

UKRAINIAN FOLK ART

LESSON I

FOLK ART OF THE UKRAINE

I. Прочитайте слова та запам'ятайте їх вимову:

acquire ; consummate ; vividly; custom , legend peasantry ; embrace ; furniture , weapon ; straw ; besides ; widespread ; diversity; intricate ; motif ; earthenware ; bowl , ceramics ; architecture; frequently ; geometrical ; bead ; stripen ; rug ; decor; application ; solution ; value ; unique ; genius ; urgent ; striving .

II. Вивчіть слова та словосполучення:

folk art - народне мистецтво; to perfect - вдосконалювати; поліпшувати; to acquire - набувати; досягати, consummate form - досконала форма; distinctive style - характерний стиль;

integral part –невід’ємна частина; article - виріб; продукт;

custom - звичай; taste - смак; нахил; inclination - схильність, прихильність;

meditation - роздум, міркування; to stem from - походити від; embrace - охоплювати, включати; item - окремий предмет; mode of life – спосіб життя; farm implement - сільськогосподарський інвентар; ware - вироби; leather - шкіра; bone - кістка; straw - солома; artistic expression - художнє вираження; shape - форма, diversity - різноманітність; pattern - візерунок, узор; intricate - складний; to carve -різьбити, вирізувати; to embroider - вишивати; to engrave -гравірувати; earthenware - глиняний, фаянсовий посуд; кераміка;

гончарний виріб; bowl -келих, кубок, чаша; Easter egg - писанка; various - різноманітний; to distinguish- розрізняти;

outlined - окреслений; dense pattern -густий узор; tile -. кахля; background - заданий план, фон; bead - намистина; bedspread - покривало; carpet loom -- ткацький станок; shop -майстерня; цех; decor - прикраса; оздоблення; craft - ремесло; folk artist –народний художник; application - застосування; вживання; to participate in the solution of problems -брати участь у вирішенні питань; to value - шанувати; to display - виставляти; показувати; creative personality - творча індивідуальність; to embody - включати; втілювати; urgent striving for - настійна боротьба за.

III. Утворіть іменники від а) дієслів за допомогою суфіксів -ion, -iment, -tion, -ation, -ure, ing, -th, б) прикметників за допомогою суфікса -ity; в) імеників за допомогою суфіксів

-ure, -ist:

(a) to protect, to develop, to produce, to incline, to meditate, to furnish, to express, to paint, to modify, to combine, to decorate, to create, to apply, to grow;

(b) antique, diverse, popular, personal;

(c) architect, art,

IV. Утворіть прикметники від а) дієслів за допомогою суфіксів -ive, -able; б) іменників за допомогою суфіксів

-al, -an -ic:

(a) to create, to distinct, to decorate, to remark, to produce;

(b) nation, Ukraine, artist, tradition, ornament, monument,
origin, geometry, colour, beauty

**V. Утворіть прислівники від прикметників за допомогою суфікса -ly;
artistical, vivid, main, sharp, especial, frequent, pure, particular**

VI. Утворіть ступені порівняння прикметників:

precious, much, fine, widespread, important.

Граматичний коментар:

Ступені порівняння прикметників

Прикметники	звичайний :	вищий :	найвищий
Односкладові та	long	longer	the longest
двоскладові, що	large	larger	the largest
закінчуються на	easy	easier	the easiest
-y, -er, -le,	narrow	narrower	the narrowest
-ow	simple	simpler,	the simplest
Багатоскладові	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
та двоскладові,			
що не закінчу-			
ються на -y; -er;	concise	more concise	the most concise
-le, -ow			
Ванятки	Good	better	the best
	Bad	worse	the worst
	little	less	the least
	many	more	the most
	much	more	the most
	far	farther	the farthest
		(further)	(the furthest)

VII. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст (усно або письмово):

FOLK ART OF THE UKRAINE

Part I

Folk art has been perfected through the centuries. It has acquired consummate form and developed its own distinctive style. It has become an integral part of the nation's life, linked with its daily affairs for every artistically decorated object is, first of all, a necessary article in the every-day life of the people. At the same time, these productions vividly reflect the customs, tastes and inclinations of the people, their legends, meditations, labour, sorrows and joy.

In the past, Ukrainian folk decorative art stemmed mainly from the peasantry. It embraced the basic items of the rural mode of life - furniture, clothing, weapons, farm implements, and so on. Wares were made of linen, leather, wood, bone, metal and straw. One of the most widespread modes of artistic expression, besides the shape of the wares and the material, is the ornament with its great diversity of pattern and form. The basis of the ornamental painting in Ukrainian folk art is not intricate. The motifs include zigzags, wavy lines or pine-tree patterns carved on wood, embroidered, engraved on an earthenware bowl or painted on an Easter egg in various modifications or combinations.

It is possible to distinguish areas where kindred forms of folk art can be found. The most important are the Dnieper, Podillya, Polissya and Volyn, and the Carpathian zones. The folk art of the Dnieper **area** - Kyiv, Poltava and Chernigiv regions - is distinguished by traditional motifs going back to the ancient pre-Slav and Old Rus periods, and at the same time, ornamental forms originating in the 17th - 19th centuries.

The leading form of folk art in Podillya are ceramics and decorative fabrics. They are ornamented with sharply outlined dense patterns of dark colours. An interesting feature of Podilian folk architecture is the monumental decorative plastics of the windows, doors and corners of rooms. All painting is widespread in the south-eastern part of Podillia. The character of decorative wall painting is most vividly manifested in the decoration of the cottage with rich floral ornaments.

Part II

Ceramics, wood-carving and decorative fabrics are especially developed in the Gutsul country. Remarkable tiles with brown green ornaments and drawings on a light-coloured background frequently represent stories on morale and themes from everyday life. Ceramic wares of original shape also have a light-colored background with ornaments similar to those on the tiles. The wood-carving is mainly flat with a purely geometrical ornament, and the articles are frequently decorated with colored wood, metal and beads. The light-coloured or grey bedspreads, striped rugs and colorful carpets with geometrical patterns are also made by Gutsul folk artists.

High development has been attained in Galicia by the folk art of the Lviv region. Carpet looms in the village of Glinyany, and ceramic, wood-carving and embroidery – shops are functioning in this region. The ceramics of the village of Yavoriv are particularly original in shape and décor.

Present-day folk decorative art occupies an important place in social life. The numbers of folk craftsmen are increasing. The art crafts of the Ukraine now unite twenty thousand craftsmen. The creations of folk artists find wide applications in our times. Folk artists are **more** and more often invited to participate in the solution of complex artistic and architectural problems.

There has been a rapid growth in the popularity of folk decorative art in our time. The creations of folk artists are valued all the more because they are produced in an individual, unique manner displaying the creative personality of the craftsman. The works of Ukrainian folk craftsmen embody the rich national culture and the immortal genius of the people, and their urgent striving for the beautiful.

8. Визначіть час і стан підкреслених дієслів.

1. In the past Ukrainian folk decorative art stemmed mainly from peasantry.
2. Folk art has been perfected through the centuries.
3. Wares were made of linen, leather, wood, bone, metal and straw.
4. The folk art of the Dnieper area is distinguished by traditional motifs going back to ancient pre-Slav and Old Rus periods.
5. Present-day folk decorative art occupies an important place in social life.

6. The numbers of folk craftsmen are increasing.

7. There has been a rapid growth in the popularity of folk decorative art in our times.

Граматичний коментар:

Present Indefinite Tense Active: We hope to do well.

Present Continuous Tense Active. Right now we are thinking about our final exams.

Present Perfect Tense Active: *He* has had an opportunity to practice sentence patterns.

Past Indefinite Tense active: *We* were not aware of our mistakes.

Past Continuous Tense Active: While we were taking our English course we wrote our sentences carefully.

Past Perfect Tense Active : Most of us had already studied English grammar when we came here.

Future Indefinite Tense Active: We shall try to forget about studying for a while.

Future Continuous Tense Active. A few days from now we shall be taking our exams.

Future Perfect Tense Active: By the end of the month everyone will have left the campus.

Passive Voice

	:Present	:Past	:Future
Indefinite	: am (is, are)	: was (were)	: shall (will)
	: asked	: asked	: be asked
Continuous:	am (is, are)	: was (were)	: -
	: being asked	: being asked	: -
Perfect		: have (has) been	: shall (will)
		:	: have been asked

IX Поставте дієслова в дужках у відповідний час і стан:

1. We usually (to visit) exhibitions of folk art with pleasure, 2, Contacts (to establish) between folk craftsmen and the art lots of factories turning out

souvenirs this year. 3. The art of decorative wall painting (to develop) now in an interesting fashion. 4. The works of Ukrainian folk artists exhibited at the Festival of Ukrainian Literature and Art (to win) high acclaim. 5. Wood carving (to employ) widely in architecture, interior decoration and in household objects in the 17th century

X. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на модальні дієслова

1. The decor of the objects may be compared with the diversity of the people's life. 2. All things, even of one type could be approximately of the same size and similar in shape; but the details, especially the ornamentation and colour combinations, were different. 3, Many interesting features can be observed in the folk art of different countries.

Граматичний коментар:

Модальне дієслово can (могти) вживається для вираження фізичної або розумової здібності, вміння або можливості виконати дію; форма минулого часу could ; еквівалент to be able to. Модальне дієслово may (могти) вживається для вираження дозволу, прохання , заборони (у заперечній формі), можливості, припущення; форма минулого часу might; еквівалент to be allowed to (у значенні дозволу, прохання). Модальне дієслово must (повинен) вживається для вираження обов'язку, необхідності, наказу, поради, заборони (у заперечній формі); еквіваленти to have to, to be to .

