

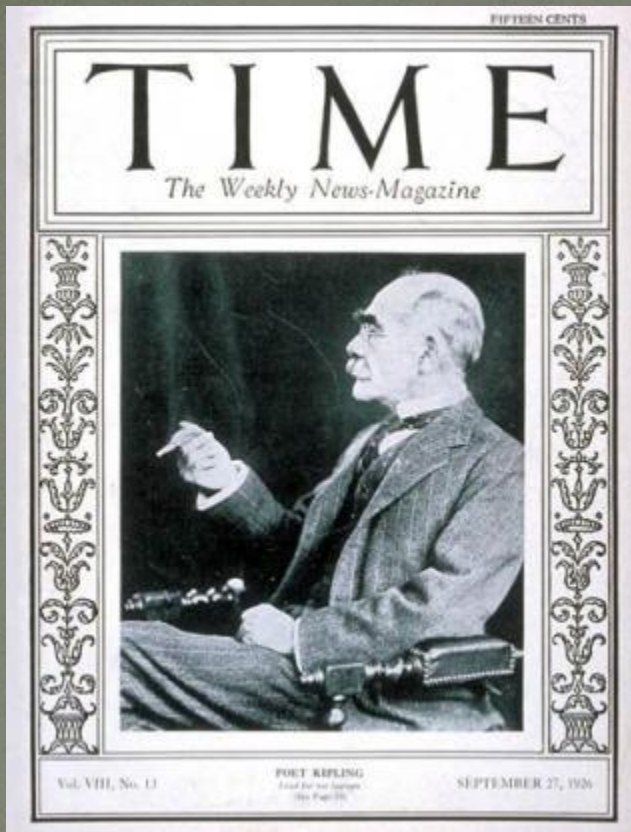


# Joseph Rudyard Kipling

(December 30, 1865 - January 18,  
1936)

---





**Born** Joseph Rudyard Kipling

30 December 1865

Bombay, India

**Died** 18 January 1936 (aged 70)

Middlesex Hospital, London, England

**Occupation** Short story writer, novelist, poet, journalist

**Nationality** British

**Genres** Short story, novel, children's literature, poetry, travel literature, science fiction

**Notable work(s)** The Jungle Book, Just So Stories, Kim, If—, Gunga Din

**Notable award(s)** Nobel Prize in Literature in 1907



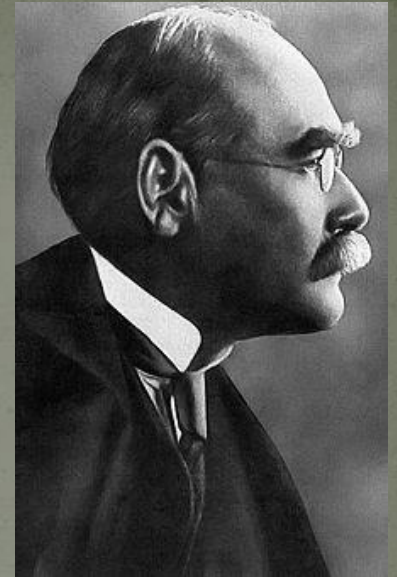
# Kipling's Childhood

30 December 1865 – 18 January 1936

Joseph Rudyard Kipling was a famous British author and poet.

Kipling was born in Bombay, India. His father was John Lockwood Kipling, a teacher at the local Jeejeebhoy School of Art, and his mother was Alice Macdonald. They are said to have met at Rudyard Lake in Staffordshire, England, hence Kipling's name. From the ages of six to twelve young Kipling and his sister spent much time in England with their aunt and uncle, while his parents remained in India.

At the age of 6 he went to boarding school, but Kipling was very unhappy there. He became ill and his mother took him to United Services College at Westward Ho, North Devon. By 1880, he returned to Lahore, (in modern-day Pakistan) India where he began writing as a sub-editor for "The Civil and Military Gazette". He was just seventeen and he began tentative steps into the world of poetry.



# Travelling

He succeeded in writing short stories. Kipling's first prose collection was published in Calcutta in January 1888, a month after his 22nd birthday. Later in 1888 he published six collections of short stories, containing a total of 41 stories, some quite long. He sold the rights to his six volumes of stories for £200 and decided to go travelling.

On 9 March 1889, Kipling left India, travelling first to Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan. He then travelled through the United States up into Canada. After that he crossed the Atlantic, and reached Liverpool in October 1889. So he made his way to London, the centre of the literary universe in the British Empire. But in 1891, on the advice of his doctors, Kipling made another sea voyage visiting South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and once again India.



