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КАФЕДРА АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ФИЛОЛОГИИ

**Лингвистические особенности описания исторических реалий в
художественном дискурсе**

**Выпускная квалификационная работа по направлению
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Выполнил:
Студентка группы ОФ-503-088-5-2
Одинцова Анастасия Сергеевна
Научный руководитель:
кандидат филологических наук, доцент
Баландина Ирина Давидовна

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данная выпускная квалификационная работа представляет собой анализ лингвистических особенностей при описании исторических реалий в художественном дискурсе на примере исторического романа «Унесенные ветром» («Gone with the Wind») американской писательницы Маргарет Митчелл.

Дискурс еще с античности наблюдался в системе языка и является предметом исследования лингвистов до сих пор. Несмотря на то, что исследователи до сих пор не сходятся в едином мнении насчет определения дискурса, очевидно то, что он является важной частью человеческой коммуникации, охватывая все сферы человеческой жизни. Художественный дискурс представляет интерес как дискурс, не только вбирающий в себя все остальные дискурсы в той или иной степени, но и используемый в других дискурсах с целью обогатить речь, приукрасить повествование. Исторический дискурс в свою очередь является не менее значимым, запечатлевая важные события в ходе времени. На стыке художественного и исторического дискурсов возникает исторический роман, в котором тесно связаны как великие или даже ужасающие события, так и видение человека, его чувства и мысли в описываемых обстоятельствах. Это позволяет современному читателю понять, как эти события повлияли на мировоззрение людей и развитие общества.

Теоретическую основу исследования составили работы таких ученых, как Н. Д. Арутюнова, Р. Барт (исторический дискурс), Э. Бенвенист, Т. А. ван Дейк, В. И. Карасик, Е. С. Кубрякова, Е. В. Чернявская, М. Халлидей, З. Харрис, и другие.

В историческом романе автор прибегает к историческим реалиям. Они отражают национальный колорит и культуру народа через явления, не свойственные другим народам. Маргарет Митчелл в своем романе

«Унесенные ветром» использует обширное количество исторических реалий, тем самым детально отображая окружение и переживания героев во время Гражданской войны США 1861-1865 годов. Рабовладельческий Юг сталкивается с Севером, и даже после окончания войны и отмены рабства, беспорядки продолжают. Повествование наполнено лексикой на тему войны и вооружения. В то же время Митчелл также удается мастерски писать персонажей и отношения между ними, отражая каждую грань их личности. В данном романе слаженно работают оба дискурса, погружая читателя в напряженную атмосферу Соединенных Штатов второй половины XIX века. Таким образом, читатель имеет возможность в деталях представить происходящие в то время события.

Актуальность работы состоит в том, что дискурс до сих пор подвергается переосмыслению со стороны лингвистов, изучающих эту тему. Однако если на тему дискурса как лингвистического явления представлено большое количество работ, то конкретно художественный и исторический дискурсы, являясь более узкими темами, не имеют такой популярности. Актуальность также проявляется в стремлении изучить, как исторические реалии отражались в художественной литературе, как эти дискурсы могут взаимодействовать друг с другом.

Исторический дискурс является основополагающей частью при создании пособий и иных материалов для занятий, связанных со страноведением.

Научная значимость работы заключается в исследовании определений и признаков художественного. Мы также проанализировали эти особенности в романе «Унесенные ветром», где и художественный, и исторический дискурс четко прослеживаются и сочетаются между собой.

Практическая значимость исследования состоит в возможности применения материалов исследования в процессе преподавания английского языка в старших классах.

Цель исследования – выявить и проанализировать лингвистические особенности описания исторических реалий в художественном дискурсе.

Объектом исследования выступают исторические реалии в художественном дискурсе. Предметом исследования являются лингвистические средства, используемые при описании исторических реалий в художественном тексте.

Задачи:

1. Дать определение дискурсу как языковому явлению, выявить отношение текста к дискурсу и их различия; признаки дискурса, подходы к типологии.

2. Дать определение художественного дискурса, обозначить его признаки и лингвистические особенности, цель и коммуникативную стратегию.

3. Дать определение исторической реалии, привести особенности реалий в лингвистике.

4. Выявить исторические реалии и особенности их описания в романе; методом сплошной выборки собрать примеры и разделить их на группы.

5. Провести сопоставительный анализ по количеству использованных тех или иных лингвистических средств при описании исторических реалий на выбранном материале.

6. Определить место и роль лингвистического описания исторических реалий в художественном дискурсе.

Материалом для исследования послужили исторические реалии, отобранные нами из романа М. Митчелл «Унесенные ветром» методом сплошной выборки в количестве 853 словоупотреблений.

Положения, выносимые на защиту:

1. Исторический и художественный дискурс, будучи разными, могут быть совмещены в формате исторического романа, что позволяет

писателю описать исторические реалии через человеческое восприятие и чувства.

2. Описания исторических реалий играют важнейшую роль в художественном дискурсе, выполняя множественные функции, среди которых: обеспечение исторической достоверности и создание аутентичной атмосферы эпохи, обогащение текста культурными и социальными контекстами, способствующими глубине и многослойности восприятия произведения.

3. Большую часть в романе при описании событий Гражданской войны США 1861-1865 годов занимают исторические реалии, охватывающие такие тематические группы, как «Negroes», «Cotton», «Yankees».

4. Тематическая группа «Negroes» является самой обширной из представленных тематических групп. Она включает в себя множество способов обозначения рабов, так как место действия романа – Юг США, который как раз выделялся стремлением к сохранению рабовладельческого строя.

5. Второй по значимости представляется тематическая группа «Yankees», так как это является обозначением главных врагов южан. «Хлопок», являясь движущей силой экономики США, имеет наименьшее количество словоупотреблений, ни отличается наибольшим количеством словоупотреблений с позитивной коннотацией.

6. Описания исторических реалий в художественном дискурсе являются неотъемлемым элементом, определяющим его стилевую специфику, тематическую насыщенность и идейное содержание

Работа состоит из введения, двух глав, выводов по главам, методической части, заключения, списка использованной литературы.

В первой главе проводится подробный анализ художественного и исторического дискурсов. Художественный дискурс уникален своей фрактальной структурой, в то время как современный исторический

дискурс может приобретать поликодовый характер. Также приводится определение исторической реалии и одна из классификаций.

Во второй главе приведены основные причины начала Гражданской войны США и проанализированы словоупотребления в контексте таких реалий, как «Negro», «Cotton», «Yankee».

В заключении делается выводы по результатам исследования.

1 ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО И ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО ДИСКУРСОВ

1.1. Художественный дискурс

В современной лингвистике существует большое количество определений дискурса как такового, ведь еще в античности дискурс являлся элементом множества сфер жизни, которые невозможно охватить одним определением. Исходя из этого, само понятие дискурса определяется самыми различными явлениями человеческой коммуникации. Рассмотрим подходы к этому понятию в ходе развития науки о языкознании.

Первоначально этот термин применялся в языкознании для обозначения вычлененных по тому или иному принципу речевых единиц [3], однако в дальнейшем многими исследователями дискурс рассматривается намного шире. В 60-70 года XX века дискурс понимался как связанная последовательность предложений или речевых актов.

В конце 80-х года XX века понятие дискурса как коммуникативного явления усложняется. Так, Алджанова А. Дж. и Гусейнова З. С. утверждают, что в современной лингвистике есть два значения дискурса: как «конкретное коммуникативное событие, зафиксированное в письменной и устной речи», и, опираясь на немецко-венгерскую школу лингвистики, определяют его также как «набор релевантных текстов вокруг значения [1].» Е. В. Черняковская в своем определении приводит дополнительные характеристики дискурса, относя его к тексту, который «связан социальными, культурно-историческими, идеологическими, психологическими факторами в ситуативном контексте, в котором рассматриваются регулируемые языковые единицы». Отсюда следует вывод о том, что дискурс – это текст в широком экстралингвистическом контексте [42].

В конце XX века в рамках междисциплинарного подхода к изучению явлений термин дискурс стал рассматриваться не только с точки зрения семантики и синтаксиса, но также прагматики. Дискурс в данном случае находится в отношении между текстом и адресатом [17]. Здесь дискурс уже представляется в форме полилога автора, читателя и текста.

Таким образом, составить одно точное определение термину «дискурс» представляется практически невозможным. Самым емким, по нашему мнению, является определение из «Лингвистического энциклопедического словаря»: «Дискурс – связный текст в совокупности с экстралингвистическими, прагматическими, социокультурными, психологическими и другими факторами; текст, взятый в событийном аспекте; речь, рассматриваемая как целенаправленное социальное действие, как компонент, участвующий во взаимодействии людей и механизмах их сознания». В силу того, что нельзя ограничивать дискурс одним лишь понятием текста, мы согласны с тем, что логично будет представить его и как текст, и как речь, то есть коммуникационный акт. В то же время мы видим, что чаще всего дискурс понимается исследователями именно как текст. Однако отношение дискурса и текста – это еще одна проблема, при исследовании которой многие лингвисты расходятся во мнениях.

В 1970-х гг. термины «дискурс» и «текст» отождествлялись. В своих концепциях Э. Беневист и Т. ван Дейк (конец 1970-х — начало 1980-х гг.) разделяют данные понятия. Так, Э. Беневист под понятием «дискурс» понимал речь, неотделимую от говорящего. Т. ван Дейк утверждал, что текст — это абстрактная конструкция, а дискурс — разные виды ее актуализации, которые рассматриваются с учетом экстралингвистических факторов [14].

Лингвисты также поднимали вопрос о том, появился ли первым текст, либо же дискурс. По мнению придерживающихся теории о том, что текст первичен, дискурс актуализирует язык (как абстрактную знаковую

систему) и тексты (как абстрактные ментальные конструкты), соглашаясь с точкой зрения Т. ван Дейка. И все же, текст и дискурс – взаимозависимы. Любой дискурс является текстом, но не каждый текст – это дискурс. Так, например, текст, не поддающийся расшифровке, уже не будет считаться дискурсом, так как в данном случае не будет наблюдаться отношений «автор (адресант) - текст - читатель (адресат)».

Однако при кажущихся различиях текста и дискурса некоторые исследователи (например, Кенжегараев Н. Д.) отождествляют эти понятия [17]. И мы вслед за ними в рамках данного исследования.

В нашем исследовании мы будем придерживаться мнения о том, что дискурс и текст равнозначны. Дискурс как текст включает в себя анализ лексических, грамматических и стилистических особенностей литературного произведения, таких как выбор слов, предложений, диалогов, описание событий и персонажей. Этот подход призван выявить лингвистические особенности произведений художественного и исторического дискурсов, что как раз входит в задачи нашего исследования.

На основе анализа научной литературы по теме исследования мы можем выделить следующие характеристики дискурса [17]:

1. Дискурсу свойственны завершенность, цельность, связность. Данные параметры также можно отнести к тексту.

2. Дискурс биполярен: он неразрывно расположен в отношении между автором, то есть субъектом, производящим его, и реципиентом (потребителем), то есть субъектом, воспринимающим этот дискурс (реципиентом может быть и сам автор).

3. Дискурс мотивирован: создание дискурса носит в себе стремление автора оказать влияние на читателя. (в познавательном, психологическом, поведенческом планах).

4. Дискурс – это многослойный, многоуровневый и многофакторный феномен (языковой, речевой, психический, когнитивный, социальный).

В.И. Карасик выделяет три основных подхода к типологии дискурса: социолингвистический (кто говорит), прагмалингвистический (как говорят), тематический (о чем идет речь) [11]. В нашем исследовании мы будем периодически возвращаться к данным подходам при анализе особенностей художественного и исторического дискурсов. Вся вышеперечисленная информация же дает нам основу, базу рассматриваемого понятия, опираясь на которую мы будем раскрывать особенности этих дискурсов.

Так как мы исследуем лингвистические особенности вербализации исторических реалий именно в художественной литературе, стоит начать с более подробного рассмотрения художественного дискурса. Н. А. Кулибина приводит следующую трактовку данного понятия: «социокультурное взаимодействие между писателем и читателем, вовлекающее в свою сферу культурные, эстетические, социальные ценности, личные знания, знания о мире и отношение к действительности, систему убеждений, представлений, верований, чувств и представляющее собой попытку изменить «духовное пространство» человека и вызвать у него определенную эмоциональную реакцию» [12]. Ключевыми моментами здесь являются стремление к изменению духовного пространства читателя и эмоциональный фактор.

Следует также отметить то, что коммуникативный акт в художественном дискурсе имеет цели, отличные от целей межличностной коммуникации [24]. Отсюда следует, что коммуникативная стратегия в художественном дискурсе будет существенно отличаться от коммуникативной стратегии исторического дискурса, о котором мы будем говорить в следующем параграфе.

Главной отличительной чертой собственно языкового дискурса и дискурса художественного состоит в том, что языковой дискурс как таковой бытийно формализован, либо очерчен более явно. На это указывает невозможность расширить границы смысла высказывания в

силу утраты основного плана понимания. Языковой дискурс утратит свое изначальное предназначение, если потеряет связь с реальностью, а именно – передачу информации. Со стороны художественного дискурса буквальная значимость языка очевидна, но не первостепенна. В нем находится особый слой – воплощение «внутренней формы», ее реализация в модели коммуникации «автор – текст – читатель». Данная модель позволяет, как воспринять текст, так и дать возможность целостного движения в литературном процессе [8].

При анализе литературы по теме исследования (упомянуть авторов) были выделены следующие характеристики художественного дискурса [1,14]:

1. Замысел автора не выражен прямолинейно. Он передается читателю через определенные репрезентации при помощи речевых фигур и риторических средств.

2. Закономерной чертой художественного дискурса также является его многомерность.

3. Прагматическая сущность (отношения адресат – текст – адресант), которая обусловлена тем, что эмоционально-волевое и эстетическое воздействие на читателя является главной задачей художественного дискурса.

4. Художественный дискурс обладает большим многообразием жанровых, тематических, возрастных и идеологических составляющих.

5. Художественный дискурс отражает конкретную культуру, преобладающую на определенном этапе развития общества.

6. Применение намеренного искажения коммуникации. Причем если в некоторых других дискурсах (как раз таки в историческом) это будет считаться недопустимой ложью, дезинформацией, то в художественном дискурсе это по большей части является специальным литературным приемом (так называемый «ненадежный рассказчик», когда в тексте повествователь скрывает некую правду, умалчивает важные моменты;

таким образом выражается взгляд нарратора на мир, окружающую его действительность)

7. Широкое использование разговорной, эмоционально-окрашенной лексики, шаблонов речи людей различных социальных слоев.

Чумаков П. И. выделяет следующие признаки художественного дискурса [43]:

1. Хронотопом художественного дискурса могут быть различные эпохи и ситуации, но читатель выбирает необходимые для понимания содержательные компоненты.

2. Антропоцентричность как характеристика художественного дискурса направлена на познание человека.

3. Вымысел становится условием изменять или опускать некоторые подробности событий художественного произведения.

4. Стилизованность речи: в художественном произведении мы встречаемся с такими лексемами и фраземами, которые нашему обыденному сознанию могут быть не свойственны.

5. Эмоциональная окрашенность.

Возвращаясь к типологии дискурса, мы можем отметить, что художественный дискурс склонен включать элементы всех трех подходов, выделенных В.И. Карасиком. Со стороны социолингвистического подхода художественный дискурс анализирует, кто говорит через представление персонажей различных социальных статусов, профессий, возрастов, культур. В художественном дискурсе также важно, как говорят персонажи: автор использует языковые средства для создания атмосферы, выражения мыслей и эмоций персонажей, поэтому имеет место быть прагмалингвистический подход. Касаемо тематического подхода художественный дискурс также фокусируется на том, о чем идет речь. Он касается тематики, идей, символов, мотивов, исследуя, какие концепции и эмоциональные состояния передаются через литературное произведение.

В художественном дискурсе для достижения цели автора текста (воздействовать на картину мира и систему ценностей читателя) коммуникативная стратегия осуществляется при помощи текстовых (дискурсивных) стратегий. Прежде всего, нужно понять, что имеется в виду под «текстовыми стратегиями». Умберто Эко понимает данный термин как отношение между «образцовым писателем» и «образцовым читателем» [23]. В идеале «образцовый писатель» применяет ту или иную стратегию в соответствии с ожиданием того, как читатель будет интерпретировать текст; «образцовый читатель» же следует этим стратегиям в процессе восприятия этого текста. Приведем некоторые классификации текстовых стратегий художественного дискурса [23]:

1. С точки зрения техник организации повествования: локальные (серии приемов, определяющих отношение читателя к миру художественного произведения) и глобальные (содействие пониманию смысла текста через координацию различных точек зрения или перспектив) стратегии.

2. С точки зрения использования различных языковых средств в отдельном художественном тексте: пунктуационная стратегия (также пунктуационная тактику) и стратегия стимулирования речемыслительной деятельности читателя (с использованием регулятивных средств и регулятивных структур).

3. С точки зрения построения художественного текста: семантические (далее подразделяются на глобальные и тематические) и формально-структурные.

Интересную, по нашему мнению, особенность художественного дискурса выделяет З. М. Сафина, а именно его фрактальную модель [37]. Определение дискурса как сложной системы иерархии знаний предполагает наличие интегрированных моделей обработки дискурса, моделью которой исследователи выделяют принципы фрактальной лингвистики.

Согласно теории Б. Мандельброта, фракталы могут иметь различные характерные размеры. Понятие фрактала основывается на понятии самоподобия (каждый элемент множества подобен всему множеству), которое присуще всем фракталам в модели. Таким образом, фрактал – это такая деталь целого, которая структурно подобна каждой другой части и всему целому. Основные характеристики фрактала (структурное самоподобие, неровная поверхность, фрактальная размерность, скалярная относительность, формальная последовательность) могут относиться и к языку соответственно [37].

З. М. Сафина полагает, что художественный дискурс, являясь многослойной, неоднородной структурой, содержит свойства фрактала. Интерпретируя художественный дискурс через призму фрактала, мы можем рассмотреть сложные сюжетные связи в деталях и скорректировать вариативные интерпретации произведения. Так, например, такая фрактальная модель самоорганизации как «дерево» способна расширять смысл через повторение одних и тех же слов снова и снова, придавая им новые значения, имитируя структуру ветвей дерева.

1.2. Исторический дискурс

Так как в рамках исследования мы исследуем средства вербализации исторических реалий, в данном параграфе мы будем рассматривать исторический дискурс соответственно. Чтобы понять, как происходит взаимодействие художественного и исторического дискурсов, необходимо проанализировать, что, собственно, представляет из себя последний и чем выражается.

Опираясь на работы Д. Тоша, Р. Барта, А.В. Лубский понимает исторический дискурс как вербально артикулированную форму объективации содержания сознания, регулируемую доминирующим в той или иной социокультурной традиции типом рациональности; сложную совокупность языковых практик, участвующих в формировании

представлений, навязываемых внешней по отношению к дискурсу предметностью в форме «власть, знание»; воображаемую конструкцию, которая не следует реальности, а всего лишь обозначает ее [23].

В отличие от художественного дискурса, целью исторического дискурса является не показать выдуманный мир автора, призвать к рефлексии или вызвать эмоциональную реакцию, а представить историческую эпоху в ее своеобразии, изменчивости [40].

Тексты, составляющие исторический дискурс, делают его сложным и многообразным [38]. А.П. Миньяр-Белоручева разделяет их на первоисточники и вторичные тексты [26]. К первоисточникам относятся различные вербальные памятники, включающие летописи, мемуары, разнообразные документы: реестры, акты, уложения, статуты, постановления, а также газетные и журнальные статьи, памфлеты, листовки, художественные произведения; произведения философов и политиков разных эпох, запечатлевшие факты свершившихся событий.

Вторичный исторический дискурс соответственно базируется на основе этих первоисточников и разделяется на «научно-исторический и художественно-исторический, дифференцирующийся на прототипичный и индивидуально-авторский». Такой подход позволяет предположить, что исторический дискурс находится на стыке различных функциональных стилей и охватывает огромное количество речевых жанров, в чем прослеживается его сходство с художественным дискурсом.

Из подходов к типологии дискурса по В.И. Карасику исторический дискурс соответствует институциональному. В своей статье О. Г. Плехова подтверждает это, приводя его типологические характеристики [30]: дискурсивные формулы (своеобразные обороты речи, характерные для общения в соответствующем социальном институте и объединяющие всех представителей данного социума), материал (исторические события и их описание), прецедентные тексты (созданные ранее тексты, являющиеся своего рода образцом), разновидности и жанры (летопись, научная статья,

монография, учебник и др.), стратегии (убеждения, аргументации и др.), хронотоп (место и время взаимодействия), участники, их цели и ценности. Она также приводит ряд дискурсивных формул: хронотопические, фазовые, оценочные, формулы введения военных действий, причинно-следственные.

Вышеперечисленные формулы делают возможным писателю диагностировать тип дискурса с целью лучше ориентироваться в своих высказываниях, основываясь на предполагаемом адресате.

С позиций типологии, предложенной Дж. Суэйлзом, исторический дискурс имеет следующие черты:

1. Социальные цели – поиск «исторической истины», формирование нового знания в научном сообществе, передача исторического знания в академическом сообществе.

2. Формами внешних связей, предоставления и передачи информации являются научная, научно-публицистическая, учебная литература.

3. Жанры исторического дискурса представлены устными и письменными формами, включающими монографию, учебник, статью, сообщение, доклад, выступление информационно-оценочного характера в СМИ, лекцию, семинар и другие.

4. К специфической лексике исторического дискурса можно отнести дискурсивные формулы, характерные для данного дискурса

5. К числу дискурсивно и содержательно компетентных представителей исторического сообщества относятся дипломированные специалисты – ученые, преподаватели, учителя истории.

Мы же в свою очередь выделили общие черты исторического дискурса на основе анализа научной литературы по теме исследования [2, 32]:

1. Исторический дискурс характеризуется динамикой развития, что позволяет историкам интерпретировать каждый исторический эпизод исходя из занимаемых ими идеологических позиций.

2. Некоторые исследователи степень достоверности считают главным критерием исторического дискурса.

3. Элементом, определяющим сущность исторического повествования как дискурса, является пространственно-временной континуум.

4. Описания подробны и откровенно натуралистичны, они вызывают отторжение войны и смерти.

5. Большое количество произведений представлены в виде дневника или письма, то есть выражения исторических событий через призму человеческого восприятия.

6. В лексике превалирует тематическая группа времени (хронологии). В центре внимания писателя неизменно находятся такие понятия, как время, вечность, память.

7. Обилие аббревиатур (организации, временные периоды), антропонимов и этнонимов.

8. Обилие диалектизмов, профессионализмов, историзмов, архаизмов.

9. Привлечение документальных материалов.

В рамках исследования мы будем делать упор не на факт исторического события, а то, какими средствами и формами то или иное событие описывается в тексте.

К коммуникативным стратегиям, характерным для исторического дискурса, можно отнести стратегии речевого информирования и стратегии речевого воздействия, среди которых можно выделить аргументативную, манипулятивную и стратегию формирования оценки.

Современный исторический дискурс характеризуется поликодовостью, под которой понимается взаимодействие вербальных и

визуальных семиотических систем, что способствует передаче знаний как особых ментальных репрезентаций [27]. Так, вместе с текстовой информацией читатель получает ее подкрепление в виде иллюстраций с изображением различных исторических личностей, мест, карты, диаграмм с различными статистическими данными, памятников культуры и прочего.

1.3. Исторические реалии в лингвистике

При написании литературного произведения, которое отражает исторический момент или эпоху, автор чаще всего прибегает к историзму в литературе. Этот метод заключается в способности точно передать облик, характер и дух прошлого времени через описание деталей повседневной жизни, судьбы людей и ключевых событий [22].

Происходит это за счет использования языковых единиц, характерных для периода времени, описываемого в произведении. В данном случае мы сталкиваемся с таким явлением как историческая реалия.

Приведем некоторые определения данного понятия [44]:

1. Реалии – это слова и словосочетания, называющие объекты, характерные для жизни (быта, культуры, социального и исторического развития) одного народа и чуждые другому, будучи носителями национального и/или исторического колорита, они, как правило, не имеют точных соответствий (эквивалентов) в других языках, и, следовательно, не поддаются переводу на общем основании, требуя особого подхода. С. Влахов и С. Флорин (Непереводимое в переводе)

2. Реалии – это разнообразные факторы, изучаемые внешней лингвистикой, такие как государственное устройство данной страны, история и культура данного народа, языковые контакты носителей данного языка и тому подобные с точки зрения их отражения в данном языке; предметы материальной культуры». (О. С. Ахманова)

3. Реалии – это слова, обозначающие предметы, понятия и ситуации, не существующие в практическом опыте людей, говорящих на другом языке. (Л. С. Бархударов).

4. Реалии – это названия присущих только определенным нациям и народам предметов материальной культуры, фактов истории, государственных институтов, имена национальных и фольклорных героев, мифологических существ и так далее. (Г. Д. Томахин)

Необходимо также разграничить понятия «предмет-реалия» и «слово-реалия» (В. М. Шаклеин). Выше мы привели определения предметов-реалий; реалия-слово же обозначает языковые единицы, явления, предметы и понятия, а также пословицы, афоризмы и фразеологизмы [44]. В нашем исследовании мы будем проводить анализ предметов-реалий, так как мы рассматриваем исторические реалии и способы их описания при помощи средств выразительности, а не сами языковые средства как таковые.

