

Konspekt lekcji języka polskiego klasie III dwujęzycznej

Temat : **Uwznioślona zmysłowość w erotyku B. Leśmiana – „W malinowym chruśniaku” .**

Cele lekcji :

- Ukazanie erotyku B. Leśmiana na tle dotychczasowej poezji miłosnej, poznanie kulturowych i filozoficznych odniesień miłości.
- Utrwalenie znaczenia pojęć: neologizm, impresjonizm, „elan vital”,
- Wysłuchanie muzycznej interpretacji erotyku w wykonaniu M. Grechuty.
- Wysłuchanie piosenki „Molly Malone” w wykonaniu zespołu The Dubliners
- Doskonalenie umiejętności uważnego słuchania i czytania utworu poetyckiego,
- Porównywanie erotyku B. Leśmiana z innymi utworami o tematyce miłosnej,
- Wyszukuje elementy świata przedstawionego,
- Określa funkcje środków artystycznych,

Metody:

- Praca w grupach, elementy pogadanki

Środki dydaktyczne:

- podręcznik, teksty pomocnicze, Słownik Języka Polskiego.

Przebieg lekcji:

1. Wysłuchanie nagrania „Pieśni nad Pieśniami” w wykonaniu Michała Żebrowskiego.
 - a) Praca w grupach – rozdanie uczniom tekstów wierszy - Kochanowskiego fraszki „Do dziewczki: Daj, czegoś nie ubędzie...”; Mickiewicza „Niepewność”, Tetmajera „*** Lubię, kiedy kobieta”, „ Molly Malone”.
 - b) Uczniowie sporządzają notatki, formułują wnioski na temat różnych sposobów ukazywania miłości.
2. Wysłuchanie wiersza „W malinowym chruśniaku” w wykonaniu M. Grechuty.
3. Określanie elementów świata przedstawionego i wskazywanie ich funkcji. Uczniowie pracują w grupach. Wyniki pracy w załączniku nr 2.
4. Wskazywanie środków , dzięki którym autor buduje nastrój.
5. Ukazują wpływ filozofia Bergsona- „elan vital” w erotyku Leśmiana.
6. Określanie aspektów miłości ukazanej w erotyku Leśmiana (duchowy, cielesny, boski).
7. Podsumowanie. Formułowanie wniosków:
 - Uwznioślenie zmysłowości,
 - Wysublimowanie pożądania erotycznego,
 - Ukazanie miłości jako wartości stałej na przekór „pędowi życia”,
 - Przenikanie się pierwiastków cielesnych i duchowych,
 - Zaprezentowanie człowieka jako części kosmosu.

8. Pomoce dydaktyczne:

- Wikipedia- informacje o Molly Malone.
- Tekst piosenki „Molly Malone.

Molly Malone [The Dubliners](#)

In Dublin's fair city
Where the girls are so pretty
I first set my eyes on sweet Molly Malone
As she wheeled her wheelbarrow
Through the streets broad and narrow
Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"
Alive, alive, oh
Alive, alive, oh
Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"
She was a fishmonger
And sure, t'was no wonder
For so were her mother and father before
And they wheeled their barrow
Through the streets broad and narrow
Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"
Alive, alive, oh
Alive, alive, oh
Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"
She died of a fever
And sure, so one could save her
And that was the end of sweet Molly Malone
Now her ghost wheels her barrow
Through the streets broad and narrow
Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"
Alive, alive, oh
Alive, alive, oh
Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"
Alive, alive, oh
Alive, alive, oh
Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"

Załącznik nr 2

The song tells the fictional tale of a fishmonger who plied her trade on the streets of Dublin, but who died young, of a fever. In the late 20th century a legend grew up that there was a historical Molly, who lived in the 17th century. She is typically represented as a hawker by day and part-time prostitute by night.^[1] In contrast she has also been portrayed as one of the few chaste female street-hawkers of her day.

There is no evidence that the song is based on a real woman, of the 17th century or any other time. The name "Molly" originated as a familiar version of the names Mary and Margaret. While many such "Molly" Malones were born in Dublin over the centuries, no evidence connects any of them to the events in the song.^{[1][2]} Nevertheless, the Dublin Millennium Commission in 1988 endorsed claims made for a Mary Malone who died on 13 June 1699, and proclaimed 13 June to be "Molly Malone day".^[1]

The song is not recorded earlier than 1876, when it was published in Boston, Massachusetts.^[3] The song's placement in the section of the book entitled "Songs from English and German Universities" suggests a British origin.^[4] It was also published by Francis Brothers and Day in London in 1884 as a work written and composed by James Yorkston, of Edinburgh, with music arranged by Edmund Forman. The London edition states that it was reprinted by permission of Kohler and Son of Edinburgh, implying that the first edition was in Scotland, though no copies of it have been located.^[5] According to Siobhán Marie Kilfeather the song is from the music hall style of the period, and while one cannot wholly dismiss the possibility that it is "based on an older folk song", "neither melody nor words bear any relationship to the Irish tradition of street ballads." She described the story of the historical Molly as "nonsense". The song is in a familiar tragi-comic mode popular in its period, and probably influenced by earlier songs with a similar theme, such as Percy Montrose's "My Darling Clementine", which was written in about 1880.

A copy of *Apollo's Medley*, dating from around 1790, published in Doncaster and rediscovered in 2010, contains a song referring to "Sweet Molly Malone" on page 78 – this ends with the line "Och! I'll roar and I'll groan, My sweet Molly Malone, Till I'm bone of your bone, And asleep in your bed." Other than this name and the fact that she lives in Howth near Dublin, this song bears no other resemblance to the familiar *Molly Malone*.^[6] The song was later reprinted in a collection entitled *The Shamrock: A Collection of Irish Songs* (1831) and was published in *The Edinburgh Literary Journal* that year with the title "Molly Malone".^[7]

Some elements of the song Molly Malone appear in several earlier songs. In addition to the earlier "Molly Malone" song discussed above, a character named "Molly Malone" appears in at least two other songs. The song, "Widow Malone," published as early as 1809, refers to the title character alternately as "Molly Malone," "Mary Malone" and "sweet mistress Malone".^[4] An American song entitled "Meet Me Miss Molly Malone" was published as early as 1840.^[4] The song, "Pat Corney's Account of Himself", published as early as 1826,^[8] begins with "Now it's show me that city where the girls are so pretty" and ends with "Crying oysters, and cockles, and Mussels for sale."^[4] During the 19th century, the expression "Dublin's fair city" was used regularly with reference to Dublin, and the phrase, "alive, alive O", is known to have been shouted by street vendors selling oysters, mussels, fish and eels.^[4]

Źródło: Wikipedia

