

O. V. Bogdanova

A sense-making role of a detail in N. V. Gogol's story «The Nose»

The article analyzes N. Gogol's story «The Nose» and formed a new look at its ideological components. If the tradition of Soviet studies offered (after V. Belinsky) in Gogol's novel to accentuate its satirical aspect, then in this work Pushkin's judgment of «the Nose» as a «funny joke» is actualized. A literary game, behind which the image of a fantastic world stands, largely incomprehensible and has its own irrational. The work shows that in the novel «The Nose» Gogol recreated the image of the unsolved world and was able to reflect the amazing feature of human consciousness (psychology), when not only at the level of literature, but also in the real world *the part* is perceived equal *the whole*. Moreover, as shown in the work, this «part» of Gogol should not always be «electricity rank» (This statement belongs to the O. Dilaktorskaya), i.e. social (sociologized) component of the character and image. Unlike B. Eichenbaum, who believed that the composition of «The Nose» is not determined by the plot («the plot <...> poor», «there is no plot»), in this work is drawn and traced a clear story frame, mediated by newspaper «nosology» (nosological plot), characteristic of the time of writing the story, i.e. for the beginning of the XIX century. The «combined» type of narration, which explicated itself in the role function of the *I*-narrator (*I*-newspaper man), keeps the narrative within the usual style of history anecdote, numerous samples of which were published in the St. Petersburg capital press. The paper shows that the mask of a newspaper reporter allows Gogol to alternate and combine the strategies of *objective* chronicle presentation and *subjective* axiological generalization, bringing the artistic narrative to the form of a lively and interested journalistic reportage, allowing the mixing of fact and fiction. The article concludes that Gogol, creating a phantasmagoria «The Nose», did not write a socially-oriented and tendentious-accusatory work (traditional perspective), but a cheerful «joke», as precisely defined by its publisher Pushkin. It's clear for both – for Pushkin and for Gogol – that creativity was not accusation and exposure, but pleasure and delight.

Keywords: Russian literature of the XIX century, N. Gogol, story «The Nose», metonymy and synecdoche, philosophy of the part from the whole.

T. B. Iliinskaya

Irony as a comment in N. S. Leskov's works

The article is devoted to the study of methods and means of irony in the essay of N. S. Leskov «Siberian pictures of the XVIII century» (1893). Despite the fact that this work is based on documentary material, it is characterized by the author's noticeable beginning, which manifests itself primarily in a variety of «signs of irony». The comparison of «Siberian pictures» with the source text allowed us to conclude that the original materials were devoid of any ironic elements, that the ironic tone was introduced into the recreated events exclusively by Leskov. Noting the unexplored problem of the comic in Leskov's heritage, we distinguish laconism and irony as the basic principles of the narrative on which the artistic structure of « the Siberian notes» is based, although the measure of irony of different chapters of « the Siberian pictures» is not the same. Allocating means of creating ironic effects, we distinguish between purely Leskov findings in this area and typical cases that are characteristic not only for Leskov. Among the latter there are particularly noticeable elements of lexical irony (Church Slavism and biblical studies in the role of «ironic» words), as well as imaginary praise, when the literal and implied meanings of words are diametrically opposed. As for Leskov's own ironic effects, the peculiarity of the ironic tone of « the Siberian pictures» is created by the transition to other people's points of view, and in one ironic statement there may be not a «double vision» (as usual in cases of irony), but a more

complex structure in which there is the position of the ironic author and the positions of the opposing sides: officials, clergy and indigenous inhabitants of Siberia. Built on this principle of Leskov capacious formula «confessional tribute», «to enlighten with the light of true faith and what they are fed». «Signs of irony», present at the lexical, syntactic, stylistic, compositional levels of the text, become the most powerful means of the author's evaluation and participate in the creation of the subtext of the work.

Keywords: irony, ironic, N. S. Leskov, «Siberian pictures of the XVIII century», Church Slavism, documentalism.

A. A. Fedotova

Between parody and sermon: N. S. Leskov and L. Stern

The article is devoted to the study of the problem of creative dialogue of N. S. Leskov and L. Stern, in particular, the reception by Leskov of Stern's prose in the process of individual genre creation. Using modern text analysis techniques, the author of the article explores the problematics and poetics of Leskov's artistic and journalistic works, analyzes current issues of organizing a dialogue with the reader by the writer, identifies narrative and language ways of enhancing reader's attention. The result of the analysis is the concretization of ideas about the problematics and poetics of Leskov's prose, the mechanisms of intertextual enrichment of the writer's writings, the peculiarities of the receptive strategies used by the author. The extinction of the «causality principle» and the absence of a single plot in Leskov's works, written with regard to the Sternian context, leads to the inclusion of compensatory mechanisms for forming the integrity of the text, among which the system of equivalences and leitmotifs becomes especially important. The latter is peculiar to both artistic and factual works of Leskov, written in the «manner» of Stern. «Shandeism» in Leskov's fictional prose was especially in demand in the fantastic narrative, in journalism in the works of an essay character. These «free» forms became the space for the compositional and narrative experiment of the writer. The observations made in the article demonstrate that the question of the influence of Stern's individual style on Leskov's creative style is relevant and requires further study. The article describes the main vectors of convergence of the poetics of two writers: the genre experiment, the subjectivity of the narrative, «free composition», the use of various ways to eliminate the author's assessment, an unexpected combination of intonations, the combination of didacticism and games, the activation of readers. Numerous Sternian quotations and reminiscences in Leskov's prose indicate that the creative connection of the writers was not only typological intimacy, but also a dialogue in «big time». In this regard, it seems significant as a more detailed comparative analysis of the reception of Lestern Stern's novels on specific textual material and the identification and differentiation of writers' poetics features.

Keywords: Russian literature of the XIX century, N. S. Leskov, L. Stern, «The life and opinions of Tristram Shandy, a gentleman», genre, narrative, reception, motive.

V. G. Andreeva

«Alphabet» and «New alphabet» of L. N. Tolstoy

The article is devoted to analytical study of books by L. N. Tolstoy for national reading «The Alphabet» and «The new alphabet», stories of creation of these collections, to a research of their specifics and also judgment of their role in a career of Tolstoy. The writer made the first drafts of plans of future «The Alphabet» in September, 1868. In the article there are citations and a small, but very significant fragment is analysed, which appears in the notebook of Tolstoy under the name «The first book for reading and the Alphabet for family and school with manual to the teacher by Count L. N. Tolstoy». The author of the article shows that pedagogical work of

Tolstoy became a result of his judgment of a position of the people and their needs in primary education, attempt in development and education of Yasnaya Polyana peasants and also the necessary outlet found during some break in art creativity. Activity of Tolstoy who had already become by that time a father on establishment of schools was caused also by his awareness of the importance of education and education of younger generation. In the article it is shown that as well as to all other questions, Tolstoy was very responsible when he created books for children's reading, he was the teacher innovator in many respects opening the methods and the system of training.

