Bogdanova O. V., Minjie Liu

Folklore and religious symbolism in Bunin's story «Birds of Heaven»

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of Ivan Bunin's short story «Birds of Heaven» (1927), which originally appeared in print under the title «Poor is the Devil» (1909).

In contrast to earlier research, the article focuses not only on the central character of the narrative, the wandering beggar Luke, the «bird of heaven», but also on the image of the «nameless» character of the student Voronov. The «bird» symbolism of the pair images is traced, explicating the most important aspects of each of the characters in their juxtaposition to one another.

It is shown that folklore and religious imagery and symbolism mediate not only the character of the wandering beggar Luke («light»), revealing his spiritual, «heavenly» essence, but also explicate the features of the character and portrait of the young hero-student. The surname Voronov, derived from the lexeme «raven», a fearsome bird and often associated in folklore with evil spirits, actualizes axiological markers in the behavior and perception of the young master's judgments. The «nameless» hero, often interpreted by researchers as a collective character, in fact turns out to be irrelevant to the story. It is not the first name, but the family name that Bunin chooses for the psychological portrayal of the hero; the surname Voronov turns out to be poetologically significant and semantically (symbolically) accentuated in the narrative.

The analysis reveals intertextual connections and allusions that support the semantic context of Bunin's story, and establishes significant references to the works of L. Tolstoy, A. Chekhov, M. Gorky. It is demonstrated that Bunin's position is closest to that of Chekhov and decisively antithetical to that of Gorky, with his idea of the «proud man.

The article touches upon the issue of two versions of the story «Poor Is the Devil» / «Birds of Heaven». The authors propose an interpretation of both the titles.

Key words: I. Bunin; «Birds of Heaven»; image system; composition; symbolism; folklore; variants

Fateeva I. M.

Analyzing the travel notes on the Volga literary expedition by the playwright A. N. Ostrovsky

Abstract. Numerous plays, a variety of characters and plots characterize A. N. Ostrovsky's talent in depicting his native land which the writer used every opportunity to study, considering it a sacred cause. This paper is an attempt, on the one hand, to add some touches to his aesthetic views, and on the other hand, to identify Ostrovsky's talent in «cultural studies», based on the materials of his travel notes – «The Journey along the Volga from its source to Nizhny Novgorod» (1856–1857). The travel notes are literary in nature, but at the same time Ostrovsky the playwright gives way to Ostrovsky the researcher. If Ostrovsky the playwright creates the living space for the characters in his plays, then Ostrovsky the traveler contemplates the reality around him: he observes, analyzes, describes and draws conclusions. Ostrovsky's dramaturgy is predominantly a «dark realm», and the space under study has a transcendent coloring for Ostrovsky the traveler, and the individual is perceived by him through the prism of «the God's world». The writer subjects the life of the residents in the Volga cities and villages to a systemic analysis. The surrounding nature and the Volga in the travel notes is an important factor in determining the cultural development, the people's character, and their practical activities.

Ostrovsky the researcher uses such methods as description, observation, comparative-historical method and text analysis. Comparing the past and the present of the Volga cities, Ostrovsky outlines the social and cultural dynamics of their development.

Ostrovsky's analytical view of popular culture has a positive value orientation.

The travel notes give a holistic systemic analysis of the people's culture on the Volga banks – cultural studies by the playwright A. N. Ostrovsky.

Key words: travel notes; space; reality; objectivity; analysis; cultural aspect of research; fact; systemic analysis; aesthetic perception

Fedotova A. A.

From Lucius Annaeus Seneca to Karl Marx: the soviet era in J. Brodsky's «Speech about spilled milk»

Abstract. Studying J. A. Brodsky's work is among the most acute concerns for contemporary literary criticism. Within the framework of this article the author resort to methods of complex philological text analysis, as well as intertextual analysis and determine the peculiarities of Brodsky's poetics and problem of his early work. The material for the analysis is an early poem «A Speech about spilled milk» (1967) which has not been studied thoroughly enough, and which will be examined in the context of the author's attempt at a specific synthesis of cultural traditions that are seemingly heterogeneous – classical, represented by references to Lucius Anna Seneca, and soviet, expressed in marxist ideology. Other pretexts actualized by Brodsky, such as the works by F. M. Dostoevsky and I. A. Krylov, are also included in the analysis. The analysis proves that Brodsky's poem «A Speech about spilled milk» is a complex stylistic and semantic unity. The writer's actualization of intertextual writing techniques does not turn the work into an incoherent game of various cultural codes; on the contrary, in the writer's idea all the pretexts acquire consistency, and their interaction with each other helps deepen the semantic content of «A Speech about spilled milk». Brodsky's reflections on the soviet era turn into reflections on the contemporary society in general. The poet sees the main problem of the latter as a tendency toward depersonalization and ochlocracy, toward the power of the crowd. The poet does not take revenge on everything Soviet in the poem, but tries to examine the reasons for the destructive nature of soviet ideology. The main one, according to Brodsky, is the distrust of the individual, of the individual's contemplative power rather than that of the community, the mass.