XI. Зробіть речення стверджувальними:

1. There is no marked tendency to attain expressiveness by means of folk decorative elements. 2. There has been no considerable increase in the output of decorative ceramic wares. 3. There has been no rapid growth in the popularity of folk decorative art in our times. 4. There are no works created by the people in the course of many centuries in the Kiev Museum of Folk Decorative Art, the Lviv Museum of Ethnography and Handicrafts and other museums. 5. There were no several periods in the history of the development of folk art in the Ukraine.

XII Поставте питання до підкреслених слів:

1. The state took under its protection the most precious of past eras. 2. The productions of folk artists reflect the customs, tastes and inclinations of the people. Ceramics, wood-carving and decorative fabrics are especially developed in the Gutsul country. 4. The art crafts of the Ukraine now unite twenty thousand craftsmen. 5. The works of Ukraine folk craftsmen embody the rich national culture.

XIII . Прочитайте вголос і дайте українські еквіваленти слів і словосполучень:

(a) heritage, article, taste, furniture, straw, diversity, pattern, wood-curving, bedspread, solution, craftsman, to acquire, to embrace, to distinguish, to attain, to embody;

(b) the first in the world , to take under the protection, integral part, artistic expression, wall painting, floral ornament, geometrical ornament, to occupy an important place.

XIV. Дайте англійські еквіваленти:

Доля, розвиток, віддалений, народне мистецтво, досконалий, відбивати, традиція, схильність, одяг, льон, шкіра, кістка, кераміка, складний, декоративна тканина, колір, кахля, фон, килим, ріст популярності.

XV. Закінчіть речення, використовуючи слова та словосполучення:

wall painting, ornament, folk art, wood-carving, decorative fabrics, stemmed:

1. ... has been perfected through the centuries. 2. In the past, Ukrainian folk decorative art ... mainly from the peasantry .3. One of the most widespread modes of artistic expression is the ... with its great diversity of pattern and form. 4. The leading forms of folk art in Podillya are ceramics and 5. ... is widespread in the south-eastern part of Podillya.6. The ... is mainly flat with a purely geometrical ornament.

XVI. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою:

1. In the decorative art of the Old Rus period, epic, fairytale themes, borrowed from folk legends, are interwoven with Christian themes.
2. The decorative art of Kyiv Rus was the initial source for the development of Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian folk art.
3. The folk art of the 14th – 16th centuries, the period of the formation of the Ukrainian nationality bears witness to the fact that the Old Rus traditions were still alive, especially, in pottery, although there is a perceptible simplification in some aspects, including ornamentation.
4. Firearms, sabers and pommel horns with original decoration, metal and wooden utensils with painted and engraved ornaments, and hot-shaped glass began to be manufactured in the 17th century.

XVII. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст; поставте питання до підкреслених слів. Дайте відповіді на питання : Why do handicrafts constitute an essential element of nation's culture? Why is folk art always humanistic?

FOLK ART AND NATION'S CULTURE

Handicrafts are an essential element of nation's culture. They originate from customs, rituals, and practical needs, lending beauty to handmade objects while containing age – old tradition. Folk artists often use really available materials, such as clay, wood, bark, cotton, flax, straw, wool, fur and grasses . Folk artists strive to bring out their most expressive and pleasant appearance and perfect finish. They draw the skills from their ancestors, their own techniques and improvisations. Like legends, ballads, or folk music handicrafts constitute a very important element of nation's culture. Being originated from community's customs and practical needs, they eventually develop into sophisticated arts with a rich spiritual content. Though they are concerned with objects for everyday use, these never look drab. Attractive handmade domestic utensils lend a touch of beauty and poetry to the surroundings in which people live.

Nature, particularly native scenery, is folk art's main inspiration since people are

acutely aware of every feature of their land.

In peasant handicrafts, which originated as ancillary, seasonal occupations centuries ago, traditions have been maintained and developed, and certain conventions have emerged. But they have not fettered the artist's individuality or impeded his imagination and skill. The stability of folk art imagery stems from a culture's rigid pattern of customs, rituals, and festivals, which are closely connected with the people's occupations and are influenced by such factors as climate and geographical location. Even to this day, some of the earliest ornamental motifs have survived in the art of certain communities although they have gradually undergone transformations and acquired new meaning in keeping with the altered conditions of life,

The folk artisan is a true guardian of traditional handicraft forms and styles, for it is he who absorbs from his ancestors and passes on to his descendants a wealth of carving, painting, weaving, and lace-making techniques. Folk art is always humanistic. It links the work of those who belong to different ethnic groups and races, possess different historical backgrounds and even live on different continents.

СЛОВА ТА СЛОВОСПОЛУЧЕННЯ ДЛЯ ЗАПАМ'ЯТОВУВАННЯ:

handicraft - ремесло, ручна робота; essential element - головний елемент;
to originate from - брати початок, походити;

custom - звичка, звичай; practical need - практична потреба;

available - що є в наявності, придатний, корисний.

clay - глина; bark - кора (дерева);

flax - льон; straw - солома;

skill - майстерність, уміння; ancestor - предок;

inspiration - натхнення; to constitute - утворювати, складати;

eventually - кінець кінцем, зрештою;

sophisticated - ускладнений, витончений; досвідчений у життєвих справах;

spiritual content - духовний зміст

to be concerned with - цікавитися, займатися;

drab - нудний, одноманітний;

utensil - посуд, приладдя;
to be aware of - знати, усвідомлювати;
to strive - старатися, намагатися, докладати зусиль;;
ancillary - підлеглий, службовий, допоміжний;
to maintain - підтримувати, утримувати;
convention - умовність, звичай, договір;
to emerge - виявлятися, виходити;
to fetter - зв'язувати, отримувати;
to impede - затримувати, перешкоджати;
imagery - образи, скульптура; різьблення; образність;
to stem from - походити від ;
rigid - жорсткий , твердий, непохитний;
to survive - витримати, пережити, уціліти;
to undergo - зазнавати, зносити, переносити;
to acquire - набувати, здобувати, досягати;
guardian - охоронець, страж;
artisan - земісник, майстровий;
descendant - полумок, нащадок;
wealth - багатство.

XVIII. Прочитайте текст “Folk Art and Nation”'s Culture” ще раз і складіть план його переказу.

XIX. Розкрийте кожний пункт вашого плану 2 – 3 реченнями з тексту або реченнями, складеними самостійно.

XX. Дайте відповіді на питання:

1. In what Ukrainian art have its roots? 2. What has folk art acquire through the centuries of its development? 3. What the productions of folk artists reflect? 4. What did Ukrainian folk decorative art stem from in the past? 5. Why were wares made of linen, wood, bone and other available materials? 6. What is on of the most widespread modes of artistic expression? 7. What patterns does the ornamental painting In Ukrainian folk art include? 8. What are the most important areas where kindred forms of folk art can be

found? 9» What is the 'folk art' of the Dieter area distinguished by and why? Give your reasons, 10. What is the leading form of folk art in Podillya and why? Prove your statements. 11. What can you say about the folk art of the Gutsul and Lviv regions?

XXI. Визначіть, які з тверджень (statements), наведених нижче, є правильними (true), а які неправильними (false):

1. Handicrafts constitute an essential element of nation's culture,
2. Folk artists do not draw the skills from their ancestor".
3. Nature, particularly native scenery, is folk art's main inspiration,
4. Handicrafts originate from customs, rituals, and practical needs of people.
5. Being originated from community's customs and practical needs, handicrafts did not develop into sophisticated arts with a rich spiritual content.
6. Traditions have fettered the artist's individuality and impeded his imagination and skill
7. The folk artisan is a true guardian of traditional handicraft forms and styles.
8. Folk art is not always humanistic.

XXII. Розкажіть, які види народного мистецтва існують у вашому регіоні. Використайте слова та словосполучення уроку.

XX.Завдання: You are a teacher of the History of Arts.

You have a lecture about different kinds of Ukrainian folk art.

Answer the questions of your students. Use modal verbs.

XXI. Визначіть, які з тверджень (statements), наведених нижче, є правильними (true), а які неправильними (false):

1. Handicrafts constitute an essential element of nation's culture,
2. Folk artists do not draw the skills from their ancestor".
3. Nature, particularly native scenery, is folk art's main inspiration,
4. Handicrafts originate from customs, rituals, and practical needs of people.
5. Being originated from community's customs and practical needs, handicrafts did not develop into sophisticated arts with a rich spiritual content.

6. Traditions have fettered the artist's individuality and impeded his imagination and skill

7. The folk artisan is a true guardian of traditional handicraft forms and styles.

8. Folk art is not always humanistic.

XIV. Визначіть, які з тверджень (statements), наведених нижче, є правильними (true), а які неправильними (false):

1. Ukrainian folk art traditions are not rooted in the art and culture of ancient Kyivan Rus.

2. Plant motifs did not predominate in the local painted decorations until the eighteenth century.

3. Even in pagan times ornamented windows and door framers were common in the village.

4. Taras Shevchenko is a famous seventeenth-century poet and artist.

5. A picture of a Cossack in the print by Taras Shevchenko is accidental.

6. The depiction of a Cossack with his musical instrument was common in every peasant house in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

7. The pictures of Cossack Mamai were elaborately painted.

XVI. Визначіть, які з тверджень (statements), наведених нижче, є правильними (true), а які неправильними (false):

1. The urban potters of Kosiv employed the same approach as the potters from other areas.

2. The potters of Kosiv coloured the incised design on their wares.

3. The traditional system of ornamentation was based on simple geometric patterns,

4. It was in M. Kowalsky's work that the comic image of the Austrian soldier appeared for the first time in Gutsul ceramics.