The building on Villiers Street off the Strand in London where Kipling rented rooms from 1889 to 1891



# "Naulakha"



Naulakha, in Dummerston, Vermont ,  
Rudyard Kipling's house, as it looks today.



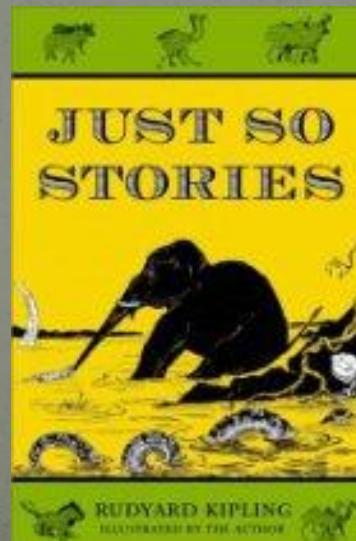
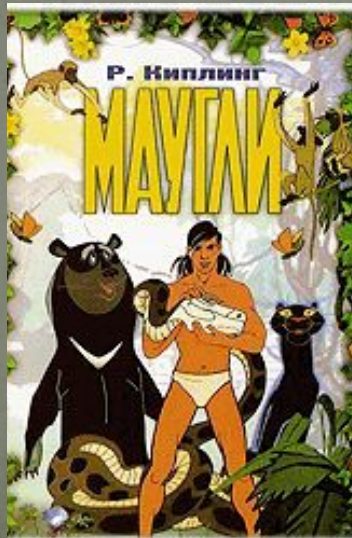
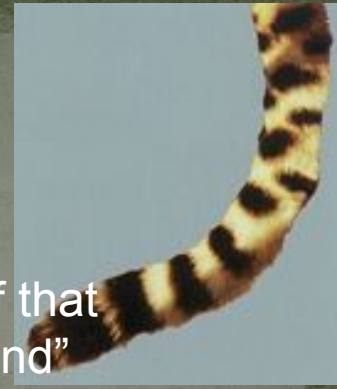
In 1892 he married Caroline Balestier, the daughter of an American lawyer and set up house with her in Vermont, the USA, where they lived for four years.

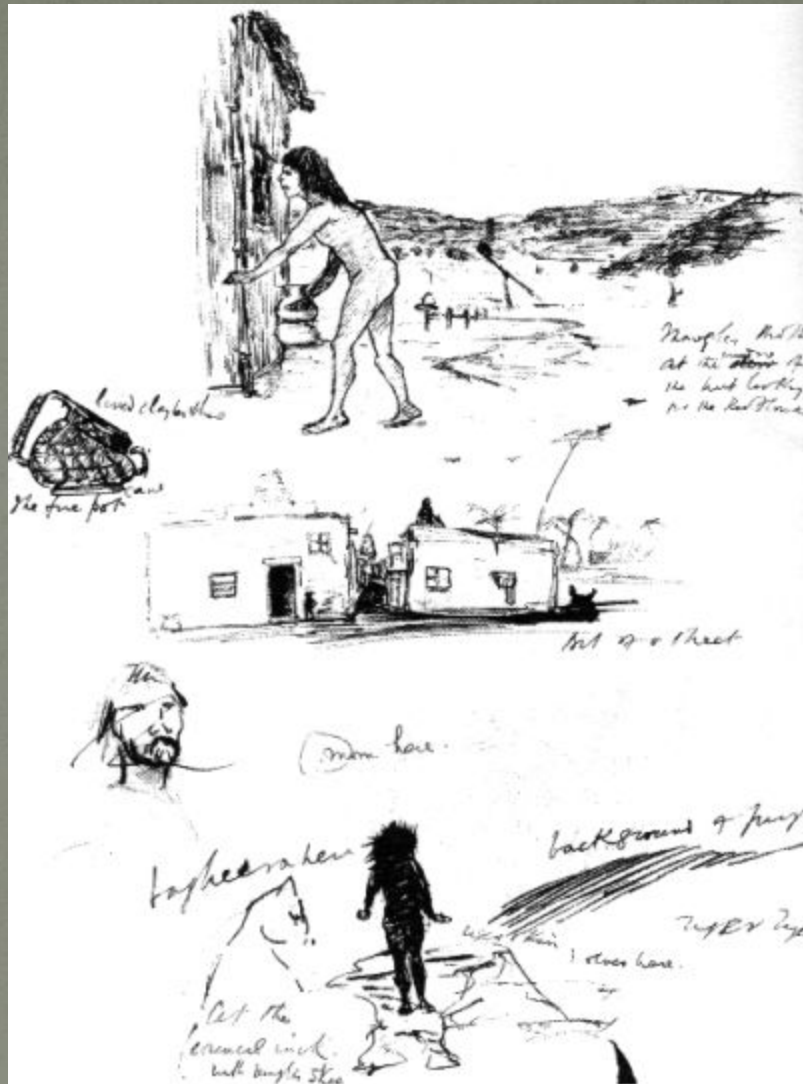
His first two children, Josephine and Sussex, were born there. When they were little, he told them tales which he made up himself. Later he published these tales in "The Jungle Book " and "The Second Jungle Book" , and children in many countries like them very much. Many people know his book about Mowgli, a little Indian boy, who lived in the jungle with the wolves.