Е. А. Лютавина, сопоставляя языки и культуры, приводит следующую классификацию реалий:

1. Реалии, свойственные лишь одному языковому коллективу и в то же время отсутствующие в другом.

2. Реалии, присутствующие в обоих языковых коллективах, но в одном из них она имеет дополнительное значение.

3. Разные реалии, которые осуществляют сходные функции в разных обществах.

4. Сходные реалии, которые различаются оттенками своего значения в разных обществах.

Реалия как явление в языке отличается от других слов характером предметного содержания (тесной связью обозначаемого реалией предмета или явления с национальным, с одной стороны, и историческим отрезком времени с другой).

Иначе говоря, исторические реалии имеют национальный колорит. Это делает текст с их использованием более аутентичным, более близким для носителей языка произведения: для реципиента, говорящего на ином языке и состоящего в иной культуре, подобные слова будут вызывать трудности в понимании.

Выводы по первой главе

В первой главе мы рассмотрели ключевые понятия теоретической части данной работы, а именно художественный дискурс и историческую реалию в лингвистике. С течением времени и новыми исследованиями данное явление приобрело комплексную структуру: дискурс как текст может обладать экстралингвистическими, прагматическими, социокультурными, психологическими и другими факторами. Это взаимодействие автора и читателя через текст, который должен обязательно подразумевать доступность восприятия. Художественный и исторический дискурсы обладают всеми свойствами дискурса как явления в лингвистике, но приобретают дополнительные характеристики. Художественный дискурс носит творческий характер, нацелен на рефлексию со стороны читателя. Исторический дискурс в свою очередь опирается на достоверность фактов и на использование различных памятников истории.

На стыке художественного и исторического дискурса появляется исторический роман, сочетая в себе черты обоих дискурсов и придавая им новое значение. Для написания исторического романа авторы зачастую прибегают к использованию исторических реалий в качестве окружения главных героев. Реалия как явление в лингвистике подразумевает лексические единицы, несущие в себе значение, значимое для одного народа не характерное для другого. Чтобы выявить, какие особенности приобретает описание исторических реалий в художественном дискурсе, полученные данные будут использованы при анализе исторического

романа «Унесенные ветром» американской писательницы Маргарет Митчелл во второй главе данной работы.

2 ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОПИСАНИЯ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ РЕАЛИЙ НА ПРИМЕРЕ РОМАНА «УНЕСЕННЫЕ ВЕТРОМ» М. МИТЧЕЛЛ

Возвращаясь к части определения реалии о том, что это слово или словосочетание, характерное для одного народа и не присущее другому, перед нами стояла задача найти такое художественное произведение, которое бы ярко и детально передавало историческое событие. Наш выбор пал на исторический роман «Унесенные ветром» Маргарет Митчелл.

Роман описывает непростые времена во время и после Гражданской войны США 1861-1865 годов, что является первой главенствующей темой в романе. Вторая тема – жизнь главной героини, Скарлет О’Хары. Ее мысли заняты вещами более тривиальными, чем война.

Несмотря на упор на переживания главной героини и детали ее личной жизни, в романе присутствуют реалистичные и подробные описания военных сцен (например, осада Атланты). Митчелл использует документы, упомянутые ранее «первоисточники» – дневники и письма южан времен войны Севера и Юга и послевоенного периода, воспоминания офицеров-конфедератов, сводки военных лет в газетах Атланты с 1861 по 1865 года, что делает текст еще более аутентичным [4].

2.1. Причины Гражданской войны США 1861-1865 годов как исторические реалии

По результатам анализа научной литературы на тему истории США времен Гражданской войны 1861-1865 годов были определены следующие ключевые моменты:

1. Одной из основных причин войны историки определяют стремление Юга сохранить рабовладительство, против которого выступал Север. Существует также мнение, что «рабство стало лишь удобным поводом и обоснованием взаимной ненависти» [20], однако нельзя отрицать, что конфликт на этой почве продолжался длительное время, из-

за чего мог послужить детерминатором войны: северяне обвиняли южан в нежелании отойти от института рабства и соблюдать федеральное законодательство. Сторонники союза ссылались на довоенное положение штатов и утверждали, что система рабства мешает Соединенным Штатам стать частью цивилизованного мира.

2. К середине XIX века территория США значительно увеличилась за счет присоединения таких областей, как Флорида, Техас, Калифорния и другие. Южные штаты уступали северным по числу жителей и экономическому развитию, однако более половины самых богатых американцев проживали на Юге, владея хлопковыми плантациями и неграми-рабами. Развитие хлопкового производства препятствовало развитию других отраслей экономики, а распределение богатства стало первопричиной конфликтов между севером и югом [13]. Север, рассматривая Юг как свою самую доходную колонию, без которой бизнес севера пришел бы в упадок, не хотел ее терять и пытался остановить попытки южных штатов выйти из состава Федерации. Это стало еще одной причиной Гражданской войны.

3. В первой половине XX века среди подходов к поиску причин Гражданской войны распространение получило движение фундаменталистов, считавших причинами войны не только рабство и экономические конфликты, но и в различия в идеологии и культуре Севера и Юга [20]. Это привело к восприятию сторон друг друга как врагов. Северяне даже получили унижительную кличку «янки».

Таким образом, наиболее упоминаемыми причинами противостояния Юга и Севера стали рабовладельчество, экономические конфликты на фоне зависимости от индустрии хлопка и вражда между самими жителями на почве конфликтов об идеологии и культуре. Опираясь на данные реалии, наш анализ нацелен на поиск упоминаний чернокожих рабов, хлопка и янки, а также определение особенностей контекста и лингвистических средств при описании данных реалий.

2.2. Negroes (Негры)

При подборе обозначений чернокожих в тексте нами было выделено достаточное количество упоминаний для выделения градации от негативной к более позитивной: «nigger» (унизительное отношение; 104 упоминаний слова) – «negro» (нейтральное с оттенками презрения отношение; 189 упоминаний слова) – «slave» (слуга как нейтральное обращение; 75 упоминаний слова) – «servant» (слуга как менее презрительное по сравнению с «slave» отношение; 49 упоминаний слова) – «darky» (в основном нейтральное, местами с положительной коннотацией отношение; 126 упоминаний слова). Подборка словоупотреблений по данной реалии составляет 543 единиц.

Слово *nigger* несет в себе сильную негативную окраску. Большинство из примеров употребления слова идет из прямой речи чернокожих; то есть, для них нормально так говорить друг о друге. Однако в случае употребления слова белым человеком, это вызывает шок: «He had never had the term «nigger» applied to him by a white person in all his life. By other negroes, yes. But never by a white person.» Это выражает крайнее презрение, даже ненависть белого адресанта по отношению к чернокожим.

Слово *negro* имеет более нейтральную окраску, является общеупотребительным, однако говорящий все еще может иметь предрассудки насчет чернокожих, употребляя это слово, и относиться с пренебрежением.

Слова *slave* и *servant* по окраске мало отличаются, однако уже заметна разница по сравнению с *nigger* и *negro*. Есть несколько употреблений *slave/servant* в сторону белой прислуги (конкретно упоминаются слуги-ирландцы), но дифференциации по цвету кожи в остальных случаях не наблюдается: прислуга ассоциируется у южан по умолчанию с чернокожими. Слово *darky* наряду с другими словами для

называния чернокожих имеет все еще имеет негативную коннотацию, но в отличие от nigger и negro, в контексте darky может употребляться со словами со значениями уважения, доверия.

На основе полученных данных при анализе контекста и лингвистических особенностей, в которых употребляются эти слова, были составлены следующие тематические группы: «Действия, выполняемые чернокожими», «Действия белых по отношению к чернокожим», «Понятия, ассоциируемые с чернокожими», «Род деятельности чернокожих», «Характеризация чернокожих». Отдельным пунктом выступают средства выразительности.

2.2.1. Тематическая группа «Действия, выполняемые чернокожими»

2.2.1.1. Nigger

To give creeps: «I never saw a nigger till I came South last month and I don't care if I never see another. They give me the creeps. I wouldn't trust one of them...»

Вид чернокожих вызывает у девушки из штата Мэн (Maine), расположенного в северо-восточной части США, мурашки от страха. Хотя и будучи с севера, она не доверяет им.

To thank: «But she looked me in the eye and thanked me and said she wasn't a free issue nigger and didn't need my money.» Даже находясь в рабстве, Мамушка (Mammy) сохранила чувство собственного достоинства и не приняла денег в подарок.

To quit: «How could anyone get any work done with free niggers quitting all the time?»

После победы Севера и освобождения чернокожих из рабства, последние стали наводить беспорядки и уходить от хозяев. Это вызывает недовольство у людей, владеющих плантациями и заводами, отчего на эмоциях они называют чернокожих nigger.

To start the war: «It was them niggers that started the war. I hates them for that, too.»

Данный пример является цитатой речи заключенного, которого выпустили на свободу для найма в качестве дешевой рабочей силы. Этот человек ненавидит чернокожих, отчего называет их только как nigger и никак иначе, а сами действия в его высказываниях имеют субъективный характер и не отражают настоящих действий чернокожих рабов.

2.2.1.2. Negro

To remove threads, carry rosewood: Scarlett could not imagine her mother's hands without her gold thimble or her rustling figure unaccompanied by the small negro girl whose sole function in life was to remove basting threads and carry the rosewood sewing box from room to room, as Ellen moved about the house superintending the cooking, the cleaning and the wholesale clothes-making for the plantation.

To clear: The negroes idled about, clearing the long tables on which the food had been laid.

Do field work: She had intended that the negroes should do the field work, while she and the convalescent girls attended to the house, but here she was confronted with a caste feeling even stronger than her own.

To hang curtains, to polish silver, to wax the floor, to cook, to stir and taste: the negroes as they hung freshly laundered curtains, polished silver, waxed the floor and cooked, stirred and tasted the refreshments.

До этого момента, можно видеть, что негры выполняют работу по хозяйству, присутствует контекст быта в различных его проявлениях – работать в поле, вешать занавески, натирать серебро и прочее. Следующие примеры появляются при описании времени после освобождения чернокожих из рабства. Это приводит к беспорядкам, они начинают вести себя нагло, занимают должности в правительстве, тем не менее, говорящие пока не опускаются до того чтобы называть их nigger:

To live in leisure: The only trouble was that the soldiers crowding the streets wore the wrong kind of uniforms, the money was in the hands of the wrong people, and the negroes were living in leisure while their former masters struggled and starved.

To insist on being paid: The negroes insisted on being paid every day and they frequently got drunk on their wages and did not turn up for work the next morning.

To insult and shout: Men went by Shantytown with their pistols loosened in their holsters and nice women never willingly passed it, even under the protection of their men, for usually there were drunken negro slatterns sitting along the road, hurling insults and shouting coarse words.

To sit in lieutenant governor's chair: The Carpetbaggers were looting the town, many honest folk were driven from their homes and did not know where to look for their next meal, and a negro sat in the lieutenant governor's chair.

To sit in legislature: These negroes sat in the legislature where they spent most of their time eating goobers and easing their unaccustomed feet into and out of new shoes.

To flee: The negroes fled, the luckless Lou wailing into her apron.

To frolick: The negroes had frolicked through the legislature, grasping aliens had mismanaged the government, private individuals had enriched themselves from public funds.

To bring accusations: The accusation was sufficient. And thanks to the incitement of the Freedmen's Bureau, negroes could always be found who were willing to bring accusations.

2.2.1.3. Slave

To do the work: It was beyond their comprehension that they no longer had a hundred slaves to do the work.

To do bidding: Scarlett O'Hara, with the County at her feet, a hundred slaves to do her bidding, the wealth of Tara like a wall behind her and doting parents anxious to grant any desire of her heart.

2.2.1.4. Servant

To stand loyally, to protect, to nurse, to comfort: She thought of the servants of her neighbors who had stood loyally beside their white owners, protecting their mistresses while the men were at the front, refugeeing with them through the terrors of the war, nursing the wounded, burying the dead, comforting the bereaved, working, begging, stealing to keep food on the tables.

To look after: I've bought them a house on the Battery and they've servants to look after them.

To move about, to lift out: As she reached the bottom step, she heard the servants moving about in the dining room under the butler's orders, lifting out the table and chairs in preparation for the dancing.

2.2.1.5. Darky

To work in the fields: «I won't work in the fields like a darky!»

To work hard: «Mother worked harder than any darky on this place and you know it, Miss Fine Airs!»

To insult: «They haven't proved it yet but somebody killed this darky who had insulted a white woman.»

To belong: He was too valuable a darky to be hanged. ...He still belonged to her, like Pork and Mammy and Peter and Cookie and Prissy.

To serve: Mr. Wilkes always had at least a dozen darkies busy running back and forth with trays to serve the guests.

To steal: «Our darkies ran—I'm not knowing where. They stole the wagons and the mules.»

To save: Of course, we had a dreadful time right after Sherman went through but, after all, he didn't burn the house and the darkies saved most of the livestock by driving it into the swamp.

To run off: «The Yankees never got to the Tarletons. They're off the main road, like we are, but they did get to the Calverts and they stole all their stock and poultry and got all the darkies to run off with them—» Sally began.

To milk and to pick: «Our darkies do that.» (Milk the cow and pick the cotton)

To help: Prissy and Pork were left at Tara until such a time as Will could get other darkies to help him in the fields and then they, too, would come to town.

To starve: «I'm hungry and everybody, Pa and the girls and the darkies, are starving and they keep saying over and over...»

To lord over, to rob: The same people who have set the darkies up to lord it over us, who are robbing us and keeping our men from voting!

Большинство приведенных примеров показывает еще больший объем работы по дому, который лежит на плечах чернокожих рабов. Основная часть из них является цитатами прямой речи Скарлет, главной героини. Рабы были вокруг нее сколько она себя помнит, поэтому хоть и может нагрубить слугам, она все еще относится к ним с теплом и долей уважения; это объясняет образование существительного через суффиксацию от прилагательного «dark», ведь одним из его функций является уменьшительно-ласкательное значение.

2.2.2. Тематическая группа «Действия белых по отношению к чернокожим»

2.2.2.1. Nigger

To free: «What was they doin' in Georgia, freein' our niggers and burnin' our houses and killin' our stock?»

To understand: «De Cunnel, he a mighty fine man an' he unnerstan' niggers.»

To treat, to spoil: «You Southerners don't know how to treat niggers. You spoil them to death.»

To fool with: And she would never fool with free niggers again.

To swindle: Made a lot of money, Will said, swindling the niggers or the government, one or tuther, or confiscating folks' cotton and swearing it was Confederate government cotton.

To own: «Huccome po' w'ite trash buy any niggers? Dey ain' never owned mo'n fo' at de mostes'.»

To buy: «You're a fool nigger, and the worst day's work Pa ever did was to buy you,» said Scarlett slowly, too tired for anger.

To make a boss: «Them nigger-lovin' Yankees have made up their mind to make the niggers our bosses.»

To hate: «I hates niggers— Yankees too.»

To kill: «Just like a nigger can kill a white man and not get hung or...»

To skin: «I'm going to skin that nigger alive,» he said quietly.

Контекст с нейтральной коннотацией обнаруживается в прямой речи самих чернокожих, для них называть так друг друга это норма. Белые же используют это слово с ненавистью. Они обращаются с неграми как с материальной ценностью, которую можно купить, которой можно владеть.

2.2.2.2. Negro

To free: And the Yankees wanted to free the negroes!

To bully: She (Scarlett) bullied the negroes and harrowed the feelings of her sisters not only because she was too worried and strained and tired to do

otherwise but because it helped her to forget her own bitterness that everything her mother had told her about life was wrong.

To keep stirred-up: They kept the negroes stirred up with tales of cruelty perpetrated by the whites and, in a section long famed for the affectionate relations between slaves and slave owners, hate and suspicion began to grow.

To bring to dine and sleep: Perhaps they'd even bring negroes here to dine and sleep.

To be equal: Will had told her Jonas made a great to-do about being equal with the negroes, ate with them, visited in their houses, rode them around with him in his carriage, put his arms around their shoulders.

To kill: He's in jail this very minute for killing a negro and they may hang him!

To give the vote: And if they give the negroes the vote, it's the end of us.

To lynch: Rather than have her appear and advertise her shame, her father and brother would have shot her, so lynching the negro seemed a sensible solution to the townspeople, in fact, the only decent solution possible.

To elect: Their new masters voted them over and over again, electing poor whites and Scallawags to high places, electing even some negroes.

To direct: All that morning, Scarlett, with Melanie, India and Aunt Pitty flew about the little house, directing the negroes...

2.2.2.3. Slave

To whip: She was hot-tempered and easily plagued by the frequent scrapes of her four sons, and while no one was permitted to whip a horse or a slave, she felt that a lick now and then didn't do the boys any harm.

To own: Tom Slattery owned no slaves, and he and his two oldest boys spasmodically worked their few acres of cotton.

To buy: He cleared the fields and planted cotton and borrowed more money from James and Andrew to buy more slaves.

To manumit: Old Angus had never manumitted a single slave...

To sell: The air was always thick with threats of selling slaves south and of direful whippings, but there never had been a slave sold from Tara and only one whipping.

To lose (in a gamble): There was hardly a family in Georgia who could not own to their sorrow at least one male member or relative who gambled, losing money, houses, land and slaves.

To strike, to slap: She had never struck a slave in all her life, but now she slapped the black cheek with all the force in her tired arm.

To track down: Accepting Uncle Tom's Cabin as revelation second only to the Bible, the Yankee women all wanted to know about the bloodhounds which every Southerner kept to track down runaway slaves.

To mark face, to beat: They wanted to know about the dreadful branding irons which planters used to mark the faces of their slaves and the cat-o'-nine-tails with which they beat them to death...

Как и в случае с negro, slave это что-то, чем можно владеть, продать, купить. Появляются глаголы, обозначающие жестокое обращение с подчиненными (ударить, дать пощечину)

2.2.2.4. Servant

To command: It was a voice never raised in command to a servant or reproof to a child but a voice that was obeyed instantly at Tara...

To manage: Gerald's sharp blue eyes noticed how efficiently his neighbors' houses were run and with what ease the smooth-haired wives in rustling skirts managed their servants.

To give instructions: India was nowhere to be seen, but Scarlett knew she probably was in the kitchen giving final instructions to the servants.

2.2.2.5. Darky

To hit: “I’ll bet your pa never hit a darky a lick in his life,” said Frank. “Well, only one.”

To hurt: But the knowledge that they had hurt the faithful old darky with their stupid remarks fired her like a match in gunpowder.

To trust: Scarlett trusted them far more than most white people, certainly more than she trusted any Yankee.

To lynch: “I hope no one else has been raped! If the Ku Klux lynch just one more darky the Yankees will wipe us out!”

To pay for, to give free of charge: “Oh, Rhett, why do there have to be wars? It would have been so much better for the Yankees to pay for the darkies – or even for us to give them the darkies free of charge than to have this happen.”

To use: “Oh, Rhett, if there’s no danger, why are they digging these new breastworks? Is the army so short of men they’ve got to use darkies?”

To buy: Let me tell you, Miss, when I was a girl my father lost all his money and I wasn’t above doing honest work with my hands and in the fields too, till Pa got enough money to buy some more darkies.

To chase: “She asked me how many bloodhounds we kept to chase our darkies with!”

To depend on: You just can’t depend on the darkies any more.

To hate: If anybody had told me I’d ever live to see the day when I’d hate darkies!

To string up: Because of your obstinacy, you may get yourself into a situation where your gallant fellow townsmen will be forced to avenge you by stringing up a few darkies.

В данном сегменте также проявляется негативное отношение белых к чернокожим, но в отличие от других, здесь можно видеть глаголы “надеяться”, “довериться”.

2.2.3. Тематическая группа «Понятия, ассоциируемые с чернокожими»

2.2.3.1. Nigger

Rich folks: «Slattery hated his neighbors with what little energy he possessed, sensing their contempt beneath their courtesy, and especially did he hate rich folks' uppity niggers.»

Говорящий ненавидит негров, но все равно считает их наличие признаком достатка.

2.2.3.2. Negro

Dogs: Gerald was likable, and the neighbors learned in time what the children, negroes and dogs discovered at first sight, that a kind heart, a ready and sympathetic ear and an open pocketbook lurked just behind his bawling voice and his truculent manner.

Негры и собаки у хозяев наравне, сопровождают их везде.

Sentinel: Against their depredations, a small black sentinel was stationed on the front porch.

Childlike faith: Her father was old and stunned, her sisters ill, Melanie frail and weak, the children helpless, and the negroes looking up to her with childlike faith, clinging to her skirts, knowing that Ellen's daughter would be the refuge Ellen had always been.

Swarm: And there were negroes living in the old Calvert house! Swarms of them and they actually owned it!

Возмущение Скарлет достигает в романе такой точки возмущения, что она видит негров как рой.

Trouble: No Georgian wanted trouble with the negroes and they tried to avoid trouble.

2.2.3.3. Slave

Possession: ...it was his natural aptitude for cards and amber liquor that brought to Gerald two of his three most prized possessions, his valet and his plantation. The valet, Pork by name, shining black, dignified and trained in all the arts of sartorial elegance, was the result of an all-night poker game..

Horse: Their family had more money, more horses, more slaves than any one else in the County, but the boys had less grammar than most of their poor Cracker neighbors.

Plantation: With a ruthless singleness of purpose, he desired his own house, his own plantation, his own horse, his own slaves.

Money: They had money enough and slaves enough to give them time to play, and they liked to play.

Menace: They were looking on the state they loved, seeing it trampled by the enemy, rascals making a mock of the law, their former slaves a menace, their men disfranchised, their women insulted.

Land: There was hardly a family in Georgia who could not own to their sorrow at least one male member or relative who gambled, losing money, houses, land and slaves.

2.2.3.4. Servant

Credit: More servants were a credit to her position as well as Rhett's.

Kindness: Frank, Pitty and the servants bore her outbursts with maddening kindness, attributing her bad disposition to her pregnancy, never realizing the true cause.

2.2.3.5 Darky

Loyalty, tirelessness, love: There were qualities of loyalty and tirelessness and love in them that no strain could break, no money could buy.

Trouble: I swear, darkies are more trouble.

Money, security, protection: The trampled acres of Tara were all that was left to her, now that Mother and Ashley were gone, now that Gerald was senile from shock, and money and darkies and security and position had vanished overnight.

Cannibal: «And,» she could not keep a slight note of sarcasm from her words, «I assure you that darkies aren't cannibals and are quite trustworthy.»

Анализируя вышеприведенные примеры, можно провести линию и разделить примеры на две части: одна половина обозначает негров как рабочую силу (связь с животными, работа на плантации, деньги, вторая половина – как что-то нехорошее (проблемы, рой, угроза). Это то, как выглядят негры в глазах белых, хозяев и сторонних людей.

2.2.4. Тематическая группа «Понятия, связанные с чернокожими»

В силу того, что негров у владельцев плантаций было много, появилось много мест пребывания чернокожих, они приобретали роль в соответствии с тем или иным родом деятельности. Из-за этого появились слова, которые бы обозначали место, отведенное конкретно для чернокожих слуг и прочие слова, требующие дифференциации.

2.2.4.1. Nigger

House: «Mist' Gerald,» said Pork, gratefully rolling up the shirt as Gerald fumed, “whut you needs is a wife, and a wife whut has got plen'y of house niggers.»

Boy: «Fer you. Miss Melly. A lil nigger boy brung it.»

Yard: «Ah's sceered of cows, Miss Scarlett. Ah ain' nebber had nuthin' ter do wid cows. Ah ain' no yard nigger. Ah's a house nigger.»

Cabin: «Didja dig in the nigger cabins?»

Legislation: «Soon we'll be having nigger judges, nigger legislators—black apes out of the jungle!»

Home: «He'll come tek dis ole nigger home agin.»

Gal: «Dey done been out hyah already affer me las' night but a nigger gal, she hid me in a cাবে ober in de woods, tell dey wuz gone.»

Lover: Scarlett had cast her lot with the enemy and, whatever her birth and family connections, she was now in the category of a turncoat, a nigger lover, a traitor, a Republican—and a Scallawag.

2.2.4.2. Negro

House: The house negroes of the County considered themselves superior to white trash, and their unconcealed scorn stung him, while their more secure position in life stirred his envy.

Yard: The fat cook, a yard negro elevated by necessity to the kitchen, never had the meals on time, and the chambermaid, formerly a field hand, let dust accumulate on the furniture and never seemed to have clean linen on hand...

Children (boy, girl): To Mammy's indignation, her preferred playmates were not her demure sisters or the well-brought-up Wilkes girls but the negro children on the plantation and the boys of the neighborhood, and she could climb a tree or throw a rock as well as any of them.

Armed with a ragged towel, the little negro boy sitting on the steps was part of the picture of Tara.

Scarlett could not imagine her mother's hands without her gold thimble or her rustling figure unaccompanied by the small negro girl...

Cabin: She, Scarlett O'Hara was lying behind a negro cabin, in the midst of ruins, too sick and too weak to move, and no one in the world knew or cared.

Loyalty: ..., but there was loyalty in them that money couldn't buy, a feeling of oneness with their white folks which made them risk their lives to keep food on the table.

Country: Mammy was a country negro but she had not always been a country negro and she knew that no chaste woman ever rode in a hired

conveyance — especially a closed carriage — without the escort of some male member of her family.

