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# АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВЫЗОВЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ

СБОРНИК НАУЧНЫХ ТРУДОВ

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## **АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВЫЗОВЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ**

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get people's attention or to call their dog. It ear piercing and incredibly effective. It's also called faamiti.

**Pelinti** (Buli, Ghana) Literally translated, "to move hot food around in your mouth," this is the experience of biting into something only to discover that it's approximately 1,000 degrees. As the skin in your mouth melts, you let out a loud scream, drop the food, and curse the day you were born. Okay, that may be a bit extreme, but you get the point. That's pelinti.

**Greng-jai** (Thai) Have you ever asked someone to help you move? You feel bad for asking them and don't really want them to do it because it will be pain for them. You really don't want to ask them to help you move, especially since you have a vast weight collection. That feeling of not wanting to ask is Greng-jai.

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#### REALISM ELEMENTS IN THE NOVEL "A FAREWELL TO ARMS" BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY

**Abstract.** *This article explains realism and reveals its features on the novel "A Farewell to arms" by Ernest Hemingway. In this work, Hemingway provides a realistic account of war. He wants to show readers the real depiction of it and lets them experience the events of the novel as though they were actually witnessing them. Utilising a simple writing style and ordinary language, he omits some adjectives and adverbs which are not required essentially. To make readers feel a sense of immediacy, Hemingway makes frequent use of short declarative clauses and also uses conjunction more often, especially, and. Overall, we can understand that realism is ultimately the major emphasis in the novel "A Farewell To Arms". In order to reveal this, Hemingway uses appropriate basic elements of realism in writing and creates a positive influence on students' understanding.*

**Key words:** *realism, realistic depiction, literacy realism,, personal experience, service, conflict, war, love, death.*

**Introduction:** A Farewell to Arms has been approved and praised for its realistic depiction of war. Realistic features in it have often been determined as personal experience and the novel is informed by attributing Hemingway's own wartime service. In spite of the fact that Hemingway did not spend more time and had a less role in World War I than his main character in the novel, that's to say, Henry, the similarities and resemblance between his experience and Henry's act are nonetheless striking.

During World War I, Hemingway had a job as an ambulance driver and served for the American Red Cross. Like Henry, he worked on the Italian front and was badly injured on the Austro-Italian front. On July 8, 1918, Hemingway was distributing chocolate and cigarettes to soldiers. It was night and at this time he was struck by fragments of an Austrian mortar shell. He experienced a bad situation and his foot, knee, thighs, scalp, and hands were injured. Hemingway was then carried to a Red Cross hospital in Milan, where he came across a nurse called Agnes von Kurowsky and fell in love with her.

**Methods and analysis.** In order to show and explain the elements of realism in the novel "A Farewell To Arms," firstly we should understand realism itself and make it clear. Realism appeared around 19 centuries, according to J. A. Cuddon the author of the book "A Dictionary of Literary Terms." Cuddon explains that, "literature is the portrayal of life with fidelity." In other words, the re-creation of actual life in theme, situations, moods, actions, and characterizations within a novel. For this reason, we can see that Hemingway uses realism to portray not only the war, but the actions and reactions of the characters of the novel were meant to reflect those of real life. When Hemingway uses the conflict of the war between 1914-18 known as, WWI, he is using literary realism. In the Novel "A Farewell To Arms," the author Ernest Hemingway creates a passionate and romantic love relationship between Lt Henry and Catherine. This love relationship, which is birth in the middle of the most gruesome and violent war that history has ever come to know. World War one, is said to account for one of the largest death tolls in American history wars in. When reading the novel, the author sets the setting in a beautiful place that has mountains, valleys, and flower plants growths. This beautiful place name Goritzia, is as beautiful in the novel as it is in real life. This reason can lead to the understanding on why the author chooses the Italy, during WWI, as the setting.

**Discussion:** Hemingway is a master at utilising imagery as well as descriptive words to show realism clearly for his readers. For example, within the first paragraph of "A Farewell to Arms" Hemingway vividly describes the village and its surroundings where he is stationed at in Italy. He writes, "...In the bed of the river there were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels. Troops went by the house and down the road and the dust they raised powdered the leaves of the trees". That detailed passage in Hemingway's novel engages the reader and conveys a sense of reality. Similarly, he did the same thing when describing how the main character, Frederic Henry, felt after a shell exploded in a dugout he was sitting in: "I sat up straight and as I did so something inside my head moved like the weights on a doll's eyes and it hit me inside in the back of my eyeballs. My legs felt warm and wet and my shoes were wet and warm inside."

