

Материалы к разделу № Раздел 7. Понимание искусства. New Millennium English для 11 класса.

*Автор - Индюкова Татьяна Васильевна,
учитель английского языка
МБОУ «Гимназия №7» г. Норильска*

Уроки 3-5 Описание картин.

- I. Информация о художниках – передвижниках.
- II. Упражнения для тренировки умений описывать картины.
- III. Компьютерная презентация картин художников – передвижников.

I. RUSSIAN ARTISTS. TALKS ABOUT PANTINGS.

The Association of Mobile Art Exhibitions ("peredvizhniki")

In 1871 the first mobile art exhibition started traveling from town to town in Russia. It was organized by the Association of Mobile Art Exhibition (Peredvizhniki), which later united almost all the greatest Russian Realistic artists of the second half of the 19th century. The Association considered that one of its primary tasks was to promote the civic and aesthetic education of the people. The Association acquainted people with realistic art, which raised the most important questions of the time. The Association existed for 50 years and its members included such prominent Russian artists as Kramskoy, Surikov, Polenov, Shishkin, Vasnetsov, Bryullov, Savrasov and many others.

The " Peredvizhniki" group reformed all the genres of painting in Russia. Genre painting and landscapes occupied the most prominent place in their work. Landscape painting fascinated the onlooker with the beauty and charm of the Russian country -side. The Association held 48 mobile art exhibitions, visiting a great number of places all over European Russia. The 48th and last exhibition of the Association was in 1923.

ILYA REPIN

is one of the best-known Russian painters. He was one of the famous "peredvizhniki". Repin was born in 1844 in the small town of Chuguyev, in the Ukraine, into a military family. He liked drawing from his early childhood, so his parents sent him to art school. In 1864 Repin entered the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg. There he met I Kramskoy, a great master and public figure that influenced Repin greatly. Repin's collection consists of portraits and historical genre paintings.

Repin's first large canvas was "Volga Boatmen". It reflects the hard life of the Russian people. One can see poor men who are tired out by their inhuman labour as they pull a barge up the river. The boatmen, wet and tattered are plodding through the sand. They advance straight towards the onlooker. The approaching thunderstorm, grey skies and the dark mounting waves heighten the drama of the scene.

"Princess Sophia at Novodevichy Monastery During the Streltsi Execution in 1698" is Repin's first historical painting. It shows Peter the Great's sister Sophia, who incited the Streltsi against his reforms. "Ivan Grozny and his son Ivan. November 16, 1581" is Repin's second historical painting. It reflects the historical event that happened on November 16, 1581.

Tsar Ivan is shown holding the body of his eldest son - Prince Ivan whom he had killed. The tsar's eyes in a pale face reflect his soul and the horror of what he had done.

"Unexpected Arrival" is one of Repin's well-known painting on a revolutionary theme. It shows a man's unexpected return home from political exile. A servant opens the door to him. His old mother, who is trembling with excitement, is about to get up to hurry to meet him. His wife, sitting at the piano, is shaken by his unexpected arrival. For the moment she is at a loss, but she is very happy.

The face of the schoolboy is lit up with delighted recognition. A little girl about 7 years old is looking at a "strange man" gloomily. The painting is full of sympathy for those who actively opposed tsarism, sacrificing themselves.

Repin is famous for numerous portraits of great people, for example, "Portrait of V.V. Stasov" who was a scientist and art critic, an active defender of democratic traditions in art, "Portrait of N.I. Pirogov" - a scientist and doctor. His "portrait of M.P. Musorgsky" is a masterpiece of portrait painting.

Repin dedicated his great talent to the people. He died in 1930.

IVAN KRAMSKOY.

The best and brightest period in the development of Russian art is closely connected with the name of Ivan Kramskoy, who was not only a talented artist but also an outstanding art critic and public figure. He was the leader of the "Peredvizhniki" group.