# Stories for Little Children and Adults

In 1902 his “Just so Stories for Little Children” were published. His fairy-tales from the book were rather unusual for the British literature of that period. One can find the influence of Lewis Carroll’s “Alice in Wonderland” in Kipling’s work. But this influence didn’t prevent Kipling from creating absolutely new, unusual fairy-tales. The unusual effect of his tales is reached by the rhythm and the music of words. Those who were lucky to listen to Kipling reading his fairy-tales noted that they always sounded truthful. Besides, not only children but even adults were very fond of “Just so Stories”. Together with “The Jungle Book” it still enjoys great popularity.





Mowgli, how R. Kipling saw him.



# Six serving men

I have six honest serving men.  
They taught me all I knew.  
Their names are What, and Why, and When,  
And How, and Where, And Who.

I send them over land and sea,  
I send them east and west,  
But after they have worked for me  
I give them all a rest. /.../

But different folks have different views  
I know a person small.  
She keeps ten million serving men  
Who get no rest at all.

She sends them on her own affairs  
From the second she opens her eyes —  
One million Hows, two million Wheres  
And seven million Whys.



# Шестерка слуг

Есть у меня шестерка слуг,  
Проворных, озорных.  
И все, что вижу я вокруг, все  
Знаю я от них.

Они по зову моему  
Являются в нужде.  
Зовут их *Как?* и *Почему?*  
*Кто?* *Что?* *Когда?* и *Где?*

Я по горам и по лесам  
Гоняю верных слуг.  
Потом работаю я сам,  
А им даю досуг. (...)

Но у меня есть милый друг  
Особа юных лет.

Ей служат сотни тысяч слуг,  
И всем покоя нет.

Она гоняет как собак  
В ненастье, дождь и тьму  
Пять тысяч *Где?* семь тысяч *Как?*  
Сто тысяч *Почему?*





# WAR



Bundi, Rajputana,  
where Kipling was inspired to write Kim.

R.Kipling is known not only as a short-story writer for children. The Kiplings continued their travelling to South Africa. During the years of Anglo-Boer War Kipling used to visit the English Army. He celebrated the heroism of British colonial soldiers in India and Burma. R.Kipling shouted 'Hurrah for the Empire!' His novel "Kim" was written under the impressions of the War.



The Battle of Majuba hill. Anglo Boer War in South Africa.

# Boots

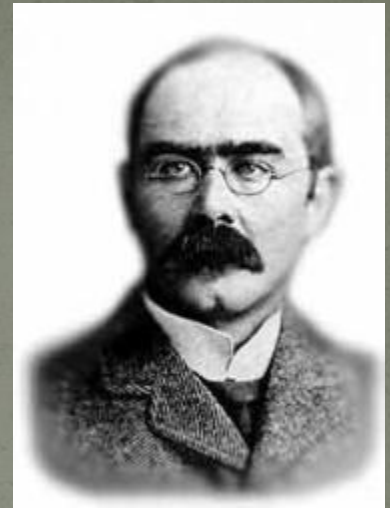
## Р. Киплинг (1914)

We're foot—slog—slog—slog—sloggin' over Africa —  
Foot—foot—foot—foot—sloggin' over Africa —  
(Boots—boots—boots—boots—movin' up an' down again!)  
There's no discharge in the war!

Seven—six—eleven—five—nine-an'-twenty mile to-day —  
Four—eleven—seventeen—thirty-two the day before —  
(Boots—boots—boots—boots—movin' up an' down again!)  
There's no discharge in the war!

Don't—don't—don't—don't—look at what's in front of you.  
(Boots—boots—boots—boots—movin' up an' down again);  
Men—men—men—men—men go mad with watchin' em,  
An' there's no discharge in the war!

Try—try—try—try—to think o' something different —  
Oh—my—God—keep—me from goin' lunatic!  
(Boots—boots—boots—boots—movin' up an' down again!)  
There's no discharge in the war!