5. Most of the tilework compositions of B. Baranyuk and O. Bakhmatyuk are in contrast with Gutsul folklore.

6. Animals are depicted on the works of the folk artist Pavlina Tsvilik from Kosiv.

7. The time of the greatest prosperity of Gutsul ceramics was in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Lesson 2

FROM THE HISTORY UKRAINIAN FOLK ART

I. Прочитайте слова та запам'ятайте їх вимову:

Feature -	fairy-tale -
Interwoven -	Christian –
Catholic -	Byelorussian -
expression –	alive –
Interior –	diversification
bright –	sabre –
utensil -	endeavour –
availability -	encourage –
language –	resource –
	scenery –

II. Запам'ятайте слова та словосполучення:

To possess - володіти; definite feature – певна риса; to define – визначити;
to interweave -переплітати ; to observe - спостерігати;

diversification - різноманітність; means of expression – засоби вираження; wood carving – різьба по дереву; household object – предмет домашнього вживання; firearms – вогнепальна зброя; sabre - шабля; powder'horn – ріжок для пороху; utensil - посуд, destiny - доля; endeavour -

намагання, зусилля; to encourage- заохочувати; to preserve distinctive artistic

language - зберегти характерну художню мову;

to undertake (undertook. undertaken) - починати, братися; зобов'язуватися; manifold process – різнобічний процес; level of development – рівень розвитку; availability - наявність; surrounding scenery – навколишній пейзаж.

III. Утворіть іменники від

а) дієслів за допомогою суфіксів:

-ment, -ation, -ion; б) іменників за допомогою суфіксів: ity,

-ure, -ation; в) прикметників за допомогою суфіксів -ation

-ity:

(а) to develop, to form, to diversify, to express, to decorate, to combine

(b) nation, architect, colour;

(c) liberal, available.

IV. Утворіть прикметники від а) іменників за допомогою суфіксів: -an, -al, -ish, -ic; б) дієслів за допомогою суфіксів -ive, -it, -ent.

(a) Ukraine, history, Russia, Byelorussia, geometry, Pole, type, origin, artist, culture;

(b) to decorate, to define, to produce, to differ.

V. Перекладіть слова без словника:

decorative, epoch, period, epic, theme, ornament, flora, formation, nation, geometrical, type, form, aggression, expression, architecture, interior, object, original, metal, complex, factor, productive, resource, effect, local, fauna, character, combination,

VI. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст:

FROM THE HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN FOLK ART

Ukrainian folk decorative art possessed definite features during each historical epoch. Several periods can be defined in the development of folk art.

In the decorative art of the Old Rus period, epic, fairy-tale themes are interwoven with Christian themes. This can also be observed in the ornaments of those times - floral, animal and other patterns. The decorative art of Kyiv Rus was the source for the development of Ukrainian, Russian and Byelorussian folk art of the 14th-16th centuries, the period of the formation of the Ukrainian nationality, the Old Rus traditions were still alive. The most widespread patterns during this period were geometrical ornaments.

The 17th century was the period of the Ukrainian people's struggle for liberation from Polish-Catholic aggression. A typical feature of the Ukrainian decorative art beginning with the 17th century was the diversification of forms and means of expression. Wood carving was employed in architecture, interior decoration and in household objects. Bright, richly ornamented carpets came into every-day use. Firearms, sabres and powder horns with original decoration, metal and wooden utensils with painted and engraved ornaments, and hot-shaped glass began to be manufactured.

The most significant feature in the destiny of folk art is the fact that the endeavour to encourage it, to preserve its distinctive artistic language has been undertaken through the centuries.

Folk art is the result of a complex manifold process, which combines such features as the level of development of productive forces, the availability of material resources, the surrounding scenery and cultural relations between nations. The surrounding scenery produces different effects on the mode of life and customs of the people. The features of local flora and fauna and the colouration of the landscape influence the character of the decorative pattern and the colour combinations.

VII. Знайдіть присудки в реченнях, визначіть форму часу та стану; перекладіть речення:

In the decorative art of the Old Rus period, epic, fairy-tale themes are interwoven with Christian themes. 2. Wood-carving was employed in architecture, interior decoration and in household objects. 3. The most significant features in the destiny of folk art is the fact that the endeavour to encourage it, to preserve its distinctive artistic language has been undertaken through the centuries. 4. New specialists are trained at the technical school of folk art industries in Kosiv and at the school of applied arts in Vyzhnytsia. 5. Gutsul folk art was never confined to the narrow bounds of utility.

Граматичний коментар:

Дієслово в пасивному стані вказує, що дія виконується не підметом. На рідну мову такий присудок перекладається а) поєднанням дієслова “бути” та дієприкметника; б) дієсловом з закінченням “ся” в) дієсловом в 3-й особі множини активного стану в неозначено – особовому реченні. Наприклад:

The art traditions of Ukrainian weaving were formed during the process of age – long creative endeavours of the people.

Were formed – дієслово – присудок у минулому неозначеному часі, пасивний стан. У процесі багатолітньої творчості народу склалися художні традиції українського ткацтва.

VIII. Прочитайте вголос і дайте українські еквіваленти слів і

словосполучень:

(a) to define, to employ, to manufacture, to preserve, fairy – tale, formation, liberation, carpet, custom, feature, colouration, widespread:

(b) folk decorative art, historical epoch, floral pattern, animal pattern, people's struggle, typical feature, wood carving, household object, metal utensils, painted ornament, distinctive artistic language, productive forces, material resources, cultural relations, local flora and fauna, colour combinations.

IX. Дайте англійські еквіваленти:

Джерело, розвиток, доля, вилити, геометричний орнамент, поворотний момент, різноманітність форм і узорів, засоби вираження, оформлення інтер'єру, повсякденне використання, вигравіруваний орнамент, складний багатогранний процес, рівень розвитку, оточуючий пейзаж, спосіб життя.

X. Перекладіть англійською мовою:

Гуцульщина подарувала світові оригінальне і неповторне народне мистецтво. Різьбярі, килимарі, гончарі, вишивальниці створюють казкові вироби, які високо цінуються не лише в нашій країні, але й в усьому світі. У музеї народного мистецтва Гуцульщини можна побачити вироби з дерева, прикрашені різьбою та інкрустацією, кераміку, різноколірні вишивки, тканини.

Гуцули завжди прагнули прикрасити свій побут. Столи, ліжка, скрині, лавки, посуд та інші предмети домашнього вжитку орнаментувалися різьбою. Металеві вироби народні умільці також прикрашали геометричним орнаментом. Миски, вази, глечики розписувалися рослинними та геометричними мотивами.

XI. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст; поставте питання до підкреслених слів.

Дайте відповіді на питання:

Why could the picturesque land of the Ukraine alone have stimulated the predilection for decorating houses and utensils with decorative painting? Why was the motif of the Cossack Mamai common in folk painting of the 17th-18th centuries?

ROOTS OF UKRAINIAN FOLK ART

Ukrainian folk art traditions **are** rooted in the art and culture of ancient Kyivan Rus. For example, Ukrainian folk pictures originated to some extent from the old tradition of decorative painting by peasants. Their picturesque and fertile land alone could have stimulated the local predilection for decorating houses, furniture, dishes, and most wooden utensils. Even in pagan times ornamented windows and door frames were fairly common in the country. Until the eighteenth century plant motifs predominated in the local painted decorations, but later folk artists increasingly leaned toward battle scenes, genre subjects, and folklore characters, which had parallels in decorations on contemporary tiles, ceramic and glass vessels, and wooden and earthenware toys.

Here is one example of the roots of Ukrainian folk art.

In an etching entitled "Presentations in Chigirin" by Taras Shevchenko, a famous nineteenth-century Ukrainian poet and artist, one can see the interior of peasant house, on the wall of which hangs a picture of a Cossack seated under a tree strumming a pandora. This detail in the print can hardly be accidental, for the artist was intimately familiar with the life of the Ukrainian peasantry. As a matter of fact, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this folk painting motif was so common that the depiction of a Cossack with his musical instrument could be seen in every peasant house painted on cardboard, plywood, or simply on a whitewashed wall. It became known by its folklore name as Cossack Mamai. The image originated in the sixteenth century and later became stereotyped as a stocky man seated with his legs tucked under him, next to his ever-present black horse. A devoted companion in battles and long marches. His kit and arms hang from tree branches, his spear and free army flag are stuck into the ground, and a decanter of horilra and a glass are at his feet. These pictures were elaborately painted with rustic ingenuity: the Cossack's shirt collar and sleeves are decorated with the characteristic national embroidery, his sabre glitters, the horse's mane is neatly brushed. The Cossack typifies the freedom-loving haydamak rebels.

Слова та словосполучення:

to root – пускати коріння, вкоріюватися; picturesque – живописний, мальовничий; predilection –пристрасть, схильність; utensil – посуд,

приладдя ;pagan times – язичеські часи; common - спільний;

to predominate – переважати, шанувати; to lean toward – мати нахил до;genre – жанр; манера tile – черепиця, кахля;

vessel - посудина; earthenware – гончарні вироби, кераміка; etching – гравірування, гравюра, офорт;

presentation - подарунок; to strum – бренькати, тринькати;

Pandora - бандура; print – гравюра, естамп;

accidental - випадковий; familiar - загальновідомий; intimately - близько; a matter of fact - насправді;

cardboard - картон; plywood – (клеєна) фанера; whitewashed wall – побілена стіна; stocky - кремезний; to tuck - підгинати; kit – ранець речовий мішок; spear - спис; elaborately - детально; rustic – простий; ingenuity – майстерність;

embroidery – вишивання, вишивка; sabre - шабля; to glitter - блищати; mane - грива; neatly - акуратно; to tyrify - втілювати; rebel – повстанець, бунтар.