Kramskoy was born in 1837 in Ostrogorsk, Voronezh Gubernia. His parents being poor, he had to start earning a livelihood very early. Upon arriving in St. Petersburg in 1857, he was soon accepted into the Academy of Arts. In the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries teaching at the Academy was based on classical art, and the students had to depict the world around them according to these ancient traditions. Kramskoy headed a group of 14 students who refused to paint a picture on a set theme. This group demanded the right to choose themes connected with the life around them. When their demand was refused, Kramskoy and his comrades left the Academy without graduating in protest.

Kramskoy has left us many great paintings, which are an important part of Russian art. Canvases such as "The Stranger", "Christ in the Desert", "Rusalki" are among the treasures of Russian culture.

Kramskoy painted his famous canvas "Rusalki" after visiting the Ukraine in 1871. The subject of the painting was taken from Gogol's story "May Night". The difficult problem of painting moonlight continued to interest Kramskoy. In 1880 he painted "Moonlit Night".

We are also indebted to Kramskoy for his portraits of famous contemporaries: writers, poets, painters, and actors. As a portrait painter Kramskoy displays the ability to understand and reveal the inner world of his sitter. In portraying Necrasov in 1877 Kramskoy succeeded in revealing his deep inner world, and stressed above all his ardent spirit.

Kramskoy died on March 24, 1887 while working at his easel. All his life he had campaigned for social significance, realism and technical skill in art. Repin spoke the truth when he wrote: "You are a Russian artist and citizens deserve a national monument".

Ivan Shishkin.

He is one of Russia's outstanding landscape painter. He was born in 1832 in Yelabuga, a small town on the banks of the Kama River. In 1852 Shishkin entered the Moscow Art School. After graduating in 1857, he entered the St. Petersburg Academy of Fine arts. In 1857 Shishkin was awarded one of the highest Academy prizes, silver medal in drawing. He graduated from the Academy with the highest award, the first Gold medal and a three year scholarship to study abroad. When Shishkin came back to Russia in 1865, he was already famous for his artistic reproductions of nature. In 1870 Shishkin became one of the founders Association of Mobile Art exhibitions (Peredvizhnikih). This was the union of painters of Realistic school. Shishkin had a special place among the famous landscape artists of the realistic school. In his best canvases he showed the power and beauty of nature. Shishkin's most important canvases are "Rye", where he shows the beauty of Russian nature and fruit fullness of pleasant labour; "Morning in the Pine wood", where he shows the moment when the first light of the sun is breaking through and the night mist is lifting. The forest is waking up from its sleep. His other canvases "Pine wood", "Windfallen wood", "The Oakes" and others show the beauty and power of nature.

Shishkin was a fine teacher. He often helped young artists to master professional skills.

"ALYONUSHKA» by Vasnetsov.

The poetic images of Russian women from folk tales were very dear to Vasnetsov. They are timid and sad Alyonushka, the gentle snow maiden, the melancholy Tsarevna Nesmeyana, Elena the Beautiful and other heroes of Russian fairy tales. The events depicted by the artist unfold against the background of Russian countryside.

The way the artist shows the countryside creates the mood of the picture. The bright autumn foliage of the trees on the banks of a dark pond, and the somber lighting emphasize the feeling of anxiety. The girl is sitting on a large stone near the water, looking thoughtfully and sadly into the dark depths. The setting emphasizes the loneliness of the girl. Her pose suggests that she is unhappy about something. Judging by her tattered clothes and her bare feet she is probably a poor girl. Yet here is a lot of charm in her sad figure.

She is beautiful. She has regular features and long thick hair.

"WARRIORS" by Vasnetsov.

Vasnetsov's love for Russia, his admiration of the valour of the Russian people, may be clearly and convincingly seen in his picture "the Warriors". It is a huge picture depicting three warriors. Their figures are more than life-size. The three riders are portrayed against the background of the vast open steppe, sloping hills, woods, and grassy meadows. In the foreground there are little fir-trees. Taken together, this creates a complete image of the Motherland close to every Russian heart. In his most beloved picture Vasnetsov showed his three-favourite epic heroes: the hot-tempered Dobrynya Nikitich, the powerful Ilya Muromets and the cunning Alyosha Popovich. The character of each warrior is echoed in the image of his horse. This interesting detail, as well as the subject of the picture, corresponds to the spirit of the epic poems.