## Пыль

День — ночь — день — ночь — мы идем по Африке,  
День — ночь — день — ночь — все по той же Африке.  
(Пыль — пыль — пыль — пыль — от шагающих сапог!)

Отпуска нет на войне!

Восемь — шесть — двенадцать — пять — двадцать миль на этот раз,  
Три — двенадцать — двадцать две — восемнадцать миль вчера.

(Пыль — пыль — пыль — пыль от шагающих сапог!)

Отпуска нет на войне.

Брось — брось — брось — брось видеть то, что впереди.  
(Пыль — пыль — пыль — пыль от шагающих сапог!)

Все — все — все — все от нее сойдут с ума.

И отпуска нет на войне!

(...) Для нас — все-вздор — голод, жажда, длинный путь,

Но — нет — нет — нет — хуже, чем всегда одно,

Пыль — пыль — пыль — пыль от шагающих сапог,

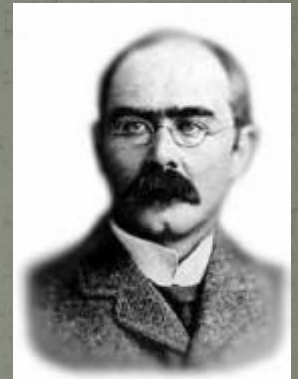
И отпуска нет на войне! (...)

Я — шел — сквозь — ад — шесть недель, и я клянусь,

Там — нет — ни — тьмы — ни жаровен, ни чертей,

Но пыль — пыль — пыль — пыль — от шагающих сапог,

И отпуска нет на войне!



Перевод А. Оношкович-Яцыной

# Personal Quotes

- Our England is a garden .
- He travels fastest who travels alone.
- Every one is more or less mad on one point.
- The silliest woman can manage a clever man;  
but it needs a very clever woman to manage a fool.
- Oh East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet.
- I keep six honest serving men (they taught me all I knew); their names are  
What and Why and When and How and Where and Who.
- Words are, of course, the most powerful drug used by mankind.
- Most amusements only mean trying to win another person's money.
- One of the hardest things to realize, especially for a young man, is that our  
forefathers were living men who really knew something.



India to turn Rudyard  
Kipling house into museum  
but ignores author.





At the beginning of World War I, like many other writers, Kipling wrote pamphlets which enthusiastically supported the UK's Army. But Kipling's only son John died in 1915 at the Battle of Loos. Kipling's son's death inspired his poems about the war, for example his poem "My Boy Jack". Partly because of this tragedy, Kipling joined Sir Fabian Ware's Imperial War Graves Commission. He chose the most significant of the biblical phrase "Their Name Liveth For Evermore" for the Stones of Remembrance and he suggested the phrase "Known unto God" for the gravestones of unknown soldiers.





In 1907 he received the first **Nobel Prize** in literature given to an author writing in the English language .Kipling became Lord Rector of St Andrews University in Scotland. Kipling kept writing until the early 1930s, but with much less success than before. He died on 18 January 1936, at the age of 70 . Rudyard Kipling was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium and his ashes were buried in Poets' Corner, part of the South Transept of Westminster Abbey, where many distinguished literary people are buried or commemorated.



Rudyard Kipling's grave, Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.





# “ If ”

If you can keep your head when all about you

Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,

If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,

But make allowance for their doubting too;

If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,

Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,

Or being hated don't give way to hating,

And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream-and not make dreams your master;

If you can think-and not make thoughts your aim,

If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster

And treat those two impostors just the same;

If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken

Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,

Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,

And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings

And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,

And lose, and start again at your beginnings

And never breathe a word about your loss;

If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew

To serve your turn long after they are gone,

And so hold on when there is nothing in you

Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,

Or walk with Kings-nor lose the common touch,

If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,

If all men count with you, but none too much;

If you can fill the unforgiving minute

With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,

Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,

And-which is more-you'll be a Man, my son!



## Завет

(Перевод Лозинского)

Владей собой среди толпы смятенной,  
Тебя клянущей за смятенье всех.  
Верь сам в себя, наперекор вселенной,  
И маловерным отпусти их грех;  
Пусть час не пробил, жди, не уставая,  
Пусть лгут лжецы, не снисходи до них;  
Умей прощать и не кажись, прощая,  
Великодушной и мудрей других.  
Умей мечтать, не став рабом мечтанья,  
И мыслить, мысли не обожествив;  
Равно встречай успех и поруганье,  
Не забывая, что их голос лжив;  
Останься тих, когда твое же слово.  
Калечит плут, чтоб уловлять глупцов,

Когда вся жизнь разрушена, и снова  
Ты должен все воссоздавать с основ.  
Умей поставить, в радостной надежде,  
Но карту все, что накопил с трудом,  
Все проиграть и нищим стать, как прежде,  
И никогда не пожалеть о том,  
Умей принудить сердце, нервы, тело  
Тебе служить, когда в твоей груди  
Уже давно все пусто, все сгорело,  
И только воля говорит: «Иди!»  
Останься прост, беседуя с царями,  
Останься честен, говоря с толпой;  
БУДЬ прям и тверд с врагами и друзьями,  
Пусть все, в свой час, считаются с тобой;  
Наполни смыслом каждое мгновенье,  
Часов и дней неумолимый бег, -  
Тогда весь мир ты примешь во владенье,  
Тогда, мой сын, ты будешь Человек!