XII. Прочитайте текст ще раз і складіть план до його переказу.

XIII. Розкрийте кожний пункт вашого плану 2-3 реченнями з тексту або реченнями, складеними самостійно.

XIV. Визначіть, які з тверджень (statements), наведених нижче, є правильними (true), а які неправильними (false):

1. Ukrainian folk art traditions are not rooted in the art and culture of ancient Kyivan Rus.

2. Plant motifs did not predominate in the local painted decorations until the eighteenth century.

3. Even in pagan times ornamented windows and door framers were common in the village.

4. Taras Shevchenko is a famous seventeenth-century poet and artist.

5. A picture of a Cossack in the print by Taras Shevchenko is accidental.

6. The depiction of a Cossack with his musical instrument was common in every peasant house in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

7. The pictures of Cossack Mamai were elaborately painted.

XIV. Передайте зміст тексту "From the History of Ukrainian Folk Art" англійською мовою.

XVI. Розкажіть про відвідування вами музею етнографії та народного промислу. Використайте слова та словосполучення уроку 2.

XVII. Завдання:

You are writing an essay about the history of Ukrainian

Folk art. What important information would you like to include into your essay?

Use passive voice.

LESSON 3

GUTSUL FOLK ART

I. Прочитайте слова та запам'ятайте їх вимову:

embrace ; mountain; prominently; varied ; majestic; picturesque; Carpathian; ceramics; embroidery; salon; leather; flourish ; either ; souvenir ; knowledge ; specialized.

II. Запам'ятайте слова та словосполучення:

To embrace - охоплювати; to stand out – виділятися, вирізнятися; prominent – видатний, визначний, відомий; majestic - величний; picturesque – живописний, мальовничий, колоритний;

Embroidery - вишивка; metal-chasing – граверна робота по металу; leather tooling – обробка шкіри; carpet-making – килимарство; to flourish - процвітати; potter - гончар; sample – зразок; to hand down – передавати нащадкам; to perfect one's knowledge – удосконалювати знання.

III. Виділіть в словах відомі вам суфікси та префікси, поясніть, до яких частин мови відносяться слова:

Prominently, artistic, tooling, production, association, collective, generation, knowledge, secondary.

IV. Поясніть, за допомогою якого способу словотворення утворені такі слова. Перекладіть слова:

within, landscape, wood-carving, metal-chasing, carpet-making, workshop, countryside, craftsman, household.

V. Назвіть інфінітиви таких дієслівних форм:

Embrace, developed, is, has, are, made, displayed.

VI. Прочитайте текст і перекладіть його усно або письмово :

GUTSUL FOLK ART

The Gutsul ethnological group of the Ukrainians inhabits the highland district of three regions of the Ukraine: Ivano-Frankivsk (in the valleys of the Prut and the Black Cheremosh), Chernivtsy (along the White Cheremosh) and Transcarpathia (down the White and Black Tissa).

The art of the Gutsul land stands out prominently among the rich and varied art of the Ukrainian people. The Gutsul folk art developed within the majestic and picturesque landscapes of South-East part of the Carpathians.

The Gutsul land is famous for such arts as wood-carving, ceramics, embroidery, artistic metal-chasing and leather tooling work and carpet-making. The artistic-production association "Gutsulshchina" has been set up in Kosiv, a town in the Ivano-Frankivsk Region which is a sort of a capital of folk art. Wood-carvers, potters and carpet-makers work in it. The more talented masters work at the Kosiv artistic-production workshops of the Ukrainian Art Fund. Many of them are members of the Artistic Union. They *make* new samples of items for the country's art salons and do work for export. In the countryside the folk craftsmen work either at home or at the souvenir-making workshops of collective farms.

The love for art is handed from generation to generation. A child gets his first lessons in art at home and perfects his knowledge at specialized secondary school of folk arts. To day the items made by the Gutsul artists are displayed at Ukrainian and foreign museums and salons and artistic household articles decorate the Ukrainian homes.

VI.Поставте означений артикль, де треба:

The works of this artist were exhibited in ... Kyiv,... St. Petersburg, ... Berlin and ... Hague. 2. Maria Primachenko is undoubtedly one of the most famous folk painters in ...Ukraine. 3. There is a legend, saying that the evil spirit dwelling on the high summits of ... Carpathian Mountains will not prevail over the jolly, hard-working Gutsuls so long as the colours of Easter eggs remain unfaded and the weave of their intricate pattern unbroken. 4. In the nineteenth century, small boxes, flasks, and dishes from the village of ... Carpathian Mountains became articles of merchandise selling well in ... Austria, ... Hungary, ... Poland, and other ...Western European countries. 5. Their wares were sold in ... Poland,... Lithuania, ... Turkey, USA and Canada. 6. Lesya Ukrainka, K. Kvitka and others donated valuable rugs, costume pieces, rushniks (embroidered ritual cloths or towels), wooden and glass wares of ... Dnieper area to the Lviv State Museum of Ethnography and Grafts. 7. The peasant garment from ... Galicia is represented in the museum. 8... Poltava Region is famous for its white-on-white embroidery using different techniques satin stitch, outwork, backstitch, and so on. 9. Objects of decorative art from the European border to ... Pacific Ocean and from ... Arctic Ocean to the south deserts are presented in the book. 10. As far back as the third millenium B.C., ...Caucasus had regular contacts with ... Asia Minor, ... Syria, ... Mesopotamia, ... Persia, ... China and ... India.

Граматичний коментар:

1. Означений артикль вживається перед назвами річок, морів, океанів, гірських хребтів: the Volga, the Thames, the Dnieper, the Black Sea, the Urals, the Atlantic Ocean.

2.Перед назвами країн, міст, географічних місцевостей артикль не вживається: England, France, Germany. Але є винятки, коли перед назвами країн вживається означений артикль:

the United States of America, the Netherlands, the Ukraine, the Congo, the Transvaal.

Kyiv, Lviv, London. Але; the Hague /heig/, Western Europe, Asia, America, Africa, Central Asia, Але: the Crimea, the Caucasus.

VIII. Поясніть вживання означеного артикля або відсутність артикля перед географічними назвами в тексті “Gutsul Folk Art”.

IX. Прочитайте вголос слова та словосполучення та дайте українські еквіваленти:

(a) to embrace, to stand out, to set up, wood-carving, metal-chasing, member, sample, craftsman;

(b) mountain area, picturesque landscape, artistic-production workshop, Art Fund, souvenir-making workshop, to perfect one’s knowledge, household article.

X. Дайте англійські еквіваленти.:

Район, народне мистецтво, кераміка, вишивка, килимарство, гончар, спілка художників, художній салон, передаватися нащадкам, демонструватися.

XI. Згрупуйте попарно слова, подібні за означенням:

region, article, prominent, varied, ceramist, district, landscape, metropolis, carpet, production, famous, manufacture, scenery, rug, to exhibit, different, capital, potter, item, to display.

XII. Закінчіть речення, використовуючи подані нижче слова та словосполучення:

Wood-carving, patterns, household items, district, folk art, colourfulness.

1. Cottage industries are developed by the inhabitants of the Gutsul districts: wood-carving, the manufacture of various decorative andfrom. copper and leather, carpet and rug making, weaving. pottery etc. 2. Kosiv is the centre of Ukrainian Gutsuland one of the largest centres of decorative art industry in the Ukraine. 3. The most widely spread branch of folk art in the Gutsul districts is

4. The town of Kosiv , the settlement of Kutu and the village of Pistin in the Kosiv... , the towns of Snyatin and Kolomiya are a all well-known centres of Gutsul ceramics.

5. The national costume of the highlands is distinguished by its ... , its embroideries and ornamentations. 6. The “pysanka” is an egg painted all over with brightly coloured ... and pictures.

XIII. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст; поставте питання до підкреслених слів.

Дайте відповідь на питання: Why did folk craftsmen resort to exaggeration in decorating ceramic items?
GUTSUL CERAMICS

The urban potters of Kosiv employed an entirely different . approach in decorating their ceramic wares as compared with the wares made in some other areas. They would outline the design through the wet slip, fire the vessel in a kiln, and, later, colour the incised design. Matvyi Kovalsky and Petro Gavrishchiv were the first known potters from this area. They worked in the early nineteenth century, and fortunately some of their bowls and tiles have survived. Abandoning the traditional system of ornamentation based on simple geometric pat-terns, they began depicting genre scenes and historic events with amazing ingenuity and freedom. It was in Gavrishchiv's work that the comic image of the Austrian soldier appeared for the first time in Gutsul ceramics. The conqueror was shown smoking a pipe, riding in a carriage, or drinking a huge glass of horilka, but never in combat. Occasionally he was depicted engaged in more important endeavours such as riding horseback his haughty, idle look dispelling any notion that he was in the midst of bullets and shells, but more likely on a parade or hunting ground, or perhaps just flaunting himself in front of the ladies. The heyday of Gutsul ceramics was in the second half of the nineteenth century when such craftsmen as Petro Baranyuk and Oleksa Bakhmatyuk from Kosiv, and Dmytro Zantyuk from Pistin, were its chief representatives, Baranyuk and Bakhmatyuk continued the narrative line. Their tilework scenes and scenes of galanterie, which sometimes formed a series.

When there was not enough space for the composition on one tile, the hunt or battle scene would be spread into a second or third tile. Tiles of this kind were arranged in rows as stove and fireplace facing. Most of their tilework compositions have an organic link with Gutsul folklore. Like the anonymous authors of peasant ballads and tales rich in hyperbole, folk craftsmen often resorted to exaggeration to stress their attitudes on the subject portrayed and to achieve a vividness , peculiar to folk art. In addition to subject compositions that appeared as late as the nineteenth century, Gutsul pottery retained elements of the geometric style and traditional motif of the Tree of Life - a gorgeous flower stretching toward the rim of the bowl flanked on both sides by figures of oxen, deer, and birds.

