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Dubbing in Russia and England

In the modern world, most people prefer watching films in their own language, and if the film has a great importance, the audience's coverage gets wider all around the world. For such reasons, dubbing was invented. Dubbing, according to the Collins dictionary, is the replacement of a soundtrack in one language with the one in another language. With editing, the translated script should be thoroughly matched to the timing and lip movements of the cast in the movie and after that added to the original movie. The process of dubbing is unknown to most people and can be considered "magic", so, on the basis of comparison of the dubbing process of Russia and the UK, the research can be progressive and has value for better comprehension of national culture attitude.

In England, dubbing is rather uncommon, as foreign films are tended to be shown with subtitles to the UK audience, and dubbing is generally left for movies and television series aimed at children. That is because, as Englishmen become older, they prefer watching movies in the original language which gives a sense of place and adds to the atmosphere of a film. "There is clearly an established market for subtitled foreign-language films, and research by theatrical distributors has concluded that the audience responds better to films in their original language," says Sue Deeks, the head of program acquisition at the BBC.[2] Sometimes, an English actor having some speech defect or accent can be dubbed by another actor from the UK.

In Russia, however, TV channels are almost always native-language only. For movies, dubbing is necessary. On a rare occurrence, screening a foreign-language film in Russian cinemas can run alongside a dubbed version. Russia is unique in this regard because of having a tradition no other European country has.

Although the process of dubbing is not common in the UK, there are some studios for dubbing films and animated series. A dubbing studio usually views an entire film, a special translation department looks for the best translators while an artistic director is responsible for the production process. After writing the script, it is adapted and timed for the recording process, maintaining the meaning and the spirit of the original. Then, auditions are held for dubbing actors who are experienced to convey the emotion of the original dialogue. At such studios as The Kitchen each actor is recorded individually with the artists viewing the original video on the screen and listening to the foreign dialogue using headphones. The artists have an opportunity to see and hear the dialogue and surroundings in order to get into character. After the recordings, lip movements need to be matched and reviewed. The post-production period includes working with mixing experts who can layer the tracks to keep the original audio as well as adding the voice-overs.

There is a common opinion that in Russia a lector approach still exists whereby a narrator describes what is being said in a story spoken over the original dialogue with one or two recorders. It is important to note that the dubbing process in Russia has advanced significantly in the 21st century. Russian modern dubbing consists of laborious processes, and a whole team of professionals helps in the film realizing. The first step is similar to the UK process when a script is made with the help of translators. Then, experts verify the text on matching with the video. The next step is voicing when actors try to play their roles using only the voice intonation without overplaying the original. Sometimes the Russian dubbing was better than the foreigner's one. For example, Garfield movie in the Russian dubbing has scored 1.7 points higher than in other countries thanks to performance of voice actors.

The opinions of people from different countries about the dubbing necessity vary and there are people who prefer either the original or dubbing, or both of them. In Russia, it has become a tradition to hear the native language in all films while in England only children need adaptation. Sometimes,

dubbing can add something interesting and make a movie memorable. The process of dubbing takes a lot of time and money and in many cases it is worth them.

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Peculiarities of the origin Russian and English surnames

Surname means family, generation and offsprings. Each surname is a whole world in one word. The economic activity, the spiritual life of our ancestors, their professions, tools, relationships, environment, geographical names, all of these facts influenced on the formation of Russian and English surnames. The history of surname occurrence dates back to medieval times. By studying it, you get closer to your roots and old ancestors who inhabited our planet centuries ago. It took about several centuries for people to acquire their surnames. Initially, there were only names and nicknames and later surnames were formed. *Let's consider the most popular Russian and English surnames and their origins.*

Occupational Surnames

Many English surnames are formed from jobs and occupations, for example, if a man was a carpenter, he might be called John Carpenter and because sons very often followed their father's occupation the surname stuck. Some occupational surnames are simple enough. Sawyer, Chapman and Hawker

are surnames of occupations that speak for themselves.

Russian occupational surnames are common, too. For example, Kuznetsov is the occupational surname that refers to a 'Blacksmith'. Melnikov refers to 'Miller'. Rybakov means 'Fisherman'. [2]

Descriptive Surnames

They are based on unique features or physical characteristics of the person. Most of them refer to an individual appearance - colour, size, physical shape or complexion (Little, White).

An English descriptive surname refers to character traits and features, such as Goodchild, Puttock (greedy) or Wise.

Russian surnames could origin on the basis of biological, physical and psychological characteristics of a person. For example, Golovin, Umnov, Belov, Chernyshov. In addition, Russian surnames came from the name of animals, because the appearance of a person, his character or habits were similar to animals (Volkov, Lisitsyn, Zhuravlev, Petukhov) [1]

Geographical or Local Surnames

The most common surnames in England are those which are derived from the location. The first bearer of the surname lived there. It could be a father or grandfather. Such Great Britain country names as Cheshire, Kent and Devon have been commonly adopted as surnames. A second class of local surnames is derived from cities and towns, such as Hertford, Carlisle and Oxford.

Russian surnames are also formed from geographical names. This is a type of surnames with suffixes -sky, -tskoy. Their bearers were the members of the boyars and the nobility who received names according to the names of their principalities, appanages and estates. They were based on the names of possessions, such as Vyazemsky (from Vyazma), Mosalsky (from Mosalsk), Trubetskoy (from Trubchevsk. Such surnames as Ilynykh, Kosykh, Chernykh are known as Siberian.

Patronymic and matronymic surnames [5]

This is the type of surname, derived from the personal name of a person's father, mother or other relative. Typical English patronymics are Johnson (John's son), Davidson, Anderson, Garrison. Matronymics from mother are rarer and include Annis (Agnes), Cussons (Constance), Catling (Catherine). They were derived from the names of women who were widows and deserted wives.

Russian patronymic surnames have the same system. They are derived from ancestors of the family's father or grandfather. Then a suffix or a prefix with the meaning 'Son of' should be added, for example, Boris Artyomov, son of Artyom; Davydov, son of Davyd; Pavlov, son of Pavel. There is a

small group of surnames that are formed from women's names or jobs. They are Natalin, Tatyanchev, Babushkin [5]

In conclusion, it is essential to mention that the English and Russian languages have both similarities and differences in the origin of surnames. Surnames help us realise and understand cultures of diverse peoples and find out common roots of these cultures. This study has shed lights on the importance of studying of proper names and surnames which have been existed in our language for many centuries.

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Apartments in the UK and Russia

What is home? It's the place where you can feel yourself comfortable. We relax from our daily routine at home. It's very important to choose the right apartment. There are numerous different types of apartments to be found throughout the United Kingdom and Russia. However, not all may be suitable for unique requirements

Houses or flats?