# The Appeal

If I have given you delight  
By aught that I have done,  
Let me lie quiet in that night  
Which shall be yours anon;

And for the little, little span  
The dead are borne in mind,  
Seek not to question other  
than  
The books I leave behind.



# Эпитафия

По вкусу если труд был мой  
Кому-нибудь из вас,  
Пусть буду скрыт я  
темнотою,  
Что к вам придет в свой час,

И, память обо мне храня  
Один короткий миг,  
Расспрашивайте про меня  
Лишь у моих же книг  
Пер. В.Иванова

## Мандалай. R. Kipling

Возле пагоды старинной, в Бирме, дальней стороне  
Смотрит на море девчонка и скучает обо мне.  
Голос бронзы колокольной кличет в пальмах то и знай:  
"Ждем британского солдата, ждем солдата в Мандалай!  
Ждем солдата в Мандалай,  
Где суда стоят у свай,  
Слышишь, шлепают колеса из Рангуна в Мандалай!  
На дороге в Мандалай,  
Где летучим рыбам рай  
И зарю раскатом грома из-за моря шлет Китай!"

Супи-плат звать девчонку, имя царское у ней!  
Помню желтую шапчонку, юбку, травки зеленей.  
Черт-те что она курила - не прочухаться в дыму,  
И, гляжу, целует ноги истукану своему!  
В ноги падает дерьму,  
Будда - прозвище ему.  
Нужен ей поганый идол, как покрепче обниму  
На дороге в Мандалай...

В час, когда садилось солнце и над рисом стлалась мгла,  
Для меня брэнчало банджо и звучало: "Кулло-ла!"  
А бывало, что в обнимку шли мы с ней, щека к щеке,  
Поглядеть на то, как хати лес сгружают на реке,  
Как слоны бредут к реке  
В липкой тине и песке,  
Тишь такая - слово стынет у тебя на языке  
На дороге в Мандалай...



Это было все да сплыло, вспоминай не  
вспоминай.  
Севши в омнибус у Банка, не доедешь в  
Мандалай.  
Да, недаром поговорка у сверхсрочников была:  
"Тем, кто слышит зов Востока, мать-отчизна не  
мила".  
Не отчизна им мила -  
Пряный дух, как из котла,  
Той земли, где плещут пальмы и звенят  
колокола  
На дороге в Мандалай...



Редьярд Киплинг 1865 - 1936

Синие розы - Р. Киплинг

Перевод стиха "Синие розы"  
- Валерий Луккарев



Я алые, белые розы в букет  
Сложил для любимой, но радости нет ...  
Любовь, подскажи, как тебе угодить?  
"Я синие розы хочу получить".

Весь мир обойти не сочту я за труд,  
Узнаю, где синие розы растут.  
Но всюду смеялись, услышав вопрос,  
"Таких, отродясь, не видали мы роз".

Домой возвратившись морозной зимой,  
Глупышки-любви не застал я живой.  
С последним дыханьем, у смерти из рук  
Всё синие розы просила, мой друг

Но может быть там, за могильной плитой  
Нашла она то, что хотелось самой?  
Да, зря я весь мир был объездить готов -  
Нет лучше на свете обычных цветов ...

Blue Roses - R. Kipling  
Подлинный текст стиха  
"Синие розы" –  
Редьярд Киплинг.

Roses red and roses white  
Plucked I for my love's delight.  
She would none of all my posies--  
Bade me gather her blue roses.

Half the world I wandered through,  
Seeking where such flowers grew.  
Half the world unto my quest  
Answered me with laugh and jest.

Home I came at wintertime,  
But my silly love had died,  
Seeking with her latest breath  
Roses from the arms of Death.

It may be beyond the grave  
She shall find what she would have.  
Mine was but an idle quest--  
Roses white and red are best.



Презентация подготовлена  
Учителем английского языка  
ГОО СОШ № 301  
г. Санкт-Петербурга

Куденцовой Ириной Владимировной