"BOYARINYA Morosova" by Surikov.

Surikov's picture "Boyarinya Morosova" is a very large canvas showing Boyarinya Morosova being taken in a sledge to prison. Her figure is depicted facing the spectator. Her face is pale; her eyes are burning with fanatic passion. On both sides of the sledge we see crowds of onlookers. Each face has individual personality, and we can tell what they feel about the event.

Most obviously they sympathize deeply with the boyarinya, and their gestures are meant to show their support.

The way the artist has depicted the sledge moving across the picture, and the marks that the sledge is leaving behind, give the feeling of movement and speed.

This is emphasized by the figure of a lad running abreast with the sledge. The picture is striking for its wonderful use of colour, which skillfully renders the atmosphere of the event while at the same time creating a colourful though tragic scene.

"THE ROOKS ARE HERE" BY SAVRASOV.

The subject of the picture is very simple. The outskirts of a small provincial town, an old church, a leaning fence, fields stretching into the distance, the melting snow and in the foreground some birches. We see a modest-looking village church typical of the countryside around Moscow. The ground is covered with soft snow, which has been turned back by the rays of the spring sun.

In the foreground there is a clump of birch-trees. There still no buds on the branches, but the approach of spring can be felt in everything. Large rooks' nests have appeared in the birch-trees. Some rooks are sitting in the trees. The countryside is awakening after its long winter sleep. Evening is approaching, but there are many rooks in the sky, flying towards their nests in the birch-trees. When you look at the picture, you can almost hear their loud cawing. But the main thing in Savrasov's picture is the air. The clouds seem to be light.

The subject is very simple. But beyond this simplicity you feel the tender heart of the artist, to whom all this is very near and dear.

II. *Works of Art are usually classified as Follows:*

Painting - живопись;

Graphic art or graphics - графика;

Sculpture - скульптура;

Applied art - прикладное искусство;

Painting – There are different genres of painting:

Seascape p-g – пейзаж

Portrait p-g – портретная живопись

Still-life p-g – натюрморт

Genre p-g (scenes from daily life) - жанровая живопись;

Fresco (a picture painted on a wall or ceiling while the plaster is still wet) – фреска, фресковая живопись;

Mural (any p-g on a wall) – стенная роспись;

The following words are often used in connection with painting: oil, water colour. There are different kinds of painters. Landscape painter denotes an artist who specializes in landscape painting. Marine painter is used to denote a painter of seascapes. Portrait painter or portraitist is used to denote an artist who specializes in portrait painting. Genre painter is a painter of genre scenes.

Graphic Art includes:

Drawing, engraving, etching, lithography.

Graphic artist is used as a general term for an artist who draws, engraves, etc.

An engraver is an artist who engraves.

An etcher is an artist who does etchings.

A lithographer is an artist who does lithographs.

There are various types of drawing: pencil drawing; pen(and ink) drawings; brush drawings; pastels.

The most widely-known forms of applied art are:

Pottery - гончарные изделия;

Glass – стекло;

Jewellery – ювелирное изделие;

Weaving and textile design – ткани;

Embroidery – вышивка;

The traditional forms of sculpture are the statue the bust and the head. These may be carved in stone, marble, ivory or on a horse is called an equestrian statue. If there are several figures together, they may be called a sculptural group. Sculptor means an artist specializing in sculpture.

Discussing Pictures.

1. I'd like to attract your attention to this:

Landscape
Canvas
Painting
Still-life
Water-colour
Self-portrait
Fresco

2. We can see

.....

in the foreground.
in the centre foreground.
in the left (right) f-d
in the middle (centre) of the picture.
At the top (bottom)
in the distance.
In the far distance.

3. The picture is executed mostly in

Bright
Light
Dark
Warm
Cold

Colors.
Tones.

4. The picture vividly (realistically) portrays

the beauty of flowers.
a stormy sea.
a forest in autumn.

5. The artist

paints
draws
depicts
represents

the details of the
scenery
the movement of
water
the house-hold
articles

with

great impression.
tremendous skill.
Great feeling.
Convincing truth.