In the article special attention is paid to methods of creation of the book art integrity, designation and judgment of some forms of borrowings and creative development. «The Alphabet» is thought over in detail and though there is space for miracles, the reader feels that the art world of the book is unusually close to reality: Tolstoy does not hide from readers terrible facts of life, he warns the recipient against dangers and delusions, however does it very unostentatiously. In the «Alphabet» Tolstoy goes to the national epos, which is alive in community of the Russian people, in national solidarity. The author of the article comes to the conclusion that pedagogical activity gave a lot to the writer: judgment of one more field of knowledge and real practical business played a significant role in formation of Tolstoy's new style.

Keywords: Tolstoy, «Alphabet», «New alphabet», children's literature, style, education, people, moral search, pedagogics.

A. S. Akimova

«Contemplative-dream life»: estates of the Samara province in A. N. Tolstoy's early works

The proposed article was carried out in the framework of the recent studies of estate studies in recent years, in particular, in the framework of the project «Russian manor in literature and culture: domestic and foreign opinion» (grant RSF, project № 18-18-00129, O. A. Bogdanova as a head) developed by the Institute of World Literature named after A. M. Gorky of RAS. The formation of A. N. Tolstoy's personality was influenced by social, cultural and aesthetic circumstances associated with the daily life of estates (or farms) located in the Samara province and wider – in the Middle Volga region. The childhood of the writer was on the steppe farm of the stepfather, A. A. Bostrom, in 70 versts from Samara in the village of Sosnovka where there was «a lordly situation». According to Tolstoy's recollection, he had a «contemplative and dreamy life». The image of the estate and the estate garden are considered on the example of Tolstoy's poetic and prose texts at the beginning of the XX century. The poems of the handwritten notebooks *The Moon Dreams* (1906-1907) and *The Blue Wine* (1907-1908) are based on the poetic of K. Balmont and A. Belyi. The main motifs of the poems are the image of the manor garden and its invariants of grove and thicket with alleys and paths which became a memory of the past, the lost Paradise and fatigue from life. In the development of the estate theme and in the image of the garden and alley in poems Tolstoy followed the poetic tradition of the Silver age, but in his prose he focused on the tradition of Russian literature of the XIX century.

Keywords: A. N. Tolstoy, Samara province, farmstead prose, a handwritten notebook.

O. A. Dmitrienko

«Letters to Vera» in 1920-s by V. Nabokov as a lyric diary and material source of the novel «The Gift» (1937)

In 2017 the full set of V. V. Nabokov's letters to his wife was published for the first time in Russian, which made it possible to include this invaluable material in the field of literary analysis. The article reveals and explores a number of themes, motives and images of the novel «The Gift», the first mention of which is found in V. Nabokov's letters of the 1920s, more than a decade before the creation and publication of the novel in the magazine «Sovremennye zapiski» in 1937-1938. The main purpose of the article is to trace the development of motives from the impulse in the «Letters» to the leitmotif that determines the motif structure of the novel, to identify thematic parallels, to find the source of the uniqueness of the artistic nature (between poetry and prose) of the novel «The Gift». The study revealed that the main motives of the novel «The Gift» sound already in letters. This is the motif of «recognition», which has a Platonic nature, and the theme of gratitude to fate, the theme of mental, imaginary walks of Fiodor, alone or with his mother, along the paths of the estate, the theme of «games and mischief of the Creator», presented in letters including visually – in an exquisite crossword, and the theme of Grunewald. The special intonation of the letters of 1923-1926-s makes them look like a lyrical diary, a significant part of which Nabokov uses in the novel «The Gift». Nabokov re-creates not only the events, images, and details of his life in the 1920s – and it is not unusual because each writer has his own «poetic domain», i.e. the Bank of memories. Nabokov succeeds in reviving the feelings and states, intonation of those years and creates a lyrical self-portrait of his writer's youth, that accomplishes something that might have seemed almost impossible.

Keywords: V. Nabokov, novel «The Gift», «Letters to Vera», thematic parallels, mental journey, theme of recognition and gratitude for the fate, «Grunewald» theme.

M. Yu. Egorov

A. I. Solzhenitsyn's prison lyrics: Poem «Memories of Butyrskaya Prison»

The article represents the first detailed research of A. I. Solzhenitsyn's poem «Memories of Butyrskaya prison» (1946). The work was created during his stay in prison design laboratory («sharashka») in Shcherbakov town (now – Rybinsk) the Yaroslavl region. This work is the earliest of Solzhenitsyn's all published texts. A. I. Solzhenitsyn is among those writers who recognized the positive impact of imprisonment on forming and outlooks, and literary talent. Prison life is opposed in the poem to all other spheres of life. In prison the self-respect, compassion, sympathy, mutual assistance are shown. A. I. Solzhenitsyn does not urge to expand space of prison to various limits. It is necessary to transfer the atmosphere of prison life, life in the box to civil life. In the poem the hero's non-standard behavior, his impossibility to fit into the Soviet world are emphasized. The second stanza is devoted to «technology» of intellectual opposition to the imperious system. In «Memories of Butyrskaya prison» there are a lot of tautological repetitions concentrated in the first part of the poem, in the description of tragic episodes of the fate of the hero of the poem. Tautology, as well as defaults, is possible to consider as attempts of criticism, escaping from imperious totalitarian discourse. The second and third stanzas of «Memories of Butyrskaya prison» which are mostly devoted to life of prisoners are already deprived of the specified tautology. In the work the link to Pushkin «Memoirs in Tsarskoye Selo» is obvious («The cover of a gloomy night hung ...», 1814; «Confused with memories...», 1829), «Prisoner», «Dead souls» by N. V. Gogol, «Homeless Russia» by S. A. Esenin. Written with verses later it would be reproduced by A. I. Solzhenitsyn in prose in «the Archipelago GULAG». In the poem stay in prison does not «discipline», and on the

contrary gives freedom, allows the person to make personal growth. Power structures by means of prison prepare their own intellectually grounded opponents involuntarily.

