



Рис.3. Исследование по количеству ответов

Таким образом, можно сказать, что английский язык, как и русский, подвержен изменениям вследствие развития влияния социальных сетей. И если в русском языке появилось много заимствований, то в английском языке просто появились новые слова, либо старые приобрели новые значения. Также характерной чертой английского и американского чата является большое количество разнообразных сокращений, которые значительно уменьшают время набора текста.

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MODERN AND CLASSICAL ENGLISH POETRY IN COMPARISON

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The English poetic tradition is perhaps the richest in the world. The aim of this work is to compare English poetry from the 18th to 20th century. The tasks are: to find and analyze the information about English poets from 18th to 20th century; to find examples of poems which illustrate the distinguishing features of the epoch and their author's style; to find translations of some of these poems and to translate the others (if ready translations are absent).

18TH CENTURY POETS

The 18th century is sometimes called the Augustan age. The poets not only polished high style in emulation of the Roman ideal, they also translated and imitated Greek and Latin verse resulting in measured elegant verse. The late 18th century saw the birth of Romanticism. Influenced by revolutions in America and France the Romantic poets offered a radical development in poetry. The poetry of the Romantics was more individualistic. Often the Romantics such as William Wordsworth gained their inspiration from nature rather than religion. Additionally, the Romantic movement marked a shift in the use of language. [2] Attempting to express the "language of the common man", Wordsworth and his fellow Romantic poets focused on employing poetic language for a wider audience. The well-known 18th century poets are:

William Blake

Blake is British mystical Poet. Largely misunderstood during his lifetime, he is now regarded as one of the finest poets of the English language.

To see a world in a grain of sand	В одном мгновенье видеть вечность,
And heaven in a wild flower	Огромный мир – в зерне песка,
Hold infinity in the palm of your	В единой горсти – бесконечность
hand	И небо – в чашечке цветка. (<i>Translated</i>
And eternity in an hour. (<i>Frag-</i>	<i>by S.Marshak</i>)
<i>ment from «Auguries of Inno-</i>	
<i>cence»</i>)	

Robert Burns

Robert Burns is regarded as Scotland's national poet. He was born in a poor farming family. At the age of 15 he began to write poems. He wrote hundreds of songs and poems, mainly on country life, love and national pride. Burns wrote the words of the song «Auld Lang Syne». Scottish people sing this song when they celebrate New Year's Day.

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart	В горах мое сердце... Доныне
is not here,	я там.
My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing	По следу оленя лечу по ска-
the deer –	лам.
A-chasing the wild deer, and following	Гоню я оленя, пугаю козу.
the roe;	В горах мое сердце, а сам я вни-
My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I	зу...
go...	(<i>Translated by S.Marshak</i>)

19TH CENTURY POETS

The early 19th Century saw the blossoming of the great Romantic poets such as John Clare and William Wordsworth. After the great Romantic poets the next generation of British Poets became associated with the Victorian age. To some extent they offered greater conformity of vision and were more likely to use Christian imagery but they were still influenced by powerful undercurrents of the Romantic movement. [2]

The Victorian era was a period of great political change, social and economic change. The Empire recovered from the loss of the American colonies and entered a period of rapid expansion.

The major High Victorian poets are:

Rudyard Kipling

Rudyard Kipling was an English short-story writer, poet and novelist. Many of his stories were based on his life in India. To some Kipling was a prophet of British Imperialism, but whatever his political views, his literary talents are widely admired.

...If you can fill the unforgiving minute	...И если будешь мерить расстояние
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run –	Секундами, пускаясь в дальний бег,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,	Тогда Земля – твоё, мой мальчик, достоянье.
And – which is more – you'll be a Man my son!	И более того, ты – Человек!
	(Translated by S.Marshak)

William Wordsworth

He is British Romantic poet from Grasmere, Lake District. Wordsworth encapsulated man's mystic relationship with nature.

I wandered lonely as a cloud	Как облако, мой верный друг,
When all at once I saw a crowd,	Я шел один, увидел вдруг
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,	Плывущее в раздолье,
A host, of golden daffodils...	Нарциссов жёлтых поле.
	(Translated by K. Vorobiova)

Towards the end of the century, English poets began to take an interest in French symbolism and Victorian poetry entered a decadent phase.

20TH CENTURY POETS

The Victorian era continued into the early years of the 20th century. Then the Georgian poets were the first major grouping of the post-Victorian era. This poetry represented something of a reaction to the decadence of the 1890s and tended towards the sentimental. [1]

The 1940s opened with the United Kingdom at war and a new generation of war poets emerged in response. In the early part of the 1960s, the centre of gravity of mainstream poetry moved to Northern Ireland.

Alan Jacobs

Alan Jacobs is a retired businessman and art dealer. He has made a lifelong study of mysticism.

The spring sun streams through my window frame	Стремится весеннее солнце в оконную раму мою.
Opening wide to limitless vasts of sapphire	С ним небо в сапфирах ворвет- ся, и вот на пейзажи смотрю:
blue, Red roses sparkling, diamonds of dew,	Блестящие розы алеют, и жем- чуг в росе засиял,
My heart hymns praises to Him without a Name.	А в сердце слова гимна зреют, тому, кто всё это создал.

(Translated by K. Vorobiova)

Andrew Motion

Professor Andrew Motion was born in London on 26 October 1952, and read English at University College, Oxford. He was awarded the Newdigate Prize at Oxford for his poem 'Inland', included in his first collection of poems.

Death called me, I did not hear. He spoke again: Come near. I went to look for pity. Poor death, I thought, he loves me. I guessed right, he does. And now I love him too, just because.	Смерть позвала меня, Но я не слышал. Опять окликнула - Уже я ближе. Подумал: «Смерть несчастная. Любовь ко мне в нейвластву- ет». Да, так и есть. Я угадал. Чудак. Теперь и я ее люблю. Зачем? Да просто так.
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(Translated by K. Vorobiova)

ENGLISH POETRY IN COMPARISON

Table 1

Century	Features	Authors
18 th (Augustan age)	Classicism (high style, the tendency to polish and refinement of expression) => sentimentalism (feelings are on the first place) => the beginning of Romanticism (individualism, heroism in poetry)	William Blake, Robert Burns, Lord Byron, John Clare, Samuel, T. Coleridge, John Keats, Alexander Pope, Percy B. Shelley, William Wordsworth
19 th (Victorian age)	Romanticism (a man is in the center) => post-Romanticism (nature is in the center in many poems)	Emily Bronte, Elizabeth Brown- ing, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Rudyard Kipling, Percy Shelley, Lord Tennyson, William Wordsworth
20 th (Georgian age)	Modernism (experiments with literary forms and expressions) => post-Modernism (different extraordinary forms, contrasting with traditional, new words, rhythms and original styles)	Alan Jacobs, Ted Hughes, An- drew Motion, Wilfred Owen, J.R.R. Tolkien

English poetry changed its direction with the passage of time, changes in the political system of the country and other important events. And poets tried to convey feeling of the epoch, people's problems and emotions. Today English poetry also exists in different forms.

Literature

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