Porshneva A.S. The Image of München in Lion Feuchtwanger's Novel	
"Exile"	95
Prazdnichnykh O.I., Porshneva A.S. Nazi Concept in the Novel	>0
by E. M. Remarque "The Night in Lisbon"	103
Kurmacheva Y.Y., Porshneva A.S. The Concept «Emigrant»	
in Remarque's Novel «The Night in Lisbon»	109
Manzhula O.V. Narrator and Reconstruction of History in the Novels	
by M.Renault and R.Graves.	116
Platygina S.M., Porshneva A.S. The Novel "Dandelion wine" by	
Ray Bradbury as a Bildungsroman	.122
Kotlyarova V.V. Fenomen of the Interaction National and International in the	
Dramatic Art of the USA in Second Half of the 20-th Century	.127
Neljubin A.A. Racial Problematics in the Novel by D.Kavanagh (J.Barnes)	
«Fiddle city»	.136
Samsonsonova M.V. Author and Hero in A.Notomb's "Une Forme de	
Vie"	143
Seybel N.E. "Bloody Drama" in Heiner Müller's Creative Works:	
Topicality of the Genre///	.146

Haritonova E.V. Modelling the Image of the World in the Tales of Tamara	
Mikheyeva	152
Lozovik E.V. Use of References as the Way of Creating a Character in Neil	
Gaiman's "The Graveyard Book"	160
Vorobyeva S.Y. Gender Approach in the Study of Literature in the Context	
of Postmodern Theory	167
Charter 2 I 'downton and Other France of And	
<u>Chapter 3. Literature and Other Forms of Art</u> Mesheriakova A.V. The Image of Basil Hallward in the Novel "The picture of	
Dorian Gray" by O.Wilde: the Ecphrastic Aspect	
Ponomarenko E.O. Functions of the Works of Visual Arts in O.Wilde's Play	100
«An Ideal Husband»: in Context of the Problem of Ekphrasis	106
Zagorodneva K.V. The Book of Ekphrasis Poems «Sight and Song» (1892):	190
Interaction Poetic and Art Discourses	102
Cherepanova N.B. Flower Figurativeness in V.V.Hoffmann's Artistic	172
Consciosness.	204
Tabunkina I.A. Poems "The Three Musicians" by A.Beardsley and "Shadows	204
of oblique angles" by M.Kuzmin: Comparative Analysis	210
Tulyakov D.S. Abstraction and Illustration: "The Enemy of the Stars"	210
by Wydham Lewis	221
Bochkareva N.S. the Functions of Ekphrasis in "the Big Sleep" by	221
R.Chandler	.226
Postnova E.A. Art and Reality in Ekphrasis V. A. averin's Trilogy	
"Lighted Windows"	232
Burdin I.V., Bochkareva N.S. Russian-Spanish "Parallels" in "Goya"	
by A.Voznesenskiy	238
Suvorova M.V., Bochkareva N.S. Ecphrasis of the Fresco "The Apotheosis	
of Washington" by Constantino Brumidi in the Novel "The Lost Symbol"	
by Dan Brown	245
Tulyakova I.I. The Role of Cover Design in T.Chevalier's Novels	250
Faivre Dupaigre A. B.Pasternak and J.Brams: the Osinato Form in "Second	
Birth"	257
Petrusyeva N.A. About Music with Pictures «The Girl with Matches»	
.Lachenmann: Composition Type, Treatment of the Text of Primary	
Sources	271
Sheshunova S.V. The Charge of the Light Brigade (Balaclava)	
in literature and films	278
Giordano C. A.Sakurov's "Russian Arc": An Allegoric Travelling of Russian	
Soul	282
Friis Alsinger L. Multilingualism and Literary Sources in Medieval	
Inscriptions on Objects.	291

212:81

1 31 . e-mail: kachlavi@rambler.ru 603115, XVII XVII ., (1623-1662) (1620, 1621-1682) . XVII . ~ 1666 . : « © . ., 2012

```
, -
1985:
                                                              » [
296].
                                                                         » [
                                            «
2004: 226].
                                                                         , « -
2008: 258-
265].
                                           » [
                    2007],
```

```
- 1646
                            XVII
                                                         » («Fréquente
Communion»)
      » («Discours sur la réformation de l'homme intérieur»)
  » («Augustinus»)
       [Mesnard 1984: 279-291].
        » [Mesnard 1984: 281].
                                           («la nuit de feu») 23
1654 .,
   »:
                                                ,
»[
                                                            1996: 327].
   [...]
```

```
«Certitude, certitude, sentiment, joie, paix.
            [...] Joie, joie, joie, pleur de joie»[Pascal 2004: 1300].
                                                               ].
              «Oubli du monde et de tout, hormis Dieu»[
                  » («petites écoles»),
«
                                                                      («Les
Provinciales» 1656–1657),
                        » («Apologie de la religion chrétienne») (1657-
1662, éd. en 1670).
                                                ».
              » [Mesnard 1984: 291].
                                 »: «
                                                      1990: 17].
                              » [
                                                           »: «
```

: 17-18]. » [[Mémorial] » («certitude, sentiment»/«pleurs de joie»/« »; «oubli du monde et de tout, hormis Dieu», «il ne se conserve que par les voies enseignées dans l'Evangile»/« »), «Feu Dieu d'Abraham, Dieu d'Isaac, Dieu de Jacob, non des philosophes et des savants» [**«** »:

```
1990: 119].
                                !» [
                                                   » («Les Pensées»)
                                      » [Ernst 1970: 17–18].
[Sellier 1999: 120].
             , 2008. 320 .
                                                          //
                                                                 1953
            . 2004. . 223–269.
                                   , 2007.8 .
                      .:, 1985. . 277–322.
```

Ernst P. Approches pascaliennes. L'inité et le mouvement, le sens et la fonction de chacune des vingt-sept liasses titrées. Préface de J. Mesnard. Gembloux. Belgique: Ducolot 1970. 705 p.

Mesnard J. Pascal // Dictionnaire de spiritualité ascétique et mystique doctrine et histoire fondé par M. Viller, F. Cavallera... Tome XII. Première partie. P.: Beauchesne, 1984. P. 279–291.

Pascal Bl. [LE MEMORIAL] // Pascal Bl. Les Provinciales. Pensées et opuscules divers. Textes édités par Gérard Ferreyrolles et Philippe Sellier. D'après l'édition de Louis Cognet pour «Les Provinciales». Classique Garnier, 2004. P. 1300.

Sellier Ph. Rhétorique et Apologie: Dieu parle bien de Dieu // Sellier Ph. Port-Royal et la littérature. I. Pascal. Paris: Honoré Champion Editeur, 1999. P. 117–126.

AVVAKUM PETROV AND BLAISE PASCAL WITHIN THE RHETORICAL WORDS

ira Y. Kashlyavik

Candidate of Philology, Associate Professor of Theory of Inter-cultural Communication and Foreign Literature Department Linguistic University of Nizhny Novgorod 603115, Russia, Nizhny Novgorod, Minin str. 31 A. kachlavi@rambler.ru

The article deals with the problem of possible comparison of two genius of the XVII century – Blaise Pascal et Avvakum Petrov. The method is based on the conception of comparative literature studies and the theory of "antirhetoric word". The comparison is based on the christian faith of two authers. The comparison becomes possible within the comparative approach of studying the works of two great writers of XVII century, where the beginning of the novel thinking of New Time takes place.

Key words: rhetoric, style, biography, grace, confession, pathos.

		1	XIX
454000,	. , .	, 162 . dl.irinm@gmai	l.com
	«	» .	,
	,	XIX .	-
			-
(,	.)	· -
	;	, ,	•
-		·	XIX (slave narratives)
	,	,	, -
«	« »	» . «	, »,
	,	,	, -
« <>	,	,	,

© . ., 2012

```
...» [Douglass 1986: 123–124].
                   » XIX .
                        ),
                                                2008: 5].
                                 1995: 259–367], «
                     » [
» [
          2003], «
                                    » [
                                               2000], «
      » [
              2008]
                                              , «
           XVIII .
                                        «
```

```
» XIX . - «
        (1845) –
                       » [Douglass 1986: 74–75].
                                » [Stepto 1979: ix].
                            («
»),
[Douglass 1986: 78].
```

```
Douglass 1986: 78–79].
                                                             » ([Doug-
lass 1986: 83].
                    » [Douglass 1986: 87].
                                                     1797 .
                     XVIII .,
                                                    » [Douglass 1993:
112].
               » [Douglass 1986: 84].
```

```
»:
 ó
                                                                 XIX
            XX
                                                      , 2000. 404 .
                                                 , 2008. 264
                             . 2006
                                                );
                                                             : 24.00.01.
2003.267
                         //
                                                                   1995.
259-367.
```

Douglass F. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. Written by Himself / ed. with an introd. by H. A. Baker, Jr. New York: Viking Penguin, 1986. 159 p.

Douglass F. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. Written by Himself / ed. with an introd. by D.W.Blight. Boston; New York: St.Martin's Press, 1993. xii, 163 p.

Stepto R.B. From Behind the Veil: A Study of Afro-American Narrative.

Urbana; Chicago; London: University of Illinois Press, 1979. xv, 203 p.

SPACE OF CITY IN THE 19TH CENTURIES AFRICAN AMERICAN SLAVE NARRATIVES

Irina M. Udler

Candidate of Philology, Associate professor of Theory of Mass Communications Department Chelyabinsk State University 454000, Russia, Chelyabinsk, Pobeda avenue, 162 v,

The paper is devoted to the concept and image of city in the 19th century African American slave narratives by example of the Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. Written by Himself. The American forest is imaged as the real danger to the fugitives, the nearly impassable boundary between the slavery and the freedom, as the mythological space reminding of the African roots. The slave narratives' authors reject the romantic image of forest as a symbol of freedom and contrast it with a space of city elevating hopes of liberation. The text of city (Frederick Douglass's Baltimore text) is an effective means of expression of race, national, and cultural self-consciousness.

Key words: African American slave narratives, Frederick Douglass, nature, city, The Baltimore text.

821.111.09

```
,
(XIII .),
«
mance
                                                    » (1818).
                                                         («
             », 1823).
           XVIII .
                                                       romance
                                                  » (A military fable of the
```

```
middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love).
         (1775) [Johnson 1755, I].
                                                               - «
        » (A lie; a fiction), -
[Johnson 1828: 1009],
                 2003: 920],
                                                                     ro-
mance
                                » [Scott 1837-1838: 267–268].
               romance
                                                        («
                    ( .[
                                     1987: V-VI])
```

```
!
1990, VI: 305]
                                              »),
                                       » [
                                                  1990,
```

VIII: 70–71].

```
: «...
: 65].
                                               » [
                                               «
                                                          !» [
                                                                     : 38].
...» [ : 66].
                                            («
                                                        »),
          XXIII
```

```
?
                                                                       ?»
       1990, VI: 219].
[
                                                         [Henry 1788, VI:
346-348].
                                                                    1990,
                                                          » [
VI: 222],
                         » [
                                   : 223].
                                           ».
     XI
            1990, VIII: 69].
  !» [
```

```
,
1990, VIII: 297].
«
                   ;
2004: 155].
      ...» [
                              («
                 (
                 «
```

```
romance,
                                 1990, VI: 163].
                                                 XII .,
                                                             («
«
  XVIII .
  »,
                                                      ».
XII .
```

```
,
2004: 135-136].
                                        («
                                                  »),
                                          1990, VI: 316]. «
                                » [
          XII, XIV
ΧI
           «
«
            «
1990,VIII: 319].
   » [
(
                                                     XIX .
«
                    »:
              «
                                   XII '
                «
```

Johnson S. A Dictionary of the English Language in which the words are deduced from their originals, and illustrated in their different signification by examples from the best writers, to which are prefixed A History of the Language, and An English Grammar. In 2 vols. London, 1755.

Johnson S. A Dictionary of the English Language in which the words are deduced from their originals, and illustrated in their different signification by examples from the best writers, to which are prefixed A History of the Language, and An English Grammar. [Comp.] by Samuel Johnson, L1D. Stereotyped verbatim from the last folio ed. corr by the Doctor. London, 1828.

Henry R. The History of Great Britain, from the first invasion to it by the Romans under Julius Caesar. The 2nd ed. In 2 vols. London: Cadel&Davies, 1788.

Scott W. An Eassay on Romance // Scott W. Miscellaneous Prose Works. In 7 vols. Vol. IV. Paris: Baudry'e European Library, 1837-1838. p. 265-312.

PECULARITIES OF WALTER SCOTT'S MEDIEVALISM

Tatiana G. Lazareva

Candidate of Philology, Assosiate Professor of English Philology Kurgan State University 640669, Russia, Kurgan, Gogol str. 25. lazarevat@mail.ru

The article concerns some peculiarities of Walter Scott's medievalism. His novels on Middle Ages reflect his irony towards fiction idealization of

medieval knighthood. Scott's irony is not mostly expressed verbally, but through situations his heroes and heroines happen to be in. Scott suggests to distinguish his novels on Middle Ages, based on historical knowledge of his time, from medieval romances on chivalry, based on writers' fancy and fantasy. He consecutively destroys the main myths on ideal knights and especially the nature of their "supreme" love to their ladies.

Key-words: Scott, medievalism, irony, medieval romance, ideal knight.

821.111.09-311.6

CONTROVERSY OF SPIRIT AND BODY: THE IMAGE OF BRIAN DE BOIS-GUILBERT IN WALTER SCOTT'S 'IVANHOE'

Boris M. Proskurnin

Doctor of Philology, Professor of World Literature and Culture Department Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str. 15. bproskurnin@yandex.ru

Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe" in under analysis. It is analyzed as the example of peculiar to the writer blending of romanticism, sentimentalism, and realism with quite obvious prevailing of the first. There is the image of Brian de Bois-Guilbert in the centre of the analysis; the image is constructed on the basis of the contrast of spiritual and corporeal. When picturing the image of Bois as a person of strong but vicious passions, Scott is close to Shakespearean power of character, his image is in a typological line with the images of Hugo's Claude Frollo, Corsair by Byron or Frankestein by Mary Shelley. The author of the essay shows artistic means with which the image is depicted.

Key-words: Scott, medieval England, historical novel, genre, romanticism, realism, character, image.

Tvanhoe', written in the end of 1819, is the first novel of Scott which is set in the medieval England. Robin Mayhead in his monograph of 1968 argues that 'Ivanhoe' and 'Kenilworth' (1821) were Scott's greatest success with the reading public of the age' [Mayhead 1968: 3]. Jerome de Groot in his 'Historical Novel' (2010) includes 'Ivanhoe' in the number of six Scott's novel which 'are generally taken to be the point at which the 'historical novel' is thought to have originated as a form' [de Groot 2010: 17].

^{© . ., 2012}

Russian literary critics agree with their foreign colleagues when speak about this novel as a work which opens the definite period in the writer's career. By Russian literary historians' understanding, his best novels of the 1820s keep all merits of Scott's ways of depicting history through characters, and at the same time they bring much new and interesting in his creative work. The first and obvious thing is broadening of the subject area: in 'Ivanhoe' for the first time Scott writes not about Scotland. We know that of 17 novels written in the period between 1819 and 1832 only six are connected with Scotland. Scott himself wrote about the subject of 'Ivanhoe' as 'fresh topic' which he had 'the happiness to light upon' [Scott 1976: 4]. He wrote in his *Introduction* to the novel (this *Introduction* was written in September 1830), that 'the present author felt, that, in confirming himself to subjects purely Scottish, he was not only likely to weary out the indulgence of his readers, but also greatly to limit his own power of affording them pleasure' [Scott 1996: 4].

His Scottish novels showed quite clearly his understanding of history as progress moved not by radical measures but by gradual changes, and what is more, all critics agree that his Toryism became stronger in the period to which 'Ivanhoe' belongs. It's quite remarkable that the final period of his literary career starts with the novel where Scott, as Ian Duncan in Introduction to the World Classics novel's edition of 1996 points out, 'undertakes a conservative capture of the radical myth of the Norman yoke' [Scott 1996: xiv]. Duncan rightly writes: 'The last stages of composition of 'Ivanhoe' coincided with an escalation of Radical reform agitation and government repression, the most violent of which was the 'Peterloo massacre' of August 1819, when cavalry troops attacked a Manchester crowd. Scott supported the most draconian measures of government (he praised the judicious conduct of the Manchester officials), wrote a series of anti-Radical pamphlets (...), and started organizing a loyalist militia in his district of the Borders' [Scott 1996: xv). One of Scott's intentions in writing 'Ivanhoe', by Duncan, was 'the need to build a popular cultural resistance to Radical ideology' [Scott 1996: xiv-xv]. Here we have to remember Hegel's ideas: 'The Spirit of our times is better to report to the Present, taking counsel with the Past and the Future in order free and from itself to define laws and goals of 1969: 241]. Marylin Butler states in her 'Romantics, Rebels, and Reactionaries', that thematically 'Ivanhoe' is Scott's most contemporary novel to date' [Butler 1982: 149]. Here once again we may see so called 'the law of parabola': in any historical novel of any writer no matter how deep we are absorbed in the past it is the contemporary issues which the author wants to discuss by means of depicting the Past. One of the intentions of Walter Scott is to build up some clear sense of connection with the past, and, as de Groot writes (after George Lukasc), to stress 'an awareness the events of history have an impact upon the contemporary' [de Groot 2010: 27]. Marilyn Butler argues that 'Ivanhoe' 'represents a politically divided (rather that organically harmonious) medieval England in order to draw the dynamics of compromise' [Butler 1982: 150]. It's compromise and tolerance that Scott glorifies as the leading ideas of the time, and thus he appeals to the Past. It's quite remarkable that the novel ends with the total compromise: Normans, Saxons, greenwood insurgents, Saxon slaves, Richard and barons and Prince John – all chose the middle line and peaceful movement into the Future.

What is more, and that is quite peculiar practically to all Scott's novels, personal happiness of the heroes (in 'Ivanhoe' this is happy marriage of the title hero and Lady Rowena, and his reconciliation with the father), are a necessary symbol (and basis) of the happiness of the whole country. Social and political symbol, and a very obvious parallel to this happy marriage, is joint siege of Front de Boef's castle by Richard, free yeomen, and greenwood people of Locksley; it's a symbol of the birth of the English nation of which, and not of Normans or of Saxons, Richard proclaims himself to be the King. In 'Ivanhoe' there are two personages who are out of this compromise and out of the happy end on different reasons though: one, Rebecca, leaves England because she has lost her belief in goodwill of English people towards Jews (and we all know that quite soon all Jews would be driven out of Britain for several centuries). Before departing, she explains to Rowena that 'the people of England are a fierce race, quarreling ever with their neighbours or among themselves' [Scott 1996: 499]. The final words of the phrase are quite remarkable and reflects the main idea of Scott.

Another personage who are out of this ideology of compromise and tolerance, Bois-Guilbert, died because of unbearable conflict of soul and body. The image of Brian de Bois-Guilbert is usually supposed by critics to be one of the two characters depicted by Scott with pure romantic means (another one is that of Ulrica, a Saxon victim of de Boef's voluptuousness). Really to the highest degree of romanticism may be read the episode when Ulrica, having set de Boef's castle to the fire appears on the top of one of the towers: 'Her long disheveled grey hair flew back from her uncovered head; the inebriating delight of gratified vengeance contended in her yes with the fire of insanity; and she brandished the distaff which she held in her hand, as if she had been one the Fatal Sisters, who spin and abridge the thread of human life' [Scott 1996: 340]. The image of Ulrica as avenger due to its romantic details and peculiarities is full of strong emotional impact. It contains something sinister and savage, but fair in its way.

It is another matter with the image of Bois-Guilbert. We may say that both images are quite romantic and show Scott's capacities to give, as Lukasc once said, 'living human embodiment to historical-social types' [cited in: de Groot 2010: 27]. But Ulrica is more an emblematical image of the victim of Norman violence towards Saxons, and Saxon wrath against Norman oppression. Her participation in the plot development is important but is not so crucial as Brian's role. Brian symbolizes violence as such, practically on ontological level. I am sure many of us have read a very thoughtful review of John Sutherland of Ann Rigney's 'The Afterlives of Walter Scott' published in 'Times Literary Supplement' of May, 18, 2012. In this review Sutherland reminds us very much strange obsession of Norwegian terrorist Breivick with Scott's 'Ivanhoe' and with the secretive Knights Templar sect founded by an Englishman who called himself 'Richard the Lionhearted'. It does not only shows that 'the author of 'Ivanhoe' remains very much with us in ways which we may not always attribute to him' [Sutherland 2012: 4]. It illuminates the idea laid down in the image of Bois -violence chosen as vengeance for outraged ideals.

It is a common understanding among literary critics of many countries that 'Ivanhoe' is based on at least five plot-forming contradictions (conflicts): historical proper, political, social, racial, psychological. The image of Brian is important and 'participates' in development of all of them. In each case the fight of his body and soul brings quite interesting nuance.

As a Templar he is to show historical role of the Order in the Crusades and in the fate of Europe in the late Middle Ages (In this respect Scott's approach was then developed by such different writers as Maurice Druon, Umberto Eco and David Brown who wrote about the Order.) Here we may remember the scenes with the Grand Master of the Order Lucas Beaumanoir who is described by Scott like this: 'A formidable warrior, his thin and severe features retained the soldier's fierceness of expression. <...> Yet with these severe traits of physiognomy, there was mixed somewhat striking and noble, arising, doubtless, from the great part which his high office called upon him to act among monarchs and princes, and from the habitual exercise of supreme authority over the valiant and high-born knights, who were united by the rules of the Order' [Scott 1996: 382]. Scott stresses how much great was the role of the Temple Order in the life of Europe, and how much high the members of the Order think of themselves as the ones who govern the fates of the countries despite the borders and nations. He puts the following words in the mouth of Bois: 'The Templar loses... his social rights, his power of free agency, but he becomes a member and a limb of mighty body, before which thrones already tremble, – even as the single drop of rain which mixes with the sea becomes an individual part of that resistless ocean, which undermines rocks and ingulfs royal armadas. Such a swelling flood is that powerful league' [Scott 1996: 256 – 257].

In terms of the political line of the plot and the main contradiction in this respect – that of Richard Lionhearted and Prince John – Bois joins the party of Prince John without any hesitation since he, as we understood from the words of Ivanhoe to Rebecca, already in Palestine was one of the ardent rivals of Richard and his men. There is quite an obvious sign of Bois's hostility towards Richard when at the feast organized by Prince John he and some other barons and knights 'in sullen disdain suffered their goblets to stand untasted before them' [Scott 1996: 169], when Cedric raised his glass to the health of King Richard, 'the best and the noblest of his race' [ibid]. The author writes, describing Prince John's court at the tournament in Ashley: 'The rest of Prince John's retinue consisted of the favourite leaders of his mercenary troops, some marauding barons and profligate attendants upon the court, with several knights Templars and Knights of St John' [Scott 1996: 92].

Bois's arrogant disdain towards Saxons is obvious from his first appearance in the novel. When Gurth, answering his and Prior Aymer's request to show them the way to Cedric's castle, refuses to do that under the pretext of his Master's early going to bed, Bois exclaims (and this phrase of his immediately marks the gap between the oppressed and oppressors, between two races); 'Tush, tell not me, fellow! <...> 'tis easy for them to arise and supply the wants of travelers such as we are, who will not stoop to beg the hospitality which we have a right to command' [Scott 1996: 40].

Scott characterizes 'Ivanhoe' as a romance, and, as Ian Duncan states, 'it was the first time Scott had actually given one of his novels that label' [Scott 1996: x]. What is more, Scott spoke about the novel as 'modern Gothic', and 'Ivanhoe' marks 'a ceremonial return to Gothic: a re-Gothicization, as Duncan, writes of historical fiction' [see: Scott 1996: xxi]. But we well understand that it is quite a strange Gothicization: no terror, no sensation, no mystery, no psychopatology, no the supernatural. The only Gothic things here are castles, dungeons, dark forests. And one of the images that specifies the Gothic atmosphere in the novel, or, to be exact, destroys it, is just that of Bois-Guilbert who, when he knew about the trial and possible burning Rebecca at the stake, exclaimed: 'Will future ages believe that such stupid bigotry ever existed!' [Scott 1996: 397].

Brian's image is the second central one in the novel. It's the image which in many ways leads the plot, especially its part connected with knighthood and love-story. He is the main antagonist of Ivanhoe, and their rivalry acts as a sort of cohesive force that keeps narration as the wholeness. The image of de Bois-Guilbert is depicted in traditions of romantic con-

trasts. The central of them is the conflict of passions and submission, ambition and subordination, religious and secular, corporeal and spiritual. The latter is of special importance when we speak about the process which, by Balzac, Walter Scott's art of novel put in broad practice – dramatization of narration and character presentation. It is obvious if we think about the subplot of Rebecca and Brian's passionate attraction to her.