Keywords: A. I. Solzhenitsyn, lyrics, prison poems, «Memories of Butyrskaya prison».

A. V. Nikolaeva

Language features of fake publications

In this article language features of fake news from the position of media stylistics were described. Such concepts as fact, factoid, fake news, post-truth are taken in account. Post-truth is a situation when the border between reliable information and fake is blurred. It is difficult for readers and even journalists to understand whether the information is true or false.

Detection of fake news is becoming an important task not only for professionals working with news content, but also for the General reader. That is why it is so important to find objective extralinguistic and linguistic markers indicating a high probability that we are dealing with false information.

The author analyzes the linguistic and extralinguistic markers which help a reader to understand that he is dealing with unreliable information. The conclusion is that the plan of fake news expression is not less important than their content plan. To attract the attention of readers they use all kinds of language means, such as metaphors and stylistically marked vocabulary.

Emotions and opinions in modern media become more important than facts and reliability. The study of the deviation from the truth has been the subject of the linguistic research for a long time. It has acquired special relevance nowadays, when lie in the media space is beginning to be cultivated as art.

Fakes represent a serious challenge to modern society.

They spread much faster than reliable news. Fake news attract journalists and readers. That is why it is important to develop a working algorithm to detect them in the text.

Spread of fakes in the modern media space makes journalists think carefully about their methods of fact-checking.

Keywords: media, media stylistics, fake news, fact, factoid, post-truth, clickbait, word-triggers.

T. P. Kuranova

Phraseology of sports reports: semantic and pragmatic features

The article analyzes the discourse of television sports report as a form of spontaneous public speech. Attention is focused on semantic peculiarities of phraseological units in the speech of the commentator of the TV channel «Pervy Yaroslavsky» Sergey Kuritsyn, their pragmatic goal in sports discursive space is determined.

On the basis of the analysis of S. Kuritsyn's sports TV broadcasts it can be concluded that most phraseological units that function in them belong to semantic areas SUCCESS, VICTORY or FAILURE, DEFEAT, because the concepts of «success,» victory, «on the one hand, and» defeat, «loss,» on the other – are key for this type of discourse.

During the observation of semantic features of phraseological units, it was noted that in the discourse of sports TV reports there is a change in the meaning of some phraseological units – the transition of phraseological units from one semantic field to another, which is due to two reasons: first, the occurrence of the phraseological unit into the sphere of action of denial and, second, the appearance of «non-standard» meaning in the phraseological unit, which is revealed mainly within the framework of mediadiscourse. Thus, it is possible to state semantic modifications of stable combinations in the genre of sports commentary.

The analysis of the records of sports matches TV broadcasts made it possible to conclude that phraseological units are an important arsenal of means for increasing expressiveness and expression of commentary texts. Phraseological units help to reveal the position of the journalist, to give an emotional assessment of the sports event, to strengthen the argument, to express the thought more vividly and accurately, to make the comment more large and unusual.

Keywords: sports reporting, phraseological unit, semantic area, semantic field.

S. V. Karpiy

Identification and consolidation of the concepts «broadcasting» and «reporting» in TV journalism

The state of modern media space requires management of municipal, regional, national TV channels of different forms of ownership do not ignore dynamic world trends and implement more effective commercialization measures own product and not only save existing audience share, but also significantly increase it and keep off TV screens at the expense of quality and entertainment. The implementation of this task is impossible without the inclusion in the content of the original works of journalistic creativity with non-standard presentation, as the audience preferences are not constant. It is also necessary to use effective, diversification sociocommunicative tools, without forgetting, M. Stevens notes that «people are addicted to news,» and the fact that journalism itself, is emphasized by M. N. Kim, «a specific sphere of spiritual and practical human activity».

The relevance of the topic of this article is that in the current process of globalization, we are witnessing a continuous process of regular introduction of various reportage phenomena of the operational presentation of information from the event site to a wide range of audiences in the content of information television programs, which: have become an integral part of the media space; form a prestigious, exceptional, status of image creative journalistic profession that requires a significant level knowledge and creative skills; are a collective product of creative and technical screen media personnel; demonstrate global opportunities, converging and synergizing with other media.

The condition for the implementation of the task of meeting modern telemarket requirements – with the help of creative, original, non-standard, and the main thing is a quality product (eng. «content») to maximize and systematically use all modern material and technical potential of the media, which will allow organizations to transform and develop more effectively a creative professional base synchronously with the requests of the time.

This article is part of a large-scale review of various modern TV journalism phenomena, that are most often shown on the air of city, regional and federal broadcasters. Their detailed study is necessary in order to avoid the substitution of concepts in the practical sphere due to their generalized definition by representatives of the academic community. Also, the goal of the scientific research is to concretize such concepts as «broadcasting» and «television reporting» by means of comparison and opposition.

The work is based on the conclusions made by researchers earlier, for a more accurate understanding of the problems of the current definition of the specificity and classification of various types of live television broadcast as a genre.

Keywords: broadcast, broadcasting, reporting, live broadcast, broadcasting, television, content, media space, television audience.

A. A. Batasheva

The role of citation in the interpretation of media events in the media discourse of Russia and Germany

The relevance of the research is caused by the need of formation of the fund of linguostylistic methods of media events interpretation as a significant part of media security of society. The choice of the research topic is caused by the high frequency of using citations in newspaper texts and at the same time the lack of knowledge about citations as a method of interpretation. The goal of the article is to identify and to describe the role of citation in the interpretation of media events in the quality press of two countries – in Russia and Germany. The article has the following objectives: to identify the role of narrative in interpreting media events; to describe the role of citation in the interpretation of media events; to determine whether the use of citation is a universal (supranational) method of interpretation. The identification and description of the author's assessment, complementing the statements of experts or eyewitnesses of events are new. The article analyzes media texts on the topic of armed conflict in Syria, published in the quality press of Russia (newspaper «Kommersant») and Germany (newspaper «Die Zeit») in 2015-2017. The methodology of the research is based on the intentional and interpretative methods for studying media texts. The conducted study of the interpretation methods revealed that interpretation is reflected in the choice of quotations (quotations of experts prevail in the Russian press, the eyewitnesses quotes – in the German press), their composing, as well as in the author's interpretation of the opinion of the other party. The results of the research can be used as part of mediallynguistics, stylistics, and media security courses.

Keywords: interpretation, methods of interpretation, media events, citation, mediallynguistics, stylistics, media security.

