

The 20th of October

**Art of
Kazakhstan.
*Adjectives and
Adverbs.***

***“Art is long,
life is short”***

Art of Kazakhstan.

- ▶ Art is divers range of human activities and the products of those activities, usually involving imaginative or technical skills.
- Painting
- Sculpture
- Photography
- Music, theatre, dance

Paintings

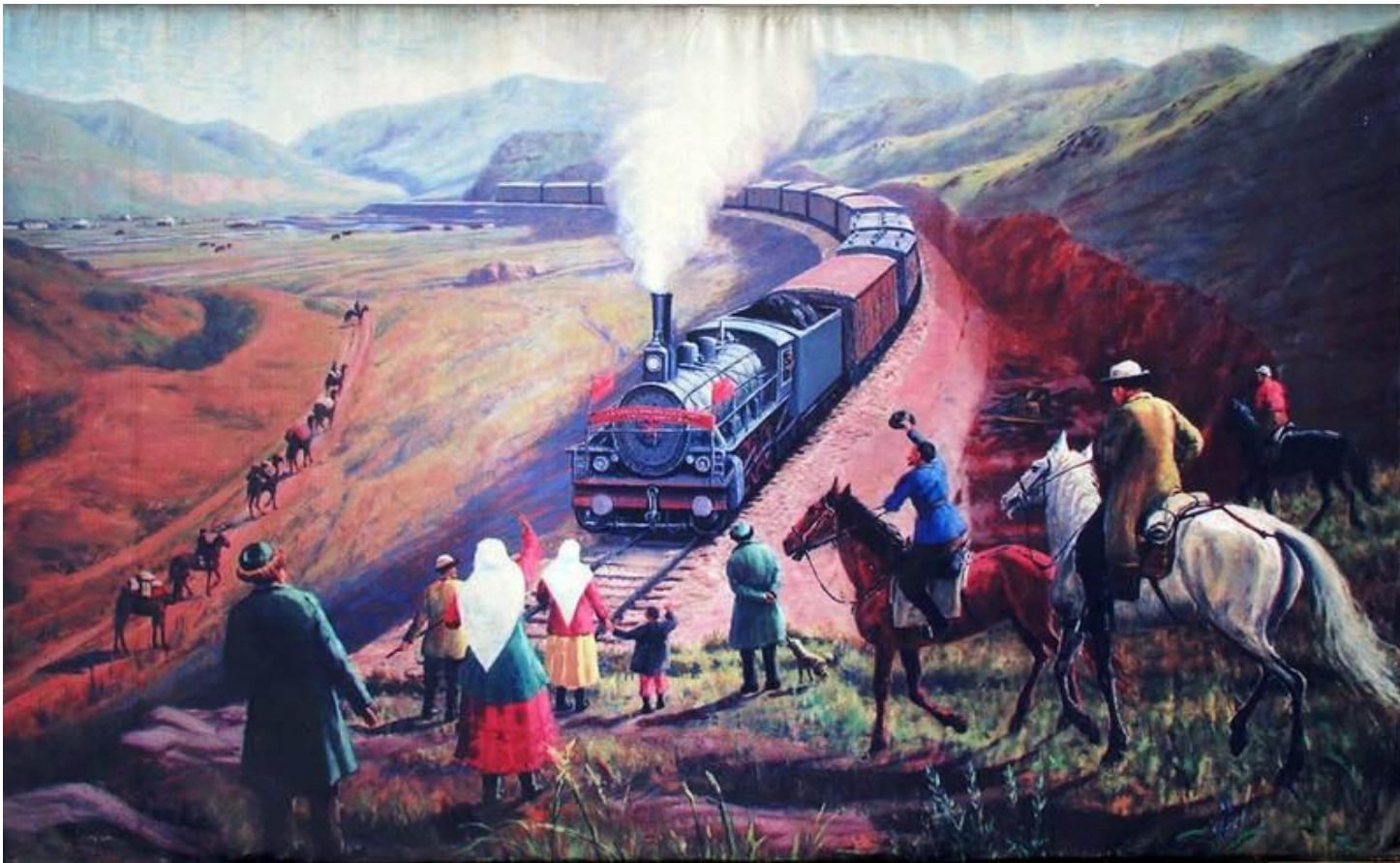


ABYLKHAN KASTEEV



Abilhan Kassteev(1904 -1973.). — the famous painter, graphic artist, one of the founders of Kazakh fine arts. Born and raised, in the place — around Zharkent in Almaty region. People's artist of Kazakh SSR (1944). The Chairman of the Board of the Union of Artists of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the years 1945-1956).

He began his career working on the construction of the Turksib railway.



