

Амиторе Фанфани не отрицает того, что капитализм начал процветать после Реформации, что совпадает с теорией Вебера. Но в определении причин они расходятся. То, что мы сегодня понимаем под капитализмом, по мнению Фанфани, возникло на итальянских торговых путях под руководством католической церкви. Такое суждение присуще многим критикам теории Вебера. Тем не менее, ни одна религия, отмечает Фанфани, не оказала существенного влияния на развитие капитализма [3].

Разумеется, что помимо критиков, у Макса Вебера есть и большое количество сторонников, которые приняли его идеи. Его стали классикой. Безусловно, Макс Вебер – один из крупнейших социологов, который разработал целый ряд новых понятий. Американский философ и политолог Фрэнсис Фукуяма говорит о Вебере как об Эйнштейне в социологии, а его труд «Протестантская этика и дух капитализма» называет «самым известным социологическим трактатом за всю историю человечества» [6].

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## THE HISTORY OF THE WELSH LANGUAGE

### Н. В. Бабенко

To be born in Wales, not with a silver spoon in your mouth,  
but, with music in your blood and with poetry in your soul,  
is a privilege indeed.

*Brian Harris*

Wales is a country that is part of the United Kingdom and the island of Great Britain. The names “Wales” and “Welsh” are traced to the Proto-Germanic word “Walhaz” meaning “foreigner”, “stranger”, “Roman”, “Roman-speaker”, or “Celtic-speaker” which was used by the ancient Germanic people to describe inhabitants of the former Roman Empire, who were largely romanised and spoke Latin or Celtic languages. John Davies (a Welsh historian, and a television and radio broadcaster) argues that the

origin of the “Welsh nation” can be traced to the late 4th and early 5th centuries, following the Roman departure from Britain [1].

Wales is a country with two languages: Welsh and English. Welsh is a Celtic language spoken in Wales by about 720,000 people, and in the Welsh colony in Patagonia, Argentina by several hundred people. There are also Welsh speakers in England, Scotland, Canada, the USA, Australia and New Zealand.

The earliest known examples of Welsh literature are the poems of a 6th century king Taliesin. It was a description of a battle between Celts and Northumbrians which occurred in about 600 AD, nobody knows for sure when these works were composed or when they were first written down, however the oldest surviving manuscript featuring *Y Gododdin* dates from the second half of the 12th century. It is a medieval Welsh poem consisting of series of elegies to the men of the Brittonic kingdom of Gododdin.

From the mid 6th century to the mid 8th century Welsh was known as Primitive or Archaic Welsh. It is known from place names in Latin texts, and from place names borrowed into English.

The Welsh spoken between the mid 8th century and the mid 12th century is known as Old Welsh. It appears in writing in a number of manuscripts and as glosses on Latin texts.

The Welsh spoken between the mid 12th century and the mid 14th century is known as Middle Welsh. There are numerous texts in this form of Welsh, including poetry, prose, legal texts, religious texts, and medical and scientific works. Middle Welsh is reasonably intelligible to modern Welsh speakers.

The Welsh used from the early 15th century until the end of the 16th century is known as Early Modern Welsh. It is the language of the poetry of Dafydd ap Gwilym, one of the leading Welsh poets of the Middle Ages.

William Morgan's Welsh translation of the Bible is considered the first work in Late Modern Welsh, and served as a model for literary Welsh. Since then Welsh has continued to change and there have been increasing influences from English.

Today there are radio stations and a TV channel, that broadcast entirely or mainly in Welsh. There are also weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines. About 500 books in Welsh are published annually, and there is a thriving Welsh language music scene. All school pupils in Wales study Welsh as a first or second language for 12 years, from the age of 5 to 16. The first school to use Welsh as the medium of instruction was set up in Aberystwyth in 1939. There are currently over 440 primary schools and over 50 secondary schools in Wales that teach entirely or mainly through the medium of Welsh. There is also a Welsh-medium school in London. Some courses at Welsh universities and colleges are taught through Welsh, and there are numerous Welsh courses for adults throughout Wales [1].

Welsh is fairly closely related to Cornish and Breton, and more distantly related to Irish, Manx and Scottish Gaelic.

