

speech activity, for example: the ability to make a plan for oral utterance, to compare lexical and grammatical phenomena in native and foreign languages, to edit a written essay, etc.

Conclusion. A methodical analysis of independent work components in the process of learning a foreign language allows to draw the following conclusion: for the continuous effective development of students' independent activity it is important to follow such requirements as 1) the awareness of the activity purpose; 2) the knowledge of the completing task procedure; 3) the ability to see backbones in the task material, which facilitate overcoming difficulties in the course of independent work; 4) the development of skills and habits to use appropriate training aids (educational didactic material, audio or video recordings, reference books, etc.) for implementing tasks; 5) skills and habits development of self-control and self-correction.

1. Methods of teaching a foreign language / T. P. Leontyeva [et al.]; gen. ed. T.P. Leontyeva. – Minsk: Vysheishaya shkola, 2016. – 239 p.

REFLECTION OF NATURALISM IN G. HAUPTMANN'S WORKS

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Naturalism is a complex literary phenomenon of the second half of the XIX century. This period is considered as a turning point in the history of German literature. German naturalism is not just a specific trend with any single social and literary-aesthetic program but the movement, united differences of political and artistic writer's ideology. The relevance of the work is determined by the need to identify the connection and mutual influence of the period of naturalism and the power of Hauptmann's work.

Naturalism was associated with the intensified class struggle of the German proletariat. This struggle got inspiration to many writers of the epoch to write works dedicated to that event, meaningfully and emotionally enriched their works. In the process of creating their works, naturalist authors relied on a precise study of life, working conditions of their characters. Most of the young writers paid special attention to the theme of the proletariat, conveyed in their works the pain and frustration of the working class, the bias of the authorities, the obvious social inequality. Writers-naturalists works allow to form the vivid images of the proletariat and to comprehend actual problems of this epoch.

The purpose of the study is to reveal the influence of the naturalism in G.Hauptmann's works.

Material and methods. As a material for the research the books by Huebsch and by Kataev were chosen. Methods of research are both general

scientific methods such as comparison, comparison, analysis and literary (comparative-historical).

Findings and their discussion. Gerhardt Hauptmann is one of the outstanding writers of naturalism. He began his career as an artist who was greatly influenced by naturalism, which is certainly evident in many of his works. He was endowed with the ability to respond sensitively to the actual problems of the era, to depict identified contrasts of the bourgeoisie. There weren't unworthy or worthy art subjects from G. Hauptmann's point of view. "Modern art is democratic," says K. Albery, one of the theorists of naturalism. - All people are equal for him: the king means as much as the proletarian" [1, p. 215].

In most works, G. Hauptmann described the object of discussion as the life of the working class. The call to solve the accumulated problems in society, the desire to reflect the modern reality significantly influenced his writing. He was one who was not afraid, so directly and clearly to show the cruelty and outrages of the surrounding bourgeoisie.

The events of the history of naturalism had a significant impact on the works of Hauptmann. An example is his socio-political drama "Weavers", the basis of the plot of which is a historical event-the uprising of Silesian weavers. Close attention to the characteristic social and moral conflicts of this era allows the author to approach the most realistic generalizations. The writer himself acted as an artist-innovator and was the first who captured in German drama the most important social conflicts of the era.

In the works of Hauptmann, social contradictions ("Rats", "Beaver coat") are visibly displayed, which, according to F. Meering, turned out to be "a reflection that throws on art the increasingly inflaming flame of the labour movement" [2, p.152]. He was one of the few who could so ably demonstrate the "social justice" of his time by denouncing the German state system.

In the works of Hauptmann revealed complex ideological and aesthetic throwing. This feature of the writer's work was noted not only in literary criticism but also in the statements of contemporary German writers: "in the works of Hauptmann," wrote Thomas Mann, "many literary currents of the period merged, - neo-romanticism turned into realism, militant exposure of reality intertwined with poetry" [2, p. 270].

Hauptmann stood out from the rest of the naturalist writers in that he had no specific creative directions. It depended directly on the era itself, which, as we already know, had no definite direction. In this regard, his works can be seen throwing from real life to the world of fiction and the distant past "the Ascension of Gannele", from realism to neo-romanticism and symbolism "the Sunken bell".

The works of G. Hauptmann are a mirror of the era. The conflicts of the time such as social inequality, social injustice, and government bias are shown in his works as they were, without exaggeration, which helps us to see the full picture of what is happening, not part of it.

Conclusion. Summarizing all the above, we can conclude that naturalism had a direct influence on the work of G. Hauptmann. The uncertainty of this direction in literature can be traced in the works of the writer. Hauptmann's complex ideological and aesthetic views imbued his works with the originality of the epoch and distinguished him from all naturalist writers. As for the duration of all time, the epoch changed in its structure, so the work of the playwright was transformed.

Hauptmann's tragedy is characterized by topical themes of the time, namely: the tense conflict between man and the world, the contrasts of bourgeois reality, the life of the proletariat, the spiritual state of the estates, regardless of their status. This desire for a truthful account of the world was a kind of protest against the vices of the time. Gergard Hauptmann was far from optimistic, he saw the flaws of the era, and like many Western European writers tried to fight against them. Characteristic features of his works were naturalistic details, thanks to which readers can imagine a full picture of what happened. His openness and lack of fear to describe the events of this period significantly distinguished the playwright from several writers of that time. A distinctive feature of Hauptmann's works is the portrayal of characters, which are based on detailed observation, and allow readers to feel the rich palette of characters. The versatility of his works and versatile focus, affecting all aspects of naturalism, do not limit readers, but rather cause them interest.

1. Катаев, В. Б. Натурализм на фоне реализма / В. Б. Катаев. – М. : Высшая школа, 2000. – 240 с.
2. Huebsch, B. W. The Dramatic Works of Gerhart Hauptmann / B. W. Huebsch ed. – New York, 1912. – 468 p.

ARTISTIC PSYCHOLOGISM IN THE NOVEL BY THOMAS HARDY “TESS OF THE D’URBERVILLES”

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The role of women in Victorian society has drawn the attention of many writers. Thomas Hardy is among them. His style is the intertwining of philosophical motives with deep social content. Thomas Hardy refers to the creation of deep psychological profiles. In particular, the portrait of Tess attracts attention.

The aim of our research is to reveal artistic psychologism in the novel by Thomas Hardy “Tess of the d’Urbervilles”.

Material and methods. While working on the research we analysed scientific works of Lewis B. Horne and Daniel Williams. Such method as descriptive method with elements of comparative analysis was used.