Beginning with his first appearance in the second chapter of the novel Brian's portrait is given as that of a 'naturally strong and powerfully expressive' [Scott 1996: 36] man, without any 'semi-tones', but with definite contrasts, mostly - of the body and the soul: 'The companion of the church dignitary was a man past forty, thin, strong, tall, and muscular; an athletic figure, which long fatigue and constant exercise seemed to have left none of the softer part of the human form, having reduced the whole to brawn, bones, and sinews, which had sustained a thousand toils, and were ready to dare a thousand more' [Scott 1996: 35]. He is depicted as an outstanding person, possessing a sort of manifested exceptionality, and overwhelmed with contradicted emotions and inclinations: 'High features ..., in their ordinary state, be said to slumber after the storm of passion had passed away...' [Scott 1996: 36]. But after that Scott gives some corporeal signs which allow to say that this storm of feelings and emotions may come back at any moment: '...the projection of the veins of the forehead, the readiness with which the upper lip and its thick black moustaches quivered upon the slightest emotion, plainly intimated that the tempest might be again easily awakened' [ibid].

The portrait of de Bois-Guilbert is that of a quite extraordinary man. Here we may remember that a romantic hero was, as a rule, determined by the idea of the select few. By means of some details of his appearance and conduct Scott sets off Brian's unrestrained passions and his overwhelming pride. The dominant idea which is laid down in the foundations of the image is ambition ('furious ambition' – as Scott states [Scott 1996: 257-258]). Bois joined the Templar Order, as he explained to Rebecca, because he saw in it 'the power of vengeance ... and the prospects of ambition [Scott 1996: 256]. It puts Walter Scott in the context of thinking over the problem f a strong-willed individual which becomes socially and morally sharper after the fall of Napoleon. We all know that in the early XIX century the idea of strong will, exceptional capacities and some special gift of wield power over the ordinary was closely connected with the personality of Napoleon. After the defeat of Napoleon the issues of rise and fall of a strong personality were again in the centre of discussions. Here we may remember as extremes W.Hazzlit with his open Bonapartism and R.Southey with his taking Napoleon as a sort of Satan's grandiosity. As we know four years before 'Ivanhoe' Scott wrote the ode 'The Field of Waterloo', where he made Napoleon similar to Dragoon thrown down by St George. In the ode Scott addresses to Napoleon himself and, paying tribute to his talent, he reminds that Bonaparte had to use his gifts for the good of people but not for the sake of his own vanity. Scott to some extent develops his ideas about strong personality in the novel of 'Woodstock' (1825) in the image of Cromwell where there is a famous scene of the latter in front of the portrait of the executed Charles I. In this scene Scott speculates on the true intentions of Cromwell: those were his strong power-loving yearnings but not any political and state necessities which governed him. The same ideas about Napoleon Scott developed in his book of 1827 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte'.

I think there are no direct parallels between Napoleon and Bois-Guilbert, though; but no doubt, in his image Scott once again draws our attention to the fate of extraordinary person consumed with egotism and exorbitant ambitions. We read in the novel about Bois and his mood: '...the reckless and presumptuous spirit...' [Scott 1996: 70]. By Scott, a person who indulges to one's arrogance and brings with oneself animosity and enthrallment inevitably suffers just punishment. Bois is of such persons. His antagonist in this respect is King Richard (whose image is absolutely idealized in the novel), another strong personality but of opposite meaning.

By Scott, such people as Bois are subjects of some ill-fate. This ill-fate of Bois is his body which contradicts with his mind and soul. It's not by chance that when Bois appears Scott practically every now and then appeals to his corporeal substance which reflects personage's inner contradictions, inner fights and antinomies. Brian could be full of 'a predominant air of haughtiness, easily acquired by the exercise of unrestricted authority' [Scott 1996: 55]. He speaks very often 'briefly and emphatically' [Scott 1996: 57]. Making a bet with disguised as a pilgrim Ivanhoe he 'took from his neck a gold chain' and 'flung <it> on the board' [Scott 1996: 69]. Quite often he is described as a man who is 'in agony and despair' or 'stung with madness' [Scott 1996: 109] if anything goes on not in the way he predicted or wanted. He either keeps silence when he does not want to descend to others or he exclaims 'fervently' [Scott 1996: 254].

We all remember that Scott gives a subtitle to his novel – *a Romance*. It means that in the centre of the plot there is a synthesis of tale of chivalry and a love story in the centre of which, by Mikhail Bakhtin [1975: 301], is artistic form of realization of two trials of identity; I mean here, following Bakhtin's idea, love fidelity and knight fidelity. Here such plot intrigues, Bakhtin points out, as recognition – non-recognition, change of clothes, masque, etc. begin to be exploited. One of the leading points of the plot-making in tale of chivalry is suddenness, contingency; in this novel, as

Bakhtin stresses, 'the whole world is underpinned to the category 'all of a sudden' [1975: 302]. In such a case, the moment of the knight's glory or failure (especially his death in the combat) is something that reflects eternity, ontologically epic moment. Bakhtin argues that the whole genre is based on the conflict of epic (general) and individual (novelistic). [1975: 303]

In the case of Bois-Guilbert all these Bakhtin's speculations seem quite true. The problem with him is that he uses this 'general' (the rules of the Order) for his private (individual) goals, and when he discovers, as Joseph Duncan in his 'The Anti-Romantic in 'Ivanhoe' writes, that the values of his order are opposed not only love but to human action' he is destroyed [Duncan 1970: 145]. In this respect his image foresees the image of Claude Frollo from Victor Hugo's 'Notre Dame de Paris' (1831). I mean first of all the fierce struggle of the spirit and body, flesh and mind that governs the plot realization of the personage and makes him demonic. Interesting enough that both explain their demonicity through mystic influence of woman. Bois says Rebecca: 'I am not naturally that which you have seen me, hard, selfish, and relentless. It was woman that taught me cruelty...' [Scott 1996: 255] Bois's passion for Rebecca, his ardent wish to possess her is interpreted by the personage as 'a spell on' him, as obsession, which he is unable to withstand, as, there is, by him, 'something in it more than <...> natural'. It increases his inner troubles, and it makes his image more complicated and interesting. His spiritual torments though are explicit ('perhaps mine own sentiments of honour are not less fantastic, Rebecca, than thine are') whereas corporeal, and sexual too, are implicit and could be seen in narrator's remarks (such as 'throwing himself at her feet' [Scott 1996: 255]; italicized by me. -B.P.) and due to abundance of exclamation marks and stylistic devices.

It is difficult not to agree with Ian Duncan, when he says that Ivanhoe and Bois are antagonists, among many other things, because of this overwhelming violence which the Templar enthusiastically believes in; in his total life the Templar gives way to this primal violence; by his firm belief in violence and force he reduces himself to body [Scott 1996: xxii]. His own body governs Bois, and eventually it brings him to total inner ruin and death.

Picturing the image of Bois as a person of strong but vicious passions, Scott is close to Shakespearean power of character here: '...untaught, untamed – and proud,..', he 'retained the pre-eminent fortitude that places <him> above' ordinary people [Scott 1996: 434]. In the final parts of the novel Scott stresses the idea that any good in Brian was wasted by him. Rebecca says to him; 'There are noble things which cross over thy powerful

mind; but it is the garden of the stuggard, and the weeds have rushed up, and conspired to choke the fair and whole blossom' [Scott 1996: 434].

The image of Bois is strongly determined by the historical circumstances of the Middle Ages, as they were understood and interpreted by Scott. At the same time this image connects Scott with some literary tradition of the time. We definitely may put this image in the same row as the image of Conrad in Byron's 'Corsair'(1814) or that of Alp from his 'Siege of Corinth' (1816). Brian de Bois-Guilbert as a literary image is born within English romanticism, and it's quite remarkable that 'Ivanhoe' was written quite soon after Mary Shelley's 'Frankestein' (1818) and practically at the same time as 'Melmoth, the Wanderer' (1820) by Charles Robert Maturin.

'Ivanhoe' is a novel which demonstrates very much peculiar for Walter Scott blending of romanticism, sentimentalism, and realism with some prevailing of the first. The image of Brian de Bois-Guilbert shows it quite clearly.

Literature cited

Butler M. Romantics, Rebels, and Reactionaries. English Literature and Its Background, 1760-1830. L.; Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 1982. 215 p.

de Groot G. The Historical Novel. L.; N.Y.: Routledge, 2010. 200 p.

Duncan J.E. The Anti-Romantic in 'Ivanhoe' // Walter Scott. Modern Judgement / Edited by D.D.Delvin. Nashville; L., 1970. P.142–147.

Mayhead R. Walter Scott. Profiles in Literature. L.; N.Y.: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1968. 116 p.

Scott W. Ivanhoe / Edited with an Introduction by I. Duncan. N.Y.; Oxford, 1996. $581\,\mathrm{p}.$

614990, , , , . , , 15. bproskurnin@yandex.ru

· - , ().

821.112.09-02 614990, 15. marlitt@yandex.ru. I : I I [2010-2011]. I Ι [Schulte-Sasse, Werner 1977: 413].

© . ., 2012

```
60-70-
                                                [Budde 1994: 220].
                             [Izenberg Gerald N. 1979, 237]
                                  XIX .
                                       [Koch Marcus 2003].
                                                      XIX .,
                        [Riehl 2004: 136].
                                          ) [Brauer (später Hobohm)
1993: 58]
 I
 I
     . (
```

```
.).
                                    XIX .:
            ).
                                                            ).
16-
      17-
                                           ) 19-27-
                  27-
           26-
                  28-
  )
                                                       1977;
                           2009]
             1975;
1979;
```

a »,

```
),
                               ),
                                                                       , 1979.
424
                                                                ., 1977. 448
                                                                , 1979. 220
   //
                                                             , 2010. . 60-63.
//
                                                        , 2011. . 58-62.
2011.
        . 352-357.
                                       //
                      », 2009. . 101–146.
```

Budde G.F. Auf dem Weg ins Bürgerleben. Kindheit und Erziehung in deutschen und englischen Bürgerfamilien 1840-1914, Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht 1994, S. 220.

Cornelia Brauer (später Hobohm). Eugenie Marlitt - Bürgerliche, Christin, Liberale, Autorin. Eine Analüse ihres Werkes im Kontext der "Gartenlaube" und der Entwicklung des bürgerliches Realismus, (Diss.) Erfurt, 1993, S. 58.

Izenberg Gerald N. Die "Aristokratisierung" der bürgerlichen Kultur im 19. Jahrhundert // Hohendahl P.U. Lützeler P.M.(Hrsg.) Legitimationskrisen des deutschen Adels 1200-1900, Stuttgart: J.B.Metzler, 1979. S. 233–244.

Koch Marcus. Nationale Identität im Prozeß nationalstaatlicher Orientierung. Dargestellt am Beispiel Deutschlands durch die Analyse der Familienzeitschrift "Die Gartenlaube" von 1853–1890, Frankfurt/M. 2003. 118 S.

Riehl Wilchelm H. Der Patriarchalismus in der Literatur des 19. Jahrhunderts // Heyde Claudia B. von der (Hrsh.), Familienmuster Musterfamilien. Zur Konstruktion von Familie in der Literatur. Frankfurt/M.: Peter Lang, 2004. S. 135–160.

Schulte-Sasse J., Werner R. E.Marlitts "Im Hause des Kommerzienrates" // Eugenie Marlitt, Im Hause des Kommerzienrates. München: W.Fink, 1977. S. 389-434.

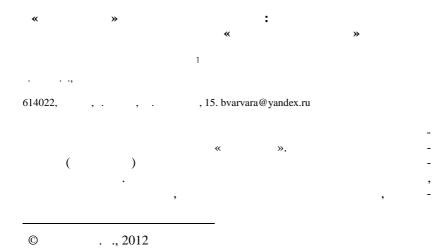
SYNTHESIS OF REALISM AND ROMANTICISM IN "THE SECOND WIFE" BY E.MARLITT

Galina S. Rutskaya

Candidate of Philology, Associate professor of World Literature and Culture Department Perm state national research university 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. marlitt@yandex.ru

The article is the first approach to research the novel of the world-wide famous German writer in the Russian study of literature. The author analyses the specific of Marlitt's skill as a realist writer in connection with the social life in Germany at the end of the 19th century. The article shows the interaction of realism and romanticism in the work.

Key words: Marlitt, Women's Novel, Realism, Romanticism. **821.111-3**



```
),
                                                          ( .[
2009,
               2010])
                                               . [Thompson 1999: 1–24]),
                                           1860-
                                                    .)
                                                «
                  1974: IV])
                                .).
«
(
                             [Mansel 1983: 357].
                              » [Kalikoff 1986: 120],
```

```
...» [Edwards 1988: 703]
2005]).
                                )» [
                                                 2012: 50-51].
        «
(
           » («East Lynne» 1861 .)
«
      , 1814-1887).
                                                               .).
                                           "» [Humpherys 1999: 45]:
                                            ),
                                          «
```

```
[Mrs. Henry Wood 2006: XVII].
                                          : «
                                                         » [
                                                  » [Mrs. Henry Wood
                 ...», «
```

```
2006: I],
                                                                [Mrs.
Henry Wood 2006: XVI].
                                                    » [Auerbach 1984:
114].
[Mrs. Henry Wood 2006: XXIII].
```

```
» [Coveney 1967:182].
                                        !» [Mrs. Henry Wood 2006:
XXV].
                                                           : «
                                                           !» [Mrs.
Henry Wood 2006: XXXI].
    » [Mrs. Henry Wood 2006: XXIII].
                   [Humpherys 1999: 55].
```

48

```
..» [Mrs. Henry Wood 2006:
XLVII].
                            » [Mrs. Henry Wood 2006: XLVIII].
                                                       1860-1865
       , 2005. 181
                                                  XIX
                                            ) //
  - , 2009.
             . 34-39.
              . . «
                                                         XIX
                                                    ) //
                                                  - . 2010. . 97-100.
                                                         XIX
                                         ., 1974. 464 c.
                                               » //
                                                       , 2012.
```

Auerbach N. Woman and the Demon. The Life of a Victorian Myth. Cambidge, Massachusetts and London, England: Harward University Press, 1982. 255 p.

Coveney P. The Image of Childhood. London: Penguin Books, 1967. 361 p.

Edwards P. D. Sensation Novels. Victorian Britain: An Encyclopedia. Ed. Sally Mitchell. London and New York: Garland, 1988. Pp. 703-704.

Humpherys A. Breaking apart: an early Victorian divorce novel // Victorian Women Writers and the Woman Question / ed. by N.D.Thompson. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999. P. 1–24.

Kalikoff, Beth. Murder and Moral Decay in Victorian Popular Literature. Ann Arbor, Michigan: UMI Research, 1986. 194 p.

Manse H. L. Sensation Novels // Dictionary of Literary Biography, Vol. 18: Victorian Novelists After 1885 / ed. Ira B. Nadel and William E. Fredeman. Detroit: Gale Research, 1983. P. 357–358,

Thompson N.D. Responding to the woman question: rereading noncanonical Victorian novelists // Victorian Women Writers and the Woman Question / ed. By N.D.Thompson. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999. P. 42–59.

Wood Mrs. H. East Lynne. The Gutenberg Project, 2006. URL: http://www.gutenberg.org.

"EAST LYNNE" BY MRS. HENRY WOOD: THE PROBLEMS OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY IN THE VICTORIAN SENSATIONAL NOVEL

Varvara A. Byachkova

Candidate of Philology, Senior Lecturer of World Literature and Culture Department Perm State National Research University 614022, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. bvarvara@yandex.ru

The article analyses the novel "East Lynne" by Mrs. Henry Wood, an English Victorian writer. Her novels are the examples of the so-called "sensational novel". Such features of sensational novel as dramatic plot, playing with the distance between the author, reader and hero, polyphony, showing the heroine's inner world, as well as her motives inspire the reader to meditate on the problems of family, marriage, woman question and reconsider his attitude to the situation condemned by the Victorian moral values.

Key words: Victorian sensational novel, woman question, playing with the distance, dramatic plot.

_______XX .

821.111-3

• **« »**

. .,

614990 . , . , , 15. vanz@mail.ru

, .

.

. « » (1927), - , - , ,

, _ , . . .

» [2002: 51].

[.: 2008: 45]:

© . ., 2012

```
10
               10
                                                          ),
                                                                    «mis-
communication».
                : «Aren't things spoilt by saying them» (
      ) [Woolf 1996: 252], «one could say nothing to nobody» [261].
```

«"What beautiful boots!" she exclaimed. She was ashamed of herself. To praise his boots when he asked her to solace his soul; when he had shown her his bleeding hands, his lacerated heart, and asked her to pity them, then to say, cheerfully, "Ah, but what beautiful boots you wear!" deserved, she knew, and she looked up expecting to get it in one of his sudden roars of ill-temper complete annihilation.

Instead, Mr Ramsay smiled. His pall, his draperies, his infirmities fell from him. Ah, yes, he said, holding his foot up for her to look at, they were first-rate boots» [225].

: «He did after all hear

the things she could not say» [263]; «They had not needed to speak. They had been thinking the same things and he had answered her without her asking him anything» [305]. : « »

, « »

,

: «Can't paint, can't write, she murmured monotonously, anxiously considering what her plan of attack should be. <...> Charles Tansley used to say that, she remembered, women can't paint, can't write» [233-234]; «how could he love his kind who did not know one picture from another, who had stood behind her smoking shag ("fivepence an ounce, Miss Briscoe") and making it his business to tell her women can't write, women can't paint» [288].

: «Think-

ing this, she was murmuring to herself, "We perished, each alone," for her father's words broke and broke again in her mind» [245]; «About here, she thought, dabbling her fingers in the water, a ship had sunk, and she murmured, dreamily half asleep, how we perished, each alone» [280].

,

: «For no one attracted her more; his hands were beautiful, and his feet, and his voice, and his words, and his haste, and his temper, and his oddity, and his passion, and his saying straight out before every one, we perish, each alone, and his remoteness» [249].

, () , (

, , ,

; , ,

» [Holquist 2002: 39].

```
"Mrs Ramsay!" she said aloud, "Mrs Ramsay!" The tears ran down her
face.
   [Macalister's boy took one of the fish and cut a square out of its side to
bait his hook with. The mutilated body (it was alive still) was thrown back
into the sea.]
   "Mrs Ramsay!" Lily cried, "Mrs Ramsay!" But nothing happened [264-
265;
                               8, 9 10
                                           ].
                                    : «
                                        ) [Holquist 2002: 18, 19].
```

```
),
                                                 » [
                                                               2010: 5],
                                : 16. –
                     » [
                                                   ].
      : «
                               » [Holquist 2002: 27].
   Woolf V. To the Lighthouse. L.: Penguin Popular Classics, 1996. 306 p.
2002.
                                                           1960-1970-
   .800 .
                               , 2010. 28 .
```

. , 2008. 304 .

Holquist M. Dialogism: Bakhtin and His World. L. and N. Y.: Routledge, 2002. 225 p.

Parker J.A. Narrative Form and Chaos Theory in Sterne, Proust, Woolf, and Faulkner. L.: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007. 187 p.

Shepherd D. Dialogism // The Living Book of Narratology URL: http://hup.sub.uni-hamburg.de/lhn/index.php/Dialogism (23.06.2012)

DIALOGISM IN V.WOOLF'S "TO THE LIGHTHOUSE"

Ivan A. Avramenko

Candidate of Philology, Senior Teacher of World Literature and Culture Department Perm State National Research University Russia 614990, Perm, Bukirev str. 15. vanz@mail.ru

The article investigates the system of narrative levels of "To the Lighthouse" which turn out to be isomorphous. Communication between the characters in the novel is similar to the relations between narrator and narratator and between the implicit author and the implicit reader. Unsuccessful dialogue shifts towards the essential unity beyond explicit word and direct orientation towards the recipient. Bakhtin's theory is treated as applicable to modernist novel.

Key words: dialogism, Bakhtin, narratology, isomorphism, modernist novel.

821.111-313.2

```
1930-1940-
             «When you are writing about the world of the dead <...>
        there is any amount of scope for back-chat and funny cracks»
                                                            1940 .)
                                                14
                                               [O'Brien, 1993: 207].
                                           (Vivian Mercier)
 «The Irish Comic Tradition» (1962 .)
                  . «macabre», «
                                        »)
» (
                  ),
                                » [
                                            2010: 133].
                                «
```

57

```
(Sean O Suiilleabhiin) «
                       » (Irish Wake Amusements, 1967)
                                                    130
1983: 281].
                                      (Hugh Kenner),
[Kenner 1983: 281].
         : Harlow 1997: 141].
                                 , «
                                                                 : Harlow
1997: 141].
                                 » (Finnegan's Wake).
      ~
                               (1864
                      One morning Tim was rather full,
                 His head felt heavy, which made him shake,
                  He fell from the ladder and broke his skull;
                So they carried him home his corpse to wake:
                   They rolled him up in a nice clean sheet,
                       And laid him out upon the bed,
                     With fourteen candles round his feet,
                   And a couple of dozen around his head
                                                      : Kenner 1983: 280].
                                          : Harlow 1997: 146].
```

« » («Finnegans Wake», 1939): «wan warning Phill filt tippling full. His howd feeled heavy, his hoddit did shake. (There was a wall of course in erection) Dimb! He stottered from the latter. Damb! he was dud <...> Sobs they sighdid at Fillagain's chrissormiss wake, all the hoolivans of the nation, prostrated in their consternation and their duodisimally profusive plethora of ululation. <...> They laid him brawdawn alanglast bed. With a bockalips of finisky fore his feet. And a barrowload of guenesis hoer his head. Tee the tootal of the fluid hang the twoddle of the fuddled, O!» [Joyce 1999: 2].

» [O'Connor 1996: 6]. (funferall [Joyce 1999: 6]), 2009: 75]. ſ é, » (« («The Third Policeman», 1940; 1967)

```
: «I will be hung tomorrow» [O'Brien 1967: 125].
                                                              «hanged»
                   «hung»,
(«black box»),
  » (blackness) -
         »,
                                                 : «Hell goes round and
round» [O'Brien 1993: 207].
         . : Harlow 1997: 141].
                               » («Murphy», 1938)
```

. «The mortuary was at its bungaloidest» [Beckett 2006: 155], : «a short but willowy male figure, dressed wearily in black and striped, his lithe bowler laid crown downwards on the grass beside him, was making violent golfing movements with his umbrella» [Beckett 2006: 155]. » [Beckett 2006: 155-156]. : «...burnt and placed in a paper bag and brought to the Abbey Theatre, Lr. Abbey Street, Dublin, and without pause into what the great and good Lord Chesterfield calls the necessary house, where their happiest hours have been spent, on the right as one goes down into the pit, and I desire that the chain be there pulled upon them, if possible during the performance of a piece, the whole to be executed without ceremony or show of grief» [Beckett 2006: 161]. dribbling, passing, trapping, shooting, punching, heading and even some recognition from the gentleman's code» [Beckett 2006: 161].

```
1916
                                 [Beckett 2006: 30].
                                                   . «A patient was put on
parchment (or on caution) whenever there was occasion to suspect him of
serious suicidal leanings» [Beckett 2006: 111].
                                     . «
                                                (cutthroat razor) -
                          » – «cutthroat razor». «To cut throat» – «
       : «
                                           «The police arrived and sent for
a doctor. The doctor arrived and sent for an ambulance. The ambulance ar-
rived and the old boy was carried down the stairs, past Celia stuck on the
landing, and put into it. This proved that he still lived, for it is a misde-
meanour to put a corpse, no matter how fresh, into an ambulance. But to
take one out contravenes no law... and it was perfectly in order for the old
boy to consummate, as he did, his felony on the way to the hospital»
[Beckett 2006: 83].
                                                       (Marian Robinson)
                                                                »: «
                             : Nilsen 1996: 147].
                                                             »:
        «
                                                 : Nilsen 1996: 1471.
                                                         : «having flabelled
his eyes, pilleoled his nostrils, vacticanated his ears and palliumed his throat»
[Joyce 1999: 91]. «
                          : Nilsen 1996: 147].
                                                                  («the fine
frank fairhaded fellow of the fairytales» [Joyce 1999: 141])
                                      . : Nilsen 1996: 147].
```

«I saw a thing in a picture once, said Shanahan, a concrete-mixer, you understand, Mr. Orlick, and three of your men fall into it when it is working full blast, going like the hammers of hell. <...> I'm after thinking of something good, something very good unless I'm very much mistaken, said Furriskey in an eager way, black in the labour of his fine thought. When you take our hero from the concrete-mixer, you put him on his back on the road and order full steam ahead with the steam-roller...

And a very good idea, Shanahan agreed.