Most people in the UK live in houses, but large numbers of flats are being built. Homes have improved, but more than a quarter are not properly maintained or constructed [1]. The most popular type of housing in Russia is an apartment in a building. Flats are classified as a studio, one room, two rooms, three rooms and rarely four and more rooms [2].

How people buy apartments?

Most people in the UK live in houses, but large numbers of flats are being built. Homes have improved, but more than a quarter are not properly maintained or constructed [1]. The most popular type of housing in Russia is an apartment in a building. Flats are classified as a studio, one room, two rooms, three rooms and rarely four and more rooms.

In this case, people, from both countries, buying their property almost always pay for it with a special loan called a mortgage, which they must repay, with interest, over a long period of time, usually 25 years. More people are buying their own home than in the past. About two thirds of the people in England and the rest of Britain either own, or are in the process of buying, their own home. Most others live in house or flats that they went from a private landlord, the local council, or housing association [3].

What material is used for apartments?

Most houses in England and flats in Russia are made of brick. Still, houses in England are made of stone or brick from the local area where the houses are built. The colors of the stones and bricks vary across the country [3]. There is no such distinctive feature in Russia.

Types of houses:

The main types of houses in England are [4]:

1. Detached Houses

As the name already suggests, detached houses do not share any walls with a separate structure. They also tend to have both front and back gardens.

2. Semi-Detached Houses

As the name suggests, the only major difference between a detached house and a semi-detached property is that semi-detached homes share at least one wall with an existing structure that is separately owned.

3. Terraced Housing

These are actually some of the most well-known and iconic housing types within the United Kingdom. Terraced houses are connected by a single wall on either side; leading to a literal "row" of structures that occupy a street. The main advantage here is that this type of construction saves a great deal of space. This is why they are quite popular within urban districts where land is at a premium.

4. End-of-Terrace Houses

The only main difference between end-of-terrace houses and the terraced counterparts mentioned previously is that these structures are found at the terminal of a row of homes. In other words, only one wall is shared with an adjacent structure.

5. Cottages

These traditional types of homes in the UK are often found throughout the more rural areas and some are hundreds of years old. Cottages are known for their sturdy construction, thick walls and traditional atmosphere. They can be one or two storeys high and the majority offer access to substantial gardens. Cottages are often used as holiday homes, as owners can easily rent them out on a seasonal basis.

6. Flats

Converted Flats

Converted flats are often houses that have been split into two sections; a top and bottom half. Either of these can be considered a flat while the other portion is normally where the owner resides.

Split-Level Flats

These types of homes in the UK are sometimes referred to as duplexes due to the fact that their area is segmented into an upper and lower half. A staircase normally separates these two areas; providing a number of options in terms of interior design and overall living arrangements. However, split-level flats are generally the same overall size as their standard counterparts.

Studio Flats

Studio flats are known for their open-air design and they are often chosen by individuals or young couples due to the fact that a limited amount of space might not be ideally suited for an entire family. These flats offer a kitchen, living room and bathroom with only a minimum number of walls separating each section.

The main types of houses in Russia [2]:

1. Monolithic

Monolith-brick houses combine the advantages of monolithic and brick buildings: sound and heat insulation, the variability of layouts.

2. Brick

3. Block

4. Panel

The panels that are assembled at home are the elements that are made at the factory and, roughly speaking, are the finished wall of the room. The window and door openings are already installed in the panels on a factoryю

Traditional room interior in the UK[6]:

In the dining room or kitchen (following the traditional style) there will always be an old-fashioned sideboard or a round single-leg table in a Victorian style in Great Britain. On the table one can find a bronze figure of a dog or a horse on a marble or granite basement, or a bunch of flowers in a vase. This can be complete with armchairs in a Victorian style and chairs with a high back (textured in flowers or strips). Here one can find Windsor chairs with a low back and artificially bended legs. On the pieces of furniture one can often find bone laces; vases with pressed flowers are also part of the interior. Brick or wooden floors are usually covered by braided or knitted mats. No vivid colors. The interior is in the autumn weather style – brown, cobaltic, dark-blue and dark-green colours) or early spring (cold and yellowish grey-blue tones with crème or beige spots.

Comparing the apartments, we can make the following conclusions: most people in England buy houses, respectively, there are more types of them. While Russians are buying more flats. The materials of houses in England are different. It depends on the location, whereas in Russia material is the same. In fact, it doesn't matter which houses we live. The main thing is comfortable life.

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Differences in English and Russian cookeries

Culinary dishes are a huge part of the cultural life and peculiarities of the peoples of different territories and countries. When you discover a new country, you taste, color and smell it. Each national cuisine was formed over the centuries, based on territorial features, traditions of agriculture, fishing, hunting, absorbed the history of conquests, and with them new products and dishes that gradually became familiar to the inhabitants of a particular country. Such natural features of the places of residence as extensive forests and long winters predetermined many features of traditional Russian cookery: a variety of hot soups and porridges, pickles, mushroom dishes and wild meat on the Russian table. The oven had a significant meaning in a Russian house and predetermined an important role for homemade bread and pies as well as stewed, boiled and baked dishes. Dishes were prepared from flour, dairy, meat and vegetable supplies. Vegetables were eaten not only raw, but also boiled, steamed, baked, salted, soaked and pickled. The variety of cereals was based on the variety of grain crops growing in Russia. Rye bread was commonly used and salt was not added to flour products. The fillings of pies were meat, fish, cottage cheese or berries. Porridge, noodles, eggs, mushrooms were also added to the filling. Jelly was made from rye, pea, and oat flour, and sweet (modern) jelly appeared only with the arrival of potato starch in Russian cookery. Turnips were served as the main vegetable before the widespread use of potatoes (from the second half of the XIX century). Fish was steamed, boiled, fried, stewed, baked or stuffed with various fillings. Caviar has always been considered a special delicacy. It was customary to eat pork, lamb, beef and poultry (chickens, ducks, geese). People also cooked game: venison, moose, hare, and wild fowl meat: swan, grouse and quails. British cookery has established a reputation for not being too refined, but paying attention to the quality of ingredients that are usually locally produced. During the heyday of Great Britain as a colonial power, British cookery was strongly influenced by the cooking of "overseas" countries, primarily India. The sign of "unimaginative and heavy" has been established behind British cookery. This reputation was especially strengthened during the First and Second World Wars, when the British government introduced food rationing. The morning starts with a traditional English breakfast which includes scrambled eggs, sausages and/or bacon, bread, tomatoes, mushrooms, beans in tomato sauce, oatmeal, pate, cereals and soft-boiled eggs. Strong black tea with milk or coffee is served with food. Lunch consists of sandwiches with various fillings. The famous English tradition of drinking tea at 5 o'clock in the evening (five o'clock tea) which is served with buns with raisins like Easter cakes, as well as jam and cream, is not observed by many people today. English people prefer vegetable soups with a piece of bread and butter for dinner. Of the second dishes, the British like beef tenderloin steaks, different roasting options which are sided with potatoes or vegetables. In addition, the British have a tradition of Sunday Roast Carvery lunch. Fried meat (turkey, beef, chicken, pork or lamb) is usually served with vegetables, potatoes or Yorkshire pudding. To sum everything up, Russians are commonly considered to have heavy meals while in the UK it is customary to drink up to ten cups of tea a day. In Russia, lunch is a three-course meal - soup, meat or fish with a side dish, compote or jelly with snacks, whereas in the UK lunch is sandwiches with various snacks, hot dogs, and juice or tea. In Russia, puddings are practically never eaten while in the UK it is one of the main dishes. In Russia, chicken is baked for holidays while turkey is roasted in the UK.

