***Приложение***

**Text 1**

The word “graffito” originally referred to a drawing scratched on an ancient wall. Such drawings were found at Pompeii.

The history of graffiti is as long as the history of mankind. Ancient people made drawings on rocks. Modern street art began in the 70s when simple bright inscriptions began to appear in the New York subway. They were made in two colours and were so-called “ logo” of an author. More often they were names or nicknames of an author plus the number of his block of flats, for example Futura 200 or Lee 85.

**GRAFFITI IN AMERICA**

New Yorkers used to see graffiti on the walls of poor neighbourhoods and subway trains as something menacing and an example of urban decay.

The scrawled names and slogans were seen as aggressive and ugly. Up to the 1970s, most New Yorkers hated graffiti, considering it as an eyesore that was illegal and punishable by fines.

Since those days, graffiti has changed a lot and it is no longer found only in the subway and the poor ghetto areas of the city.

Nowadays it has the status of “street art” and you get graffiti in places where you wouldn’t expect to – in advertisements, on clothes, on toys and even on the Wall Street Journal’s official website!

In the early 1980s there was a real craze for graffiti art and the sophisticated Manhattan art world had displays of street art in its galleries. The trend was short-lived – until the arrival of hip-hop music in the late 80s.

Hip-hop was originally black ghetto music, sung by young African Americans from the poor, run-down districts of American cities. When it suddenly got to the top of the American music charts, hip-hop culture was spread, bringing graffiti with it.

Today companies are starting to realize the appeal of graffiti in advertising. Kel Rodrigues, who used to spray New York subway trains, was the artist chosen to design the wall Street Journal’s website and it is obviously done in graffiti style.

“Some of that graffiti feeling, that energy, sort of got in there” Rodriguez explained.

Many of this new wave of artists gives lectures on developments in their art. Lee Quinones is having a lot of success in Europe and feels that European galleries and museums are more open to his art form.

Indeed, the Groningen Museum in Holland is one of the few museums in the world that displays and recognizes graffiti as an art form.

Another artist, Blade, has his own website devoted only to the

world of graffiti. The website has a “merchandise page” where Blade sells things with his own original designs all over the world –everything from baseball caps to yo-yos!

Leonard McGurr, a street artist for twenty–five years went from painting subway trains to designing and marketing graffiti, inspired clothes for young people.

“Graffiti has been a story of survival” he says. ”There’s a way to benefit from your work without spoiling public property”

**GRAFFITI LANGUAGE**

* Most graffiti artists prefer to be called “ writers”
* A writer’s signature with spray paint or marker is called a tag.

-Communities of writers who are friends are known as crews

-Those writers who are inexperienced or new to an area are called “ toys”

**Text 2**

The history of graffiti is as long as the history of mankind. Ancient people made drawings on rocks. To tell the truth they knew nothing about hip-hop culture and had poor knowledge of English.

Modern street art began in the 70s when simple bright inscriptions began to appear in the New York subway. They were made in two colours and were so-called “ logo” of an author. More often they were names or nicknames of an author plus the number of his block of flats, for example Futura 200 or Lee 85.

In the 80s practically all the walls and subway trains represented the whole graffiti pictures .In 1989 authorities forbade drawings in the subway.

**GRAFFITI IN EUROPE**

The European capital of graffiti art is London. Unlike New York English drawings first appeared on walls of the buildings.

In general Europeans in contrast to Americans were much more liberal to graffiti. For example in Paris and some other European capitals graffiti art is legal as a matter of fact.

The meaning of graffiti is not in writing something important or in passing information. The meaning of this activity is to draw where it is forbidden, to create where it is impossible and to fight for freedom to draw where they like

It’s unimportant what to draw: the name of the crew, a nickname, a jumping skateboarder or a complicated abstract picture.

**GRAFFITI IN RUSSIA**

Nowadays in Moscow there are a lot of crews dealing with graffiti art. The most well-known of them are “Da Boogie Crew”,“Bee Crew “, “ Ice Crew”, “BF G Crew”. They are groups of people united by common idea and common likes .As a rule there is the so-called “ division of labour”: one part of a group draw graffiti, the second one enjoy skateboarding, the third one perform music. By the way such groups include friends, fans,idlers or just sympathizing people .Like any other company a crew has its inner fashion and its laws. At the same time there are free sprayers who aren’t members of any group. Their graffiti ,as a rule, are the most interestingbecause these “sprayers” are not obsessed by one idea, one phrase or one drawing.

The best sprayers are those ones who have invented their own recognizable style of a drawing. According to our legislation illegally made drawings in public places can be considered as hooliganism.

It ‘s more convenient to write on concrete walls. There are a lot of place, the surface is smooth. It is more convenient but it is less interesting. The thing is concrete walls ,as a rule’ are rather far from major routes, they are quite far from enthusiastic indignant eyes. That’s why “sprayers” search a compromise and find it. As it turned out concrete walls rather often can be found along Moscow open Metro lines. ”Sprayers” prefer to draw in summer when nights are long and light. They tryto find good places till three a.m. After three they create.

Sometimes they don’t have time to finish a drawing. To write”big good graffiti is necessary to have much time.“Sprayers” often work in a crew to avoid conflicts with militiaor just “ right” citizens. Each member has their duties: some of them “write”, others stand guard.

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**Text 3**

The word “graffito” originally referred to a drawing scratched on an ancient wall. Such drawings were found at Pompeii.

Nowadays the name is used for any spontaneous and unauthorized writing or drawing on walls, vehicles and other public places. Some of them are offensive, some are political in character. Sometimes you can find a lot of humour or wisdom.

Until relatively recently, graffiti was considered to be an example of anti – social behaviour, the work of vandals. Nowadays, many of those “vandals” are treated as respected artists. Some of them have made it in the world of business.

**“WHO WUS HERE?”**

They say two of the longest-standing graffiti are “Kilroy “ and “ Chad”. They are both are of World War II origin. Still they are being drawn around the world.

**“Kilroy Wus Here”**

Kilroy began in America. May be he was a shipyard inspector who in 1941 was marking the phrase on equipment to show he had checked it.

**STYLES**

There are endless variety of styles nowadays but nevertheless it’s possible to name several main ones. The easiest way is called  **tagging**. Everything started with tagging .Eventually graffiti became more complicated.” Writers”started to use various colours and added dimension.

**Bubbles**. Letters are round, they resemble bubbles just about to burst .Mainly two or three colours are used.

**Wild Style**. This style is notable for impossibility to read letters.Only those who use this style can read the text without difficulty.To confuse the text writers add some elements to distract attention from letters (for example,different colours or details)

**FX(**or**3d style)** It is known by absolute volume of letters.It’s rather hard to design drawings of this kind .You must have great imagination and outstanding thinking to draw a volumen-trical word.

**Character.** Writers use characters drawn in the style of comics. Sometimes there is some speech. While drawing writers use special needles to paint thin lines , hair, wrinkles and so on. This style requires art skills. That’s why graffity of this kind is more often used by crews.

**Throw Up.** This style is characterized by quickly made drawings. They are created with the help of ordinary curved lines and look like letters that are crudely filled with white or silver colour. This style is preferred by “ bombers”. They manage to write their names in several places for a shortperiod of time. Their work differ greatly from the art of true writers or stylers.

From a social point of view the activity of bombers interferers with the recognition of the best graffiti art works because this style is recognized as vandalism.

**Blockbusters** are very wide big letters, sometimes they are three-dimensional. Blockbusters were invented in Los Angelos.Street gans used them to mark their territories. Huge inscriptions served as a so-called border of a zone of influence.

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