

зыки отказа от многих штампов и стереотипов мышления. Прежде всего надо понять, что процесс вхождения в искусство не может носить принудительный характер. Необходима та естественность процесса, когда педагог проходит путь к музыке вместе с ребенком, сообразно природе ребенка и природе искусства. Для этого надо быть уверенным в правильности выбора цели, в музыке, которая выбирается для детей и которая искренне прочувствована самим педагогом; быть уверенным в методах и приемах, которые могут заинтересовать ребят музыкой, и, конечно, быть уверенным в том, что каждый ребенок – художник, и обязательно талантливый.

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### S U M M A R Y

*This article discusses the problem of child creativity's developing. It is one of the global tasks of the modern musical education. The article also shows the ways of it's solution, concluding the creation of the wide musical creative area, spreading not only, the school but also the family.*

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## Интеллектуальное развитие студентов в курсе домашнего чтения по иностранному языку

Одной из важнейших задач вузовской подготовки является дальнейшее интеллектуальное развитие будущего учителя иностранного языка. В процессе обучения решаются проблемы по выявлению, осознанию и развитию того или иного качества интеллекта. В частности, Ладенко И.С. и Волкова Г.П. к основным качествам интеллекта относят следующие:

- постановка и решение различных задач;
- готовность к планированию;
- гибкое реагирование на различные ситуации;
- формулирование и проверка гипотез, а также их опровержение, подтверждение и уточнение;
- умение учиться на опыте;
- способность усваивать и оценивать новые концептуальные системы [1].

Например, в процессе изучения фольклора, прозаических и драматических произведений различных авторов в курсе домашнего чтения студенты приобретают умения и навыки межличностных взаимодействий, чему особенно способствует разыгрывание ролей и сцен из этих произведений. Также, на занятиях обсуждаются вопросы целесообразности тех или иных поступков героев, рациональности принятия тех или иных решений, анализируются характеры литературных персонажей. В процессе этого студенты усваивают различные позиции и формируют умения и навыки позиционной рефлексии. Именно рефлексия обеспечивает возможность гибкого и адаптивного поведения. Таким образом, мы видим, что художественная литература, в том числе и английская как ее составная часть, предоставляет богатые возможности для интеллектуального развития будущего учителя иностранного языка.

Английская классика обладает всемирным признанием, занимает высочайшее место на Олимпе художественного творчества человечества. Одним из лучших произведений английской литературы конца XIX века считается роман О. Уайльда «Портрет Дориана Грея». В нем раскрываются проблемы цели и смысла жизни, истинных и ложных ценностей, идеи нравственной чистоты и красоты искусства.

Литература, как вид искусства, является зеркалом повседневной жизни определенной эпохи и ее ценностей, отражает события политического, культурного, религиозного плана. Знание времени, в котором жил мастер, помогает глубже понять его произведения. Один из примеров тому – эстетство О. Уайльда, которое можно рассматривать как реакцию на бездушный механицизм, стандарт, стереотипный мир, буржуазную безликость. Антибуржуазность О. Уайльда выражалась в культе Красоты, в отрицании прозаического практицизма, фальши и лицемерия Викторианского общества. «Нужно заставить прописные истины кувыряться на туго натянутом канате мысли ради того, чтобы проверить их устойчивость». И сам Уайльд хотел их расшатать окончательно, доведя буржуазные «добродетели» до полного парадокса [2].

Существенное значение для постижения сути художественного произведения имеет также и биография писателя. Знание обстоятельств жизни автора, особенностей его взглядов на окружающее, личностных качеств, творческих планов, сближает читателя с мастером. Читатель становится способным «вычислить» писательское «я» за строками романа, вести диалог. Задача искусства – познание мира глазами художника, она субъективна, поэтому произведение искусства всегда содержит в себе черты индивидуальности своего создателя. Так и «Портрет Дориана Грея» во многом является портретом самого Уайльда, отразившем боль и радость, муки и размышления великого писателя.

«Портрет Дориана Грея» является объемным произведением. Работа над ним ведется в течение всего учебного года. Поэтому мы считаем необходимым сначала помочь студентам составить о романе общее представление, познакомить их с ключевыми моментами повествования. Каждый смысловой отрывок мы предлагаем студентам проанализировать с позиции подобранных нами вопросов и заданий.