An inclination for representing animals has proved enduring in these parts. They occupy a place of prominence in the work of the famous folk artist Pavlina Tsvilik from Kosiv and in modern painted decorations on bowls, jugs, and tankards made by other artists in the same area.

Слова та вирази для запам'ятовування:

urban - міський ; potter - гончар; to approach – наближатися ; to outline – накреслити контур; зробити начерк; wet – мокрий, вологий; kiln - піч; incised – вигравіруваний, вирізьблений; tile – кахля; to abandon – відмовлятися від, залишати; genre scene – жанрова сцена; amazing –разючий, вражаючий, дивний; ingenuity – винахідливість, майстерність; engaged - зайнятий; endeavour – намагання, зусилля; haughty – пихатий, гордовитий; idle – лінивий; to dispel – розганяти, розвіювати; to flaunt – виставляти (себе) напоказ, хизуватися; narrative - розповідний; clove – піч,груба, пічка; fireplace - камін ; to resort – вдаватися до; exaggeration - перебільшення; vividness – яскравість, жвавість; peculiar to – властивий виключно (комусь); gorgeous – пишний, розкішний, яскраво забарвлений; rim – обід, ободок, край; to flank – бути розташованим збоку; inclination – схильність, прихильність (до); to endure – терпіти, зносити, тривати; a place of prominence – видатне місце; tankard – високий кухоль для пива.

XIV. Прочитайте текст "Gutsul Ceramics" ще раз і складіть план його переказу.

XV. Розкрийте кожний пункт вашого плану 2-3 реченнями з тексту або реченнями, складеними самостійно.

XVI. Визначіть, які з тверджень (statements), наведених нижче, є правильними (true), а які неправильними (false):

1. The urban potters of Kosiv employed the same approach as the potters from other areas.
2. The potters of Kosiv coloured the incised design on their wares.
3. The traditional system of ornamentation was based on simple geometric patterns,

4. It was in M. Kowalsky's work that the comic image of the Austrian soldier appeared for the first time in Gutsul ceramics.

5. Most of the tilework compositions of B. Baranyuk and O. Bakhmatyuk are in contrast with Gutsul folklore.

6. Animals are depicted on the works of the folk artist Pavlina Tsvilik from Kosiv.

7. The time of the greatest prosperity of Gutsul ceramics was in the second half of the nineteenth century.

3. Дайте відповіді на питання:

1. What districts does the Gutsul ethnographic group inhabit? 2. What arts is the Gutsul land famous for? 3. What is the capital of Gutsul folk art? 4. What items are made by Gutsul folk craftsmen? 5. Where do Gutsul folk craftsmen work and create their pieces of art? 6. Where does a child get his first lessons in art? 7. Where are the items made by Gutsul artists displayed?

XVI. Підготуйтеся до бесіди про види народного мистецтва, які розвинені на Буковині. Використайте слова уроку 3.

XVII. Завдання:

You are traveling in the Carpathian Mountains and visit a Museum of Regional Studies in one of the small Carpathian towns. The guide is speaking about the development of Gutsul folk art. You take part in the excursion.

LESSON 4

UKRAINIAN EMBROIDERY

I. Прочитайте слова та запам'ятайте їх вимову :

Embroidery, ancient , favourite, various , style, variety, feature , technique , execution , prevalent ,cluster, interspersed , frequent, figure , punch , profound multicoloured , curtain, souvenir , extraordinary , illustrate , heritage .

II. Запам'ятайте слова та словосполучення:

embroidery - вишивка; favourite - любий, улюблений; to assume - набувати; technique of execution - манера (техніка) виконання; prevalent - поширений; переважаючий; floral pattern - рослинний узор; .cluster of grapes - гроно винограду; to execute - виконувати; by means of - за допомогою; back-stitch- вишивання "низю"; cross-stitch - вишивання хрестиками; open-work - прорізна або ажурна гладь; мережка; intersperse - пересипати; різноманітний; lace-work - техніка "виколювання"; punch work - техніка "мережки", false lace-work - техніка "фальшивого вирізування"; raised embroidery - вишивання "качалочками"; to produce an impression - створити враження; curtain - завіса; занавіска; table-cloth - скатертина, салфетка; set - набір, комплект; napkin - серветка, салфетка; evidence - очевидність; доказ; enrichment - збагачення; поповнення; to retain - зберігати; satin-stitch – гладь (про вишивку); convincingly - переконливо; heritage – спадщина.

III. Визначіть за суфіксами, до яких частин мови відносяться похідні слова, утворені від однієї основи. Перекладіть слова та утворіть з ними речення:

decor - decorate, decorated, decoration, decorative, decorator;

art - artist, artistic, artistical, artistically, artistry, artless, artlessly;

colour - colourable, colouration, coloured, colourful, colouring, colourist, colourless.

IV. Утворіть іменники від а) дієслів за допомогою суфіксів:

-ation, -ety, -ion, -tion, -ment б) іменників за допомогою суфіксів -ing, -ness;

в) прикметника за допомогою суфікса -ity:

- (a) to decorate, to vary, to execute, to compose, to impress, to enrich, to apply, to develop;
- (b) colour, light
- (c) modern.

V. Прочитайте текст і перекладіть його (усно або письмово):

UKRAINIAN EMBROIDERY

Embroidery has from ancient times been a favourite way of artistic decoration of various household goods in Ukraine. In the course of centuries the vividly expressive national style of art embroidery developed its definite forms and assumed a variety of artistic features (favourite colours, technique of execution, definite ornamental elements, patterns and compositions) in different regions and districts of Ukraine.

In Kyiv Region the prevalent ornament is a floral pattern with clusters of grapes, berries and small flowers, red and black colouring, executed by means of back-stitch, satin stitch and other techniques.

The satin - stitch, open-work, false lace-work are typical of Chernigiv Region embroidery. The typical colours are white, white interspersed with little red, black or black and red.

The floral ornament of the Chernigiv embroideries is frequently combined with geometrical figures.

The Poltava delicate and light – coloured or white floral geometrized embroideries, executed by means of satin-stitch, open-work, lace-work or punch work, contrast with the colourful Podilian raised embroideries and black-and-red back-stitch techniques.

Ukrainian needle-women use over a hundred varieties of stitches in embroidering the towels, shirts, tablecloths, and bedspreads for which Ukraine is famous. The designs include geometric ornaments, plant motifs interspersed with bird and animal images, or a female figure. Besides certain common features the embroideries of every region of Ukraine have their distinctive elements.

Embroidery has been practiced on a large scale in Ukraine from the earliest times.

A profound impression is produced by the bright, multi-coloured and varied embroidery, mostly in geometrical patterns of the Gutsul and Transcarpathian artists.

The modern art embroidery – children’s clothes, fancy women blouses, stylish dresses, men’s shirts of various fashions, curtains, table-cloths, sets for the decoration of apartments, napkins, souvenirs, etc. - is evidence of a considerable enrichment of the assortment of folk art embroidery and of the fact that the art of embroidery finds wide application even now.

The art of embroidery of our times shows that embroidery is becoming more laconic, retaining its beauty at the same time. In the latest works we find an extraordinary artistic lightness of patterns, which have assumed certain features of modernity but have not lost their national character, nor their local features.

The works convincingly illustrate the fact that modern art embroidery has become very popular with the people, that its rich artistic heritage furthers the development of national embroidery.

VI. Визначіть функції дієслова "to be" у реченнях; перекладіть речення:

1. One of the most widespread modes of artistic expression, besides the shape of the wares and the material, is the ornament with its great diversity of pattern and form.
2. The composition of the ornament, its arrangement, scale and colour pattern are always integrated with the shape of the article and the material from which it is made.
3. The place where the folk craftsman lives and works is not at all insignificant -whether it is in Volyn, a land of plains with numerous lakes, streams and swamps or in the picturesque villages of the forest steppe belt of Ukraine with its golden fields and shady groves; or in the Carpathians.
4. Traditional motifs of the folk art of the Dnieper area are going back to the ancient preSlav and old Rus periods.
5. The rich Gutsul folk decorative art is to be carefully and profoundly studied by art critics.

Граматичний коментар:

Дієслово "to be" - багатофункціональне:

1. to be + обставина - смислове дієслово в значенні "бути", "знаходитися".

Наприклад:

Most of the pieces of art in the Museum are from the western regions of Ukraine.

Більшість витворів мистецтва в музеї є із західних областей України.

2. to be + іменник або прикметник – дієслово – зв’язка (перекладається дієсловом "бути" у відповідному часі). Наприклад:

The second large part of the collection are wooden toys.

Друга велика частина колекції – дерев’яні іграшки.

3. to be + дієприкметник теперішнього часу - допоміжне дієслово для утворення часів групи Continuous. Наприклад:

The potter is making a two-handled jar with graceful neck resembling Greek amphoras.

Гончар робить глечик з двома ручками та граціозною шийкою, що нагадує грецькі амфори.

4. to be + дієприкметник минулого часу - допоміжне дієслово для утворення пасивного стану. Наприклад: .

The exposition of the Museum is built up of the following basic forms of arts carpet-making, weaving, embroidery, art carving, ceramics, folk painting, huta glassware, porcelain.

Експозиція музею побудована за такими основними видами мистецтва:

килимарство, ткацтво, вишивка, художнє різьблення, кераміка, народний живопис, гутне скло, фарфор.

5. to be інфінітив - модальне дієслово, яке виражає повинність (перекладається "повинен").

The exposition of peasant fabrics is to be opened on Sunday. Виставка тканин, зроблених селянами, повинна відкритися в неділю.

