

которого даст возможность увеличить результативность развития эстетической культуры учеников начальных классов средствами художественного труда.

Эстетическая культура детей, а именно ее эффективность зависит от организации эмоционально насыщенного общения с искусством по принципу сотрудничества, взаимного художественного творчества учителя и учеников, в процессе которого возникают новые образы.

Успех ученика зависит от продолжительной творческой дружбы с учителем. Школьники должны желать встречи с педагогом и получать радость от встречи с ним.

Знакомство с изобразительным искусством не делает школьника сразу эстетически развитым, но положительные эмоции и чувства, возникшие от встречи с прекрасным запомнятся ему надолго и ему захочется вновь испытать это. Задача учителя-воспитание у школьников способности наслаждаться искусством, развитие эстетических потребностей и интересов, воспитание их эстетического вкуса, а затем и идеала.

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OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES IN UNDERSTANDING SATIRE WHEN LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Аннотация: эта статья направлена на то, чтобы раскрыть основные теоретические аспекты сатиры как жанра литературы и популярного юмористического приёма в СМИ и на телевидение. Здесь собраны понятие о том, что является сатирой, её классификация и основные приёмы, а также социальные и психологические функции сатиры в литературе и медиасфере.

Ключевые слова: сатира, ирония, сарказм, изучение английского языка как иностранного, сатирическая литература, сатира в СМИ.

Annotation: this article aims to reveal the main theoretical aspects of satire as a genre of literature and a popular humorous reception in the media and on television. It contains the concept of what constitutes satire, its classification and basic techniques, as well as the social and psychological functions of satire in literature and media.

Key words: satire, irony, sarcasm, learning English as a foreign language, satirical literature, satire in the media.

Anotasiya: Bul maqala ádebiet janry jáne BAQ pen teledıdarğa tanymal ázil-syqaq qabyldaý sıaqty satira negizgi teorıalyq aspektilerin ashýğa baǵyttalǵan. Bul jerde satira degenimiz ne, onyń jıktelýi men negizgi tásilderi, sonдай-aq ádebiet pen medianyń satirlenýiniń Áleymettik jáne psihologıalyq fýnksıalary týraly túsinik jınaqtalǵan.

Túin sózder: satira, ironia, sarkazm, aǵylshyn tilin shet tili retinde oqytý, satıralyq ádebiet, satira BAQ-taǵy.

Satire has always been and remains a powerful tool for ridiculing human vices and shortcomings. Using wit as its main tool, satire is intended to be a constructive criticism that raises important social issues. As Barbara Tuchman, an American writer and historian, wrote, "...satire is a wrapping of exaggeration around a core of reality" [1]. Satire has played a huge role in almost every aspect of every culture. It has always been a favorite literary device of many writers, and a powerful tool of many actors and comedians. Satire in the mass media has become a popular subject for controversy. [2-5] Some linguists and journalists claim satirical news to be fake and harmful: "Circulation of fabricated stories on the Internet and their outreach beyond local contexts can disrupt democratic discussion and cause democratic decay." [6]

Why has satire become popular in the media? The answer is quite simple: the media, as a way of entertainment, tends to present serious topics from the prospective of humour to dissipate the tension. Satirical statements are one of the most popular humorous techniques. "...Satire is important because satire can help people understand current events, give context to complex issues and influence change." [7]

Since satire is usually meant to be humorous, it can become a stumbling block in the study of foreign culture, namely English-language culture. Once you think your language skills have become enough mastered to dive into great variety of authentic materials, you meet with an obstacle the name of which is "Satire". On the one hand, it is more a matter of experience, whether you are able to notice and understand satire in British or American media or you are not. Meeting the so called "real or spoken language" on daily basis, you become more flexible to different aspects of the culture. Therefore, some pieces of satire in films, TV programs or newspapers, step by step, merge together with the whole passage, performing its main function – make us laugh. On the other hand, the process of understanding such a peculiar phenomenon as satire in the media can be accelerated by simply studying its features.

Defining the notion of satire as it is, many sources give similar information. In fiction and less frequently in non-fiction, satire is a genre of literature and performing arts, in which vices, follies, abuses and shortcomings are held up to ridicule, ideally with the intent of shaming individuals, corporations, government, or society itself into improvement. [12] Its main tools are ridicule, derision, burlesque, irony, parody, caricature, or other methods, sometimes with intent to inspire social reform. Table 1 compiles some of the most popular of satirical techniques:

«Table 1»

<i>Technique</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Irony	the use of words that are the opposite of what you mean, as a way of being funny	"Go ask his name: if he be married. My grave is like to be my wedding bed." [14, p.84] from <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> (By William	Juliet commands her nurse to find out who Romeo was, and says if he were married, then her wedding bed would

		Shakespeare)	be her grave. It is a verbal irony because the audience knows that she is going to die on her wedding bed.
m	Sarcasm the use of remarks that clearly mean the opposite of what they say, made in order to hurt someone's feelings or to criticize something in a humorous way	"Good fences make good neighbours." [15] from <i>Mending Walls</i> (By Robert Frost)	This line points out, in a sarcastic way, two neighbours who have made a wall between them. However, this wall falls apart every winter, therefore the neighbours meet and mend it, hence spending more time together in this way.
e or n	Ridiculous Derision unkind words or actions that make someone or something look stupid	"You still read those books? What are you, a baby? Only babies like those books."	The speaker intends to make fun of another person's preferences in books.
	Parody writing, music, art, speech, etc. that intentionally copies the style of someone famous or copies a particular situation, making the features or qualities of the original more noticeable in a way that is humorous	"My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun; Coral is far more red than her lips' red; If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun; If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head. I have seen roses damasked, red and white, But no such roses see I in her cheeks..." [16] from <i>Sonnet 130</i> (By William Shakespeare)	William Shakespeare presents an anti-love poem theme in a manner of a love poem, mocking the exaggerated comparisons of traditional love poems. Unlike a love-poem goddess, his mistress does not have eyes like the sun and red lips, nor does she have a white complexion and rosy cheeks. All the cliché qualities are missing in his mistress. Such a description allows Shakespeare to poke fun at the love poets who looked for such impossible qualities in their beloved.