Welsh has a system of mutations which affects the initial letters of words. This feature is common to all Celtic languages and can make it difficult to find words in dictionaries. The nasal mutation and aspirate mutation present few difficulties, but there are over 20 different occasions when soft mutation occurs [2].

Here is an example of the text in Welsh: *Genir pawb yn rhydd ac yn gydradd â'i gilydd mewn urddas a hawliau. Fe'u cynysgaeddir â rheswm a chydwybod, a dylai pawb ymddwyn y naill at y llall mewn ysbryd cymodlon.* Translation: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

The Welsh language is quite different from English. The role of the Welsh language is in the will of Wales to stand up as a culturally independent nation and to enhance interest of their fascinating land.

#### Literature

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## ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ ПЕРЕВОДА КОМИЧЕСКОГО В АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОЙ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

**Е. А. Бердашкевич**

Знакомясь с любым художественным произведением, знание прямых значений отдельных слов, понимание смысла всего предложения или даже всех предложений еще не означает полноты восприятия текста. Для того чтобы постичь и принять художественное произведение, необходимо передать всю сущность и атмосферу произведения, в том числе передать все оттенки и нюансы комического в художественном произведении. Кроме того, следует учитывать прагматический компонент высказывания. Трудность передачи образных средств в переводе обусловлена своеобразием и спецификой образной системы каждого языка, которая складывается под значительным влиянием истории, культуры, социального бытия народа.

К основным видам комического относят юмор, иронию, сарказм, сатиру и гротеск. Отличие видов комического состоит в особых оттенках смеха, которые отражают эстетическое богатство действительности.

**WELSH ENGLISH** The English language as used in Wales. The term is recent and controversial. English is, however, the majority language of Wales and, as in other parts of the English-speaking world, a concise term such as Welsh English (analogous to, among many others, Canadian English and South African English) appears unavoidable, however politically contentious. The oldest language spoken in Britain, with an unbroken history from Brythonic origins as part of the Celtic family of Indo-European languages from which most European languages derive. Notwithstanding the Welsh language is the minority language and is influenced by the English language, in the latter half of the 20th century its support was enhancing along with rising of nationalistic political organizations such as Plaid Cymru (the Party of Wales) and Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg (Welsh Language Society). Welsh history extends back over 14 centuries. Linguists divide it into four periods: Archaic (mid VIth to mid VIIIth centuries), Old Welsh (mid VIIIth to early XII centuries), Middle Welsh (early XIIth to XIVth centuries) and Modern Welsh Language, which in its turn is divided into two periods: Early Modern Welsh (ran from the early 15th century to roughly the end of the 16th. century) and Late Modern Welsh (began in XVIth century). Discover the origins and history of Britain's oldest language, Welsh, and how it's used on a daily basis in modern Wales. If Welsh can seem complex and beautiful, it's because it's spent 4,000 years evolving. What's certain is that it's Britain's oldest language. From Indo-European and Brythonic origins, the Romans were the first to commit these words to paper, introducing elements of Latin still present today. Historians see clues in the prose of the earliest Welsh poets, writing between the fifth and eighth centuries. They pinpoint Early Welsh, Breton and Cornish as being related. The Welsh language. Offa's Dyke was the first clear border between the English speakers of the east and the Welsh speakers of the west. An article about how Welsh became an official language from the ninth century onwards, on the BBC Wales History website. Hywel Dda's reforms made Wales one of the first countries of medieval Europe to have codified laws in its own language, and scholars state that the oral language of law was also Welsh. The years preceding the Norman invasions of 1067 were generally peaceful. Academics believe this enabled the writing of the famous group of legends popularly known as the Mabinogion, or more correctly Mabinogi, in around 1050 AD. Welsh evolved from British, the Celtic language spoken by the ancient Britons. Alternatively classified as Insular Celtic or P-Celtic, it probably arrived in Britain during the Bronze Age or Iron Age and was probably spoken throughout the island south of the Firth of Forth.[1] During the Early Middle Ages the British language began to fragment due to increased dialect differentiation, evolving into Welsh and the other Brythonic languages (Breton, Cornish, and the extinct). The act set up the Welsh Language Board, answerable to the Secretary of State for Wales, with the duty to promote the use of Welsh and to ensure compliance with the other provisions. Additionally, the act gave Welsh speakers the right to speak Welsh in court proceedings under all circumstances.