V. A. Belov

Semantic and pragmatic factors of lexical variability

The paper is devoted to key factors of lexical changeability. The relevance of the research is related that lexical changeability is the main language property. However, the process of the lexical changeability has not been described exhaustively in linguistics. The research hypothesis is the assumption that there are two main factors of lexical changeability – semantic and pragmatic factors.

The data sources of research are data of Russian National Corpus, publications in modern mass-media (2014-2019 years), results of the psycholinguistic experiment, data of Russian dictionaries and data of Yandex search system statistics. In the psycholinguistic experiment 45 subjects took part: they explain given new words.

The semantic factor is associated with the search for names of real object and the detailed description of reality. This factor is caused by the human needs to name the missing concept in the language. The semantic factor develops hierarchical synonymic relations: new words become hyponyms or hyperonyms for existing words. The speed of semantic factor change depends on the social life.

The pragmatic factor expresses the speaker's intention and his influence on the audience. This factor is primarily concerned with emotional and evaluative words. It is most clearly manifested in sociolects and political discourse. The frequency of pragmatic factor change has complicated character. The pragmatic factor develops wide synonymic relation.

The concrete and abstract nouns can use the semantic and pragmatic factors. Lexical changes are always affected by synonymic and other semantic relations.

Keywords: lexical semantics, lexicology, lexicography, lexical meaning, semantics of nouns, change of lexical meaning, semantics, pragmatics, synonymy, modern language situation.

N. A. Gerasimenko, M. A. Stepanchikov

Assessment in a newspaper text: on one form of expressing evaluation meanings

The article is devoted to one of the important and productive syntactic forms of expressing the semantics of evaluation in modern Russian – a bisubstantive sentence. The need to pay attention to this type of sentences in the study of the Russian language as a foreign language is justified, since there is no verb in its structure, grammatical meanings are expressed with the help of copulas, among which the special form of the copula bit'. In the Russian syntactic worldview bisubstantive sentences take their place among the main means of expressing the thinking operations performed by the speaker, including expressing the logical operation of evaluation.

On the example of modern newspaper texts, some ways of representing valuation meanings are considered: the introduction of adjectives in various forms in the copula-substantive predicate; use of adverbs with a degree value; use of some copulas. This analysis allows us to show the possibilities of evaluation expressions and its intensification in the modern Russian language.

The bisubstantive sentence functions actively in the language of the mass media for expressing different meanings, among which the evaluation occupies an important place. The speaker in the language in the process of attributing a characterizing attribute to a subject, one way or another demonstrates its value attitude toward the subject, that is, expresses an evaluation. For mass media it is important to attract the attention of readers to certain people, phenomena, situations, to influence their consciousness. This is supported by evaluation sentences.

The article describes typical forms of expression for the Russian language, actively functioning in the language of the newspaper, which can be used in the practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language.

Keywords: bisubstantive sentence; newspaper; copula-substantive predicate; characterization semantics; evaluation; the language of the mass media.

L. Y. Kostyuchuk

Significance of traditions and achievements of regional lexicography for modern linguogeography

The modern philology, especially from the middle of the XX century as a result of a multidimensional approach of its best representatives to national property – the language (in particular, in a linguogeographical aspect) – achieved good results. Valuable collective works on collecting materials of the Russian national dialects were continued. New ones were created and the operating scientific directions and author's schools became stronger. This article reflected the author's desire (one of originators of the innovative, according to B. A. Larin, «*The Pskov regional dictionary with historical data*») after issue of remarkable according to contents and in a form of «*Additaments*» (in two volumes) to already completed «*The Yaroslavl regional dictionary*» (10 issues) to express gratitude to pupils and followers of the famous scientist-dialectologist G. G. Melnichenko who nowadays under the leadership of T. K. Khovrina, the experienced Slavist and dialectologist, remain true to precepts of the mentor and teacher. Scientific contacts, participation in scientific meetings, common interests in the field of linguogeography in its different manifestations (lexicography, mapmaking), accounting of the obligatory aspect of synchronic and diachronic relations in the fate of a national word – since olden times all this connected two territorially distant groups of lexicographers: on the one hand, Yaroslavl and, on the other hand, Leningrad (St. Petersburg) and Pskov. It is interesting to compare the principles of the organization of lexicological and phraseological material in our regional dictionaries of different types: «*Yaroslavl*» – differential, and «*Pskov*» – regional full (with fixing and necessary all-Russian words) and at the same time regional historical (includes local words from the Pskov written monuments of the XIII–XVIII centuries).

Keywords: folk speech, lexicography and mapmaking, types of dictionaries and maps, synchronism and diachrony, multidimensionality of the approach to the material and «commonwealth of humanitarian disciplines».

M. S. Burak

Analytical constructions with the verb *dar* «give» in modern Spanish

The main task of the study is to analyze these combinations in line with the lexical grammar by Z. Harris and M. Gross. In the article its author gives a detailed description to the analyzed structures, noting the peculiarities of their functioning. The Introduction considers the contribution of domestic researchers to the study of the constructions of this plan on the Spanish language material. In the main part of the article, a critical analysis of publications, especially Spanish and French researchers, made in the context of lexical grammar, is carried out in relation to the subject matter of the study. This analysis is supplemented by the author's reasoning about the syntax nature of the combinations studied. In addition, in the course of the article, its author also considers these structures in terms of the phenomenon of nominalization, ontological metaphor and pragmatism of speech. The results of the study can be used in theoretical and practical courses in Spanish, as well as in the general course of the language theory and in future studies. According to the analysis of these combinations in line with lexical grammar, the active role of syntax in language becomes apparent. The syntax transformations of different plans with respect to the structures under study make it possible to understand in greater depth the principle of functioning of the latter. Although the «inner» semantic-syntax nature of the verb *dar* has not been fully studied, one can speak about the seme «*interference*» and *the trajectory of directional movement* as one of the main inherent semes. The author concludes that the object of the study is at the intersection of phraseology and theoretical grammar. In this regard, different approaches to its study, in particular, an approach in line with lexical grammar, in line with the phenomenon of nominalization, cognitive metaphor and in terms of pragmatism, statements complement each other.

Keywords: lexical grammar, syntactical transformations, verb «give», Spanish, phraseology.

