

Творческая работа: план урока по девятой главе произведения «Алиса в стране чудес» Льюиса Кэрролла

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Hello, everyone! Now we have the ninth chapter of Alice in Wonderland – the story about school in the sea.

First of all, I have several questions about the title of the chapter.

Question 1: In Victorian England “mock turtle’s soup” was well-known; it’s also mentioned in the chapter itself. Could you tell me how it connects with the title of the chapter?

Answer: According to English grammar we can read the title in two ways: mock + turtle soup (фальшивый черепаший суп) and mock turtle + soup (суп из фальшивой черепахи). The first one is the actual meaning of it: in Victorian England it was the imitation of turtle soup because it was cooked from veal (телячий) head and legs. But Carol used the second meaning of it – soup of a mock turtle. If such soup existed so a mock turtle existed too. And that’s why the first illustrator drew a turtle with veal head, legs and tail.

Question 2: How did different translators translate it?

Answer: There are lots of variants. For example, А. Щербаков translated it as «Черепаша-Телячьи-Ножки». В. Набоков - «Чепуха». Б. Заходер called him «Рыбный Деликатес». In the translation of А. Кононенко it’s a gibrud of a crab and a walleye Pollack (минтай)– Минтакраб. Н. Старилов and Ю. Нестеренко did it in the same way as Н. М. Демурова did (квазичерепаха – ложно-черепаха, псевдо-черепаха), - «Мнимая Черепаха» and «Якобы Черепаха».

Now we’ll start with reading and translating.

Episode 1

Alice was very glad to find her in such a pleasant temper, and thought to herself that perhaps it was only the pepper that had made her so savage when they met in the kitchen.

“When I’m a Duchess,” she said to herself (not in a very hopeful tone, though), “I won’t have any pepper in my kitchen at all. Soup does very well without—Maybe it’s always pepper that makes people hot-tempered,” she went on, very much pleased at having found out a new kind of rule, “and vinegar that makes them sour—and camomile that makes them bitter—and—and barley-sugar and such things that make children sweet-tempered. I only wish people knew that: then they wouldn’t be so stingy about it, you know—”

Episode 2

“You’re thinking about something, my dear, and that makes you forget to talk. I can’t tell you just now what the moral of that is, but I shall remember it in a bit.”

“Perhaps it hasn’t one,” Alice ventured to remark.

“Tut, tut, child!” said the Duchess. “Everything’s got a moral, if only you can find it.” And she squeezed herself up closer to Alice’s side as she spoke.

Alice did not much like her keeping so close to her: first, because the Duchess was very ugly; and secondly, because she was exactly the right height to rest her chin on Alice’s shoulder, and it was an uncomfortably sharp chin. However, she did not like to be rude: so she bore it as well as she could.

Question 1 (before the translation): What is “tut-tut”?

Possible answer: It’s an exclamation used to express disapproval or annoyance.

Question 2 (before the translation): As for the passage “she bore it as well as she could”. Did you notice a kind of wordplay in it? And how can you translate it?

Possible answer: Here Carol plays with the double meaning of the verb “bear”: to carry and to endure. So we can translate it as «она несла его (подбородок, который на нее положили) как могла», and as «она терпела это (неприятные ощущения) как могла».

Episode 3

“’Tis so,” said the Duchess: “and the moral of that is—’Oh, ’tis love, ’tis love, that makes the world go round!”

“Somebody said,” Alice whispered, “that it’s done by everybody minding their own business!”

“Ah, well! It means much the same thing,” said the Duchess, digging her sharp little chin into Alice’s shoulder as she added, “and the moral of that is—’Take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves.”

“How fond she is of finding morals in things!” Alice thought to herself.

Question (before the translation): Do you know which saying was changed by the Duchess?

Answer: The Duchess changed one of the famous sayings: «Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves».

Episode 4

“Very true,” said the Duchess: “flamingoes and mustard both bite. And the moral of that is—’Birds of a feather flock together.”

“Only mustard isn’t a bird,” Alice remarked.

“Right, as usual,” said the Duchess: “what a clear way you have of putting things!”

"It's a mineral, I think," said Alice.

"Of course it is," said the Duchess, who seemed ready to agree to everything that Alice said: "there's a large mustard mine near here. And the moral of that is—'The more there is of mine, the less there is of yours.'"

Question 1 (before the translation): As for the passages "flamingoes and mustard both bite" and "there's a large mustard mine near here". How do think if there are any wordplays?

