

Статья представляет способы успешной сдачи экзамена TOEFL IBT и дает ряд советов и предложений относительно важных стратегий в разделах Reading, Listening, Speaking и Writing.

THE PECULIARITIES OF EXPRESSING OBSCENE IN JONATHAN SWIFT'S AND FRANCOIS RABELAIS'S NOVELS

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Vulgarism is explained as a concept that expresses a particularly crude and obscene feelings, suggesting an exposure of one's sexual organs and almost anything of sexual nature. The word "vulgar" comes from the Latin word "vulgas" meaning "not something you would incorporate into a conversation with your grandmother".

Vulgarisms are often used in conversation out of habit, without any thought what they mean. The most vulgar of them are now to be found even in good novels.

Vulgarism is an effective way to express one's emotions and will relieve people's stress, make people relax. People also use them to express their disdain towards unreasonable systems and use them as banners for challenges or even fights.

On formal occasions, like in a lecture, a speech in public, vulgarisms will certainly arouse the audience's disdain. But on informal occasions it will make people more intimate. Thus, vulgarism is an indispensable part of human language, culture and civilization.

Obscenity is a statement or an act which strongly offends the prevalent morality of the time, or is otherwise taboo or disgusting. Obscenity is most often used to describe expressions of a sexual nature. The definition of what exactly constitutes an obscenity differs from culture to culture. Many cultures have tried to define an obscene. Most dictionaries offer "obscene word or language" as a definition for vulgarism, others have insisted that a vulgarism in English usage is different from obscenity (Oxford, 1997).

In the Swiftian text the language is always at work. There is never a simple phrase or sentence in Swift's fiction. In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" the grotesque and the obscene are created through two major Swiftian tropes- hyperbole and irony.

Swift's hero Lamuel Gulliver is English, a graduate of Cambridge, a surgeon by profession, an adventurer by inclination. As a young man, Gulliver is proud of being human, he is proud of his own country- England. When he travels through strange lands, talking to giants, horses, magicians, at first he laughs at their extraordinary ideas and strange opinions. But as the years pass he begins to wonder and ask himself questions- "Why do we –

human beings, fight wars, lie, cheat, steal, kill each other? Isn't there a better way to live?

One can detect three modes in Swift's work: the correct style of the authority figure; the ironic uses of the satirist; and the strange regression into childishness and obscenity.

Later, when the royal palace catches fire, Gulliver becomes a hero in an equally unexpected fashion through "urine" where he says "I voided my urine in such a quantity and applied so well to the proper places, that in three minutes the fire was wholly extinguished". Another passage with Yahoos- "The Yahoo licks his master's feet and posterior". In this passage and others like nipple scene, Queen's eating, the huge social problems of starvation and overpopulation invite a simple, rational but obscene solution.

Much critical energy has been expended in wondering who Swift had in mind when he imagined those vulgar and obscene scenes.

Michael Foot, a literary critic once wrote- "Everyone standing for political office... should have an examination in Gulliver's Travels"(The Pen and the Sword, 1957).

Gulliver is a meditation on moral downsizing, how the world is changed by violence. In 1851 Thackeray denounced the book as "horrible, shameful", its author as "a monster gibbering shrieks and gnashing imprecations against mankind". But at the heart of Swift's masterwork is sadness, a lament for a world gone mad.

Swift is satirizing the fact, that Britain, also a small island country, essentially ruled over most of the world. Certainly, the smoke of Swift's fury arises from every page. Swift creates comic effects, which can sometimes be disgusting and can surprise the reader. The author's aim is to show the world its real picture through humor.

At the end of the novel the author says- "There is no hope for human beings. I was stupid to think that I could bring reason and truth into their lives and thoughts. And now I realize, that people still lie, cheat, steal, kill, just as they have always done, and probably, will always do. Human's are all Yahoos, and Yahoos they will remain".

Francois Rabelais's "The Life of Gargantua and of Pantagruel" stands outside other things- a mixture of madness and gravity, of childishness and grandeur, of mother-wit and learning, of the comic and serious. Throughout the whole, there is such a force of life and thought, such a power of good sense, that Rabelais takes rank with greatest. We may like him or not, but we can not ignore him. He is of those that die hard. The reason of the richness of his vocabulary was that he invented words for himself.

To understand the main meaning of the novel the author's message to the reader is very important. Rabelais asks the reader to read his book like a dog, who nibbles a bone trying to eat the delicious marrow.

In the poetics of the novel lies the tradition of the humor of French people, the mockery of the Roman mythology. Rabelais's work is an explosion of voices. What does he want? Money? Glory? Love? But woman doesn't exist in his work... What then?

Rabelais's work is humorous narrative, not simply a joke book. There are some funniest sections to be the following (Gargantua's infant feeding or his mother's eating) - "They had killed three hundred sixty-seven thousand and fourteen fat beeves, salted them for Gargantua's breakfast". Gargantua's mother eating scene- "She eats sixteen quarters, three pecks and a pipkin full". Rabelais's writings continue to garner positive critical attention with its contradictions and time-specific satire.

So we can conclude that both writers invite a simple, rational but obscene solutions for

their works.

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Մ. Դ. ՀԱՎՈՐՅԱՆ

Գոնեկարանությունը բացատրվում է որպես մի հասկացություն, որը մասնավորապես արտահայտում է դաժան և գոնեիկ զգացողություններ: «Vulgar» բառը ծագել է լատիներեն «vulgas» բառից, որը նշանակում է «ոչ ինչ-որ մի բան, որը դու կօգտագործես տատիկիդ հետ խոսելիս»:

Ձ. Սվիֆտի «Գուլիվերի ճանապարհորդությունը» վեպում անճոռնին և գոնեիկը ստեղծվում են Սվիֆտական երկու հիմնական փոխաբերությունների միջոցով: Դրանք են չափազանցությունը և հեզմանքը:

Ֆրանսուա Ռաբլեի «Գարգանտյուա և Պանտագրյուել» վեպում միախառնված են խենթությունը և մանկական մտքերը, խելքը և խելացիությունը, կոմիկականը և լրջությունը:

Այսպիսով որպես եզրակացություն կարող ենք ասել, որ և՛ Սվիֆտը, և՛ Ռաբլեն իրենց աշխատանքներում ներկայացնում են հասարակ, ռացիոնալ, բայց գոնեիկ լուծումներ:

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ВУЛЬГАРИЗМА В РОМАНАХ ДЖОНАТАНА СВИФТА И ФРАНСУА РАБЛЕ

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Вульгаризм объясняется как понятие, которое, в частности выражает жестокие и грубые эмоции. Слово “vulgar” произошло от латинского слова “vulgas”, которое означает “не то, что ты употребишь разговаривая со своей бабушкой”.

В романе “Путешествие Гулливера” Дж. Свифта неуклюжесть и вульгарность создаются с помощью двух основных свифтовских взаимоотношений. Это - гипербола и ирония.

В романе Франсуа Рабле “Гаргантюа и Пантагрюэль” взаимосмешены безумство и детские мысли, ум и интеллектуальность, комическое и серьезное.

Подытожив мы можем сказать, что Свифт и Рабле в своих работах представляют простые, рациональные, но вульгарные решения.