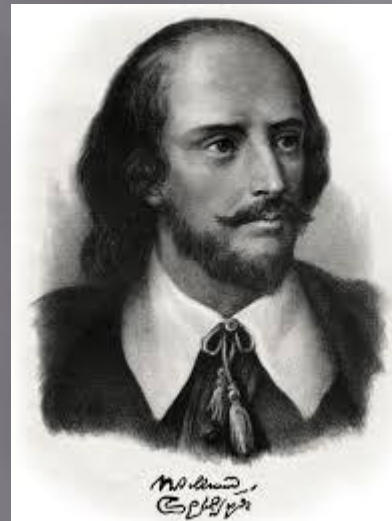
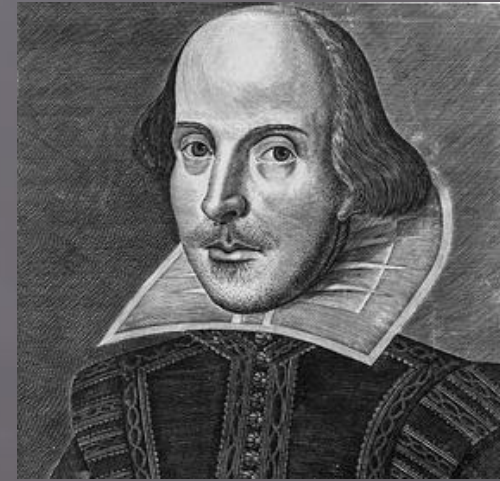
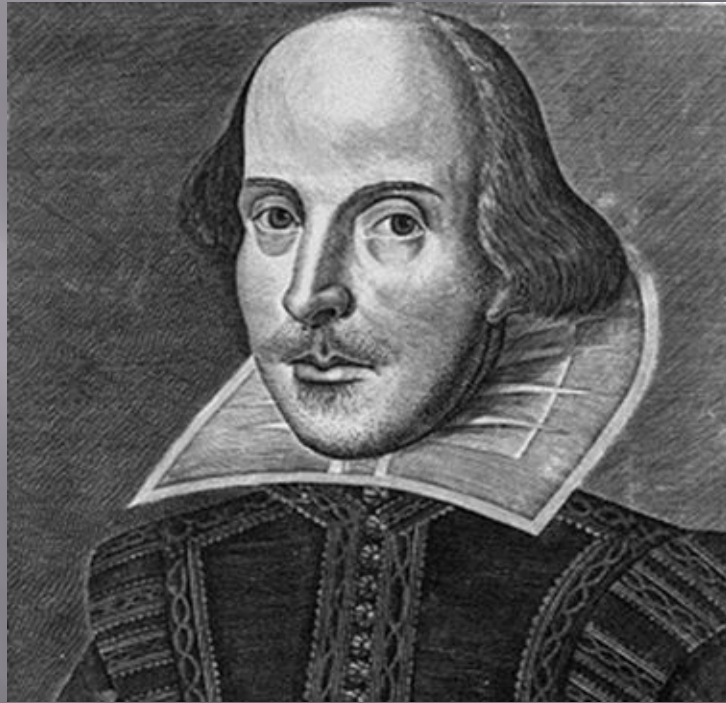


Whose portrait is this?
Guess the theme of our master-class.



Which of these portraits is a true one?



- ▣ The Droeshout portrait is a depiction of William Shakespeare engraved by Martin Droeshout as the frontispiece for the title page of the First Folio collection of Shakespeare's plays, published in 1623.

What do you know about the life of W. Shakespeare?

Can you answer these questions:

- When was W. Shakespeare born?
 - To what kind of family was he born?
 - Did Shakespeare get a university education?
 - Did W. Shakespeare have a family of his own?
 - What do you know about W. Shakespeare sonnets?
 - How many sonnets did W. Shakespeare write?
- ▣ Now look at this page from the book “Shake-speares sonnets” which was edited in 1609. Can you guess the theme of this master-class?

SHAKE-SPEARES.

Were it not sinfull then striving to mend,
 To marre the subiect that before was well,
 For to no other passe my verses tend,
 Then of your graces and your gifts to tell.
 And more, much more then in my verse can sit,
 Your owne glasse shoves you, when you looke in it.

104

TO me faire friend you neuer can be old,
 For as you were when first your eye I eyde,
 Such seemes your beautie still: Three Winters colde,
 Haue from the Forrests shooke three Summers pride,
 Three beautious Springs to yellow *Autumne* turn'd,
 In proesse of the seasons haue I seene,
 Three Aprill perfumes in three hot Iunes burn'd,
 Since first I saw you fresh which yet are greene.
 Ah yet doth beauty like a Dyall hand,
 Steale from his figure, and no pace perceiu'd,
 So your sweete hew, which me thinkes still doth stand
 Hath motion, and mine eye may be deceaued.
 For feare of which, heere this thou age vabred,
 Ere you were borne was beauties summer dead.

105

LEt not my loue be cal'd Idolstrie,
 Nor my beloued as an Idoll show,
 Since all alike my songs and praises be
 To one, of one, still such, and euer so.
 Kinde is my loue to day, to morrow kinde,
 Still constant in a wondrous excellence,
 Therefore my verse to constancie confin'de,
 One thing expressing, leaues out difference.
 Faire, kinde, and true, is all my argument,
 Faire, kinde and true, varrying to other words,
 And in this change is my inuention spent,
 Three theams in one, which wondrous scope affords.
 Faire, kinde, and true, haue often liu'd alone.
 Which three till now, neuer kept scate in one.