Possible answer: Here Carol plays with polysemy of words again because the verb "bite" has several meanings: use the teeth to cut into something and to have a sharp taste; "mine" has several meanings too: a type of bomb and an excavation in the earth for extracting coal or other minerals.

Question 2 (before the translation): What can you say about the Duchess's moral?

Possible Answer: Her viewpoint about morals is ridiculous. She finds morals in things just according to similar pronunciation of words. In fact, Carroll used the Duchess to mock those adults who are always moralizing to children, both for the way that they intrude on children's lives and into children's physical space, and also because the belief that life has a moral is patently untrue--as the craziness of Wonderland attests. And also Victorian England, when Carroll wrote "Alice in Wonderland", was known for its self-righteous moralizing.

Episode 5

But here, to Alice's great surprise, the Duchess's voice died away, even in the middle of her favorite word "moral," and the arm that was linked into hers began to tremble.

Alice looked up, and there stood the Queen in front of them, with her arms folded, frowning like a thunderstorm.

"A fine day, your Majesty!" the Duchess began in a low, weak voice.

"Now, I give you fair warning," shouted the Queen, stamping on the ground as she spoke; "either you or your head must be off, and that in about half no time! Take your choice!"

Episode 6

All the time they were playing the Queen never left off quarrelling with the other players and shouting, "Off with his head!" or "Off with her head!"

Those whom she sentenced were taken into custody by the soldiers, who of course had to leave off being arches to do this, so that, by the end of half an hour or so, there were no arches left, and all the players, except the King, the Queen, and Alice, were in custody and under sentence of execution.

Then the Queen left off, quite out of breath, and said to Alice:

"Have you seen the Mock Turtle yet?"

Episode 7

“No,” said Alice. “I don’t even know what a Mock Turtle is.”

“It’s the thing Mock Turtle soup is made from,” said the Queen.

“I never saw one, or heard of one,” said Alice.

“Come on, then,” said the Queen, “and he shall tell you his history.”

As they walked off together, Alice heard the King say in a low voice, to the company generally, “You are all pardoned.” “Come, that’s a good thing!” she said to herself, for she had felt quite unhappy at the number of executions the Queen had ordered.

Episode 8

They very soon came upon a Gryphon, lying fast asleep in the sun. “Up, lazy thing!” said the Queen, “and take this young lady to see the Mock Turtle, and to hear his history. I must go back and see after some executions I have ordered;” and she walked off, leaving Alice alone with the Gryphon. Alice did not quite like the look of the creature, but on the whole she thought it would be quite as safe to stay with it as to go after that savage Queen: so she waited. The Gryphon sat up and rubbed its eyes: then it watched the Queen till she was out of sight: then it chuckled.

“What fun!” said the Gryphon, half to itself, half to Alice.

Episode 9

“Everybody says ‘come on!’ here,” thought Alice, as she went slowly after it: “I never was so ordered about before, in all my life, never!”

They had not gone far before they saw the Mock Turtle in the distance, sitting sad and lonely on a little ledge of rock, and, as they came nearer, Alice could hear him sighing as if his heart would break.

She pitied him deeply. “What is his sorrow?” she asked the Gryphon. And the Gryphon answered, very nearly in the same words as before, “It’s all his fancy, that: he hasn’t got no sorrow, you know. Come on!”

Question 1: Did you notice which grammar structure was used by the Gryphon?

Answer: He used “double negative” structure which is not used in the Standard English.

Question 2 (after the translation): How did the Mock Turtle start his story?

Answer: Actually, the story started with a long silence. Then he said that he had been a real turtle and a long silence again.

Episode 10

“When we were little,” the Mock Turtle went on at last, more calmly, though still sobbing a little now and then, “We went to school in the sea. The master was an old Turtle—we used to call him Tortoise—”

“Why did you call him Tortoise, if he wasn’t one?” Alice asked.

“We called him Tortoise because he taught us,” said the Mock Turtle angrily. “Really you are very dull!”

“You ought to be ashamed of yourself for asking such a simple question,” added the Gryphon; and then they both sat silent and looked at poor Alice, who felt ready to sink into the earth.

Question (before the translation): Did you notice the wordplay in this excerpt?

Answer: Yes, there is the wordplay, based on similar pronunciation, with the words Tortoise (сухопутная черепаха) and taught us.

Episode 11

....and he went on in these words:

“Yes, we went to school in the sea, though you mayn’t believe it—”

“I never said I didn’t!” interrupted Alice.

“You did,” said the Mock Turtle.

“Hold your tongue!” added the Gryphon, before Alice could speak again.