Musical instruments



National clothes

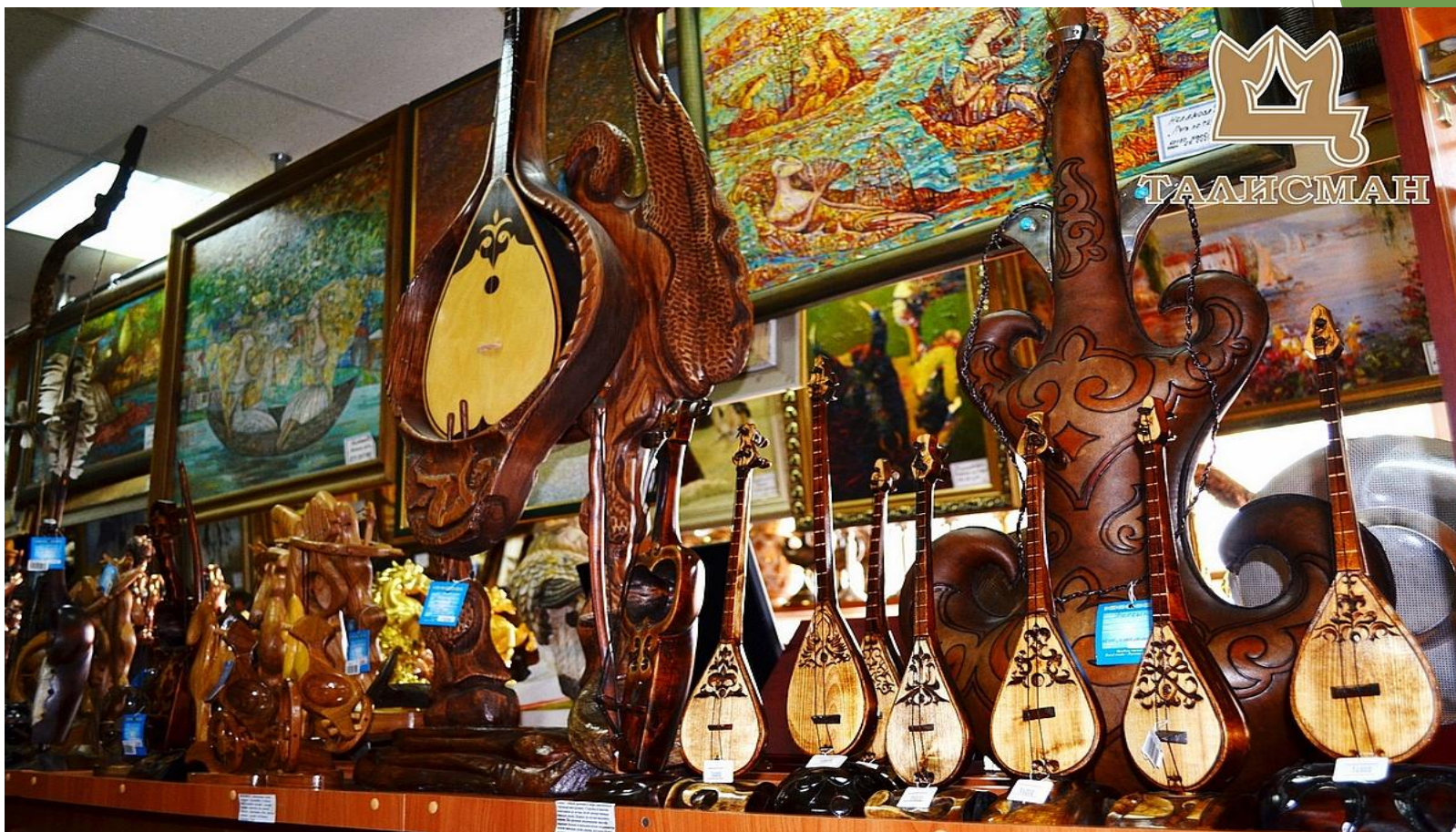


Trunks, tables





Musical instruments





Kobyz

- ▶ Kobyz is a bow instrument with two strings. It was hollowed out of one whole wooden piece - juniper , maple, pine-tree and birch.

Zhetygen



- ▶
- ▶ Zhetygen is an ancient seven-stringed plucking instrument, which reminds of gusli or lying harp.

Sherter



- ▶ Sherter is an ancient stringed plucking instrument. Sherter is played the same way as the dombra. But sherter is much smaller than dombra, it had a short neck without the frets, it had different, stronger sound than dombra.

Sybyzgy



- ▶ Amongst the wind instruments sybyzgy was the most favourite instrument.

Dombra



- ▶ Dombra is the most widely used Kazakh folk instrument. Dombra can be met in each yurt; it was referred to as one the most necessary and obligatory things in the life of Kazakhs.

Dabyl



- ▶ Dabyl is a percussion instrument, the rim with a handle covered from both sides with leather. Usually the warriors were using dabyl (during the attack).

Degrees of Comparison

Одно- и двухсложные прилагательные

	Сравнительная Comparative	Превосходная Superlative
long	longer	the longest
wide	wider	the widest
hot	hotter	the hottest
happy	happier	the happiest

Многосложные прилагательные

interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
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Исключения

good – <i>хороший</i>	better	the best
bad – <i>плохой</i>	worse	the worst
little – <i>маленький</i>	less	the least
far – <i>далекий</i>	farther/further	the farthest/furthest