And a very good idea as you say, Mr. Shanahan. But when the roller passes over his dead corpse, be damned but there's one thing there that it can't crush, one thing that lifts it high offa the road - a ten ton roller, mind!... <...> One thing, said Furriskey, sole finger for true counting. They drive away the roller and here is his black heart sitting there as large as life in the middle of the pulp of his banjaxed corpse. They couldn't crush his heart! <...> A cut of a razor behind the knee, said Lamont with a wink of knowledge, try it and see» [O'Brien 1967: 166].

w («An Beal Bocht», 1941; «The Poor Mouth», 1996) , , , , . ; «Ambrose was stretched, cold and dead, on the hearth-stone. He had died of his own stench and a black cloud of smoke almost smothered us» [O'Brien 1983: 28]. ; . -

: «It seems that the Captain dam-

aged himself that night because he was found dead the next day» [O'Brien, 1983: 70]; «...while one fellow died most Gaelically...» [O'Brien 1983: 55].

:

- «1. The tempest .. was too tempestuous.
- 2. The putridity ... too putrid.
- 3. The poverty ... to poor.
- 4. The Gaelicism ... too Gaelic.
- 5. The tradition ... too traditional» [O'Brien 1983: 50].

; «Gaels, he said, it delights my Gaelic heart to be here today speaking Gaelic with you at this Gaelic feis in the centre of the Gaeltacht <...> Likewise, you are all truly Gaelic. We are all Gaelic Gaels of Gaelic lineage. He who is Gaelic, will be Gaelic evermore <...> If we're truly Gaelic, we must constantly discuss the question of the Gaelic revival and the question of Gaelicism. There is no use in having Gaelic, if we converse in it on non-Gaelic topics <...> There is nothing in this life so nice and so Gaelic as truly true Gaelic Gaels who speak in true Gaelic Gaelic about the truly Gaelic language» [O'Brien 1983: 54-55].

,

» (Dream of Fair to Middling Women, 1932; 1992 (David Pattie) » [Pattie 2009: 188]. «It [smile] was horrible, like artificial respiration on a foetus still-born» [Beckett 1993: 47]. «...upon my word she is not heavy enough to hang herself...» [Beckett 1993: 173]. «A finding of Felo-de-se from Natural Causes was found» [Becket 1993: 183]. « » («Watt», 1947; 1953)).

: «He could recall, not indeed with any satisfaction, but as ordinary occasions, the time when his dead father appeared to him in a wood, with his trousers rolled up over his knees and his shoes and socks in his hand» [Beckett 2006: 227].

```
), «
1992: 30].
                                      , 1992. 127
                                   , 2009. 190 .
                                                   , 2010. 320 .
```

Beckett S. Dream of Fair to middling Women.N.Y.: Arcade Publishing Press, 1993. 241 p.

Beckett S. Novels. Murphy; Watt; Mercier and Camier / introd. by Colm Toibin, series editor, Paul Auster. N.Y.: Grove Press, 2006. 478 p.

Harlow I. Creating Situations: Practical Jokes and the Revival of the Dead in Irish Tradition. // Journal of American Folklore. V. 110. No. 436 (Spring, 1997). P. 140-168.

Joyce J. Finnegans Wake. Penguin Classics Ed. N. Y.: Penguin, 1999. 405 p.

Kenner H. A Colder Eye. L.:Penguin Books, 1983. 368 p.

Mercier V. The Irish Comic Tradition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1962. 270 p.

Nilsen D.L.F. Humor in Irish Literature: A Reference Guide. Wesport, C.T.: Greenwood Press, 1996. 225 p.

O'Brien F. The Poor Mouth. L.: Picador, 1983. 128 p.

O'Brien F. The Third Policeman. Illinois: Dalkey Archive Press, 1999. 199 p.

O'Brien F. At Swim-Two-Birds. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1967. 217'p.

O'Brien F. The Third Policeman. London: Flamingo/Harper Collins, 1993. 212 p.

O'Connor T. The comic tradition in Irish women writers. Gainsville: University Press of Florida, 1996. 188 pp.

Pattie D. Beckett and Obsessional Ireland. // A Companion to Samuel Beckett (ed. by S. Gontarski) N.Y.: John Wiley and Sons, 2009. P. 182-196.

MACABRE HUMOUR IN IRISH NOVELS OF 1930-1940S (J.JOYCE, S.BECETT, F.O'BRIEN)

Alexey V. Boronenko

Junior Research Fellow of Institute of the Humanities and Arts, foreign literature department Ural Federal University named after the first president of Russia B.N. Yeltsin 620002, Russia, Ekaterinburg, Mir Str., 19. 19.boronenko.alexey@gmail.com.

The article deals with the specific features of the Irish macabre humour as manifested in the novels by J. Joyce, F. O'Brien and S. Beckett written in the 1930s-1940s. The author follows here the theory posited by V. Mercier that the macabre humour, a defense mechanism against the fear of death, is one of the dominant features of the Irish literary humour. The article claims that the macabre humour in the works under consideration plays a structure-forming part and is a means of conducting certain philosophical views of these writers.

Keywords: Irish humour, macabre humour, Samuel Beckett, Flann O'Brien, James Joyce, Vivian Mercier.

82.091

 $625003, \hspace{1.5cm} \text{,} \hspace{1.5cm} \text{,} \hspace{1.5cm} \text{,} \hspace{1.5cm} \text{10. ekaterina.turta@gmail.com}$

,

; . ; . ; XX .

(Wilson Library: Andre Savine Collection and Rare Book Collection; Davis Library)

- (Amherst Center for Russian Culture, MA).

·

20 , -

, .

« » , -

© . ., 2012

». « **>>** 1989: 141]. » [: "It is easy, in fact, « to imagine [Remizov] working as legend has made James Joyce work, with various coloured crayons for the various passages, to aid the mind in composing the preconceived pattern» [Brown 1927: ix]. « , « »[1994: 1994:].

```
!»
        : Field 1977: 222].
[
          1923
                   1929
                                               1918
                                                        1920
                                                     «The Little Review»,
                                                                     1922
                              1934
                              ,
1998:
                     [
                                                         ].
                            » (1927)
                            "adopted and fully accepted by French avant-
garde circles in Paris" [Field 1997: 205].
```

70

(1900–1929) -1917 . 1923 », 1924) (« (« », 1927). 1930 : «Of all the contemporary foreign writers who are comparable to Dixon in perception and in their means of expressing «life», I would name Max Jacob and James Joyce» [Manouelian 1992: 561]. «A Litter to Mr. James Joyce», [Goldwasser 1979: 219]. «Our Exagmination round his Factification for Incamination of Work in Progress», 1929 20-

```
2001: 358].
         30-
                                                                    » //
          C.
                                                   . 1998.
                                                                . URL:
http://old.russ.ru/journal/odna_8/98-03-11/monas.htm (
08.03.2012)
               , 2001. 384 .
                                              //
                             . 3. :
        .363-605. URL: http://james-joyce.ru/articles/ulysse-v-russkom-
1994.
zerkale.htm (
                            : 08.03.2012)
   Brown A. Preface // Remizov A.M. The fifth pestilence, together with
```

Brown A. Preface // Remizov A.M. The fifth pestilence, together with The history of the tinkling cymbal and sounding brass, Ivan Semyonovich Stratilatov. L.: Wishart and Co., 1927. P. vii–xxv.

Cornwell N. James Joyce and the Russians. Basingstone: Macmillan, 1992. 175 p.

Dixon V. A Litter to Mr. James Joyce // Our Exagmination round his factification for inclimination of work in progress. N.Y.: A New Directions Book, 1972. P. 193–194.

Field A. Nabokov: His Life in Part. N.Y.: Viking Press, 1977. 285 p.

Goldwasser T.A. Who was Vladimir Dixon? Was He Vladimir Dixon? // James Joyce quarterly. Vol. XVI. 3. 1979. P. 219–222.

Manouelian E. Aleksei Remizov and Vladimir Dixon // James Joyce quarterly. Vol. XXIX. 3. 1992. P. 559–562.

A.M. REMIZOV AND J. JAMES: PROBLEM STATEMENT

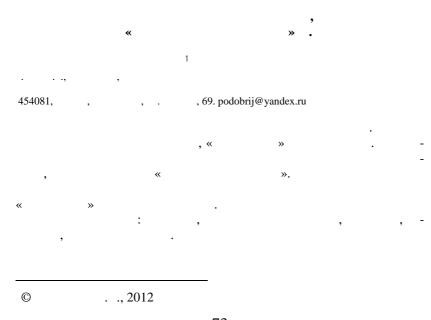
Ekaterina I. Turta

Postgraduate Student of Russian Literature Department of Tyumen State University 625003, Russia, Tuymen, Semakov str., 10. ekaterina.turta@gmail.com

Many Russian and foreign scholars name J.Joyce and A.M. Remizov as comparable writers in terms of their prose method. Both these writers expressed a high appraisal of the works of each other. The paper deals with the problem of when and how these two renowned modernist-writers could hear about each other for the first time, whether they met in person or not and who might be the person to introduce them to each other. The research is based on reviews, literary critics, books, published in Russia and abroad, and also on archival materials (A.M.Remizov's and V.Dixon's correspondence, articles, papers).

Key words: Russian-British literary ties; modernism; J.Joyce; A.M.Remizov; the XXth century.

821.161.1«1917-1991»-7



```
2005:
                                                    » [
89].
                                                          1990: 124])
                                              » [
                                                            («
                                ,
: 4, 10])
```

```
») [
                                              » («
1990: 123], «
                                      ...») [
                                                  1990: 135], «
                                    1990: 135]
                           ») [
                              ,
1924: 275],
1994: 203]
```

```
»:
        «
                   .: 5; 16],
                  » [ .: 5; 17],
                                                       » [ .: 5; 18],

» [ .: 5; 19]; «

» [ .: 5; 21] –
                                                                           «
                                       «
                                                                                («
»)
```

```
»,
                                                   1998:
235].
                            ...») [ 1990: 134-135], «
                  » («
                ») [
                        1990: 139]
                                  ») [
                                        1990: 120].
                           » («
    («
               ,
1990: 126]).
  ») [
   »
).
```

```
1990: 146].
     ») [
  ~
                          >>
                        «30
                                  », 1932,
                                               1
                »).
                                                                         1990:
                                                             » [
258],
                                                     1990, 200].
                                         » [
                                                      ».
                                             («
                                                             , 2005. . 55-92.
                               2
                                                      ., 1990.
                                                                .1. 478 . .2
574 .
                                                                  .: Academia,
1998.
                                       //
                                                            . 1924.
                                                                       7.
                        , 1994, 351 .
```

CULTURE INSIDE OUT OR I.BABEL'S ODESSA STORIES

Anna V. Podobrij

Doctor of Philology, professor Chelyabinsk State Pedagogical University 454081, Russia, Chelyabinsk, Lenin Street 69. podobrij@yandex.ru

In this article we attempted to the new reading Babel's famous stories, their "bilingual", "dialogic" component. It represents the tragic foundation of destroying Jewish culture that hidden under "laughter shell". We attempt to polemicize with the researches' idea of "poetic" gansterism in Babel's stories.

Key words: culture, national culture, tragedy, Jewry, Odessa culture.

821.139-311.1

					«	»		
				1				
614990,	,	, .	,	15. arc.box@1	nail.ru			
614990,	,	, .	,	15. marsamso	nova@gm	ail.com		
								=
,		:	«	, »,			,	-
,				,				
	: «	•				» [C	Carrouge 1	1967:
	,	,				,	,	- « -
		,		» [200	03: 5].		
: 7]	«			-			*	[
								-
©		,		, 201	2			

),),)» [43].

```
20-
                                                      )
   ».
               1959: 31].
   » [
                                          XIX -
                                                           ( .:[
2007: 322]).
   «
```

```
«
                                    1972: 111].
                   » [
               «
                                         ,
103
            «
                                                           » [
                                                                             1999:
37],
                                          » [
                                                     ].
  »,
```

```
1999: 42].
           » [
                                  » ("Nadja", 1927),
                            «
                                       » ("Gallimard"),
1928
                            «
                                                    «
     » (1924)
    » («
                          »)
        «
                                : ««
                                         >>
                                                                » [
1996: 288].
                                                 , 1885-1973),
                          (
«
              ».
        : «
                                           2004: 113].
                            »» [
                     «
                     .: [
                                  2008: 118-124]).
                                        » ("Les Détraquées"),
                                1921 .
   » [
              1994: 203].
```

```
».
      : "Je ne tarderai pas davantage à dire l'admiration sans borne que j'ai
éprouvée pour Les Détraquées, qui reste et restera longtemps la seule
oeuvre dramatique dont je veuille me souvenir" [Breton 1998: 41-42] /
                              »,
    » [
              1994: 200].
                              1926 .,
                «
(
```

```
«
                          »:
                                 2008: 92-100]).
                  »: "Elle est certaine que sous nos pieds passe un
souterrain qui vient du Palais de justice (elle me montre de quel endroit du
Palais, un peu à droite du perron blanc) et contourne l'hôtel Henri-IV. Elle
se trouble à l'idée de ce qui s'est déjà passé sur cette place et de ce qui s'y
passera encore" [Breton 1998: 81] («...
                  IV.
                                                      1994: 2181).
```

»: "Elle s'arrête encore, s'accoude à la rampe de pierre d'où son regard et le mien plongent dans le fleuve à cette heure étincelant de lumières : « Cette main, cette main sur la Seine, pourquoi cette main qui flambe sur l'eau ? C'est vrai que le feu et l'eau sont la même chose. Mais que veut dire cette main ? Comment l'interprètes-tu ? Laisse-moi donc voir cette main. Pourquoi veux-tu que nous nous en allions ? Que crains-tu ? Tu me crois très malade, n'est-ce pas ? Je ne suis pas malade. Mais qu'est-ce que cela veut dire pour toi : le feu sur l'eau, une main de feu sur l'eau ?" [Breton 1998: 85-87] («

```
?...
1994: 2191)
                                                                »:
                                 : "Au sortir du jardin, nos pas nous
conduisent rue Saint-Honoré, à un bar, qui n'a pas baissé ses
lumières...Mais Nadja s'alarme à la vue d'une bande de mosaïque qui se
prolonge du comptoir sur le sol et nous devons partir presque aussitôt"
[Breton 1998: 88-89] («
                                                1994: 220]).
«
                                                        »: "Nous tournons
par la rue de Seine, Nadja résistant à aller plus loin en ligne droite. Elle est à
nouveau très distraite et me dit suivre sur le ciel un éclair que trace lente-
ment une main. « Toujours cette main. » Elle me la montre réellement sur
une affiche, un peu au-delà de la librairie Dorbon. Il y a bien là, très au-
dessus de nous, une main rouge à l'index pointé, vantant je ne sais quoi. Il
faut absolument qu'elle touche cette main, qu'elle cherche à atteindre en
sautant et contre laquelle elle parvient à plaquer la sienne" [Breton 1998:
991 («
                       >>.
                                                   1994: 225]).
```

: "J'ai vu ses yeux de fougère s'ouvrir le matin sur un monde où les battements d'ailes de l'espoir immense se distinguent à peine des

autres bruits qui sont ceux de la terreur et, sur ce monde, je n'avais vu encore que des yeux se fermer" [Breton 1998: 112] («... 1994: 229]). » [~ »: la fin de mon souffle, qui est le commencement du vôtre" [Breton 1998: 116] (« 1994: 231]), "Si vous vouliez, pour vous je ne serais rien, ou qu'une trace" [Breton 1998: 116] (« , 1994: 231]). >> : "André ? André ?...Tu écriras un roman sur moi. Je t'assure. Ne dis pas non. Prends garde : tout s'affaiblit, tout disparaît. De nous il faut que quelque chose reste..." [Breton 1998: 100] (« ? ... 1994: 225]). : "J'avais, depuis assez longtemps, cessé de m'entendre avec Nadja. À vrai dire, peut-être ne nous sommes-nous jamais entendus, tout au moins sur la manière d'envisager les choses simples de l'existence" [Breton 1998: 134] (« 1994: 234]).

```
»:
             (rêve),
        2008: 30-35].
[
                                          1917-1956 /
                                  - , 1959.
2004.352 .
               //
      , 1999. . 33-46.
                                                      //
          . 1972, 2.
                        .: , . 190-246.
           . 20-
                                                              .:
                     », 1996. 288 .
«
                                                     . 2008. 2.
 . 118-124.
                                                     . 2008. 9.
                            : «
         . 2008. 6. . 92-100.
```

Breton A. Nadja. P.: Folio plus, 1998. 218 p.

Carrouge M. André Breton et les données fondamentalés du surréalisme. P.: Gallimard, 1967. 190 p.

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AS THE LEADING AESTHETIC PRINCIPLE IN THE NOVEL "NADJA" BY ANDRE BRETON

Arkadiy A. Shevchenko

Student, Faculty of Modern Foreign Languages and Literatures Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. arc.box@mail.ru

Margarita V. Samsonova

Doctor of Philology, Professor Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str.,15. marsamsonova@gmail.com

The article is describing the treatment of psychopathology as the leading aesthetic principle, it is used to create a surreal image of the world and its significance in terms of artistic realization of the image of Nadja in the novel by Andre Breton.

Key-words: the surrealism, mental pathology, aesthetic quality, Andre Breton, the novel "Nadja", aesthetics of madness.

821.112-21

```
» (1933-1938)
                                                          (1938-1945)
                 (Friedrich Carl Georg Kaiser, 1878–1945) –
«
                                           ),
                                     1923].
                                                          (1938–1945)
               » ( 1933 .)
                                 «
                                      » (
```

```
» [Kaiser 1979: 255].
                       » [Kaiser 1972: 607].
(«Pferdewechsel», 1937), «
                                                     » («Napoleon in
New Orleans», 1937), «
                                               » («Der Gärtner von
Toulouse», 1937).
                             » («Adrienne Ambrossat», 1935), «
     » («Alain und Elise», 1937) «
                                                      » («Rosamunde
Floris», 1937). 1936
                     » («Wenn es eine Hölle gibt, ist sie auf Erden»).
     1938 .
```

: « » [Kaiser 1972: 613]. »: « » [Kaiser 1972: 630]. » («Der Soldat Tanaka», 1939), « « » («Das Floß der Medusa», 1943) « -» («Die Spieldose», 1943). » («Klawitter», 1940) » («Der englische Sender», 1941) 1940 **>>** : « » [Brief Kaisers 1948: 58]. 1940 .,

```
» (1954).
           ».
                                   1940 .
                                      » («Zweimal Amphytrion», 1943)
                «
                                          » («Pygmalion», 1944)
        » («Bellerophon», 1944).
                                                       ».
               » («Es ist genug», 1932)
                                                        » («Villa Aurea»,
  ), «
1940).
                                               150
```

```
1945
(
                       1890-
           1930-1940-
      , 1923. 298 .
```

Brief G. Kaisers an Cäsar von Axt vom 19. Juni 1940 // Georg Kaisers Exilschaffen. Die Quelle. 1948. N 2. S. 49–63.

Kaiser G. Der Silbersee // Kaiser G. Dramen II. Berlin; Weimar: Aufbau-Verlag, 1979. $634\ S.$

iser G. Werke. In 6 Bänden / Hg. W. Huder. Frankfurt am Main; Berlin; Wien: Propyläen Verlag, 1972. Bd. IV. 822 S.

"EXTERNAL" AND "INTERNAL" EMIGRATION IN G. KAISER'S WORKS

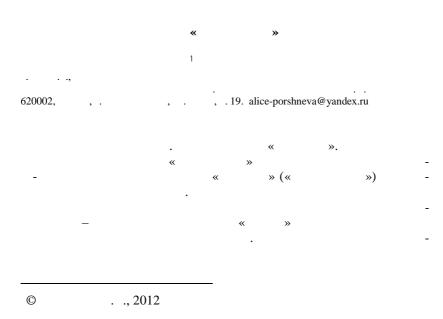
Yuriy L. Tsvetkov

Doctor of Philology, Professor of World Literature Department Ivanovo Sate University 153025, Russia, Ivanovo, Ermak str., 39. jzvetkow@mail.ru

Among the late works of G. Kaiser, a renowned dramatist of German expressionism, there are plays in which protest and anti-fascist ideas found both implicit and explicit expression. During his "internal emigration" (1933–1938) Kaiser moved the action of his plays into distant epochs and foreign lands, his focus theme being the survival of those who love each other in spite of the vicissitudes of fate. During his "external" emigration in Switzerland (1938–1945) Kaiser reproduced the real war and the problems of human dependence on the authority under a totalitarian regime. In Kaiser's "Greek" plays the artist undertakes a search for utopian ways of achieving social harmony.

Keywords: anti-totalitarianism, anti-fascism, theatre of ideas, new human of the future, expressionist conventionality, play, paradox, grotesque.

821.112-311.4



```
-1009.2012.6.
                           1969: 242; 1979: 191],
              [ .:
                              » [ 1979: 192]
                                          1930-
   .: [Möller 2000; Behmer 2000]),
                                                            »).
         » (
                                              ) [Feuchtwanger 1976: 30;
671] (
                                            : «
        ...» [642].
```

```
» [654].
                                                                » («
                                                                       1982:
                                                       » [
57].
                                 (
                                                 1990: 27].
                                      )» [
                                       1996: 42]. .
                      » [
                                      : –
1996: 43, 42].
                                                       » [Exil 179] –
                                                  : «
                                                              » [185],
                                         » [
                » [
                               2002: 297].
                              » [
                                                           ],
[532].
```

```
» [366].
                                                    : «
                       » [532].
                                                                      » [533-
534].
                                           » [528].
             » [536].
   ...» [139] –
                                          » [140].
              ,
» [139]
«
                                                           18-
                 ),
                                       [163].
```

» [548].) [537; » [266]. » [654]. » [434]. » [540],

,

```
«
                                   » [547].
                      » [663]
                                                  ].
                                                              ,
» [672].
[665],
                                                                   13-
[672] -
[671].
```

```
» [671]
-
1987: 127].
                                                    1997: 75].
                                   » [
[671].
                 » [785];
```

```
)
                                               1979: 178], -
                                  » [
               , 2002. 336 .
1979.
        . 190-194.
1982. . 52–60.
1996. . 42-44
                                                      ) //
                                              ].
http://nature.web.ru/db/msg.html?mid=1154108\&s=121302030 \quad (
         : 14.03.2009).
1969. . 241-334.
                                                       ., 1987. . 121–132.
                                                               , 1997. 448.
                                                             ., 1979. 195 .
```

Behmer M. "Der Tag danach": Eine Exildebatte um Deutschlands Zukunft // Behmer M. (Hrsg.). Deutsche Publizistik im Exil 1933 bis 1945: Personen – Positionen – Perspektiven; Festschrift für Ursula E. Koch. Münster; Hamburg; L.: LIT-Verlag, 2000. S. 223–244.

Feuchtwanger L. Exil. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag Berlin und Weimar, 1976. 794 S.

Möller H. Die Emigration aus dem nationalsozialistischen Deutschland: Ursachen, Phasen und Formen // Ibid. S. 46–57.

THE IMAGE OF MÜNCHEN IN LION FEUCHTWANGER'S NOVEL "EXILE"

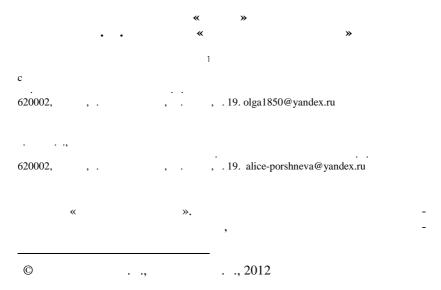
Alice S. Porshneva

Candidate of Philology, Associate Professor of the Foreign Languages Department Ural Federal University named after the first president of Russia B.N. Yeltsin 620002, Russia, Ekaterinburg, Mir Str., 19. alice-porshneva@yandex.ru

The article deals with the role of München in the space structure of Lion Feuchtwanger's novel "Exile" devoted to German emigrants. Analyzing various forms of the city's influence on the characters' life in exile the author comes to the conclusion that München is a "female" ("motherly") space. Different kinds of the characters' relation to this motherly space are considered which vary from a wish to return there to a yearning for starting a new life outside the mother's womb. In the context of the main character's biography the image of Paris is analyzed as a substitution for the "female" city of München.

Key words: exile, space, München, female/motherly, psychological birth.