Now we pay attention to the another feature of the realism. The characters in A Farewell to Arms are constantly seeking solace from a world ravaged by war. This solace, most often and most simply, comes in the form of alcohol. Throughout the novel, vast amounts of wine and liquor are consumed. Henry depends upon alcohol, and goes so far as to consider it a necessary part of his convalescence: when Miss Van Campen refuses him wine with his meals, he immediately arranges to have some smuggled into the hospital. This sort of escape is understandable, given the reader's growing impression of the folly of war. Just as Henry is scornful of medals

and the honor that they supposedly bestow, the novel questions whether war is truly an appropriate forum for such lofty and romantic distinctions. As evidenced by the preposterous purpose for which Henry risks his life in battle—getting some cheese to top his pasta—the novel severs any traditional association between battle and glory.

In the novel of farewell to arms, the author has used realism as one of the clear styles that can help readers in understanding the novel without thinking deeply. Realism describes life in a factual manner without using any impractical descriptions that may seem impossible in the real life. Lieutenant Frederic Henry is a young American ambulance driver serving in the Italian army during World War I. At the beginning of the novel, the war is winding down with the onset of winter, and Henry arranges to tour Italy. The following spring, upon his return to the front, Henry meets Catherine Barkley, an English nurse's aide at the nearby British hospital and the love interest of his friend Rinaldi. Rinaldi, however, quickly fades from the picture as Catherine and Henry become involved in an elaborate game of seduction. Grieving the recent death of her fiancé, Catherine longs for love so deeply that she will settle for the illusion of it. Her passion, even though pretended, awakens a desire for emotional interaction in Henry, whom the war has left coolly detached and numb.

When Henry is wounded on the battlefield, he is brought to a hospital in Milan to recover. Several doctors recommend that he stay in bed for six months and then undergo a necessary operation on his knee. Unable to accept such a long period of recovery, Henry finds a bold, garrulous surgeon named Dr. Valentini who agrees to operate immediately. Henry learns happily that Catherine has been transferred to Milan and begins his recuperation under her care. During the following months, his relationship with Catherine intensifies. No longer simply a game in which they exchange empty promises and playful kisses, their love becomes powerful and real. As the lines between scripted and genuine emotions begin to blur, Henry and Catherine become tangled in their love for each other.

Once Henry's damaged leg has healed, the army grants him three weeks convalescence leave, after which he is scheduled to return to the front. He tries to plan a trip with Catherine, who reveals to him that she is pregnant. The following day, Henry is diagnosed with jaundice, and Miss Van Campen, the superintendent of the hospital, accuses him of bringing the disease on himself through excessive drinking. Believing Henry's illness to be an attempt to avoid his duty as a serviceman, Miss Van Campen has Henry's leave revoked, and he is sent to the front once the jaundice has cleared. As they part, Catherine and Henry pledge their mutual devotion.

Henry travels to the front, where Italian forces are losing ground and manpower daily. Soon after Henry's arrival, a bombardment begins. When word comes that German troops are breaking through the Italian lines, the Allied forces prepare to retreat. Henry leads his team of ambulance drivers into the great column of evacuating troops. The men pick up two engineering sergeants and two frightened young girls on their way. Henry and his drivers then decide to leave the column and take secondary roads, which they assume will be faster. When one of their vehicles bogs down in the mud, Henry orders the two engineers to help in the effort to free the vehicle. When they refuse, he shoots one of them. The drivers continue in the other trucks until they get stuck again. They send off the young girls

and continue on foot toward Udine. As they march, one of the drivers is shot dead by the easily frightened rear guard of the Italian army. Another driver marches off to surrender himself, while Henry and the remaining driver seek refuge at a farmhouse. When they rejoin the retreat the following day, chaos has broken out: soldiers, angered by the Italian defeat, pull commanding officers from the melee and execute them on sight. The battle police seize Henry, who, at a crucial moment, breaks away and dives into the river. After swimming a safe distance downstream, Henry boards a train bound for Milan. He hides beneath a tarp that covers stockpiled artillery, thinking that his obligations to the war effort are over and dreaming of his return to Catherine.