Оригинальные парадоксы О. Уайльда не могут не заинтересовать студентов. «Правда жизни раскрывается в форме парадоксов», – говорил «блистательный» Оскар. И действительно, как свидетельствует наш опыт, хорошей тренировкой ума является размышление над скрытым в цитатах внутренним смыслом и поэтическим образом. «Художественная литература требует «до-воображения», фантазии, развивает способность и желание превратить слова в живой пластический образ. По-настоящему образованный, интеллектуальный человек формируется в первую очередь благодаря литературе» [3].

Покажем методику проведения вводного урока по творчеству О. Уайльда.

The novel «The Picture of Dorian Gray» is written by O. Wilde. «The Picture of Dorian Gray» is often called an intellectual novel. The author raises such everlasting human problems as aim and meaning of life, truth and falsity of spiritual values, ideas of moral purity and beauty of art. «The Picture of Dorian Gray» has become one of O. Wilde's most celebrated works. It is full of paradoxes and flamboyant wit for which O. Wilde is justly renowned.

No author writes in vacuum. The period and society in which the author lives, and works of other writers, and the literary trends of that time, all influence the author. O. Wilde lived in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (1854-1900). What was the 19<sup>th</sup> century famous for? What poets and writers flourished during this period? What literary trends prevailed?

Critics use the terms Romanticism, Realism and Decadence for the literary movements that swept Europe (including Great Britain) during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The period of Romanticism covered approximately 30 years, beginning from the last decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and continuing up to the 1830s. Romantics admired the unusual, the picturesque, and the quaint in humanity and nature. They revolved against the traditional in thought and action. They believed in the creative power of the imagination, and emphasized the importance of the individual. However, a dark sense of melancholy often accompanied the romantics' glorification of the world. The names of such romantic poets as W. Wordsworth, S. Coleridge, Lord Byron, P.B. Shelley, John Keats and such writers as Jane Austen, Sir W. Scott are known to everybody.

Victoria became queen of Great Britain in 1837. Her reign, the longest in English history, lasted until 1901. This period is called the Victorian Age. The Victorian Age was the transitional era from ancient to modern, from one set of values to others, from orthodox view on life to considerable challenges to it. In many ways, the Victorian Age was an age of progress. Great economic, social, and political changes occurred in Britain. The British Empire covered about a fourth of the world's world. Industry and trade expanded rapidly, railways and canals criss-crossed the country. Science and technology made great advances. More and more people were getting an education. In addition, the government introduced democratic reforms; an increasing number of people received the right to vote; British colonies officially got rid of slavery. Darwin's Theory of Evolution (man had evolved from lower forms of life, he had not been created by God), materialism, which denied the existence of everything except matter and consequently, man had no soul – were challenges to orthodox belief. Marx's epoch – making «Das Kapital» preached a new conception of society and of the distribution of wealth, and it was based on a «materialist interpretation of history».

But the Victorian Age was also an age of doubt. There was too much poverty, too much injustice, too much ugliness and too little certainty about faith and morals. It was a puritanical age: it was easily shocked, and subjects like sex were taboo. It was an age of conventional morality, of large families with the father as a godlike head, and the mother as a submissive creature. The holiness of family-life, the strict morality, owed a good deal to the example of Queen Victoria herself, and her indirect influence over literature, as well as social life, was considerable [4].

During this period Realism originated. It was a revolt against the sentimentality, melodrama, and exaggerated feelings of romantic idealism. Realism portrayed life as it was. It dealt with commonplace events and believable people. Sometimes it presented unpleasant, offensive subject matter. Truth and accuracy became the goals of the realists. The popularity of this movement has been due to two factors: a) development of science and b) increasing desire of writers and readers for a realistic understanding of social problems. The main representatives of this literary stream were Ch. Dickens, W. Thackeray, Charlotte and Emily Bronte.

The Victorian Age (roughly from about 1850-1875) can be characterized by confidence, belief in progress and achievement unmatched before or since in the history of the English nation. Then followed uncertainty, self-questioning, cynicism and despair. A violent economic crisis that occurred in the early 80s deepened the social contradictions in the country. On the one hand, the worker's movements became stronger; socialist ideas began to influence the working class and many important strikes took place. On the other hand, reaction intensified. The monopolies demanded larger profits and plundered colonial people robbing them of raw material. In 1899 the Anglo-Boer war was unleashed by Britain against the Transvaal in South Africa. This was a shameful example of its colonial brutality. Puritanical hypocrisy now became the accepted form of behaviour in society. A complete degradation of moral and cultural values followed.