Yu. V. Butko

Transformed historical allusions in French as reflection in democratization of linguistic processes

The article is devoted to the issues of changing proverbial and aphoristic units of the French language in the process of intertextual derivation with the help of structural-semantic transformations. In recent decades, linguists have been writing a lot about the secondary nature of texts, about interweaving old texts into newly created ones, and about a vertical text universe thus formed. Quotes, paremias and other well-known ready-made texts are widely used. This is one of the manifestations of intertextuality, or the use of a component of the content structure of one text in the process of text-generation and the creation of a new text. Users of the language transform texts within the framework of the pragmatic attitude, causing an increment of meanings. Ready-made language units undergo intertextual derivation, resulting in transformed paremias. This phenomenon has received theoretical understanding on the material of the Russian and English languages, while in the field of French large-scale research has not yet been conducted. This fact determined the purpose of the study: to analyze the structural-semantic transformations of the French language paremias occurring during intertextual derivation, leading to the formation of transformed paremias.

The analysis of 200 units of proverbs and sayings collected by the writer B. Werber showed that transformations are carried out within the framework of the described structural-semantic transformations of phraseological units, however, in the case of paremias one of the main text-

generating factors is pun. Transformations are replacements, additions, permutations of elements and the creation of secondary transformed paremias based on the primary text with semantic development, ironic rethinking and destruction of the original paradox. The semantic fields of derivatives are also changing: the values of freedom, equality, individualism and a proactive activity approach in modern society of the scientific and technological progress are proclaimed. The meaning of the prototype is superimposed on the meaning of the new proverb, meanings multiply, responding to the needs of the modern linguocultural community, reflecting its carnival freedom and democratization of language processes.

Keywords: linguoculturology, paremia, intertext, intertextual derivation, transformed paremia, structural-semantic transformations, play on words, pun.

N. M. Vasilieva

Means to express the passive in the scientific language (correlation of the pronominal verbal form and the construction être+participle)

In the article the results of studying the means to express the passive in the scientific language of French are presented. The main mean to express the passive are the construction “être+participle” and a pronominal form of the verb. To determine the factors limiting the use of these means in a scientific text the author studies the both means at different levels. Firstly, the difference is determined between the morphological and syntactic passives. For that purpose, there has been made an attempt to trace the meaning of the periphrastic passive to the imperfect / perfect category of the verb, to the tense of the verb. Secondly, paying attention to the varying interpretation of the term “agent complement” by the linguists the presence / the absence of the complement of this type in the phrase can be one of the factors influencing the choice of the means to express the passive. Thirdly, the author analyses the lexical grammatical nature of the verb that serves to discover the verb capacity / incapacity for the periphrastic passive. There have been detected a number of the verbs used in the pronominal form just in the scientific discourse. The conducted analysis of the scientific (linguistic) texts shows the dependence of the opposition between the two means to express the passive on the context. Sometimes, this opposition can be minimal or neutralized. The obtained results give the possibility to precise the morphosyntactic and semantic marks of the periphrastic passive and to show the most typical features of the scientific language as a particular rhetorical mode of French. The drawn conclusions can throw light on some problems of the level-to-level relationships.

Keywords: French language, scientific language, passive, construction “être+participle”, pronominal verbal form, periphrastic passive, agent complement, lexical grammatical nature of the verb.

S. I. Solovieva

Spoken reduced vocabulary and its functions in French (on the material of D. Pennac’s works)

In this article we are talking about the features of the functioning of the spoken reduced vocabulary in the works of French literature on the material of the work of D. Pennac «Fairy carbine». The author gives the definition of spoken reduced vocabulary in Russian, English and French, analyzing the differences in these definitions, as well as the main differences between spoken reduced vocabulary from the language norm. Also, the author analyzes the features of the functioning of individual units of reduced spoken vocabulary of the French language in the selected work, both as part of the proposals and in the form of individual words and phrases. The author also analyzes the peculiarities of the translation of units of spoken reduced vocabulary

from French into Russian, analyzing the main translation transformations that were used in the translation process.

The main purpose of this study is to determine the features of the functioning of colloquial and stylistically reduced vocabulary in works of art of French-language literature on the example of D. Pennac's work «La fée carabine».

Research objectives are to define the colloquial and reduced vocabulary; analyze the differences of this vocabulary from the language norm; to analyze the features of the functioning of individual units of reduced conversational vocabulary of the French language.

The author concludes that the widespread use of colloquial reduced vocabulary in the works of French literature in General and in the work of D. Pennac «La fée carabine» in particular is due to a number of reasons, namely: the author's desire to give a more vivid and detailed description of the depicted characters; to convey to the reader the characteristics of the place and time under question in the work; the fact that such use of colloquial reduced vocabulary most fully reflects the inner world of the author of the work, his view of the world, as well as not the events that he depicts.

Keywords: reduced vocabulary, French language, language norm, word combination, lexical unit, functioning, characteristic, colloquial vocabulary, slang, translation transformation.

E. I. Petrova

Trends of feminization in modern German

Trends of development of modern society reveal indefatigable interest in a gender issue, feminism and «women's researches» and need of a further research of interference of language and the public relations. The feministic linguistics seeks to overcome a negative image of the woman and related gender the asymmetries, which developed in the modern language, by means of change of the existing language norm. The purpose of the present article is to consider change of German in a gender aspect.

The significant role in the course of reforming of German and in active advance and distribution of the ideas of feminism was played by the developments of gender studies by linguists and public figures containing quite clear and rather detailed rules on gender correctly use of German.

For achievement of gender correctness of language a special role is played by processes of feminization of lexical units as the reflecting changes happening in society. The review of means for achieving gender symmetry in language is presented in the article. The lexical neologisms indicating a gender, a person and a sort of the carried-out activity, derivatives with a suffix – in, „splitting” forms, metaphorical transfers and also replacement of the gender marked forms on gender neutral, allowing to call the individual without indication of his gender: gender neutral words and components, a plural form of nominalized adjectives and participles, use of neutral lexemes and pronouns. All modifications of German, initiated by feminists and accepted at the national level, cause the ambiguous relation of linguists and the general public.

Keywords: feminism, feministic linguistics, feminization of lexicon, gender asymmetry, gender correctness, gender neutral forms, language policy.

E. M. Grigorieva

Features of the toponymic system of the New Zealand version of the English language (on the material of dictionaries of various types)

The article is devoted to the toponyms of New Zealand. The research is based on the material of «The Oxford Dictionary of New Zealandisms» by T. Deverson and «A Dictionary of Names and Nicknames» by L. Urdang. The aim of the work is to study peculiarities of the country place

names. The aim defines the research objectives: to choose toponyms from the dictionaries using a continuous sampling method, classify all these names into groups and study each toponym group peculiarities. The importance of the work is defined by cultural tendencies typical of modern linguistics. Theoretic literature analysis shows that the English language appearance on the territory of New Zealand and the formation of the New Zealand toponym system started at the end of the 18th century. The European influence on the place names system of New Zealand can be viewed on the example of toponyms-homononyms and synonyms, transfers from Britain, etc. The research shows that the key factor influencing the process of naming this or that toponym of New Zealand is its geographical position and climate conditions. The next factor is history, a certain historic event that has some impact on the toponym. To make a place desirable for a person there are special toponyms with the attractive inner and outer forms of the word. Besides, there are many place names in New Zealand from the language of Maori.