Maid: Even the presence of a negro maid would not satisfy the conventions.

Orchestra: There was a long barroom downstairs, elegantly hung with oil paintings, and a negro orchestra played every night.

Family: What Peter said was true but she hated to hear it from a negro and a family negro, too.

Outrage: They became more and more numerous as the weeks went by and as the tension in town heightened over negro outrages.

Role: Confronted with the prospect of negro rule, the future seemed dark and hopeless, and the embittered state smarted and writhed helplessly.

Slut: The negro sluts seemed to try themselves whenever she drove by.

Coachman: Wrapped in her cloak, Melanie went bewilderedly down her front walk behind a strange negro coachman who had summoned her mysteriously to a closed carriage waiting in front of the house.

Vote: The best of schools and lodgings and clothes and amusements, for they were the power in politics and every negro vote counted.

Driver: And there were six mule teams and wagons being loaded by the negro drivers.

Slattern: Men went by Shantytown with their pistols loosened in their holsters and nice women never willingly passed it, even under the protection of their men, for usually there were drunken negro slatterns sitting along the road, hurling insults and shouting coarse words.

2.2.4.3. Slave

Labor: It was built by slave labor, a clumsy sprawling building that crowned the rise of ground overlooking the green incline of pasture land running down to the river.

From the avenue of cedars to the row of white cabins in the slave quarters, there was an air of solidness, of stability and permanence about Tara...

Trader: ... and had committed the unpardonable social breach of selling some of his negroes to passing slave traders en route to the cane fields of Louisiana, but the rumors persisted.

Auction: «Don't you think it's — it's just — just a little like a slave auction?»

Garden: She had changed more than she knew and the shell of hardness which had begun to form about her heart when she lay in the slave garden at Twelve Oaks was slowly thickening.

Days: Accustomed to the care of their mistresses when they were ill in slave days, they did not know how to nurse themselves or their sick.

Cabin: She always felt uneasy driving past this dirty, sordid cluster of discarded army tents and slave cabins.

Owner: They only knew that Scarlett's father had been a great slave owner...

Times: ...they still stuck with their white folks and worked much harder than they ever worked in slave times.

2.2.4.4. Servant

House: Thousands of house servants, the highest caste in the slave population, remained with their white folks, doing manual labor which had been beneath them in the old days.

Sometimes, in the early hours of the dawn, she heard him ride into the back yard and beat on the door of the servants' house so that Pork might help him up the back stairs and put him to bed.

Quarters: There were three rooms in the basement of Melanie's house which formerly had been servants' quarters and a wine room.

2.2.4.5. Darky

Woman: Just day before yesterday, I saw Mrs. Merriwether and Miss Maybelle and their old darky woman out collecting brick in a wheelbarrow.

Driver: Soon she was a familiar sight on Atlanta's streets, sitting in her buggy beside the dignified, disapproving old darky driver, a lap robe pulled high about her, her little mittened hands clasped in her lap.

Legislature, governor: Yes, things can get worse, even worse than they are now. Suppose we have a darky legislature? A darky governor?

Vote: Whether it's wisest to fight this thing like the legislature has done, rouse the North against us and bring the whole Yankee Army on us to cram the darky vote down us, whether we want it or not.

Family: He knew her shortcomings but, after all, she was a family darky.

Shanty: «Well, here's a quarter. You buy a hat from one of those shanty darkies and meet me here.»

2.2.5. Тематическая группа «Характеризация чернокожих»

2.2.5.1. Nigger

Cheap: «Airs? Me put on airs fo' dem cheap niggers?»

Worthless: «Wuthless nigger! She ain' never whar she does nobody no good. Now, Ah got ter climb up an' git it mahseff.»

Uppity: «Slattery hated his neighbors with what little energy he possessed, sensing their contempt beneath their courtesy, and especially did he hate rich folks' uppity niggers.»

Fool: «You're a fool nigger, and the worst day's work Pa ever did was to buy you,» said Scarlett slowly, too tired for anger.

Trashy: «Miss Scarlett, dem trashy niggers done runned away an' some of dem went off wid de Yankees an'...»

Mean: «There might be Yankees or mean niggers at Twelve Oaks. She mustn't go alone»

Free: «The Yankees and the free niggers and the Carpetbaggers have got it and there's nothing left for us. Ashley, let's run away!»

Expensive: «You know Mist' Gerald ain' gwine let nobody beat a 'spensive nigger lak me!»

Big: «Ah spec Ah's de bigges' nigger in 'Lanta.»

2.2.5.2. Negro

Shiftless: Ellen had been given this preparation for marriage which any well-brought-up young lady received, and she also had *Mammy*, who could galvanize the most shiftless negro into energy.

Stout: One wagon, ahead of the others, bore four stout negroes with axes to cut evergreens and drag down the vines...

Tall, loud-voiced: Surely there wasn't a negro on earth as tall and loud voiced as this one except Big Sam, the foreman of Tara.

The crowd halted uncertainly, grinning, and Big Sam, followed by three other large negroes, ran across the road to the carriage, closely followed by the harried, shouting officer.

Saddle-coloured: He was a young, saddle-colored negro with a serious face, and when Scarlett saw him she cried.

Proud: Negroes were always so proud of being the bearers of evil tidings.

Stupid: How stupid negroes were! They never thought of anything unless they were told.

Stupid, lazy: Negroes were provoking sometimes and stupid and lazy...

Bow-legged: Beside her perched the bow-legged little negro who had trained her horses and he looked as glum as his mistress.

Insolent: This last she could hardly believe, for she had never seen an insolent negro in her life.

Uppity: They ride around at night dressed up like ghosts and call on Carpetbaggers who steal money and negroes who are uppity.

Ignorant: The South was too beautiful a place to be let go without a struggle, ... , too dear a homeland to be turned over to ignorant negroes drunk with whisky and freedom.

Least intelligent: To the credit of the negroes, including the least intelligent of them, few were actuated by malice and those few had usually been “mean niggers” even in slave days.

Lawless: The ever-present menace of lawless negroes and Yankee soldiers preyed on her mind, the danger of confiscation was constantly with her, even in her dreams, and she dreaded worse terrors to come.

Impudent: Belle herself presented a prosperous appearance when glimpsed occasionally in her closed carriage driven by an impudent yellow negro.

Free: She hated the impudent free negroes as much as anyone and her flesh crawled with fury every time she heard their insulting remarks and high-pitched laughter as she went by.

Sullen: The negroes, frightened and sullen, muttered of retaliatory house burnings.

Out of hand: Driving alone was hazardous these days and she knew it, more hazardous than ever before, for now the negroes were completely out of hand.

Huge: Just as she was beginning to draw a breath of relief, her heart rose in her throat with sudden fright, for a huge negro slipped silently from behind a large oak tree.

Big: The big negro ducked back behind the oak, and the voice that answered was frightened.

Squat: It was a big ragged white man and a squat black negro with shoulders and chest like a gorilla.

Strange: Mammy likewise viewed with displeasure the nurses that came and went, for she was jealous of any strange negro and saw no reason why she could not care for the baby and Wade and Ella, too.

Illiterate: Already many other Southern states had illiterate negroes in high public office and legislatures dominated by negroes and Carpetbaggers.

Cast-iron: Confusion and dismay filled her when she saw Rhett alight from his horse and toss the reins over the arm of the cast-iron negro boy who stood at the sidewalk.

2.2.5.3. Slave

Frightened: Here and there some lone woman remained with a few frightened slaves, and they came to the road to cheer the soldiers...

Former: The former slaves were now the lords of creation and, with the aid of the Yankees, the lowest and most ignorant ones were on top.

2.2.5.4. Servant

Good, faithful: 'Well done, good and faithful servant.

Frightened: Here and there, frightened servants carried silver pitchers, knives and forks and a family portrait or two which had been salvaged in the first fight.

2.2.5.5. Darky

Smart: He's the smartest old darky I've ever seen and about the most devoted. The only trouble with him is that he owns the three of us, body and soul, and he knows it.

Ignorant: She is going to have a difficult time, even in the best of circumstances—very narrow in the hips, as you know, and probably will need forceps for her delivery, so I don't want any ignorant darky midwife meddling with her.

Old: That is—if that old darky, Peter, will let her come.

City-bred: Trust an ignorant city-bred darky not to know the difference between a farm and a plantation.

Dignified: Soon she was a familiar sight on Atlanta's streets, sitting in her buggy beside the dignified, disapproving old darky driver, a lap robe pulled high about her, her little mittened hands clasped in her lap.

Faithful: But the knowledge that they had hurt the faithful old darky with their stupid remarks fired her like a match in gunpowder.

Free: «I'm making money out of Johnnie Gallegher's mill, plenty of it, now that I don't use free darkies and I have some money out on mortgages and we are coining cash at the store from the darky trade.»

Respectable: What on earth are you doing in a nasty place like Shantytown, you, a respectable darky?

Valuable: He was too valuable a darky to be hanged. Why, he was the best foreman Tara had ever had!

Lazy: And if you give a lazy darky a couple of licks to speed him up, you'll hear the Yankees scream from here to Dalton and you'll end up in jail.

Popeyed: The darkies were hanging from the rafters, popeyed, they were so scared, but Ma was talking to the horse like he was folks and he was eating out of her hand.

Fool: And then that night we saw the glare of fire over toward Tara and it lasted for hours and it scared our fool darkies so bad they all ran off.

Uppity: And the Yankees are very upset because so many uppity darkies have been killed recently.

Worthless: «Free darkies are certainly worthless,» Scarlett agreed, completely ignoring his hint that she should sell.

Shiftless: Thousands of them aren't working at all and the ones we can get to work at the mill are so lazy and shiftless they aren't worth having.

Trustworthy: «And,» she could not keep a slight note of sarcasm from her words, «I assure you that darkies aren't cannibals and are quite trustworthy.»

Mean: They say that Shantytown settlement on the Decatur road is just full of mean darkies and you'd have to pass right by it.

Honest: To keep in power he's been desperately manufacturing Klan outrage stories where none exist, telling of loyal Republicans being hung up by the thumbs and honest darkies lynched for rape.

Подводя итог по данной тематической группе, можно поделить данные описательные прилагательные на прилагательные, описывающие внешность и голос и прилагательные, описывающие отношение к чернокожим (положительные и отрицательные). Кто-то видит чернокожих как людей, которым можно доверять, видят их умными и верными; кто-то видит в них глупых, безграмотных, бесполезных людей (см. Рис. 1).

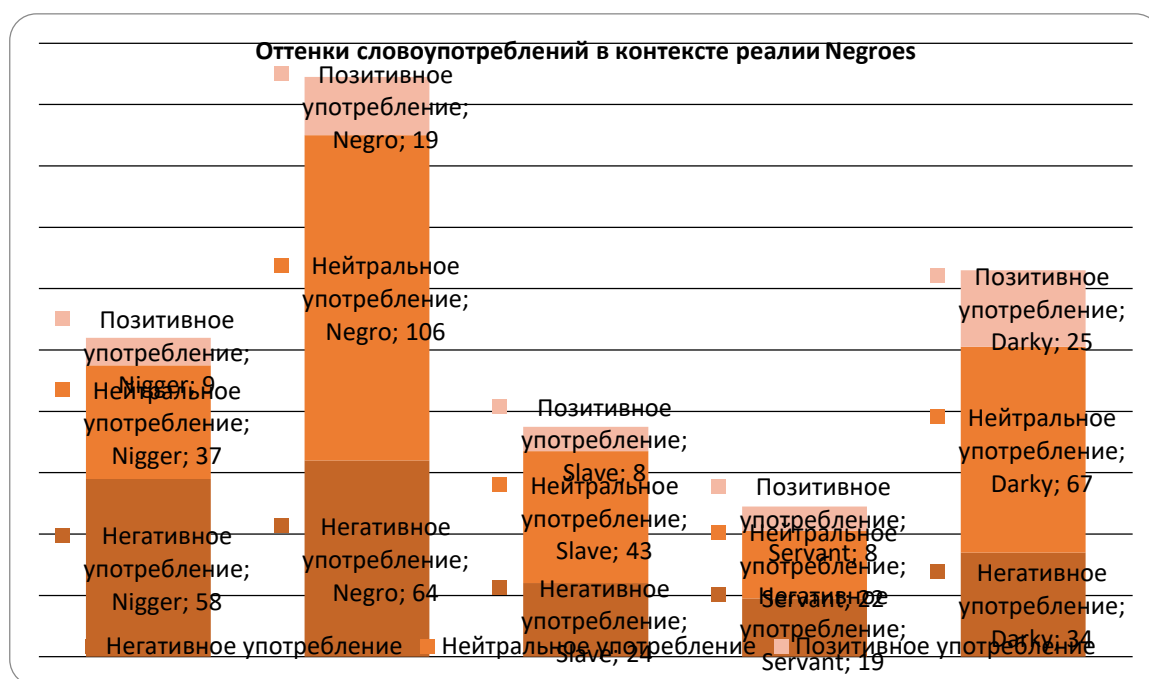


Рисунок 1 – Коннотации в описании реалии Negroes

2.2.6. Средства выразительности при описании чернокожих

Будучи частью художественного дискурса, исторический роман должен включать в себя средства выразительности. Они употребляются с целью украсить повествование, показать, какие в каких образах чернокожих рабовладельцы видят и просто горожане. Несмотря на

небольшое количество выразительных средств при описании чернокожих в жизни южан, мы можем выделить следующие:

Литературное сравнение: Jeems was their body servant and, like the dogs, accompanied them everywhere.

Not to stand high in the opinion of one's servants was as humiliating a thing as could happen to a Southerner.

In slave days, these lowly blacks had been despised by the house negroes and yard negroes as creatures of small worth.

They did not know that negroes had to be handled gently, as though they were children, directed, praised, petted, scolded.

It was a big ragged white man and a squat black negro with shoulders and chest like a gorilla.

«You've been working with those hands, working like a nigger».

Her curls were singed, her face black with smut but her eyes were sparkling with excitement and she was smiling. "You look like a nigger," murmured Scarlett, burrowing her head wearily into its soft pillow.

«Look at that old nigger swell up like a toad,» she giggled. «I'll bet he's an old pet of yours, isn't he?»

«Well, what can you expect of nigger-loving Yankees? Of course they think the nigger is just as good as they are!»

Better that I'd learned to plow or chop cotton like a darky.

«I won't work in the fields like a darky!»

It was never fun to be around Mrs. Merriwether and Mrs. Elsing and Mrs. Whiting and have them boss you like you were one of the darkies.

Mammy said it was scandalous—just like one of the darkies.

«I hope I'll be like one of the darkies too,» said Melanie, mustering a smile which suddenly disappeared as pain contorted her face.

Белые сравнивают самих себя с неграми, когда идет речь о тяжелой работе в поле, когда ими командуют, когда речь идет о сборе хлопка, когда у человека лицо покрыто копотью (становится черным). Негры

сравниваются с самыми разными существами: горилла, жаба, дети. Их буквально называют существами, не представляющими особой ценности.

Метафора: The former slaves were now the lords of creation and, with the aid of the Yankees, the lowest and most ignorant ones were on top.

Контекст цитаты - время после поражения Юга. Северяне стали возвышать бывших рабов, до той степени, что теперь они являются «владыками творения».

Negroes were always so proud of being the bearers of evil tidings.

The negroes she passed turned insolent grins at her and laughed among themselves as she hurried by, slipping and sliding in the mud, stopping, panting to replace her slippers. How dared they laugh, the black apes!

«Soon we'll be having nigger judges, nigger legislators—black apes out of the jungle!»

Скарлетт, несмотря на заботливое отношение к своим рабам, в моменты сильной злости приравнивает негров к черным обезьянам.

Антитеза: He *hated* negroes and they knew it and *feared* him.

Тавтология: «Do you think I'd trust my babies to a black nigger?» cried the Maine woman. «I want a good Irish girl.» (см. Рис. 2).



Рисунок 2 – Лингвистические средства, использованные при описании реалии Negroes

2.2.7. Выражение особенностей речи чернокожих через акцент в тексте

Митчелл выражает речь чернокожих через тяжелый акцент. Отражается не только искаженная фонетика, но и грамматические ошибки. Это является признаком безграмотности, а конкретно то, что чернокожие не образованные.

Mammy: «Dey ain' a soun' set of bowels in de whole Confedrut ahmy,» observed Mammy darkly as she sweated over the fire, brewing a bitter concoction of blackberry roots which had been Ellen's sovereign remedy for such afflictions. «It's mah notion dat 'twarn't de Yankees whut beat our gempnum. Twuz' dey own innards. Kain no gempnum fight wid his bowels tuhnin' ter water.»

Prissy: «Gawdlmighty, Mist' Rhett! 'Twarn't me! 'Twuz Lou!»

В этой реплике Присси мы наблюдаем сильно измененное написание God Almighty. «It weren't me! It was Lou!» не просто грамматические неверно, но также здесь два слова соединяются в одно. Присси является комическим персонажем, и ее восклицательные, «сжеванные» реплики нацелены вызвать у читателя эмоции.

Big Sam: «Runned away?» answered Big Sam. «No'm, us ain' runned away. Dey done sont an' tuck us, kase us wuz de fo' bigges' an' stronges' han's at Tara.» His white teeth showed proudly. «Dey specially sont fer me, kase Ah could sing so good. Yas'm, Mist' Frank Kennedy, he come by an' tuck us.»

Pork: «Mist' Gerald,» said Pork, gratefully rolling up the shirt as Gerald fumed, “whut you needs is a wife, and a wife whut has got plen'y of house niggers.»

Uncle Peter: «Miss Scarlett,» said Peter darkly, laying the whip on the startled horse, «Pitty ain' gwine ter lak it you astin' questions dat ain' none of yo' bizness. Dey's a passel of no-count folks in dis town now dat it ain' no use talkin' about.»

Jeems: «Is y'all aimin' ter go ter Mist' Wynder's? 'Cause ef you is, you ain' gwine git much supper,» said Jeems. «Dey cook done died, an' dey ain' bought a new one. Dey got a fe'el han' cookin', an' de niggers tells me she is de wustest cook in de state.»

2.3. Cotton (Хлопок)

Хлопок являлся главным элементом в экономике Юга, так как именно в южных штатах находились хлопковые плантации. Юг также выращивал и производил кукурузу (... and they spent their time knitting and sewing, growing more cotton and corn...), лен (Linen and cotton bandages were too precious now to be thrown away when used...), шерсть (It manufactured much of the powder and arms used by the army and most of the cotton and woolen goods), но хлопок, несомненно, остается главным источником дохода. На основе полученных предложений, в контексте которых употребляется «cotton», мы выделили следующие тематические группы слов: «Хлопок как тяжелый труд», «Хлопок как товар», «Хлопок как признак достатка», «Хлопок как любование природой», а также пункт, посвященный выразительным средствам. Подборка слов по данной реалии составляет 170 слов.

2.3.1. Хлопок как тяжелый труд

Raise: And raising good cotton, riding well, shooting straight, dancing lightly, squiring the ladies with elegance and carrying one's liquor like a gentleman were the things that mattered.

Plow: They looked out across the endless acres of Gerald O'Hara's newly plowed cotton fields toward the red horizon.

Plant: He cleared the fields and planted cotton and borrowed more money from James and Andrew to buy more slaves.

Grow: Only the older men, the cripples and the women were left, and they spent their time knitting and sewing, growing more cotton and corn, raising more hogs and sheep and cows for the army.

Tend to: How shocked if she suddenly climbed on the bandstand and declared that she thought the war ought to stop, so everybody could go home and tend to their cotton and there could be parties and beaux again and plenty of pale green dresses.

Pick: Little did it matter though, to her or the Confederacy, now that all the field hands had run away and there was no one to pick the cotton.

Weed, hoe: I've struggled for food and for money and I've weeded and hoed and picked cotton and I've even plowed until I can't stand it another minute.

2.3.2. Хлопок как товар

Proceeds: They would have considered it money well spent to rid the community of an eyesore, but he was well satisfied to remain and to subsist miserably on the proceeds of a bale of cotton a year and the charity of his neighbors.

Buy: «I can't imagine how Mr. Wilkes must feel having him here, but he was visiting Mr. Kennedy in Jonesboro — something about buying cotton — and, of course, Mr. Kennedy had to bring him along with him. He couldn't just go off and leave him.»

Sell: Have you thought that we would not have a single warship and that the Yankee fleet could bottle up our harbors in a week, so that we could not sell our cotton abroad?

Price: The world will be at our doors clamoring for cotton and we can command our own price.

Three years of stored cotton — one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all in one blaze!

The Confederate government took cotton for taxes in lieu of money, but three bales wouldn't even cover the taxes.

So you have been doing very nicely at Tara, have you? Cleared so much money on the cotton you can go visiting.

«Cotton prices are dropping. Times are so hard and money's so tight.»

Part I made out of my little investment in cotton at the beginning of the war, the cotton I bought cheap and sold for a dollar a pound when the British mills were crying for it.

Do you recall how he said the Yankee fleet could bottle us up so tightly we could not ship out our cotton?

Even the cheapest cotton goods had skyrocketed in price and ladies were regretfully making their old dresses do another season.

2.3.3. Хлопок как признак достатка

Across the road would be new rail fences, inclosing fat cattle and blooded horses, and the red earth that rolled down the hillside to the rich river bottom land would gleam white as eiderdown in the sun — cotton, acres and acres of cotton! The fortunes of the O'Haras would rise again.

The sight of Tom Slattery dawdling on his neighbors' porches, begging cotton seed for planting or a side of bacon to "tide him over," was a familiar one.

All of the world was crying out for cotton, and the new land of the County, unworn and fertile, produced it abundantly.

If cotton could make them rich in one generation, how much richer they would be in the next!

There was something about cotton that was reassuring, steady.

The sight of cotton growing will do her more good than all Dr. Meade's tonics.

2.3.4. Хлопок как любование природой

Растущий хлопок в романе обладает не только материальными характеристиками, но также придает тексту романтичности через живописные описания природы с его участием. В представленных примерах лексика, используемая Митчелл, приобретает эпитеты для красочного описания видов (см. Рис. 3)

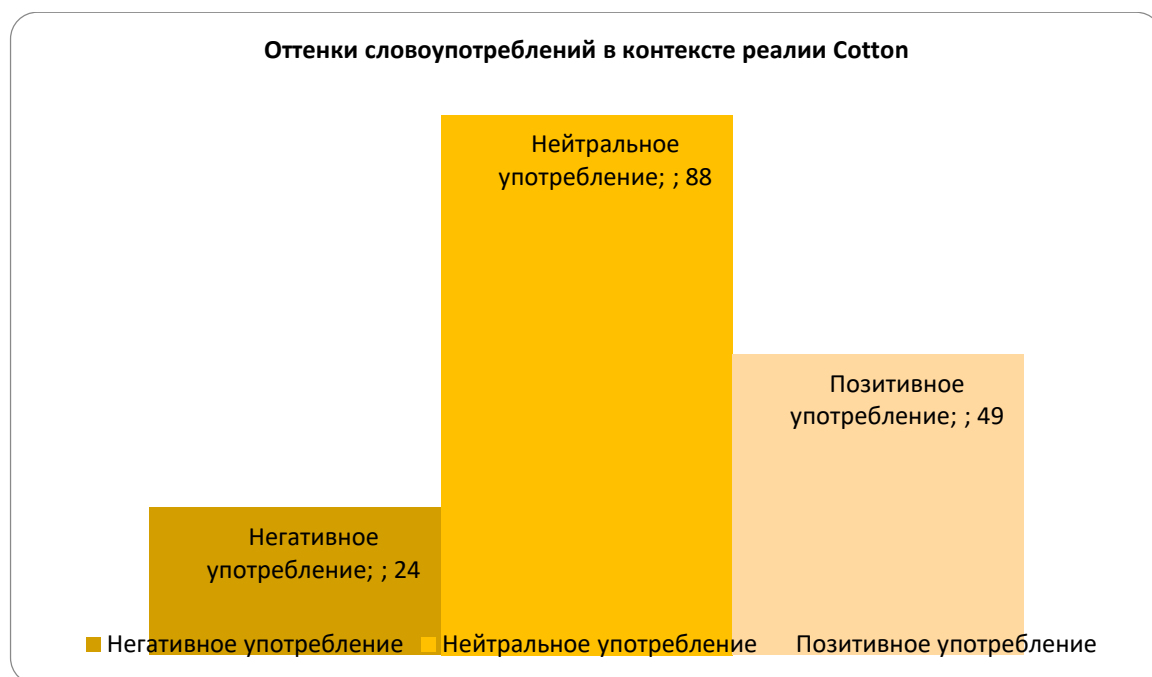


Рисунок 3 – Коннотации в описании реалии Cotton

The moist hungry earth, waiting upturned for the cotton seeds, showed pinkish on the sandy tops of furrows, vermilion and scarlet and maroon where shadows lay along the sides of the trenches.

It was a savagely red land, blood-colored after rains, brick dust in droughts, the best cotton land in the world.

Лучшая земля для выращивания хлопка – мокрая после дождя, цвета крови и кирпичной пыли. Митчелл показывает вид на Тару через глаза Скарлет.

The plantation clearings and miles of cotton fields smiled up to a warm sun, placid, complacent.

For the first time in her life, she hated Tara, hated the long red road that led down the hill to the river, hated the red fields with springing green cotton.

