

AZERBAIJAN ENGLISH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION - AzETA

News Bulletin

AzETA-GB

January - February 2006

AzETA News

AzETA -GB members in the 2nd Annual Conference in Baki.

The Conference was held on the 23rd April. For me it was like a nice dream. I was very happy that I participated to this Conference. As all the presenters and participants mentioned the Conference was very useful not just for getting more information about teaching methods and also for getting new foreign and local friends, a lot of information about the real life, Human Rights in Education, and more and more.

So the Conference began at 8:00 with registration, and it followed by opening ceremonies. During this ceremony I considered that there wasn't the only reason for planning this Conference, but also it was AzETA's birthday, which means that it was already ten years that AzETA existed and there was also point to choose the new president, vice president, managers and etc. So it was the special Conference for all AzETA members. Ruxandra Papovichi, the EL Project manager, British Council Romania; Tara & William Lyon, Piece Corps Volunteers in Ganja; Robert Savage, Peace Corps Volunteer in Yevlax; Eddie McGee, English Language Senior Fellow, U.S. Department of State; George Bishop and Kitty Johnson, Open Society Institute; Janet Adams, ELF. U.S.Embassy; Kerry Miller, Piece Corps Volunteer in Sheki and more people participated the Conference, and they congratulated AzETA's tenth year birthday, and wished AzETA members to become more active and being one of the best EL organizations in Azerbaijan, and also promised to support AzETA in every work in the present and in the future, too.

So Khalida Aliyeva held the first session I took part in, the president and the same time manager of AzETA Ganja branch. The topic was about *Communicative Activities* in using in English class. We played some games that can use during the lesson with the students, used some pictures that were of two copies, like two same pictures with 10/12 differences in it, and we had to find out the differences asking each other questions, and had to use the real speech.

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AzETA would be very grateful for any comments on and/or contribution to our News Bulletin. As always, we need your support.

And it was a good idea to wake the sleepy students up, to make the lesson more interesting, to improve their speech, to practice their knowledge, to make communication between them, and at last, to reward the students. With using these Communicative Activities the students can also learn some grammar rules, some new words, and the same time consolidate their knowledge, grammar skills and vocabulary.

Robert Savage and Sahiba Quliyeva held the second session about the topic *Extracurricular Activities*. This session also was very interesting and useful. So that they talked about the usage of technology purposes to help the students, so the main talks about were:

- To teach the students about the world.
- To teach independence through learning practical on the computers.
- To help strengthen English language programs, and etc.

They also gave some useful programs to have a look. Robert Savage also talked about the Democracy in Azerbaijan and mentioned that the projects of AzETA like a process of building a democratic government in the 21st century. The Conference was continued by Khumar Qaziyeva, who talked about *Specific English Courses*, and the main goals of making them. She also talked about *Modern Educational Systems*, how to use music in class and the same time improve the students' knowledge. We did some Azerbaijan music and Womad festivals test, vocabulary test, listened to the song called "What A Wonderful World and fulfilled the gaps in the song. These kind of activities are very useful to use in class.

Eddie McGee held the third session, and his subject was about *Globalization, Internationalization, and ELT*. He talked a lot about definition of Globalization, Global State Economic Governance Institutions, advantages and disadvantages of globalization and also advantages and disadvantages of BTC Pipeline, a dilemma between short-term goal of integrating into global networks of capital and the long-term goal of political development. He also talked about Education system in Azerbaijan. He compared the English Language with globalization, too.

The second day, the 24th April, began with reports from AzETA Special Interest Groups about "*Civic Education*" held by Tarana Aliyeva, "*Teacher Training*" held by Afet Huseynova and Huzura Agayeva, "*Testing and Assessment*" held by Khalida Rustamova, and "*Young Learners*" held by Dilara Bunyatova. After Tea/coffee break we attended the forth session.

The forth session I took part was held by Janet Adams on the topic of *Beginning Essay Writing*. I enjoyed this session, especially. It was useful for not only my students but also for me. I've learned more that could be useful for me. I've learned that the main problem in writing a good essay we have is an inability to write material that is fun to write and interesting to read. So that if you read four or five simple sentences, you'll probably lose your interest of reading. So it is better to add some details that help the readers to create pictures in the mind and it makes the essay more interesting. We even wrote a short summery, like a short essay about grandmother. Some were really interesting to listen; unfortunately some were even worth to listen to. It explains that it was very interesting and very useful.