821.112-31



```
-1009.2012.6
                        (1898-1970) - «
          XX .
                                                    » (1962),
                 1933 .
                                    1971], [
                1991], [
                                                    1976], [Antkowiak
1983], [Schütz 1986].
                                                    [
                                                                2010].
                   1950-60-
                                .» (2011).
```

```
,
1997: 270].
2003: 131].
      : «
                                                                2004: 408].
                            30
                                                                 : «
                                                               2004: 121].
«
          2004: 110].
[
```

) : die Knechte der Gewalt, Schweine, Räuber, Mörder, Folterknechte, Berufsmörder, Verbrecher, Kraken, Kommisskaffern, die Barbaren (x2), faustische Menschen, echter Herrenmensch, der Abgesandter Hitlers, Idiot, muskulöser Schwächling, Hitlerknecht, Rechthaberei, der nationalistische Klotz, Bullen, fremdartige Pfaunen. (Verbrecher), (Idiot). ». (brutal Böse), (absolut Böse). : die Deutschen, die SS, ein SS-Mann, alle in Partei-

106

uniform, Hitlerjugend, junge Leute in Uniform, die Uniformierte, der Parteigenosse, Obersturmbannführer, der Unteroffizier, die Kulturträger des Dritten Reiches, das Regime akzeptieren, ein echter Anhänger der Regie-

rung. : die Flut hatte seit langem Deutschland und Österreich überschwemmt, das Ungeziefer, der schattenhafte Arm des Gestapo, ein Trauerwagen mit zwei Toten, die Stille schien nach Immergrün zu riechen. «Ein Chauffeur in schwarzer SS-Uniform war am Steuer, und im Fond saßen zwei SS-Offiziere mit sehr bleichen Gesichtern. <...> Er [der Mercedes] wirkte tatsächlich wie ein Trauerwagen, in dem zwei Tote transportiert wurden. <...> Die schwarzen Uniformen, die Leichengesichter, die silbernen Totenköpfe, der schwarze Wagen und die Stille, die nicht mehr nach Rosen zu riechen schien, sondern schon nach bitterem Immergrün und Verwesung» [Remarque 2008: 134]. mergrün). (die Flut): «Nationale Erhebungen sind wie Steine, die man vom Boden hebt – das Ungeziefer kriecht darunter hervor. Es hat für seine Vulgarität endlich große Worte, die es decken» [Remarque 2008: 139].

.: Academia, 2007. 2004.464 , 2003. 400 2004.778 . 1971. // 12. . 182. . 1976. 14. . 104. » // . 2010. . 165-172. , 1991. c. 7.

Antkowiak A. Erich Maria Remarque: Leben und Werk.Westberlin, 1983. S. 19.

Remarque E. M. Die Nacht von Lissabon. .: , 2008. 380 .

Schütz E. "Die Wiederkehr des Weltkrieges" (Erich Maria Remarque: Im Westen nichts Neues) // Schütz E. Romane der Weimarer Republik. – München, 1986. S. 185.

NAZI CONCEPT IN THE NOVEL BY E. M. REMARQUE "THE NIGHT IN LISBON"

Olga I. Prazdnichnykh

Ural Federal University named after B.N. Yeltsin 620002, Russia, Yekaterinburg, Mira Str. 19. olga1850@yandex.ru

Alice S. Porshneva

Candidate of Philology, Associate Professor of the Foreign Languages Department Ural Federal University named after the first president of Russia B.N. Yeltsin 620002, Russia, Ekaterinburg, Mir Str., 19. alice-porshneva@yandex.ru

The article dwells on the concept of Nazi in the novel by Erich Maria Remarque "The Night in Lisbon". First, we define the term of the concept itself and tell the difference between the artistic concept and the universal one. Then, having written out all the lexical representations of the concept from the original, we make up the structure of the Nazi concept in the novel. For this purpose we use the field model of the artistic concept suggested by L.G. Babenko. In the end, the universal concept of Nazi is compared to the artistic one from the novel by Remark.

Key words: Remarque, humanism, universal concept, artistic concept, field model of the concept, Nazi

821.112-31

	« «		»				
		1					
620002, , .		, .	, . 19. olga1850@yandex.ru				
620002, , .		, .					
	«		»	-			
». «	«	»	» – «	« - »			
·	,		-	,			
			_				
© .	.,		, 2012				

-1009.2012.6. **»**. (Schütz 1986; Schneider 2004). » [Schlösser 2001: 4].)[.: 2010: 19], « » [2010: 3].

```
».
                                2008: 9451.
ſ
                                               2004: 152]).
    ),
                                            , - der Emigrant, der Flücht-
ling,
                         - der Wanderer wider Willen, das Chamäleon,
der Spion, der Verbrecher, tot mit einem toten Paß, der Grenzgänger, der
Schicksalsgenosse.
                               salauds
                                         sales etrangers,
«Helen übersetzte mit großem Genuss und fügte noch eine Anzahl,
"salauds" und "sales etrangers" hinzu. Das letzte entzückte mich besonders;
einen Franzosen in seinem eigenen Land einen dreckigen Ausländer zu
nennen, konnte nur von jemand voll genossen werden, der dasselbe oft ge-
nug selbst genannt worden war» [Remarque 2005: 177].
         : «Es soll in Lissabon reiche Emigranten geben; die werden Ihnen
```

reiche

dafür zahlen, was Sie verlangen» [Remarque 2005: 4].

Emigranten

```
» [
                               2007: 167])
(die Schicksalsgenossen) –
                              ).
           : «Schließlich verkaufte ich sie an einen reichen Filmemigran-
ten, der Besitz für sicherer hielt als Geld» [Remarque 2005: 126].
     das Chamäleon,
                          ): «"Kein Emigrant also?" sagte ich. "Kein Cha-
mäleon, das seine Farbe wechselt. Nicht jemand, der sich seiner Verantwor-
tung entzieht"» [Remarque 2005: 59].
                                                               (
                                   »).
   : «Die vielen Nächte zwischen den Grenzen, die grauenhafte Langewei-
le des Daseins, das nur um etwas Essen und ein paar Stunden Schlaf kämp-
fen darf; die Maulwurfsexistenz unter Grund...» [Remarque 2005: 53].
                                                      der Flüchtling: «Die
Furcht vor der Polizei verlässt den Flüchtling nie, nicht einmal im Schlaf,
auch wenn er nichts zu fürchten hat - deshalb drehte ich mich sofort schein-
bar gelangweilt um und verließ langsam den Quai wie jemand, der vor nichts
Angst zu haben braucht» [Remarque 2005: 2].
            der Flüchtling
                             der Emigrant
                                    1925: 801.
                        » [
```

(«Ich hatte nichts aus den fünf Jahren Exil mitgebracht als meine geschärften Sinne, die Bereitschaft zu leben und die Vorsicht und Erfahrung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, Das andere hatte Bankrott gemacht» [Remarque 2005: 53]; «Dem Wanderer wider Willen war das Alltägliche längst zur Phantasmagorie und das Abenteuer zur Plage geworden» [Remarque 2005: 96]), : «Der Entschluss, den ich vor drei Jahren gefasst halte, das Exil nicht als ein Unglück, sondern als eine Art von kaltem Krieg zu nehmen, der nötig wäre zu meiner Entwicklung, trug so wenigstens hier und da Früchte» [Remarque 2005: 64–65].) der Flüchtling der Flüchtling. der Emigrant : der indische Bettelmönch, der Maulwurf unter Grund, der Hase, die Juden beim Auszug aus Ägypten, ein Kugel, ein gehetztes Tier, ein fliegende Spinnweben im Herbst. 2007: 179], , der Emigrant) : «"Das sind große Worte, aber sie sind nur die einfache Erfahrung eines Kugel-Daseins." "Was ist ein Kugel-Dasein?" "Meines. Eines, das nirgendwo bleiben kann; das sich nie ansiedeln

übrigens mehr Emigranten, als man glaubt. Auch solche, die sich nie vom Fleck gerührt haben."» [Remarque 2005: 56-57]. 2010: 32]. »: «Selbst die Erde führt ein Kugel-Dasein. Sie ist ein Emigrant der Sonne» [Remarque 2005: 57]. **«** - die Rosenkränzen, die Heiligenbildern, die Strümpfen, die Krawatten, die Hemden (); der Emigrantenblick ' ', der Emigranten-Koller ', die Flucht der Emigranten ' 2010]; **«**

darf; immer im Rollen bleiben muss. Das Dasein des Emigranten. Das Dasein des indischen Bettelmönches. Das Dasein des modernen Menschen. Es gibt

Schneider Th.F. Erich Maria Remarques Roman «Im Westen nichts Neues»: Text, Edition, Entstehung, Distribution und Rezeption (1928-1930). Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 2004. 430 S.

Schütz E. Die Wiederkehr des Weltkrieges (Erich Maria Remarque: Im Westen nichts Neues) // Romane der Weimarer Republik. München, 1986. S. 184-200.

THE CONCEPT «EMIGRANT» IN REMARQUE'S NOVEL «THE NIGHT IN LISBON».

Yana Y. Kurmacheva

Student of Ural Federal University named after the first president of Russia B.N. Yeltsin 620002, Russia, Yekaterinburg, Mira Str, 19. kurmyana@yandex.ru

Alice S. Porshneva

Candidate of Philology, Associate Professor of the Foreign Languages Department Ural Federal University named after the first president of Russia B.N. Yeltsin 620002, Russia, Ekaterinburg, Mir Str., 19. alice-porshneva@yandex.ru

The article is devoted to analyzing the literary portrait of emigration in relation with one of the key concepts of the emigrant worldview that is the concept «emigrant» in Remarque's novel «The Night in Lisbon». The concept is implemented not only on the lexical and spatial and plot levels. It has linguistic and cultural specific traits and its structure combines conceptual and assosiative components. Assosiative component reflects Remarque's idea of geographical, psychological and cultural boarders.

Key words: emigration, Remarque, concept, frame, an emigrant, a border.

821.111

614990. , 15. achilleon@mail.ru : (Eileen Mary Challans, 1905-1983) » (The Last of the Wine, 1956), « **«** . ., 2012 (C)

```
» (The King Must Die, 1958), «
                                                  » (The Bull from the
                              » (The Mask of Apollo, 1966), «
Sea, 1962), «
      » (Fire From Heaven, 1969), «
                                                         » (The Persian
                           » (The Praise Singer, 1978), «
Boy, 1972), «
     » (Funeral Games, 1981).
                   (Robert Ranke Graves, 1895-1985)
                                            » (The Greek Myths, 1955)
                                        » (The White Goddess, 1948).
                                     » (I, Claudius, 1934), «
   » (King Jesus, 1946), «,
                                     » (Claudius the God and His Wife
                               » (The Golden Fleece, 1944).
Messalina, 1934), «
  »,
    ?»[
               1990: 22].
«
```

```
2005: 227].
                                               » [
                                                         1990: 22].
                                     («
                                                        »)
    ».
                                                               » [Canary
1980: 83].
```

```
(
: «
                                             1990: 23].
                           2005 : 7].
                   » [
                        .
»[
                                1993: 122]
```

(Publius Cornelius Tacitus), (Titus Livius) (Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus). : « [2006:599].

```
1983. URL: http://piligrim.omskreg.ru/04/04_public_balakin.html (
           22.01.2012).
                          , 1974. 376 .
1991. 512
   , 2005. 448 .
  , 2005. 742 .
  , 2006 . 736 .
1993.464 .
                                  . 214-257.
                                        , 2010. 512 .
   Canary, Robert H. Robert Graves. Boston: The University Press, 1980.
```

NARRATOR AND RECONSTRUCTION OF HISTORY IN THE NOVELS BY M.RENAULT AND R.GRAVES

Oksana V. Manzhula

167 p.

Post Graduate student, Senior lecturer Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. achilleon@mail.ru

In the article it was made an attempt to conduct the comparative analysis of the image of the narrator and of the historicism of Mary Renault and

Robert Graves. The author compares the interpretation of the historical facts and the images of the historical figures, finds similarities and differences, basing on the longstanding tradition of the English historical novel originated from the novels of Walter Scott. The author demonstrates that the writers' interpretation of the great historical personality gets away from the stereotype but it doesn't contradict the historical reality.

Key words: Mary Renault, Robert Graves, historical novel, historicism, the great historical personality

821.111-312.9

```
c
                                    , . 19. olga1850@yandex.ru
620002,
620002.
                                      . 19. alice-porshneva@yandex.ru
             Nebula Award (1988), Science Fiction Hall of Fame (1970),
O'Henry Memorial Award (1947/1948)
                                             1977: 70].
 (C)
                                   . ., 2012
```

```
"The Remaking of Zero: Beginning at the End"
                                                    [Wolf 1983: 1-19].
     2006].
                              2008].
«
                                               . [Johnson: 1980]
                             «451
                                     [Mengeling 1971].
              «When I Was in Kneepants: Ray Bradbury»,
             [Knight 1967].
```

```
novel,
coming-of-age novel (story),
                                          «novel»
                   ».
                                      : 1.
                          ); 2
                                                                         ); 3.
(
                                     ; 4.
                                                   1979: 199].
                                        » [
«
                                                                   » [
1979: 200].
                                                                           »,
                                                                           12
            » [
                         2008: 11].
```

1928 1979: 190]. » [1928 , , 2008: 326].

```
«
      >>
                                                                      , 1979.
424 .
                                                    , 2008. 384 .
                                             URL: http://bradbury.ru (
           : 21.01.2012).
          //
                            . 2008.
                                      2(26).
                                               70-74.
1977.303 .
```

Knight, Damon When I Was in Kneepants: Ray Bradbury / In Search of Wonder: Critical Essays on Science Fiction - Advent, 2nd edition, 1967. pp. 108-13.

Mengeling, Marvin E. Ray Bradbury's Dandelion Wine: Themes, Sources, and Style. / English Journal, 1971, 7. pp. 877-887.

Johnson, Wayne L.. Ray Bradbury. F. Ungar Publishing Company, 1980 173 p.

Wolfe, Gary K. The Remaking of Zero: Beginning at the End / In The End of the World, edited by Eric S. Rabkin, Martin H. Greenberg, and Joseph D. Olander / Southern Illinois University Press, 1983.pp. 1-19.

THE NOVEL "DANDELION WINE" BY RAY BRADBURY AS A BILDUNGSROMAN

Sofia M. Platygina

Student Ural Federal University named after the first president of Russia B.N.Yeltsin 620002, Russia, Yekaterinburg, Mira Str, 19. kurmyana@yandex.ru

Alice S. Porshneva

Candidate of Philology, Associate Professor of the Foreign Languages Department Ural Federal University named after the first president of Russia B.N.Yeltsin 620002, Russia, Ekaterinburg, Mir Str., 19. alice-porshneva@yandex.ru

The article aims at considering novel "Dandelion wine" by Ray Bradbury as a bildungsroman by revealing in the plot features of the genre. The features used were established by Bakhtin in his work "Bildungsroman and its role in the history of realism". The research comes to the conclusion that the novel appears to be realistic type of the genre – Entwicklungsroman ("development novel").

Key words: Bradbury, Dandelion wine, bildungsroman, Bakhtin.

821.(7).09-21

```
1960-
                                          1
1994: 148].
                     ,
2000: 366].
         » [
```

				XX-XXI ,				
	,	, «		»		-		
	, «	-	,		, 	,		
,	, - «		»,	, ». [, 1996: 218].			
, XXI	, « ; , .	, ,,,	,	, ,	«	XX		
	,	,	_	,	-	,		

```
1950-
             » (1952) .
                                               » (1955)
        » (1957) . , «
                                                         » (1954)
                               » (1955) .
               » (1958)
                                                         » (1959)
              «
```

```
1930-1940-
                «
         ».
                                             » (1947), «
        » (1949), «
                                       » (1953), «
                                                                » (1957),
                                                                » (1972),
                    » (1964), «
«
                    (1980).
«
                                               . «
                "» [Miller 1957: 12].
```

```
»),
«
                                               » (1944), «
     "» (1947), «
                                        » (1957), «
       » (1959), «
                                » (1962).
                            «
                   ».
                                                    1969: 3], -
                                      1930-1940-
                                                               » (1936),
                                       » (1941), «
        » (1939), «
(1946),
              » (1951)
                                                 » (1960).
«
```

```
1970-
                          1958 .
                         » 1960-
«
           : « .
1968: 102]
     » [
            »;
```

```
1960-1980-
   » (1961), «
                                            ?» (1962), «
(1971), «
                       » (1974), «
                                                   » (1980), «
               » (1983).
                  » (1992),
                                                  1960-
                                    1980-1990-
                    » [
                               1997: 54].
```

```
//
                                                                  ., 1996.
 . 218.
                                                                 . 1950-
             ., 1993. 215 .
1980
                                                  . 1000–2000.
                                                                  ., 2001.
334 .
                                                 //
1969.24
                                                   ., 1968. . 102.
                                     . 2007.
                                //
                            , 1991. . 72-87.
2001.42 .
      50- -
                  60-
                               //
                              , 1982. . 3-16.
                                                 //
9.
             , 1995,
                                . . 1. ., 1982. 294 .
                       ., 1990. 623
                                                 //
                 , 1994. . 148.
                                                  ., 1997. . 54.
                      . ., 1999. 764 .
                                        ., 2000. . 366.
2002.
                             XXI:
                                                         ., 2007.
   Albee E. The zoo story. The American Dream. Who is afraid of Virginia
Wolf? The Death of Bessie Smith and other plays. N.Y., 1990.
   Albee E. Three tall women. N.Y., 1995.
   Essays about Edward Albee. N.Y., 1990.
   Miller A. Collected plays. N.Y., 1957. P.12.
```

Robinson M. The Other American Drama. N.Y., 1995.

FENOMEN OF THE INTERACTION NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL IN THE DRAMATIC ART OF THE USA IN SECOND HALF OF THE 20-TH CENTURY

Valentina V. Kotlyarova

Doctor of Philology, Assosiate professor Chelabinsk State Pedagogical University, Russia. 454080, Russia, Chelyabinsk, Lenin avenue, 69. vadim lebedinskii@mail.ru

In this article contain investigation of problem interaction national and international in history development of dramatic art of the USA in second half of the 20-th century. This fenomen interact within a united cultural space. The dramatic art of USA 1950-h-1990-h years – further development of realistic, neomodernistic, neoavangardistic tendencies in the connection with European classical theatrical culture. Special meaning for fruitful development of the American theatre has Chekhov's tradition. The artistic world outstanding playwrights of USA- A. Miller, T. Williams, L. Hellman, E. Albee combines successful development of the traditions of E.O'Neil with innovatory achievements of the European modernistic art, "Theater of the absurd" of S. Becket and E. Ionesko. The interactions of the European and American theatre culture created association of the dramatists-experimenters in 1960-h years and postmodernistic art of R.Wilson, R.Formen, L.Bruer. Effective interaction national and international as mastering of different intellectual, aesthetic, methodological discoveries and achievements is the prerequisite of perspective development of the world's artistic idea, which can create an original and international dramatic art of the 21-st century.

Key words: dramatic art of the USA, European theatre culture, American theatre culture Chekhov's tradition, national, international.

821(7)09-311.4

(.) «

1

614990 . , . , , 15. shinikso20@mail.ru

© . . , 2012

```
alter ego,
                                » (Fiddle City, 1981) -
                                  : [
                                                           2012]).
                                                                » [Moseley
1997: 34].
«
              » [Guignery 2006: 32],
                                                               Fiddle City,
       » (1968).
                               » [
                                          1979: 227].
                                                   : «
```

```
2006: .3,
                                .9].
[
        1981: 14],
                                                     » – Fiddle City (
                                                      ).
  : «
                 2006: .2, .3].
     "» [
(
        )
                            (
                                           )
                                                                    ),
                           : «
                                                    . <...>
                   1981: 14].
        » [
~
     : «
```

```
«
                         »,
                       1959].
(
                                  )
   1981: 4].
                         : «
<...>
        » [
                    ].
[
        : 37].
```

```
» [
30].
                                                      «
                                                      : 32].
   : 35].
      ?
```

```
: 43].
48].
(
                                                                 : 45].
[
       : 42].
(
                      .
: 51].
           » [
```

Guignery V. The Fiction of Julian Barnes: A Reader's Guide to Essential Criticism. Palgrave Macmillan, 2006. 168

Moseley M. Understanding Julian Barnes. Univ of South Carolina Press, 1997. 198 p.

RACIAL PROBLEMATICS IN THE NOVEL BY D.KAVANAGH (J.BARNES) «FIDDLE CITY»

Anatoly A. Neljubin

Postgraduate student of World Literature and Culture Department Russia, Perm, Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. shinikso20@mail.ru

The article analyses the second detective novel by Julian Barnes «Fiddle City» written by him under an assumed name Dan Kavanagh. Imitating the tradition of American «hard-boiled» detective fiction to shock the reader, Barnes, masked as his alter ego, appeals to one of the most provocative themes – ethnic and racial intolerance. Unfolding the acute matter of interethnic relations the author enters the ironic polemics with other literary works. Depicting the inside of the exemplary English airport, he uncovers a grotesque reflection of the existing criminal world.

Key words: English literature; Julian Barnes; nationality; irony; airport.

821.139

```
» («UNE FORME DE VIE»)
                             , 15. marsamsonova@gmail.com
614990,
                   ( . 1967) –
                                         2008]
                » [
                              2012].
                                                         2007].
                                          » («Une forme de vie», 2010).
                                                         ) <...>
                        » [
                                   1986: 9].
             2010 .
```

```
2-
                                                   6
                               ),
 a
                                                    "Pendant ma tournée
américaine, je ne manquai pas de répéter à qui voulait l'entendre que je cor-
respondais avec un soldat basé à Bagdad qui avait lu tous mes livres. Les
journalistes en furent favorablement impressionnés. Le Philadelphia Daily
Report titra l'article: "U. S. Army soldier reads Belgian writer Amélie Not-
homb". Je ne savais pas au juste de quelle aura cette information me
couronnait, mais l'effet semblait excellent" [Nothomb 2010: 15] / «
                                                "U. S. Army soldier reads
Belgian writer Am lie Nothomb".
        ); "Par ailleurs, je lui avais déjà demandé de m'en raconter
davantage sur lui, je ne pouvais quand même pas le supplier. Était-ce sa
santé qui l'en empêché? Il me semblait sentir une réticence d'un autre ordre"
[Nothomb 2010: 22] / «
                                        !
     ».
```

: "Tu le sais: si tu écris chaque jour de ta vie comme une possédée, c'est parce que tu as besoin d'une issue de secours. Être écrivain, pour toi, cela

parce que tu as besoin d'une issue de secours. Être écrivain, pour toi, cela signifie chercher désespérément la porte de sortie. Une péripétie que tu dois à ton inconscience t'a amenée à la trouver. Reste dans cet avion, attends l'arrivée. Tu remettras les documents à la douane. Et ta vie impossiblesera finie. Tu seras libérée de ton principal problème qui est toi-même" [Nothomb, 2010, 123] / «

- , - ,

». (, .)

,

[1986: 48]. «Une forme de vie»

...» [1986: 22]. , , ,

, 1986. 445 .

, 1986. 445 .

, 2- . .: , 1986. 445 .

, 2007. .141-148.

, 2007. .141-148.

, 2008.

, 2008.

, 2008.

, 2008.

, 2008.

, 2012.

, 2012.

, URL:

http://www.the best of .ru

Nothomb, Amélie. Une forme de vie. P.: Éditions Albin Michel, 2010.

AUTHOR AND HERO IN A.NOTOMB'S "UNE FORME DE VIE"

Margarita V. Samsonova

127 p.

Doctor of Philology, Professor Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. marsamsonova@gmail.com

This article analyzes the operation of the categories of "author" and "hero" in the novel Amelie Nothomb in terms of artistic originality of the work and in the context of the autobiographical component of art realized in the novel.

Key-words: Amelie Nothomb, the author, a hero, an autobiography, a modern novel.

821.112-21

```
. 44 – , . 43. Seibel_ne@mail.ru
454080, .
                                                             XVI .
«
                  ».
                                                        XVI .
                           " (il faut du sang)
     1956: 76].
                                  » [Müller 1983: 81],
        «
                        » [Müller 1983: 84],
                                                                    1984
                                  ».
```

```
» [
«
    2010: 188].
«
                                                  » [
                                                               1958: 102].
[
            2010: 195].
                                                    («
                      » [Müller 1986: 5]),
                                 («
                 »),
                                          («
[
       ]).
                       »,
```

```
» [Müller 1986: 5].
                                                  - «
                                       » [Müller 1986: 8].
                                        » [Hauschild 1987: 296].
                                                      » [Müller 1986: 32].
                                      ].
                            » [
                   » [
             ?)
                                ».
«
[Müller 1986: 17],
```

```
(Fall
of Rome)
«Der Menschheit Die Adern aufgeschlagen wie ein Buch Im Blutstrom blät-
tern»
                                                 » [Müller 1986: 28],
                   » [Müller 1986: 17],
                                                        » [Müller 1986:
39].
                                              «Höllenmärchen» [Müller
1986: 21],
                                                 »,
```

» [Müller 1986: 29], » [Müller 1986: 96]. » [Müller 1986: 28], «the mocking killer» () [Müller 1986: 29],

Hauschild J.-Ch. Dem Mythos auf der Spur// Dramatik der DDR. Hrsg. von Ulrich Profitlich. Frankfurt am Main: Shurkampf, 1987. S. 287-321.