Красное поле противопоставляется зеленому хлопку.

And there's the long view down the road to the river, across the cotton fields, and the mist rising from the bottom lands in the twilight.

2.3.5. Средства выразительности в описании хлопка

Хлопок, будучи созданием природы, вызывает у читателя более образные представления. Митчелл обозначает при помощи хлопка мечты о достатке, окровавленную землю, на которой он растет, его мощь и важность. Приведем метафоры, которые мы выделили в процессе анализа текста:

Cotton was the heartbeat of the section, the planting and the picking were the diastole and systole of the red earth.

Хлопок приравнивается к механизму сердцебиения: он является ядром, постоянно пульсирующим механизмом, который поддерживает достаток.

This empire we're living in-the South — the Confederacy — the Cotton Kingdom — it's breaking up right under our feet.

«Королевство хлопка» относится к хлопководческому региону на юге Соединенных Штатов вплоть до Гражданской войны.

Her roots went deep into the blood-colored soil and sucked up life, as did the cotton.

«Земля, окрашенная в цвет крови» обозначает красную землю Тары, но Митчелл использует «кровь» в значении потерь из-за войны. На кровавой земле появится новая жизнь, которую Скарлет поможет воссоздать хлопок.

And if Will Benteen can't make a go of the cotton, I'm willing to chip in and help out on that white elephant in Clayton County that you love so much.

«Белый слон» как идиома в английском языке обозначает весомую трату денег на что-то бесполезное.

With the wholeheartedness that was his nature, he adopted its ideas and customs, as he understood them, for his own — ..., slavery and King Cotton, contempt for white trash and exaggerated courtesy to women.

«Король хлопок» – это лозунг, который обобщал стратегию, использовавшуюся до Гражданской войны в Америке (1861-1865) сепаратистами в южных штатах (будущих Конфедеративных штатах Америки), чтобы заявить о возможности отделения и доказать, что нет необходимости бояться войны с северными штатами.

2.4. Yankees (Янки)

Сегодня «янки» может обозначать любого американца, однако нам важно понять, откуда данное название северян берет свое начало. Согласно Online Etymology Dictionary [47], первоначально (1683 год) оно могло применяться в оскорбительной форме к голландцам, прежде чем они развернулись и применили его к англичанам. В середине XVIII века в Великобритании термин использовался с презрением, однако к 1765 году он трансформировался в неофициальное обозначение жителей Новой Англии. Сокращенная форма «Yank» в значении «американец» впервые появилась в 1778 году. В ходе Американской войны за независимость слово приобрело новый оттенок, став обозначением всех североамериканских колонистов в глазах британцев. «Янки» противопоставлялся понятию «южанин» с 1828 года.

Основываясь на полученной информации, мы уже можем сказать, что само обращение «янки» обозначает презрение по отношению к описываемому северянину. На основе выборки предложений с упоминанием слова «yank/yankee», нами были выделены следующие тематические группы слов: «Отношение к янки», «Военное дело»,

«Действия янки по отношению к южанам», «Действия южан по отношению к янки». Подборка слов по данной реалии составляет 140 слов.

2.4.1. Тематическая группа «Отношение к янки»

По мнению южан, у северян нет манер: «Well, you can't blame her. She's a Yankee and ain't got very good manners; and, after all, you did shoot him and he is her stepson.»

Они признаны ворами: «Yankee thieves!» «Why, one Southerner can lick twenty Yankees.»

Скарлет видит их мошенниками: «I think you're a mercenary rascal — just like the Yankees.»

Считают, что их заботят только деньги: And naturally the British aristocracy sympathized with the Confederacy, as one aristocrat with another, against a race of dollar lovers like the Yankees.

Считают их подлыми: «Oh, I knew Yankees were vile but I didn't know...»

Проклинают янки при любом удобном случае: «King Cotton, Slavery, States' Rights, Damn Yankees; you let a damned Yankee into their room?»

Считают их трусами: The war went on, successfully for the most part, but people had stopped saying «One more victory and the war is over,» just as they had stopped saying the Yankees were cowards.

Имеют любовь к неграм, раз хотят их освободить: Them nigger-lovin' Yankees have made up their mind to make the niggers our bosses.

Они невежды: Well, Miss Scarlett, Yankees is iggerunt folks! (ignorant)

Несмотря на все это, приходится признать, что они хорошо сражаются: No one denied now that the Yankees were good fighters and, at last, they had good generals.

2.4.2. Тематическая группа «Военное дело»

Янки, будучи главным врагом южан в Гражданской войне, фигурируют в каждом сражении. Они не такие глупые и слабые, как считали до того, как началась война. У Севера было много людей, они были хорошо вооружены. М. Митчелл в подробностях описывает их столкновения, используя термины аммуниции и военных действий: такие слова, как penetrate, dislodge, flank, push back, hold, assault, outnumber, siege, crash, defense, batteries, troops, march off, defend, rifle pits, cannon и другие.

Некоторые предложения включают в себя сразу несколько слов из данной категории: No one knew why the Yankee batteries were silent; there was no news of the troops except that they had been withdrawn in large numbers from the breastworks about the town and had marched off toward the south to defend the railroad.

2.4.3. Тематическая группа “Действия янки по отношению к южанам”

Авторы статей, которые углубляются в роман Митчелл, отмечают, что раз она сама была южанкой, то ее отношение к северянам – предвзятое. Родилась Митчелл в ноябре 1900 года, во время, не столь далеко от окончания войны. О разрухе после налетов янки писательница слышала от бабушек и дедушек, что вероятно поспособствовало столь жестокому описанию действий с их стороны [31].

Большая часть примеров отображает, насколько чудовищными виделись янки для южан:

The railroads needed new cars to take the place of old ones and new iron rails to replace those torn up by the Yankees.

Солдаты Севера были настолько яростными и разрушительными, что с окончанием пришлось заменить железные пути.

Even small children could recite with hate and fear the horrors the Yankees had inflicted upon the conquered territory.

Страх не обделил даже детей: либо же они стали свидетелями разрушенных земель, либо переняли это от родителей. Но факт остается фактом: ненависть будет передаваться дальше с поколениями.

When the Yankees, swarming out of the hills, came upon them, the Southern troops were waiting for them...

Подобно неграм, собирающимся в рой, янки обладают в глазах южан разорительной мощью будто выющийся рой насекомых.

The Yankees raped women and ran bayonets through children's stomachs and burned houses over the heads of old people.

Злодеяния янки переходят границы допустимого, когда Митчелл описывает с их стороны не только сжигание домов, но и изнасилование и протыкание животов детей штыками.

Hoping to find jewelry buried with the dead, the Yankee soldiers had broken open vaults, dug up graves.

Янки не пренебрегали и грабили даже могилы.

Отходя от жестоких описаний действий солдат Севера, в остальном южане видят их как «любителей» негров и денег:

And the Yankees wanted to free the negroes! Well, the Yankees were welcome to them.

В своем письме для Мелани Эшли пишет с фронта: «Then, I fear, we will become like the Yankees, at whose money-making activities, acquisitiveness and commercialism we now sneer.» Иронично, что, ранее смеясь над торгашеством, алчностью и стяжательством янки, Эшли теперь боится, что Юг может прибегнуть к этим же способам зарабатывания денег.

2.4.4. Тематическая группа «Действия южан по отношению к янки»

Если в предыдущей группе все действия были настоящими, совершенными, то в данной группе слова выражают желание южан сделать что-то северянам. Они желают причинить вред, но сами действия не описываются как совершенные.

Мысли южан пропитаны ненавистью к янки. Они хотят убить их: «And if you'll just let me, I'll go kill all the Yank-»; стереть с лица земли: «Oh, if we could just wipe every Yankee off the face of the earth!»; гоняются за их кровью: «Were they not the first to cheer at «Dixie» and the most rampant seekers, in oratory at least, for Yankee blood?»; просто сразиться: «He's mad because they won't let him go fight the Yankees.» Они не просто ненавидят их, они их презирают: «No one in Atlanta could have loathed the Yankees more than she...» (см. Рис. 4).

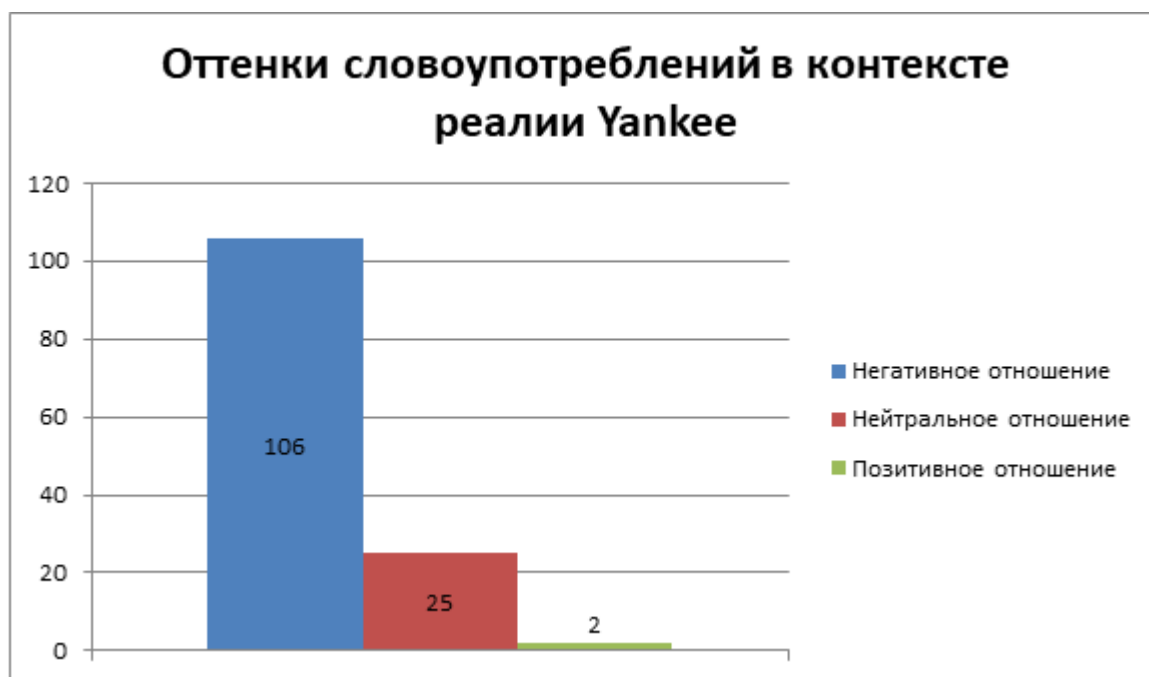


Рисунок 4 – Коннотации в описании реалии Yankee

2.4.5. Средства выразительности в описании янки

Чтобы выразить ненависть южан в полной ее мере, Митчелл использует следующие средства выразительности:

Сравнение: «How you do run on,» she said coldly, for there was no insult worse than being likened to a Yankee girl.

Скарлет сильно задевает, что Ретт сравнивает ее с девушкой янки: «нет более унижительного оскорбления».

They fed their prisoners on what the soldiers in the field were eating, fat pork and dried peas, and on this diet the Yankees died like flies, sometimes a hundred a day.

Диета, состоящая из жирной свинины и сухого гороха, доводила янки до смерти; автор сравнивает их с мухами.

The Yankees cleaned us out like a swarm of locusts.

Янки задавливали южан количеством, отчего те часто сравнивают их с роем.

«They ought to be shot! It'll bring the Yankees down on us like a duck on a June bug.»

Сравнивая себя с июньским жуком, янки в контраст предстают в виде утки, готовой наброситься на жука.

Метафора: «Do you think I enjoy letting Yankee riflemen use me for a target at my age?»

My dear girl, the Yankees aren't fiends. They haven't horns and hoofs, as you seem to think.

Ретт не относится к янки так враждебно, как среднестатистический южанин. Его забавляет раздраженность Скарлет. Подшучивая над ее предрассудками, он говорит, что у янки нет «рогов и копыт», как могло показаться Скарлет.

What devils the Yankees were to set them free, free to jeer at white people!

Из-за освобождения рабов северянами, южане стали ненавидеть их еще больше и видеть в них «дьяволов».

Идиома: «Pa, I thought that we'd give the Yanks a taste of their own medicine but the General says No, and personally I don't care to get shot just for the pleasure of burning some Yank's house.»

Идиома «to give a taste of one's own medicine» означает отплатить тем же за неприятный проступок. Дарси пишет отцу с фронта, в отчаянии, вынужденный маршировать босым. Поэтому его неприязнь можно понять.

The Yankees were proving a hard nut to crack but they were cracking at last.

«A hard nut to crack» – «крепкий орешек». Как бы ни было неприятно признавать южанину, нельзя отрицать, что янки действительно хорошо держались в войне.

Примечательно также то, что синий цвет ассоциируется у людей Конфедерации с военной униформой янки, в то же время их собственный флаг – синий с белой звездой посередине: «Hurrah! Hurrah! For the Southern Rights, hurrah! Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag That bears a single star!» (см. Рис. 5)



Рисунок 4 – Слева – первый флаг Конфедерации, справа – официальный, принятый последним.

«Голубой флаг Бонни» использовался в качестве неофициального флага в первые месяцы 1861 года.

Ирония заключается в том, что теперь бессознательно при виде синего цвета у людей, переживших войну, может возникнуть неприятное ощущение из-за пережитого ранее шока: «Most of them wore blue overcoats of captured Yankees and, for a brief instant of horror, those at Tara thought

Sherman's men had returned.» Изначально вся военная форма США была выполнена в синем цвете, но Конфедерация поменяла цвет на серый, чтобы на поле боя не перепутать свои и вражеские войска.

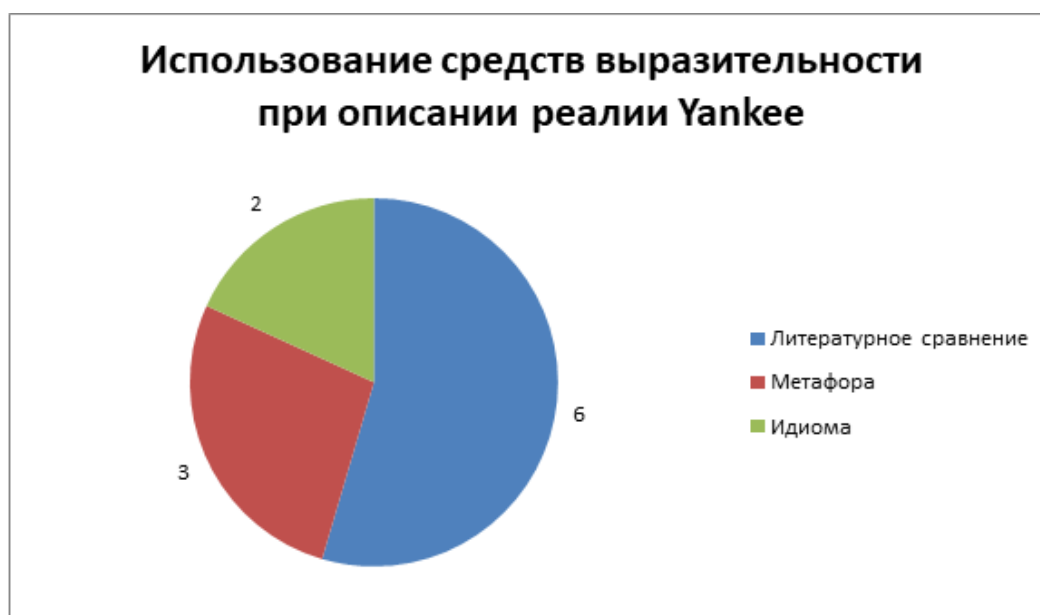


Рисунок 6 – Соотношение лингвистических средств, использованных при описании реалии Yankee

На основе анализа выделенных нами особенностей описания такой исторической реалии как янки мы можем сделать следующие выводы:

1. Во всей книге упоминается лишь одно хорошее дело со стороны янки, а именно как доктор принес морфий чтобы спасти девочек. Все остальные действия янки направлены на разрушение.

2. Отношение южан к янки - страх и ненависть. Они хотят убить их, стереть с лица земли. Они считают, что их заботят только деньги и освобождение негров. Очень малое количество упоминаний как хороших людей.

3. Будучи участниками военных действий, янки идут вместе с упоминанием военных действий/оружия.

4. Голубая униформа солдат янки укоренилась в сознании южан и даже вызывает страх как бессознательную реакцию при ее виде.

5. Наступление янки вызывает такой ужас у мирных южан, что каждый набег янки все сходят с ума и кричат, что они наступают: She

gathered up her skirts and ran down the street, and the rhythm of her feet was «The Yankees are coming! The Yankees are coming!»

5. Болезненные образы янки в головах южан проявляются в метафорах и сравнениях: их видят, как умирающих мух, дьяволов с рогами и копытами, всеразрушающий рой.

2.5. Методические разработки

Как нам кажется, в настоящее время страноведческому аспекту в учебниках для общеобразовательных учреждений уделяется недостаточно внимания. Можно полагать, что лингвострановедение находится в той или иной мере в учебнике по умолчанию, ведь учащиеся изучают культуру, географию, ценности страны изучаемого языка. Однако истоки данных понятий остаются необозначенными. Это приводит к одной из важнейших проблем процесса обучения английскому языку – отсутствие мотивации. Не имея понятия, откуда те или иные ценности и особенности перешли в современность, учащиеся не будут формировать в своем сознании полную картину страны изучаемого языка. Проблема заключается в том, что в УМК английского языка на сегодняшний день не наблюдается разделов, посвященных истории США.

Гражданская война США 1861-1865 годов является одним из важнейших переломных моментов в истории страны. С победой Севера над Югом было отменено рабство, но также был создан Ку-клукс-клан. Эти темы могут быть тяжелыми для восприятия даже старшеклассниками, но, если не вдаваться в подробности и охватить саму суть вопроса, данную тему можно преподнести с расчетом на интерес обучающихся к истории и культуре страны. Рабство продолжается по сей день пока мы об этом не подозреваем, так как это не происходит перед нами. Однако из-за этого проблема никуда не уходит. Поэтому нам представляется важным осветить эту тему. Экономика США времен Гражданской войны также является важным аспектом экономики страны в целом.

Комплекс упражнений разработан для факультативных занятий по английскому языку в старших классах.

Целью комплекса является ознакомление учащихся с историей и ценностями страны изучаемого языка через чтение аутентичных текстов, выполнение заданий с лексическим материалом с целью расширения лексического запаса и через совместное обсуждение. Тем самым учащиеся формируют навыки чтения и говорения, активизируя новую лексику.

Структура комплекса состоит из 4 этапов: речевой зарядки (4 вопроса), предтекстового этапа (2 задания), этап работы с текстом (3 задания), творческий этап (1 задание), подведение итогов.

В соответствии с ФГОС от 12 августа 2022 года, предметные результаты по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» базового уровня включают в перечень необходимых результатов сформированности иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции на уровне и по такой теме, как «Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка.» Предметные результаты, которые должны быть достигнуты учащимися к концу учебного года:

1. Овладение основными видами речевой деятельности, а именно навыками говорения (умение вести разные виды диалога, создавать устные связные монологические высказывания), навыками аудирования (воспринимать на слух аутентичные тексты до 2,5 минут), навыками смыслового чтения (читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты объемом 600-800 слов, читать несплошные тексты), навыками письменной речи (заполнять анкеты, формуляры, сообщая о себе новые сведения), навыками письма (написание электронного сообщения личного характера).

2. Овладение фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и без ошибок произносить слова с правильным ударением и соблюдением ритмико-интонационных особенностей фраз; владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты (до 150 слов);

3. Знание и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц, основных способов словообразования и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений.

4. Овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (из них 1350, освоенных на уровне общего образования).

5. Овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций.

6. Овладение социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать различия официального/неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи, а также употреблять тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, страницы истории).

7. Овладение компенсаторными умениями.

8. Развитие умения сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать, обобщать изученные языковые явления.

9. Приобретение опыта практической деятельности в повседневной жизни (проектная деятельность, правила информационной безопасности, использовать приобретенные навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения).

Представленный комплекс может быть использован в рамках проведения факультативных занятий, с целью углубленного изучения истории США.

Warm-up activity

Answer the questions:

1. Do you know these people? (Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis)

2. What is correct name: USA or CSA? (these two abbreviations mean different things – the United States of America and the Confederate States of America)

3. Do you remember any historical events in the history of the USA?
4. What does Civil War mean? (a war between citizens of the same country)



Рисунок 5.— Слева – Авраам Линкольн, справа - Джефферсон Дэвис

Первый (подготовительный/предтекстовый) этап. Ознакомление с лексикой, используемой в дальнейшем.

Match the words with its translation. Put the cards into the box. Take one card turn by turn with your partner. Explain the word to your partner in English as fast as you can. Check how many words you explained under one minute and compare to each other. Who has more words – wins. (Слова, распечатанные на листе бумаги, необходимо разрезать и дать парам, чтобы они соотнесли слово с переводом методом догадки. Затем учащиеся все еще в парах должны сложить слова в коробку или любой другой контейнер, на скорость вытаскивать слова. Кто объяснит больше слов за одну минуту – побеждает), таблица 1.

Таблица 1. Задание на соответствие

A) turning point	1) расширение
B) election	2) хлопок
C) military force	3) захватывать
D) expansion	4) колония
E) slaves	5) поворотный момент
F) cotton	6) железная дорога
G) plantation	7) рабы
H) colony	8) индустрия
I) take over	9) выборы
J) industry	10) плантация
K) railroad	11) военная сила

Fill in the gaps:

1. The two halves were already hostile against each other, but the _____ (election) of Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860 further made the North and the South divide.

2. Lincoln was against the _____ (expansion) of slavery into new territories.

3. It made mad many people in the South feel that their way of life was being threatened because the economy of the South was based mainly on _____ (cotton).

4. It grew on large farms called _____ (plantations) and the _____ (slaves) were picking that cotton.

5. The Union didn't want to lose its largest _____ (colony) in the South, so it started to _____ (take) over.

6. The Confederacy (South) had better _____ (military) force.

Второй этап: работа с текстом.

Read the text. Title the passages by yourself.

1. _____

In the 1860s the Northern and Southern parts of the United States fought against each other in the American Civil War. The two halves were already hostile against each other, but the election of Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860 further made the North and the South divide.

2. _____

Lincoln was against the expansion of slavery into new territories. It made mad many people in the South feel that their way of life was being threatened because the economy of the South was based mainly on cotton. It grew on large farms called plantations and the slaves were picking that cotton. The Union didn't want to lose its largest colony in the South, so it started to take over. It was making the situation more and more tense.

3. _____

The two sides were not equal: the Union (North) had more people, industries, railroads. The Confederacy (South) had better military force. The first shots of the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter in South Carolina in April 1861. The war lasted for four years and saw some of the bloodiest battles in American history.

4. _____

The Civil War ended in 1865 with the surrender of the Confederate army. Slavery was ended with the passage of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, and the Union was restored. However, the scars of the war would take years to heal as the country had economic difficulties later. However, It was a turning point that led to the end of slavery and the preservation of the Union.

Answer the questions:

1. What were the main reasons to start the American Civil War? What did the North want from the South?

2. When did the war begin? When did it end?

3. Were the two sides equal? If no, then what was the difference?
4. How did the war end?
5. Was it easy to recover after the war?
6. Read the text in the cards. Put the events in chronological order (см.

Табл. 2).

Таблица 2 – Карточки с текстом по теме урока

<p><i>The American Civil War began on April 12, 1861, in Charleston, South Carolina, with the capture of Fort Sumter by Confederate troops. The first serious battle took place in July at Bull Run, where the Union suffered a defeat.</i></p>	<p><i>In 1862, the Union had some success in the West and at sea, but Confederate General Robert E. Lee led his forces to victories in the East. President Lincoln's goal initially was to keep the United States together, but after the Battle of Antietam, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing slaves in Confederate states.</i></p>
<p><i>The turning point came with the Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg in 1863. In 1864, General Grant took command of all Union armies, leading to the capture of Atlanta by Sherman.</i></p>	<p><i>Lee surrendered to Grant in April 1865, marking the end of the war: he had few men and little supplies.</i></p>

Find and underscore or circle the mentioned places in the map below Рисунок 8):

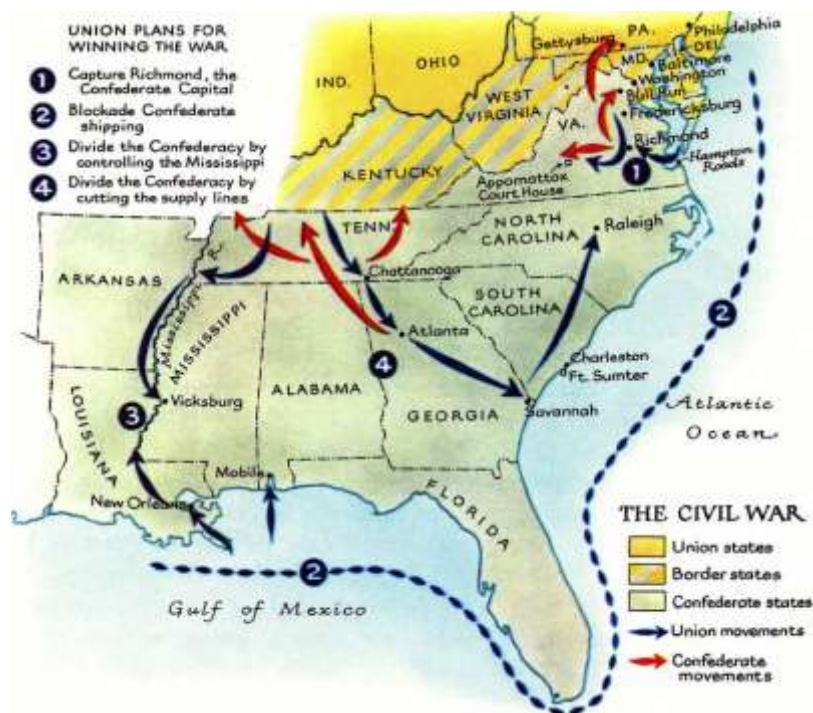


Рисунок 6 – Карта военных действий Гражданской войны США

Третий этап (творческая работа, обсуждение в группах)

Think of what could happen later. Make a short passage describing the future of the USA after the war. Work in groups and present your view to the other groups. Use the cliches and the words below to make your speech better (таблица 3)

Таблица 3 – Заготовленные клише для составления собственного ответа

In my opinion...	По моему мнению...
In my view...	На мой взгляд...
I think/I believe/I realize...	Я думаю/верю/осознаю...
It seems to me that...	Кажется, что...
From my point of view...	С моей точки зрения...
I suppose...	Я полагаю...
However/although/ nevertheless	Однако/хотя/тем не менее...
On the one hand/on the other hand	С одной стороны/ с другой стороны
Neither, nor/either, or/both/none	Ни, ни/ и, и/ оба/ ни один
At the same time...	В то же время...