VII. Знайдіть у тексті речення з дієсловом to be та визначіть його функцію в реченнях.

VIII. Прочитайте вголос і дайте українські еквіваленти слів і словосполучень:

(a) to assume, to illustrate, colouring, back-stitch, cross-stitch, curtain, apartment, evidence, expressive, light- coloured, multicoloured, vividly;

(b) ancient times, artistic decoration, household goods, prevalent ornament, typical colours, geometrical figures, profound impression, stylish dress, considerable enrichment, at the same time, by means of.

IX. Дайте англійські еквіваленти:

вишивка, техніка виконання, узор, рослинний орнамент, виконувати, гладь, техніка "виколювання", різноманітні фасони, скатертина, використання, спадщина.

Перекладіть англійською мовою:

Багате й чудове українське народне мистецтво. Сьогодні в Україні нема такого району, де б не розвивалося народне мистецтво. Його традиції продовжують майстри прикладного та декоративного мистецтва та художники-професіонали у таких центрах, як Київ, Харків, Львів, Опішня, Васильків, Петриківка, Косів, Полтава. Скрізь відомі яскраві вишивки, барвисті килими, різьба та інкрустація, вироби з кераміки, скла, металу і т.д., створені талановитими майстрами. Багаті мистецькі традиції України проявилися в сучасних вишивках. Вишивкою залюбки прикрашаються у нас сорочки, жіночі блузки та сукні, серветки, скатерті, рушники, обкладинки альбомів. Уміле використання вишивки в сучасних сувенірних виробках вишивальниць та модельєрів свідчить про велике майбутнє цього мистецтва.

XI. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст; поставте питання до підкреслених слів .

Дайте відповіді на питання: How are embroidery needles designed? Why has machine embroidery increased in scope and popularity?

EMBROIDERY

Embroidery is the ornamentation of textiles with decorative stitchery . This is done by a needle of suitable size and thickness threaded with silk, cotton, wool or other thread. The ornamentation may be guided by the eye; it may be done on drawn threads or on marked patterns, on a suitable material. Designs may be embroidered by means of counted threads or by checked paper. Many kinds of material have been used as the ground. Among the more usual are linen, velvet, leather, muslin and silk.

Materials of man-made fibre are also used. The threads used for the stitchery are also very various and part of the embroiders skill consists in the exploitation of different textures and thicknesses of thread.

Gold and silver thread was used extensively in old and precious embroidery.

Other objects which have been used as applied decoration are cords and fringes, beads, sequins, spangles and paillettes, pearls and other precious stones. Feathers have played a

role of major importance in certain styles of Oriental and Pre-Columbian American embroidery. Coins and small metallic ornaments have been used.

Needles are used to carry the thread and work the stitches. In different ages needles were bone and gold, bronze and wooden. Modern needles are of steel. Embroidery needles are designed according to their function, varying in thickness and length, size of eye and type of point.

Frames were used to secure the fabric and keep the material taut for working and for tracing the outline of the design on it.

Before working an embroidery the design is transferred to the material.

Machine embroidery has increased in scope and popularity since it was introduced during the Industrial Revolution, Perhaps the earliest embroidery machine was that exhibited at the French Industrial Exhibition in 1854 by M.Hellman of Mulhours.

Слова та словосполучення для запам'ятовування:

Stitchery - стібок; needle - голка; thread - нитка; linen - льон , льняний ; velvet - оксамит, бархат; leather- шкіра (вичинена); muslin - муслін; cord - шнур; fringe - бахрома; bead - намистина; sequin - блискітка на плаття; spangle - блискітка, блищики; paillette - блискітка; pearl - перлина, перли; precious stone - коштовне каміння; feather - перо; frame -рама; taut - туго натягнутий; outline -обрис, контур.

XII. Прочитайте текст "Embroidery" ще раз і складіть план його переказу.

XIII. Розкрийте кожний пункт вашого плану 2-3 реченнями з тексту або реченнями, складеними самостійно.

XIV. Визначіть, які з тверджень (statements), наведених нижче , є правильними (true), а які є неправильними (false):

1. Embroidery is the ornamentation of textiles with engraving.
2. Linen, velvet, leather, muslin and silk have been used as ground for embroidery.
3. Artificial materials are also used as the ground for embroidery.
4. Needles used by an embroider are always of the same thickness and length.
5. Different textures and thicknesses of thread are used for embroidery.
6. In different ages needles were always steel.
7. The design is transferred to the material after working an embroidery.

XV. Перекажіть зміст тексту "Ukrainian Embroidery" рідною мовою.

XVI. Підготуйтеся до бесіди про прикрашення одягу різними видами вишивки. Використайте слова та словосполучення уроку 4.

XVII. Завдання: You want to embroider a shirt and consult an experienced embroideress.

LESSON 5

NATIONAL EMBROIDERY

I. Прочитайте слова та запам'ятайте їх вимову:

occupy , favourite desire, rhythm, colour, predecessor, technique, designer, gamut, geometrical, bunch, guelder , reminiscent, precious, mosaics , widespread, unique, source , typify .

II. Запам'ятайте слова та словосполучення:

to occupy a leading place - займати провідне місце; desire - бажання; . harmony of colours - гармонія кольорів; artisan -. ремісник, майстровий; to polish - шліфувати; predecessor -попередник; предок; to be distinguished by - відзначатися; gamut of colours - гама кольорів; festive - святковий; веселий; guelder rose - калина; bunch of grapes – гроно винограду; starker - сильніший; reminiscent of - що нагадує; wrong side - виворітна сторона; open-work - прорізна або ажурна гладь, строчка, мережка; to sew (sewed, sewed або sawn) - шити; ability здібність, здатність; to seek (sought, sought) - шукати; a constant source of admiration - постійне джерело захоплення; garment - верхній одяг; to refine - удосконалювати.

III. Виділіть у словах відомі вам суфікси та поясніть, до яких частин мови відносяться слова:

leading, decorative, favorite, beautiful, feeling, composition, combination, historical, development, carefully, traditional, colourful, monumental, typify.

IV. Утворіть ступені порівняння прислівників:

carefully, widely, well, delicately, much, thickly, widespread, late.

Граматичний коментар:

Ступені порівняння прислівників

Прислівник	:	звичайний	:	вищий	:	найвищий
Односкладові та early	:	quick early	:	quicker earlier	:	quickest earliest
Прислівники з суфіксом -ly	:	briefly chilly deeply	:	more briefly more chilly more deeply	:	most briefly most chilly most deeply
Винятки	:	badly well	:	worse better	:	worst best
	:	far	:	farther (further)	:	farthest (furthest)
	:	little	:	less	:	least
	:	much	:	more	:	most

V. Назвіть інфінітиви дієслівних форм:

occupies, been, arose, were, polished, is, has, wrote, had, sewn.

VI. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст (усно або письмово):

NATIONAL EMBROIDERY

Embroidery occupies a leading place in Ukrainian decorative art. Since olden times it has been a favourite form of folk art. It reflects peoples desire for all that is beautiful, a feeling for rhythm and harmony of colours.

Distinctive decorative patterns, compositions and colour combinations, which arose along with the historical and cultural development of regions in the Ukraine - the Poltava and Kyiv Regions and other, the Bukovina and Gutsul areas - were carefully handed over from one generation to the next. The artisans polished the art of their predecessors, developed and perfected their work methods and techniques.

There is now a wide network of workshops in the Ukraine where the best traditions of this splendid folk art are being creatively developed by traditional craftsmen and designers working together. For instance, in the Poltava Region, there are workshops in Reshetylivka and Poltava, with branches in Opishnya, Novi Sanzhary, Veliky Sorochintsy, and Lubny.

Poltava embroidery occupies a special place among the colourful Ukrainian embroidery. It is distinguished by its gamut of pastel colours, its delicate and festive design. Blues, whites, yellows and greys are the most favourite colours. The Poltava Region is particularly famous for its “white on white” embroidery. Old embroidery techniques, motifs and ornaments are studied and creatively introduced into modern designs of fabrics and articles for interior décor.

The works of the craftsmen and artists of the Kyiv Region are extremely famous: typical of their works are flowers and geometrical patterns, such as bunches of grapes, the guelder rose, branches bearing flowers or berries. Chernigiv embroidery has a starker colour scheme, the main colours in the embroidery being white, red and black.

Way back in 1892, the Ukrainian writer Mikhailo Kotsubinsky wrote sorrowfully of the trying conditions in which the talented embroideresses of the village of Klembivka in the Podol area had to work and live. Nowadays, many young craft smen create splendid works of art which are reminiscent of precious mosaics. The classical technique of the Podol area is the "niz", whose pattern has thick, full lines. It demands great skill and is embroidered on the wrong; side. Open-work is also widespread here,

The masters of the Western regions of the Ukraine are inspired by the majestic beauty of the Carpathians. The skilled Gutsul embroideresses sew monumental geometrical patterns in contrasting colours. Their ability to seek and find new artistic forms and create unique-patterns is a constant source of admiration

Bright and colourful embroidery on outer garments typify the work of the Kosiv craftsmen.

Lviv designers have refined the traditional Ukrainian dress

VII. Визначіть функції дієслова "to have» у реченнях; перекладіть речення:

1. The Lviv Picture Gallery, founded in 1907, has close to 10,000 exhibits to its name, including Titian, Goya, Rubens, and many other outstanding masters of the brush. 2. Examples of Ukrainian classical and modern art have been added to the museum’s collection during recent years. 3. Folk art has acquired a more or less decorative meaning. 4. Ceramic wares of original shape also have a light-coloured background with ornaments similar to those on the tiles. 5. It has to be noted that modern wood-carvers from the Transcarpathian and Lviv regions tend in their statuary work to approach

professional в sculpture. 6. High development has been attained in Galicia by the folk art of the Lviv region.

