

International Science Group
ISG-KONF.COM

MODERN SCIENCE, PRACTICE,
SOCIETY

25
MAY
26

XVIII

SCIENTIFIC AND
PRACTICAL
CONFERENCE
BOSTON, USA



DOI 10.46299/ISG.2020.XVIII
ISBN 978-1-64871-446-7

MODERN SCIENCE, PRACTICE, SOCIETY

Abstracts of XVIII International Scientific and Practical Conference

Boston, USA
25-26 May 2020

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

UDC 01.1

The 18 th International scientific and practical conference « MODERN SCIENCE, PRACTICE, SOCIETY » (25-26 May 2020). Boston, USA 2020. 514 p.

ISBN - 978-1-64871-446-7

Published on **Bookwire™**
by Bowker
<https://www.bookwire.com/>

Text Copyright © 2020 by the International Science Group(isg-konf.com).

Illustrations © 2020 by the International Science Group.

Cover design: International Science Group(isg-konf.com). ©

Cover art: International Science Group(isg-konf.com). ©

The content and reliability of the articles are the responsibility of the authors. When using and borrowing materials reference to the publication is required.

Collection of scientific articles published is the scientific and practical publication, which contains scientific articles of students, graduate students, Candidates and Doctors of Sciences, research workers and practitioners from Europe, Ukraine. The articles contain the study, reflecting the processes and changes in the structure of modern science. The collection of scientific articles is for students, postgraduate students, doctoral candidates, teachers, researchers, practitioners and people interested in the trends of modern science development.

The recommended citation for this publication is:

Aleksandrova N.,the role of managerial culture in the educator's professional growth // Impact of modernity on science and practice. Abstracts of XVIII International Scientific and Practical Conference. Boston, USA 2020. pp. 14-18 pp..

URL: <http://isg-konf.com> .

27.	Мищенко В., Другова О., Домніна І. ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ АНТИКРИЗИСНОГО КОНТРОЛЛИНГА В НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОЙ ВНЕШНЕЙ СРЕДЕ	98
28.	Nemchenko O. DIRECTIONS OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES OF ZEMSTVO ESTABLISHMENTS IN CHERNIHIV PROVINCE DURING WORLD WAR I (1914–1918)	102
29.	Oktysyuk Y., Avakov V., Cherepiuk O. MORPHOLOGY OF DRIED DROP PATTERNS OF SALIVA IN YOUNG CHILDREN WITH DENTAL CARIES	105
30.	Olshevska O., Olshevskiy V. FEATURES AND PATHOGENESIS OF THYROID HORMONOGENESIS IN PARTURIENTS WITH CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS AND PREECLAMPSIA ON THE BACKGROUND OF CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS	108
31.	Pantschuk L. SPRACHINTERAKTIONSPROBLEME BEIM FREMDSPRACHENLERNEN	113
32.	Pet'ko L., Turchynova G., Sokolov T. THE WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE ROSE AND THE ROSE IN SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS	116
33.	Poberezhny L., Poberezhna L., Markhalevych V. INFLUENCE OF OPERATIONAL DEGRADATION ON THE BEARING CAPACITY OF THE MATERIAL OF GAS PIPELINES	126
34.	Poberezhny L., Poberezhna L., Hrytsanchuk A. INFLUENCE OF OPERATIONAL DEGRADATION ON THE BEARING CAPACITY OF THE MATERIAL OF GAS PIPELINES	129
35.	Polishchuk T. JOURNALISTIC PRACTICE IN ACTIVITY OF UKRAINIAN INFORMATION AND LIBRARY INSTITUTIONS DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD	132
36.	Prykaziuk N., Trygub O., Zahorodniuk Y. TRENDS OF THE UKRAINIAN COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS' MARKET	135
37.	Perkhach R., Petrovych I. ABBREVIATION IN MODERN LINGUISTIC STUDIES	140
38.	Rozlutska G., Sokol M., Horenko I. MULTICULTURAL IMPACT INTO UKRAINIAN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL SPACE FORMATION	142
39.	Rykov S., Venediktova O., Mogilevskiy S. SOME MARKERS OF OCCURRENCE OF RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION AFTER CARDIAC SURGERY USING CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS	145

THE *WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE* ROSE AND THE ROSE IN SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS

Pet'ko L.,

Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Associate Professor
Dragomanov National Pedagogical University

Turchynova G.,

Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Associate Professor
Dragomanov National Pedagogical University

Sokolov T.