Müller H. Anatomie Titus Fall of Rome Ein Shakespearekommentar / H. Müller. Berlin: Henschelverlag, 1986.

Müller H. Die Produktivität des Fragments // H. Müller. Germania Tod in Berlin. Der Auftrag. Mit Materialen / Ausgewählt und eingeleitet von R. Clauß. Stuttgart, 1983. S. 83 – 85.

Müller H. Geschichte und Drama // H. Müller. Germania Tod in Berlin. Der Auftrag. Mit Materialen / Ausgewählt und eingeleitet von R. Clauß. Stuttgart, 1983. S. 80-83.

		4 .	/	
	1:	,1956.		
		//		-
	/:	, 2010 111 – 217.		
	. //			. 8
:	, 1958 2 5	5 -103.		

"BLOODY DRAMA" IN HEINER MÜLLER'S CREATIVE WORKS: TOPICALITY OF THE GENRE

Natalia E. Seybel

Doctor of Philology, Professor of Literature and Methods of Teaching Literature Chair Chelyabinsk State Pedagogical University, 454080, Russia, Chelyabinsk, pr. Lenina 69. Seibel ne@mail.ru

Müller in his play Anatomy Titus Fall of Rome A Shakespeare Commentary creates a modern analogue of "bloody drama" genre popular in the XVI century. The themes of twists of fate, order and its destruction obtain a contemporary interpretation, "theatricality" of the play starts to perform new functions, Shakespeare's joker character is rethought. Müller writes drama on the topics of XX century history, experimenting with the classical form and merging tradition with modernity.

Key words: drama, genre, "bloody drama", political play, H. Müller

821.161.1.09«2000»

. . . .,
620990, , , , , 16. iia-history@mail.ru /
ev_haritonova@mail.ru

, -

152

. ., 2012

(C)

) 2001], [2006]. 2007: 17]. . - ..)» [[2010]. **«** 2007: » [34]. [2009], [2010].

```
( . 1979) –
                                                                      », 2007),
        II
                 (
                                               », 2011).
                                «
                             ).
«
                                                                   » [
1999: 266].
                                  : «
                                                ,
2012: 17].
                                 !» [
«—
```

```
2012: 221].
2012: 176-177].
                                                    : «
                 2012: 28-29].
    » [
                 ,
1954, . IV: 309],
                      » [
                                                                   1954,
IV: 310].
```

»,

«

```
!»
                                                              2009: 144].
          ,
2012: 134]
[
             ,
»[
                           2012: 219].
                                                  » 11-
«
```

```
2009: 121–122].
«
      : «
```

```
2012: 213].
                 2012: 201].
                               2012: 197].
                 ...» [
» [
               2008: 9].
```

```
456040,
                : «
«...
                                  » [
      ].
                                               , 2007. 576 .
                                                      : 60-
                                               , 2010. 132 .
                                     , 2009. 408 .
                        , 2006. 488 .
                                             , 2001. 576 .
```

MODELLING THE IMAGE OF THE WORLD IN THE TALES OF TAMARA MIKHEYEVA

Ekaterina V. Haritonova

Candidate of Philology, Literary History Sector researcher
Russian Academy of Science Ural Branch, Institute of History and Archaeology . . .,
620990 Russia, Ekaterinburg, Kovalevskoj str., 16.
iia-history@mail.ru / ev_haritonova@mail.ru

In this article children's literature considered as a part of whole-national literature, having all it's properties, oriented on children-readers and therefore differs with art specific. On the material of creation of modern south Ural's writer Tamara Mikheeva leitmotifs of family, home, town, theater, game which consist foundation her art world are being detected and analyzed. Installed that prototypical foundation of spatial images in stories is native town of writer.

Key words: Literature of region, literature for teenagers, individual (author's) picture of the world, plot, motive.

821(7)09-312.9

: [1999: 100].

, 1999: 96]. 2011: 15; 2008: 117; 1999: 102], [Zipes 2002: 9] XX . [Collins 2008: 3].

162

».

«

[Collins 2008: 3]. ». «ghouls») ((«the man Jack»), «Lady on the Grey». : «Gaiman uses a wide variety of gestures - incorporating quotes, phrases, images or other referential elements that demonstrate his command of authors/others - specifically by incorporating them into the body of his work and (re)authoring them» [Smith 2008: 12].

». 1985: 132]. : «Master sets us here on the plain to guard, buries our skulls beneath this stone, leaves us here knowing what we have to» [Gaiman 2009: 105]. **»**.

), , [Serith 2009].

Bernard, Maier. Dictionary of Celtic Religion and Culture. Boydell & Brewer, 2000. P. 69.

Collins, Meredith. Fairy and Faerie: Uses of the Victorian in Neil Gaiman's and Charles Vess's Stardust. URL: http://www.english.fl.edu/imagetext/archives/v4 1/collins/ (28.09.2012)

Gaiman, Neil. The Graveyard Book. London: Bloomsbury, 2009. 295 p. Serith Ceisiwr Cernunnos: Looking a Different Way. URL: http://www.ceisiwrserith.com/therest/Cernunnos/cernunnospaper.htm (28.09.2012)

Smith Clay Get Gaiman?: PolyMorheus Pereversity in Works by and about Neil Gaiman. URL: http://www.english.ufl.edu/ imagetext/archives/v4_1/smith/ (28.09.2012)

USE OF REFERENCES AS THE WAY OF CREATING A CHARACTER IN NEIL GAIMAN'S "THE GRAVEYARD BOOK"

Ekaterina V. Lozovik

Post-graduate Sudent of Moscow Pedagogical State University 119991, Russia, Moscow, ul. Malaya Pirogovskayay, d.1, str. 1, amris14@yandex.ru

This article is devoted to one of the little-studied aspects of modern English literary fairy-tale: references as one of the distinctive features of the genre. To show how the references to different sources help the author not

only to create a unique character but provide him with the opportunity to fulfill this character with extra meanings the detailed analysis of the Sleer, one of the characters from Neil Gaiman's "The Graveyard Book", is included in the article. The analysis shows that the author used references to different literary sources, folklore tales and myth.

Key words: modern literature, English literary fairy-tale, reference

82.09

400062, , 100. svewor@yandex.ru

167

., 2012

(C)

```
ego
«
```

```
(
                                                  .
2001: 31].
                            [Showalter 1982: 9].
                                                         » [
             ].
```

, . « ?» -

· -/

-, ,

```
«
```

```
2008,
                                              2009
«
  «
    1990: 44],
                               «
»:
```

(

```
)[
                       2008: 4].
                                                                    [4];
                                                        [10];
                                                                         [12].
(1956
 )
   , 1)
                                                                    ; 2)
                                                                      «
            »,
 : «
                                                                     >>
                                                                   » ( .
                                  «
).
                            [8]. «
                                           » (
                                       : 1)
                                      (
```

```
; 2)
                          [10].
                                   » [
].
                             [16];
      [26];
[17];
                                          [16];
                                                                     [47];
                                                       [26];
```

```
[26].
[
                                       ].
                                   (
    ),
      (
1)
                       ; 2)
«
               »,
                                                            «
```

```
1.
                                              [27];
                   [23];
                                                           [29];
                            [35];
                                                           [14];
                  [10];
                                      [7, 69, 125];
[22];
   2. «
                         [4];
                                                                      [4];
                  [5];
   3.
                                                ):
                                                                [178];
                                  [180].
   4.
                                                 ):
                [58];
                [34];
                       [34];
                                                                            [35];
              [36];
                             [40];
   5.
                               [67];
                                                                            [71];
                                           [72];
                                  [81];
                                                              [46];
         [50];
[129];
6.
                                          [38].
                                                                   »)
                                                    («
                                                           [38];
                   :
```

```
[19];
                                               [5];
[16];
[25];
                         [17];
       [29],
                  [32];
[45];
                                      [67].
                     [165].
     ).
```

```
., 1990. 304 .
                           .: Ad Marginem, 2001. 317 .
               . URL: http://www.folk.ru/Research/gerasimova-poetika-
pereziv.php (
                            12.12.2010).
                                                             / URL:
http://www.owl.ru/win books/articles/ oroshko. htm (
10.01.2012)/
                                                             . URL:
http://exlibris.ng.ru/kafedra/2000-09-21/3_gender.html (
05.12.2010).
                     URL: http://www.krugosvet.ru/enc/gumanitarnye_
nauki/lingvistika/KLISHE_RECHEVIE.html
23.01.2011).
                                                                URL:
http://www.relga.ru/Environ/WebObjects/tgu-www.woa/wa/Main?textid=
443& level1=main&level2=articles (
                                                 15.10.2010).
```

, . . .: - « », 2008. 196

Showalter E. Feminist Criticism in the Wilderness // Writing and Sexual Difference / ed. E.-L. Abel. Chicago, 1982. P. 9-36.

GENDER APPROACH IN THE STUDY OF LITERATURE IN THE CONTEXT OF POSTMODERN THEORY

Svetlana Y. Vorobeva

Candidate of Philology, Associate professor of Literature, Publishing and Literary Work Department

Volgograd State University

400062 Russia, Volgograd, University Avenue, 100. svewor@yandex.ru

The article discusses the prospects of gender campaign to works created by female authors, revealed the complexity of this type of analytical procedures, shows the point of convergence of technologies of gender in literary analysis of the practice of post-modern texts, and formulated the basis of their fundamental differences. Based on the novel Shchekino "Grafomanka" analyzes the discursive techniques for the ironic mode of a literary text in order to detect significant gender identity receptions female authors, attempts to describe and classify some of the most productive in terms of verbal tactics.

Key words: gender, dialogue, discourse, intention, irony, oxymoron, paremiynye cliche, postmodern, precedent text, reminiscence, self-identity, a quote.

3.

821.111-312.1

»: 600024, , 11. knigojor7@yandex.ru **«** ». **«** (),

© .,2012

: «...he sought to imprison within his brain some curious dream from which he feared he might awake» («.. ») [Wilde 2010: 2]. «might», », : « 2008: 21]. » [2008: 51]. **»**.

: «

```
?
                                                     ?» [
                                                                  2008: 52].
          : «...
            » [
                         1993: 361].
           ),
    ).
                                  : «...
                              1993: 317].
               ...» [
         ,
2008: 51].
[
(«
                                                           »).
                                                          »,
                                                                ...». [
       2009: 42].
                                                   »,
                    «
```

: « » [2008: 20]. (« (« (« , »[2008: 146].

```
2008: 38]
                                                    : «It was certainly
wonderful work of art, and wonderful likeness as well» (« ,
                                     ») [Wilde 2010: 23].
«wonderful work», «wonderful likeness as well»
                    <...>
                   2008: 38].
2008: 11].
```

```
, 2005. 91 .
                      ., 2009. 260
                                                       , 2009. 248 .
XVIII-XIX\\
               , 1993. . 2. . 309–371.
       , 2008. 488 c.
                               . . ., 2010. 199 .
```

185

Wilde O. The Picture of Dorian Gray. L.: Collins Classic, 2010. 252 .

THE IMAGE OF BASIL HALLWARD IN THE NOVEL "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY" BY O.WILDE: THE ECPHRASTIC ASPECT

Anna V.Mesheriakova

Postgraduate student of Literature Department Vladimir State University 600024, Russia, Vladimir, Stroiteli avenue, 11. knigojor7@yandex.ru

The article is devoted to the interaction and synthesis of arts. The author concerns with some functions of ekphrasis in the novel "The picture of Dorian Gray" by O.Wilde. According to the author's point of view, ekphrasis is the base of Basil Hallward image. Ekphrasis displaies Basil Hallward's world view, signifies the stages of his creative search and characterizes his style and method.

Key words: ekphrasis, artistic vision, art, life, beauty, soul.

821.111-2

. « »:

1
614990 , , , . , .15. skorpion.kat@mail.ru

. «

».

. ,

. ,

. ,

. ,

. .

. .

© . ., 2012

```
«
12-34-01012 1
       2011: 294].
      » [ 1922],
         1998: 169]. . .
[
 » [ 2010: 101-102].
        [ .: [
                      2009]),
                       » ( .: [
                                        1977]).
  (
           ,
(
           .: [
                                   2012]).
                       : «
                                                         XVIII
                                                            .).
```

```
).
                                         XVIII
«
```

```
«
                                                                                  ».
                                                                       ).
                      (
  ),
                               (
```

). XVII . I, (« »).

```
(«
(
                                » //
                                     . 2009. . 6. .81-92.
                             » //
                            , 2012 (
                                           ).
               ). URL: http://ivgi.rsuh.ru (
                                                          20.04.2011).
          , 1998. .168-171.
                                                      , 2011. .293-297.
                                                                 . URL:
http://lib.ru (
                            09.02.2011).
                                   (1922). URL: http://chukfamily.ru ( -
              01.12.2011).
```

Wilde O. An Ideal Husband. URL: http://literaturepage.com (10.02. 2011).

FUNCTIONS OF THE WORKS OF VISUAL ARTS IN O.WILDE'S PLAY «AN IDEAL HUSBAND»: IN CONTEXT OF THE PROBLEM OF EKPHRASIS

Ekaterina O. Ponomarenko

Student, Faculty t of Modern Foreign Languages and Literatures Perm State National Research University 614990, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. skorpion.kat@mail.ru

The article is aimed at the analysis of functions of the works of visual arts in the ekphrastic portraits in O.Wilde's play "An Ideal Husband". Different approaches to ekphrasis and picturesqueness in O.Wilde's works in the contemporary literary criticism are considered. It is concluded that the works of sculpture and painting (as well as their absence) help Wilde to create the picturesque portraits of characters, to hint at the main idea of the play and express the esthetic position. The author associates an ideal of beauty with the Greek antiquity, meanwhile he ironically contrasts Watteau and Boucher's mythological characters with Van Dyck and Thomas Lawrence's gala portraits.

Key words: works of visual arts; picturesqueness; ekphrastic portrait; English literature; Oscar Wilde.

821.111-1

«SIGHT AND SONG» (1892):

		1	
614990,	, , , , , , 15.:	zagor-kris@yandex.ru	
	XIX-XX .		
•		,	
©	2012	-	

```
XIX-XX .:
                                                          -2181.2012.6
                                                                XIX-
                    (1846-1914)
                                                 (1862-1913),
           [British Poetry and Prose 1987; Victorian Verse 1990; Victorian
Women Poets 1996]
                                   «Sight and Song» (1892),
http://sightandsong.com.
             » (an experience),
                                           » (to see the paintings along
side the poems)
                                          «Sight and Song»,
                                                » (to translate into) « -
             » (lines and colours)
                                                            (verses) [Mi-
chael Field 1892: v].
          «Sight and Song»
              XVII-XVIII
   » (Imaginary Portraits, 1887)
                                      » (A Prince of Court Painters),
                                                      » (Style, 1888),
```

193

```
XV .(
                                                         ,
XV–XVI
XVI
                                                           ),
                               («
  », «
                                          »)
                                                              («
                                          », «
                                                  »)
                                  «Sight and Song»
                                                               3.
                                » (1857),
                          «
[
        1970: 195].
                            «Sight and Song»
                                                         » [McSweeney
,
2007: 32].
```

```
» (The Critic as Artist, 1890),
                                          «Sight and Song», ,
                                                                «Sight and
Song» «
                                                       [McSweeney 2007;
Ehnenn 2008; Thain, Vadillo 2009].
       «a set of short poems in the 'Gallery' tradition»,
                                                                 [Fletcher
1987: 476]<sup>4</sup>. «
                                        » (passionate about painting)
    » [Thain, Vadillo 2009: 83].
                       «Works and Days»,
                » (hundreds of pages),
~
                     (annotations and descriptions of paintings), «
                                    » (criticism on artists and art periods),
                                    (drafts of poems on pictures) [
83].
                 «Michael Field, The Poet» (2009)
                      «Sight and Song».
                     web-
                                      illegible (
                                                                   » (links
to handwritten drafts of poems) «
                » (transcripts of excerpts from Bradley and Cooper's
handwritten diaries).
                                   » (L'Indifferent),
        «Sight and Song»,
```

He dances on a toe
As light as Mercury's:
Sweet herald, give thy message! No,
He dances on; the world is his,
The sunshine and his wingy hat;
His eyes are round
Beneath the brim:
To merely dance where he is found
Is fate to him
And he was born for that.

He dances in a cloak
Of vermeil and of blue:
Gay youngster, underneath the oak,
Come, laugh and love! In vain we woo;
He is a human butterfly; –
No soul, no kiss,
No glance nor joy!
Though old enough for manhood's bliss,
He is a boy,

Who dances and must die [Michael Field 1892: 1-2].

```
(He dances on a toe <...> He dances on, (He dances on a toe <...> He dances on), (of, to, on)

(As light as Mercury's)

(Sweet herald, give thy message!).

(Sweet herald, give thy message!).

(His eyes are round).

,

,

(sunshine, vermeil, blue).
```

196

(To merely dance... / Is fate to him).

(Gay youngster, underneath the oak) $(And he was born for that)^7$. (Gay youngster, underneath the oak, / Come, laugh and love...), (no/not, no/nor), (No soul, not kiss / No glance nor joy), » (a human butterfly), », « » (1868) » (gemlike flame): « ſ 2006: 3571. «Works and Days» «L'Indifferent – Watteau he dances on a toe / Light as Mercury's / Sweet hel herald, give thy message ! – No.../ He dances on; Are world is his / The sunshine + his wingy hat. / His eyes are round / Beneath the brim. / To merely dance where he is found / Is fate to him. / And he was born for that. / — / He dances in a cloak / Of vermeil and of blue / Gay youngster, underneath the oak, / Came, laugh + love! - In rain we woo... / He is a human butterfly; / no soul, no kiss, / no glance or joy; / Though old enough for manhood's bliss, / He is a boy, / Who dances and must die. L'Indifferent A human butterfly with all the sadness of a creature without a soul. He toys with his hands – he almost pirouettes on his light, fantastic toe; his cloak a

, , He, ,

soft vermeil, blue - lined. His wingy hat blue, vermeil is [illegible]» [Mi-

chael Field 1891].

, 1781 1759 <...> 1989: 102]. « » [, 1996: 39]. » [«Sight and Song»,

198

```
(the late Victorian)
                     (the female authorial dyads),
                 (a phenomenon)
(alternative literature practices)
                                                                  (cultural
work)
                                                         (gender) [Ehnenn
                                         (sex)
2008: 24].
                               (authorship)
                            [Ibid: 56].
                         «Sight and Song»
                          (and),
    «Sight and Song»
1
                              15
                                           1866 .: «Il faut, par un effort
d'esprit, se transporter dans les personnages et non les attirer a soi»: «
                                            ) [
                                                       1956: 256].
                                               1984: 48].
~
         1956: 256].
ſ
                                                        » (personnages)
                » (peintures)
```

```
(the method of art-study)
                                                                   «Sight
and Song» [Michael Field 1892: v].
                             » (An Ideal Husband, 1895). «
                     2011: 13].
       » [
3 «
                                                     : «...
                                                               » [
1984, 4: 105].
            [
                    2009: 57]
                                             (1569-1625).
   » (La Galleria, 1619)
   [Marino 1675].
                          «La Galeria del Cav. Marino».
Cabinet de Mr. de Scudéry, 1646).
            » (1936)
                           (10.
                                       !),
                                  (6.
                                                                ),
                         (4.
                                                          )),
```

```
1991: 172].
5 «
                  (IV . ..), «
                 1968:
                         130].
                    ,
1958: 12].
6
1984: 101–102].
```

```
» [
                1996: 37].
                                           1990: 163-164].
                                !»[
                                                        , 1970. 479
                              », 2011. . 11–20.
                                          , 1984. 208 .
1996.72 .
    , 1989. I. 270 c.
           ) //
                                 . 1968. 1. . 123–134.
                   //
                                        . 1958. 2. . 3–13.
//
                                       , 1990. . 2.
        , 1991. 272 .
                                                       , 2006. 399 .
                               .: 2009. 727 .
```

British Poetry and Prose 1870–1905 / ed. by I.Fletcher. Oxford, N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 1987. 497 p.

Ehnenn J.R. Women's Literary Collaboration, Queerness, and Late-Victorian Culture. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing Ltd, 2008. 207 p.

Fletcher I. Notes // British Poetry and Prose 1870-1905. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987. P. 408–446.

McSweeney K. What's the Import?: Nineteenth-century Poems and Contemporary Critical Practice. Canada: McGill-Queen's Press, 2007. 177 p.

Michael Field Works and Days, 1891. URL: http://sightandsong.com (05.02.2012).

Michael Field Sight and Song. L.: E.Mathews and J.Lane at the Sing of the Bodley Head in Vigo Str., 1892. 127 p.

Michael Field Sight and Song, 1892. URL: http://sightandsong.com (- 05.02.2012).

Pater W. The Renaissance. Studies in Art and Poetry. Oxford: University press, 1998. 174 p.

Thain M., Vadillo A.P. Editorial matter // Michael Field, The Poet. Published and Manuscript Materials. Claremont: True to Type Inc., 2009. 384 p.

Victorian Women Poets / ed. by T.Cosslett. Ann Arbor: Longman, 1996. 286 p.

Victorian Verse / ed. by Ch.Ricks. Oxford, N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 1987. 654 p.

Marino G. La Galeria del Cav. Marino. Distinta in Pitture, e Sculture. Venetia: Prefso Gio: Pietro Brigonci, 1675. 335 p.

THE BOOK OF EKPHRASIS POEMS «SIGHT AND SONG» (1892): INTERACTION POETIC AND ART DISCOURSES

Kristina V. Zagorodneva

Candidate of Philology, Scholar Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. zagor-kris@yandex.ru

The article considers the second book of Michael Field in the context of both world literature and contemporary cultural paradigm, the latter being determined by a visual turn in Humanities. "Sight and Song", synthesizing the heritage of different epochs, appears to belong to this open for dialogue cultural situation. The article analyses originality of the site devoted "Sight and Song".

Key words: Michael Field, book of ekphrasis poems, interaction arts, poetic and art discourses.

821.161.1.09«18»

```
2 .
614000.
                                                     , 21.
Cherepanova01@yandex.ru
                                                             ».
                                     (1884-1911) -
(«
                      », 1904; «
                                        », 1910)
                       », 1912)
(«
                                   2003: 198],
                       » [
                                                    » [
                                                                   2011: 92].
                    1997: 93], «
        » [
                  . ., 2012
©
```

```
» [
                        2004: 124],
                           ,
1998: 116].
2006: 26],
              2005: 33].
                         : «
       ) [
                    2007: 141]. «
                                                           !» [141].
«
                                                            2005: 34],
                                           » [
                                1994: 463-464].
                » [
   «
       : «
                         » [41, 45].
                    »,
                             » [114–115, 243].
                                  : «
```

```
,
...» [114].
   ...» [114–115].
                                                                            : «
                                                                             !» [136].
                                                        («
                » [28]),
                       » [29].
                                                                        ».
                                                  «
1997: 89]: «<...>
(
                   · . .)
» [44].
                                                                   : «
                 » [
                                                           2: 6-8].
```

```
: «
                        »,
                                                        » [244].
      («
                                                                 »),
                      »),
                                  («
                                                                  ») [248,
257, 229, 221].
                                         ») [240, 245].
«
               » [
                                1994: 464].
«
             » (1877),
                                                                 » (1905).
                                           1905 : 39],
                              ...» [
```

```
«De Profundis»
(1905): «
(De Profundis):"
                              "» [
                                             1905 : 39]<sup>2</sup>.
                                              «
[
           1905 : 24].
[
           1993: 433]. «
                                                    - «
                                                    1905 : 39].
                                                                               (1900),
2
    .: «
                        1993: 440].
```

```
60-
                         . 92-103.
2007. 384
                                                   . 1905 .
                                        //
                                                                  1. . 19–24.
                                                      . 1905 .
               2006.
                              . 193-222.
//
                                                                        , 1998.
 . 110-116.
     , 1993.
              . 2. 543 .
                                                           //
              . 88-123.
1997.
         2.
        //
                                . 2005.
                                               . 18–54.
```

FLOWER FIGURATIVENESS IN V.V.HOFFMANN'S ARTISTIC CONSCIOSNESS

Nina B. Cherepanova

teacher of Russian language and literature, Secondary comprehensive school 2, Berezniki 614000, Permsky krai, Berezniki Pyatiletka str., 21. herepanova01@yandex.ru

The article deals with V.V.Hoffmann's flora poetics. His lyrics demonstrates a wide spectrum of meanings connected with flowers and allows to speak about originality of floristic aesthetic code of the unknown poetsymbolist. Special attention is paid to such phenomenon as "flower's feminisation". It is marked that Hoffmann, a poet and a theorist, in his passion

for flower figurativeness bases himself upon tradition and O.Wild's example and other artists of modernist style.

Key words: V.V.Hoffvann, symbolism, flora poetics, "Eternal Femininity", biblical context, "synthesis of arts".