The task: open the brackets, putting the adjectives in right degree of comparison.

- ▶ Is it _____ (cheap) to go there by car or by train?
- ▶ Don't talk about them. Let's talk about something _____ (interesting).
- ▶ The weather was not very _____ (good) yesterday, but it's _____ (good) today.
- ▶ Money is _____ (important), but isn't _____ (important) thing in life.

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverbs</i>
<i>Quiet</i>	<i>Quietly</i>
<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slowly</i>
<i>Rude</i>	<i>Rudely</i>



Adjectives

Kind

Happy

Wonderful

Loud

Sad

Beautiful

Sweet

Adverbs

Kindly

Happily

Wonderfully

Loudly

Sadly

Beautifully

Sweetly

Make adverbs from adjectives and fill the gaps.

1. I had to speak very ... because John was standing far from me.
2. The squirrels climbed the tree so
3. There were no clouds, and the moon shone
4. The birds sang
5. Some animals are very fast, but some move very

Bright, loud, slow, quick, sweet.



Remember...

An **adverb** tells us more about a **verb**.

An **adverb** describes or modifies the **verb** in some way.

Many **adverbs** end with the suffix "ly", but not all.

Adverbs often tell us how something happened.



C. Insert comparative or superlative form of the adjective:

- 1) I think John is _____ (happy) now than the year ago.
- 2) His _____ (big) desire is to return home.
- 3) She is probably _____ (angry) person I know.
- 4) Today's weather is _____ (bad) than the yesterday's.
- 5) My brother is _____ (young) than me.
- 6) He drove _____ (fast) and _____ (fast) till we told him to stop.
- 7) _____ (many) people want to be rich

7 points