Student of Faculty of Science Education and Ecology
Dragomanov National Pedagogical University

*Of all flowers
Methinks a rose is best.*

(W. Shakespeare. *Two Noble Kinsmen*, Act II, Scene II)

William Shakespeare is one of the cult figures in English history and a literary visionary. His artistic expression through words has contributed a great deal to British society, culture and language. Hence, his passages are revered, remembered, and recited time and again. As the creator of some of history's most tragic and yet also beautiful love stories, his words quite literally speak for themselves. Shakespeare wrote a great many plays, often separated into three categories: comedies, tragedies and histories [3], **Fig. 1.**



Fig. 1. William Shakespeare. Fig. 2. The Rose in Shakespeare's works.

W. Shakespeare refers to the Rose over 70 times [1]; it is the most mentioned flower throughout his work, e.g.:

What's in a name? That which we call a **rose**
By any other name would smell as sweet.
Romeo and Juliet, Act II, Scene II

With sweet **musk-roses** and with eglantine:
There sleeps Titania sometime of the night,
Lull'd in these flowers with dances and delight.
(A Midsummer Night's Dream, Act II, Scene I

The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem
For that sweet odour which doth in it live.
Sonnet 54



Fig. 3. The Musk Rose

The varieties of Rose he mentions include the **Musk Rose** (*Rosa moschata* is a species of rose which has been long in cultivation. Its wild origins are uncertain but are suspected to lie in the western Himalayas), see **Fig. 3, 4**



Fig. 4. Rosa moschata.



Fig. 5. Rosa damascene.

Christopher Marlowe and Thomas Nash featured *Rosa moschata* in their play *Dido, Queen of Carthage*, when conjuring a paradisiacal North African 'garden where are beehives full of honey,/Musk roses, and a thousand sort of flowers'. Then, in 1594–5, Shakespeare gave it its most famous cameo, in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and to Elizabethans, however, 'musk rose' meant only *R. moschata* (<https://www.countrylife.co.uk/gardens/gardening-tips/musk-roses-166486>).

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
Why I thy amiable cheeks do coy
And stick **musk roses** in thy sleek smooth head
And kiss thy fair large ears, my gentle joy. (*A Midsummer Night's Dream, Act IV, Scene I*)
I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows;

Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
 With sweet musk roses and with eglantine.
 (*A Midsummer Night's Dream*)

In *A Midsummer Night's Dream* Theseus tries to persuade a young girl, Hermia that marriage (the rose distill'd) is preferable to living as a nun:

But earthlier happy is **the rose distill'd**
 Than that which withering on the virgin thorn
 Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness.
 And in *Twelfth Night* Orsino likens youthful beauty to a rose in bloom:
 For women are as roses, whose fair flower
 Being once display'd, doth fall that very hour.

Viola replies

And so they are; alas that they are so!
 To die, even when they to perfection grow!

The Damask Rose (*Rosa damascene*, **Fig. 5**), *Rosa damascena* Mill is the hybrid between *R. Gallica* and *R. Phoenicia* and is the member of *Rosaceae* family with more than 200 species and 18,000 cultivars around the world. *R. damascena* as the king of flowers has been the symbol of love, purity, faith and beauty since the ancient times. *Rosa damascena* as an ornamental plant is commonly known as “Gole Mohammadi” in Iran. Iranian people have been called this plant, the flower of Prophet “Mohammad” [6].

I have seen **roses damasked**, red and white,
 But no such roses see I in her cheeks,..."
Sonnet 130

The Eglantine or Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*) see **Fig. 6, 7, 8**. *Rosa rubiginosa* (sweet briar, sweetbriar rose, sweet brier or eglantine; syn. *R. eglanteria*) is a species of rose native to Europe and western Asia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosa_rubiginosa)



Fig. 6. Rosa rubiginosa.