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Differences between folk music of Russia and Britain.

Russian folk music originates in the folklore of the Slavs and Slavic tribes that lived on the territory of Kievan Rus.

English folk music affects the English language in the British Isles in the 400s AD. The legends and beliefs of the Celtic peoples had a great influence on the formation of English folklore, taking into account the history of the British, they constantly contacted, primarily the Welsh.

Many songs, epics, tales, created before the adoption of Christianity in Kievan Rus and in the future after this event, have clearly traced pagan sources. However, the power of the Orthodox Church in Russia has always been great enough, so the Slavs introduced useful elements of their religion, changing their text, meaning.

With the adoption of Christianity in the British Isles, religious church music, and after 1066, will be compared with the Norman influence, the release of minstrels. Being in the service of large feudal lords, they participated in emergency mysteries, played out scenes from gospel tales. The dimension of the church discouraged the playing of musical instruments and severely persecuted minstrels.

By and large, in the Russian folk music of Kievan Rus, several main genres can be distinguished: songs for children, ritual songs, lamentation songs, epic songs, ditties. In children's Russian folk songs, which can be attributed to Russian folk music, goblin, brownie, and many song "fun" for children are part of pagan rites created, for example, to call rain.

In general, English folklore is characterized by a large number of various bizarre and mysterious mythical creatures, spirits and demons. Of the prose genres of English folklore, fairy tales are especially interesting.

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Comparison of British and Russian humor

Humour is a very complicated phenomenon which embraces many aspects of people's life. Humour provides an effective means of communicating a wide range of ideas, feelings and opinions [1]. Humour is therapeutic: it serves as a mechanism for struggling against daily stressors [2] and has positive effects on the immune and central nervous [3] systems. In fact, it is so highly valued that very few people can admit their having a lack of a sense of humour [4, 5].

Humour is a very important part of the English national character and an extremely essential element of the national identity. The British are proud of their sense of humour and consider it their national wealth. They treat it very tenderly and it's painful for them when foreigners express their doubt about the English sense of humour. You may question any other British trait traditionally attributed to their nature: courtesy, ingenuity, tolerance, but nothing will hurt their national pride so much as a statement about their lack of humor.

Among all the various types of humour, British people especially cherish irony and sarcasm. It is a classic joke for Brits to tell how pleasant the weather is when it is visibly terrible. You will definitely hear sarcasm if you ask a Brit a stupid question. This dry humour may seem hostile to outsiders, but it is nothing, but a part of the national culture.

Another remarkable thing in the British humour is puns. Pun (or play on words) as a turn of phrase is part of many English jokes. A pun consists in a collision or, on the contrary, in an unexpected combination of two incompatible meanings in one phonetic (graphic) form, therefore, unlike the translation of a regular text, in which its content (including images, connotations, background, author's style) must be poured into a new language form, when translating a pun, the very form of the original - phonetic or graphic - is subject to reexpression.

Consider some types of lexical pun.

1) Playing on the roots or parts of words.

Greenland is ice but Iceland is green - (досл.) «Гренландия - ледяная, а Исландия – зеленая». In this example, there is a permutation of simple words and stems of compound words. This type of language game in jokes is characteristic of the English language tradition and is due to the fact that the English language is characterized by the homonym of the stem and the word and the prevalence of the syntactic type of word formation, in which a compound word does not differ in form from a free phrase. The Russian language is dominated by morphological composition, in which a compound word differs in form from a phrase, which is associated with the synthetic structure of the Russian language and the analytical structure of English.

2) A pun based on polysemy.

For example, Mike: I hear that you went fishing last week. Did you get anything? - 'Слышал, ты вчера был на рыбалке. Получилось что-то?'

Sid: Yep. Sunburned and mosquito bites - 'Ага. Солнечные ожоги и укусы комаров'.

3) Word play with homonyms (words with the same spelling, pronunciation, but different meanings), homographs (words with different pronunciations, but with the same spelling), homophones (words with different spellings, but with the same pronunciation).

Why did the bald man paint rabbits on his head? Because from the distance they looked like hares - 'Почему лысый мужчина нарисовал на голове зайцев? Потому что издалека они похожи на волосы'. At first, it may seem that there is no humour in this joke. However, the word «hares» is similar in sound to hairs, which means «hair», i.e. the wordplay in this joke is based on the consonance of homophones. A bald man «draws hares» on his head, because from a distance they look like hair.

4) The ambiguity of grammatical constructions.

- May I try on that red dress in the window?

- No, madam, you'll have to use the fitting-room like everyone else.

In this anecdote, 'window' refers to a dress: 'can I try on a red dress in the window? But the shop assistant takes this to mean 'try it on in the window', so she replies that they have fitting [6; 7].

Russian humor.

Russian humor can be difficult to understand even if you speak fluent Russian. This is often because many Russian jokes play on cultural stereotypes, political events, popular culture, and Soviet-time movies. Even though most of the jokes are related to everyday things, Russians are proud of the daring social content of their humor and also diverse range of knowledge which their jokes contain.

A most common form of Russian humor that you will hear is a short fictional story or dialogue with a punch line. In Russian it is called an anecdote. However, anecdotes are not just jokes because their purpose is not only to make somebody laugh, but also to reveal a more general truth.

Russian humour is expressed in black humour jokes, anecdotes, puns and ditties.

Here are a few examples most popular groups of anecdotes.