811.111.09

```
, 15. ira-tabunkina@mail.ru
614990.
                     XX .
               XIX . .
                                                         -2181.2012.6
                                                               (Aubrey
Vincent Beardsley, 1872–1898)
                                           (1872 - 1936)
                                               (
                           ).
                . ., 2012
(C)
```

```
»,
                          » (The Three Musicians, 1895, ...
         ~
                         » (The Ballad of a Barber, 1896) [The New Ox-
ford Book of Victorian Verse 1987: 605-608]
1912
                                                  » (1925–1927),
                                                            , «
                          1994: 157].
              » [
       ».
                                 «
                                                » [
                                                                    2006].
                                                       » [
                                                                ].
     (4
(1914,
                                                                  ») [
     1990: 200],
   ...»
          Along the path that skirts the wood,
          The three musicians wend their way,
          Pleased with their thoughts, each other's mood,
          Franz Himmel's latest roundelay,
          The morning's work, a new-found theme,
                             their breakfast and the summer day.
```

```
XV-XVII
                       1989: 172],
                                           » (graceful ballad) [Fletcher
1987: 152].
                                                     III, V–VII
       (6
                                                      I, II, IV,
                       5
                              ).
(19)
                   (12)
                         (11).
                 («"
                                      » [
                                                       1973: 95]),
      (path, wood, woods, wood, chateau's roof, dusky summer trees).
                                 » (1717)
                              . XVIII
                                        2010]),
                                    XVIII .[
                                                        1974: 362].
«
   ...»:
```

```
(III) –
(VIII) [
        (II) -
                                                                    (VI) -
      (VII) -
                                                        2010: 41].
                                                         .
I
                                                                     1,2
    Π
3, 4
              II
         III
                                              IV
                                                             [
                                                                         1986:
11].
                                                        The Three Musicians
                                » [
                                                 1966: 76].
                                                               2007: 343]
                                    ) [
                                1976: 93]).
                                        (
                                                   ),
```

II-IV One's a soprano, lightly frocked In cool, white muslin that just shows Her brown silk stockings gaily clocked, Plump arms and elbows tipped with rose, And frills of petticoats and things, and outlines as the warm wind blows. Beside her a slim, gracious boy Hastens to mend her tresses' fall, And dies her favour to enjoy, And dies for réclame and recall At Paris and St. Petersburg, Vienna and St. James's Hall. The third's a Polish Pianist With big engagements everywhere, A light heart and an iron wrist, And shocks and shoals of yellow hair, And fingers that can trill on sixths and fill beginners with despair. <...> The Polish genius lags behind, And, with some poppies in his hand, Picks out the strings and wood and wind Of an imaginary band, Enchanted that for once his men obey his beat and understand.

214

```
XIX-
XX
     . [
                     1988: 12].
          The three musicians stroll along
          And pluck the ears of ripened corn,
          Break into odds and ends of song,
          And mock the woods with Siegfried's horn,
          And fill the air with Gluck,
                              and fill the tweeded tourist's soul with scorn.
       (tourist's soul).
                                                      (the tweeded).
     (V, VIII
                                           2007: 249].
                        II
                   ):
          Ш
«
```

« ». « »

. , I

The charming cantatrice reclines
And rests a moment where she sees
Her chateau's roof that hotly shines
Amid the dusky summer trees,
And fans herself, half shuts her eyes,
and smoothes the frock about her knees.

The gracious boy is at her feet,
And weighs his courage with his chance;
His fears soon melt in noon-day heat.
The tourist gives a furious glance,
Red as his guide-book grows, moves on,
and offers up a prayer for France.

· , , « ».

```
(The morning's work
<...> the summer day).
                           (Her chateau's roof that hotly shines / Amid the
dusky summer trees).
(His fears soon melt in noon-day heat).
       VI
                                                    »,
«
                 2006].
                                                       Π
«
                        ...».
                                                      , /
   »,
                III
                                                                «
                                                  ),
```

```
» [
                                   2010: 45].
      Beardsley» (« » 1906 .) [ 2000: 236].
                              : «
                               XVIII .,
                                             8-9
1907 .) [
             1992: 147].
                                             ».
                                             <...>
                              » 1906 .) [
                                             2000: 236].
           : «
```

```
» 1931 .) [ . :
(«
                                 1994: 1631.
                                  » (1894–1898).
1934
                  « » (
          ),
                   » («
                              » 1934 .) [ 1998: 31, 30].
           » ( «
                                        », 1921) [
2012: 121-130] «Fides apostolika» ( «
                                           », 1921)
         » (1921–1922), «
                                            ...» (
           », 1925) « » ( «
«
                                         », 1927)
                  » (1925–1927).
«
                                                 //
»: . . .: , 2006. . 147-183.
http://www.proza.ru/2010/03/28/862 ( : 23.05.2011)
                       . ., 1986. 18 c.
                                           , 2010. 254 .
304 .
                                           //
                         . .: , 1973. . 87–103.
                                  , 1974. 408 .
                    XX (
                                                   ):
                    . ., 1988. 23 .
                     1905–1907 /
2000.608 .
                     1934
                                   , 1998. 413 .
                                          ., 1990. 576 .
         , 1994. 368 .
```

Fletcher I. Aubrey Beardsley. Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1987. 206 p. The New Oxford Book of Victorian Verse / ed. by Ch.Ricks. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, 1987. 655 p.

POEMS "THE THREE MUSICIANS" BY A.BEARDSLEY AND "SHADOWS OF OBLIQUE ANGLES..." BY M.KUZMIN: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Irina A. Tabunkina

Candidate of Philology, Senior Lecturer of World Literature and Culture Department Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. ira-tabunkina@mail.ru

The article is devoted to comparative analysis of poems *Shadows of oblique angles...* by Russian poet M.Kuzmin (1872–1936) and *The Three Musicians* by English graphic artist A.Beardsley (1872–1898)/ Borderline worldview is based for comparison of their poetics. Kuzmin's poem is considered in the context of Beardsley's poem (ballad). Analysis of motives, composition, chronotope and organization of subject, vocabulary work demonstrate a significant influence Beardsley's poetic features on Kuzmin's poetic consciousness.

Key words: Beardsley, Kuzmin, comparative analysis, reception, poetics.

811.111-21:75

				:	
	«	»			
		1			
614990, ,	, .	, 15. contactz@g	gmail.com		
					-
»					« -
,		•			
	,		«	».	-
	«	».			-
	:	,		,	-
, ,«	»,	,		,	
	« 12-34-0101	2.1			
»,	12-34-0101	2 1.			
1002 1057)			((Wyndham l	Lewis
1882-1957)		1912 .			-
			. «	«	», »,
	«		>	» (New Livin	ıg Ab-
straction) [BL	AST 1914: 147	η.			-
		-			
1910-	••				-
	, ,	_	,	:	
	\[rep	resent]	,		?
		,			•
© ,	, 2012				
- ,	, _				

```
[REPRESENTING],
[BLAST 1915: 42].
                                                        » (
 . .)
                                                       «
              : «
[plain life],
                                            » [BLAST 1915: 40].
                 » [Dasenbrock 1984].
                                                                 1913
[Edwards 2000: 113-137].
                             1910-
                                           » («Rude Assignment», 1950)
       [the abstractist cul-de-sac]» [Lewis 1984: 139].
                                   1915 .,
                                                       (terrible pictorial
aberration) [Lewis 1955: 3, 51].
     » («The Enemy of the Stars», 1913) [BLAST 1914: viiia],
                                                                1910 ]).
                                        («Decoration for the Countess of
```

```
Drogheda's House», 1913);
          » («Timon of Athens», 1913),
                     : «
                                                 "» [Graver 1992: 488].
«
               (textual illustration).
                                                  2010 ]).
                                     .: [
                                                               «
               » [Edwards 2000: 162].
                              » («Rock drill», 1913),
        «
```

```
. .]» [ibid.].
                                                       » (GREAT MASK,
VENUSTIC AND VERIDIC) [BLAST 1914: 59].
                                                      » (imprisoned in a
messed socket of existence) [ibid.: 64],
                      ),
              » (I must live, like a tree, where I grow. An inch to left or
right would be too much. ... A visionary tree, not migratory: visions from
within) [ibid.: 68].
                              » (Full of dry, white volcanic light) [ibid.:
62]. «
[
           2010]).
              « ».
```

```
:[]
                                                 - . .)» (Energy has
been fixed on me from nowhere - heavy and astonished: resigned) [ibid:
68].
    (
                                                        ),
                     »,
                                . 2010.
                                            .2(8). .111-118.
2010 . .144-147.
//
               .4(10). .135-144.
```

Blast: Review of the Great English Vortex. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head; New York: John Lane Company; Toronto: Bell & Cockburn, 1914. 1.

Blast: Review of the Great English Vortex. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head; New York: John Lane Company; Toronto: Bell & Cockburn, 1915. 2.

Dasenbrock, R.W. Vorticism among the Isms // Blast 3. / ed. Seamus Cooney. Santa Barbara: Black Sparrow Press, 1984. Pp. 40-46. URL: http://www.bookrags.com/criticism/vorticism_5/

Edwards P. Wyndham Lewis: Painter and Writer. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2000.

Graver D. Vorticist Performance and Aesthetic Turbulence in Enemy of the Stars // PMLA, 1992. Vol. 107, No. 3. May. P. 482–496.

Lewis W. The Demon of Progress in the Arts. Chicago: Henry Regenry Company, 1955.

Lewis W. Rude Assignment: An Intellectual Autobiography / ed. Toby Foshay. Santa Barbara: Black Sparrow Press, 1984.

ABSTRACTION AND ILLUSTRATION: "THE ENEMY OF THE STARS" BY WYNDHAM LEWIS

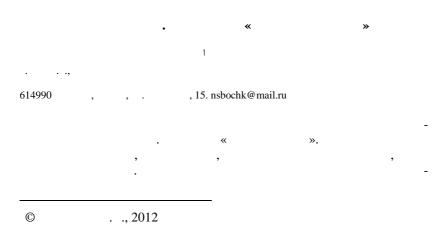
Dmitry S. Tulyakov

Post-graduate Student of World Literature and Culture Department Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukireva St. 15. contactz@gmail.com

The article analyzes relations between a painterly abstraction and a work of literature on the material of the play «The Enemy of the Stars» and its eponymous illustration. An interpretation of the illustration in the context of the play's poetic system and of the artists views considering abstraction expressed in «BLAST» is proposed. The role of abstraction and abstract illustration in the early work of Wyndham Lewis and in «The Enemy of the Stars» is defined.

Key words: illustration, interaction of arts, visuality, painterly abstraction, English literature, Wyndham Lewis, «The Enemy of the Stars», vorticism

821.111-11



```
12-34-01012 1
                                                          : [
                     2002]).
                                                                    2003:
14].
                                                 [
                                                             2009], [
                 2011]),
                                        [Knight 2004],
                                                           ( . [
                   2009],
2011]).
                                     2006]),
      2010],
           2007].
[
               » (The Big Sleep, 1939)
«
```

```
2012].
                                                      » (there was a broad
stained-glass panel showing a knight in dark armor rescuing a lady). «
                                                              » (...who was
tied to a tree and didn't have any clothes on but some very long and conven-
ient hair. The knight had pushed the vizor of his helmet back to be sociable,
and he was fiddling with the knots on the ropes that tied the lady to the tree
and not getting anywhere) [Chandler 1983: 9;
                                       (another piece of stained-glass ro-
mance).
      ),
                          («
                            )
            («
                             («La Belle Dame Sans Merci»
                                                                 ?).
                                             : «
                 » (I stood there and thought that if I lived in the house, I
would sooner or later have to climb up there and help him. He didn't seem
to be really trying) [Chandler 1983: 9;
                                                  1993: 4]
```

```
(
                                             ),
                             (I couldn't solve it, like a lot of my problems).
                                                                (I reached
down and moved a knight, then pulled my hat and coat off and threw them
somewhere) [Chandler 1983: 131;
                                              1993: 117].
                                          knight («
                                    (The move with the knight was wrong.
I put it back where I had moved it from) [Chandler 1983: 132;
1993: 118].
                                        » (Knights had no meaning in this
game. It wasn't a game for knights).
ſ
                       2011])
      30-
knight in the stained-glass window still wasn't getting anywhere untying the
naked damsel from the tree) [Chandler 1983: 175;
                                                              1993: 173].
                                                        lady
```

```
damsel,
                    (sleeping the big sleep),
                                                  » (I was part of the nasti-
~
ness now).
                                              » (a large oil portrait),
              » (The portrait was a stiffly posed job of an officer in full
regimentals of about the time of the Mexican war).
        » (bullet-torn)
                                               » (moth-eaten).
«
                       » (The officer had a neat black Imperial, black mus-
tachios, hot hard coalblack eyes, and the general look of a man it would pay
to get along with).
                                                   («
                                         .).
    //
        . 2011.
                   3 (15). .146-154.
```

```
. 2009.
                                 6. .81-92.
              » // 2012.
                                            . 2011.
                                                       1. . 96-106.
                      (1996) //
                                                           , 2006.
                                                                    .5-126.
                                 , 2009.
                                                                      !!!»:
                                             2010.
                                                        URL:
                                                                   http://carr-d-
d.narod.ru/Introduction.html
                                             »:
                        . 2007.
                                   1(15).
                                           .145-151.
                                        , 2011. (
                                                    »:
                                                                       , 2003.
                                  , 1993.
                                      , 2002.
```

The Chandler Collection: in 3 vol. London: Picador, 1983. Vol. 1. Knight S. Crime Fiction, 1800-2000: Detection. Death, Diversity. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.

THE FUNCTIONS OF EKPHRASIS IN "THE BIG SLEEP" BY R.CHANDLER

Nina S. Bochkareva

Doctor of Philology, Professor of World Literature and Culture Department, Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15, nsbochk@mail.ru

The article analyses the ekphrasis of stained-glass panel and portrait in the novel "Big Sleep" by an Americal writer R.Chandler. In "tough" detective story ekphrasis usually is not paid attention to or it is considered to be accidental. But if we read Chandler's novel carefully, it becomes clear that ekphrasis plays a significant role in the plot and gives the clue to the riddle to be detected. In ekphrasis exposition to the novel the plot and the main characters are described, but at the same time author ironically revalues romantic tradition and classic detective.

Key words: ekphrasis, ekphrasis exposiion, genre, American tough detective, R.Chandler.

821.161.1(09)"1917-1991"-94

		«			»
	1				
614000 ,	, . , , 24. 6	14000@ bk.ru			
(1976).			«		»
(1970).	, , «		»	,	_
		•			-
,	,	,			
	,				
;«	:	; « ».		»;	; -
, «	» (1976) –				_
**	" (1710) –				,
	,			•	,
			,	«	
», «		». ,	,		_
,	«				», -
©	, 2012				

```
»: «
[
           1983, 7: 110].
                                 »,
              »,
                                                      ).
```

```
: «
                                .
1988: 13–15].
                            XIX-XX
           1981: 44–45].
                                     1920-
                                       1983, 7: 307].
                             » [
              1983, 7: 307–308].
(«
                       »)
```

```
2004: 11].
                                 » [
                                                         XIX-XX
                                                 » [
                                                             1983, 7: 308].
          1983, 7: 356].
[
                                    »:
```

```
).
          »: «
307].
                                                   »:
1983, 7: 318].
          »,
1983, 7: 302–303].
[
```

```
).
                                                       »)
«
                       ., 1983.
                                . 7. 590
        , 1988:
                . 7-15.
                                                                  ) //
                                         . (
                                    , 1981. . 3-52.
2004.480 .
```

ART AND REALITY IN EKPHRASIS V. A. VERIN'S TRILOGY "LIGHTED WINDOWS"

Elena A. Postnova

Post-graduate Student of Contemporary Literature Department Perm State Pedagogical University 614000, Russia, Perm, Sibirskaya str., 24. 614000@ bk.ru The article is devoted to the trilogy "Lighted window" (1976) by V.A.Kaverin. The artistic realization of the "arising of the topic writer" theme is being researched. It is being elucidated how ekphrasis reveals the process of developing a creative personality by objectifying an ideal hero. The description of some or other works of art varies the theme of interrelation between art and reality, which is urgent not only to the hero comprehending the basis of his future profession but also to the author who has presented the results of his meditations on art. The idea that it was ekphrasis that allowed him to make a thought not only persuasive but also visual is emphasized.

Key words: V.A.Kaverin, «Lighted window», ekphrasis, painting, «art and reality».

© . ., . . ., 2012

```
(30-50-
                    .),
                                                                          (1936-
1939)
(«
                                      («
     .),
                                                                  .),
                              ).
                                       : «
                                                          1997: 134]; «
                                       » [
«
                                                  ?» [
                                                              : 135]; «
                       » [
(1933-2010)
                                                  1983, 3: 66-67].
                              ,
(1746-1928) –
         :
                     !
                     ! /
                                      !
```

```
1983, 1: 21]
                                                    » (1959)
                 » (Los desastres de la guerra, 1810-1820,
     1863 .
1964].
                                                                      !»
(Grande hazana! Con muertos!), «
                                                  » (Y no hay remedio),
                        » (No se puede mirar)
            36 «
                         » (Tampoco).
                                             » (No se pueden saber por
                                      » (Esto es peor).
qué)
                                                               Tampoco
1970: 45]).
                                                   » [
                                                             ].
            1979: 159].
[
```

```
«
2007:112].
                                 («
(«
```

```
15
                                        : «
     !» [
                                2011].
                                  (1808-1814),
                                            (1941-1945).
                          : «
                                                                 » [
     1964]. «
                                                                » (Amarga
presencia), «
                         » (Yo lo vi)
            (
    ):
          Yo soy Goya
          del campo yermo, excavado por el pico de escoplo
          del enemigo hasta que los cráteres de mis ojos se abran
          Estoy triste /
          Soy la lengua de la guerra, las ascuas de ciudades,
          sobre la nieve del año 1941
          Estoy hambriento
          Soy el gaznate de una mujer colgada
          cuyo cuerpo como una campana oscilaba sobre una plaza desierta
          Yo soy Goya /
          ¡Oh uvas de la ira!
          ¡He lanzado hacia el oeste las cenizas del visitante no invitado!
          y como clavos martillé estrellas entre el memorioso firmamento /
          Yo soy Goya
          [Voznesensky 2005]
```

```
[ ]
                                                         [g],
                                                                [k]: «Del
campo yermo, excavado por el pico de escoplo», «cuyo cuerpo como una
campana», «soy el gaznate de una mujer colgada».
                                                                  [1]
                     « o»: «Yo soy Goya».
                                                                ( / )»
                 (Estoy..., Soy...).
                                                                  «Estoy
triste» (
«Estoy hambriento» (
                                                                     [st],
[tr], [nt],
                  «Soy la lengua de la guerra»
                                                             «la lengua»
(«
                           ),
                         , 2007.
```

. Casino « », 1997. ., 1983. , 1979. 15 01.06.2011. URL: http://kp.ru/daily/25695/897983/. 6 XIX 1964. . URL: http://www.artprojekt.ru/library/arthistory5/06.htm. 1970. Voznesensky . Goya // Festival de poesía de Medellín. Corporación de Arte Poesía Prometeo, 2005. URL: http://www.festivaldepoesiademedellin.org/pub.php/es/Revista/ultimas_edic

RUSSIAN-SPANISH "PARALLELS" IN "GOYA" BY A.VOZNESENSKIY

Ivan V. Burdin

Student, Faculty of Modern Foreign Literatures and Cultures Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15.burdin@ro.ru

Nina S. Bochkareva

iones/65 66/voznesensky.html.

Doctor of Philology, Professor of World Literature and Culture Department, Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. nsbochk@mail.ru

The article describes and attempt to analyse A.Voznesenskiy's "poetic translation" of F.Goya's graphic works, and the pecularities of "translation" of Spanish images into Russian and back again. The poem reflects different aspects of "The Disasters of War" (historical context, theme, range of problems, pathos, visual images, tecnique, style and even pecularities of the titles to the prints), Goya's biography and the very sound of his name. There are syntactical and semantic differences between the poem and its translation into Russian, but at the same time the Russian text contains the music and expression of Spanish language and culture, joint by Voznesenskiy with Russian soul in the image of the bell.

Key words: Fransisco Goya, Andrey Voznesenskiy, Spanish, Russian, graphic works, poetry, translation, intermediality.

82.09:7(09)

		«	»	
		«	*	
		1		
614990,		, , , . , , 15. mmoretti@mail.i	71	
01 1//0,		, , , , . , , is. imnorettee main.		
				_
	.,			
614990,		, , , . , 15. nsbochk@mail.r	u	
		«	>	-
				_
		«		_
»				
"		•		
		,	,	
•				
			•	
		: ,	, ,	-
,		,	,	
				_
		«		
	»,	12-34-01012 1		
		,	,	-
		•		
	[2007: 880].		
	L	2007. 000].	,	
	,	,	,	
		(1996, 2009).	
			*	-
		» ("The Lost Symbol")		-
		«	».	-

© . ., . . ., 2012

```
21
             133.
               21
                                                                                 (The
Apotheosis of Washington / (4,664-square-foot / 4,664
                                                                      ),
                                                                       (1865)
                                                  ),
        (Constantino Brumidi /
                                                          ).
                                       (1765-1815) -
                                                                           (1706-90),
                                   (1791-1872) -
                                                                             ).
                                    13
                                                                                    13
                                                                               (1732-
99)
                                          (1775-1783),
1787
              (1789-97).
                                                    1861 .
                                                                                 1865
```

	•		
		•	
		,	=
	«	»,	-
		,	-
,	,		,
			,
		«	•
, »		*	
"			
21	«	»	«
	»		
		•	, « -
			, -
» (The paint	ing auite overt	tly portrays our forefathers re	eceiving great wis-
dom from the g			-
, ,	: «	- ,	-
		» (<i>K</i> r	nowledge is power,
and the right ki	nowledge lets i	man perform miraculous, aln	
[Brown 2009: 86			,
*		»	_
	_		
		(the secret	wisdom of all the
ages).			
			_
		- ,	
		,	
_		•	
•			-
		: Know thyself («	»).
,	,	,	-
	_		
,	,	,	

133	,	,				
«		, »			,	-
: « cending to [Brown 200	, heaven on a clo 9: 498].	oud. The gree		(George W of man b		
,	,		,		. 21	21
		,			,	
strating. : <u>I</u>	ting, <u>Minerva</u> giv , Franklin, Fulton, <u>shington</u> ascendi	and Morse	133 with their t	, technologic	e <u>ptune</u> der cal invent	ions,
	, , are gazing skywa us) [Brown 2009:		, or God no	: , ever realizi	ing that G	- : od is
_	. 21		,	,	,	-,
	. 133	,	,	-	:	-
	,		_	,	,	-
,			», ,		,	-

133 (This soaring icon – the father of our country ascending to heaven – <...>abold remainder, a map to the future, a promise of a time when man would evolve to complete spiritual maturity) (Brown 2009: 498). icon '; the father Brown Dan. The Lost Symbol. Great Britain: Bantam Press, 2009. // ., 2004 []. XIX ., 1996.): » // . 6. , 2009. , 2007.

ECPHRASIS OF THE FRESCO "THE APOTHEOSIS OF WASH-INGTON" BY CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI IN THE NOVEL "THE LOST SYMBOL" BY DAN BROWN

Maria V. Suvorova

Student of Faculty of Modern Foreign Languages and Literatures Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. mmoretti@mail.ru

Nina S. Bochkareva

Professor of World Literature and Culture Department Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukirev str., 15. nsbochk@mail.ru

"The Lost Symbol" by Dan Brown is analysed in the context of ecphrasis poetics. The aim of the study is to research the ecphrasis of the fresco "The Apotheosis of Washington" by Constantino Brumidi in the novel. Special attention is paid to different functions of ecphrasis, such as compositional, psychological and others. Apart from philological methods, resources related to the history and study of art are used.

Key words: ecphrasis, functions of ecphrasis, apotheosis, freemasonry, George Washington, Constantino Brumidi, Dan Brown.

821.111-75

```
XV . «
                                              »)
                                           ).
                 12-34-01012 1.
[ 1977: 317]
   1962: 5], «
» [ 1989: 9].
                                                   [
                                                            1961:
«
223].
```

```
,
» [
                                    2011: 199, 214].
                                                  [
2010: 90],
       2011,]
                               «Penguin»,
«A Plume Book»,
                               «HarperCollins Publishers»,
                              - 15
      90-
   «Girl with a Pearl Earring» «The Lady and the Unicorn»),
```

»:

253

«

```
: «You might think that they love
each other. Perhaps they do. But the Lady holds up a mirror and the unicorn
may well be looking at itself with eyes full of love rather than at a Lady»
                                                      ») [Chevalier 2005:
226].
      »,
                                       «The Virgin Blue»
                    «
                                     (
                                                         (Jeff Cottenden),
                                                           «Modern Clas-
sics» («
                                                Penguin.
                               »)
«
                     ».
```

```
«Falling Angels»
                   »,
                            .: [
                                           2012]).
                                         , 2010. . 87-91.
                                              . 2011 . . . 1(13).
 . 96-106.
                . XXI
                                          , 2011 (
                                      //
                             , 2011. C. 199-229.
II.
                           , 1989. . 7-24.
                             Penguin c
```

THE ROLE OF COVER DESIGN IN T.CHEVALIER'S NOVELS

: 27.06.2012).