Fig. 7. Rosa rubiginosa hits. Fig. 8. Sweet Briar Rose.

The Provence or Cabbage Rose, Rose de Mai (*Rosa centifolia*). Centuries old, the Provence or Centifolia roses are traditionally known as "Cabbage Roses" because of the multitude of petals per blossom. The first Centifolias were cultivated in Europe before 1600 (<https://www.monticello.org/site/house-and-gardens/in-bloom/cabbage-rose>), see video [8; 10; 11].



Fig. 8. Rosa centifolia.



Fig. 9. Pollinating.

O rose of May

Dear maid, kind sister, sweet Ophelia.

Hamlet, Act IV, Scene V

Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart ungalled play;
For some must watch, while some must sleep:
So runs the world away.

Would not this, sir, and a forest of feathers-- if
the rest of my fortunes turn Turk with me--with two
Provincial roses on my razed shoes, get me a
fellowship in a cry of players, sir?"

Hamlet, Act III, Scene II)

The Wild Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*) known in Shakespeare's time as *eglantine* (**Fig. 10**), the simple flowers of this native rose clamber through our hedgerows during the summer. Dog-rose is the most abundant and widespread of our wild rose species, and also the most variable.

An old riddle, 'The Five Brethren of the Rose', provides an effective way of identifying roses of the *canina* group:

On a summer's day, in sultry weather

Five Brethren were born together.
Two had beards and two had none
And the other had but half a one."

Here 'brethren' refers to the five sepals of the Dog-rose, two of which are whiskered on both sides, two quite smooth and the last one whiskered on one side only (<https://www.plantlife.org.uk/uk/discover-wild-plants-nature/plant-fungi-species/dog-rose>)

O how much more doth beauty beauteous seem,
By that sweet ornament which truth doth give!
The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem
For that sweet odour, which doth in it live:
The canker blooms have full as deep a dye,
As the perfumed tincture of the roses,
Hang on such thorns, and play as wantonly,
When summer's breath their masked buds discloses:
But for their virtue only is their show,
They live unwooded, and unrespected fade,
Die to themselves. **Sweet roses** do not so,
Of their sweet deaths, are sweetest odours made:
And so of you, beauteous and lovely youth,
When that shall vade, by verse distills your truth.
(*Shakespeare. Sonnet 54*)



Fig. 10. *Rosa canina*.

This sonnet continues the theme of substance and show through a distinction between *roses* and *canker blooms*, the former alone being susceptible of distillation into rose-water; this process is analogous to the poet's artistic preservation of the young 'man's quintessential substance [32, p. 218–219]. '**Canker blooms**' previous editors have identified these with 'an inferior kind of rose; the dog-rose', an interpretation which seems right for Shakespeare's uses of 'canker' as a plant... Here, however, it is possible that he refers, rather, to the colloquial name for wild red poppies, which was 'cankers' or 'canker rose'; John Gerard, Herball (1636), index under 'canker rose'; and for a fuller discussion cf. Duncan-Jones, 'Canker blooms'. as deep a dye as intense a colour; were chosen for distillation which were deep red or crimson.

While 'dog-roses' or wild roses could not be claimed as being as strongly coloured as crimson garden roses, wild poppies could [32, p. 218].

'**Hang... thorns**: the 'canker' seems synonymous with a 'thorn'; but the assertion here that their thorns are indistinguishable from those of true roses comes across as poetic exaggeration, whether canker blooms are identified with wildroses or with wild poppies. Possibly thorns is used here for 'stalks' or 'stems'.

Sweet roses suggests both 'roses which, unlike cankers, are sweet'; and 'second reading would be compatible with an identification of *canker blooms* with poppies, which were also called 'corn roses' [32, p. 218].