1. A social anecdote.

The object of the social anecdote is a particular social group that is discriminated on the basis of gender or profession. The jokes in this group are satirical in nature, with an element of irony and sarcasm. The social stereotypes focus on certain characteristics: the stupidity and talkativeness of women, the boastfulness of men, the greediness and richness of doctors and lawyers, the stupidity and stubbornness of police officers, etc.

-Didn't Rose break up with you? You were inseparable for a year.

-Yeah, imagine that.

-Did you tell her about your rich uncle who has you as his only heir?

-That's why I told her. She left me to become my Auntie.

2. A political anecdote.

Political anecdotes are characterised by an ambivalent position in attitude to the current ideology in a particular society.

Considering the situation of corruption in the country, the question of where spring has gone does not even arise.

3. A religious anecdote.

The content of religious anecdotes is complicated by the inclusion of a part of the virtual world.

Suppose God is a woman. Then not only would I go to hell, but I would never know why.

Apart from jokes, Russian humour is very sarcastic and it is expressed in word play. Sometimes there are short poems including nonsense and black humour verses, similar to the Little Willie rhymes by Harry Graham, or, less so, Edward Lear's literary "nonsense verse".[11]

Often they have recurring characters such as "little boy", "Vova", "a girl", "Masha". Most rhymes involve death or a painful experience either for the protagonists or other people. This type of joke is especially popular with children. [11]

To conclude, the distribution of humorous texts by the English and Russians is different: the English prefer to joke depending on how the dialogue breaks out, while for the Russians they prefer to tell continuously the entire available stock of jokes (trawling jokes\травить анекдоты). It can be said that for many speakers of Russian culture, tuning in to a funny tone in a serious situation of communication, deliberately turning the conditions of communication upside down, is the norm.

It takes a while for a person who moved to another country to get used to the national sense of humor and start to genuinely laugh at it, but it is still possible. British and Russian humours are quite alike, even if it doesn't seem so at first. They share traits like dryness and irony. This opens a prospect for international communication we probably have never thought of before.

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British and Russian traditions and holidays

In the modern world, most people follow the traditions of their nation. In this article, it is considered and compared the traditions of the Russian and British peoples. Firstly, there is a definition of the word “tradition”. A tradition is a belief or behavior (folk custom) passed down within a group or society with symbolic meaning or special significance with origins in the past.

To begin with, there are the differences between the celebration of the New Year in Russia and Britain. In Russia, the New Year is usually celebrated on the night of December 31 to January 1st, when people usually watch the speech of the President of the Russian Federation and then go to the city square to watch the fireworks. The main symbol of the New Year in Russia is a Christmas Tree, tangerines and Grandfather Frost with his granddaughter Snow Maiden. Christmas in Russia is not celebrated as brightly as the New Year. Typically, people just attend churches. On the contrary, in England Christmas is the main holiday and is celebrated on December 25. Besides, the New Year, as in Russia, on the night of December 31 to January 1st. The main symbols of Christmas in Britain are reindeer, Santa Claus and sparklers. Also, they have a tradition of feeding Santa Claus, who comes to their house through the fireplace.

Moreover, Easter is celebrated in Russia and Britain. But everywhere is different, talking about Russia, people usually serve cakes on the table, paint and cook eggs and go to churches and to the cemetery to their deceased. By the way, the main symbol of Easter in Russia is an Easter cake. While in Britain people frequently eat eggs and hot cross buns and the main symbol of the holiday is the Easter bunny.

Talking about differences in holidays, there are holidays in Russia and Britain that are not celebrated in both countries at the same time. For example, in Britain, Valentine's Day is celebrated on February 14 and it is customary on this day to give each other postcards and confess their love. On the contrary, this holiday is not official in Russia, but there is another holiday that is celebrated on July 8th and this is the Day of Family, Love and Faithfulness. Independence Day is also celebrated in Britain on July 4th. Moreover, in Britain, even the day of all the dead is celebrated, that is Halloween. In Russia, such holidays like Victory Day, Children's Day and Knowledge Day are celebrated.

In conclusion, in Russia and England, traditions and holidays are different, but very interesting. They help to understand the culture of the country, to learn something new about it. Of course, every country should have its own traditions that differ from other countries, because this is what helps people feel their country better.

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Differences in higher education between Russia and the USA

The culture of any country begins with the education of its population. Education, especially higher education, allows people to upgrade to a higher level of development, opens amazing opportunities and helps to show skills in different areas of activity. The main task of any higher educational institution is to give students the opportunity to get a huge amount of information and new knowledge.

Despite the fact that all educational systems have the same goal, they still have both similarities and differences. These differences and similarities deal with various areas of higher education, from admission to the housing offered to students.

First of all, future students must pass all the required school examinations. In Russia such an examination is called the Unified State Exam which serves as both school finals and entrance examinations. It gives pupils an opportunity to apply to several universities at once. Teenagers are to take at least three exams - Math and the Russian language are mandatory while other subjects are chosen depending on a teenager's major [4]. As for the United States, the most common entrance examinations are SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) and ACT (American College Test). The first one is a standard test to assess an applicant's preparation for college. The test is typically essential for undergraduate programs. SAT consists of two parts: a reasoning test and a subject test. The admissions departments in both Russia and the United States welcome not only examination results, but also certificates of participation in sports competitions, volunteering and other extracurricular activities [1].

As for higher educational institutions, they are divided into several types. At present time, there are several types of institutions of higher education in Russia: universities which are responsible for education and research in a variety of disciplines as well as academies. The difference between academies and universities is that academies are limited to one major. So-called institutes which are parts of either an academy or a university are common in Russia. The last type of institutions is private ones which offer applicants to receive degrees in humanitarian fields such as business, culture and social science. In the US, there are public and private universities. The difference between them is that public universities, or state universities, operate with the support of public taxes, whereas private universities receive funding via grants and tuition fees. In addition, community colleges are quite popular with graduates in the US, as this type of institutions is much cheaper and easier to enroll.

Educational system in Russia is similar to American one. First of all, undergraduate level of educational system includes Bachelor's and Master's degree. Bachelor's degree lasts at least 4 years, and Master's degree is awarded after successful work of two years' full-time studies. Contrast to Russia, it is available in the US to get Associate's degree, which takes 2 years in a college or a university. After graduation students can continue their studies. It is called Postgraduate level. This stage of education usually takes 2-3 years and qualifies with a Candidate of Science degree [2].

The methods of teaching in the USA and Russia differ greatly. In the United States the students' independent work takes a significant part of the learning process. No more than 30 per cent of the time is spend for the theoretical part of a course. The American educational system tries to dedicate more time for development of practical skills. Courses require assignments such as writing projects, research papers and presentations throughout the studies. Lectures are organized in the form of discussion, for which students prepare in advance. Besides, professors have extra time after classes to consult students and answer their questions. The Russian system of education is lecture-based. Unlike the US, lectures in Russian colleges and universities take the form of a monologue - that is students just listen to a lecturer's speech and write it down. Students can show their skills during seminars. This

type of classes implies discussion. Independent work is the same as in America. It is mostly reading and writing assignments, making projects focused on various topics and sets of exercises and tests.