The next, the fifth session I took part was held by Nazira Qambarova, on the topic *Group work / pair work*. We didn't just sit and listen, but also acted in this session. We worked in pairs and in groups. As a pair work we asked some questions and answered them, then fulfilled a little text by asking questions, and at last the most interesting one as a group work we role-played a short story made by ourselves like Robert and me visited our friends Tara and William in California and they made their favorite food, Chinese food for us. As Robert was American, sure he liked the food, but as an Azerbaijanian for sure I just couldn't like it at all. I had to show it but without a bad expression, and it was really the most interesting and the most enjoyable acting and session.

And at last Gunel Shirinova held the last, the sixth session on the topic *How to test speaking* I took part in and that was also interesting. We worked in groups on the picture she gave us and we had to make a short summery to the picture. When we were ready one of us had to show the picture the other one retell the story.

Then we made some conversational exchanges and did oral interviews.

At the end of the conference there was Representation about AzETA Future Plans for 2005 – 2006 by the Moderator newly elected AzETA President Raqsana Mammadova and closing ceremony again by Raqsana Mammadova and also Raffle by William Lyon and Nezaket Beylarova. This Raffle was a great surprise for the AzETA members.

I got a lot than I even couldn't imagine in this Conference. If to use all these activities in the class I'm sure the students will gain, and learn a lot, and will be one of the best professional teachers in the future. All the sessions were perfect. I can talk about them for hours. But it's always better to see than to hear of it. As to talk about the activities, they are useful for not only AzETA members but also for all the English Language Teachers in Azerbaijan.

By Gunay Mammadova

AzETA –GB members in Mingechevir.

Every month AzETA organizes study tours to different regions of where there are AzETA branches.

Last time we went to Mingechevir where we met very active AzETA Mingechevir members. We talked to each other in order to find out about our working styles in different branches, and shared our experiences. They told us about their projects, that they were working on at the time, and we discussed with them that we also could do the similar projects in Ganja Branch.

It's always useful to keep in touch with the other branches, to share our experiences, to get more skills about managing the branch.

AzETA – GB TOEFL classes

In planning the TOEFL classes we thought only about how to improve the members' listening speaking and the same time grammar skills so, that they wouldn't have any difficulties while speaking to the foreigners who visit the place very often and help AzETA to go forward and to be more active. They also help the English learning students who are going to be teachers in the future and today's teachers to become better professionals, teaching them new English teaching methods. Though the classes are held only once a week, it's still useful for the members. In a short time those who couldn't understand English so much before can do it better now, just because we are working on listening at the moment. And I hope soon before the last lesson they will become much better speakers and listeners of the language. I wish the English learners good luck and to be professionals in English in the future.

By Gunay Mammadova

Literary page

The Enlightenment period in the English literature and its representatives

The period of the Enlightenment began in the 1600 years and lasted until the late 1700 years. Representatives of the Enlightenment period in the English literature were John Milton, John Dryden, Aphra Behn, John Bunyan, Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn.

John Milton was the greatest English writer of the mid-1600 years. He was the son of a London scrivener. He was sent to St. Paul's school in London, where he studied Greek and Latin classes. John studied hard and at the age of sixteen he went to Cambridge University. There he took both, Bachelor's and Master's degree. After the University John Milton lived on his father's estate, in a little village of Horton, where he gave himself up to study and poetry.

In 1638 Milton left Horton for traveling in France, Switzerland, and Italy. After visiting the famous scientific Galileo in 1639 he returned to London and occupied himself for a time as a tutor.

Milton was deeply involved in the political and religious debates of his time and supported the puritans during the English Civil War. He wrote prose and verse of many subjects before, during, and after the war. These writings include an attack on censorship "Areopagitica" (1644). In this piece, Milton argued that knowledge and virtue can only grow when different opinions have a chance to be openly debated.

In 1640 Milton wrote pamphlets supporting the Independents. Milton made Europe understand that the Revolution was the only force, which could give the English people freedom. In 1649 he was appointed Latin secretary to Oliver Cromwell's Council of State for whom he translated diplomatic papers from and into Latin.