Keywords: toponym, New Zealand English, New Zealandism, the Maori language, stylistic label, dictionary, microstructure.

A. V. Tsepkova

Peculiarities of artistic text onomasticon in the cycle of novels by S. Townsend about Adrian Mole

The present research aims at analyzing stylistic, motivational and functional peculiarities of secondary characters' anthroponymic nominations, retrieved from eight *Adrian Mole Diary* novels by a contemporary British author Sue Townsend (1946-2014). In this paper we consider non-motivated anthroponyms and cratylic names (charactonyms), which characterizing potential is revealed by means of their transparent inner form, commemorative or allusive nomination or motivational context. As a result, in the novels under analysis the function of «speaking» names is mainly performed by nicknames, while personal names and surnames are characterized by non-transparent inner form; however, interpretation of their motivation reveals the onomastic game between the author and the reader which is based on certain stylistic devices creating a humorous effect (pun on etymology, irony, hyper-hyponymic relations, commemorative nomination, allusion and convergence of these devices). Further on we dwelt upon non-motivated poetonyms and their functional potential as social and ethnic markers as well as markers of interpersonal relationships and social norms.

As a result, we came to the conclusion that the humorous function plays a crucial part in determining the types of poetonyms in S. Townsend's *Adrian Mole Diary* series. Due to this function charactonyms, as well as non-motivated nominations, acquire the ability to transmit certain information about the name-bearer and attract contexts, disclosing and criticizing different aspects of contemporary British culture.

Keywords: literary anthroponym, poetonym, charactonym, «speaking» name, motivation, onomastic game, Sue Townsend, Adrian Mole Diaries, secondary characters, humorous effect.

A. V. Loza

Origins in formation of analytical philosophy of language in XIX century Germany: O. Gruppe, C. Hermann and M. Müller

The paper is dedicated to the analysis of the works of three German philosophers of language of the XIX century. O. Gruppe, C. Hermann and M. Müller considered the issues of the philosophy methodology and the theory of cognition. They insisted on the inclusion of the questions of language in the scope of research works. The article analyses their similar scientific opinions and biographical data, which also have very much in common. The article focuses its attention on the problems of the interaction of thought and language and its importance for the

process of cognition. The author analyses the following theoretical matters of the mentioned philosophers: criticism of metaphysics, speculative philosophy, and classical philosophical systems (Hegel's philosophy of idealism); the relationship between logic and syntax in the study of human thinking; changeable meanings of concepts and the study of concrete and common phenomena in the language. The paper considers the correlation between the data given by the science of language and the methods of the science of nature (interdisciplinary approach, the use of historical approach and the ideas of positivism); the intention and use of specific disciplines and methods for studying the contents of language (inner side of language, logos) and the outer side (glossa).

Keywords: linguistics, philosophy of language, analytical philosophy, philosophy of idealism, logos, language and thought, language and cognition, language criticism, analytical philosophy, logic, syntax.

P. A. Sumarokova

The significance of the linguistic conception of the origin of the Romance languages of F. J. M. Raynouard in the Romance studies

The aim of this article is to show the singularity of the linguistic conception of the origin of the Romance languages of the French philologist F. J. M. Raynouard and to describe what role it had in the development of the Romance studies. For realizing it we will present the most popular conceptions of the origin of the Romance languages and we will compare them with the conception of the Romance languages of F. J. M. Raynouard. The origins of the Romance studies date back to the Middle Ages. But it only formed as a science in the XIX century due to the scientific activity of the German linguist C. F. Diez. He was the first scientist who used the comparative method in the research of the Romance languages and made the following conclusion: the origin of the Romance languages is Vulgar Latin. Modern Romance studies follow his view. But in its history there are lots of different conceptions of the origin of the Romance languages. The French philologist F. J. M. Raynouard is a single scientist in the history of the Romance languages who named the Provençal as the origin of the Romance languages. Raynouard's conception contained many mistakes but K. F. Diez and other leading representatives of the comparative method and of Romance studies like A. W. Schlegel used the results of his researches of the Romance languages in their work. K. F. Diez affirmed that French scientist opened a new method of studying the Romance languages. Thus, the linguistic conception of the origin of the Romance languages of F. J. M. Raynouard had an essential role in the development of Romance studies because it served as an intermediate step to get reliable knowledge of the origin of the Romance languages.

Keywords: F. J. M. Raynouard, Romance studies, linguistic conception, Provençal, Vulgar Latin, K. F. Diez, comparative method, Romance languages.

N. E. Rebrova, V. N. Babayan

Euphemisms as a means of representation of linguoculturological information (based on English and German languages)

The article studies euphemisms in terms of linguoculturological information they accumulate. The material consists of more than 900 examples of euphemisms fixed in general English and German monolingual dictionaries. As a result, we differentiate between different types of linguoculturological information that euphemisms accumulate. This is knowledge about moral values and the set of mind of a particular nation as well as historical facts, customs, rituals and superstitions. All euphemisms are categorized according to the taboo subject they refer to. These taboo subjects in the languages under study differ from each other as far as quantity of

euphemisms and their semantic organization are taken into consideration. We assume these discrepancies to depend on a number of factors, the linguoculturological one is the most important one. Such culturally specific taboo subjects are determined by particular traits of national character, key cultural concepts and conditions of society development. Moreover, some culturally specific taboo subjects exist in one language and lack in the other one. Besides, culturological euphemisms-metaphors and euphemisms-metonymies have been discovered representing historical facts, rituals, customs as well as ideas about tangible items and phenomena of the real world. Thus, the study allows us to consider euphemisms as a subject of the linguoculturological analysis since they possess relevant properties determined by the national set of mind.

Keywords: linguoculturological factors, taboo subject, euphemism, culturally specific, national set of mind, key cultural concept, euphemisms-metaphors, euphemisms-metonymies.