Choose the ending you liked the most.

Подведение итогов. Учитель зачитывает то, что произошло со штатами в реальности: After the war, the defeated states gradually rejoined the United States. The Southern states rebuilt their infrastructure. This period, known as the Reconstruction Era, ended when U.S. forces withdrew from the South in April 1877.

Выводы по второй главе

В практической главе данной работы мы определили, какие исторические реалии играют наиболее важную роль в Гражданской войне США. Причинами начала войны стали конфликты на почве отказа от рабства (Юг был против, так как на южных плантациях работали рабы), экономических трудностей (Север бы потерпел крах экономики без хлопка Юга), а также личная неприязнь северян и южан (разные ценности, идеология, культура).

Описываемыми реалиями стали такие ключевые моменты Гражданской войны, как чернокожие рабы, хлопок и янки; на основе этих реалий мы выделили следующие тематические группы: «Negroes», «Cotton», «Yankee».

На основе анализа были сделаны следующие выводы:

1. Чернокожие рабы были повсеместно на Юге. Они выполняли не только тяжелую работу в поле, собирая хлопок, но также выполняли всю грязную работу в доме, а также ухаживали за хозяевами, воспитывали их детей. Негры сопровождали своих хозяев в беде, помогали выжить при набегах янки. В ответ на это южане обращались с рабами как с низменными существами наравне с животными, ненавидели их, считали глупыми, неверными идиотами. Отмечается несколько упоминаний, где отношение говорящего выражает уважение, доверие к чернокожему, но количество таких упоминаний не сравнится с количеством упоминаний унижения. Данная группа имеет наибольшее количество словоупотреблений: 543 слова.

2. Хлопок являлся не только товаром, знаком достатка, но и предметом умиротворения в процессе любования природой. Хлопок – это тяжелая работа, достойная рабов; когда он вырастает, им занимаются белые. Собирают, отправляют на экспорт, продают. Данная группа занимает второе место по количеству словоупотреблений: 170 слов.

3. Янки, являясь главным врагом южан, наблюдаются в контексте с крайне негативной коннотацией. Их ненавидят, хотят уничтожить. Это обусловлено разрухой, которую оставляют янки после набегов. Они сжигают дома, насилуют женщин, убивают детей. В книге слово употребляется 771 раз, для нашего анализа мы составили выборку из 140 слов основываясь, на выборе слов с контекстом кроме нейтрального.

Можно с уверенностью сказать, что Маргарет Митчелл удалось запечатлеть атмосферу Конфедерации времен Гражданской войны в деталях. Стоит учитывать, что Маргарет сама родом из Атланты, а поэтому

роман отражает исключительно взгляд южанина на войну. В остальном читатель видит, как война влияет на героев романа. В начале молодые парни радуются, когда о войне объявляют и их забирают на фронт. В письмах домой видно, что их ненависть к янки растет, а сами они страдают. Эшли начинает осознавать, что борьба за хлопок и негров не стоит этого; Дарси марширует босым и просит прислать пару обуви.

Касательно рабов, можно видеть, что не все рабы жили плохо. Например, Мамушка была уважаема Реттом, человеком не самым приятным. Личные рабы богатых семей иногда получали такую роскошь, как хорошее отношение. В остальном есть люди, которые негров ненавидят даже в Конфедерации.

Читатель также отмечает для себя важность хлопка в индустрии КША (Конфедеративные Штаты Америки). Это не просто материал для изготовления изделий, но главная мощь и способ заработка. В какой-то момент хлопок принимали в качестве платы налогов вместо обычных денег.

В выбранных словоупотреблениях редко наблюдается описание реалий при помощи выразительных средств, однако при помощи метафор и сравнений Митчелл выражает взгляд южан на те или иные вещи. Например, мы можем оценить ненависть к янки по сравнению их с дьяволом и роем саранчи, а хлопок настолько могущественен, что имеет звание Короля.

Таким образом, Маргарет Митчелл, соединяя художественный и исторический дискурсы в своем романе, привлекает внимание среднестатистического читателя, способствуя стремлению знать больше об истории страны. Мы видим и как Скарлет мучается от любви к чужому мужу, как ей приходится выживать и спасать других выживших родных, и то, как проходят баталии Юга и Севера. Становится ясно, что история касается не только генералов и солдат, но и обычных людей, которые этого не выбирали. Национальный характер американцев ярко отражается в

тексте, ведь чтобы пережить войну и даже начать зарабатывать большие деньги после этого – показатель силы воли, и Скарлет является этим несломившимся персонажем, выражающим волю американского народа.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В дипломной работе в результате анализа научной литературы по теме исследования нами были выделены наиболее емкие определения исторического и художественного дискурсов, а также исторической реалии.

Проанализировав материал, мы выявили причины начала Гражданской войны США 1861-1865 годов и определили наиболее явные исторические реалии.

Полученные данные стали основой для анализа лингвистических особенностей описания исторических реалий в художественном дискурсе. Нами было выявлено, что наиболее употребимыми являлись слова тематической группы «Negroes», второй по значимости группой стала группа «Cotton», и последняя по численности «Yankee».

Анализ выделенных нами словоупотреблений позволил утверждать, что отношение к чернокожим рабам было уничижительное, оскорбительное, но не всегда. Их действия направлены на работу по дому, в то время как действия белых были направлены на нанесение неграм вреда. Хлопок являлся двигателем экономики штатов, но также приносил успокоение и являлся признаком достатка. Янки несли только разруху, питая ненависть южан еще сильнее. Наиболее употребимым выразительным средством стало сравнение, вторым по значимости стала метафора. В основном сравнения были нацелены на то, чтобы показать, как белые видят в черных вещь, а в янки – рой саранчи. Метафора более мягким образом демонстрировала укоренившиеся в головах южан образы чернокожих как черных обезьян, а образ хлопок как Короля или даже Королевства.

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ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

Примеры словоупотреблений в контексте реалий Negroes, Cotton, Yankee

1. Their family had more money, more horses, more slaves than any one else in the County, but the boys had less grammar than most of their poor Cracker neighbors.
2. She was hot-tempered and easily plagued by the frequent scrapes of her four sons, and while no one was permitted to whip a horse or a slave, she felt that a lick now and then didn't do the boys any harm.
3. His own social status was assured because the Tarletons owned a hundred negroes and, like all slaves of large planters, he looked down on small farmers whose slaves were few.
4. Stuart bellowed: «Jeems!» And after an interval a tall black boy of their own age ran breathlessly around the house and out toward the tethered horses.
5. Jeems was their body servant and, like the dogs, accompanied them everywhere.
6. But the planters' ladies and the planters' slaves could not overlook the fact that he was not born a gentleman, even if their men folks could.
7. He could not bear to see a slave pouting under a reprimand, no matter how well deserved, or hear a kitten mewling or a child crying; but he had a horror of having this weakness discovered.
8. She had on her bonnet, shawl and mittens, and behind her was Mammy, her face like a thundercloud, holding in her hand the black leather bag in which Ellen O'Hara always carried the bandages and medicines she used in doctoring the slaves.
9. It was delicate embroidery if company were present, but at other times her hands were occupied with Gerald's ruffled shirts, the girls' dresses or garments for the slaves.

- 10....but, with the wholeheartedness that was his nature, he adopted its ideas and customs, as he understood them, for his own — poker and horse racing, red-hot politics and the code duello, ... , slavery and King Cotton, contempt for white trash and exaggerated courtesy to women.
- 11.He admired the drawling elegance of the wealthy rice and cotton planters, who rode into Savannah from their moss-hung kingdoms, mounted on thoroughbred horses and followed by the carriages of their equally elegant ladies and the wagons of their slaves.
- 12.He liked the casual grace with which they conducted affairs of importance, risking a fortune, a plantation or a slave on the turn of a card and writing off their losses with careless good humor and no more ado than when they scattered pennies to pickaninnies.
- 13....it was his natural aptitude for cards and amber liquor that brought to Gerald two of his three most prized possessions, his valet and his plantation. The valet, Pork by name, shining black, dignified and trained in all the arts of sartorial elegance, was the result of an all-night poker game...
- 14.Gerald obstinately refused, for the possession of his first slave, and that slave the «best damn valet on the Coast,” was the first step upward toward his heart’s desire, Gerald wanted to be a slave owner and a landed gentleman.
- 15.With a ruthless singleness of purpose, he desired his own house, his own plantation, his own horse, his own slaves.
- 16.He cleared the fields and planted cotton and borrowed more money from James and Andrew to buy more slaves.
- 17.It was built by slave labor, a clumsy sprawling building that crowned the rise of ground overlooking the green incline of pasture land running down to the river.
- 18.From the avenue of cedars to the row of white cabins in the slave quarters, there was an air of solidness, of stability and permanence about Tara...

19. Old Angus had never manumitted a single slave and had committed the unpardonable social breach of selling some of his negroes to passing slave traders en route to the cane fields of Louisiana, but the rumors persisted.
20. Tom Slattery owned no slaves, and he and his two oldest boys spasmodically worked their few acres of cotton...
21. The air was always thick with threats of selling slaves south and of direful whippings, but there never had been a slave sold from Tara and only one whipping...
22. It was merely a quaint custom of the County that daughters only married into families who had lived in the South much longer than twenty-two years, had owned land and slaves and been addicted only to the fashionable vices during that time.
23. Gerald was disappointed, for he had wanted a son, but he nevertheless was pleased enough over his small black-haired daughter to serve rum to every slave at Tara and to get roaringly, happily drunk himself.
24. They had money enough and slaves enough to give them time to play, and they liked to play.
25. Ellen set dozens of little black boys to this task, the first position of responsibility a male slave had at Tara.
26. Why, all we have is cotton and slaves and arrogance.
27. Melanie, nothing is worth it — States' Rights, nor slaves, nor cotton.
28. There was hardly a family in Georgia who could not own to their sorrow at least one male member or relative who gambled, losing money, houses, land and slaves.
29. Sometimes the rallying cry is 'Save the Tomb of Christ from the Heathen!' Sometimes it's 'Down with Popery!' and sometimes 'Liberty!' and sometimes 'Cotton, Slavery and States' Rights!'"
30. The editor, sensing the social drama of the letter, put it on the second page of the paper, in itself a startling innovation, as the first two pages of the paper were always devoted to advertisements of slaves, mules, plows,

- coffins, houses for sale or rent, cures for private diseases, abortifacients and restoratives for lost manhood.
31. That's why she's England. Besides, the fat Dutch woman who is sitting on the throne is a God-fearing soul and she doesn't approve of slavery.
32. Let the English mill workers starve because they can't get our cotton but never, never strike a blow for slavery.
33. Here and there some lone woman remained with a few frightened slaves, and they came to the road to cheer the soldiers...
34. There had always been friends, neighbors, the competent hands of willing slaves.
35. She had never struck a slave in all her life, but now she slapped the black cheek with all the force in her tired arm.
36. Behind the ruins the row of whitewashed slave quarters stood silent and deserted under the overhanging trees.
37. All had suffered crushing misfortunes and had not been crushed. They had not been broken by the crash of empires, the machetes of revolting slaves, war, rebellion, proscription, confiscation.
38. She knew every slave had his own garden patch and as she reached the quarters, she hoped these little patches had been spared.
39. It was beyond their comprehension that they no longer had a hundred slaves to do the work.
40. She had changed more than she knew and the shell of hardness which had begun to form about her heart when she lay in the slave garden at Twelve Oaks was slowly thickening.
41. All the slaves except four women house servants had run away, frightened by the approach of the Yankees.
42. For their slaves were gone, their money was worthless...
43. And each warm day saw more and more cotton piling up in the empty slave quarters, the only storage place left on the plantation.

44. The wooden wing of Mimosa had burned and only the thick resistant stucco of the main house and the frenzied work of the Fontaine women and their slaves with wet blankets and quilts had saved it.
45. Scarlett O'Hara, with the County at her feet, a hundred slaves to do her bidding, the wealth of Tara like a wall behind her and doting parents anxious to grant any desire of her heart.
46. He knew his slaves were free now and the farm gone to weeds and seedling pines.
47. Eventually all the family found their way to Will's room to air their troubles — even Mammy, who had at first been distant with him because he was not quality and had owned only two slaves.
48. This Bureau, organized by the Federal government to take care of the idle and excited ex-slaves, was drawing them from the plantations into the villages and cities by the thousands.
49. They kept the negroes stirred up with tales of cruelty perpetrated by the whites and, in a section long famed for the affectionate relations between slaves and slave owners, hate and suspicion began to grow.
50. They were looking on the state they loved, seeing it trampled by the enemy, rascals making a mock of the law, their former slaves a menace, their men disfranchised, their women insulted. And they were remembering graves.
51. Looking about her in that cold spring of 866, Scarlett realized what was facing her and the whole South. She might plan and scheme, she might work harder than her slaves had ever worked.
52. The South had been tilted as by a giant malicious hand, and those who had once ruled were now more helpless than their former slaves had ever been.
53. The former slaves were now the lords of creation and, with the aid of the Yankees, the lowest and most ignorant ones were on top.

54. Accustomed to the care of their mistresses when they were ill in slave days, they did not know how to nurse themselves or their sick.
55. Families from the country districts who had been burned out during Sherman's march and who could no longer make a living without the slaves to till the cotton had come to Atlanta to live.
56. Accepting Uncle Tom's Cabin as revelation second only to the Bible, the Yankee women all wanted to know about the bloodhounds which every Southerner kept to track down runaway slaves.
57. They wanted to know about the dreadful branding irons which planters used to mark the faces of their slaves and the cat-o'-nine-tails with which they beat them to death, and they evidenced what Scarlett felt was a very nasty and ill-bred interest in slave concubinage.
58. Scarlett felt, rather than saw, the black chin begin to shake with hurt pride, and a killing rage swept over her. She had listened with calm contempt while these women had underrated the Confederate Army, blackguarded Jeff Davis and accused Southerners of murder and torture of their slaves.
59. And even now, with the Freedmen's Bureau promising all manner of wonders, they still stuck with their white folks and worked much harder than they ever worked in slave times.
60. So he threw a quick apologetic glance at Carreen and, bowing his head again, began reciting from memory the Episcopal burial service which he had often read over slaves buried at Twelve Oaks.
61. Many of them had not even believed in slavery and they thought this was far worse than slavery had ever been.
62. «You didn't have any objections to working slaves!» Scarlett cried indignantly. Ah, but that was different. Slaves were neither miserable nor unfortunate. The negroes were far better off under slavery than they were now under freedom, and if she didn't believe it, just look about her.
63. She always felt uneasy driving past this dirty, sordid cluster of discarded army tents and slave cabins.

- 64.They only knew that Scarlett’s father had been a great slave owner...
- 65.«I can’t make money from the enforced labor and misery of others.» «But you owned slaves!»
- 66.In the beginning, the Troop had been recruited exclusively from the sons of planters, a gentleman’s outfit, each man supplying his own horse, arms, equipment, uniform and body servant.
- 67.Thousands of house servants, the highest caste in the slave population, remained with their white folks, doing manual labor which had been beneath them in the old days.
- 68.She had been raised in the bedroom of Solange Robillard, ..., who spared neither her children nor her servants their just punishment for any infringement of decorum.
- 69.All this American business of running around marrying for love, like servants, like Yankees! The best marriages are when the parents choose for the girl.
- 70.It was a voice never raised in command to a servant or reproof to a child but a voice that was obeyed instantly at Tara...
- 71.Pork, the only trained house negro on the place, had general supervision over the other servants...
- 72.Gerald’s sharp blue eyes noticed how efficiently his neighbors’ houses were run and with what ease the smooth-haired wives in rustling skirts managed their servants.
- 73.The house servants shuffled and rustled in the hall to kneel by the doorway...
- 74.Over behind the barns there was always another barbecue pit, where the house servants and the coachmen and maids of the guests had their own feast of hoecakes and yams and chitterlings, that dish of hog entrails so dear to negro hearts, and, in season, watermelons enough to satiate.
- 75.India was nowhere to be seen, but Scarlett knew she probably was in the kitchen giving final instructions to the servants.

76. Frank Kennedy fussed about like a hen with one chick, running back and forth from the shade of the oak to the tables to fetch dainties to tempt Scarlett, as if there were not a dozen servants there for that purpose.
77. For half an hour, the girls would chatter and laugh, and then servants would pull the shutters...
78. As she reached the bottom step, she heard the servants moving about in the dining room under the butler's orders, lifting out the table and chairs in preparation for the dancing.
79. From the stables, men were streaming out on horseback, negro servants riding hard behind their masters.
80. Visitors presented no problem, for houses were large, servants numerous and the feeding of several extra mouths a minor matter in that land of plenty.
81. There was no servant so stupid that she did not find some redeeming trait of loyalty and kind-heartedness...
82. Besides, she didn't want the servants to see Gerald in his present condition.
83. Scarlett arose at five-thirty, before the servants had come in from the back yard to start breakfast, and slipped down the steps to the quiet lower floor.
84. It was to Melanie from Ashley's body servant, Mose.
85. Here and there, frightened servants carried silver pitchers, knives and forks and a family portrait or two which had been salvaged in the first fight.
86. That's a brave girl. Mrs. Meade will give you whatever chaperonage you need and I'll send over old Betsy to cook for you, if Miss Pitty wants to take her servants with her.
87. To her surprise, words came out as coolly and naturally as if there had never been a war and she could, by waving her hand, call ten house servants to her.
88. 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'

89. The second Mrs. Calvert had never known how to compel respect from negro servants and it was not to be expected that she could get it from a white man.
90. Her dress was of faded gingham of the type once worn only by house servants, and her sunbonnet was secured under her chin by a piece of twine.
91. Frank, Pitty and the servants bore her outbursts with maddening kindness, attributing her bad disposition to her pregnancy, never realizing the true cause.
92. If you can find a darky just in from the country who hasn't been spoiled by the Freedmen's Bureau, you'll have the best kind of servant possible.
93. "I'm afraid you'll find no Irish servants in Atlanta," answered Scarlett, coolness in her voice. "Personally, I've never seen a white servant and I shouldn't care to have one in my house."...
94. She thought of the servants of her neighbors who had stood loyally beside their white owners, protecting their mistresses while the men were at the front, refugeeing with them through the terrors of the war, nursing the wounded, burying the dead, comforting the bereaved, working, begging, stealing to keep food on the tables. And even now, with the Freedmen's Bureau promising all manner of wonders, they still stuck with their white folks and worked much harder than they ever worked in slave times.
95. Not to stand high in the opinion of one's servants was as humiliating a thing as could happen to a Southerner.
96. There were whole families from Jonesboro and Fayetteville and Lovejoy and with them a few negro servants.
97. They had never heard that prayer and they looked furtively at each other as the O'Hara girls, Melanie and the Tara servants gave the response: "Pray for us, now and at the hour of our death. Amen."
98. The first of Will's family to set foot on Georgia soil might even have been one of Oglethorpe's debtors or a bond servant.

99. There were three rooms in the basement of Melanie's house which formerly had been servants' quarters and a wine room.
100. Rude, illiterate, dirty, he was a bulwark between the ladies and the terrors of Reconstruction. He was neither friend nor servant.
101. I've bought them a house on the Battery and they've servants to look after them.
102. More servants were a credit to her position as well as Rhett's.
103. All the soothing and bright lights brought by Scarlett and the servants could not quiet her and Rhett, coming up the stairs three at a jump, looked like a man who has seen Death.
104. All the servants had gone to a funeral and the children were playing in Melanie's back yard.
105. She heard the servants come back as night fell and it seemed to her that they were very silent as they moved about preparing supper
106. She could not humble herself to ask friends if they had seen him. She could not make inquiries among the servants for news of him.
107. Oh, she hadn't intended to tell him like this but the hot words rushed to her lips and she flung them at him, careless of the servants who might hear.
108. He was at home more often for supper now and he was kinder to the servants and more affectionate to Wade and Ella.
109. For some time after Bonnie's death she had been too angry with him, too preoccupied with her own grief to do more than speak politely in front of the servants.
110. Sometimes, in the early hours of the dawn, she heard him ride into the back yard and beat on the door of the servants' house so that Pork might help him up the back stairs and put him to bed.
111. The house negroes of the County considered themselves superior to white trash, and their unconcealed scorn stung him, while their more secure position in life stirred his envy.

112. Gerald was likable, and the neighbors learned in time what the children, negroes and dogs discovered at first sight, that a kind heart, a ready and sympathetic ear and an open pocketbook lurked just behind his bawling voice and his truculent manner.
113. Brent turned in the saddle and called to the negro groom.
114. Scarlett could not imagine her mother's hands without her gold thimble or her rustling figure unaccompanied by the small negro girl whose sole function in life was to remove basting threads and carry the rosewood sewing box from room to room, as Ellen moved about the house superintending the cooking, the cleaning and the wholesale clothes-making for the plantation.
115. Scarlett, ... , knew from babyhood the soft sound of scurrying bare black feet on the hardwood floor in the hours of dawn, the urgent tappings on her mother's door, and the muffled, frightened negro voices that whispered of sickness and birth and death in the long row of whitewashed cabins in the quarters.
116. The fat cook, a yard negro elevated by necessity to the kitchen, never had the meals on time, and the chambermaid, formerly a field hand, let dust accumulate on the furniture and never seemed to have clean linen on hand...
117. Pork, the only trained house negro on the place, had general supervision over the other servants, but even he had grown slack and careless after several years of exposure to Gerald's happy-go-lucky mode of living.
118. With unerring African instinct, the negroes had all discovered that Gerald had a loud bark and no bite at all, and they took shameless advantage of him.
119. Ellen had been given this preparation for marriage which any well-brought-up young lady received, and she also had Mammy, who could galvanize the most shiftless negro into energy. She quickly brought order,

dignity and grace into Gerald's household, and she gave Tara a beauty it had never had before.

120. To Mammy's indignation, her preferred playmates were not her demure sisters or the well-brought-up Wilkes girls but the negro children on the plantation and the boys of the neighborhood, and she could climb a tree or throw a rock as well as any of them.

121. Against their depredations, a small black sentinel was stationed on the front porch. Armed with a ragged towel, the little negro boy sitting on the steps was part of the picture of Tara.

122. Beatrice Tarleton was a busy woman, having on her hands not only ... a hundred negroes and eight children, but the largest horse-breeding farm in the state as well.

123. For the first time in their lives the negroes were able to get all the whisky they might want.

124. If they showed no aptitude for any of these trades, they became field hands and, in the opinion of the negroes, they had lost their claim to any social standing at all.

125. Then there was an excited babble of negro voices in the darkness of the yard and high-pitched negro laughter.

126. Indian blood was plain in her features, overbalancing the negroid characteristics.

127. The red color of her skin, narrow high forehead, prominent cheek bones and the hawk-bridged nose which flattened at the end above thick negro lips, all showed the mixture of two races.

128. When she spoke, her voice was not so slurred as most negroes' and she chose her words more carefully.

129. Heads bowed in the circle of yellow light as Ellen thanked God for the health and happiness of her home, her family and her negroes.

130. The kneeling figures, the soft glow of the lamp, the dim shadows where the negroes swayed, ..., in an instant took on the color of her own emotions, and the room seemed once more a lovely place.
131. Grinning negroes, excited as always at a party, were leading the animals to the barnyard to be unharnessed and unsaddled for the day.
132. The negroes idled about, clearing the long tables on which the food had been laid.
133. As she stood watching them, hot eyed and dizzy, she heard ... the sound of an excited voice calling a question to one of the negroes.
134. ...as Scarlett searched anxiously a spare old negro, with grizzled kinks and an air of dignified authority, came toward her through the mud, his hat in his hand.
135. One wagon, ahead of the others, bore four stout negroes with axes to cut evergreens and drag down the vines...
136. Behind them streamed the merry cavalcade, ... officers on horseback idling at snail's pace beside the carriages — wheels creaking, spurs jingling, gold braid gleaming, parasols bobbing, fans swishing, negroes singing.
137. Then, as if brought into being by the waltz music, sounds floated in from the shadowy moonlit street below, the trample of horses' hooves and the sound of carriage wheels, laughter on the warm sweet air and the soft acrimony of negro voices raised in argument over hitching places for the horses.
138. Everyone, soldiers, civilians, women, children and negroes, began to wear homespun.
139. Gerald had changed from a wealthy man to a man who was wondering how he would feed his family and his negroes through the winter.