New literary trend – Decadence – reflected the political and economical situation in Britain. The French word «Decadence» means «decline» (of art or of literature). Decadence manifested itself in various trends that came into being at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century: symbolism, impressionism, imagism, futurism and others. The most widely known manifestation of Decadence in the social life of England was Aestheticism – a movement in search of beauty. O.Wilde was the founder of the aesthetic movement in English literature. Aestheticism was governed by the principle of «Art for Art's Sake», that is to say of pure Art. O. Wilde claimed the supremacy of art over life. He used to say: «Life imitates art far more than art imitates life. Literature anticipates life. It does not copy it, but moulds it to its purpose». Aestheticists rejected both the social and the moral function of art. O. Wilde put forward the thesis: «Art is indifferent to what is moral and what is immoral». Aestheticists protested against the severe and vulgar reality, against society, which was a slave to gold and profit. It was a rebellion against the hideous conditions, tastes and conventional art of the time. Aestheticists tried to lead the reader away from the problems of the day into the world of dreams and beauty [5].

No literary work can be completely separated from the person who created it. The background, interests, personal relationships of writers to their homes, families, friends and enemies affect their writing, all become the material of their art. As readers, we can enlarge our literary understanding by looking into the world of the writer [6].

Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin, Ireland. His full name was Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde. He was the son of Sir William Wilde, an eminent Irish surgeon, and Jane Francesca Elgee, well known as writer and literary hostess under the pen name «Speranza». She published many poems and other works, among them «Legends of Ireland». Studying classics first at Trinity College in Dublin before going on to Magdalene College, Oxford, Wilde proves to be a brilliant scholar, winning the Newdigate Prize for his poem «Ravenna». His first collection «Poems», was published in 1881 and met some degree of approbation.

Largely on the strength of his public persona, Wilde embarked on a one-year tour of North America. Arriving in New York, in 1882, Wilde is recorded as saying, «I have nothing to declare but my genius» – one of the many idioms attributed to him. In 1884 he married Constance Loyd, the daughter of an Irish lawyer, and within two years they had two sons. In 1888 he published a volume of fairy – stories, «The Happy Prince and other tales», originally written for his sons.

Wilde wrote only one novel, the ingenious «The Picture of Dorian Gray» (1890). It is an enlarged moral fable that describes a man whose portrait ages and grows ugly as a reflection of his moral corruption while his actual appearance remains the same. This novel scandalized many readers and was widely denounced as immoral. Wilde simultaneously dismissed and encouraged such criticism with his statement in the preface: «There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written or badly written. That is all».

After 1890 Wilde had increasing success on the stage with his shrewd and sparkling comedies, «Lady Windermere's Fan» (1892), «A Woman of No Importance» (1893), «An Ideal Husband» (1895), and his masterpiece, «The Importance of Being Earnest» (1895). In 1895 Wilde was at the peak of his career and had three hit plays running at the same time. During this period he also wrote «Salome», in French. It was a one-act Biblical tragedy. This play was translated and published in England in 1894 by Wilde's close friend Lord Alfred Douglas.

Douglas's father, the Marquess of Queensberry strongly disapproved of his son's friendship with the notorious playwright, and after he publicly insulted Wilde a quarrel ensued which eventually led to Wilde's imprisonment in 1895 for homosexual offences. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, which left him on his release bankrupt and weakened. Relying on the generosity of his friends, he went to live in France, adopting the name of Sebastian Melmoth. While here he wrote his famous poem, «The Ballad of Reading Goal». Wilde died in exile in France in 1900. Letters he had written to Lord Alfred while in prison were published in 1905 under the title «De Profundis».

The peculiar charm of O. Wilde's style and language is due to the brilliant forms he gives to his thoughts. His masterly approach to the choice of words, the classic simplicity of his sentences, all this placed him among the great writers of his country.

Read and discuss extracts from Oscar Wilde's book «*The Picture of Dorian Gray*». (Ссылки даются на издание Penguin Popular Classics, 1994).