Henry reunites with Catherine in the town of Stresa. From there, the two escape to safety in Switzerland, rowing all night in a tiny borrowed boat. They settle happily in a lovely alpine town called Montreux and agree to put the war behind them forever. Although Henry is sometimes plagued by guilt for abandoning the men on the front, the two succeed in living a beautiful, peaceful life. When spring arrives, the couple moves to Lausanne so that they can be closer to the hospital. Early one morning, Catherine goes into labor. The delivery is exceptionally painful and complicated. Catherine delivers a stillborn baby boy and, later that night, dies of a hemorrhage. Henry stays at her side until she is gone. He attempts to say goodbye but cannot. He walks back to his hotel in the rain.

**Conclusion:** Ernest Hemingway was admirable and highly acceptable for being the first in his time to write about love, war, and death with realism in his time. Hemingway experienced the horrors of war while working at the Italian front in 1918 as an ambulance driver, and this helped him form his writing style. His approach was direct and realist in his novel "A Farewell to Arms" and these features were rarely found during the 1920s. He was such a professional writer that he could create a unique writing style to his readers. His realistic style not only was famous at his time, but also is well acceptable among the readers at present.

The realism presented in Hemingway's writing style introduces new concepts of war and courage to readers. Many quotes in the novel remained original and quite memorable. For example, Hemingway writes, "Abstract words such as glory, honor, courage, or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of roads, the names of rivers, the numbers of regiments and the dates". This quote supports the theme of the reality of war. It disregards the ideal and picturesque fantasy of war along with the honor and glory that soldiers were believed to receive and replaces it with the things soldiers actually experience in their daily life. By this novel we can reveal the real figure of the war and how it corresponds with the real life events. With the help of realistic narration and realistic features we can feel as if we were participating in the word with a real sense.

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### **ПРИНЦИПЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ГРАММАТИКЕ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ**

***Аннотация.** Во все времена, грамматика как важнейший аспект языка, обеспечивающий формирование умений устного и письменного общения, находилась в центре научных споров, дискуссий о ее месте, роли и значении при обучении иностранным языкам. В этой статье обсуждаются принципы обучения грамматике иностранного языка.*

***Ключевые слова:** речевая направленность, функциональность, ситуативность, новизна, личностная ориентация общения, коллективное взаимодействие.*

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### **PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING GRAMMAR FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

***Annotation.** At all times, grammar as the most important aspect of the language, providing the formation of the skills of oral and written communication, has been at the center of scientific disputes, discussions about its place, role and meaning in teaching foreign languages. This article discusses the principles of teaching foreign language grammar.*

***Key words:** speech orientation, functionality, situational awareness, novelty, personal orientation of communication, collective interaction.*

История методики преподавания иностранных языков доказывает то, что отношение к грамматике никогда не было однозначным, оно и определяло специфику подхода, метода и приема обучения. При этом роль, отведенная для грамматической теории, либо преувеличивалась, например, во времена грамматико-переводного метода, либо недооценивалась или вовсе исключалась, например, в прямых методах.

Выбор подхода и метода обучения зависит от каждого конкретного урока. Задача педагога грамотно проанализировать потребности обучающейся группы, особенности преподаваемого материала и подобрать наиболее подходящий путь проведения урока. обучение грамматике иностранного языка требует соблюдения следующих принципов:

1. Речевая направленность. Обучение иностранным языкам следует производить через общение. Каждый урок должен быть практически ориентирован. Необходимо использовать уроки на языке, а не о языке.

## ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О СЛЕДУЮЩЕЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ

Уважаемые научно-педагогические работники учебных заведений, аспиранты, соискатели и студенты. Приглашаем Вас принять участие в

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**«Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире».**  
**(26-27 февраля 2021 г.)**

Для участия в конференции необходимо до **25 февраля 2021 г. (включительно)** отправить статью на электронную почту оргкомитета: [iscience.in.ua@gmail.com](mailto:iscience.in.ua@gmail.com).

**Рабочие языки конференции:** *українська, русский, english, polski, беларуская, казахша, o'zbek, limba română, кыргыз тили, Հայերեն*

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| 11. ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ                    | 24. ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ           |
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| 13. СЕЛЬСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО                    |                                   |
| 14. СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ |                                   |

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**LV Международная научная конференция  
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