When

**Sonnet 105 by William
Shakespeare at English
lesson**

- ▣ Now I want you to match the words with the definition. Some words and concepts may be unfamiliar to you.

- ▣ 1) biblical allusion,
- ▣ 2) background,
- ▣ 3) concept,
- ▣ 4) to convey,
- ▣ 5) reference,
- ▣ 6) constant,
- ▣ 7) representant,
- ▣ 8) decode
- ▣ a) a general notion or idea;
- ▣ b) a direction of the attention to a passage elsewhere or to another book, document, etc;
- ▣ c) not changing or varying; uniform; regular; invariable;
- ▣ d) to express;
- ▣ e) to translate (data or a message) from a code into the original language or form;
- ▣ f) someone who acts on behalf of another;
- ▣ g) the conditions that form the setting within which something is experienced;
- ▣ h) a stylistic device which is used for creating additional logical, emotive, expressive information through indirect reference to the Bible

- ▣ You are going to read the text. Sometimes it is necessary to ignore unknown words and let yourself follow the text trying to get at the meaning based on the whole text. Then you answer the comprehension check question.
- ▣ I defended a thesis “Biblical allusions in Shakespeare works” and used the results of my scientific research at English lessons. Read the text about biblical allusion. Explain what the phrase “all in one” means?

- ▣ Biblical allusion is a stylistic device which is used for creating additional logical, emotive, expressive information through indirect reference to the Bible due to the adopting of the Bible text by the receiving text. The biblical allusion “all in one” is classified as constant one, decoding of which is important for solving actual Shakespeare problems (such as the problems of addressee and so on). A phrase “all in one” is the basic variant of its representants in Shakespeare text since it is only slightly changed in comparison with the expression in the Bible – “all one”. Neoplatonism is background knowledge associated with this biblical allusion. Its idea of *complicatio et explicatio* is borrowed from the Bible, i. e. the concept of one having many components; God being the One and the All from Whom everything comes and to Whom all things return. Similarly, the idea of one being all is conveyed in Shakespeare works through biblical allusion “all in one”.

Here is the glossary:

- ▣ idolatry – worship of an idol
- ▣ beloved – loved
- ▣ wondrous – wonderful
- ▣ excellence – high degree, uncommon manner
- ▣ confine – to limit
- ▣ scope – room to move in
- ▣ afford – to offer

Listen to the sonnet 105 by Shakespeare.

- ▣ Take the translations of this sonnet. Here are the lines of the sonnet in English. They are jumbled up. Can you put them in the correct order?

Моя любовь не идолам служенье.
Любимого не называй божком
За то, что все хвалы и песнопенья
Всегда ему и лишь о нем одном.

Сегодня нежен, завтра он нежнее
И в прелести своей неизменим,
Мои стихи полны одною ею,
Не заменяя свой напев иным.

"Добр, чист, красив" - вот все их содержание,
"Добр, чист, красив" - на все лады пою.
Трех этих тем безмерны сочетанья,
Им отдал я поэзию свою.

"Добр, чист, красив" - их часто встретишь врозь,
Но вместе все - в тебе одном сплелось.

(Перевод А. Финкеля)

Язычником меня ты не зови,
Не называй кумиром божество.
Пою я гимны, полные любви,
Ему, о нем и только для него.

Его любовь нежнее с каждым днем,
И, постоянству посвящая стих,
Я поневоле говорю о нем,
Не зная тем и замыслов других.

"Прекрасный, верный, добрый" - вот слова,
Что я твержу на множество ладов.
В них три определенья божества,
Но сколько сочетаний этих слов!

Добро, краса и верность жили врозь,
Но это все в тебе одном слилось!

(Перевод С. Маршака)

Моя любовь не знает поклоненья,
Она не стала Идолом моим,
А все мои стихи – души творенья,
В которых об одной я пел одним.

Сегодня, как и завтра, неизменна,
Добра и совершенств полна она,
И мой сонет не знает перемены, –
Воспета в нем моя любовь одна.

“Добра, верна, прекрасна” – суть сонетов,
“Добра, верна, прекрасна” – их слова.
Не сочиняю я иных сюжетов, –
Тремя в одной поэзия жива.

Слились краса и верность с добротой,
Хоть никогда не жили три в одной.

(Перевод И. Селезинки и А.Селезинки)

Sonnet CV

Find biblical allusion “all in one” in Shakespeare sonnet.

- ▣ Let not my love be call'd idolatry,
- ▣ Nor my beloved as an idol show,
- ▣ Since all alike my songs and praises be
- ▣ **To-one, of one**, still such, and ever so.
- ▣ Kind is my love to-day, to-morrow kind,
- ▣ Still constant in a wondrous excellence;
- ▣ Therefore my verse to constancy confined,
- ▣ One thing expressing, leaves out difference.
- ▣ 'Fair, kind and true' is all my argument,
- ▣ 'Fair, kind, and true' varying to other words;
- ▣ And in this change is my invention spent,
- ▣ **Three themes in one, which wondrous scope affords.**

- ▣ **'Fair, kind, and true,' have often lived alone,**
- ▣ **Which three till now never kept seat in one.**

1. What does “to-one, of one” mean here?

2. What does this line mean?

3. How are the lines rhymed?

- ▣ Now, I want you to be divided into groups. Each group chooses a person to speak for the group.
- ▣ Compare the translations of the sonnets and answer the question: Is biblical allusion “all in one” preserved in translation?
- ▣ Translate the last two lines of the sonnet.
- ▣ Choose the biblical allusion “all in one” you like and draw its symbol.
- ▣ Reflection. Do you consider this method effective at English lessons?

**Thank you for your
attention**