The Rose was considered to be the queen of all flowers and was used to represent beauty and love. However Shakespeare also used the Rose to convey the contrary nature of life, to say that like the Rose with its thorns, in life there is pleasure mixed with pain [1]:

Is love a tender thing? It is too rough,
Too rude, too boisterous, and it pricks like Thorn.
Romeo and Juliet, Act I, Scene IV
Roses have thorns and silver fountain mud
And loathsome canker lives in sweetest bud.
Sonnet 35

For women are as Roses, whose fair flower
Being once display'd doth fall that very hour.
Twelfth Night, Act II, Scene IV



Fig. 11. The rose “Sweet Juliet”

A number of varieties of Rose have been cultivated that are inspired by Shakespeare, they include the Glamis Castle Rose (*Macbeth*), the Scepter'd Isle Rose (*Richard II*), the Fair Bianca Rose (*The Taming of the Shrew*) the Othello Rose (*Othello*), the Prospero Rose (*The Tempest*), the Gentle Hermione (*The Winter's Tale*) and the William Shakespeare Rose (**Fig. 12, 13**) [5; 14; 16; 17; 18].

David Austin began breeding roses as a hobby, something to entertain himself with, little thinking that sixty years later his plants would be grown around the world and would generate a renewed enthusiasm for roses. David Austin became fascinated by the idea of breeding plants, recognizing a potential subject in roses [7].

As a result of David Austin's hard work, many unique flower masterpieces have been received. He created new promising varieties, as well as improved existing ones.

The rose William Shakespeare 2000 was created by crossing an unnamed seedling with the rose "AUSromeo". William Shakespeare 2000 ('Ausromeo') is the best of the red English roses [24]. David Austin bred these roses in 1994 in the United Kingdom. It is a recently bred rose in the most wonderful dark crimson. A healthy rose with a good, strong fragrance. Most rose growers know well who David Austin is as he is one of the most recognized names in roses around the world. With over 40 years of experience growing roses, you will find his many creations in gardens in most of the major countries around the world. The rose William Shakespeare 2000 is a great



Fig. 12. The rosebud.

Fig. 13. Flowering *William Shakespeare 2000*.

choice for just about any garden and has done well at the Huntington Botanical Gardens (see video [4; 19; 20; 21; 22]), as well as in the Richard Nixon Library gardens in San Clemente, California (see video [21; 22; 23]). The flowers are a superb dark crimson; deeply cupped at first, they open to beautiful rosettes completely filled with 120 petals. The strong fragrance suits the color perfectly, being pure old rose. [7].

It is the best among the red roses English roses bred by David Austin. It is gorgeous for its lovely flowers saturated velvety carmine-red tones, which gradually transformed into a rich purple. The flowers are shaped like a deep vase, and then they become more flat and as if composed of four vases.

William Shakespeare has a large luxurious gustomahrovy bud of a bright red color. A rose, the photos of which perfectly demonstrates its virtues (Fig. 12, 13), will be a decoration of any garden. In one bud there are up to 120 velvety red or purple petals. Initially, the flower is cupped. Further, it gradually opens up and becomes flatter and more flat. In the first 2–3 days after blooming, the flower retains a cup shape, then gradually becomes almost flat. A blossoming flower emits a tangible smell of a rose, like old English varieties. Rose *William Shakespeare* flower shape and amazing delicate aroma will remind of old varieties of roses. This plant has good resistance to precipitation [12].

Bright red large flowers resembling peonies scattered on a tall, dense, branchy shrub with large, matt, pure green foliage. The buds are cup-shaped, with a diameter of 15 cm, when they bloom, they become flat. The flower looks very lush and elegant due to the large number (up to 120 pieces) of terry petals in it. Flowers grow tassels. The middle of the flower is yellow, but because of the many petals, it is almost invisible. The variety of roses *William Shakespeare 2000* differs from Red roses in its color. Its flowers are carmine-red, with lilac color with age. Possess persistent, pleasant aroma of an old rose, with present notes of violet. The bush grows to 1.2 m in height. English rose *William Shakespeare* blooms all summer. Rose varieties *William Shakespeare* loves warmth and light. It should be planted in a brightly lit area, but at the same time it should be reliably protected from gusts of wind and drafts. The ideal place for landing will be a slight elevation [12].

