

5. National Center for Family Literacy. Millions of kids are failing school because of the grades their parents received. - Harper's, 2002, February, p. 12.

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THE CRUX OF THE SHAKESPEAREAN QUESTION

The purpose of the report is to show the crux of the Shakespearean question from Stratfordians' point of view. Shakespeare is proved to exist. The evidence is his plays, sonnets, active life and ungraving in Stratford, being a co-owner and an actor of a theatre. The mystery is whether he was an illiterate country businessman or an intellectual dramatist.

A question of personality: a fluent writer or a tongue-tied introvert? Contradictory concepts: romantic genius Shakespeare (by A. C. Bradley) and practical miser (by R. Greene). To judge upon his plays and sonnets he was influenced by idea of "being a gentleman."

A question of illiteracy: he was an apprentice, but he had the greatest vocabulary (20-25 thousand words). He invented approximately 3,5 thousand new literary words (Oxford Dictionary). He was acquainted with works of ancient and contemporary [for him] figures, such as Ovidiy, Seneka, Plutarch, Boccachcho, Montain, and others. He knew several languages (French, Greek, Latin, Italian) and different studies (medicine, music, laws, history, etc.) He was said to visit Northern Italy, Venice. Real Shaxpere had never been to Italy, but his plays could be written only after such a visit.

The last question which appeared owing to various handwriting – whether "Shakespeare" was a single person or an implicit group of playwrights. There are several versions about all these questions, but the problem is still opened.

Literature

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АНГЛИЦИЗМЫ КАК ЧАСТЬ МОЛОДЕЖНОГО СЛЕНГА

Среди источников формирования фонда молодежного сленга на первое место по продуктивности выступают англоязычные заимствования. Причины заимствований заключаются в отсутствии эквивалентов современных английских слов, необходимости сокращать длинные термины, а также в увлечении молодежью компьютерными играми.

Существует несколько способов образования молодежного сленга с английского языка:

1) Калька (полное заимствование): слово заимствуется целиком со своим произношением, написанием и значением. В этой группе имеют место русское или просто неправильное прочтение английского слова: *message* (*мессаг*), перенос слова в русский язык с неправильным ударением: *label* (*лабиль*);

2) Полукалька : к первоначальной английской основе определенными методами прибавляются словообразовательные модели русского языка: