

# **World War II: its vocabulary and style**

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# «Новый» функциональный стиль?

- Вторая мировая война началась для британцев 3 сентября 1939 года. Она принесла разрушения, гибель сотен тысяч жителей Соединенного Королевства, а другие сотни тысяч остались без крова.
- Жизнь под налетами Люфтваффе породила новую литературу, новую публицистику, что можно было бы отнести, если бы такое имело место быть, к «функциональному стилю языка периода массированных бомбардировок».

# Язык и война

- С новыми понятиями стали появляться и новые лексические единицы; «военный» дискурс требовал использования строго определенных троп и экспрессивных средств выражения.
- Исследование рассматривает вопросы зависимости языка от условий военного времени и устанавливает особенности стиля разных типов текста.

# Vocabulary

- September 3, 1939 – WWII broke out on. The population of Great Britain expected immediate air raids. The enemy tried to achieve the feared "**knock-out blow**" from the air.
- **To knock unconscious**
- **a blow that renders the opponent unconscious**

# Vocabulary

- The reality was very different. The war wasn't over in 72 hours of apocalyptic destruction. There set in what came to be called the "**phoney war**". Eight months Germany, Britain and France did very little. Fighting was largely confined to **naval warfare**, little different from the war at sea between 1914 and 1918.
- **false rather than genuine**
- **counterfeit, fake, false, forged, imitation, pseudo**

# Vocabulary

- Historian Marc Bloch – France's "strange defeat".
- It has often been attributed to French "**decadence**" in the inter-war years; **weakened by communism, pacifism, anti-war sentiment and modernist culture.**
- French society **lacked the will and moral commitment** to fight the Germans **again.**

# Vocabulary

- **Winston Churchill** delivered the rousing line '**This was their finest hour**' in a speech to the House of Commons on **June 18, 1940**, just a month after he took over as Prime Minister. The **36 minute sermon** was the third of three speeches he gave during the Battle of France, following on from the "**Blood, toil, tears and sweat**" speech of **May 13** and the "**We shall fight on the beaches**" speech of **June 4**.
- The speech gave the name to what we know now as the "**Battle of Britain**". Unlike most battles, **it had no clear start or conclusion**, and neither side **surrendered or collapsed** by its end. It was a battle fought not only in the air but also at sea, as the German navy attempted to use submarines and marine air power to **blockade Britain into submission**.

## Winston Churchill (June 18, 1940)

- I expect that **the Battle of Britain** is about to begin. **Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilization. Upon it depends our own British life**, and the long continuity of **our institutions** and **our Empire**. The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that he will have to **break us in this Island or lose the war**. **If we can stand up to him**, all Europe may be free and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit uplands. **But if we fail**, then the whole world, including the **United States**, including all that we have known and cared for, will **sink into the abyss of a new Dark Age** made more sinister, and perhaps more protracted, by the lights of perverted science. Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that, **if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, "This was their finest hour."**



## Winston Churchill (June 4, 1940)

- **We shall go on to the end. We shall fight** in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, **we shall fight** with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, **we shall defend** our island, **whatever the cost may be. We shall fight** on the beaches, **we shall fight** on the landing grounds, **we shall fight** in the fields and in the streets, **we shall fight** in the hills; **we shall never surrender.**

# The Blitz

- Hitler now turned to one final effort to **force the British to sue for peace**. From early September he ordered bomb attacks against British port cities and industrial centres. The campaign lasted until May 1941 and involved dropping 50,000 tonnes of bombs. The blitz, as it soon came to be called, was **the first time a European population had been subjected to heavy bombing on such a scale**. More than 43,000 civilians were killed and 1 million rendered homeless.

# Total war

- The result was not mass panic and pressure on the Churchill government to sue for peace, as Hitler hoped. The blitz was the kind of war the British public had expected and been prepared for. Millions of ordinary people worked **in air raid precautions** and the **auxiliary services**, **undertook firewatching**, or joined the **home guard**. This was how the new form of warfare, "**total war**". Civilians were now in the frontline, and thousands wore uniforms and were trained, just like soldiers. The capacity to withstand bomb attack owed much to the process of "**militarising**" **civilians**.

## 29 декабря 1940 года

- Одним из самых известных корреспондентов военного времени считается Эрни Пайл (Ernie Pyle). В 1941 году выходит его книга *Ernie Pyle in England*. Здесь собраны репортажи Пайла периода бомбардировок Лондона. Воспоминания журналиста о памятном всем лондонцам дне – 29 декабря 1940 года – представляют собой одно из лучших и близких к реальности описаний той ночи, когда Лондон, как повествует Пайл, «убивали огнем»:
- “It was a night when London was **ringed and stabbed** with fire. They came just after dark, and somehow you could sense from the **quick, bitter firing of the guns** that there was to be no monkey business this night. Shortly after the sirens wailed you could hear the Germans **grinding** overhead. In my room, with its black curtains drawn across the windows, you could feel the shake from the guns. You could hear the **boom, crump, crump, crump**, of heavy bombs at their work of **tearing buildings apart**”.

# The Second Great Fire of London

- “**The greatest of all the fires** was directly in front of us. Flames seemed to whip **hundreds of feet** into the air. Pinkish-white smoke ballooned upward in a **great cloud**, and out of this cloud gradually took shape – so faintly at first that we weren’t sure we saw correctly – **the gigantic dome** of St. Paul’s Cathedral. St. Paul’s was surrounded by fire, but it came through. It stood there in its **enormous proportions** – growing slowly clearer and clearer, **the way objects take shape at dawn**. It was like a picture of some **miraculous figure** that appears before **peace-hungry soldiers on a battlefield**”.

# The Second Great Fire of London

- **The greatest of all the fires**
- **hundreds of feet**
- **great cloud**
- **the gigantic dome**
- **enormous proportions**
- **the way objects take shape at dawn**
- **miraculous figure** that appears before **peace-hungry soldiers on a battlefield**”.

# The Second Great Fire of London

- В те военные годы **Mike Bassett** был совсем еще молодым человеком. Испытав все тяготы военного времени, написал ряд произведений, в которых передает свое восприятие войны. В одном из стихотворений – **Vignettes of Boyhood** (Воспоминания детства) – поэт сравнивает происходящее с битвой при Трафальгаре и описывает пылающий Лондон: "...another **Trafalgar** – here. The **stench of a burning city**; And the **rolling banks of smoke...**".

# Vocabulary

- London recorded only about two cases of "**bomb neurosis**" per week in the first three months of bombing.
- Участки крыши убежищ Андерсона с присыпанной землей служили небольшим огородом для выращивания овощей. Это было частью кампании под названием «Копай ради Победы» (**the "Dig for Victory" campaign**).



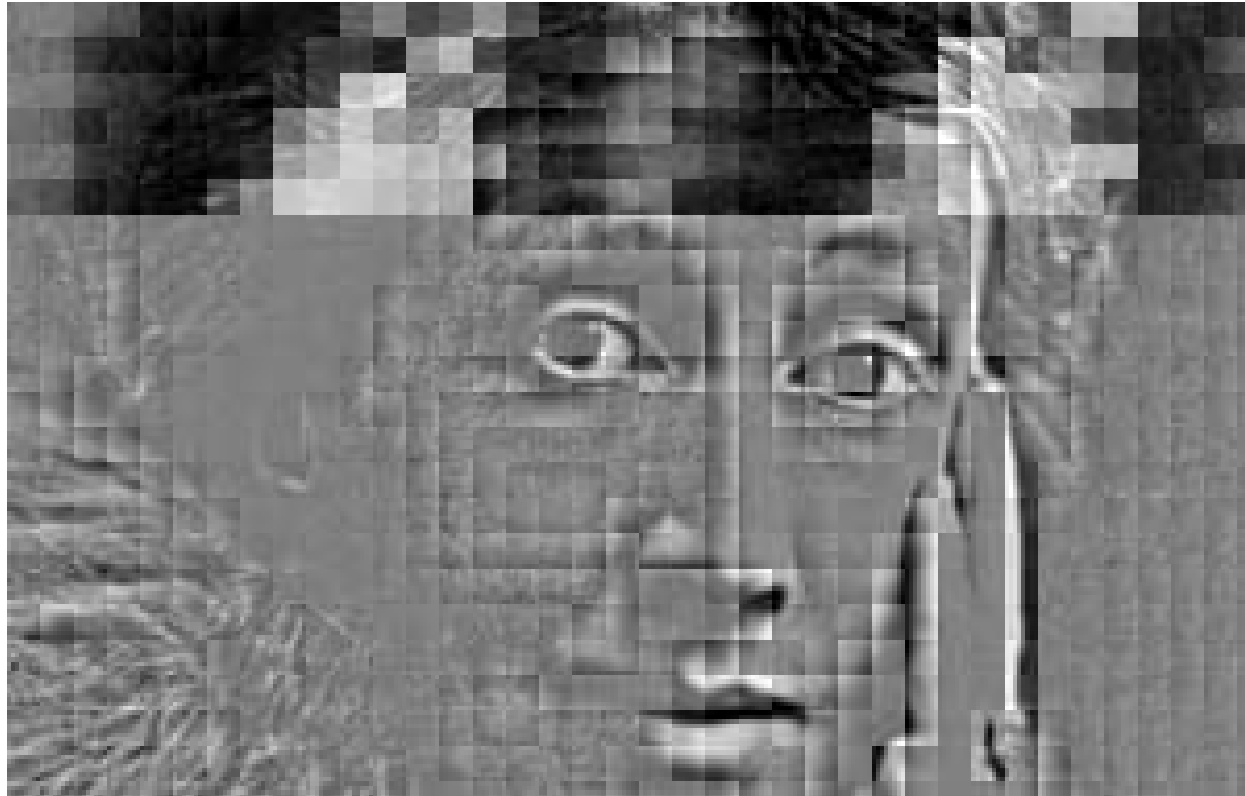
# Vocabulary

Many sites of bombed buildings, when cleared of rubble, were cultivated to grow vegetables to ease wartime food shortages and were known as victory gardens





# Virgina Woolf



# Virginia Woolf

- “Virginia Woolf reflecting on peace during an air raid” - an essay written in 1940 for the *New Republic*.
- “The Germans were over this house last night and the night before that. Here they are again. It is a queer experience, lying in the dark and listening to the zoom of a **hornet** (шершень) which may at any moment **sting you to death**”.

# Virginia Woolf

- “The drone of the planes is now like a **sawing** of a branch overhead. **Round** and **round** it goes, **sawing** and **sawing** at a branch directly above the house”.
- “It is a sound that interrupts **cool and consecutive thinking about peace**. Yet it is a sound – far more than prayers and anthems – that **should compel one to think about peace**”.

# War propaganda

- Самым ярким примером является, пожалуй, документальный источник, фотография, во время войны поразившая весь мир, – Собор св. Павла, хотя и объятый клубами дыма, на фоне остовов зданий и зияющих пустотами окон, но – «живой». Он оказал сопротивление и не поддался врагу. Автор фотографии – **Герберт Мейсон** (Herbert Mason), журналист газеты *The Daily Mail*. Фотография сделана им в ночь страшных бомбардировок Лондона, **29 декабря 1940 года**, и была снабжена текстом: “**War’s Greatest Picture: St. Paul’s Stands Unharméd in the Midst of the Burning City**”. Этот небольшой, но весьма экспрессивный дискурс символизировал волю лондонцев к победе, торжество справедливости над злом. Чтобы придать большее величие Собору св. Павла как символу стойкости и отваги, **остовы зданий на переднем плане заретушировали.**

# War propaganda

- Каково же было удивление редакционной коллегии, когда эта же фотография появляется через несколько дней на передней полосе немецкой газеты *Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung* с совершенно иным текстом: “**Die City von London brennt!**” («Сити Лондона – в огне!»). Ретушь была убрана, и в газете утверждалось, что финансовый «становой хребет» Британии (“britischen Hochfinanz”) объят пламенем, самым значительным со времени “Jahre 1666”. Эта **аллюзия** на Великий пожар Лондона в 1666 году и разрушенные каркасы домов, которые в немецкой газете были намеренно скорректированы и выделены черным цветом, символизировали полное превосходство и скорую победу Германии.





# War propaganda

- Сравните эти два дискурса – “**War’s Greatest Picture: St. Paul’s Stands Unharmed in the Midst of the Burning City**” и “**Die City von London brennt!**”, а также экстралингвистические факторы – то, как визуально представлен этот документальный источник: один – восстающий из руин и пепла, а другой – на отчетливом фоне этих руин. Одно документальное свидетельство, а какая разная интерпретация и возникающий в результате этого разный подтекст!

## Staunch to the bone

- "By every test and measure I am able to apply, **these people are staunch to the bone and won't quit ...** "
- Despite the horror of the previous hours, many **London pubs are packed**. The writer **Theodora FitzGibbon** is in a Chelsea pub.
- '**Jokes** were made to relieve the tension, beer mugs were put down more noisily to shut out other sounds. **We were glued together by dread.**'

## English humour

- “Well, **he hasn't come yet, he's more than a bit late tonight**” - E.Pyle
- People referred to raids **as if they were weather**, stating that a day was “**very blitzy**”.
- “We would rather have it **that way in a free London** than have it **whole like Notre Dame in an imprisoned Paris**”.

# English humour

- Другая «невинная» шутка жителей Лондона касалась мемориала, воздвигнутого королевой Викторией в честь ее супруга, принца Альберта (Albert Memorial, Kensington Gardens).
- “Londoners **pray daily** that **a German bomb will do something about the Albert Memorial** in Kensington Gardens...But the contrary Germans **have only taken a few little chips out of it**”.
- Такое отношение лондонцев следует объяснить немецким происхождением супруга королевы Виктории – принца Саксонского из Саксен-Кобург-Готской династии.

# The house that Jack built

Оригинал "The house that Jack built" by Mother Goose	Перевод С.Я.Маршака
This is the house that Jack built.	Вот дом, Который построил Джек.
This is the malt That lay in the house that Jack built.	А это пшеница, Которая в темном чулане хранится В доме, Который построил Джек.
This is the rat, That ate the malt That lay in the house that Jack built.	А это веселая птица-синица, Которая часто ворует пшеницу, Которая в темном чулане хранится В доме, Который построил Джек.

# The house that Jack built

- This is the **house** that **Jack** built.
- This is the **bomb** that fell on the **house** that **Jack** built.
- This is the **Hun** who dropped the **bomb** that fell on the **house** that **Jack** built.
- This is the **gun** that killed the **Hun** who dropped the **bomb** that fell on the **house** that **Jack** built.

## Language & History

- Генри В. Мортон. Прогулки по Испании: От Пиренеев до Гибралтара.
- “В Англии мы перешагиваем через наше прошлое”.
- “Я иногда размышлял, настолько ли **несведущи другие** нации в **нашей** истории, как **мы** - в **их** истории”.

**THANK YOU!**