140. There was a great cloud of red dust coming up the street and from the cloud came the sound of the tramping of many feet and a hundred or more negro voices, deep throated, careless, singing a hymn.
141. Surely there wasn't a negro on earth as tall and loud voiced as this one except Big Sam, the foreman of Tara.
142. He halted, dropped his shovel and started toward her, calling to the negroes nearest him.
143. The crowd halted uncertainly, grinning, and Big Sam, followed by three other large negroes, ran across the road to the carriage, closely followed by the harried, shouting officer.
144. As the artillery rumbled by, splashing mud into the watching crowds, a negro on a mule, riding close to a cannon caught her eye.
145. He was a young, saddle-colored negro with a serious face, and when Scarlett saw him she cried.
146. Soon a steady stream of them was established, making their painful way into town toward the hospitals, their faces black as negroes' from powder stains, dust and sweat, their wounds unbandaged, blood drying, flies swarming about them.
147. No air moved and the flaring pine knots the negroes held made the air hotter.
148. There were no sounds of negroes' lazy voices in neighboring kitchens, no pleasant sounds of breakfasts being prepared, for all the near neighbors except Mrs. Meade and Mrs. Merriwether had refugeed to Macon.
149. Negroes were always so proud of being the bearers of evil tidings.
150. When an hour had passed she heard scuffling negro feet coming down the street...
151. Negroes were running up and down the street, panic in their faces; and on porches, white children sat crying untended.
152. And the Yankees wanted to free the negroes!

153. If she could only reach the kind arms of Tara and Ellen and lay down her burdens, far too heavy for her young shoulders — the dying woman, the fading baby, her own hungry little boy, the frightened negro, all looking to her for strength, for guidance, all reading in her straight back courage she did not possess and strength which had long since failed.
154. She would find only the blackened bricks, starlight shining through the roofless walls, Ellen and Gerald gone, the girls gone, Mammy gone, the negroes gone, God knows where, and this hideous stillness over everything.
155. How stupid negroes were! They never thought of anything unless they were told.
156. Her father was old and stunned, her sisters ill, Melanie frail and weak, the children helpless, and the negroes looking up to her with childlike faith, clinging to her skirts, knowing that Ellen's daughter would be the refuge Ellen had always been.
157. Through the window, in the faint light of the rising moon, Tara stretched before her, negroes gone, acres desolate, barns ruined, like a body bleeding under her eyes, like her own body, slowly bleeding.
158. This was all a dream, ...all a dream from which she would awake, to smell bacon frying in the kitchen, hear the throaty laughter of the negroes and the creaking of wagons fieldward bound, and Ellen's gentle insistent hand upon her.
159. She would stay at Tara and keep it, somehow, keep her father and her sisters, Melanie and Ashley's child, the negroes.
160. Merely holding herself erect required an effort of will power and she talked as briefly as possible, dispensing with the usual forms of courtesy her mother had always taught her to use with negroes.
161. Evidently the Wilkes negroes had taken flight or followed the Yankees.

162. She, Scarlett O'Hara was lying behind a negro cabin, in the midst of ruins, too sick and too weak to move, and no one in the world knew or cared.
163. Gerald, the negroes and Wade clung to Melanie now, because even in her weakness she was kind and sympathetic, and these days Scarlett was neither.
164. She bullied the negroes and harrowed the feelings of her sisters not only because she was too worried and strained and tired to do otherwise but because it helped her to forget her own bitterness that everything her mother had told her about life was wrong.
165. The negroes might talk and then they'd come and get you.
166. The replacing of these posts was one bit of repair work Scarlett did not suggest and, if the negroes knew why, they kept their silence.
167. Sometimes they squealed so loudly no one in the house could talk but it was a pleasant sound. It meant fresh pork for the white folks and chitterlings for the negroes when cold weather and hog-killing time should arrive, and it meant food for the winter for all.
168. She had intended that the negroes should do the field work, while she and the convalescent girls attended to the house, but here she was confronted with a caste feeling even stronger than her own.
169. The bronze giantess did not grin pleasedly or squirm under praise like the other negroes.
170. She turned swiftly to the four negroes who huddled in the doorway, their black faces a peculiarly ashen shade.
171. Here lay the fertile state, dotted with plantations, sheltering the women and children, the very old and the negroes.
172. Through the open windows of the dining room, she saw smoke drifting lazily out of the negro cabins.
173. Negroes were provoking sometimes and stupid and lazy, but there was loyalty in them that money couldn't buy, a feeling of oneness with

- their white folks which made them risk their lives to keep food on the table.
174. Beside her perched the bow-legged little negro who had trained her horses and he looked as glum as his mistress.
175. As the girls drove back to Tara, Scarlett was silent for a while, ... , remembering against her will the County in its glory, with visitors at all the big houses and money plentiful, negroes crowding the quarters and the well-tended fields glorious with cotton.
176. She told him about her problems of weeding and hoeing and planting, of fattening the hogs and breeding the cow, and he gave good advice for he had owned a small farm in south Georgia and two negroes.
177. Yes, Will was a comfort to Scarlett after hard days when the negroes muttered and Suellen nagged and cried and Gerald asked too frequently where Ellen was.
178. She had gathered, also, that some of the free negroes were getting quite insolent.
179. This last she could hardly believe, for she had never seen an insolent negro in her life.
180. These two industriously spread the rumor that the Southerners and Democrats were just waiting for a good chance to put the negroes back into slavery and that the negroes' only hope of escaping this fate was the protection given them by the Bureau and the Republican party.
181. Wilkerson and Hilton furthermore told the negroes they were as good as the whites in every way and soon white and negro marriages would be permitted, soon the estates of their former owners would be divided and every negro would be given forty acres and a mule for his own.
182. They kept the negroes stirred up with tales of cruelty perpetrated by the whites and, in a section long famed for the affectionate relations between slaves and slave owners, hate and suspicion began to grow.

183. They've been roughened for all of us, your father, the girls, Melanie, the baby, the negroes and for me.
184. Perhaps they'd even bring negroes here to dine and sleep.
185. Will had told her Jonas made a great to-do about being equal with the negroes, ate with them, visited in their houses, rode them around with him in his carriage, put his arms around their shoulders.
186. As she stood looking about her a saddle-colored negro of middle age drove the closed carriage toward her and, leaning from the box, questioned: "Cah'ige, lady? Two bits fer any whar in 'Lanta."
187. Mammy was a country negro but she had not always been a country negro and she knew that no chaste woman ever rode in a hired conveyance — especially a closed carriage — without the escort of some male member of her family.
188. Even the presence of a negro maid would not satisfy the conventions.
189. The streets were black with loafing negroes who leaned against walls or sat on the curbing watching vehicles go past with the naive curiosity of children at a circus parade.
190. He's in jail this very minute for killing a negro and they may hang him!
191. They ride around at night dressed up like ghosts and call on Carpetbaggers who steal money and negroes who are uppity.
192. The negroes she passed turned insolent grins at her and laughed among themselves as she hurried by, slipping and sliding in the mud, stopping, panting to replace her slippers. How dared they laugh, the black apes!
193. Ashamed! Yes, that was how Scarlett felt. Ashamed that she was poor and reduced to galling shifts and penury and work that negroes should do.
194. And if they give the negroes the vote, it's the end of us.

195. The negroes were on top and behind them were the Yankee bayonets.
196. The South was too beautiful a place to be let go without a struggle, ... , too dear a homeland to be turned over to ignorant negroes drunk with whisky and freedom.
197. Even Rhett, conscienceless scamp that he was, had killed a negro for being “uppity to a lady.
198. Only the negroes had rights or redress these days.
199. The very suspicion of seditious utterances against the government, ... , or complaint by a negro that a white man had been uppity to him were enough to land a citizen in jail.
200. The accusation was sufficient. And thanks to the incitement of the Freedmen’s Bureau, negroes could always be found who were willing to bring accusations.
201. The negroes had not yet been given the right to vote but the North was determined that they should vote and equally determined that their vote should be friendly to the North.
202. With this in mind, nothing was too good for the negroes.
203. The Yankee soldiers backed them up in anything they chose to do, and the surest way for a white person to get himself into trouble was to bring a complaint of any kind against a negro.
204. In slave days, these lowly blacks had been despised by the house negroes and yard negroes as creatures of small worth.
205. To the credit of the negroes, including the least intelligent of them, few were actuated by malice and those few had usually been “mean niggers” even in slave days.
206. Country negroes flocked into the cities, leaving the rural districts without labor to make the crops.

207. Abandoned negro children ran like frightened animals about the town until kind-hearted white people took them into their kitchens to raise.
208. They told the negroes that if they would go back, they would go as free workers, protected by written contracts specifying wages by the day.
209. Here was the astonishing spectacle of half a nation attempting, at the point of bayonet, to force upon the other half the rule of negroes, many of them scarcely one generation out of the African jungles.
210. The ever-present menace of lawless negroes and Yankee soldiers preyed on her mind, the danger of confiscation was constantly with her, even in her dreams, and she dreaded worse terrors to come.
211. The only trouble was that the soldiers crowding the streets wore the wrong kind of uniforms, the money was in the hands of the wrong people, and the negroes were living in leisure while their former masters struggled and starved.
212. Adventurers of every kind swarmed in, hoping to make their fortunes, and the negroes from the country continued to come by the hundreds.
213. There was a long barroom downstairs, elegantly hung with oil paintings, and a negro orchestra played every night.
214. Belle herself presented a prosperous appearance when glimpsed occasionally in her closed carriage driven by an impudent yellow negro.
215. She hated the impudent free negroes as much as anyone and her flesh crawled with fury every time she heard their insulting remarks and high-pitched laughter as she went by.
216. But to her surprise the Simmons boys, who had started a brick kiln, and Kells Whiting, who was selling a preparation made up in his mother's kitchen, that was guaranteed to straighten the kinkiest negro hair in six applications, smiled politely, thanked her and refused. It was the same with the dozen others she approached.

217. No respectable white woman and few negroes ever went outside their homes from the moment they first suspected they were with child...
218. Only the prostitutes and the negro women had kind words for them.
219. Those women seemed to think that because Uncle Peter was black, he had no ears to hear with and no feelings, as tender as their own, to be hurt.
220. They did not know that negroes had to be handled gently, as though they were children, directed, praised, petted, scolded.
221. They didn't understand negroes or the relations between the negroes and their former masters.
222. What Peter said was true but she hated to hear it from a negro and a family negro, too.
223. They became more and more numerous as the weeks went by and as the tension in town heightened over negro outrages.
224. He was born to rule, to live in a large house, ride fine horses, read books of poetry and tell negroes what to do.
225. That there were no more mansions and horses and negroes and few books did not alter matters.
226. There were whole families from Jonesboro and Fayetteville and Lovejoy and with them a few negro servants.
227. Once the hard times were disposed of, the ladies spoke of the increasing impudence of the negroes and the outrages of the Carpetbaggers and the humiliation of having the Yankee soldiers loafing on every corner.
228. The negroes insisted on being paid every day and they frequently got drunk on their wages and did not turn up for work the next morning.
229. And Kells Whiting was cleaning up money with his hair straightener, because he told the negroes they wouldn't ever be permitted to vote the Republican ticket if they had kinky hair.

230. She was named Ella Lorena, Ella for her grandmother Ellen, and Lorena because it was the most fashionable name of the day for girls, even as Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were popular for boys and Abraham Lincoln and Emancipation for negro children.
231. Rather than have her appear and advertise her shame, her father and brother would have shot her, so lynching the negro seemed a sensible solution to the townspeople, in fact, the only decent solution possible.
232. The negroes, frightened and sullen, muttered of retaliatory house burnings.
233. Perhaps the negroes were right and she did pick them up from the streets.
234. He hated negroes and they knew it and feared him.
235. No negro dared even laugh while Archie was in hearing.
236. Once Scarlett asked him curiously why he hated negroes and was surprised when he answered, for generally all questions were answered by "I reckon that's my bizness."
237. When she was among rough laborers, negroes or Yankee soldiers, he was seldom more than a pace from her elbow.
238. There was seldom a morning when a child or a negro servant did not arrive at breakfast time with a note saying: "If you aren't using Archie this afternoon, do let me have him. I want to drive to the cemetery with flowers."
239. It was obvious that he did not like women, Melanie excepted, any better than he liked negroes and Yankees.
240. One morning, the old man had driven her to Hugh's mill and she had found it idle, the negroes gone and Hugh sitting despondently under a tree.
241. The first week he took over the mill he justified all her hopes, for he accomplished more with five convicts than Hugh had ever done with his crew of ten free negroes.

242. Driving alone was hazardous these days and she knew it, more hazardous than ever before, for now the negroes were completely out of hand.
243. The North was determined to force the negro vote on the state and, to this end, Georgia had been declared in rebellion and put under the strictest martial law.
244. Confronted with the prospect of negro rule, the future seemed dark and hopeless, and the embittered state smarted and writhed helplessly.
245. As for the negroes, their new importance went to their heads, and, realizing that they had the Yankee Army behind them, their outrages increased.
246. It had the worst reputation of any spot in or near Atlanta, for here lived in filth outcast negroes, black prostitutes and a scattering of poor whites of the lowest order.
247. It was rumored to be the refuge of negro and white criminals and was the first place the Yankee soldiers searched when they wanted a man.
248. Men went by Shantytown with their pistols loosened in their holsters and nice women never willingly passed it, even under the protection of their men, for usually there were drunken negro slatterns sitting along the road, hurling insults and shouting coarse words.
249. As long as she had Archie beside her, Scarlett had not given Shantytown a thought, because not even the most impudent negro woman dared laugh in her presence.
250. The negro sluts seemed to try themselves whenever she drove by.
251. Just as she was beginning to draw a breath of relief, her heart rose in her throat with sudden fright, for a huge negro slipped silently from behind a large oak tree.
252. The big negro ducked back behind the oak, and the voice that answered was frightened.

253. Scarlett remembered the hot day before the siege began when she and Rhett had sat in the carriage and the gang of negroes with Big Sam at their head had marched down the dusty street toward the entrenchments singing “Go Down, Moses.”
254. A big negro like Sam would be as good a bodyguard as Archie.
255. The negro woman rolled frightened eyes toward the small closet that served as a pantry and Scarlett threw the door open.
256. It was a big ragged white man and a squat black negro with shoulders and chest like a gorilla.
257. “Grab her!” he shouted to the negro. “She’s probably got her money in her bosom!”
258. As the negro came running to the buggy, his black face twisted in a leering grin, she fired point-blank at him.
259. The negro was beside her, so close that she could smell the rank odor of him as he tried to drag her over the buggy side.
260. The black hand dropped from her mouth and the negro leaped away as Big Sam charged at him.
261. “Run, Miss Scarlett!” yelled Sam, grappling with the negro; and Scarlett, shaking and screaming, clutched up the reins and whip and laid them both over the horse.
262. And their negroes, who had been told nothing, knew everything too, by that black grapevine telegraph system which defies white understanding.
263. Wrapped in her cloak, Melanie went bewilderedly down her front walk behind a strange negro coachman who had summoned her mysteriously to a closed carriage waiting in front of the house.
264. Already many other Southern states had illiterate negroes in high public office and legislatures dominated by negroes and Carpetbaggers.

265. Finally, with Georgia in the status of a military province, the polls had been ordered thrown open to the negroes, whether the state's laws permitted it or not.
266. Trainloads of negroes had been rushed from town to town, voting at every precinct along the way.
267. If the capture of Georgia by Sherman had caused bitterness, the final capture of the state's capitol by the Carpetbaggers, Yankees and negroes caused an intensity of bitterness such as the state had never known before.
268. The Carpetbaggers were looting the town, many honest folk were driven from their homes and did not know where to look for their next meal, and a negro sat in the lieutenant governor's chair.
269. Scarlett laughed, and with some justice, for at that time, Bullock was safe in the governor's chair, twenty-seven negroes were in the legislature and thousands of the Democratic voters of Georgia were disfranchised.
270. Among these were the Yankee schoolmarms who had come South imbued with the desire to uplift the Negro and the Scallawags who had been born good Democrats but had turned Republican after the surrender.
271. The best of schools and lodgings and clothes and amusements, for they were the power in politics and every negro vote counted.
272. Mammy likewise viewed with displeasure the nurses that came and went, for she was jealous of any strange negro and saw no reason why she could not care for the baby and Wade and Ella, too.
273. And there were six mule teams and wagons being loaded by the negro drivers.
274. Thanks to the negro vote, the Republicans and their allies were firmly entrenched and they were riding rough-shod over the powerless but still protesting minority.

275. Word had been spread among the negroes that there were only two political parties mentioned in the Bible, the Publicans and the Sinners.
276. No negro wanted to join a party made up entirely of sinners, so they hastened to join the Republicans.
277. Their new masters voted them over and over again, electing poor whites and Scallawags to high places, electing even some negroes.
278. These negroes sat in the legislature where they spent most of their time eating goobers and easing their unaccustomed feet into and out of new shoes.
279. Many of its officials were appointed for political reasons, regardless of their knowledge of the operation of railroads, there were three times as many people employed as were necessary, Republicans rode free on passes, carloads of negroes rode free on their happy jaunts about the state to vote and revote in the same elections.
280. When Georgia howled against corruption, the governor hastily went North, appeared before Congress and told of white outrages against negroes, of Georgia's preparation for another rebellion and the need for a stern military rule in the state.
281. No Georgian wanted trouble with the negroes and they tried to avoid trouble.
282. When he finally had her in his arms and from her sobbing gasps had recognized only one word, "Dark," he turned on Scarlett and the negroes in fury.
283. The negroes fled, the luckless Lou wailing into her apron.
284. All that morning, Scarlett, with Melanie, India and Aunt Pitty flew about the little house, directing the negroes as they hung freshly laundered curtains, polished silver, waxed the floor and cooked, stirred and tasted the refreshments.
285. Everyone, even the negroes, would know by tomorrow's breakfast.
286. Negroes always knew everything.

287. Confusion and dismay filled her when she saw Rhett alight from his horse and toss the reins over the arm of the cast-iron negro boy who stood at the sidewalk.
288. And there were negroes living in the old Calvert house! Swarms of them and they actually owned it!
289. The negroes had frolicked through the legislature, grasping aliens had mismanaged the government, private individuals had enriched themselves from public funds.
290. She heard whispering voices outside, and going to the door she saw the frightened negroes standing in the back hall...
291. Nineteen years old, six feet two inches tall, long of bone and hard of muscle, with sunburned faces and deep auburn hair, their eyes merry and arrogant, their bodies clothed in identical blue coats and mustard-colored breeches, they were as much alike as two bolls of cotton.
292. And raising good cotton, riding well, shooting straight, dancing lightly, squiring the ladies with elegance and carrying one's liquor like a gentleman were the things that mattered.
293. They looked out across the endless acres of Gerald O'Hara's newly plowed cotton fields toward the red horizon.
294. The moist hungry earth, waiting upturned for the cotton seeds, showed pinkish on the sandy tops of furrows, vermilion and scarlet and maroon where shadows lay along the sides of the trenches.
295. It was a savagely red land, blood-colored after rains, brick dust in droughts, the best cotton land in the world.
296. The plantation clearings and miles of cotton fields smiled up to a warm sun, placid, complacent.
297. There was much about the South — and Southerners — that he would never comprehend: but, with the wholeheartedness that was his nature, he adopted its ideas and customs, as he understood them, for his own — poker and horse racing, red-hot politics and the code duello,

- States' Rights and damnation to all Yankees, slavery and King Cotton, contempt for white trash and exaggerated courtesy to women.
298. Across the road would be new rail fences, inclosing fat cattle and blooded horses, and the red earth that rolled down the hillside to the rich river bottom land would gleam white as eiderdown in the sun — cotton, acres and acres of cotton! The fortunes of the O'Haras would rise again.
299. He cleared the fields and planted cotton and borrowed more money from James and Andrew to buy more slaves.
300. Tom Slattery owned no slaves, and he and his two oldest boys spasmodically worked their few acres of cotton, while the wife and younger children tended what was supposed to be a vegetable garden.
301. But, somehow, the cotton always failed, and the garden, due to Mrs. Slattery's constant childbearing, seldom furnished enough to feed her flock.
302. The sight of Tom Slattery dawdling on his neighbors' porches, begging cotton seed for planting or a side of bacon to "tide him over," was a familiar one.
303. They would have considered it money well spent to rid the community of an eyesore, but he was well satisfied to remain and to subsist miserably on the proceeds of a bale of cotton a year and the charity of his neighbors.
304. All of the world was crying out for cotton, and the new land of the County, unworn and fertile, produced it abundantly.
305. Cotton was the heartbeat of the section, the planting and the picking were the diastole and systole of the red earth.
306. If cotton could make them rich in one generation, how much richer they would be in the next!
307. There remained varicolored cotton dresses which Scarlett felt were not festive enough for the occasion, ball dresses and the green sprigged muslin she had worn yesterday.

308. "I can't imagine how Mr. Wilkes must feel having him here, but he was visiting Mr. Kennedy in Jonesboro — something about buying cotton — and, of course, Mr. Kennedy had to bring him along with him. He couldn't just go off and leave him."
309. Or woolen mills or cotton factories or tanneries?
310. Have you thought that we would not have a single warship and that the Yankee fleet could bottle up our harbors in a week, so that we could not sell our cotton abroad?
311. Why, all we have is cotton and slaves and arrogance.
312. Only the older men, the cripples and the women were left, and they spent their time knitting and sewing, growing more cotton and corn, raising more hogs and sheep and cows for the army.
313. For the first time in her life, she hated Tara, hated the long red road that led down the hill to the river, hated the red fields with springing green cotton.
314. Before the war there had been few cotton factories, woolen mills, arsenals and machine shops south of Maryland — a fact of which all Southerners were proud.
315. Law, Miss Scarlett, doan you know whut blockade awfisses is? Dey's awfisses whar furriners stays dat buy us Confedruts' cotton an' ship it outer Cha'ston and Wilmin'ton an' ship us back gunpowder.
316. The proprietor and two clerks stood on the sidewalk with armfuls of bolts of cotton cloth they had been displaying.
317. Moreover, now that she was away from Tara, she missed it dreadfully, missed the red fields and the springing green cotton and the sweet twilight silences.
318. Behind them streamed the merry cavalcade, girls cool in flowered cotton dresses, with light shawls, bonnets and mitts to protect their skins and little parasols held over their heads.

319. And England was coming in to help the Confederacy win the war, because the English mills were standing idle for want of Southern cotton.
320. How shocked if she suddenly climbed on the bandstand and declared that she thought the war ought to stop, so everybody could go home and tend to their cotton and there could be parties and beaux again and plenty of pale green dresses.
321. This empire we're living in—the South — the Confederacy — the Cotton Kingdom — it's breaking up right under our feet.
322. For, Melanie, bugles do not stir my blood nor drums entice my feet and I see too clearly that we have been betrayed, betrayed by our arrogant Southern selves, believing that one of us could whip a dozen Yankees, believing that King Cotton could rule the world.
323. Betrayed, too, by words and catch phrases, prejudices and hatreds coming from the mouths of those highly placed, those men whom we respected and revered —'King Cotton, Slavery, States' Rights, Damn Yankees.
324. I think of States' Rights and cotton and the darkies and the Yankees whom we have been bred to hate, and I know that none of these is the reason why I am fighting.
325. And there's the long view down the road to the river, across the cotton fields, and the mist rising from the bottom lands in the twilight.
326. If we win this war and have the Cotton Kingdom of our dreams, we still have lost, for we will become a different people and the old quiet ways will go.
327. The world will be at our doors clamoring for cotton and we can command our own price.
328. Melanie, nothing is worth it — States' Rights, nor slaves, nor cotton.
329. Do you recall how he said the Yankee fleet could bottle us up so tightly we could not ship out our cotton?

330. He said, in effect, that the South had nothing with which to wage war but cotton and arrogance.
331. Our cotton is worthless and what he called arrogance is all that is left. But I call that arrogance matchless courage.
332. Even the cheapest cotton goods had skyrocketed in price and ladies were regretfully making their old dresses do another season.
333. Linen and cotton bandages were too precious now to be thrown away when used, and every lady who nursed at the hospitals brought home baskets of bloody strips to be washed and ironed and returned for use on other sufferers.
334. He had good pilots and paid them well, and they slid out of Charleston and Wilmington on dark nights, bearing cotton for Nassau, England and Canada.
335. The cotton mills of England were standing idle and the workers were starving, and any blockader who could outwit the Yankee fleet could command his own price in Liverpool.
336. Rhett's boats were singularly lucky both in taking out cotton for the Confederacy and bringing in the war materials for which the South was desperate.
337. Sometimes the rallying cry is 'Save the Tomb of Christ from the Heathen!' Sometimes it's 'Down with Popery!' and sometimes 'Liberty!' and sometimes 'Cotton, Slavery and States' Rights!'"
338. Let the English mill workers starve because they can't get our cotton but never, never strike a blow for slavery.
339. As for instance, right after Fort Sumter fell and before the blockade was established, I bought up several thousand bales of cotton at dirt-cheap prices and ran them to England.
340. I'm holding them until the English mills have to have cotton and will give me any price I ask.
341. Cotton is at seventy-two cents a pound already.