After Cromwell's death in 1660 monarchy was restored in England, Milton's pamphlets were burnt. He moved to a small house near London and returned to poetry. He was blind now and had to dictate his greatest works "Paradise lost" (1667) and "Paradise regained" (1671) to his three daughters.

Milton's greatest achievement "Paradise lost", an epic based on the story of Adam and Eve. It is vivid description of heaven, hell and the Garden of Eden and it is rich and musical blank verse makes it one of the most admired and imitated works in English literature. When the poet died, he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

By Samire Nebiyeva

English literature in 19th century, Woman writers.

Great Britain gave the world a lot of talented people who became famous writers and poets. They were not only men who wrote novels in England in 19th century, but also English women there were and one of them is Bronte family, who had very hard lives from early childhood which was very short for all. Patrick Bronte (1777-1861) was the eldest of ten children born to a poor Irish family in County Down, Ireland. He attended Cambridge University with the sponsorship of a local clergyman. In 1806 he was ordained in the Church of England and took his first position in Essex. He advanced through a series of curacies to a position in Bradford where he met his future wife, Maria Branwell. They married, with the grudging permission of her comfortably middle-class parents, in 1812. Settling first in Hartshead and then Clough House, the couple had their first two daughters, Maria and Elizabeth in 1814 and 1815.

A promising position brought them to Thornton where their remaining children, Charlotte (1816), Patrick Branwell (1817), Emily (1818), and Anne (1820) were born. In 1820, the whole family moved to Haworth in Yorkshire where Patrick received a lifetime appointment as curate. Sadly, Mrs. Bronte did not live to enjoy the comfort of the secure position, dying in 1821, possibly of cancer. The two eldest daughters fell ill at boarding school and died within months of each other in 1825.

Charlotte attended the Clergy Daughter's School along with her older sisters but returned home upon their deaths in 1825. The next 20 years were devoted to studying, educating her siblings, and a few short terms as a governess and a teacher. Meanwhile, when she was at home she enjoyed an active creative life with her sisters and brother in which they invented an imaginary world and wrote stories and poems about the people who lived there. Financial support from relatives allowed Charlotte to study for almost two years in Brussels, with the thought of opening her own school with her sisters. When the school failed to work out, she began to cast about for other ways for the family to earn a living.

The works of Charlotte Bronte, together with William Trackery and Elizabeth Gaskell are considered to belong to the fine school of English realism of the first half of the 19th century. In 1845 she discovered some poems written by Emily and conceived the idea of the sisters publishing some of their writing. Assuming the names of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, their Poems were published in 1846. Undeterred by the lack of response, or revenue, engendered by this first attempt, Charlotte went on to write and publish Jane Eyre in 1847. Buoyed by the critical acclaim achieved by Jane Eyre, Charlotte wrote Shirley (1849) and Villette (1853). In 1854 she married her father's curate Arthur Bell Nicholas. After a brief but happy marriage, Charlotte died in 1855.

Educated mostly at home, Emily Bronte had only a little formal education, attending Roe Head School in 1835 while Charlotte was a teacher there. She left after only a few months, too home sick to stay. Despite her minimal formal education, Emily gained a teaching post in Halifax in 1838, but left after six months, again due to debilitating homesickness.

After Halifax, Emily generally stayed at home, managing the household for her father until 1842 when she joined Charlotte to study in Brussels. When the sisters returned home for their Aunt Branwell's funeral, Emily stayed with their father when Charlotte returned to Brussels.

*When she wasn't working, Emily, like her sisters, wrote. She participated in the imaginative stories and wrote the poetry, which inspired Charlotte to publish *Poems* (1846). Once the sisters decided to attempt writing for publication, Emily wrote *Wuthering Heights* (1847), which received almost as much attention as *Jane Eyre*. Emily's writing career came to an abrupt end when she contracted tuberculosis from her brother. Refusing medical attention until it was too late, she died in 1848, three months after Branwell, at the age of thirty.*

The youngest of the Bronte children, Anne was also educated largely at home, though she attended Roe Head School, after Emily left, for three years. Though the youngest, Anne spent the most time actually employed, taking one governess post in Yorkshire for the year of 1839 and then moving to a post near York where she stayed for five years, she was joined in York by Branwell in 1843 when the family took him on as a tutor. Anne left this post in 1845, shortly before Branwell was dismissed.