L. R. Zurabova

The effects of societal and individual bilingualism in speech

This study aims to showcase the consequences of language contact manifesting in speech in situation of individual and societal bilingualism. The research is based on modern studies of Russian and foreign linguists. The author focuses heavily on the phenomenon of code-switching, highlighting several types of switching and relies on the ideas developed in sociolinguistic, pragmatic, generative studies of CS. The article gives a detailed description of the speech in five bilingual communities: bilinguals in Central Ukraine and in the Mari El Republic, Russian diaspora in New York, indigenous peoples of the Aleutian Islands and Acadians of Moncton. Speech habits of these groups differ in the way two language systems converge, the degree of focusing and diffusing in the community, the frequency of code-switching and code mixing. The article gives a description of morpho-syntactic and lexical aspects of their speech as well as extralinguistic factors that influence the development of their verbal behavior. Moreover, it raises the question of the status of spoken variants and the role of language play in bilingual speech practices. In addition, the author focuses heavily on the phenomenon of code-switching, highlighting several types of switching. The results of the study contribute to the field of language variation, code-switching and language contact.

Keywords: bilingualism, code-switching, mixed languages, diglossia, indigenous languages, chiac.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

Original form of mankind's spiritual culture: F. I. Buslaev's point of view

The article considers the conceptual approaches of F. I. Buslaev to the definition of the essence of myth and mythological consciousness. It is stressed that the concepts «myth» and «mythological consciousness» differ in Buslaev's interpretation: the latter demonstrated itself in myth, folk poetry, religious and ritual practice, everyday life culture, political and legal, moral and family realities. It is noted that scientists oppose these two types of thinking: mythological and abstract-logical. Buslaev's opinion on the universality of mythological consciousness is stated: it was characteristic of all peoples of the Earth without exception, and in various historical epochs, although he referred the time of its appearance to the primitive epoch and considered the expression of the unconscious process of mythogenesis of the people. The sources of the myth origin, according to Buslaev, were linguistic worldview, the need of the people for belief and the inexhaustibility of creative fantasy. Buslaev's approaches to determining the ratio

of mythology to religion are considered. The multifunctional nature of the myth and its polysemy, identified by scientists, are emphasized.

Keywords: man of archaic and ancient societies, language, culture, mythological consciousness, myth, linguistic worldview, nation.

O. V. Rozina

The Sufi orders and monasteries in Turkey: the historical and cultural study

In the conditions of modern civilizational confrontation, scientific and public interest in religious traditions increases. Those traditions contribute to the formation of religious, cultural and national identity and confront the challenges of globalization and liberalism. Special attention should be paid to the traditional religion mystical movements, as any of them involves personal contact with God, contributing to the understanding of the deep life values and meanings distorted in postmodern society in late XX–early XXI. The Sufi movement is of no exception. It had a strong influence on the development of not only Eastern but also Western European culture – ethics, aesthetics, music, literature. However, it should be noted the antinomy of any religious tradition and the impossibility of its deep knowledge by only rational methods, without internal involvement and religious practice. Traditionally, to the XII–XIV centuries in the Islamic world has developed 12 of the Sufi orders (brotherhoods), two of them – on the territory of modern Turkey (the rest are mostly in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia, North Africa). The abodes of Haji Bektash in Cappadocia and Jalaladdin Rumi in Konya, despite their Museum status, are still the place of traditional pilgrimage and worship of their founders. The religious practice of these orders, as well as the views of their eponyms and followers were different, however, they were united by the desire to search for and knowledge of the divine truth, the education of the «perfect man», who managed to rise above the negative features of his nature, as well as calls to be free from spiritual diseases of «this world». During the creation and the heyday of the Bektashiya and Mevlevi orders had a great influence on the formation of the Turkish state and the national community, during the prohibitions they existed illegally, and in the conditions of the current spiritual revival continue to influence the political and religious life of the Muslim society.

Keywords: Islam, Sufi, dervish, Sufi orders, Haji Bektash, Cappadocia, Jalaladdin Rumi, Konya, Seljuk (Rum) Sultanate.

V. S. Trofimova

Images of outstanding women of the seventeenth century in modern English drama

In the article, for the first time in the Russian humanities, images of the heroines in the plays of British playwrights *The Heresy of Love* by Helen Edmundson and *Nell Gwynn* by Jessica Swale are considered. The heroines of these plays are real historical figures – Mexican poet Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz and English actress Nell Gwyn; both lived in the seventeenth century. The article provides a comparative analysis of the two plays, and also analyzes the images of the main characters in connection with the rise of feminist rhetoric in the West. Aggravation of the problem of gender equality in Western culture peaked in 2018, when, after numerous scandals involving harassment and gender discrimination, the Time's Up movement emerged, which was supported by prominent American and British actresses and cultural figures. The plays *Heresy of Love* and *Nell Gwynn*, although they had been written before these events, were consonant with them. The heroines of the plays struggle with double standards for men and women and with an inadequate representation of women in the theater. In addition, the author of the play *Nell Gwynn* Jessica Swale is an active participant in the Time's Up movement and is positioning his comedy

as part of its ideology. We have come to the conclusion that the popularity of these two plays in the English-speaking world is currently determined by their feminist orientation, and the heroines can be called feminists regardless of whether their historical prototypes were them or not.

Keywords: culture, theatre, Great Britain, Helen Edmundson, Jessica Swale, Juana Inés de la Cruz, Nell Gwyn, feminism, gender.

N. A. Khrenov

World War II in the context of domestic mentality

The article continues a series of publications in the field of cultural-philosophical research of the Russian Revolution and post-revolutionary era in the history of Russia as a civilization. This article, which continues previous publications, considers the «creative response» of Stalin in power, which he has to give in the situation of the crisis of the revolution of 1917, which began to be felt in the following decades, and in the situation of the world's militaristic atmosphere as anticipation of the Second World War. The World War II is one of the most significant events in the world and, naturally, in domestic history. It was in this event, which required extreme tension of the people and testifies to the danger of the disappearance of the entire Russian civilization, that many psychological complexes of the Russian people were combined, including those which formed in deep history and managed to turn into archetypal formulas. Such an archetype includes the idea of Russia as the «third Rome,» and this Roman tradition was transferred to Russia from Byzantium. Naturally, Stalin being the head of the state at that time had to solve all these archetypal meanings. After all, the coming disaster required maximum concentration of spirit, the focus of all spiritual and physical forces. After all, these meanings make what is usually called mentality. The impending events awoke in the consciousness of the Russian man learned from Byzantium the messianic idea of responsibility for the fate of the whole world. This idea during the Second World War is not only updated in consciousness, but also realized in life. The Russian man felt this great responsibility for the fate of the world, and most importantly, was able to make sure that it could really be realized in life. In fact, that is what makes the Second World War not only the greatest capital-letter event in the history of the twentieth century, but also an exceptional sacral event. In this war the best sides of the spirit of the Russian man presented. In this situation, Stalin, sacrificing the ideals of the revolution, establishes a totalitarian regime in the country, which in his opinion becomes inevitable because of the need to confront the Challenge from the West and, in particular, from Germany. By implementing his «creative response,» no matter how it is assessed from the point of view of today, in the new conditions, Stalin, through propaganda from not the most famous figures of the 1917 revolution, becomes the most famous, in fact, savior of the Russian civilization. The irony of history, however, is that in the XX century history includes a new civilization, for a long time it is not perceived. This is America. Its claims to the status of a civilization-leader complicate the post-war situation in relations between civilizations. They begin to understand feats in the new time of the leader in accordance with the values that this new civilization brings with it.