In conclusion, although Russia and America have distinctive differences, they still have the same goal. This goal is ensure the quality development of the society of the whole country.

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English and Russian poetry of the early 20th century

Poetry is one of the important parts of the cultural development of a person in any country of the world. The 20th century, both in Russian and English poetry, was filled with many new trends. Some of them are similar while others are completely different.

In the poetry of the 20th century, you can find a lot of experiments and innovations. Many poets were of the opinion that poetry should change over time. However, there were poets, mostly belonging to the beginning of the century who adhered to traditions and combined them with new trends.[1] The main influence on the change of poetry was exerted by the world wars. During the First World War, the Georgian movement was born in English poetry. Poets treated the modern world with great contempt. In addition to nature and industrial life, Georgian poets were characterized by other features - local patriotism, love for animals, villagers and children. [2]

"Abraham Lincoln" by Drinkwater

Jennings: Naturally. A man is sensitive, doubtless, in his first taste of office.

Seward: My support of the President is, of course, unquestionable.

In 1908, the imagist movement emerged. The famous American poet Ezra Pound invented the term "imagist". Imagists were influenced by Poe's ideas and preferred to write, excluding explanatory, narrative and descriptive materials from poetry and concentrating on short poems.

Imagists wrote in free verse, and it was their skill that made this art so popular. They aspired to the clarity and concentration of classical Chinese lyrics and Greek epigram, but did not realize that these forms grew out of highly civilized societies in conditions that did not exist in England at the beginning of the twentieth century.[2]

Goodbye! by Richard Aldington

Come, thrust your hands in the warm earth
And feel her strength through all your veins;
Breathe her full odors, taste her mouth,
Which laughs away imagined pains;
Touch her life's womb, yet know
This substance makes your grave also.

The next movement was surrealism and a new romanticism or a new apocalypse.

The apocalyptic were called the new Romantics because they bear a certain resemblance to the famous romantic poets, and, like them, the apocalyptic offered dreams, myths, fantasies and terrible desires. Neo-Romantic poets emphasized that dreams, myths, and obscure terrible desires should be controlled by sanity so that the whole person could be expressed, not just his depths.

The neo-Romantic movement expressed its sense of rebellion against the cult of the machine and did not agree with the opinion that art should be completely limited to political and social goals. [2]

The beginning of the 20th century in Russian poetry was called the Silver Age[4]. This period has a number of distinctive features. Most of the poets respected the literature of the past, played with ancient images and poets of the Golden Age, left hints and allusions to other poets between the lines.

The first movement of Russian poetry of that time was symbolism. Symbolists wrote with symbols because they were passionate about idealistic philosophy, saying that everything and every concept on Earth has its symbol in the metaphysical world. [3]

The second generation (or "Junior Symbolists") were mystics who appealed to the symbol of eternal femininity, which could manifest itself as an ideal beautiful stranger or a holy ephemeral being.[3]

"Ветер принёс издалёка" by A. Blok

Робко, темно и глубоко
Плакали струны мои.
Ветер принёс издалёка
Звучные песни твои.

The next movement is acmeism. Poets strongly opposed other symbolists and their artistic methods. Acmeism was about real things, objects and details. In their metaphors, they compared nature with inanimate objects and even with man-made ones.[3]

"Две розы" by N. Gumilev
Перед воротами Эдема
Две розы пышно зацвели,
Но роза - страстности эмблема,
А страстность - детище земли.

The third trend was futurism. Poets were radical and tried to undo everything that had been invented in poetry before them. They wanted to destroy all rhymes, texts, forms, and even the words themselves. They constructed their poems in the form of geometric shapes and used very bizarre metaphors.[3]

"Звёзды" by Severyanin
Вино шипело, вино играло.
Пылали взоры и были жарки.
"Идеи наши, - ты вдруг сказала,-
Как звёзды - яркие!"

Like English poets, Russian poets adhered to imagism. This movement was formed in Moscow after the revolution by Anatoly Mariengoff, Sergei Yesenin and the playwright Nikolai Erdman. These people were loyal to the revolution and inspired by the new freedom. They extolled cynicism and lack of morality and did not hesitate to criticize and deny religion.[3]

"Марш революций" by A. Mariengoff
Конь революций бурно вскачь
Вёрст миллионы в пространствах рвы,
Каждый волос хвоста и гривы -
Знамя восстаний, бунта кумач.

To sum it up, in English and Russian poetry of the beginning of the 20th century there are both similarities and differences which are characteristic only for a particular country.

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History of British and Russian fashion

Some people say they don't care about fashion and their appearance. However, we can't just throw fashion out of our lives. Fashion is an indicator of changes. Whenever there are changes in the world in a certain period of time, we can also observe changes in the fashion. Following fashion helps to keep up with these changes. It also helps to distinguish cultural features.

The purpose of my essay is to tell about the history of the development of Russian and British fashion.

Historically, the difference of English costume was a mix of two collars in the same dress: the milling machine and at a high frame collar, had characteristics of double semicircles. Costumes of noble people were decorated with pearls, lace, openwork and other things. In England of the 19th century, fashion changed its direction because of queen Victoria, who was in love with French style. In Victorian era England experienced a period of economic growth and industrial revolution, to resemble progress, fashion became simpler and more functional. The silhouette of the dress began to resemble an hourglass. Hat was an essential part of every women wardrobe. The second half of 19th century an umbrella became an important piece of costume. It was needed to protect skin from the sun, and preserve its paleness.

As for the Russian people, drastic changes in fashion appeared at the Peter I era, 16 – 17 centuries. Russian nobles were wearing foreign dresses. The purpose of that was strengthening of Russia's position in the eyes of foreign merchants and politicians. But soon it was strictly forbidden. Russia tried to be independent of European countries, including their fashion standards. In the 19th century there was a start of the fashion for dresses of rectangular silhouette with strongly overestimated waistline. Dresses became more and more practical, narrow and short. Due to the art spreading in the early 20ies, clothes were designed to be elegant. By the mid 70-ies tall, slender figures were in fashion. But due to Slavophiles movement, which happened in the middle of 19th century, Russian fashion has strongly rolled back to the pre-Peter I era. It was very simple wear without any additional details.