Граматичний коментар:

Дієслово "to have" - багатофункціональне:

1. to have + іменник - смислове дієслово "мати". Наприклад:

The museum has a valuable collection of folk costumes.

Музей має цінну колекцію народного одягу.

2. to have + дієприкметник минулого часу - допоміжне дієслово для утворення часів групи Perfect. Наприклад:

Some of the best examples of folk architecture have been moved to the Museum of Folk Architecture and Daily Life.

| Декілька найкращих зразків народної архітектури було перевезено в музей народної архітектури та побуту.

3. to have + дієслово у формі інфінітива - модальне дієслово, яке означає повинність. Наприклад:

The museum's funds are intended not only for scientific purposes but also have to serve as a source of inspiration for artists.

Музейні фонди призначені не тільки для наукових цілей, але також повинні служити джерелом натхнення для художників.

VIII. Знайдіть у тексті речення з дієсловом to have та визначіть його функцію в реченнях.

IV. Прочитайте вголос і дайте українські еквіваленти слів і словосполучень:

(a) desire, generation, condition, reminiscent, skill, openwork, to hand over, to distinguish, to inspire, to refine;

(b) decorative art, favourite form, colour combination, a network of workshops, pastel colours, festive design, colour scheme, precious mosaics, artistic form, unique pattern, source of admiration, outer garment, traditional dress.

X. Дайте українські еквіваленти:

-провідне місце, гармонія кольорів, -шліфувати, ремісник, вишивка, відомий, геометричний рисунок, калина, вимагати, широко розповсюджений, контрастні кольори.

XI Згрупуйте попарно слова, протилежні за значенням:

leading, olden, thick, western, pastel colour, predecessor, distinctive, constant, best, backward, joy, descendant, outer, wide, thin, bright colour, eastern, narrow, new, indistinctive, contrasting colours, sorrow, worst, inner, .accidental,-harmonious colours.

XII. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст; поставте питання до підкреслених слів.

Дайте відповіді на питання: Why does the decoration of rushniks occupy a special place in the art of embroidery? Why has each region acquire its own peculiar pattern on the rushniks?

RUSHNIKS

The decoration of rushniks (towels) occupies a special Place in the art of embroidery.

The custom of offering one's quests bread and salt on embroidered towels is an old tradition in the Ukraine, as in Russia, Byelorussia, Moldavia and Lithuania, and is a symbol of abundance and hospitality. The rushnik decorates the inside of houses and is an essential part of many rites and festivities.

Over centuries, each region has acquired its own peculiar pattern on the rushniks. Flower patterns are most common in the Central Ukraine.

The Kyiv rushniks are distinguished by the compactness of their pattern. The small rushniks of the Podol area have a great deal in common with Russian folk embroidery. Small ornamental roses, bouquets, fairy-tale birds and figures of horsemen are embroidered on them in bright colours - red, dark blue, green and yellow.

Today the rushniks are playing an increasingly greater role in new Ukrainian customs. The skilled craftsmen are introducing state symbols and emblems into the pattern, along with important dates in history, proverbs and sayings. Special rushniks are embroidered to mark the anniversaries of Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko and other leading figures of the culture of the Ukrainian people. Embroidery is an old, yet eternally new form of folk art.

Слова та словосполучення для запам'ятовування:

to shape - надавати вигляду, форми; вилити, формувати;

Custom - звичка; звичай; to offer –пропонувати; abundance - достаток, багатство; велика кількість. Hospitality - гостинність; rite – звичай, обряд, церемонія; festivity –свято,торжество, святкування; to be distinguished by –

відзначатися, compactness – компактність, pattern - зразок; візерунок, узор; to have in common –мати спільне, bouquet - букет (квітів).

XIII. Прочитайте текст "Rushniks" ще раз і складіть план його переказу.

XIV. Розкрийте кожний пункт вашого плану 2-3 реченнями з тексту або реченнями, складеними самостійно.

XV. Визначіть, які з тверджень (statements), наведених нижче, є правильними (true), а які неправильними (false):

1. The decoration of rushniks occupies a special place in the art of carpet-making.
2. A rushnik is a symbol of abundance and hospitality.
3. All regions of the Ukraine have the same pattern on the rushniks.
4. The pattern is compact in the Kyiv rushniks.
5. Craftsmen introduce state symbols and emblems into the pattern of rushniks.
6. Embroidery is a new form of folk art and has no olden traditions.

XVI. Дайте відповіді на питання:

1. What place does embroidery occupy in Ukrainian decorative art? What does embroidery reflect?
3. How do the artisans polish the art of their predecessors?
4. In what regions of the Ukraine is embroidery spread?
5. Why does Poltava embroidery occupy a special place among colourful Ukrainian embroidery.
6. Why are the works of the craftsmen and artists of the Kyiv Region extremely famous?
7. What is the classical technique of embroidery of the Podol area?
8. What patterns do the skilled Gutsul embroideresses sew?
9. What embroidery typifies the work of the Kosiv craftsmen?
10. What dress have Lviv designers refined?

XVII. Розкажіть вашим товаришам про особливості вишивок у різних районах України. Використайте слова Уроку 5.

XVIII Завдання: You brought the rushniks embroidered by your grandmothers from home. You are showing them to each other and are speaking about them.

LESSON 6 UKRAINIAN WEAVING

1. Прочитайте слова та запам'ятайте їх вимову:

endeavour; bestow ; style; inimitable; diversified ; yarn; dyed; vegetable ; purpose; embellished , girdle ; square; striped ; brightly ; apron; occasion; successfully ; urban; cushion ; scheme ; conjunction; thorough .

2. Запам'ятайте слова та словосполучення:

Weaving - ткацтво; to play an important role – відігравати важливу роль; art tradition – художня традиція; to bestow – поміщати, наділяти; creative endeavour - творче зусилля; inimitable – неповторний, неперевершений; fabric - тканина; clothing fabric - тканина для одягу; house-hold fabrics - тканини для домашнього вжитку; flax - льон; hemp - конопля; wool - шерсть; вовна; yarn - пряжа; нитка; to dye - фарбувати; vegetable dye - рослинна фарба; depend on - залежать від; to embellish - прикрашати; by means of - за допомогою, garment - предмет одягу, одежина; girdle - пояс; cross-weaving - ткання способом "перебору"; inventiveness - винахідливість; to supplement - доповнювати; apron - фартух; dwelling - житло, дім; solemn occasion – урочиста подія; bench cover - налавник; table-cloth - скатерть; bed spread - покривало; to predominate - переважати; in conjunction - разом, спільно; "selecting" technique - техніка "вибору" ; napkin - серветка.

III. Виділіть у словах відомі вам суфікси та поясніть, до яких частин мови відносяться слова:

weaving, creative, national, execution, ornament, different, previously, imagination, inventiveness, dwelling, successfully, knowledge, skilful, combination, beautiful.

IV. Назвіть інфінітиви таких дієслівних форм:

played, is, woven, creating, worn, being, had, produced, combining,

V. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст (усно або письмово):

UKRAINIAN WEAVING

Weaving has played an important role in the life of the Ukrainian people. The art traditions of Ukrainian weaving were formed during the process of age-long creative endeavours of the people, bestowing on this form of folk art an inimitable national character. Together with unity of style, Ukrainian weaving is greatly diversified as to colouring, manner of execution, material and character of the ornamental pattern. Fabrics were previously divided into clothing and household fabrics, depending on their use. Flax, hemp and wool yarn, natural or dyed with local vegetable dyes, were used for weaving of fabrics. Depending on the purpose for which it was to be used, fabrics were embellished with various ornaments, and woven by means of different techniques. In the central areas of Ukraine, a popular form of women's garment was a skirt (plakhta) held by a girdle. These skirts were woven from varicoloured yarn, mainly by the method of cross-weaving, and were ornamented with geometrical patterns arranged in squares. The folk craftsmen demonstrated their rich imagination and inventiveness in the ornamentation of the plakhtas, creating numerous remarkable patterns. In Podillya and in the Western regions of Ukraine the skirt was of one colour or striped, supplemented with brightly coloured aprons, and it was called zapaska. The plakhtas and zapaskas were worn with girdles which varied in size, ornamentation and colour pattern.

An interesting group of fabrics is that of woven towels used to decorate the dwellings and on solemn occasions. The towels (made of high-quality white and red yarn) were woven by means of the cross-weaving technique. That technique was applied to produce a great variety of ornamental patterns:

stars, birds, geometrical figures, tree branches and flowers.

The art of artistic weaving is being successfully developed by contemporary folk craftsmen .

Proceeding from national traditions the folk craftsmen create decorative fabrics which play an important role in the decorative embellishment of rural and urban residential and public buildings.

By using different types of textile fibres and various weave techniques, folk masters produce a large variety of patterns with both textural and colour effects.

Ukrainian textiles, like the painted decorations, are characterized by vivid colours and highly varied designs.

Curtains, decorative sofa cushions, table-cloths, produced by the craftsmen of the Factory "The 8th of March", are distinguished by their decorative qualities and bright colours.

The craftsmen have demonstrated a thorough knowledge of their material, its qualities and possibilities.

Original woven goods are produced by the Factory in Boguslav, Kyiv Region, - carpets, bench covers, table-cloths, bed spreads, curtains and the traditional Boguslav towels. They represent the wealth of composition that can be achieved by skilful combination of the simplest geometrical elements of the ornament, the nature of which is conditioned by the weaving technology. Warm tints predominate in the colour scheme of the Boguslav goods, which in conjunction with black against a white or cream-coloured background, produce a beautiful colour harmony.

Skilfully combining the cross-weaving and "selecting" techniques the craftsmen of the Factory in Krolivets, Sumy Region, achieve fine results in the decoration of towels, table-cloths, napkins, curtains, ets, with floral and geometrical ornamental patterns.

