

Description as the basis of literary text

В статье автор рассматривает литературу как способ не только воспроизводить, но и дополнять реальность. В литературных произведениях рельефно отражаются особенности мышления и социальные нормы определенной эпохи, национальной общности и т.д. Важную роль в этом играет такой тип текста, как описание, особенностям которого посвящена статья.

Ключевые слова: литература, творчество, вымысел, текст, описание

In the article the author considers literature as a way not only to reproduce, but also to complement reality. Literary works embody features of thinking and social norms of a particular era, national community, etc. An important role in this is played by such a type of text as the description.

Keywords: literature, creativity, fiction, text, description

This adage is perhaps the most appropriate description of the importance of literature in our lives. Literature reminds us of stories, epics, sacred scriptures and classical works of the ancient and modern times. Literature is defined as the body of written works of a language, period or culture, produced by scholars and researchers, specialized in a given field.

As stated in the quotation by C. S. Lewis, literature not only describes reality but also adds to it. Yes, literature is not merely a depiction of reality; it is rather a value-addition. Literary works are portrayals of the thinking patterns and social norms prevalent in society. They are a depiction of the different facets of common man's life. Classical literary works serve as a food for thought and a tonic for imagination and creativity. Exposing an individual to good literary works, is equivalent to providing him with the finest of educational opportunities. On the other hand, the lack of exposure to classic literary works is equal to depriving an individual from an opportunity to grow as an individual [1].

Prose, poetry, drama, essays, fiction, literary works based on philosophy, art, history, religion, and culture and also scientific and legal writings are grouped under the category of literature. Creative nonfiction of the ancient times and literary journalism also falls under literature. Certain extremely technical writings such as those on logistics and mathematics are also believed to be a part of literature.

Some of the great literary works like the Bible and Indian epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata, among others, provide society with guiding principles of life. Ancient poetic works by poets like Homer, Plato, Sappho, Horace and Virgil, Shakespeare's sonnets and notable poetry by W.B. Yeats, John Keats, Wordsworth, Tennyson and William Blake are timeless.

It is through reading such great literary and poetic works, that one understands life. They help a person take a closer look at the different facets of life. In many ways, it can change one's perspective towards life. Lives of brilliant achievers and individuals, who have made a valuable contribution to society, are sketched in their biographies. These works give the readers an insight into the lives of these eminent people, while also serving as holly ideas.

Literature serves as an enormous information base. Research works by famous inventors and literary works by notable scientists often narrate stories of their groundbreaking discoveries and inferences. Ongoing developments in the fields of science and technology are documented so that the world can know about them. Several ancient scriptures relating stories of human evolution and narratives of human life in those times have been of tremendous help to mankind. Thus, literature has always served as an authentic source of information from all around the world [2].

True, languages are the building blocks of literature. But the study of literature cannot be restricted to only studying languages. In fact, literature cannot be confined to an educational curriculum. A degree in language and literature is perhaps unable to provide one, with everything that literature can offer.

In a word, our whole civilization, our freedom, our progress, our homes, our religion, rest solidly upon ideals for their foundation. Nothing but an ideal ever endures upon earth. It is therefore impossible to overestimate the practical importance of literature, which preserves these ideals from fathers to sons, while men, cities, governments, civilizations, vanish from the face of the earth. It is only when we remember this that we appreciate the action of the devout Mussulman, who picks up and carefully preserves every scrap of paper on which words are written, because the scrap may perchance contain the name of Allah, and the ideal is too enormously important to be neglected or lost.

In order to perceive all messages sent by writers we should be aware of what a literary description is. It is a text that explains the features of something. A description uses language that helps the readers or listeners to form images in their minds about the thing being described. Descriptions may be of:

- physical things;
- cultural events;
- natural things.

A descriptive piece of writing aims to show, not tell, the reader about the subject or experience being described. Descriptions rely on sensory details: what something looks like, what it sounds like, what it feels like, and what it smells or tastes like. A description can be used to set the tone (mood) of a story [3].

Below we provide examples of a literary description.

Descriptions can be of people, animals, things, nature, the surrounding environment, or just about anything. A literary description can be any length. Examples of where descriptions might be found include:

- picture books
- short stories and novels
- advertisements and brochures
- songs and poems.

There is a certain structure of a literary description.

- A description can be part of another text type, or it can be a piece by itself.
- A literary description should follow a basic structure.
- A literary description should begin with a title or heading. This will say what it is about, such as tigers.

- The introduction will include the introductory statement. This statement is used to introduce the topic, such as tigers, to the audience, and to possibly provide some background information.

- The body of the text is the actual description. This body of the literary description is broken up into different paragraphs based on different parts of the main topic. One paragraph may describe the size and shape of the tiger, another may describe the tiger's physical features, and others may describe the environment in which tigers live.

- The conclusion is used to sum up the information given in the description.

When preparing own literary description it is important to have a designated topic. This can be anything from tigers, rainforests, or a rugby game, to a brother or sister. Descriptive writing relies upon sensory descriptions and imagery. The goal of this text is to paint a picture in the reader's mind.

Descriptive writing focuses on using adjectives, verbs and adverbs that help make the topic more real. Figurative language is used to make the topic come alive. Use comparisons, similes and metaphors in your writing and use personification to make non-living things seem alive.

When we read a piece of literature, we get to read about a life experience through the eyes of someone other than ourselves. We get a new perspective when we see a film about another culture or life situation. When we read literature, we get to walk in the shoes of a character whose life is different than our own.

Many pieces of literature are set in historical contexts, allowing the reader to learn about history in a personalized, concentrated way. The stories told in works of literature illustrate how it would feel to live through famous battles, famines, times of prosperity and times of depression. For example, reading *The Grapes of Wrath* will help our child understand what it was like to live through the Great Depression.

References

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Homonyms in English

В статье рассматриваются пути появления омонимов в английском языке, из которых основными являются расщепление многозначности и совпадение слов, между которыми отсутствует этимологическая связь.

Ключевые слова: омонимы, омонимия, многозначность, этимология

The author describes how homonyms appear in the English language. The main methods are depletion of polysemy and similarity words that do not have a common etymological basis.

Keywords: homonyms, homonymy, polysemy, etymology

The intense development of homonymy in the English language is obviously due not to one single factor but to several interrelated causes, such as the monosyllabic character of English and its analytic structure. Inflections have almost disappeared in present-day English and have been superseded by separate words of abstract character (prepositions, auxiliaries, etc.) stating the relations that once expressed by terminations.

The abundance of homonyms is also closely connected with a characteristic feature of the English language as the phonetic unity of word and stem or, in other words, the predominance of forms among the most frequent roots. It is obvious