In the early twentieth century, English costume consisted of a jacket and skirt. There was a popular "S" shape of a female figure, which could be achieved by wearing corset. Due to World War, fashion began to change. Women were making short haircuts, and wearing male clothes, in order to master the male – dominated professions. In the 50ies – 60ies there was a boom of fashion, which we consider now as traditional business style. The modern English fashion of the 21st century is focused on realization and expression of people. Modern English fashion consists of lace tights, rough boots, shoes, classic suits and so on. The main idea of English clothing is combination of different eras. It embraces traditional thinking, uncommon appearance and self-expression.

In Russia because of WW2, fashion was temporarily forgotten. People needed more comfortable and functional clothes, which were comfortable for constant movement. For that reason, style became extremely simple. After war, during 60ies, fashion became to rebirth. Casual style began to break through to the masses. The most popular patterns were polka-dot, stripes, cages. Checked shirts and dresses were quite common among soviet people. People, who were interested in more complex and detailed clothes wore gloves, flat shoes, high heels, different kinds of small purses and so on. These types of clothing emphasized intelligence and nobility and were more usual among high society. Hats varied from style to style of each person, but the most popular headdress was a beret.

In the 21st century Russia acquired its unique and distinguishable style. It is completely different from those times of the World War. Russian fashion became more experimental, colorful and diverse.

London is considered to be one of the birthplaces of fashion. For British people, fashion – is something rooted and common. Even though some people say that fashion is not important, most of them wear clothes, that suit them. While in Russia you can't clearly see that most people bothered by

their look. Due to cultural peculiarities and influence of the World War, people became accustomed to simple and colorless clothes.

In St. Petersburg and Moscow fashion is more overall, than in provincial towns.

To recapitulate I would say that fashion in Britain and Russia is not the same. England has always been a stable power on the political arena. And its fashion suits it very well, in Britain we can see a symbiosis of traditions and modernity. While in Russia the situation is exactly the opposite. Due to the isolation of Russian people and their unwillingness to be the center of attention, people dress the way they feel more comfortable, and not the way fashion dictates.

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Ecotourism as a dialogue between the cultures of England and Russia

Tourism plays an important role in intercultural communication between England and Russia. All types of communication are involved in the tourism sector. Currently, nature and culture studying of England and Russia attracts more and more people. Ecotourism is a special sector of tourism and the main thing of it is an interaction of nature conservation and culture of the countries. The objects of ecotourism are national parks and natural monuments of England and Russia.

Great Britain is the country with a high level of ecotourism. A unique image of Great Britain helps to support the famous national parks and natural monuments attracting tourists. The largest ecotourism centers are located in Scotland, Wales and Northern England. The features of the British national parks are the following: they are not the remote areas and located next to the large cities. Besides, these objects are like city parks. A variety of tourist programs and routes are offered for tourists. According to the Times newspaper, the top five British national parks include the New Forest, Exmoor, Brecon Beacons, Peak District and Cairngorms.

The New Forest National Park is located on the south coast. It is the largest wooded area in England where locals traditionally graze their cattle. Among the beautiful oaks, beeches and holly trees there are many deer, badgers, foxes, wild ponies and cloven-hoofed animals living there. It is a good place of the UK ecotourism: there is a tourism center which includes museums, shopping stalls and cafes. It is a great area for doing outdoor activities such as pony riding, cycling in the park and boating.

Exmoor National Park is one of the forests in England where grasses, flowers and shrubs grow and wild ponies are found. Exmoor is famous for the largest number of royal deer in England. There are a lot of seabird nests on the rocks which are watched by tourists.

The famous Brecon Beacons Park is located on four mountain ranges and it isn't surprising that most of the tourists are hikers. Mountains that can boast the most beautiful landscape and sights are the ruins of Llantoni Monastery, the river Honddu, the beautiful church in Patrishaw and the highest peak of Vaughn Fah. Pen-y-Fan is considered to be the highest among the hills of the Brecon Beacons.

The Peak District National Park is located on the southern part of the Pennines. A park has been created to preserve fragments of broad-leaved forests and heaths on the Pennines. Flora is more diverse on the slopes of the mountains: there are ash, linden, maple and wild cherry, as well as many plants. Karst caves with numerous bats attract many tourists too.

The main idea of ecotourism in Russia is the combination of routes to the natural areas including environmental safety.

Baikal is one of the most interesting places for ecotourism and tourists from different countries come there. An interesting fact is that clouds cannot be seen over Lake Baikal because the water in lake is very cold and evaporation isn't sufficient enough. Eco-tours to Baikal will not leave anyone indifferent. Here you can see magnificent islands and unique old trees. The largest island (there are twenty-two) is Olkhon Island. The high level of ecotourism in the Baikal Nature Reservation helps to preserve nature thanks to organized tours and the accomplishments the restrictive rules: a fishing ban, hunting, and collecting plants. Also, the ecotourism program includes fire extinguishing and forest planting.

Altai is another interesting and popular place loved by many tourists. This region where real shamans still live is full of wonders and mysteries. Locals can tell you a lot of mysterious and amazing legends.

Karelia is the magnificent place that is suitable for ecotourism. The nature is varied and beautiful: there are rocks, forests, lakes, waterfalls, and beautiful islands in Karelia. Traces of ancient volcanoes

have been preserved here. People who plan to take a tour to Karelia will get an opportunity to get acquainted with local traditions and customs of Karelians.

The nature of Kamchatka is the unique object of ecotourism. There are many places where nature is as it was hundreds years ago. Ecotourism is more suited to see this beauty because it is also important to preserve nature. There is tundra, mountains, forests, and magnificent reservoirs. Kamchatka is a home of unique animals and rare plants.

To conclude everything, we can say Russian ecotourism is aimed at improving the environmental situation in the country, while the UK ecotourism is aimed at relaxing. Finally, we see that ecotourism in both countries is a way of intercultural communication.

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General differences between English and Russian

It is impossible to imagine a world where everyone speaks the same language nowadays. Most languages can be divided into language families. English is a West Germanic language of the Indo-European language family, Russian is an East Slavic language of the Indo-European language. Russian is a mother tongue for about 144 million people. Despite the fact that they belong to the same language family, they are very different in many important aspects.

1. Alphabet and phonology. The alphabet for English is a Latin-script alphabet consisting of 26 letters. Russian uses the Cyrillic alphabet, which consists of 33 letters. The Russian language has 6 vowels and 6 vowel sounds, while The English language has 5 vowels and 7 short sounds, 5 long sounds and 8 diphthongs! But there are no such sounds in Russian as /ð/ in “that” and /θ/ in “think”. Many English learners from Russia replace long vowels with short vowels, because there is no such a thing like short and long vowels in Russian. Another common mistake Russians make is substituting various English pronunciations. The most common ones for example: [θ] to [s] “thing – sing”, [θ] to [f] “first – thirst”, [ð] to [z] “Zen – then” and so on.