1.

URL:

Irada I. Tulyakova

http://jeffcottenden.co.uk (

Post-graduate Student of World Literature and Culture Department Perm State National Research University 614990, Russia, Perm, Bukireva St. 15. irada.tulyakova@gmail.com

Jeff Cottenden Photography [

The article analyzes the role of the artistic cover design in the novels of contemporary British author Tracy Chevalier. The interaction of fiction text and artistic cover which defines «graphical image» of the book and creates a special «before-text perception element» has a cultural and semantic potential aimed at the reader. The covers of the given books are being analyzed, they are real visual art works presented in the text of the novel (Vermeer of Delft's paintings, series of six «The Lady and the Unicorn» tapestries) and the images that cooperate with the novel images and characters in thematic and associative way (Paul César Helleu's paintings and Jeff Cottenden's photography). Original covers are compared with Russian analogues in the aspect of artistic coherence and value.

Key words: cover, illustration, ekphrastic novel, interaction of arts, English literature, Tracy Chevalier

82.09:78

©

```
86034, France, Poitiers Cedex, rue de l'Hôtel Dieu, 15.
117418,
                                            51/21. anne.faivre.dupaigre@gmail.com
                                    «
                                                              op. 117
«
       1931
                                    ?...»,
                    «
                                      2004: 248, 464-465].
                        1931 .
  1933 .
                                                 1993 .
                                                            1993: 57].
                      ., 2012
```

1930 .

. 1931

».

1

Жими не мне хотелось слеще? Ист, пистолько, к котех Только вырватыся из чащи Полустое и полудел.

Но оптуда 6 апп в сили, Если 6 ночню оборов инв Целой житт на видопито Систивнике в Иралис?



Joh, Reakass op. 115

Никово не будет в доме Кроме сумерек, Один Серый день в складних проёме Незадёрнутых сардин.

Ханков поент и увидна: : Синь и небо, такие и глабь. Гак и нам прощенне выйдет, Будим верпать, экить и экдать.

(Klavierstücke) : «op. 115».

op. 117

[Brahms 1976: 80-83] .

```
2/4
                                                       4/4,
                                     1933 .
                                                         , op. 115»,
                            : «
                                       op. 117 [
                                                           2004: 65-66,
387-388].
                                                      1930 .
                                1930 .,
                                                      » («
        »,
                               2004: 59-60, 385].
             ...») [
                                 op. 117,
                               op. 117,
                                               (« Wiegenlieder
                                                                 meiner
Schmerzen»),
                             [Kalbeck 1915: 277].
                                             1968-69
          op. 116-119,
                                                              » [
1978: 279].
    ...»),
```

```
op. 117
            «
                                           »,
«quasi una fantasia» op. 27
Arioso dolente
                                   31-
                                                                   op. 110
                             2010: 110].
              » [
                      >>
                                  2010: 81, 110–112].
                      [
     ):
                                                                 circulatio
[
             2010: 67–68].
```

molto piano pianissimo



```
XVII .
       , 33
                                                           [
2010: 262],
2007: 164].
2007: 175-179]
                                              [ ]
                                                       » [
2007: 109].
                           2007: 105-134].
             » [
                                      XX
         1930 .
                                                               30-
```

```
XX .
                                               » [
                                                               2007: 110].
op. 117.
                                                          ),
                                       ),
                                                   . 56–63)
                                                            ( . 46)
                                          «saltus duriusculus» –
    2010: 72].
                                     (.47)
```

op. 117 3, 46-51

```
,
2004: 75–77],
«
                                ...» [
«
».
                                                       2004: 66-67, 81-
                          op. 117,
82].
                                   1978: 288].
                                           op. 117
            «
                  : «[...]
. [...]
                                                             (=
                      » [Rostand 1978: 701 –
                                                             ].
           ),
                                                  » (op. 117 2),
                                     » (op. 119
                                                  2) [ 1978: 288–
289].
                                                         circulatio
                        «
        ,
»[
                        2004: 66].
```

				-			-
					٠,		
,		*			».		
			,				
							-
		, «		»,			
	,		-	,			
	,			: «			-
	» [2004: 61].				
						op. 117	-
,	,			-			
					_		,
		,					,
			,				-
	,					:	-
		,					
						,	-
	,						
«		» ,					-
							-
				,			-
			•				-
«			?»		,	,	
				,		,	2/4
	4/4:	,		,			-
		(1- 3-					-
		, (1- 3-),					
		,,				,	-
			(•	_
	_),	`				
		**					
							,
							_
	,					,	_
	,					,	

```
: «
                                 ; [...]».
                                                                   : «
                ,
]».
                                                      («
   ?]»),
                                                                 [
  ][...];
                                 ]».
                                      (4-, 8-
                                                 12- ),
:/uuu-/,
                         (
_ »; «[
                              _?»; «[
                             не за дёрнутых гардин
```

```
?... »,
                  «
                                                                 2004: 62].
             2004: 67].
[
```

```
: «
                                                           2004: 72].
                                             » [
  »: «
         » [
                       2004: 62].
                                       3 op. 117
                                    2010: 277].
                      » [
PS –
            , 2007. 294 c.
                               XVII-XX
               , 2010. 432 c.
                                - , 2009. 636 c.
```

Brahms J. Klavierstücke, hrsg. von M. Steegmann. München: G. Henle, 1976. 120 S.

Kalbeck M. Johannes Brahms. Band 4. Berlin: Deutsche Brahms-Gesellschaft, 1915. 542 S.

Rostand C. Brahms. Paris: Fayard, 1978. 738 p.

B.PASTERNAK AND J.BRAMS: THE OSINATO FORM IN "SECOND BIRTH"

Anne Faivre Dupaigre

Doctor of Philology, Assosiate Professor of Poitiers University, Member of French-Russian Centre of Human and Social Research, Moscow 86034, France, Poitiers Cedex, rue de l'Hôtel Dieu, 15. 117418, Russia, Moscow, Nakhimav avenue, 51/21. anne.faivre.dupaigre@gmail.com

In Pasternak's poem «Zhyzni l' mnie hotelos' slashche...» («Could I desire a sweeter life...»), which dates from the period of conception of the collection of poems «Vtoroje rozhdenie» («Second birth»), there is a citation of opening notes from Brahms' Third Intermezzo op. 117; in this music piece one can hear a lullaby based on a kind of «clear soprano ostinato» in the spirit of romanticism. The ostinato form is not only in tune with the love theme of the poem but provides the formal matrix of the collection of poems as well, where we encounter not only rhythmic figures inspired by Brahms' pivotal motif but also there are phonic repetitions related to the musical ostinato.

Key words: Pasternak; Brahms; Neuhaus; ostinato; poetry and music.

```
821(489)-34:75
```

```
«
                                       :
                                                                   (
                                                                          )
.
614000,
                                        », 18. petrusyova@yandex.ru
     «
           «
«
                                                   ».
                                                                           XIX .
                                ): «
                                     : 1969, 234].
                          » [
                      ; 2)
                                                 ; 3)
1)
                                                                               ; 4)
                                                    [
                                                                : 2003, 17].
```

© . ., 2012

```
: 2003].
                                               [
                                           XXI .
                                              .
( . 1935)
                                               1957
                                      » (
                    ),
                                                      » (1965).
[
            : 2006], «
                                       », 10
                                                               1963
1964
                           1966 .
                              »,
                     », 1984).
                   1990-1996
                                           1999).
                                             » (1845).
```

```
60–70-
                                                                          quasi-
                                                                       , -
: 2003]).
                                                  : 1962;
24-
```

```
» ( );
                                             («
       ») [ : 1977, 18–19],
                                      («
   »).
                                     («
      », «
                                    », «
        »);
                «
                50-
                    : «
                                                  ».
                   (Wort) [
        (Bild)
                         : 2008],
                              » (Buch der Bilder).
                                          10
                              ». 2.
1.
                                          «
                               . 5.
» 3. «
                                          1. «
». 6.
                               ». 7.
                                          «
                « »,. 9. «
« »
12. « 1/
2 («
                                                 )».
,
»). 17.
                                                 . 16.
       3. 16 .
                  , 18.
                                                   4
                  4, 20 .
(« »). 20.
                              . 21. «
                                                  »,
22. «
». . . 24.
                   ». 23.
                                      5 «
                  («
                              ).
```

```
(«
                      «
,
(Strukturklang)»,
             «Pression #12».
                                                      («Sprechmelodie»)
      »,
                                                              : 1996, 16]:
                                                » [
                                                                ),
          , Wawa-Dämpfer
```

```
2.
                                             6 («
        »)
                                                        );
    );
                                                          ).
«
                                                      seinen,
zwischen.
                                ., So donnernd brüll-t nicht das stürmische
Meer —
                     ; SO DO-NN brüll -nerd - t ni-ch-t -
                                                             So donnernd
brüll-t nicht das stürmische Meer,/ wenn der scharfe Nor-d-wind es mi-t
seinen
                                         (wenn de-r)
                           )
                                        ),
                     («
                                                           »),
      «
```

```
: 19941.
                   .: Machina, 2003. 184 .
                                   , 1969. . 2. 312 .
                                      . . 1962. C. 493–524.
                                                          Symposium
Leningrad 1990. Gustav Boss Verlok Kasse 1994. . 103–110.
                                                              , 1977.
56 .
                                                              . 2003.
416 .
2008, 736
                //
225-238.
   Lachenmann . Das Mädchen mit den Schwefelholzern.
1996.357 .
   Lachenmann . Musik als Abbild vom Menschen // Helmut Lachen-
```

Lachenmann . Musik als Abbild vom Menschen // Helmut Lachenmann. Musik als existentielle. Breitkopf & Härtel. Wiesbaden Leipzig Paris: Breitkopf&Härtel, 2004. S. 111–115.

ABOUT MUSIC WITH PICTURES «THE GIRL WITH MATCHES» .LACHENMANN: COMPOSITION TYPE, TREATMENT OF THE TEXT OF PRIMARY SOURCES

Nadejda . Petrusyeva

Doctor of Art Criticism, professor of chair of the theory and history of music, Perm state institute of art and culture
Supervisor of studies of Information centre of modern music in of Perm.
614000, Russia, Perm, street «the Newspaper the Star», 18.

Music «The Girl with matches» is considered in the context of «concrete instrumental music» theory by Lachenmann. It assumes illumination of fol-

lowing problems: «trajectory» of creative way of Helmut Lachenmann; transformation of the text of primary sources in the course of structurization of Andersen's story; a substantiation of composition type, updating of kinds of the notation; treatment of the orchestra, the new performing techniques; in respect of an aesthetics – rapprochement of the Greek concept «beauty» with «the released perception ». The complex method of article is caused by coincidence of a literary-poetic substance, the theatrical concept and circumstances of hearing Lachenmann.

Key words: concrete instrumental music, Lachenmann, music with pictures, the phonetic component, the released perception

94(410):82.09:79143.05

```
141980.
bog15k254@dubna.net.ru
                                                                           13
(25)
              1854 .
                                 11.00
                                          11.20
                                                      13 (25)
                                                                        1854
                   2010: 2741.
                                                                      195
673
                                2011: 102].
                                                          2011: 82]
                                               ſ
                                                           2010: 46].
(C)
                 . ., 2012
```

```
» («The
Charge of the Light Brigade», 1854;
                                                         »)
«
«
                                                             » [
2011: 84-85],
                                                  [Tennyson 1999: 307].
         »;
                                           («to do and die»);
                                               » («the valley of Death»)
            » («the mouth of hell») [Tennyson 1999: 307–308].
          Cannon to right of them,
          Cannon to left of them,
          Cannon in front of them... [Tennyson 1999: 308]
              2011: 87].
    ſ
                                   : «All the world wonder'd. / Honor the
charge they made!» [Tennyson 1999: 308].
          Cossack and Russian
          Reel'd from the sabre-stroke
          Shatter'd and sunder'd [Tennyson 1999: 308].
                                  »,
                                                          : «Flash'd all
their sabres bare...» [Tennyson 1999: 308].
                                                             » («The Last
of the Light Brigade», 1891)
                                                            2009: 254].
               : «Keen were the Russian sabers» [
«
                         ».
```

```
» («wonderful verses»),
                              2009: 254].
                                           : «They had neither food nor
money; they had neither service nor trade; / They were only shiftless sol-
diers, the last of the Light Brigade» [
                                             2009: 252].
                                           «The Charge of the Light Bri-
gade» 1936
                                                                    27-
                                              ),
     ).
```

```
«The Charge of the Light Brigade» 1968
(
         »).
«
1968
            : «Theirs not to reason why» [Tennyson 1999: 307].
                                                     » («Master Georgie»,
1998),
                         2001: 186].
          » [
      : «...
            » [
                           2001: 160].
                        , 2001. 189 .
                                                   : The complete verse.
                                       , 2009. 1064 .
                                                      , 2011. 216 .
      , 2010. 320 .
```

Tennyson A. Tennyson's Poetry: Authoritative texts: Contexts: Criticism. New York: Norton, 1999. $703\ c.$

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE (BALACLAVA) IN LITERATURE AND FILMS

Svetlana V. Sheshunova

Doctor of Philology, professor

Dubna International University of Nature, Society and Man

141980, Russia, Moscow region, Dubna, Universitetskaya, 19. bog15k254@dubna.net.ru

The famous charge of the British Light Brigade (Balaclava, 25.10.1854) attracted attention of different writers and film directors. The aim of the article is to analyze the images of this historical event in two kinds of art.

Key words: Crimean War, English literature, historical films

791.43.05:001:008

L'ARCHE RUSSE DE SOKOUROV UN PARCOURS ALLÉGORIQUE DE L'ÂME RUSSE

Corinne Giordano¹

Chercheure associée CIELAM Université d'Aix Marseille 13284, France, Marseille Cedex 07, bd Charles Livon, 58. corinne.giordano@wanadoo.fr

Comment le Musée de l'Hermitage, espace clos, devient-il un parcours allégorique dans l'espace-temps de la Russie? L'Arche russe relate le parcours de deux visiteurs, Adolphe de Custine et le réalisateur, à travers cet espace-temps qu'est le Musée de l'Hermitage; le film est une mise en scène allégorique ouvrant une brèche spatio-temporelle révélant les figures de la Culture et de l'Histoire russe, mais aussi la représentation de l'Art, âme et esprit russe. Notre étude s'interessera à la mise en scène de cette double rencontre entre le narrateur contemporain et son Histoire, mais aussi entre la Russie et un français, Adolphe de Custine. Par et dans cet espace clos, qui abolit la temporalité pour l'inscrire dans une discontinuité du parcours des visiteurs.

Mots-clés: le Musée de l'Ermitage, L'Arche russe, allégorie de la représentation de l'Art, lieu mémoriel, A.Sokourov.

Comment le Musée de l'Ermitage, espace clos, devient-il un parcours allégorique dans l'espace-temps de la Russie?

L'Arche Russe relate le parcours de deux visiteurs, Adolphe de Custine¹ et le réalisateur Alexander Sokourov, à travers cet espace-temps qu'est le Musée² de l'Ermitage; le film est une mise en scène allégorique qui ouvre une brèche spatio-temporelle où se concentrent des figures de la culture et

[©] Giordano C., 2012

de l'Histoire russe; L'arche Russe est aussi la re-présentation de l'Art dans l'Ermitage, une perception de l'âme et esprit russes. Cette essence même du musée, Sokourov la porte à l'écran dans un unique plan séquence de quatrevingt dix minutes où le travelling saisit à la fois le parcours visuel, les va et vient du personnage Custine, le mouvement de l'Histoire, et fait émerger l'émotion des visiteurs. Cette représentation cinématographique fondée sur le travelling obéit à une articulation de mise en abîme par la voix off du visiteur-commentateur.

Notre étude s'intéressera à la mise en scène de cette double rencontre entre le narrateur contemporain et son Histoire, entre la Russie et un français, Adolphe de Custine. L'unité d'espace et de lieu qui abolit la temporalité pour l'inscrire dans une discontinuité temporelle du parcours des visiteurs, devient une interrogation sur la vocation de la Russie.

Notre réflexion s'articulera en deux mouvements, dans quelle mesure le Musée est-il une allégorie de la représentation de l'Art et comment s'organise et prend forme l'expression de la Mémoire en ce lieu?

Le Musée comme allégorie de la représentation de l'Art

Il est par essence un lieu de rencontre entre le visiteur et l'œuvre artistique. Le choix de mettre en scène une visite du Musée de l'Ermitage, fait du parcours une initiation à la connaissance du Beau, une rencontre entre l'âme et l'esprit³.

D'ailleurs, le titre **l'Arche russe**⁴ renvoie au caractère sacré du Musée⁵: un hymne à la beauté sublimée de l'Art où le passé et l'avenir⁶ se placent dans l'instant présent de la découverte et de la délectation⁷, le temps de la narration cinématographique⁸.

Cette découverte en plan-séquence qu'élabore une caméra subjective, n'est autre que le regard du réalisateur, une perception renforcée par sa voix off⁹, lui conférant une position de conteur du parcours¹⁰. Cette voix over murmurée, souligne en outre toute la dimension sacralisée et participe à une mise en abîme de la représentation de l'Art: « aurais-je un rôle à jouer dans ce spectacle?¹¹ »; celui du conteur qui nous invite à interroger l'Art. Nous sommes les spectateurs de sa perception représentation qui va se dévoiler peu à peu à notre regard et éclairer notre compréhension.

L'Art est regardé dans un mouvement de palpation visuelle que met en scène le travelling: c'est à la rencontre du Beau, du Sublime que nous entraîne cette voix over : « Que se passe-t-il dans cette fenêtre? [...] il y a de la vie là-bas. » Le verbe nous donne à franchir le seuil de cette fenêtre par un travelling avant de la caméra. La vie est en re-présentation dans le Musée de l'Ermitage et le spectateur y est entraîné dans un mouvement ascendant: l'escalier en colimaçon que gravissent une foule en costumes, suivie d'Adolphe de Custine et du narrateur, n'est pas seulement une métaphore de l'é-

lévation vers l'Esprit, c'est une marche vers le Monde des vivants que concentre le Musée. Cette foule semble se donner la comédie ou s'adonner à une badinerie du siècle des lumières. Les rires en off soufflent une légèreté qui se perd dans le dédale des pièces en enfilade. Le silence qui fait place ouvre à la solennité de la contemplation. Les voix chuchotées et les récurrentes recommandations de Sokourov à Custine: « Monsieur soyez prudent vous dis-je ». Cette obsession de la prudence se justifie par l'extraordinaire de la situation: « elle [la Grande Catherine] a un sixième sens » explique Sokourov à Custine pour l'inciter à la discrétion.

A un autre moment, Adolphe de Custine note: « *on ne voit rien* », car la vue n'assure pas à l'homme l'entendement du Monde, il faut savoir le regarder¹², l'entendre – *entendez-vous cette musique?* questionne Sokourov à Custine – le sentir¹³. Et cet apprentissage s'étale dans le temps de l'Histoire, inscrivant la diégèse en une discontinuité temporelle car elle relève du ressenti, de la perception. Il La notion du temps humain est abolie dans cet espace clos car il en réalise le rapprochement entre l'homme et le spirituel.

C'est ainsi que l'Ermitage inscrit dans un hors temps une double temporalité que figurent le dialogue à deux voix: Custine et Sokourov. L'enchâssement du récit filmique s'effectue à deux niveaux temporels, l'instant d'un passé révolu – le temps d'Adolphe de Custine - et la contemporanéité de l'instant narratif à laquelle la voix over.

Les digressions temporelles sont désormais autorisées démultipliant les analepses filmiques et créant ainsi une discontinuité spatio-temporelle: les contemporains, deux marins, un médecin et un artiste - personnalités reconnues - peuvent côtoyer un témoin de la Russie impériale, Custine, et un contemporain, Sokourov. La réalité s'ouvre au rêve, de Custine croise un « ange ».

Il convient de nous intéresser à la mise en scène des œuvres d'art. Leur découverte se réalise dans une approche feutrée, le travelling instaure une distance pudique donnant à voir et entendre l'atmosphère entourant l'œuvre artistique. Ce sont alors des plans d'ensemble ou demi ensemble qui progressent jusqu'en plan moyen saisissant le grandiose du lieu. Les toiles dominent les silhouettes des personnages, révélant une dimension aux hommes: le Sacré. L'immobilisation de la caméra constitue la métaphore du souffle de la voix over, toute en retenue et donne que plus de force à cette dimension.

A plusieurs reprises, la présence de Custine n'apparaît que plus insolente dans sa démarche, voire intrusive: il questionne, interpèle, s'approche des êtres qui traversent la mise en scène filmique. Ses déplacements convoquent la voix over à le suivre. Ne peut-on y voir une sorte d'extase naïve d'un

enfant du siècle [des lumières] côtoyant la sagesse du futur qu'incarne la voix over?

De Custine s'oppose à la retenue de cette voix et leurs échanges se teintent d'une certaine ironie. « Mais vos autorités ne font pas confiance aux artistes russes? » glisse sur un ton presque badin de Custine. Et aussitôt: « je dois reconnaître que ce sont d'excellents... »

Le dialogue entre ces deux hommes constitue parcours verbal, sorte de point d'orgue du parcours visuel, éclairant la progression de l'entendement de l'esprit vers l'indicible, l'âme. Ce parcours verbal revêt une symbolique spatiale en opposant, sinon confrontant une vision culturelle entre l'Europe et la Russie, entre une terre d'inspiration et une terre d'accueil de l'art européen. L'Ermitage s'impose dès lors comme le lieu de l'appropriation de l'Art et par conséquent d'une re-création. Ne devient-il pas le miroir de l'Europe présomptueuse de son rayonnement et qu'incarne le discours de Custine? « Vous avez copié? » traduit l'incapacité de Custine, et à travers lui, de l'Europe?, à saisir au delà des apparences le cette ré-appropriation. « ils ont rêvé l'Italie » répond un peu plus loin la voix over. Custine est étranger à cet espace rêvé. On pourrait sans doute lire dans la mise en scène de ce personnage, cet étrangeté: Custine, silhouette filiforme, vêtue de noir contraste avec le décor comme une note noire; l'effet visuel ne vient-il pas rappeler la coexistence de digressions temporelles l'5?

Cet effet s'amplifie lors de la rencontre de la dame en noir, nommée ange par la voix over: se glissant sur la gauche de la toile, de Custine observe non l'œuvre, mais le personnage féminin. La curiosité intellectuelle de Custine nécessite une communication avec l'autre. Franchissant le seuil de l'intimité de son interlocutrice, donc un espace dans l'espace lieu, Custine établit des passerelles temporelles au sein même du récit filmique, non seulement il y a une rupture spatio-temporelle, mais une complicité émergee hors du temps ordinaire entre les œuvres et ses êtres spirituels; par ce choix Sokourov nous livre un message essentiel, l'art est lieu de rencontre a-temporel. La parole artistique relève d'une autre dimension et reste hermétique aux non initiés.

Le travelling met en place une métaphore du toucher ou plus exactement de l'effleurement: il glisse jusqu'aux plans serrés par des mouvements lents ou accélérés, exprimant tour à tour vertige de la connaissance ou pudeur face au Sublime. Ce rythme résultant d'un double mouvement la fantaisie des déplacements de Custine et d'un désir provenant du hors champ et que ressent la voix over. Dans ces mouvements, les sons off viennent se perdre dans cette palpation visuelle du détail: une main, un plan rapproche d'une vierge à l'enfant. La chaleur des couleurs des toiles flamandes envahit le regard, notre regard.

Le parcours artistique suggère que l'art nous élargit notre champ de vue ou du moins nous permettant de comprendre le sens de ce qui se produit, le devenir des hommes: « Comment voulez-vous savoir ce que deviendront les hommes si vous ne connaissez pas l'histoire sainte? » demande le diplomate français à un jeune contemplateur. Sokourov nous livre son message: le passé éclaire le présent. Et l'enchaînement des travelling plonge dans un tourbillon du déplacement le regard, provoquantt le vertige et l'interrogation « qui sont ces gens? Où vont-ils? ». Cette allégorie de la Connaissance s'illustre dans le donner à voir des perspectives en enfilade qui ouvrent l'espace-temps que constituent les salles du Musée: le regard peut s'élancer. On rencontre dans cette mis en scène, la mise en spectacle de l'Histoire.