*Returning home, Anne joined in Charlotte's efforts to publish their work and began working on a novel. *Agnes Gray* (1847), published in a single volume with *Wuthering Heights*, was largely overlooked by critics. Undiscouraged, Anne wrote a second novel, *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* (1848), which received a great deal of critical attention, primarily negative reactions to the brutality described within. Like her sister and brother, Anne's writing career was cut short by illness. Having contracted tuberculosis, probably from her brother or sister, Anne died in 1849.*

Typescripts of three poems and a list of characters she used in her stories and poems of the fictitious land of Gondal represent Anne Bronte's writings. The Charlotte Bronte sub series is more robust with holograph versions of "The Green Dwarf," "Julia," and "Something About Arthur."

" Also present is a letter to William Smith Williams, her publisher. Contained in the Emily Bronte sub series are two holograph poems and an essay in French.

By Gunay Mammadova

American literature in 19th century

Representatives of the American literature in 19th century were James Fennimore Cooper, Emily Dickinson, Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman and others.

*James Fennimore Cooper wrote historical romances that explored the moral uncertainties of Americans push westward. In Cooper's romances, such as *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826) and *The Deer slayer* (1841) the beauty and majesty of nature inspire a nearly religious feeling of awe. But civilization intrudes, and settlers' tureen the wilderness into properly that they selfishly or thoughtlessly misuse. Edgar Allan Poe wrote haunting often-mournful poems. "The Raven" (1845) and "Annabel Lee" (1849) express despair over the death of a woman. Poe's poetry did not make an immediate impact on American poets. But he gained a great following in Europe after two important French poets, Charles Baudelaire and Stephane Mallarme, praised and translated his work. Influenced by Poe, they in turn inspired several modern. American poets, including T.S.Eliot and Wallace Stevens.*

Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson were the two greatest American poets of the 1800 years. Whitman took inspiration from Emerson's call for a self- confident American literature. He expressed the variety of American life in long lines that caught the flow of operatic singing. His verse often takes the form of rhythmic lists. It sprawls, seeming improvised. But Whitman also packed his poems with vivid images and memorable phrases. He wrote in free verse, a style of poetry that avoids regular meter and rhyme. Whitman published the first edition of his "Masteroiec Leaves of Grass" in 1855. Five more enlarged and revised editions of collection appeared between 1856 and 1882. "Leaves of Grass" describes the best and worst of American life, from exuberant democracy to suffering slaves. The longest poem in the collection, "Song of Myself", glorifies a spiritual life grounded in the body and everyday life. Dickinson wrote more than 1,700 short, puzzling poems in the mid-1800 years. Her subjects were love, death, nature, and immortality.

Only 11 of Dickinson's poems were printed in her lifetime. After an accurate, complete edition of her poems appeared in 1955, Dickinson's reputation and influence rapidly grew, and Critics admired her precise observations, her complex and unexpected images, and her questioning of established religion and authority.

By Vusala Nebiyeva.

Poetry



I love you! - I love you!
 'This all that I can say;
It is my vision in the night,
My dreaming in the day;
The very echo of my heart,
The blessing when I pray:
I love you - I love you!
 Is all that I can say.

I love you! - I love you!
 Is ever on my tongue;
in all my proudest poesy
that chorus still is sung;
it is the verdict of my eyes,
amidst the gay and young:
I love you - I love you!
A thousand maids among

I love you - I love you!
Your bright and hazel glance,
the mellow lute upon those lips,
whose tender tones entrance;
but most, dear heart of hearts, thy proofs
that still these words enhance.
I love you - I love you!
Whatever is your chance.

Thomas Hood (1799-1845)

Other Articles

Valentine Day

“Valentine’s day” - “Lovers’ day”- it’s the day for all lovers. The entire world celebrates the day for the two united loving hearts, - the two lives. It begins from the day when the Christian church, called Valentine, was killed on the 14th of February, just because he joined the two loving hearts.

But in Azerbaijan it begins from the day when the two Lovers, Ilham and Fariza killed themselves for self-sacrifice of their great, pure love for each other, on the sacred day of 31st of June. Ilham and Farize are dead only physically, but they will always live in Azerbaijanis’ minds and hearts. Nobody, even not any enemy bullet could kill this love. This love is a lesson to any Azerbaijan youth, even today.