Description of the rose *William Shakespeare 2000*

Introduced in United Kingdom by David Austin Roses Limited (UK) in 2000 as 'William Shakespeare 2000' (Fig. 14)

Medium red Shrub.

Registration name: AUSromeo

Exhibition name: William Shakespeare 2000

Bred by David Austin (United Kingdom, 1994).

Shrub. English Rose Collection.

Crimson, ages to purple.

Strong, old rose fragrance. up to 120 petals.

Average diameter 3.5".

Large, very full (41+ petals), borne mostly solitary, in small clusters, cupped, quartered bloom form. Blooms in flushes throughout the season. Pointed, ovoid buds.

Medium, bushy, well-branched. Medium, matte, medium green foliage. 5 leaflets.

Height of 41" to 4' (105 to 120 cm). *Width* of 3' (90 cm).

USDA zone 5b through 9b. Can be used for cut flower or garden. Disease susceptibility: very disease resistant. Remove spent blooms to encourage re-bloom [2].



Fig. 14. The rose 'William Shakespeare 2000'.

References

1. A Shakespeare Garden. URI : <https://bardgarden.blogspot.com/2014/03/roses.html>
2. *AUSromeo*. URI : <https://www.helpmefind.com/rose/1.php?l=2.33734.1>
3. Bailey Lu. Shakespeare Wedding Readings. URI : <https://www.theweddingsecret.co.uk/magazine/shakespeare-wedding-shakespeare-wedding-readings/>
4. Japanese Garden Tour. URI : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EQNNPPYnnUg>
5. Kotliarova O., Pet'ko L. *Wuthering Heights* and rose *Emily Brontë* named after celebrating the bicentenary of the birth of the novelist // Актуальні питання науки: матеріали I міжнародної наук.-практ. інтернет-конференції (м. Бердянськ, 30 квітня 2020 р.). Бердянськ : БДПУ, 2020.202 с. С. 8–17.
6. Mahboubi Mohaddese. *Rosa damascena* as holy ancient herb with novel applications. *Journal of Traditional and Complementary Medicine*. Vol. 6. Issue 1. January 2016, P. 10–16.
7. Marriott Michael. David Austin's English Roses for the West Coast
URI : <https://www.pacifichorticulture.org/articles/david-austins-english-roses-for-the-west-coast/>
8. Old Garden Roses: Centifolia and Moss. URI : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=8u21taSU5ZA>
9. Pet'ko L., Turchynova G., Morgun M. Indonesian Orchid Festival 2020 at Kew // Science, trends and perspectives. Abstracts of XVII international scientific and practical conference. Tokyo, Japan 2020. Pp. 76–87.
10. Rosa centifolia. URI : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3rAM8115A0k>
11. Rosa Centifolia. URI : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ppp4ftxvBg>

12. Rose *William Shakespeare 2000*: Photos And Description. URI : <https://gb.lacroixx.com/924-rose-william-shakespeare-photos-and-description.html>

13. Visit The Huntington Museum & Gardens For FreeЮ URI :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bCvYxjruxWI>

14. Sharpilo D., Pet'ko L. *Charles Darwin*. English Shrub Rose bred by David Austin // Фундаментальні та прикладні наукові дослідження: актуальні питання, досягнення та інновації: матеріали І міжнар. наук.-практ. інтернет-конференції (м. Бердянськ, 27 березня 2020 р.). Бердянськ. 2020. 150 с. С. 30–36.

15. Shevchenko V., Pet'ko L. Rosarium at Kew Royal Botanic Gardens // Наукові засади підготовки фахівців природничого, інженерно-педагогічного та технологічного напрямків: III Всеукраїнська наук.-практ. інтернет-конф. (м. Бердянськ, 26–29 березня 2019 р.). Бердянськ: БДПУ, 2019. С. 58–63.

16. Shevchenko V., Pet'ko L. *William Shakespeare* rose named after 'British Man of the Millennium' // Фундаментальні та прикладні наукові дослідження: актуальні питання, досягнення та інновації: матеріали І міжнар. наук.-практ. інтернет-конф. (м. Бердянськ, 27 березня 2020 р.). Бердянськ. 2020. 150 с. С. 37–44.