Musée comme lieu mémoriel

En effet, le Musée se révèle dans ce parcours narratif comme un rendezvous avec l'Histoire de la Russie. Un rendez-vous qui s'écoule comme la Néva évoquée par la voix over; la terre russe est abreuvée par de grands fleuve qui suivent leur cours et symbolisent la destinée de cette terre. Les références allégoriques dans le dialogue entre les deux hommes introduisent les indices nécessaires à la lecture des scènes historiques.

Dès l'ouverture, le « je ne vois rien » place le récit filmique dans le fil de la découverte visuelle mais se trouve un instant dans l'obscurité. La richesse sémantique de l'expression fonctionne comme une lever de rideau, ou plus précisément un préambule aux questionnements de la voix over. Doit-on y voir une figure de l'ignorance à l'égard du passé? Une angoisse personnelle du réalisateur craignant perdre la vue? « Je ne vois rien » peut exprimer une inquiétude quant à la compréhension du Monde et s'isncrit dans la même veine sémantique du « où allons-nous? » qui peut être interprété comme une interrogation sur le cours de notre destinée. « pourvu que ce ne soit pas une tragédie ». Interrogation qui trouvera des réponses dans le mouvement de la visite et la re-découverte du passé à travers les œuvres d'art. L'Art mémoire historique et source d'émotions.

La volonté de comprendre le tumulte de l'Histoire « qui s'est produit une catastrophe » ou « tout se déchaîne autour de moi » figure la métaphore extralucide de la voix over tandis que des personnages traversent le champ et semblent courir vers d'autres lieux. « tous ont fui » s'inscrit dans une perception pudique de l'histoire contemporaine de la Russie, la révolution d'octobre a chassé cette Russie impériale vers l'étranger.

Mettre des mots apparaît comme un exercice difficile, voir ne permet pas de comprendre, le jugement hâtif est toujours le risque latent. Le diplomate de Custine apporte une lecture partielle à ce qu'il regarde, car il n'est qu'un homme de son temps, ignorant de l'avenir qui s'est joué.

La voix over s'impose comme une voix de sagesse, consciente que le présent dispose d'un éclairage mais point d'une possibilité d'action « il est trop tard ces événements appartiennent au passé.

Le cadre est posé et le spectateur averti: il sera le témoin de ces instants cachés de l'Histoire. L'art met en spectacle l'Histoire au sens noble.

Cette idée d'une mise en spectacle de l'art se retrouve lors d'un travelling arrière qui fait apparaître le personnage de la Grande Catherine accoudée au balcon, regardant une scène. Le jeu de la mise en abîme se révèle comme une analepse ironique: la Grande Catherine spectatrice et devient elle-même un en-soi dans la digression temporelle 16. Son évasion vers l'extérieur mise en scène par un travelling qui peut à peu ralentit et s'interrompt dans le flou d'une atmosphère glaciale, nous donne à voir sa disparition. « elle a disparu » constate avec force naïveté De Custine.

Dans l'émergence de l'Histoire, le rôle de Pierre le Grand est souligné par une émotion admirative « Notre Pierre le Grand »; l'identité à l'âme russe revêt ici toute sa force: « c'est grâce à lui que les gens savent se divertir en Russie. » L'Ermitage est le lieu de la re-connaissance: la mémoire ne s'efface pas, elle est éternelle et dépasse les époques.

Cet emblème de l'âme russe prend le visage de Pouchkine qui semble se quereller avec son épouse. Le travelling poursuit son mouvement tout en créant une émotion mémorielle. Il en est le catalyseur tandis que la voix over lui donne corps. L'arche russe donne vit à l'Histoire elle en garantit la Mémroire.

Cette mémoire émotion atteint son paroxysmee lors de la mise en scène des excuses du diplomate d'Iran au Tsar Nocolas 1er. Le lent travelling latéral puis un mouvement de demi rotation de la caméra donne à sentir le regard de la voix over. Ce travelling la place au coeur même d'un instant de l'Histoire de la Grande Russie, la caméra glisse au milieu des personnalités de la cour crée une sorte d'osmose spirituelle dans une contemplation pudique et nostalgique. Il en émane une sorte de recueillement religieux, la voix chuchotée s'écoule au rythme du travelling pour laisser place aux voix de l'instant révolu: les excuses du diplomate au Tsar. La mémoire du diplomate se trouve parfois altérée car elle est humaine « Quand on vous a montré le Palais après le grand incendie ce devait être un désastre? Je ne sais pas si je suis venu » dit-il.

La transmission de la mémoire revêt une solennité particulière lors de l'évocation du conflit de la seconde guerre mondiale¹⁷: un million d emorts pour ne pas avoir livrer Peterbourg aux nazis suscite une émotion incrédule et quasi mercantile du diplomate : « *C'est cher payé...* »

Cette évocation des moments de l'Histoire russe s'installe dans un dialogue qui restreint l'espace filmique à une sorte de tête à tête entre le diplomate et son interlocuteur situé hors champ: Custine devient un en-soi quasi exclusif de la caméra subjective et voix l'écoute semble exclusive, le travelling suit la progreession du diplomate très lentement en plan serrés et rapprochés. C'est le futur qui est révélé à cet homme d'un autre temps. Ce resserrement témoigne de la souffrance inscrite en creux de la Mémoire. L'espace de l'Ermitage en garde une trace dans un passé proche.

En effet, cette confidence résulte de la découverte d'une pièce froide plongée dans une lumière grise où les cadres vides de leur toiles symbolisent l'immobilité de la mort et de l'horreur symbolisée par le cercueil: Custine a ouvert des portes qu'il n'aurait pas dû ouvrir. Il ne s'agit plus d'une émotion mais d'une souffrance encore palpable: « la guerre avec l'Allemagne ... au milieu du 20 e siècle la Russie a fait la guerre, l'Allemagne a encerclé cette ville que nous n'avons pas livrée. » relate la voix over.

La métaphore de la mort s'est inscrite dans l'annonce de cet espace par l'allusion au marbre blanc et un travelling en plongé sur le matériau. « c'est froid » constate de Custine. La théâtralisation devient tragédie en l'espace d'un instant. Mais la vie de l'Esprit a été préservée, « sans doute le prix d'un millions de morts » concède Custine.

Le dialogue entre les deux hommes se poursuit au fil du déplacement de custine dans les couloirs de l'Ermitage et le parallèle entre l'histoire de la France donne à entendre la peinture de la révolution russe et de l'époque soviétique: « la Russie a eu sa Convention de quatre vingt ans ». La personnification de la terre donne une tonalité plus forte à cette évocation. La référence historique au passé français vient ici éclairer le discours adressé à un homme d'un temps bien révolu.

Le travelling met en scène l'espace mémoire et nous donne à voir son mouvement inéluctable. Cette théatralisation du mouvement de l'histoire trouve une ampleur toute particulière dans la mise en scène du bal où la Russie impériale est filmée dans la descente d'un escalier de parade.

L'Allégorie d'une époque qui s'achève, d'un engloutissement de l'Histoire d'une époqu est en marche: le travelling arrière marque l'éloignement et conduit notre regard par l'enchaînement d'un mouvement latéral de la caméra vers la fenêtre sur la Néva. Cette allégorie du témoin silencieux et mouvement de l'Histoire: la voix over rompt le charme de l'espace clos: l'étranger a disparu. « quel dommage que vous ne soyez plus là. »

Le retour au premier niveau du récit filmique tourne le spectateur au temps à venir: « nous allons embarquer. »

L'Arche russe se regarde dans un seul et même mouvement comme l'écoute d'une envolée lyrique d'une symphonie. Sokourov a peint l'Ermitage dans ce qu'il avait de sacré: la conservation du passé donné à voir au temps présent.

Notes

¹ Esprit critique et raffiné, Adolphe de Rustine voyagea à travers l'Europe, et rassembla ses impressions de voyage en plusieurs volumes, dont La Russie en 1839. Ce recueil rapporte des observations sur la société russe durant le règne de Nicolas 1er.

² Tout Musée constitue un espace clos, institutionnel [...] « au service de la société et de son développement [...], qui acquiert, conserve, étudie, expose et transmet le patrimoine matériel et immatériel de l'humanité et de son environnement à des fins d'études, d'éducation et de délectation. » Nous nous référons à la définition proposée par l'ICOM, The international Council of Museums.

³ Pour ce faire, deux protagonistes vont introduire le spectateur et l'entraîner dans le dédale des salles de l'Hermitage: Aldophe de Custine et le réalisateur lui-même; bien que ce dernier ne soit pas explicitement identifié, plusieurs indices autobiographiques du discours permettent de soutenir cette thèse. Cette rencontre anachronique s'inscrit dans le possible de l'a-temporalité qu'est le Musée. Nous reviendrons un peu plus loin sur cette question du double.

⁴ Haut lieu de la connaissance sacrée, l'arche est par excellence le lieu de la préservation de ce qui est en dehors de l'ordinaire, ici l'Art.

⁵ Le Musée de l'Hermitage enferme des œuvres européennes tout en concentrant des traditions vivantes.

⁶ Ainsi la rencontre entre Adolphe de Custine et le réalisateur, visiteurs de deux époques différentes, peut avoir lieu dans un mouvement d'écho de leurs voix. L'Hermitage remplit une vocation atemporelle et universelle.

⁷ « Je les regarde parce qu'ils me plaisent » déclare Adolphe de Custine à Sokourov; la découverte du plaisir des yeux préfigure l'entendement du Beau. Il est visuellement ressenti.

⁸ Durée du film et de la diégèse correspondent grâce au plan séquence.

⁹ Si le réalisateur nous livre ses impressions, commente ce qu'il voit, son intervention se situe en dehors de l'espace filmique donnant une légitimité à la mise en abîme cinématographique ainsi créée. Nous parlerons de voix over autrement dit située hors du champ filmique mais insérée dans le récit filmique.

¹⁰ L'Arche russe évoluant entre documentaire et fiction dans la mesure où chaque rencontre constituant un anachronisme, appartient à la fiction, notamment la rencontre entre Sokourov et Adolphe de Custine.

¹¹ Se demande la voix off.

¹² La rencontre avec la dame en noir qui parle à la toile exprime cette idée du dialogue de l'œuvre d'art avec l'Esprit et l'âme. Une quête qui s'avère être un parcours initiatique. « Moi je peux communiquer? » questionne ébaubi Adolphe de Custine à son interlocutrice.

- ¹³ « Sentez-vous ce tableau ?» demande Sokourov à Custine. La position de conteur exacerbe ses sens.
- ¹⁴ Custine appartient à une temporalité socioculturelle, il y est enfermé et sa lecture s'arrête à ce qu'il croit voir.
- ¹⁵ Ne serait-il pas le produit du rêve de la voix over qui investit l'espace de l'Ermitage.
- ¹⁶ «Décidément la Russie ressemble à un théâtre » s'étonne le diplomate français. La théatralisation de la vie, de l'Histoire et des hommes qui la font.
 ¹⁷ Ou guerre patriotique pour l'URSS.

Bibliographie

D. Bordwell & K Thompson, L'art du film, éditions de Boeck, Paris juin 2009.

Michel Chion, L'audio-vision, Armand Colin, avril 2005.

Gérard Genette Figures III, éditions du Seuil, Paris 1972. Chapitre 5 p.225.

« » .

13284, France, Marseille Cedex 07, bd Charles Livon, 58. corinne.giordano@wanadoo.fr

A.S KUROV'S "RUSSIAN ARC": AN ALLEGORIC TRAVELLING OF RUSSIAN SOUL

Corinne Giordano

Researcher from Marceille University 13284, France, Marseille Cedex 07, bd Charles Livon, 58. corinne.giordano@wanadoo.fr

How the Herrmitage museum, being "closed space4", becomes an allegory of the way travweled by Russian soul? "Russain Arc" shows two visitors of the museum: Adolphe de Custine and the director (A.S kurov) travelling across the Museum through time and space. The film consists of several scenes, breaking the time and space bourders and connceting different significant figures of Russian history and culture, at the same time the film is a representation of Russian Soul. We are interested in the meetings of the nerrator of our times with the Past, and of Adolfe de Custine with Russia. We are also interested in how the "closed space" of The Hermitage breaks the time borders and fill the blank spaces in the visitor's travelling.

Key-words: the Hermitage, "Russian Arc", Allegoric representation of Art, Museum as Memorial, A. S kurov.

069:81

MULTILINGUICISM AND LITERARY SOURCES IN MEDIE-VAL INSCRIPTIONS ON OBJECTS

Léa Friis Alsinger

phD student (under the direction of Pr Christian Lagarde, CRILAUP, from the University of Perpignan, France, and Pr Elisa Varela-Rodriguez, IRC) Université de Perpignan Via Domitia 66100, France, Perpignan, 52 avenue Paul Alduy Facultat de Lletres, Universitat de Girona 17071, Espanyà, Girona, Plaça Sant Domènec, 3, Edifici Les Aligues. 1.f.alsinger@gmail.com

The theme is multilingualism and literary sources in medieval inscriptions on objects from examples of a thesis study of inscriptions beared on objects from Girona museums, in northern Spain. Even if there's no many medieval objects with inscriptions (around 50) we can find 8 languages and of some inscriptions refer to literature, more or less famous references.

Key words: objects, museums, inscriptions, Girona, Bible, epigraphy, medieval.

291

[©] Friis Alsinger L., 2012

I. Introduction

Medieval epigraphy seems to favor the study of long inscriptions, but for my thesis study, I choosed to consider any type, from letters to sentences, and text imitation. Inscriptions give historical pictures, and among others, interculturality medieval one. This is precisely the topic that is discussed here, especially in the context of the city and the province of Girona, in Catalonia, in the north of the Iberian Peninsula, through medieval and exhibited objects, bearing inscriptions, in its various museums. We purpose here to show how inscriptions are traces of literature and what foreign languages we can find on them.

II. Materials and Methods

The city of Girona is the capital of the province of the same name.

We have got about fifty objects bearing inscriptions exhibited in 5 museums of Girona city: Museum of History of the City, Museum of Art, Museum of Jewish History, Museum-Treasury of the Cathedral, Museum of Archaelogy.

Inscriptions are various, from initials or abbreviations to whole sentences. They refer to different kinds of text, and languages. Moreover, the fact is that various languages can use several alphabets.

The analisis is based on an analytical reading of these objects. I involve in the global study, historical, literary and linguistical aspects. Here I center on objects with foreign languages and literary references, to make a sintesis from comparisons.

Into the set of inscribed objects, of the corresponding period of nearly ten centuries, some of them can not be accepted because of lack of data on these. About ten objects are taken as examples here to evoke the themes of multilinguiscism and literary sources.

III. Results and Discussion

The corpus analysis shows the presence of 4 alphabets : Latin, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew.

Those are linked here to 8 languages: Latin, Valencian, French, German (it would be, actually, a dialectal mix), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic.

These languages are related to different religious cultures, three in particular, which dominate the Middle Ages and especially the iberian peninsula: Christianity, Judaism and Islam.

Within this interculturality linked with languages, nevertheless, the set shows immediately the predominance of christian culture. On around fifty medieval objects exhibited and bearing inscriptions, only a dozen still evokes another culture. This prevalence corresponds to that of the History of Girona, conquered early from the hands of Muslims who stayed between 713 and 785. Before, the land has already been christianized by the end of

the Roman Empire and during the Visigoth occupation, and overall, all medieval sovereigns have been christians. That explains a large dominance of Bible references in inscriptions too, most of them in Latin.

An object for example evokes clearly *Ave Maria* prayer, beside it's called *Ave Maria* box, from the Treasury of the Cathedral, with dating between the XIIth and XIIIth centuries: the inscriptions "AVE MARIA GRACIA DEI DOMINA" and "AVE MARIA GRACIA DICTA DOMINA" are repited all around the box. [Catalunyà Romànica XXIII 1988: 158]

The Angelic Salutation, Hail Mary, or *Ave Maria* is a traditional Catholic prayer asking for the intercession of the Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus. The prayer incorporates a passage from Saint Luke's Gospel which is evoked, partly, here: "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee" (Luke 1:28).

Other part of the Bible is referred in a famous object, bearing numerous inscriptions (around 45, and the object is not integral): the Tapestry of Creation, from second part of XIth century, in the Treasury of the Cathedral too.

Words and sentences are taken from Genesis essentially: as:

- "IN PRINCIPIO CREAVIT DS CELV ET TERRAM" (Genesis I : 1)
- "DIXIT QVOQVE DS FIAT LVX ET FACTA E LVX" (Genesis I : 3)
- "SPS D_I FEREBATVR SVP AQVAS" (Genesis I : 2)
- "TENEBRAE ERANT SVP FACIEM ABISSI" (Genesis I : 2)
- "FECIT DS FIRMAMTV IN MEDIO AQVARVM" (Genesis I : 6)
- "VBI DIVIDAT DS AQVAS AB AQVIS" (Genesis I : 6)

[Catalunyà Romànica XXIII, 11988: 188 – 203]

Many other objects refer to Bible or other sacred texts by just initials, abbreviations or names of Sants.

Nevertheless, christian regional authorities continued to have diplomatic relations, more or less strained at different times, with Al Andalus, that is to say the part under Muslim domination of the iberic peninsula.

It is precisely this diplomatic aspect, ambiguous, fluctuating, which seems to run through the objects of Islamic art, valued by Christian authorities as can show the items found in the Treasury of the Cathedral, like the case of Hisham II box, of the tenth century. This would be a spoil of war, without certainty.

The diplomatic aspect also appears in an object posterior less than a century, a seal of a countess, called Ermessenda, where his name appears, bilingually, still in the Treasury of the Cathedral, valued enough to be reused on a foot of reliquary few centuries later, with another seal of another Countess, who this time had only an imitation of Arabic inscription. This is rather unusual and seems to reinforce the idea of prestige of the art of a cul-

ture linked to a religion rather "enemy" in the context of the Reconquest that bathes the Iberian Middle Ages.

In other hand, about Jewish culture we've got few items and few luxury objects among the ones which are exhibited. A misspelling for a plate of Passover, of XVth century, from the Museum of Jewish History, for example, although a very neat calligraphy, and while it always was a common religious term, wonders if this could be a sign of acculturation in a very complex context. As we said, we've got very few objects, even non-inscribed, related to that culture, while the community, according to the texts, was placed just after the one in Barcelona in size and importance. Moreover, it has coexisted for many centuries with the Christian community, and was established even before the Visigoths, until a clear separation urban and legal, and even persecutions since the half of the thirteenth century [Christian Guilleré 1991].

However, this contrasts with the rich sociolinguistic aspect suggested by the seal of Rabbi Nahman of thirteenth century, which a copy is on display in the Museum of Jewish History in Girona, his birthplace and preaching place. In this, a particle of the inscription is in Aramaic, while the rest is in Hebrew, reminiscence of the coexistence of both languages in Jewish religious practice as for marriages, despite the dominance of Hebrew in Aramaic in general liturgical practice, like in the inscription.

Moreover, we can find here a personal literary reference too, because the Rabbi wrote poems among which one beggins by the same words than this inscription on this seal (which may be traduced as "Moshe Nahman's son, from Girona, you remain brave" and "son" is the word written in Aramaic) [Isaiah Shachar 1972; Magen Broshi 1998-1999: 201-203].

When appears, on an altarpiece, exhibited in the Treasury, from XIV^h century, the traditional "INRI" ("Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum" ie "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews") from the literary source: Gospel of John, 19, 19-22, the titulus of Christ, in the scene at Calvary (particularly recurrent in painting of the Girona school of XIV-XVth centuries) suddenly shortened INR, the question is whether there is not a marker linked to this painful interculturality of late Middle Age, with lack of I for Iudaeorum, or a mere accident.

These current Christian inscriptions also contain the roman inscription SPQR "Senatus populusque Romanus" meaning "The senate and the Roman people". The expression appears many times in Roman political, legal and historical literature, including the speeches of M rcus Tullius C cer (Tully) and the Ab urbe condita libri ("Books from the Founding of the City") of Titus Livius (Livy) [Gaffiot 2000: 1441].

If the marked differences appear between religious contexts, however, this corpus shows a high correlation between writing and Scripture as in Christian circles, as in Jewish or Muslim ones.

Two boxes refer to Allah, (both from XI-XII^h centuries), exhibited in Treasury or in the Museum of Art.

In the few objects related to Jewish culture, there are indirect references to prayers too (plate of Passover for example, with names of ritual meal, repited in prayers).

At last, the vast majority of objects related to the Christian faith with inscriptions, has text which refer to Bible (references to God, to Christ, to Mary, the Saints, the prayers) because of dedication: inscription equals to consecration. This theme seems to be shared, as a magical aspect of writing, in parallel with sacred literary repetitions.

In this horizon, the alpha and omega, present in the iconography of coverage of Gospels (Treasury, XVth century) or simply capping nomina sacra in other objects, also are to be considered, probably, more as sacred literary reference more than under its multilinguistic aspect. Unlike the encolpium exhibited in the Museum of Art, from VI or VIIth century, inscribed in greek, because of byzantine source or influence without doubt.

More unusual still, but not exhibited in Girona, although it was worked in this city, the cross of the fourteenth century of Vilabertran, reused an pagan intaglio in ancient Greek whose inscription refers to a demon of the uterus. [Németh György 2004: 497–503.] Here we find this aspect of prestige above meaning and paganism, as on the seal with arab imitation of a christian countess in this reconquest period and propaganda against the "infidels".

A little box remains very mysterious, from XIVth century a priori, exhibited in the Treasury. It seems to involve a mixture of German dialects. So, here the literary source is unknown but may exist.

We can also find a regional sociolinguistic aspect in one inscription in the famous silver altar, from fourteenth century, out of Museum-Treasury, in the Cathedral itself, "Pere Bernes me feu", referring to one of its major worker, Pere Bernes, valencian. The inscription is written in valencian language, in this command for Girona, where catalan always has been somewhat different from valencian but quite similar ("Pere Bernes *em* feu", for example).

Another main medieval linguistical aspect is the context of emerging languages from Latin, that we hardly can see in this set of objects until the XIV-XVth centuries, precisely because of a phenomenon of diglossia, especially for the religious aspect. Even after the Mass will be said in the "vulgar" language, dedicatory inscriptions on objects will continue to be written in Latin, even long after the medieval period.

Breaking away from these "international" or "regional" aspects, but highly confusing, could be mentioned an object with french inscription, the crown of Pierre de Coimbra, Constable of Portugal, ephemeral Catalan-Aragonese sovereign (also known as Pere V of Aragon, IV of Barcelona, III of Valencia) and whose family motto was that "Paine pour joie" inscribed here and also found in many other places [Alba Vallès Formosa 1993: 27-31]. The spelling follows the linguistical evolution of French at that time, around 1465. The presence of french in this complex context, both Portuguese, Aragonese and Catalan seems rather unusual, but it would actually be a reference to a legendary character who wore this expression as name, borrowed by the king, lover of beautiful letters, and so unrelated to French culture.

IV. Conclusion

There, in the north of the Iberian Peninsula, those objects bearing inscriptions give the picture of a predominant Christian culture, in this region soon taken back from the hands of Muslims with whom it maintains an ambiguous relationship, enjoying the prestige of their art, with some items included in christian Treasury.

The Jewish community, for its part, in a complex persecuted context, sees cultural impoverishment, which is reflected in one of the few items on display.

In parallel, the inscriptions on objects suggest rich sociolinguistical aspects and recurrent or more confidential literary sources.

Among them, the main literary source is Bible, of course, with pieces from Gospels and Genesis especially.

Besides, in general, the religious literary source and the sacred aspect of inscriptions seem to predominate, and to connect all these three medieval cultures linked to religions, above all linguistical aspect.

Selected Literature

Broshi Magen. Sobre l'autenticitat del segell de Mossé ben Nahman de Girona trobat a la plana d'Acre // TAMID. 2. Barcelona: Societat Catalana d'Estudis Hebraics, 1998-1999. .201-203.

Calzada i Oliveras Josep. Catedral de Girona. Girona, 1979. 71 p.

Catalunyà Romànica XXIII, Barcelona, Gran Enciclopèdia Catalana, 1988.

Gaffiot. Senatus // Dictionnaire latin-français. P.: Hachette, 2000. P. 1441.

Guilleré Christian. Girona medieval: l'etapa d'apogeu, 1285-1360. Girona, Diputació de Girona : Ajuntament de Girona, 1991.

György, Németh. The Scarab of Vilabertran. With Isabel Canós iVillena. Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Études Classiques.

I IA' IE NOY YNE PIOY IK N

www.psu.ru

.

1–6

·

0,1 .., www.worldlit.ru ,

, , E-mail, (10),

(5-7)

). - 10 .

7.0.5-2008

. () .

,), (, 1996: 197].

1(7)

26.11.2012. 60 84/16. . . . 17,38 300 .

614990, ,15

614990, , . ,15