VI. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на функції слова

"that":

1. The exposition of the Museum consists of two sections: the section of folk art till the 20th century and that of folk art of the 20th century. 2. It happens even more frequently that the creations of folk artists stimulate professional artists. 3. It was only in 1945 after, the reunion of Transcarpathia with Ukraine, that all the Gutful's were united with their primordial motherland - the Ukraine. 4. That castle now houses a Museum of Regional Studies and an Art Gallery. 5. Our guide said that of special interest was the Gutsul hut with its yard and outbuildings that had been brought to the Museum from the Rakhov district. 6. It were homes, cloths, domestic implements and all the artifacts made by Carpathian craftsmen that recreate for us the people's way of

life in olden times.

Граматичний коментар:

слово "that" може бути:

1. Вказівним займенником у значенні "той". Наприклад:

That album includes 400 black-and-white and coloured plates of folk objects of art.

Той альбом містить 400 чорно-білих і кольорових фотографій народних витворів мистецтва.

2. Сполучником у значенні "що", "який". Наприклад:

collection exhibits the articles that were brought from famous Ukrainian, Russian and European centres of porcelain manufacture.

Колекція експонує предмети, які були привезені з знаменитих українських, російських і європейських центрів виробництва фарфору.

3. Займенником, який стоїть замість раніше вживаного іменника. В цьому випадку за ним стоїть прийменник of. Наприклад:

There are two interesting collections in the museum: a collection of embroideries and that of pysanky.

В музеї є дві цікаві колекції: колекція вишивок і колекція писанок.

4. Логічним виділенням у реченнях типу "It was in Lviv that the guta glass began its revival" –Відродження гутного скла почалося саме у Львові.

VII. Знайдіть у тексті "Weaving" речення зі словом that і визначіть його функції.

VIII. Прочитайте вголос і дайте українські еквіваленти слів і словосполучень:

(a) to depend on, to embellish, to arrange, to achieve, to condition, colouring, pattern, dwelling, curtain, table-cloth, diversified, vari-coloured, contemporary, by means of;

(b) creative endeavour, flax yarn, inimitable national character, clothing fabric, household fabric, vegetable dye, to depend on the purpose, rich ornamentation, woven towel, solemn occasion, to play an important role in, public building, thorough knowledge, warm tint, colour scheme.

IX. Дайте англійські еквіваленти:

важлива роль, художні традиції, спосіб вишивання, орнаментальний узор, вовняна пряжа, фарбувати, жіночий одяг, метод "перебору", смугаста спідниця, фартух, національні традиції, декоративні тканини, налавник, покривало, переважати, фон.

X. Згрупуйте попарно слова, подібні за значенням:

Diversified, fabric, purpose, to embellish, vari-coloured, tint, various, aim, multi-coloured, staff, to decorate to produce, bright, vivid, colour, to manufacture.

XI. Закінчіть речення, використовуючи слова та словосполучення:

civic and public building, national culture, weavers, historical monument, folk art, collections.

1. The numerous exhibits of the museum tell about the development of the Ukrainian people's 2. The museum possesses one of the largest ... of watches by German, French, Austrian, Swiss, Czech, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian watchmakers of the 16th--

20th centuries. 3. Visitors always show deep interest in the displayed in the various halls of the museum – different types of fabrics, embroidery, ornaments, clothing, ceramics, carvings on wood, metal and horn, etc.

4. Uzghorod Castle, a valuable of Transcarpathia, was founded in the 11th century.

5. The Museum of Folk Architecture and Daily Life is a collection of the most interesting dating from the end of the 17th to the beginning of the 19th centuries. 6. In the interiors you can see objects made by local craftsmen –woodcarvers, ... , embroiderers, carpet-makers.

ХІІ . Прочитайте та перекладіть текст; поставте питання до підкреслених слів. Дайте відповідь на питання: When did weaving first begin to be practiced?

WEAVING

Textile fabrics are the products of weaving, a process by which a set of threads (the warp) stretched in a frame, or loom is bound together to form a coherent fabric by means of other threads (the weft) introduced at right angles to the warp threads and passing in a determinate order over and under them. Such products as wool, cotton, linen and silk are used for weaving. We do not know when spinning and weaving first began to be practiced. But they were certainly in use in Egypt and the Near East in the 9th millenium B.C. and there is evidence of silk weaving in China in the 2nd millenium.

When telling the story of the evolution of the textile art we must study three strands which are inseparably intertwined. They are: (a) technology, or the art of discovering apparatus and processes; (b) man's desire to satisfy his need for physical comfort; and (c) his artistic craving for beauty of form and colour.

The history of textile technology starts in the late Paleo-lithic age stretches right down to the present time with the introduction of new fibres and new techniques. In partnership with chemistry and physics textile technology has given us during the last 100 years the synthetic fibres, new dyes and machinery of great complexity.

The other two strands must be studied together because they involve the dual nature of man, a materialist and a sensitive creature with an awareness of beauty. Textiles are intimately connected with both sides of human nature. Protection of his body against cold may have been the first motive which drove man to invent cloth. But all the evidence goes to show that no sooner had man discovered how to make things that he felt a desire to decorate them.

Слова та словосполучення для запам'ятовування:

fabric - тканина; матеріал; виріб; weaving - ткацтво; set of threads - система ниток; warp - основа (тканини); to stretch - натягувати(ся); frame - рама; loom - ткацький верстат; coherent – послідовний; weft – утік, піткання; linen – льон, wool - вовна; silk - шовк; spinning – прядіння; evidence - очевидність, доказ; millenium - тисячоліття; intertwined – взаємозв'язаний; to satisfy - задовільняти; відповідати (вимогам); craving – палке бажання, fibre – волокно; dye - фарба; complexity – складність; to involve - втягати; включати; dual nature - двоїста природа; awareness – обізнаність; cloth - тканина.

ХІІІ. Прочитайте текст "weaving" ще раз і складіть план його переказу.

XIV. Розкрийте кожний пункт вашого плану 2-3 реченнями з тексту або реченнями, складеними самостійно.

XV. Визначіть, які з тверджень (statements), наведених нижче, є правильними (true), а які неправильними (false):

1. Textile products are made by means of embroidery.
2. Such products as wool, cotton, linen and silk are used for weaving.
3. There is evidence of silk weaving in China in the 5th millenium B.C.
4. The history of textile technology starts in the late Paleolithic age.
5. Together with mathematics textile technology has given us the synthetic fibres and new dyes.
6. Desire of a man to decorate things may have been the first motive which drove him to invent cloth.

XVI. Дайте відповіді на питання:

1. Why has weaving played an important role in the life of the Ukrainian people?
2. When were the art traditions of Ukrainian weaving formed?
3. How were fabrics previously divided?
4. What yarn was used for weaving of fabrics?
5. How were skirts (plakhtas) embellished?
6. By means of what technique were towels woven?
7. What items are produced by the Factory "The 8th of March" and by the Factory in Boguslav?

XVII. Охарактеризуйте ткани виробу, які ви маєте вдома. Використайте слова та словосполучення Уроку 6.

XVIII. Завдання: You are a correspondent. You visit a well-known folk artist who weaves different things and interview her. Use sentences with the word "that" in different functions.

I. Визначіть, які з тверджень (statements), наведених нижче, є правильними (true), а які неправильними (false):

1. Handicrafts constitute an essential element of nation's culture,
2. Folk artists do not draw the skills from their ancestor".
3. Nature, particularly native scenery, is folk art's main inspiration,
4. Handicrafts originate from customs, rituals, and practical needs of people.
5. Being originated from community's customs and practical needs, handicrafts did not develop into sophisticated arts with a rich spiritual content.

6. Traditions have fettered the artist's individuality and impeded his imagination and skill
7. The folk artisan is a true guardian of traditional handicraft forms and styles.
8. Folk art is not always humanistic.
9. Ukrainian folk art traditions are not rooted in the art and culture of ancient Kyivan Rus.
10. Plant motifs did not predominate in the local painted decorations until the eighteenth century.
11. Even in pagan times ornamented windows and door framers were common in the village.
12. Taras Shevchenko is a famous seventeenth-century poet and artist.
13. A picture of a Cossack in the print by Taras Ghevchenko is accidental.
14. The depiction of a Cossack with his musical instrument was common in every peasant house in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
15. The pictures of Cossack Mamai were elaborately painted.
16. The urban potters of Kosiv employed the same approach as the potters from other areas.
17. The potters of Kosiv coloured the incised design on their wares.
18. The traditional system of ornamentation was based on simple geometric patterns,
19. It was in M. Kowalsky's work that the comic image of the Austrian soldier appeared for the first time in Gutsul ceramics.
20. Most of the tilework compositions of B. Baranyuk and O. Bakhmatyuk are in contrast with Gutsul folklore.
21. Animals are depicted on the works of the folk artist Pavlina Tsvilik from Kosiv.
22. The time of the greatest prosperity of Gutsul ceramics was in the second half of the nineteenth century.

II. Прочитайте вголос і дайте українські еквіваленти слів і словосполучень:

(a) to define, to employ, to manufacture, to preserve, fairy – tale, formation, liberation, carpet, custom, feature, colouration, widespread:

(b) folk decorative art, historical epoch, floral pattern, animal pattern, people's

struggle, typical feature, wood carving, household object, metal utensils, painted ornament, distinctive artistic language, productive forces, material resources, cultural relations, local flora and fauna, colour combinations.

III. Дайте англійські еквіваленти:

Джерело, розвиток, доля, виливати, геометричний орнамент, поворотний момент, різноманітність форм і узорів, засоби вираження, оформлення інтер'єру, повсякденне використання, вигравіруваний орнамент, складний багатогранний процес, рівень розвитку, оточуючий пейзаж, спосіб життя.