At the beginning of the story, Basil Hallward, an artist, has just finished the portrait of Dorian Gray, a remarkably beautiful young man. Dorian thinks the portrait is very good, but is then struck by the realization that in time his good looks will vanish.

Read extract 1 (Chapter II, p. 33-34). Рекомендуем обратить внимание учащихся на абзацы, начинающихся со слов: Yes, there would be a day... As he thought of it, a sharp pang of pain... How sad it is!..

**Comprehension check.** 1. What is Dorian's fear? 2. What is his wish? 3. What impression do you have of Dorian?

A little later, Dorian falls passionately in love with an actress and promises to marry her, but then he suddenly deserts her in a very cruel manner. She is heart-broken and commits suicide. The next day, Dorian is at home.

Now read extract 2 (Chapter VII, p. 105-106 As he was turning the handle of the door... He turned round, and... He rubbed his eyes ... He threw himself into a chair...)

**Comprehension check.** 4. What is beginning to happen to the portrait? 5. Is this change real, or is Dorian imagining it?

Dorian is tormented by the thought that his 'mad wish' might have come true. Is he really prepared to give his soul away so that he can stay beautiful?

Now read extract 3 (Chapter VIII, p. 122, 124; He felt that time had really come... For there would be a real pleasure...)

**Comprehension check.** 6. What is the choice that Dorian has to make? 7. In fact 'life' had made the choice for him. What sort of life is he going to lead in the future? How does Dorian feel about the prospect of such a life? 8. What role will the portrait play in Dorian's future?

Dorian decides to hide the portrait in an old upstairs room, so that no one can see how 'hour by hour, and week by week, the thing upon the canvas was growing old.' Dorian, meanwhile, stays forever beautiful. Over the years, he lives a life of indulgence and sensual pleasure. There is much scandal surrounding his life, and people who befriend him are disgraced, or die in mysterious circumstances. Dorian takes to disappearing for days on end to sordid opium houses.

Now read extract 4 (Chapter XI, p. 148; Often, on returning home...).

**Comprehension check.** 9. Why does Dorian go to look at the portrait particularly after he has 'sinned'? 10. What thoughts go through his head as he looks at the portrait? 11. What do you think is happening to Dorian's mental stability?

His old friend Basil tries to warn him about what people in London society are saying about him. Dorian decides to show him the portrait, then stabs him to death as Basil is looking at it. He blackmails another old friend to dispose of the body. The years go by, and Dorian becomes more tortured by the sins of his past. One night, he is back in the room where his portrait is hidden.

Now read extract 5 (Chapter XX, p. 255 But this murder... till the end of the book).

**Comprehension check.** 12. How had the portrait «been like conscience to him»? In what ways had Dorian's attitude to his portrait changed? 13. What did he hope to achieve by destroying the portrait? 14. Why did the two gentlemen sneer? 15. What had happened to the portrait? What had happened to Dorian?

**Questions for discussion.** 1. How did Dorian die? 2. The final extract is, in fact, the end of the novel. Do you think it is a good ending? Why/why not? 3. «As it had revealed to him his own body, so it would reveal to him his own soul». Explain this sentence. 4. How does Dorian's character change as the story unfolds? 5. Paraphrase the sentence «The life that was to make his soul would mar his body». In life, what do we gain as we grow old, and what do we lose? Is youth fanciful or immature? Is old age realistic or wise? 6. There is a Zen saying, «By the age of thirty we are all responsible for our face». To what extent do you think our appearance reflects the life that we have led?

O. Wilde was famous for his paradoxes and epigrams. Here are a few. Comment on them:

1. To love oneself is the beginning of a lifelong romance. 2. I have nothing to declare except my genius. 3. There is only one thing worse than being talked about and that's not being talked about. 4. I can resist everything except temptation. 5. When one is in love, one always begins by deceiving oneself, and one always ends by deceiving others. This is what the world calls a romance [6].

Таким образом, на примере вводного урока по творчеству О. Уайда мы продемонстрировали методы и приемы стимулирования интеллектуального развития студентов в курсе домашнего чтения по английскому языку.

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## S U M M A R Y

*The intellectual development of students is the main purpose of modern education. English literature helps to increase mental abilities of the future teachers of foreign languages. The development of intellect at the lessons of English literature proceeds in special methods and ways presented in the given article.*

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