Unlike English, Russian pronunciation is less chaotic and follows certain rules. Russian is phonetic, so spelling determines pronunciation, and vice versa, the word’s spelling defines its pronunciation. Meanwhile, English is full of irregular spelling rules, the main reason for that because of French influence and writers trying to fit their alphabet and sounds to English. Non-native English speaking Russians may ask questions with falling intonation instead of rising intonation, which may sound impolite to people with English as a mother tongue. “Где ты был?”, “Where have you been?” have the same meaning, but the first one uses falling intonation, and the second one uses rising one.

2. Articles, grammar and sentence composing. English has a very complex system of articles, meanwhile there are no articles in Russian. The Russian language bases on cases and gender system instead, therefore nouns are either masculine, feminine or neutral. When the word does not refer to physical gender (like in words mother and father) it becomes harder for a language learner, because they have to know object’s gender to use it correctly. It’s a very good thing for not native speakers that the noun’s spelling defines its gender.

Russian tends to use a lot of negative words, constructions with the negation and double negation; the thought is often expressed from the reverse. While in English, affirmative sentences are mainly used, negative structures are rare, double negation is extremely rare. The English language has a fixed word order, the meaning is expressed by adding auxiliaries and moving words within limited boundaries. In Russian auxiliaries are not being used that much in sentences and word order doesn’t matter as much as it does in English. Different word order is used to emphasize certain points, every part of speech can be moved to any part of the sentence and the point will not be lost.

“Волк убил зайца. Убил волк зайца. Зайца убил волк. Убил зайца волк” - all the examples have different word order but what is common between them is the meaning. Sadly, the word order in English is not as free-flow.

To recapitulate, English and Russian have many similarities, but over a fairly long period of development of both languages, many differences have appeared, which create problems in learning each other's languages. However, this does not prevent many people from learning English thoroughly.

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Portmanteau words in the UK and Russia

A portmanteau word is a blended word, which has a structure of two (or even more) distinct words and they are put together in order to form a new one. The etymology of portmanteau comes from French words “porter” and “manteau”, meaning “to carry” and “cloak.” Lewis Carroll was the first person, who used portmanteau to distinguish a special type of word and he did that in “Through the Looking-Glass”, in the poem “Jabberwocky”:

’Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe ...[2]

‘Slithy’ means ‘lithe and slimy’ and following Michael Kelly Lewis Carroll might have chosen “mimsy” rather than “flimserable” due to the fact that the blend of miserable and flimsy created a more melodic rhythm in third line[3].

In spite of the fact that portmanteaus have colloquial coloring, these words are used in scientific literature quite often and part of such portmanteaus are noted in the Cambridge dictionary. The Russian language has undergone changes as well, for example “Babushkaphobia” is a curious blended word. Simply “babushkaphobia” is fear of grandmother, it sounds quite weird and linguist Maya Ryashchina explained that Russian grandmothers were recognized for their devoted love for grandchildren [4].” Some Russian portmanteaus even have become English words, for example, “Agit Prop” consisting of “propaganda” and “agitatyа” (agitation) after the post-1917 revolution [5].

These are the most widespread portmanteaus in modern English language:

- banoffee is a portmanteau which combines words "banana" and "toffee", this word means some kind of pies;
- brunch consists of two words "breakfast" and "lunch", it is a dish which is commonly eaten between 11:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m;
- spork is the combination of “spoon” and “fork”;
- chillax consists of words “chill” and “relax”, this word is used in situation where one should calm down;
- fanzine is a portmanteau word combining two words “fan” and “magazine”;
- malware is a word for any type of “malicious software”, malware is used to destroy your device;
- motel is a blend of “motor” and “hotel” this word has become an international one;
- Oxbridge means relating to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge;
- rom-com is a word, which combines such words as “romantic” and “comedy”, this is a type of films about love with a portion of humor;

- smog means a mixture of smoke and fog, often used in big cities where people find it difficult to breathe sometimes;
- staycation is a combination of words "stay" and "vacation" which means a period when a family stays home. What is more, the word has come to refer to domestic tourism in British English;
- vlog is quite a popular word and it is a combination of "video" and "blog" meaning a type of blog where all of the content is showed in video;
- webinar is a word, consisting of "World Wide Web" and "seminar" which is also quite widespread

Actually, portmanteaus exist in different spheres of our life and, unfortunately, the list of original Russian blends is not as enormous as in the UK:

- *lanchevat* (ланчевать) is a word, which means "to have a breakfast" consisting of "lunch" and "делать";
- *samovar* (самовар) is a portmanteau consisting of "само" (self) and "варить" (to boil) which means a traditional Russian device for heating water;
- *moped* (мопед) is a word which is a combination of "мотор" (motor) and "педали" (pedals) means a kind of transport.

Russian portmanteau words are usually borrowed from diverse languages, for example, smog, vlog, webinar, brunch. These portmanteaus are so widespread that both Russians and the British use these words in everyday life, even do not attention to their speech. Portmanteaus are widely used in various social nets, in advertisements, because these words are quite new and have unusual forms which can attract attention of a reader or a listener and make an impact on them [4]. All in all, portmanteau words and their usage are topical nowadays due to the fact that the word is changed to a more familiar form that keeps its original meaning [9]. Finally, taking a look around, it is possible to see new words surrounding every person in modern world brought both by language trends and through language changes over time.

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Linguistic Features of Fairy Tales

We can develop further the idea of the transitivity profile by moving up from the narrower features of characterisation to the broader area of literary genre. This move works on the premise that the styles of individual genres of literature, such as the popular romance, the Gothic horror tale, the fairy tale, the 'hard boiled' detective novel and so on. [1]

The relevance of this work is also determined by the urgent need to study such a vital linguistic phenomenon as the texts of modern English-language literary fairy tales, which, being at the peak of popularity among readers not only of English-speaking countries, but also of the whole world, have not yet been closely studied by linguists.

The purpose of this work is to identify and analyse the most frequent stylistic techniques of Rudyard Kipling's fairy tales and their translations from English into Russian.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks will be performed:

1. To study and analyse the scientific literature on the subject of the study.
2. To consider the linguistic and stylistic features of the studied fairy tales.
3. To identify the most productive models of translation of linguistic and stylistic features.
4. To compare the features of translations of linguistic and stylistic features of fairy tales in translations into Russian.

The theoretical significance and scientific novelty of this work lies in the fact that for the first time the systemic linguistic and stylistic features of Rudyard Kipling's fairy tales are considered, as well as an in-depth analysis of their translation methods is given and the most productive translation models are identified.