342. The South had always lived by selling cotton and buying the things it did not produce, but now it could neither sell nor buy.
343. Gerald O'Hara had three years' crops of cotton stored under the shed near the gin house at Tara, but little good it did him.
344. Throughout the South, most of the cotton planters were in the same fix.
345. With the blockade closing tighter and tighter, there was no way to get the South's money crop to its market in England, no way to bring in the necessaries which cotton money had brought in years gone by.
346. It manufactured much of the powder and arms used by the army and most of the cotton and woolen goods.
347. The hospitals overflowed and wounded lay on the floors of empty stores and upon cotton bales in the warehouses.
348. The sprawling white house with fluttering white curtains at the windows, the thick clover on the lawn with the bees busy in it, the little black boy on the front steps shooing the ducks and turkeys from the flower beds, the serene red fields and the miles and miles of cotton turning white in the sun!
349. Miss Scarlett, Maw would weah me out wid a cotton stalk, did Ah go in a bahroom or a ho' house."
350. They camped all round the house, everywhere, in the cotton, in the corn.
351. Has the cotton gone — tell me quickly!" "Yes'm, it buhnt up. The sojers rolls it out of the shed into the back yard and hollers, 'Here the bigges' bonfiah in Georgia,' and tech it off." Three years of stored cotton — one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all in one blaze!
352. Her roots went deep into the blood-colored soil and sucked up life, as did the cotton.
353. "Now, what about the corn and the cotton, Pork?"

354. An' dey driv dey cannons an' waggins 'cross de cotton till it plum ruint, 'cept a few acres over on de creek bottom dat dey din' notice.
355. But dat cotton ain' wuth foolin' wid, 'cause ain' but 'bout three bales over dar.
356. The Confederate government took cotton for taxes in lieu of money, but three bales wouldn't even cover the taxes.
357. Little did it matter though, to her or the Confederacy, now that all the field hands had run away and there was no one to pick the cotton.
358. The road down to the river lay red and scorching between the ruined cotton fields.
359. The cotton was mangled and trampled where cavalry and infantry, forced off the narrow road by the artillery, had marched through the green bushes, grinding them into the earth.
360. What value is gentleness? Better that I'd learned to plow or chop cotton like a darky.
361. These were the only things worth fighting for, the red earth which was theirs and would be their sons', the red earth which would bear cotton for their sons and their sons' sons.
362. Corn and cotton seed for next spring's planting, and new clothes too.
363. All our cotton — a hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth," said Scarlett bitterly.
364. "Be thankful it wasn't your house," said Grandma, leaning her chin on her cane. "You can always grow more cotton and you can't grow a house.
365. By the bye, had you all started picking your cotton?"
366. "Me? Pick cotton?" cried Scarlett aghast, as if Grandma had been suggesting some repulsive crime. "Like a field hand? Like white trash? Like the Slattery women?"

367. I've hoed my row and I've picked my cotton and I can do it again if I have to.
368. And each warm day saw more and more cotton piling up in the empty slave quarters, the only storage place left on the plantation.
369. There was more cotton in the fields than she or Pork had estimated, probably four bales, and soon the cabins would be full.
370. Scarlett had not intended to do any cotton picking herself, even after Grandma Fontaine's tart remark.
371. Scarlett refused to listen to the protests and drove them all into the cotton rows.
372. Cotton picking was beneath Pork's dignity but hunting and fishing were not.
373. Scarlett, standing in the sun in the cotton rows, her back breaking from the eternal bending and her hands roughened by the dry bolls, wished she had a sister who combined Suellen's energy and strength with Carreen's sweet disposition.
374. There remained with her now in the long rows only Dilcey and Prissy. Prissy picked lazily, spasmodically, complaining of her feet, her back, her internal miseries, her complete weariness, until her mother took a cotton stalk to her and whipped her until she screamed.
375. Dilcey worked tirelessly, silently, like a machine, and Scarlett, with her back aching and her shoulder raw from the tugging weight of the cotton bag she carried, thought that Dilcey was worth her weight in gold.
376. In spite of Scarlett's problem of getting help from the others in the picking and in spite of the weariness of doing the labor herself, her spirits lifted as the cotton slowly made its way from the fields to the cabins.
377. There was something about cotton that was reassuring, steady.
378. Tara had risen to riches on cotton, even as the whole South had risen, and Scarlett was Southerner enough to believe that both Tara and the South would rise again out of the red fields.

379. Of course, this little cotton she had gathered was not much but it was something.
380. She had her little cotton, she had food, she had a horse, she had her small but treasured hoard of money. Yes, the worst was over!
381. There were wild squealings, indignant gruntings in the back yard and, running to the widow, Scarlett saw Mammy waddling hurriedly across the cotton field with a struggling young pig under each arm.
382. Nothin' but cotton in the cabins. We set fire to it.
383. For a brief instant Scarlett saw the long hot days in the cotton field, felt again the terrible ache in her back, the raw bruised flesh of her shoulders.
384. All for nothing. The cotton was gone.
385. Then to her nostrils was borne the smell of smoke and she turned, too weak with lessening strain, to care about the cotton.
386. Through the open windows of the dining room, she saw smoke drifting lazily out of the negro cabins. There went the cotton.
387. She had seen fires in cotton before and she knew how difficult they were to put out, even with many men laboring at it.
388. Smoke was still rolling from the quarters, enveloping the cabins in thick clouds, and the smell of burning cotton was strong.
389. Before Sherman's men came through Tara the second time, she had her small riches of food and money, she had neighbors more fortunate than she and she had the cotton which would tide her over until spring.
390. Now the cotton was gone, the food was gone, the money was of no use to her, for there was no food to buy with it, and the neighbors were in worse plight than she.
391. Spring plowing was at its height and the cotton and garden seed Pork had brought from Macon was being put into the ground.

392. The withered stalks of last year's cotton had to be removed to make way for this year's seeds and the balky horse, unaccustomed to the plow, dragged unwillingly through the fields.
393. We'll plant more cotton, lots more.
394. Cotton ought to go sky high this fall!
395. She went into the little office and, disregarding the weeping girls on the sofa, seated herself at the secretary and picked up a quill to balance the cost of more cotton seed against her remaining cash.
396. All I'm interested in now is a good cotton crop.
397. As the girls drove back to Tara, Scarlett was silent for a while, thinking of what she had seen in the various homes, remembering against her will the County in its glory, with visitors at all the big houses and money plentiful, negroes crowding the quarters and the well-tended fields glorious with cotton.
398. Nobody can plant much cotton, and what will we do then?
399. Maybe I'll come in September after the cotton is picked.
400. The sight of a uniform was enough to bring everyone flying from the woodpile, the pasture and the cotton patch.
401. It was September and time to pick the cotton.
402. Will Benteen sat on the front steps at Scarlett's feet in the pleasant sunshine of the early autumn afternoon and his flat voice went on and on languidly about the exorbitant costs of ginning the cotton at the new gin near Fayetteville.
403. I've struggled for food and for money and I've weeded and hoed and picked cotton and I've even plowed until I can't stand it another minute.
404. Made a lot of money, Will said, swindling the niggers or the government, one or tuther, or confiscating folks' cotton and swearing it was Confederate government cotton.

405. If I make a good cotton crop, they'll tax it till I'll get nothing for it or maybe confiscate it outright and say it's Confederate cotton.
406. All my life I'll be scared and scrambling for money and working myself to death, only to see my work go for nothing and my cotton stolen.
407. Scarlett said they could easily pay it off out of next year's cotton and have money left over, and she said it with such finality they did not think to question.
408. Melly can dress in rags and pick cotton and even help me murder a man but it doesn't change her.
409. On new store fronts and new office windows she saw the welcome names of men she knew but more often the names were unfamiliar, especially the dozens of shingles of strange doctors and lawyers and cotton merchants.
410. Scarlett thought of the rows of cotton beneath the glaring coppery sky at Tara and how her back had ached as she bent over them.
411. "Didn't Captain Butler take thousands of bales of cotton to England and Nassau to sell for the Confederate government?"
412. "Not only his own cotton but government cotton too? And you know what cotton brought in England during the war!"
413. He was a free agent acting for the government and he was supposed to sell the cotton and buy guns with the money and run the guns in for us.
414. Well, when the blockade got too tight, he couldn't bring in the guns and he couldn't have spent one one-hundredth of the cotton money on them anyway...
415. She could repair Tara and hire hands and plant miles and miles of cotton.
416. So you have been doing very nicely at Tara, have you? Cleared so much money on the cotton you can go visiting.
417. Well, you could — you could — it's a good plantation. And you wouldn't lose. I'd pay you back out of next year's cotton.

418. “Cotton prices are dropping. Times are so hard and money’s so tight.”
419. And we haven’t a single field hand to work the cotton and there’s so many to feed, thirteen of us.
420. And what eet do for you, Mees Scarlett, and Mees Melly? You meelk ze cow, peek ze cotton? “Indeed, no!” said Scarlett coolly, unable to understand Rene’s gay acceptance of hardships.
421. Harsh contact with the red earth of Tara had stripped gentility from her and she knew she would never feel like a lady again until her table was weighted with silver and crystal and smoking with rich food, until her own horses and carriages stood in her stables, until black hands and not white took the cotton from Tara.
422. Part I made out of my little investment in cotton at the beginning of the war, the cotton I bought cheap and sold for a dollar a pound when the British mills were crying for it.
423. It came from Confederate cotton which I managed to run through the blockade and sell in Liverpool at sky-high prices.
424. The cotton was given me in good faith to buy leather and rifles and machinery with.
425. And I’m going to have a new roof for Tara and a new barn and fine mules for plowing and more cotton than you ever saw.
426. You’ve never had to pick cotton and weed corn.
427. Families from the country districts who had been burned out during Sherman’s march and who could no longer make a living without the slaves to till the cotton had come to Atlanta to live.
428. But, now of all times, she could not afford to be pushed back to her beginnings — not now with a baby coming, the mill just commencing to pay and Tara depending on her for money until the cotton came in in the fall.
429. She thought of Dilcey toiling in the cotton fields beside her, ...

430. Each letter from Melanie, saying that they were well, each brief note from Will reporting about the plowing, the planting, the growing of the cotton made her long anew to be home again.
431. She saw with pleasure that the cotton stood well, as they passed between plowed fields where the green bushes reared themselves sturdily out of the red earth.
432. The soft gray mist in the swampy bottoms, the red earth and growing cotton, the sloping fields with curving green rows and the black pines rising behind everything like sable walls.
433. Well, the long and the short of her idea was to make the Yankees pay for the cotton they burned and the stock they drove off and the fences and the barns they tore down.
434. When the dawn had come and the sun was creeping over the black pines on the hills to the east, she rose from her tumbled bed and, seating herself on a stool by the window, laid her tired head on her arm and looked out over the barn yard and orchard of Tara toward the cotton fields.
435. Beyond lay the curving rows of cotton, still and green under the gold of the new sky.
436. It was a “two-horse” farm, not the lordly plantation of other days with pastures full of mules and fine horses and cotton and corn stretching as far as eye could see.
437. They had not stealthily taken garden and pasture and cotton field and lawn and reared themselves insolently by the porches of Tara, as they were doing on numberless plantations throughout the state.
438. And, best of all, Will had told her that after the cotton came in in the fall, she need send no more money — unless some other Carpetbagger coveted Tara and skyrocketed the taxes.

439. Now he raises the best cotton in the County — yes, Miss! It's a heap better than Tara cotton! — and he knows what to do with hogs and chickens.
440. And when I think of her plowing and picking cotton, I could just...
441. “If Jeff Davis had commandeered all the cotton and gotten it to England before the blockade tightened...”
442. Get me plenty of towels, ladies, and cotton if you have it, and some brandy.
443. And silk stockings, a dozen pairs and not a one had cotton tops!
444. And if Will Benteen can't make a go of the cotton, I'm willing to chip in and help out on that white elephant in Clayton County that you love so much.
445. They were fresh from cotton patch and canebrake, but it was within their power to vote taxes and bonds as well as enormous expense accounts to themselves and their Republican friends.
446. It seemed that if she could only get back to the stillness and the green cotton fields of home, all her troubles would fall away and she would somehow be able to mold her shattered thoughts into something she could live by.
447. The sight of cotton growing will do her more good than all Dr. Meade's tonics.
448. The hot, dry weather was making the cotton grow so fast you could almost hear it but Will said cotton prices were going to be low this fall.
449. Betsy Tarleton had married a fat one-armed man from Lovejoy and they and Hetty and Jim Tarleton were raising a good cotton crop at Fairhill.
450. She had driven over the County with Will, trying not to remember when these thousands of fertile acres had stood green with cotton.

451. Now, plantation after plantation was going back to the forest, and dismal fields of broomsedge, scrub oak and runty pines had grown stealthily about silent ruins and over old cotton fields.
452. “Dey cook done died, an’ dey ain’ bought a new one. Dey got a fe’el han’ cookin’, an’ de niggers tells me she is de wustest cook in de state.”
453. “Huccome po’ w’ite trash buy any niggers? Dey ain’ never owned mo’n fo’ at de mostes’.”
454. “Airs? Me put on airs fo’ dem cheap niggers?”
455. “Wuthless nigger! She ain’ never whar she does nobody no good. Now, Ah got ter climb up an’ git it mahseff.”
456. “She doan never git no res’ on her piller fer hoppin’ up at night time nursin’ niggers an po’ w’ite trash dat could ten’ to deyseff,” grumbled Mammy in a monotone as she went down the stairs toward the carriage which was waiting in the side drive.
457. “Slattery hated his neighbors with what little energy he possessed, sensing their contempt beneath their courtesy, and especially did he hate “rich folks’ uppity niggers.”
458. “Mist’ Gerald,” said Pork, gratefully rolling up the shirt as Gerald fumed, “whut you needs is a wife, and a wife whut has got plen’y of house niggers.”
459. So, Ellen, no longer Robillard, turned her back on Savannah, never to see it again, and with a middle-aged husband, Mammy, and twenty “house niggers” journeyed toward Tara.
460. “An’ Miss Ellen got no bizness weahin’ herseff out waitin’ on folks dat did dey be wuth shootin’ dey’d have niggers ter wait on dem. An’ Ah has said —”
461. Then the music broke into the rollicking strains of “Johnny Booker, he’p dis Nigger!” and Scarlett thought she would scream.
462. “Fer you. Miss Melly. A lil nigger boy brung it.”

463. "Spec it one of Mist' MacIntosh's dat de niggers driv in de woods an' de Yankees din' git."
464. "Ah's sceered of cows, Miss Scarlett. Ah ain' nebber had nuthin' ter do wid cows. Ah ain' no yard nigger. Ah's a house nigger."
465. "You're a fool nigger, and the worst day's work Pa ever did was to buy you," said Scarlett slowly, too tired for anger.
466. There, she thought, I've said "nigger" and Mother wouldn't like that at all.
467. "Miss Scarlett, dem trashy niggers done runned away an' some of dem went off wid de Yankees an'—"
468. "How could I go off wid them trashy niggers, Miss Scarlett, after yo' pa been so good to buy me and my little Prissy and yo' ma been so kine?"
469. "You hesh yo' mouf, you Injun-nigger!"
470. "Miss Scarlett, dat a fe'el han's bizness. Ah's allus been a house nigger."
471. Oh, if only Miss Ellen was here! She understood such niceties and realized the wide gap between the duties of a field hand and those of a house nigger.
472. There might be Yankees or mean niggers at Twelve Oaks. She mustn't go alone.
473. The faint niggery smell which crept from the cabin increased her nausea and, without strength to combat it, she kept on retching miserably while the cabins and trees revolved swiftly around her.
474. Time and again, Ellen had said: "Be firm but be gentle with inferiors, especially darkies." But if she was gentle the darkies would sit in the kitchen all day, talking endlessly about the good old days when a house nigger wasn't supposed to do a field hand's work.
475. They reiterated that they were house niggers, not field hands.

476. Mammy, in particular, declared vehemently that she had never even been a yard nigger.
477. “Look lak she all nigger lak her pa.”
478. “Didja dig in the nigger cabins?”
479. Her curls were singed, her face black with smut but her eyes were sparkling with excitement and she was smiling. “You look like a nigger,” murmured Scarlett, burrowing her head wearily into its soft pillow.
480. “You young Misses ought ter tek shame, leavin’ po’ Miss Pitty ’lone, wid half her frens daid an’ de other half in Macom, an’ ’Lanta full of Yankee sojers an’ trashy free issue niggers.”
481. “Whut’s wrong wid you, nigger?” inquired Mammy with a grin. “Is you gittin’ too ole ter perteck yo’ own Missus?”
482. “They’d make you mad enough to pop. And then, too, niggers pushin’ white folks off the sidewalks and—”
483. “Just like a nigger can kill a white man and not get hung or—”
484. “Those niggers can do anything against us and the Freedmen’s Bureau and the soldiers will back them up with guns and we can’t vote or do nothin’ about it.”
485. The Yankees and the free niggers and the Carpetbaggers have got it and there’s nothing left for us. Ashley, let’s run away!
486. Made a lot of money, Will said, swindling the niggers or the government, one or tuther, or confiscating folks’ cotton and swearing it was Confederate government cotton.
487. Those damned nigger lovers daring to come here and taunt her about her poverty!
488. “Miss Ellen be tuhnnin’ in her grabe at you gwine up dar by yo’seff wid dat town full up wid Yankees an’ free niggers an’ sech like.”
489. “Nigger, does you know who we is?”
490. “A hired hack an’ a free issue nigger! Well, dat’s a good combination.”

491. “Ah ain’ no free issue nigger,” declared the driver with heat.
492. “Den us’ll walk,” said Mammy sternly. “Drive on, nigger.”
493. “Free issue country niggers,” snorted Mammy.
494. “You’ve been working with those hands, working like a nigger”
495. “Ah come back hyah an’ fine she gone an’ Ah been as ’stracted as a chicken wid its haid off, thinkin’ she runnin’ roun’ dis town by herseff wid all dese trashy free issue niggers on de street. (Mammy
496. I did kill the nigger. (Rhett
497. She remembered the hot sun, the soft red earth under her sick head, the niggery smell of the cabin behind the ruins of Twelve Oaks, remembered the refrain her heart had beaten...
498. She drove the long miles to the mill with only the disapproving Uncle Peter to protect her and the woods were full of free niggers and Yankee riffraff.
499. “Free issue niggers are something else, and a good whipping would do some of them a lot of good.”
500. “Soon we’ll be having nigger judges, nigger legislators—black apes out of the jungle—”
501. “Well, the word got around that Wilkerson had gone a bit too far with his nigger-equality business.”
502. “Oh, yes, he talks it to those black fools by the hour. He had the gall—the—” Tony spluttered helplessly, “to say niggers had a right to—to—white women.”
503. “She thinks the Yankees will reward a man for keeping niggers off his women folks.”
504. Many loyal field hands also refused to avail themselves of the new freedom, but the hordes of “trashy free issue niggers,” who were causing most of the trouble, were drawn largely from the field-hand class.

505. To the credit of the negroes, including the least intelligent of them, few were actuated by malice and those few had usually been “mean niggers” even in slave days.
506. “He’ll come tek dis ole nigger home agin.”
507. “Do you think I’d trust my babies to a black nigger?” cried the Maine woman. “I want a good Irish girl.”
508. “I never saw a nigger till I came South last month and I don’t care if I never see another. They give me the creeps. I wouldn’t trust one of them...”
509. “Look at that old nigger swell up like a toad,” she giggled. “I’ll bet he’s an old pet of yours, isn’t he?” (Maine
510. “You Southerners don’t know how to treat niggers. You spoil them to death.”
511. He had never had the term “nigger” applied to him by a white person in all his life. By other negroes, yes. But never by a white person.
512. And they said they wouldn’t trust niggers!
513. “An’ dey call me a nigger an’ Ah’ ain’ never been call a nigger by no w’ite folks, an’ dey call me a ole pet an’ say dat niggers ain’ ter be trus’ed!”
514. “It’ll be dark before you get home and there’s a new colony of darkies living in tents and shanties near the next spring, mean niggers I’ve been told, ...
515. Run out of France with the Huguenots, run out of England with the Cavaliers, run out of Scotland with Bonnie Prince Charlie, run out of Haiti by the niggers and now licked by the Yankees.
516. “Ef you wuz jes’ half as nice ter w’ite folks as you is ter niggers, Ah spec de worl’ would treat you better.”
517. And she would never fool with free niggers again.
518. How could anyone get any work done with free niggers quitting all the time?

519. She was just so outdone with Hugh and the free niggers she had lost her temper.
520. I hates niggers— Yankees too.
521. It was them niggers that started the war. I hates them for that, too.
522. I hates Yankees too, more'n I hates niggers.
523. Now if thar's one thing I hates worse than a nigger or a woman, it's a Yankee."
524. What was they doin' in Georgia, freein' our niggers and burnin' our houses and killin' our stock?
525. Them nigger-lovin' Yankees have made up their mind to make the niggers our bosses.
526. Ah nebber in mah life seed sech trashy niggers.
527. Well'm, lak all de niggers, Ah wuz honin' ter try disyere freedom fo' Ah went home, so Ah goes Nawth wid de Cunnel.
528. Yas, Ma'am, Ah's a trabeled nigger.
529. De Cunnel, he a mighty fine man an' he unnerstan' niggers.
530. Dey treat me lak Ah jes' as good as dey wuz, Miss Scarlett, but in dere hearts, dey din' lak me—dey din' lak no niggers
531. You know Mist' Gerald ain' gwine let nobody beat a 'spensive nigger lak me!
532. "W'en Ah tell dem dat an' tell dem how good Miss Ellen ter de niggers, an' how she set up a whole week wid me w'en Ah had de pneumony, dey doan b'lieve me.
533. You ain' got no notion how mean some niggers is dese days, specially dem whut live hyah in Shantytown.
534. But Ah sho tan de hides of dem niggers!
535. Ah spec Ah's de bigges' nigger in 'Lanta.
536. Dey done been out hyah already affer me las' night but a nigger gal, she hid me in a cabe ober in de woods, tell dey wuz gone.

537. I'll tell you. Because you went gallivantin' this afternoon and got yoreself into trouble through yore own fault, Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Kennedy and the other men are out tonight to kill that thar nigger and that thar white man, if they can catch them, and wipe out that whole Shantytown settlement.
538. A nigger and a white man were killed.
539. She caused it all, prancin' about Atlanta by herself, enticin' niggers and trash.
540. An' Ah's heshed mah mouf 'bout a heap of things you is done, lak sellin' po' lumber fer good, an' lyin' 'bout de other lumber gempmums, an' ridin' roun' by yo'seff, exposin' yo'seff ter free issue niggers an' gettin' Mist' Frank shot, an' not feedin' dem po' convicts nuff ter keep dey souls in dey bodies.
541. But she looked me in the eye and thanked me and said she wasn't a free issue nigger and didn't need my money.
542. Scarlett had cast her lot with the enemy and, whatever her birth and family connections, she was now in the category of a turncoat, a nigger lover, a traitor, a Republican—and a Scallawag.
543. "Well, what can you expect of nigger-loving Yankees? Of course they think the nigger is just as good as they are!"
544. "Mist' Rhett, Miss Scarlett wuz bad ter tell you dat! You ain' holin' dat again' dis ole nigger?"
545. But she would not, she told him firmly, have any trashy free issue niggers in her nursery.
546. Don't forget that Raoul is Mrs. Merriwether's grandchild and Mrs. Merriwether would as soon have a free issue nigger in her sacred parlor as one of us.
547. "I'm going to skin that nigger alive," he said quietly.
548. "And as for that fool nigger, Pork, he ain't got no bizness with them thar contraptions."

549. Niggers knows a heap of things quicker dan w'ite folks, an' Ah knowed dat's whar he been but Ah ain' said nuthin' 'bout it. An' he doan deny it. (Mammy
550. Darky
551. Stuart halted, too, and the darky boy pulled up a few paces behind them.
552. Sure he's poor, but he ain't trash; and I'm damned if I'll have any man, darky or white, throwing off on him.
553. He's a small farmer, not a big planter, and if the boys thought enough of him to elect him lieutenant, then it's not for any darky to talk impudent about him.
554. Well, never again will I let a darky on this place marry off it.
555. She knew it was beneath the dignity of quality white folks to pay the slightest attention to what a darky said when she was just grumbling to herself.
556. He's the smartest old darky I've ever seen and about the most devoted. The only trouble with him is that he owns the three of us, body and soul, and he knows it.
557. She is going to have a difficult time, even in the best of circumstances—very narrow in the hips, as you know, and probably will need forceps for her delivery, so I don't want any ignorant darky midwife meddling with her.
558. Better that I'd learned to plow or chop cotton like a darky.
559. One of our darkies talked to a darky who'd seen a darky who'd been to Jonesboro, and except for that we haven't heard anything.
560. And sometimes, late at night, I hear him calling her and I get out of bed and go to him and tell him she's down at the quarters with a sick darky.
561. "I won't work in the fields like a darky!"