Exaggeration	a statement that makes something seem larger, more important, better, or worse than it really is	Since exaggeration is divided into two types, we will look at an example of each type separately below.	
Overstatement as type of exaggeration	a statement that slightly exaggerates something to convey the meaning	“You’re the Nile, You’re the Tower of Pisa, You’re the smile Of the Mona Lisa...” [17] from <i>You’re the Top</i> by Cole Porter	The example is from Cole Porter’s poem <i>You’re the Top</i> . Here, the poet overstates the actual truth and calls his beloved the river Nile, and the tower of Pisa. He also says that her smile like that of the Mona Lisa.
Hyperbole as type of exaggeration	an extreme, extravagant, and impossible exaggeration	“And the skin on her face was thin and drawn tight like the skin on an onion and her eyes were gray and sharp like the points of two ice picks.” [18] from <i>Parker’s Back</i> by Flannery O’Connor	The author compares the features of a woman's face and does this in order to exaggerate certain external “imperfect” features of the body.
Diminution or Understatement	the act, process, or an instance of becoming gradually less (as in size or importance)	“I have to have this operation. It isn’t very serious. I have this tiny little tumour on the brain.” [19, p.39] from <i>Catcher in the Rye</i> (By J. D. Salinger)	The phrase said by one of the Salinger’s characters Holden Caulfield means that Having a tumour in the brain is a serious issue, which has been understated in this excerpt.

Satire is a rather complex and ambiguous genre, so it is difficult to classify. It has its roots in the Classical Age, but the word originates from the Latin word *satira*, which was used by the Roman rhetorician Quintilian to describe a certain form of poetry by the poet Gaius Lucilius. [13] There were two poets, who wrote satirical essays, Horace and Juvenal. Thus, we got two types of satire – Horatian and Juvenalian. The satire in Horace’s poems utilised mild mockery and playful wit to generate laughter through the critique of the object. It is now known as comical satire. Juvenal did not try to make the readers laugh; instead he would try to provoke the audience into action with what he saw as the sad truth. Both types of satire have received great success among writers of different eras. Tabel 1 gives some examples: (Table 2)

«Table 2»

	<i>Examples of Horatian satire</i>	<i>Examples of Juvenalian satire</i>
Bierce	The Devil's Dictionary by Ambrose	The Sellout by Paul Beatty
Defoe	The True-Born Englishman by Daniel	Fahrenheit 451 by Ray
Trollope	The Way We Live Now by Anthony	Bradbury
	Dead Souls by Nikolai Gogol	Black Mirror by Charlie
	Utopia by Thomas More	Brooker
Pope	The Rape of the Lock by Alexander	Heart of a Dog by Mikhail
		Bulgakov
		A Clockwork Orange by
		Anthony Burgess
		Naked Lunch by William
		Burroughs

Menippean satire takes its name from the Greek philosopher Menippus (3rd century BCE). It is not focused on social norms, satirising an individual character flaw and/or a particular personality trait, such as a mental attitude. As an example, Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* can be taken. It is a Menippean satire in the sense that it is Alice's curiosity which ultimately causes her troubles.

There are two more classifications of satire: based on the topics it deals with and the source of satirical language. There is often distinction between political satire, religious satire and satire of manners, or as they are sometimes called topical satire, satire of everyday life, and philosophical satire. Comedy of manners criticizes mode of life of common people; political satire aims at behaviour, manners of politicians, and vices of political systems. Historically, comedy of manners, which first appeared in British theater in 1620, has uncritically accepted the social code of the upper classes. Comedy in general accepts the rules of the social game, while satire subverts them. Along with literary forms, satire was also found in ritual and folk forms, and oral poetry. It appears also in graphic arts, music, sculpture, dance, cartoon strips, and graffiti. Examples are Dada sculptures, Pop Art works, music of Gilbert and Sullivan and Erik Satie, punk and rock music. In modern media culture, stand-up comedy is an enclave in which satire can be introduced into mass media, challenging mainstream discourse. Comedy roasts, mock festivals, and stand-up comedians in nightclubs and concerts are the modern forms of ancient satiric rituals.

The last aspect that is needed to be defined is social and psychological functions of satire in literature and media. Historically, satire has satisfied the popular need to debunk and ridicule the leading figures in politics, economy, religion and other prominent realms of power. Satire confronts public discourse and the collective imaginary, playing as a public opinion counterweight to power, by challenging leaders and authorities. For instance, it forces administrations to clarify, amend or establish their policies. Satire's job is to expose problems and contradictions, and it's not obligated to solve them. The satiric impulse, and its ritualized expressions, carry out the function of resolving social tension.

To sum up all of the above, satire is an incredibly frequent phenomenon in all areas of our lives. This is primarily our attitude to life. Through satire, people often express important thoughts, convey to society what should be noticed and corrected. Since satire is so popular both in literature and in the media sphere, it is important to understand what it is and be able to distinguish satirical techniques for a more accurate understanding of thought. This is an important skill to develop as we progress in learning a foreign language. We believe that is not enough to gain fluency in every aspect of the language to be able to recognize and understand satirical statements when reading or listening to authentic material in English. You need to be aware of what satire is, its types, functions and techniques which are frequently used by native speakers.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ МОТИВАЦИИ УЧАЩИХСЯ К ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ.

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