"The English fairy tale has absorbed a rich heritage of folklore images, folk humor, extraordinary adventures and magical events. During their independent existence, English fairy tales have become carriers of national identity, generalizing the English spirit and way of thinking"[2] In the modern world, the correct interpretation of information plays a very important role in intercultural communication. The trends of interpenetration of cultures are gaining more and more strength, and as a result, interest in foreign literature is increasing. The translation of fiction serves as a basis for understanding the national and cultural specifics of another people. A distinctive feature of English writers in the genre of literary fairy tales was their desire to create in their works a sense of their time in an artistic form accessible to children's consciousness. A fairy tale is a special genre of literature, the language of which is saturated in large numbers with stylistic techniques, this helps to give imagery to such works. Since the child, when reading or perceiving a fairy tale, has an emotional attitude to the plot and the characters, their feelings and actions, the translator is required to convey the emotional and aesthetic state of the characters as accurately as possible. In addition, a more complex one, as this will lead to the inferiority of the translation and its inaccuracy cannot replace the original live image.

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Animals in Russian and English proverbs and sayings

Proverbs and sayings are a historical mirror of any society, and images are borrowed from the animal world in them. English people like animals and think: "A man who loves animals can't be a bad man." Pet dogs, cats, horses, ducks and other friends of man have a much better life in Britain than anywhere else. An Englishman doesn't force their pets to guard something and doesn't use them in science experiments.

A dog, a horse and a cat are mentioned more frequently among domestic animals in both languages. Cats along with dogs are the most popular domesticated animals. They have been associated with humans for thousands of years, and it is no wonder that a lot of proverbs and sayings have appeared in English and Russian through time. Horses symbolize hard work, and it is often said of workaholics that they are plowing like a horse. In ancient Britain, horses were the main force and their function is above all. Britain is surrounded by islands. Thus, English proverbs and sayings have close contact with sea and fishing, for example: Make not the sauce till you have caught the fish. In the Russian language the most frequently used animals are a bear, a mouse and a wolf. The main characters in Russian folk tales are the wolf, the fox, the hare and the bear. The hare is characterized in a different way, for example, that the hare is not cowardly, but careful: Заяц не трус, он себя бережёт. The fox is associated with cunning, the ability to get out of difficult situations: A fox is not taken twice in the same snare.; When the fox preaches, take care of your geese.; Старую лису дважды не проведёшь. In real life, a bear is a dangerous predator, but in the Russian folk tales, he is usually represented as a clumsy goodhearted creature: С медведем дружись, а за ружье держись.; Бежал от волка, а попал медведю в зубы. A mouse is associated with poverty, for example: Были бы крошки, будут и мышки.; Беден, как церковная мышь.; Бесплатный сыр бывает только в мышеловке.

The image of a dog is associated with a hidden danger in proverbs and sayings in both languages, for example: Beware of a silent dog and still water; Dumb dogs are dangerous. - Не буди спящего пса: пес спит, а ты мимо; Не ступай собака на волчий след: оглянется – съест.[5] In Russian proverbs and sayings a dog is associated with stupidity: Для продажной псины - кол из осины.; Ус соминый, да разум псинный. In English proverbs and sayings this image is usually associated with positive character traits: A good dog deserves a good bone.; A dog that trots about finds a bone. The image of cat was a symbol of witchcraft and evil in both countries and it is partly reflected in English and Russian proverbs and sayings.[6] In English and Russian proverbs and sayings this animal is characterized by mischief: Send not the cat for lard; The cat shuts her eyes while it steals cream; Чует кошка, чье мясо съела.; Не все коту масленица, будет и великий пост. The image is contrasted with the images of mice and dogs in the proverbs and sayings of the two languages under consideration: When the cat's away, the mice will play; Agree like cats and dogs; The cat will shed mouse tears; Live like a cat with a dog. This image is also associated with sham: Cats hide their claws; The cat sleeps and sees mice.

A significant number of Russian and English proverbs and sayings is also connected with the image of a horse, for example, proverbs and sayings which match in the meaning and form: Look not a gift horse in the mouth. A gift horse is not looked in the teeth.; A horse stumbles that has four legs. A horse with 4 legs and he stumbles; Don't change horses in midstream. Horses don't change at the ferry.[5] In both languages the horse is correlated with food: While the grass grows, the horse starves; Ретивому коню корм тот же, а работы вдвое. More heavy, back-breaking work of a horse is reflected in Russian proverbs and sayings: Коня положили, да зайца уходили; Был конь, да изъездился. There are less of English proverbs and sayings about the plight of the horse and they are

not so categorical: Never spur a willing horse.[3] Actions that can be performed by a horse are very similar in proverbs and sayings of the two languages. You can ride on a horse, it is possible to change it, lead it. In English proverbs it can be spurred and saddled, in Russian - to sit on it. Proverbs and sayings with the "pig" component " are less common, but the image of this animal in Russian and English languages are actually the same. The pig is usually associated with careless, ignorant and unworthy person: Cast pearls before swine. Метать бисер перед свиньями; Посадишь свинью за стол, она и ноги на стол. However, in Russian proverbs and sayings this image is associated with stupidity and arrogance: У богатого гумна и свинья умна; Свинья только рыло просунет, и вся пролезет. In English proverbs and saying the image of this pet can be used to transfer the impossibility of any action, for example, When pigs fly; or unusual happening, for example, Pigs might fly if they had wings.[4] There are a bit of proverbs and sayings with the image of a sheep. As a rule, in both languages the sheep is associated with corruption, laziness and sense of herding: A lazy sheep thinks its wool heavy; If one sheep leaps over the ditch, all the rest will follow; Одна паршивая овца все стадо портит; Без пастуха овцы не стадо. There is the opposition of the sheep and the wolf in both traditions, and the image of a pet is associated with vulnerability: A lone sheep is in danger of the wolf; Не ставь неприятеля овцой, ставь его волком.[1]

Both in English and in Russian, a significant place is occupied by proverbs that mention pets. Not all animals are used equally often. Proverbs with pets such as a cat and a dog, as well as a horse and a sheep are mostly mentioned. Among wild animals, the most commonly used are a wolf, a fox and a hare. And in Russian proverbs wild beasts of the forest are mentioned more often than in English. Perhaps, this is due to the fact that hunting used to play a very important role in the life of Russian people. Therefore, the images of these animals in Russian are much more diverse than in English. Thus, the study of proverbs and sayings of another language allows you to better understand the culture and the way of thinking of another nation, as well as to enrich your vocabulary of a foreign language.

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