What’s love? Though it consists of four letters, it reflects all the feelings, joys and sorrows. **Love** is –spiritual entire. It’s both spiritual and self-sacrificed life. It is steps with every sentence that I’ve told about, though the sentence consisted of one or two words. **Love** is –a notice that you see in every place or the person, the one you love. **Love** is –keeping silence when you have nothing to say, or express your feelings with only flower. **Love** is – the thing, that overflows the heart of the holder as the sea, turns topsy-turvy his/her thoughts, makes him/her to do things that he’s/she’s never done. It’s as impossible as to hold on hand as a thing and, as far as to see visually, but the same time so much close to you that heats your inside with it’s great power.

Written by Gulnaz Aliyeva

Translated by Gunay Mammadova

History can never be forgotten!

On 26th of February 1992, happened a great tragedy –Khojali tragedy. Khojali was a small town in Dagliq Qarabag, integral part of Azerbaijan and now under occupation by Armenia, and was leveled to the ground together with its population on that day. Everybody was shocked, and me too. Though I was a very little girl I still remember the terrible day. That day 613 people were killed, 1275 people were bandaged, and 150 people were lost and we still don't know what happened to them. The fact shows that we can never forget the day and even mustn't ever forgive our enemy while we live and breathe. Our land would never forgive us if we ever do so. We must free our lands from the enemies and always unite. I'm sure the day will come soon when we'll be back at our Qarabag, and other occupied regions, and celebrate our holidays, all together and happily.

By Günnur Süleymanova

Our Movies

Moving images have always been popular. There were “Shadow plays” 5000 years ago in China. The first cinema came from an English inventor Eadward Muybridge in 1877.

In our country the first cinema was “Нефт вЯ миллионлар сялтянтиндя” which was filmed in 1916. It was very lucky cinema for the country, and it was about the life of the countrymen and their customs. It was followed by a number of cinemas, which described their whole life, their feelings, love, and etc. There are also comedies, and they are not only for laughs but also to show that in every place there are bad, injunctive, and impolite people, which must be a lesson to each person.

While watching these films you enjoy them, and learn more about the life, and its difficulties. And the same time not only Azerbaijan people but also foreigners enjoy these films.

By Shahla Kasamanskaya

Culture and crimes

What can you understand when you talk about crime? How many words stand behind this word, and what kind of reasons create it? It's really very difficult and misunderstanding to find answer for all of these questions in one word.

Crime is a kind of tragedy of the world. A person breaking the law always does it. Stealing, assassinating, killing, all these are different kinds of crime, and every of it has different creating reasons. Even growing up the children incorrectly, itself is a crime, and in this case some parents become criminals. Teaching the students incorrectly, giving them wrong education is, somehow, also a crime. But taking, or giving bribe is the greatest crime not only for the people who do it, but also for all the people of the country. It's very terrifying to speak about it, but the same time very important.

It's a pity that we still meet such kinds of crimes many times today. If all of us could be able to do our best to solve all these problems to be away from crimes, the world would be so much wonderful!

I'd like to call every youth to become with me on this fear way. And I bet we, youth can do everything in our power.

Gulnar Muradova

Azerbaijan and English meals.

Azerbaijan people have three meals a day; breakfast dinner and supper. In the morning we have breakfast. For breakfast we usually have tea with sugar, butter, cheese, jam, eggs and sausages. At two o'clock we usually have dinner. We have our national meals for dinner, such as meat, potatoes, chicken, pilaf, dolma, fish and etc. In the evening at eight we have our supper. For supper we usually have different salads, a cup of milk, chops or soup. Some people like sour milk before they go to bed. Azerbaijan people like tea. They always have tea with sugar, jam, cake and sweets.

English people have four meals a day; breakfast, lunch, dinner, and supper. They have breakfast in the morning. For breakfast they usually have sugar, eggs, butter, bread, and jam. At twelve o'clock they have lunch. The main meal in England is dinner. The English people like to have meat, potatoes, chops, and vegetables for dinner. They like puddings, too. For supper they have some fruit salad, fish or potatoes. English children like sweets. They don't ever eat much bread. They like brown bread more.