Keywords: clash of civilizations, modern, World War II, World War I, 1917 revolution, the collapse of the empire, leadership in history, mentality, imperial complex, Stalin, the third Rome, the Byzantine tradition, the Russian idea, messianism, the basic type of personality, archetype, Toynbee, totalitarianism.

S. G. Osmachko

Soviet collaboration (1941-1945): urgency of the definition and sociocultural discourse

The article considers the current problems of defining and historical-cultural correlation of such a complex phenomenon as the collaboration of Soviet citizens in the occupied territories during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). The origin of the term is usually attributed to the occupation of France by Hitler forces during the World War II and the cooperation of the French with the occupation regime. In Soviet practice, the term was hardly used (only in reference to events in the west); but in the 1990s it took its place in many studies, changed traditional concepts for us – «traitor of the Motherland», «accomplice to the occupiers», «traitor», «copartner to atrocities» etc. In our understanding, the latter definitions can be attributed to those persons, who voluntarily with weapons in hands fought on the side of the Nazis against the USSR and the Red Army, who participated in punitive actions, destruction of people and cultural property. For a long time, the issue of forced cooperation with the occupying authorities, for example, in the economic field (delivery of taxes and fees, work in enterprises organized by the occupiers, including in Germany, trade in the market and etc.; in the administrative sphere (participation in the activities of local administrations, unrelated to armed struggle, etc.). The topic of military collaborationism remains very important. In the field of researchers' view – the number of collaborators (they name figures from 150 thousand people up to 1, 5 million people); directions and forms of military collaborationism; reasons for the transition of Soviet soldiers to the German side; the legal formalization of anticollaboration sanctions; Vlassovshchina (supporters of General Vlasov) and Russian Liberation Army (we strongly oppose the exposure of such traitors as ideological fighters against Bolshevism). There are many problems, which are still waiting for their researcher – ideological and cultural collaboration, its national aspects, etc.

Keywords: collaboration, Soviet collaboration, prisoners, internees, occupation, «new order», supporters of Vlasov, «Göring's green folder», betrayal.

E. G. Baranova

The reception of the novel «The Princess of Clèves» by M. M. de La Fayette in the French culture of the XXI century

The paper attempts to set up a reception analysis of «The Princess of Clèves» by M. M. de La Fayette in contemporary France on the example of four realizations that got the most response in France in their respective art field (literature, theater, and cinema). It is shown that over the past decade, the noticeable surge of interest in the novel has been determined by both political context and artistic potential of the La Fayette's masterpiece (dramatic elements in narration, the orality of the text, extreme psychological complexity). The interpretations vary from a travesty to a contemporary context reconstruction, which remains very close to the original text.

The main body of the paper contains arguments to prove the importance of the social and cultural context and gives the analysis of the new depths in «The Princess of Clèves» that this context makes it possible to reveal. Ethical consideration of the love conflict creating the plot is no longer based on the concepts of duty and faithfulness, but rather on the idea of personal freedom in a conflict between collective norms and individual feelings. The Princess' decision to leave the high society is also represented through the prism of feminist ideology as the heroine's emancipation. Another important focus of reception is the current discussion of the national identity triggered by the immigration crisis. «The Princess of Clèves» stands out as a source of inspiration for the artists remonstrating against the new «barbarian» political elite and the dissolution of the French identity. At the same time, it is represented as an effective tool of immigrants' cultural integration through a dialogue with the French cultural heritage.

Keywords: reception, cultural concept, novel of analysis, M. M. de La Fayette, The Princess of Clèves, identity, M. Darrieussecq, feminism, cultural integration.

T. I. Erokhina, M. A. Semenova

Transformation of the wanderer's image in the domestic cinema of the XX–XXI century

The article considers the phenomenon of Russian wandering in domestic culture. Historical-cultural and philosophical aspects of the image of the wanderer, its genesis and evolution are analyzed. The image of the Russian wanderer is extremely contradictory: its roots go not only to Christianity, but also to folk ideas. The Russian wanderer is a border creature, and interest in it is updated in the «frontier» moments of history. Perceptions of a wanderer in real life have gone through a transformation, from a character endowed with negative connotations to a righteous and a saint. The wanderer is a borderline figure and belongs to different patches of being: real and unreal. The theme of wandering was embodied not only in Russian art, but also in the biographies of great Russian people, creators and thinkers. Among them there were those who chose wandering as some moral and psychological method by which a person seeking self-improvement could achieve the goal faster. The emphasis is placed on the practical and predictive character of the image of the wanderer. Analyzing the specifics of the implementation of the image of the wanderer in modern cinema, the authors turn to a number of domestic films, where the image of the wanderer is shown in the most representative way. In modern Russian cinema, the tendency to study the topic of growing up with the help of a motive of wandering («Koktebel» and «Return») is analyzed. This theme is given through the problem of the relationship between fathers and sons. Directors understand the topic of family injuries and connection of generations through the joint path of heroes, which is the character of initiation, the result of such trips is disappointing: recuperation, paternal deprivation, they are one of the most important problems in Russia to this day. Another version of the interpretation of the motive of wandering was transgression, the phenomenon of crossing an impassable border, first of all – the boundary between possible and impossible. Transgressive characters are presented in the films «I also want» by Aleksey Balabanov and «Ovsyanki» by Aleksey Fedorchenko. Speaking of the similarity of the function of the motif of wandering in the films «Island» and «Salvation», it can be said that wandering acts as a character there.

Keywords: wandering, wanderer, domestic culture, transformation, cinema, frontier.