17. Skorokhod D., Pet'ko L. The Language of Flowers // Стратегії розвитку сучасної освіти і науки: І міжнародна наук.-практ. інтернет-конференція (м. Бердянськ, 28 лютого 2020 р.). Бердянськ : БДПУ, 2020. С. 10–16.

18. Stepanchenko D., Pet'ko L. The rose *Sweet Juliet* is a tribute to young love // Актуальні питання науки: матеріали І міжнародної наук.-практ. інтернет-конф. (м. Бердянськ, 30 квітня 2020 р.). Бердянськ : БДПУ, 2020. 202 с. С. 36–46.

19. The Huntington Botanical Gardens. URI :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=ahk09ujI34Y> **from 4.02 rose garden**

20. The Huntington Botanical Gardens. URI :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WmWSUUCav1k>

21. The Huntington: Library, Art Collections & Botanical Gardens - Video Tour.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3zFUCao6GE>

22. The Pat Nixon Gardens at the Nixon Library. URI:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=23ruuNQPKEQ>

23. 2020 Virtual Tour of the Nixon Library's Gardens. URI : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KTZ4o-nHcCQ>

24. Turchynova Ganna. Training Teachers of Natural Sciences in the Context of the New Ukrainian School // Science and society : Collection of scientific articles.

Madrid, Spain : Copyright by Cartero Publishing House, 2019. P. 175–178.

25. William Shakespeare 2000 Roses. URI :

<https://www.1001-landscaping-ideas.com/william-shakespeare-2000-roses.html>

26. Гребінник Л.В. Німецька мова для вступників до магістратури зі спеціальностей 8.02030101 «Філософія», 8.02010101 «Культурологія» (за видами діяльності), 8.02030102 «Релігієзнавство»: навчальний посібник студентів, бакалаврів та аспірантів ВНЗ. 2-ге вид., доп. і випр. / Л.В.Гребінник, Л.В.Петько ; за ред. І.І. Дробота, В. І.Гончарова. Київ: Ун-т «Україна», 2012. 171 с.

27. Петько Л.В. Імператив глобалізаційних перспектив – формування професійно спрямованого іншомовного навчального середовища в умовах університету. *Педагогіка вищої та середньої школи*: зб.наук.праць; за ред. З.П.Бакум. Криворізький педагогічний інститут ДВНЗ «Криворізький національний університет». Вип. 41. Кривий Ріг : Друкарня Романа Козлова, 2014. С. 254–261.

28. Петько Л.В. Написання і захист рефератів іноземною мовою за професійним спрямуванням – один із шляхів підготовки студентів до навчання у магістратурі. *Науковий часопис Національного педагогічного університету імені М.П. Драгоманова*. Серія № 5. Педагогічні науки: реалії та перспективи. Випуск 35 : зб. наук. пр. Київ: Вид-во НПУ імені М.П.Драгоманова, 2012. С. 132–138. URI <http://enpuir.npu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/7842>

29. Турчинова Г. Актуальність іншомовної підготовки майбутніх фахівців природничого профілю // Модернізація освітнього середовища: проблеми та перспективи: матер. IV міжнар. наук.-практ. конф. Уманський державний пед. уні-т імені Павла Тичини (м. Умань, 11–12 жовтня 2018 р.) Умань: ВПЦ «Візаві» 2018. С. 166–170. URI <http://enpuir.npu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/21320>

30. Турчинова Г.В. Психолінгвістичні передумови оволодіння іноземною мовою для спеціальних цілей. *Наукові записки*. Київ: Вид-во НПУ імені М.П. Драгоманова, 2011. Випуск LXXXVIII (98). С. 201–207.

31. Турчинова Г.В. Система вправ для навчання професійно орієнтованого монологічного та діалогічного мовлення методика навчання іноземних мов.

Наукові записки. Серія: Педагогічні та історичні науки. Київ : Вид-во НПУ ім.

М.П. Драгоманова, 2012. Вип. 108. С. 193–204.

32. Dunkan-Jones Katherina. Shakespeare's Sonnets: Third Series. London :Thompson Learning, 2001