By Besdi Cabbarova.

Fun page

Secrets of the Kitchen Persian sweet.

Ingredients

Two boxes of date
1 kilo of raisins
Two bars of chocolate
Two spoons of cocoa or coffee
1 kilo of kernel of a nut
Some vanilla

Take all the dates, peel them and take out their pips. Then take all ingredients and mince them with the grinder. Add some cocoa /coffee and vanilla to make a dough. Spreading the dough cut it into different figures. Keep the cut figures in a refrigerator for a day.
It'll be very taste!!!

Good appetite.

By Khalida Aliyeva

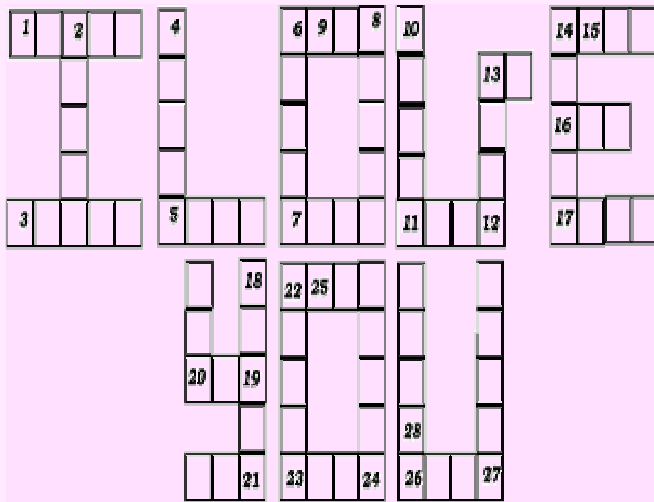
Limonnik.

Dough ingredients: 2.5 grams of butter
1 glass of yogurt 1/2 packet of vanilla
Flour 1 teaspoon of soda Filling
ingredients: 1 lemon,ground 2 glasses of
sugar

Put all of the ingredients together and make a dough. The dough should not be very hard or very soft. Spread the dough and cut it into strips. Set aside. Now mix together the lemon and 2 glasses of sugar to make the filling. Put some of the lemon mixture on the strips and fold it like a napkin.

By Gunay Mammadova

Puzzle time



1. You can cut fruits with it.
2. Output, publish.
3. Obvious, patent.
4. The name of the place of all the people.
5. A toy (bride).
6. The people cannot live without it. (Life looks like empty wilderness)
7. Lean down. Very much.
8. The Present Indefinite form of "kneel".
9. Job, employment.
10. Use, employ.
11. To scare, to shout.
12. The name of the side, the antonym of right.
13. Preposition.
14. The person who was killed, who died.
15. To refuse, to turn down.
16. Synonym for " every"
17. Sacred, saint.
18. It tells us time.
19. Children's plaything.
20. The synonym of still.
21. Not cold (heat)
22. The mane of
23. Some time, some day. Animal.
24. Araz, Kur.
25. Second, minute.
26. Child, offspring, infant
27. To want something
28. Animal, wild.

Good luck!!!

Lets Laugh Together

Two men, who had come to the country for their holidays, were walking in an orchard. They saw that all the trees were bending under a heavy load of apples, except one tree on which there were no apples at all. A small country boy was sitting nearby. They called to him, "Come here boy". Here is a sixpence for you. Do you know why there are no apples on that tree?" "Of course I do, sir. Because it is an oak tree," answered the boy.

* * * * *

One day a mother says to her son: "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today." "Then mother, let us eat up all the cake today!" Responds the little boy.

* * * * *

A class of physics at school. The teacher" Now who can tell me anything about heat? A boy held up his hand: " Heat makes things larger sir, and cold makes things smaller". "All right, give an example". "In summer days are longer because it is hot, in winter they are shorter because it is cold".

* * * * *

Once a strange man came to the market and approached to the shop-assistant and said:" Can you, please, give me some potatoes? But please, pack each potato separately in the packet". The shop assistant did, as he wanted. "Now, please, give me some onions and do the same as potatoes. The shop assistant again did as he wanted. "Now can you, please, pack some walnut separately?" The shop assistant did the same thing again. Then he went near to the buckwheat to look, and at that moment the shop- assistant said:" No-no- no -no, I don 't sell it".