The Mock Turtle went on:

“We had the best of educations—in fact, we went to school every day—”

“I’ve been to a day-school, too,” said Alice. “You needn’t be so proud as all that.”

“With extras?” asked the Mock Turtle, a little anxiously.

“Yes,” said Alice; “we learned French and music.”

“And washing?” said the Mock Turtle.

“Certainly not!” said Alice indignantly.

“Ah! Then yours wasn’t a really good school,” said the Mock Turtle in a tone of great relief.

Question (after the translation): What do think about Mock Turtle’s school?

Possible answer: In my opinion it’s a parody on how people often boast about their education: what great teachers they had, what amazing subjects they studied, how their school was better than other schools. Yet the touting of ridiculous "important" subjects like Washing and Uglification as being better than French and Music raises the question of what's so great about

French and Music? And yet the Gryphon and Mock Turtle believe that the critical classes are Washing and Uglification, and see Alice, because she did not study such things, as being dumb and unsophisticated.

Episode 12

“Now, at ours, they had, at the end of the bill, 'French, music, and washing—extra.”

“You couldn't have wanted it much,” said Alice; “living at the bottom of the sea.”

“I couldn't afford to learn it,” said the Mock Turtle with a sigh. “I only took the regular course.”

“What was that?” inquired Alice.

“Reeling and Writhing, of course, to begin with,” the Mock Turtle replied; “and then the different branches of Arithmetic—Ambition, Distraction, Uglification, and Derision.”

“I never heard of 'Uglification,’” Alice ventured to say. “What is it?”

Question (before the translation): How do think which subjects were travestied (искажены, спародированы)?

Answer: Reeling (reel - вертеться) and Writhing (writhe - скручиваться) are assonant with Reading and Writing. Ambition (честолюбие), Distraction (отвлекаемость), Uglification (is a potential word – “уродожение”), and Derision (высмеивание) are assonant with Addition (сложение), Subtraction (вычитание), Multiplication (умножение), and Division (деление).

Episode 13

“What else had you to learn?”

“Well, there was Mystery,” the Mock Turtle replied, counting off the subjects on his flappers— “Mystery, ancient and modern, with Seaography: then Drawling—the Drawling-master was an old conger-eel, that used to come once a week: he taught us Drawling, Stretching, and Fainting in Coils.”

“What was that like?” said Alice.

“Well, I can't show it you, myself,” the Mock Turtle said: “I'm too stiff. And the Gryphon never learned it.”

Question (before the translation): How do think which subjects were travestied (искажены, спародированы)?

Answer: Mystery is assonant with History, Seaography (мореграфия) - Geography. Drawling (протяжное произношение, медленно-говорение) - Drawing. Stretching (растягивание, а также потягивание) - Sketching (черчение). Fainting in Coils (паданье в обморок кольцами) - Painting in Oils (рисование масляными красками).

Episode 14

"I never went to him," the Mock Turtle said with a sigh. "He taught Laughing and Grief, they used to say."

"So he did, so he did," said the Gryphon, sighing in his turn; and both creatures hid their faces in their paws.

"And how many hours a day did you do lessons?" said Alice, in a hurry to change the subject.

"Ten hours the first day," said the Mock Turtle: "nine the next, and so on."

"What a curious plan!" exclaimed Alice.

Question (before the translation): How do think which subjects were travestied (искажены, спародированы)?

Answer: Laughing (смех, «смеяние») is assonant with Latin. Grief (горе, несчастье) – Greek.

Episode 15

"That's the reason they're called lessons," the Gryphon remarked: "because they lessen from day to day."

This was quite a new idea to Alice, and she thought it over a little before she made her next remark. "Then the eleventh day must have been a holiday?"

"Of course it was," said the Mock Turtle.

"And how did you manage on the twelfth?" Alice went on eagerly.

"That's enough about lessons," the Gryphon interrupted in a very decided tone. "Tell her something about the games now."

Question 1 (before the translation): Did you notice the wordplay in this excerpt?

Answer: There's the wordplay, based on similar pronunciation, with the words lesson (урок) and lessen (уменьшаться).

Question 2 (after the translation): How do you think why the Gryphon changed the subject of the conversation?

Answer: Alice poked holes in the Mock Turtle's story with her logic, the Mock Turtle could not respond and the Gryphon changed the topic.

And now we'll listen to your summaries (3 people).

Your words/expressions which you've written down from the chapter (3 people).

All of you were great today! I see you did prepare very well for this lesson. Thank you everybody!