

Subject: Artistry descriptions of nature in "Pan Tadeusz" by A. Mickiewicz

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Objective: I see the need to protect biodiversity and ecosystems of Lublin.

What IWillPayAttentionTo:

- I know the content of the selected fragment of "Pan Tadeusz" by Adam Mickiewicz,
- I can name poetic means of expression,
- I am doing the analysis and interpretation of a literary work,
- I can write a story.

Methods of work: scribbles, graffiti, language, photography, drama

Forms of work: Unit, group

Teaching Aids: "Pan Tadeusz" by Adam Mickiewicz, boxes, pens, camera, multimedia projector, the Internet.

INTRODUCTORY PHASE

1. Checking homework.

2. Students observe clouds, and then try to determine what or who represent clouds. Then draw it on cardboard - a method of scribbles. After Training sign their pictures, for example leprechaun, tree house etc.

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

3. Analysis of fragment of Book II of "Pan Tadeusz" by Adam Mickiewicz - a description of the orchard and garden (Verse 403 - 426):

He spies an orchard--fruit trees all in rows
casting their shadows on a broad green field,
where cabbage meditate on the woes
of vegetables, their bald gray heads a shield
for weeping husks that mingle with the green
carrot leaves. The beans, with all their eyes,
look on, as golden tufts of cornsilk preen
and corpulent melons increase in size,
stretching their stems with all their mighty weights,
rolling over to visit the purple beets.

The garden was divided by straight furrows,
and guarding every row were huge hemp plants,
the patch's cypresses, because they rose
up straight and green, defending the entrance
with leaf and scent, for no serpent would dare
venture, no caterpillar or insect
survive. Whitish poppy stalks stood there,
their tips so colorful and almost flecked,
resembling flocks of perching butterflies
or precious stones whose glittering might stun
the eye. And then, a giant sunflower tries
leaning from east to west, to reach the sun. "

(Source: <http://www.leonardkress.com/Pan%20Tadeusz.pdf>)

4. Summary

In this fragment along with the A. Mickiewicz, we are moving to the wonderful orchard and garden, where cabbage, carrots, beans, corn, sunflower, red beets, and even watermelon grow. Garden is a riot of colour, we almost smell the flowers and hear the faint the buzzing of insects.

5. Exercise. Students take on the roles of heroes orchard and garden A. Mickiewicz, eg. student going cabbage has a bowed head and thoughtful (method of drama).

6. The teacher via the Internet shows students appearing in the Lublin region selected protected species of plants and animals.

7. Analysis of fragment Book III "Pan Tadeusz" by Adam Mickiewicz - a description of different species of mushrooms (verse 260 - 289):

" While boys picked the infamous fox-maiden

— sung about by Lithuanian grooms,

symbols of maidenhood, for worms will not slip in,
and insects will not land upon them.
And girls picked the slender Pinelover, which the tale
refers to as the Mushroom Colonel, as well as the stem
of the Orange Agaric, which is not as tall
and less praised, yet sought by everyone
for its fine taste, fresh or salt-cured in fall
or winter. The Seneschal on his own
searched for toadstools, called, what else, but Fly-bane.

Other common mushrooms—ignored or despised
for their poison or unsavory taste—
were eaten by wild game or else supplied
shelter to insects; or, since there's no waste
in the forest, simply adorned the grove,
like table settings laid-out on some fine linen:
the Leaf Mushroom, red, gold and mauve,
like goblets filled with different colored wine;
the Kozlak, bulging like an upturned cup;
Funnels, slender as a champagne goblet;
Whities, round and flat like china all filled up
with milk; or Puffballs, with black dust set
inside them, like pepper in a canister.
There were others whose names were only known
to hares' or wolves' tongues or unbaptized master
of sorcery. There were even some grown
which no wolf or rabbit would deign to touch.
And thus, whoever bent to pick one quickly
perceived his own mistake, and with much
irritation, broke the stem and angrily
crushed or uprooted it—with no reward."

(Source: <http://www.leonardkress.com/Pan%20Tadeusz.pdf>)

8. Summary

In this fragment in turn, we are moving in the forest world of mushrooms, and among them are: porcini mushrooms, mushrooms, edible Russula, Fungi Leccinum, funnels, the peppery milk-cap, but toadstools and puffballs. There is no way to call all these specimens, because the nature spreads before us a huge range of various varieties and species of fungi.

9. Attention to students in the last two verses of this fragment:

" And thus, whoever bent to pick one quickly
perceived his own mistake, and with much
irritation, broke the stem and angrily
crushed or uprooted it—with no reward."

(Source: <http://www.leonardkress.com/Pan%20Tadeusz.pdf>)

The lyrical warns unwise and often harmful to plants behaviour
people in the forest who thoughtlessly destroy its flora.

10. Exercise. Think slogans relating to the protection of nature - work in groups.

The members of particular groups are supposed to finish the sentence (method graffiti)

a) Respect nature ...

b) Only the nature of Lublin ...

c) Biodiversity is needed ...

11. Analysis of fragment of Book VIII "Pan Tadeusz" by Adam Mickiewicz - a concert of insects

(Verse 20 - 36):

"Screech owls hooted from the manor garret;
bats rustled their flimsy wings and took flight
to windows where glowing candles were set.

Moths, whirling and beating, lured by the light
and white linen in which the women dressed,
flocked to Zosia's face, to her bright eyes,
which they mistook for candles. She expressed
horror, hands waving, emitting faint sighs.
Outside, huge clouds whirled by, and swarms of insects
orbited like spheres; she could discriminate,
amid the thousand different dialects,
the chord of the midge-fly in deep debate
with mosquito false-notes—none would abate."

(Source: <http://www.leonardkress.com/Pan%20Tadeusz.pdf>)

12. Summary

In this fragment we traverse the world of birds, mammals and insects. In the evening, moths, mosquitoes and flies, attracted by the light, flying toward the lighted homes. Around you heard only barely audible, faint buzz.

13. Recognition of stylistic devices in each passage. Application examples:
epithets, metaphors, comparisons, animating, impersonation, etc.

PHASE SUMMARY

14. Note

The descriptions in "Pan Tadeusz" relate primarily to images of nature, which is an essential part of the world presented. They have a rich artistic values (many metaphors, epithets, personifications, comparisons, etc.).

Mickiewicz was able to build a picture of the world so that the reader sees all the senses its beauty: visual arts, music, movement, light and color.

Features descriptions of nature in "Pan Tadeusz":

- Creates the right mood,
- Evoke the feeling of love for the motherland,
- Determine the physical condition of heroes,
- Increase the tension by delaying action (the so-called. Retardation).

15. Exercise. You can also use the camera to capture beautiful images of flora and fauna of Lublin, and then display them on the end of the lesson by a projection multimedia. Students, on the basis of the series of photographs, write short stories (Method - the language of photography).

16. Assessment of students' work.

17. Homework (optional):

1. Sing fragment of "Pan Tadeusz" to their choice of background music
(Or blend different primers and record your vocals).
2. Create your own, verse description of any natural phenomena

The work submitted in the Competition for Teachers for the best lesson plan of educational activities about biodiversity, Nature 2000 sites, different forms of nature protection and influence of changes of climate on ecosystems. The contest organised within project "Under the wings of Nature 2000" - educational activities for protection of biodiversity and ecosystems in Lublin Voivodeship" conducted within Financial Mechanism of European Economic Area 2009-2014.