562. "Mother worked harder than any darky on this place and you know it, Miss Fine Airs!"
563. That is—if that old darky, Peter, will let her come.
564. Just day before yesterday, I saw Mrs. Merriwether and Miss Maybelle and their old darky woman out collecting brick in a wheelbarrow.
565. Trust an ignorant city-bred darky not to know the difference between a farm and a plantation.
566. "They haven't proved it yet but somebody killed this darky who had insulted a white woman."
567. Everybody has been talking about it ever since the surrender and criticizing the blockaders severely, and when the Yankees arrested Captain Butler for killing this darky they must have heard the rumor, because they've been at him to tell them where the money is.
568. And my good Hugh ze King of ze Kindling and you, my Tommy, you weel own ze Irish slaves instead of ze darky slaves.
569. "I'll bet your pa never hit a darky a lick in his life," said Frank. "Well, only one."
570. Soon she was a familiar sight on Atlanta's streets, sitting in her buggy beside the dignified, disapproving old darky driver, a lap robe pulled high about her, her little mittened hands clasped in her lap.
571. "If you can find a darky just in from the country who hasn't been spoiled by the Freedmen's Bureau, you'll have the best kind of servant possible."
572. Just stand at your gate here and ask every darky woman who passes.
573. But the knowledge that they had hurt the faithful old darky with their stupid remarks fired her like a match in gunpowder.
574. Not trust a darky! Scarlett trusted them far more than most white people, certainly more than she trusted any Yankee. There were qualities

- of loyalty and tirelessness and love in them that no strain could break, no money could buy.
575. Peter's criticism hurt worse than anything Frank or Aunt Pitty or the neighbors had said and it so annoyed her she longed to shake the old darky until his toothless gums clapped together.
576. "I hope no one else has been raped! If the Ku Klux lynch just one more darky the Yankees will wipe us out!"
577. Yes, things can get worse, even worse than they are now. Suppose we have a darky legislature? A darky governor?
578. Whether it's wisest to fight this thing like the legislature has done, rouse the North against us and bring the whole Yankee Army on us to cram the darky vote down us, whether we want it or not.
579. "I'm making money out of Johnnie Gallegher's mill, plenty of it, now that I don't use free darkies and I have some money out on mortgages and we are coining cash at the store from the darky trade."
580. What on earth are you doing in a nasty place like Shantytown, you, a respectable darky?
581. "Ah—Ah done kilt a man." "A darky?" "No'm. A w'ite man." (Big Sam
582. He was too valuable a darky to be hanged. Why, he was the best foreman Tara had ever had! It did not enter Scarlett's mind that he was free. He still belonged to her, like Pork and Mammy and Peter and Cookie and Prissy.
583. He knew her shortcomings but, after all, she was a family darky.
584. And if you give a lazy darky a couple of licks to speed him up, you'll hear the Yankees scream from here to Dalton and you'll end up in jail.
585. The big brute—he's a grand horse, Scarlett; you must tell your pa to come over and see him right away—he'd already bitten a hunk out of his

- groom on the way down here and he'd trampled two of Ma's darkies who met the train at Jonesboro.
586. The darkies were hanging from the rafters, popeyed, they were so scared, but Ma was talking to the horse like he was folks and he was eating out of her hand.
587. "Spying, my God! You darkies know everything that goes on."
588. I swear, darkies are more trouble.
589. But, look, you impudent black fool, if you put on any airs in front of the Wynder darkies and hint that we all the time have fried chicken and ham, while they don't have nothing but rabbit and possum, I'll—I'll tell Ma.
590. When the dish was empty and Gerald only midway in his remarks on the thievishness of Yankees who wanted to free darkies and yet offered no penny to pay for their freedom, Ellen rose.
591. Mr. Wilkes always had at least a dozen darkies busy running back and forth with trays to serve the guests.
592. It was never fun to be around Mrs. Merriwether and Mrs. Elsing and Mrs. Whiting and have them boss you like you were one of the darkies.
593. We need you to watch the darkies with the refreshments.
594. And as for all this talk about the militia staying here to keep the darkies from rising—why, it's the silliest thing I ever heard of. Why should our people rise?
595. And I hear the darkies coming home across the fields at dusk, tired and singing and ready for supper, and the sound of the windlass as the bucket goes down into the cool well.
596. I think of States' Rights and cotton and the darkies and the Yankees whom we have been bred to hate, and I know that none of these is the reason why I am fighting.

597. “Oh, Rhett, why do there have to be wars? It would have been so much better for the Yankees to pay for the darkies—or even for us to give them the darkies free of charge than to have this happen.”
598. “It isn’t the darkies, Scarlett. They’re just the excuse.”
599. Before the war she wouldn’t have let one of our darkies wear them.
600. They aren’t soldiers. What on earth...? Why, they’re darkies!
601. Oh, Rhett, if there’s no danger, why are they digging these new breastworks? Is the army so short of men they’ve got to use darkies?
602. Mammy said it was scandalous—just like one of the darkies.
603. “I hope I’ll be like one of the darkies too,” said Melanie, mustering a smile which suddenly disappeared as pain contorted her face.
604. “Pork, how many darkies are here?”
605. But Miss Honey and Miss India and some of their darkies had refuged to Macon, so we did not worry about them.
606. Our darkies ran—I’m not knowing where. They stole the wagons and the mules.
607. Time and again, Ellen had said: “Be firm but be gentle with inferiors, especially darkies.”
608. But if she was gentle the darkies would sit in the kitchen all day, talking endlessly about the good old days when a house nigger wasn’t supposed to do a field hand’s work.
609. The Yankees had come, the darkies had gone and Mother had died. Here were three unbelievable happenings and their minds could not take them in.
610. The trampled acres of Tara were all that was left to her, now that Mother and Ashley were gone, now that Gerald was senile from shock, and money and darkies and security and position had vanished overnight.
611. But there’s been so much to do here with most all the darkies gone that I just couldn’t get away.

612. “Well, how were we to know different when Mr. O’Hara’s darkies came through here so scared they were popeyed and told us the Yankees were going to burn Tara?” Grandma interrupted.
613. And then that night we saw the glare of fire over toward Tara and it lasted for hours and it scared our fool darkies so bad they all ran off.
614. Let me tell you, Miss, when I was a girl my father lost all his money and I wasn’t above doing honest work with my hands and in the fields too, till Pa got enough money to buy some more darkies.
615. “The Yankees never got to the Tarletons. They’re off the main road, like we are, but they did get to the Calverts and they stole all their stock and poultry and got all the darkies to run off with them—” Sally began.
616. “Always remember, dear,” Ellen had said, “you are responsible for the moral as well as the physical welfare of the darkies God has intrusted to your care. You must realize that they are like children and must be guarded from themselves like children, and you must always set them a good example.”
617. “How the hell—I beg your pardon, Scarlett. But how can a man ask a girl to marry him when his darkies are all freed and his stock gone and he hasn’t got a cent in his pockets?”
618. “Without the darkies, it will be all we can do to keep body and soul together.
619. Nobody can run a big plantation without the darkies, and lots of the fields won’t be cultivated at all and the woods will take over the fields again.
620. Losing the darkies isn’t the worst part about this. It’s the loss of the men, the young men.
621. “She asked me how many bloodhounds we kept to chase our darkies with!”

622. They still think, in spite of everything, that nothing really dreadful can happen to any of them because they are who they are, O'Haras, Wilkeses, Hamiltons. Even the darkies feel that way.
623. There was no end to their goings on and the worst thing was the way they were putting ideas in the poor darkies' heads.
624. "My dear, they want to let the darkies vote! Did you ever hear of anything more silly?"
625. But the very notion has upset the darkies till they're right addled. And some of them are so insolent.
626. And the Yankees are very upset because so many uppity darkies have been killed recently.
627. Of course, we had a dreadful time right after Sherman went through but, after all, he didn't burn the house and the darkies saved most of the livestock by driving it into the swamp.
628. People are just pouring into Atlanta now, all the folks from the country districts who can't make a go of farming without darkies and the Yankees and Carpetbaggers who are swarming in trying to pick our bones a little barer than they already are.
629. "Our darkies do that."
630. And the girls and the darkies.
631. "What you ought to do is sell the one you've got. It's wearing you out and you know what trouble you have keeping free darkies at work there—"
632. "Free darkies are certainly worthless," Scarlett agreed, completely ignoring his hint that she should sell.
633. You just can't depend on the darkies any more.
634. The more I see of emancipation the more criminal I think it is. It's just ruined the darkies. Thousands of them aren't working at all and the ones we can get to work at the mill are so lazy and shiftless they aren't worth having.

635. Ashley said you'd—Don't light the candle! Don't wake the darkies...
636. But the worst thing was the way he kept the darkies stirred up.
637. If anybody had told me I'd ever live to see the day when I'd hate darkies!
638. Now the Yankees are talking about letting the darkies vote.
639. "A ballot?" she cried despairingly. "What good's a ballot when the darkies have lost their minds..."
640. "There are things more important now than plowing, Sugar. And scaring the darkies and teaching the Scallawags a lesson is one of them.
641. Aged country darkies, deserted by their children, bewildered and panic stricken in the bustling town, sat on the curbs and cried to the ladies who passed: ...
642. The old darkies went back to the plantations gladly, making a heavier burden than ever on the poverty-stricken planters who had not the heart to turn them out, but the young ones remained in Atlanta.
643. Who would be respectable? All of my days I was respectable until ze war set me free lak ze darkies.
644. "And," she could not keep a slight note of sarcasm from her words, "I assure you that darkies aren't cannibals and are quite trustworthy."
645. "It'll be dark before you get home and there's a new colony of darkies living in tents and shanties near the next spring..."
646. Because of your obstinacy, you may get yourself into a situation where your gallant fellow townsmen will be forced to avenge you by stringing up a few darkies.
647. "I lost my first child when I saw a bull gore one of our darkies and—you remember my red mare, Nellie?"
648. "There never was anything to those folks but money and darkies, and now that the money and darkies are gone, those folks will be Cracker in another generation."

649. Prissy and Pork were left at Tara until such a time as Will could get other darkies to help him in the fields and then they, too, would come to town.
650. A while back I was talking to Johnnie Gallegher, Tommy Wellburn's foreman, about the trouble we were having getting any work out of the darkies and he asked me why I didn't get convicts.
651. "But I don't care! I'll go alone. I'll walk every step of the way and pick up a crew of darkies somewhere—"
652. They say that Shantytown settlement on the Decatur road is just full of mean darkies and you'd have to pass right by it.
653. And I'm through with free issue darkies. You just can't depend on them.
654. "It's the amendment letting the darkies vote, you know," he explained. "It was submitted to the legislature and they refused to ratify it."
655. Ashley at first refused to work convicts and was persuaded, against his will, only after tears and supplications and promises that when times were better she would hire free darkies.
656. And the town house went for taxes and they've been living in two rooms that aren't fit for darkies.
657. "I can do without your money," she cried. "I'm making money out of Johnnie Gallegher's mill, plenty of it, now that I don't use free darkies and I have some money out on mortgages and we are coining cash at the store from the darky trade."
658. "Well, here's a quarter. You buy a hat from one of those shanty darkies and meet me here."
659. He talks, talks, talks about protecting women against darkies and Carpetbaggers and when the time comes for him to do some protecting, where is he?

660. And when you've ridden about the woods exposing yourself to attack, you've exposed every well-behaved woman in town to attack by putting temptation in the ways of darkies and mean white trash.
661. "I'm hungry and everybody, Pa and the girls and the darkies, are starving and they keep saying over and over..."
662. The same people who have set the darkies up to lord it over us, who are robbing us and keeping our men from voting!
663. "Scarlett, I'm sorry. All I can say is that I wish you'd let me hire free darkies instead of using convicts. I believe I could do better."
664. "Darkies! Why, their pay would break us. Convicts are dirt cheap."
665. The darkies are so scared of him they just won't do any work when he's around, breathing down their necks.
666. "I'll use free darkies," said Ashley. "Free darkies! Fiddle-dee-dee! You know what their wages will cost..."
667. To keep in power he's been desperately manufacturing Klan outrage stories where none exist, telling of loyal Republicans being hung up by the thumbs and honest darkies lynched for rape.
668. "I mustn't cry in front of them," she thought. "I mustn't break now or they'll begin crying too, and then the darkies will begin screaming and we'll all go mad."
669. And anyway, the Yankees are too scared of us to fight.
670. "Well, you can't blame her. She's a Yankee and ain't got very good manners; and, after all, you did shoot him and he is her stepson."
671. These latter young men were as anxious to fight the Yankees, should war come, as were their richer neighbors; but the delicate question of money arose.
672. All this American business of running around marrying for love, like servants, like Yankees!
673. And he says the news from Charleston is that they will be putting up with no more Yankee insults.

674. His thunderous predictions of immediate war and his rhetorical questions as to whether the South would stand for further insults from the Yankees only produced faintly bored, “Yes, Papas” and “No, Pas.”
675. When the dish was empty and Gerald only midway in his remarks on the thievishness of Yankees who wanted to free darkies and yet offered no penny to pay for their freedom, Ellen rose.
676. “Yankee thieves —” “We could lick them in a month —” “Why, one Southerner can lick twenty Yankees —” “Teach them a lesson they won’t soon forget — ”
677. Let the Yankees adopt such low callings. But now the Confederate ports were stoppered with Yankee gunboats, only a trickle of blockade-run goods was slipping in from Europe, and the South was desperately trying to manufacture her own war materials.
678. Where vacant lots had been a year before, there were now factories turning out harness, saddles and shoes, ordnance-supply plants making rifles and cannon, rolling mills and foundries producing iron rails and freight cars to replace those destroyed by the Yankees, and a variety of industries manufacturing spurs, bridle bits, buckles, tents, buttons, pistols and swords.
679. How could disaster ever come to women such as they when their stalwart gray line stood between them and the Yankees?
680. One more victory and the Yankees would be on their knees yelling for peace and the men would be riding home and there would be kissing and laughter.
681. Besides, the dashing blockade runners were bringing in these very things under the Yankees’ disgruntled noses, and that made the possession of them many times more thrilling.
682. And naturally the British aristocracy sympathized with the Confederacy, as one aristocrat with another, against a race of dollar lovers like the Yankees.

683. "I think you're a mercenary rascal — just like the Yankees."
684. "Exactly," he grinned. "And the Yankees help me make my money. Why, last month I sailed my boat right into New York harbor and took on a cargo."
685. I run my boat into New York, buy from Yankee firms, sub rosa, of course, and away I go.
686. "Oh, I knew Yankees were vile but I didn't know —" "Why quibble about the Yankees earning an honest penny selling out the Union?"
687. For, Melanie, bugles do not stir my blood nor drums entice my feet and I see too clearly that we have been betrayed, betrayed by our arrogant Southern selves, believing that one of us could whip a dozen Yankees, believing that King Cotton could rule the world.
688. 'King Cotton, Slavery, States' Rights, Damn Yankees.'
689. Then, I fear, we will become like the Yankees, at whose money-making activities, acquisitiveness and commercialism we now sneer.
690. The war went on, successfully for the most part, but people had stopped saying "One more victory and the war is over," just as they had stopped saying the Yankees were cowards.
691. When daring young ladies, hoping for a flirtation, thanked him for being one of the heroes who fought for them, he bowed and declared that such was not the case, for he would do the same thing for Yankee women if the same amount of money were involved.
692. Were they not the first to cheer at "Dixie" and the most rampant seekers, in oratory at least, for Yankee blood?
693. The Yankees were proving a hard nut to crack but they were cracking at last.
694. The Confederacy had scored a smashing victory, at Fredericksburg and the Yankee dead and wounded were counted in the thousands.

695. The army in butternut were now seasoned fighters, their generals had proven their mettle, and everyone knew that when the campaign reopened in the spring, the Yankees would be crushed for good and all.
696. Chancellorsville might be a more important victory but the capture of Streight's raiders made the Yankees positively ridiculous.
697. Even small children could recite with hate and fear the horrors the Yankees had inflicted upon the conquered territory.
698. If I didn't have such big feet I could get them off dead Yankees like the other boys, but I've never yet found a Yankee whose feet were near as big as mine.
699. "Pa, I thought that we'd give the Yanks a taste of their own medicine but the General says No, and personally I don't care to get shot just for the pleasure of burning some Yank's house."
700. "And if you'll just let me, I'll go kill all the Yank —"
701. He's mad because they won't let him go fight the Yankees.
702. Why Scarlett, the Yankees are buying soldiers from Europe by the thousands!
703. No one denied now that the Yankees were good fighters and, at last, they had good generals.
704. The railroads needed new cars to take the place of old ones and new iron rails to replace those torn up by the Yankees.
705. And with every day that passed, she became more sure in her own mind of his devotion, more certain he would arrange matters satisfactorily when the Yankees were finally beaten.
706. They fed their prisoners on what the soldiers in the field were eating, fat pork and dried peas, and on this diet the Yankees died like flies, sometimes a hundred a day.
707. "There'll be just one brief skirmish and the Yankees will skedaddle back into Tennessee."
708. "One Confederate is worth a dozen Yankees."

709. When the Yankees, swarming out of the hills, came upon them, the Southern troops were waiting for them, entrenched behind breastworks, batteries planted, bayonets gleaming, even as they had been at Dalton.
710. They could and did lick the Yankees every time the Yankees would stand and fight.
711. But, fight the Yankees till the fields were blue with dead, there were always more Yankees, fresh Yankees.
712. All he had done was let the Yankees penetrate eighty-eight miles into Georgia.
713. The Yankees couldn't dislodge Old Joe's men and they could hardly flank them now for the batteries on the mountain tops commanded all the roads for miles.
714. The General had let the Yankees push him back sixty-five miles in three weeks! Why didn't he hold the Yankees instead of everlastingly retreating?
715. Yet, just let him drive the Yankees back twenty miles and he'll be Jesus again.
716. That's the trouble with Yankee girls. They'd be most charming if they weren't always telling you that they can take care of themselves, thank you.
717. "How you do run on," she said coldly, for there was no insult worse than being likened to a Yankee girl.
718. For a last brief moment, fear of a Yankee invasion clutched her heart but at the word "kiss," she forgot about it.
719. But surely the General would hold the Yankees on the opposite bank of the river.
720. He assaulted the Yankees fiercely at Peachtree Creek, hurling his men from their rifle pits against the blue lines where Sherman's men outnumbered him more than two to one.
721. We'll have the Yankees beaten back in no time.

722. In those first days of the siege, when the Yankees crashed here and there against the defenses of the city...
723. Scarlett and Melanie turned pale at the thought, for everyone knew that Yankee atrocities on helpless children were even more dreadful than on women.
724. “Do you think I enjoy letting Yankee riflemen use me for a target at my age?”
725. Visitors had fallen off to nothing this last week, for every man who could walk was in the rifle pits or chasing the Yankees about the countryside near Jonesboro.
726. The Yankees won’t hurt you and typhoid would.
727. “The Yankees wouldn’t hurt me! How can you say such a lie?”
728. My dear girl, the Yankees aren’t fiends. They haven’t horns and hoofs, as you seem to think. They are pretty much like Southerners — except with worse manners, of course, and terrible accents.
729. The Yankees raped women and ran bayonets through children’s stomachs and burned houses over the heads of old people.
730. No one knew why the Yankee batteries were silent; there was no news of the troops except that they had been withdrawn in large numbers from the breastworks about the town and had marched off toward the south to defend the railroad.
731. ... for everyone hoped that the silence of Sherman’s cannon meant that the Yankees were in full retreat and the Confederates chasing them back up the road to Dalton.
732. Peachtree Creek was crimson, so they said, after the Yankees crossed it.
733. If for no other reason she hated the Yankees because they kept her from having real coffee with sugar and thick cream in it.
734. She thought of Ellen dying and of the Yankees coming into Atlanta, burning everything, killing everybody.

735. The Yankees were coming. The army was leaving. The Yankees were coming. What should she do?
736. She gathered up her skirts and ran down the street, and the rhythm of her feet was “The Yankees are coming! The Yankees are coming!”
737. This was an inferno of pain and smell and noise and hurry — hurry — hurry! The Yankees are coming! The Yankees are coming!
738. “Oh, God, for some morphia! Just a little morphia for the worst ones. Just a little chloroform. God damn the Yankees! God damn the Yankees!”
739. And the Yankees wanted to free the negroes! Well, the Yankees were welcome to them.
740. They’d take the horse away from you as quickly as the Yankees would.
741. Thank God, no Yankees in sight!
742. “You let a damned Yankee into their room?” “He had opium. We had none. He saved your sisters.”
743. “She went fas’, Miss Scarlett, an’ even dat nice Yankee doctah couldn’ do nuthin’ fer her.”
744. And somewhere the hills of Georgia were blue with Yankees, well-fed Yankees on sleek corn-stuffed horses.
745. Well, all they’ll get will be yellow babies and I can’t say that Yankee blood will improve the stock.
746. But then, that’s what a man gets for marrying a Yankee woman — no pride, no decency, always thinking about their own skins.
747. “That’s the first time I ever heard of a Yankee doing a decent thing,” said Grandma, as if she regretted hearing anything good about the invaders.
748. The Yankees cleaned us out like a swarm of locusts.
749. The Yankees would burn it all — all!

750. She stood at the foot of the stairs, the baby in her arms, Wade pressed tightly against her, his head hidden in her skirts as the Yankees swarmed through the house, pushing roughly past her up the stairs, dragging furniture onto the front porch, running bayonets and knives into upholstery and digging inside for concealed valuables.
751. Most of them wore blue overcoats of captured Yankees and, for a brief instant of horror, those at Tara thought Sherman's men had returned.
752. Hoping to find jewelry buried with the dead, the Yankee soldiers had broken open vaults, dug up graves.
753. "He left the damn Yankees to go through us with nothing but schoolboys and convicts and Home Guards to protect us."
754. "They are damn Yankees!" cried Scarlett passionately. "And I never expect to call them anything else."
755. Oh, if we could just wipe every Yankee off the face of the earth!
756. Yankee women! Bah! . . . Melly, there ARE some nice Yankee women. Oh, yes, there are! God couldn't make a whole nation without having some nice women in it!
757. I never saw a nice Yankee, male or female.
758. She even told him of killing the Yankee and glowed with pride when he commented briefly: "Good work!"
759. "Oh, damn the Yankees!" she cried. "Isn't it enough that they've licked us and beggared us without turning loose scoundrels on us?"
760. The voice issuing from the whiskers had the same nasal twang but was kind and pleasant and his hand was firm and respectful. Why, Yankees weren't bad at all!
761. What devils the Yankees were to set them free, free to jeer at white people!
762. "What good's a ballot when the darkies have lost their minds — when the Yankees have poisoned them against us?"

763. It was ill bred and Yankeeified to hurry. But in this period, Atlanta was more ill bred and Yankeeified than it had ever been before or would ever be again.
764. No one in Atlanta could have loathed the Yankees more than she...
765. I lak ze dear Yankees who so kindly buy ze pie of Madame Belle Mere.
766. “And oh, God, if the damned Yankees will only let me alone! If —”
767. It was a passion to get her affairs in order before she had to retire behind doors, to have as much money as possible in case the deluge broke upon her again, to have a stout levee of cash against the rising tide of Yankee hate.
768. And Scarlett, watching the business grow, felt that she was safeguarding not only the present with Yankee money but the future with Yankee friends.
769. “What do you care? They aren’t anything but damned Yankees!”
770. Scarlett thought: What damnably queer people Yankees are!
771. The wives of those damn Yankees that run the Freedmen’s Bureau, do they dress up!
772. After all, anything you could get out of the Yankees was fair money, no matter how you got it.
773. If we went North, we couldn’t let him go to school and associate with Yankee children and have pickaninnies in his class!
774. But how nice it would be to know that some good Yankee woman — And there must be SOME good Yankee women. I don’t care what people say, they can’t all be bad!
775. Scarlett silently damned the Yankees and added another mark on her score against them.
776. You know the Yankees are going to force it down our throats!
777. She was seeing only one side — how this slap in the Yankees’ faces might affect her.

778. Them nigger-lovin' Yankees have made up their mind to make the niggers our bosses.
779. They ought to be shot! It'll bring the Yankees down on us like a duck on a June bug.
780. Well, Miss Scarlett, Yankees is iggerunt folks!
781. Fortunately they all replied, to questions, that where they had been that night was their own business and not that of any damned Yankees.
782. But inwardly they felt that running an Indian gantlet would be infinitely preferable to suffering the ordeal of Yankee grins and not being able to tell the truth about their husbands.
783. “Well, what can you expect of nigger-loving Yankees? Of course they think the nigger is just as good as they are!”
784. Rhett once lazily pointed out to her that most of the male guests who assembled under their roof had worn that same blue uniform not so long ago, but she retorted that a Yankee didn't seem like a Yankee unless he had on a blue uniform.
785. For the first time in her life she had felt alive, felt passion as sweeping and primitive as the fear she had known the night she fled Atlanta, as dizzy sweet as the cold hate when she had shot the Yankee.
786. You know what their wages will cost and besides you'll have the Yankees on your neck...
787. And if you give a lazy darky a couple of licks to speed him up, you'll hear the Yankees scream from here to Dalton and you'll end up in jail.
788. Almost as clearly as if that dreadful day had returned, she could feel the stifling heat of the September noon, remembering her terror of the Yankees, ...