Key words: I. A. Brodsky; «A Speech about spilled milk»; russian literature of the XX century; soviet; reception; intertextuality; dialogue

Boldyreva E. M., Asafieva E. V.

Cultural symbolism of the raven image in russian and chinese poetry. Part 1

Abstract. The article analyzes the symbolic potential of the raven image in chinese and russian poetry. The raven is considered as one of the ornithomorphic archetypes, acting as a tool for studying the patterns of historical development and acquiring the status of a meta-theoretical category which serves as a source of new cultural knowledge. On the example of chinese and russian poems of different epochs, the authors consider the peculiarity of the raven's artistic representation in lyrical texts and reveal a wide range of its symbolic meanings.The first part of the study analyzes the raven as a mortal symbol, a constant accessory to war and cataclysms, terrible diseases and natural disasters, ornamenting battle scenes or acting as the demon of the apocalypse (Li Lian, Qu Yuan, A. Pushkin, A. Bely, A. Blok, I. Bunin, K. Vaginov), and the raven as a symbol of timelessness, the world order, the guardian of the mysterious universe, the link between the world of the living and the realm of the dead, possessing wisdom beyond the reach of the human mind (N. Gumilev, F. Sologub, M. Petrov, K. Balmont, V. Pavlova, B. Okudzhava, I. Odoevtseva, I. Bunin). The analysis highlights the change in symbolic connotations of the image depending on the lyrical situation, on the natural (steppe, river, cemetery, mountains, etc.), historical and mythological realia accompanying the key symbol. The image of the raven is considered as a multidimensional entity combining various qualities and symbolic meanings: wisdom, longevity, impartiality, love of freedom, cruelty, justice, longing, loneliness, hopelessness; it functions as the guardian of the mysteries of existence and restores existential justice.

Key words: cultural symbol; megatext; mythology; raven image; allegory; existential crisis; metaphysical time; russian lyrics; chinese lyrics; philosophy; worldview; lyrical hero

Dosse T. G.

Subject motivated specificity of the psalm poetic paraphrases genre

Abstract. During a period of socio-cultural and political transformation, society often turns to traditional spiritual sources, understanding their importance in the process of forming life guidelines for the younger generation. The article emphasizes the relevance of addressing the problem of interaction between Christianity, Orthodoxy, and literature in contemporary literary criticism. The psalm paraphrases linked European Christian poetry with the divinely inspired Old Testament text, filled with true faith and creativity of the author. For the Russians, the Psalter, with its poetry and religious expressiveness revealing all aspects of the Orthodox soul in its attitude to God and to life, has traditionally been a companion both in joy and in sorrow, hence the continuous creative dialogue between Russian poets and the Psalter. The liberal treatment of the sacred original arose in the Renaissance period, was admired later in the Baroque and Classical aesthetics, and provided an opportunity for a new aesthetic experience and perception of David's poems. The author of this article seeks to determine the place and role of the paraphraser in the subject-object organization of psalm paraphrases from the perspective of Orthodox Christian culture and to understand the dynamics of interaction between the personal and the super-personal. An individual reflection of the inner spiritual world at critical moments in a person's life is particularly evident in confessional and deeply

psychological literary paraphrases of the biblical Book of Psalms, the Psalter. The comparative analysis of psalm interpretations by a number of poets of the 18th – early 19th centuries shows that the subject motivated poetic nature of the genre of psalm poetic paraphrases not only possesses the specific characteristics described in the article, but also embodies the principles of universal morality, appeals to justice and social equality. The possibility of using literary interpretations of the Book of Psalms in developing the moral and ethical sphere and spiritual activity of the individual is becoming evident today.

Laguzova E.N. , Ushakova A. P.

Syntactic phrases with the word «хоть» as a means of expressing verbal aggression

Abstract. The article describes the possibilities of syntactic phraseological units based on the model « $Хоть + V_{imper}!$ » to realize the meaning of disapproval and to act as a means of expressing verbal aggression. The material for the study is the data from the National corpus of the russian language, modern russian literary texts and the mass media. The relevance of the study is due to the productivity of syntactic phraseological units in modern Russian, to the importance of multidimensional description of syntactic phraseological units of the model under consideration to determine its status in modern russian. The significance is also caused by the expediency of analyzing the possibility to implement the meaning of disapproval and the ability to express verbal aggression at the syntactic level. The article presents the materials for the complex analysis of syntactic phrases with the conjunction «хоть». The study shows that a syntactic phraseological unit of the type «$Хоть + V_{imper}!$» is capable of realizing the whole range of meanings, disapproval being the dominant one among them. The authors describe subjective-modal meanings of disapproval and irony of syntactic phraseological expressions with the conjunction хоть as indicators of verbal aggression. The article focuses on the structural and semantic features of syntactic phenomena, on the way the constant component is expressed and on the role of the lexical content of the variable component in realizing the verbal aggression. The authors prove that the meaning of syntactic phraseological units is determined by the utterance syntactic structureand also depends on the context. It is shown that syntactic phraseological units are formed in the same way as lexical phraseological units. To support the ability of syntactic phraseology to express verbal aggression the authors give certain argumentsshowing that verbal aggression accompanies basic meanings, and in some cases it can be established only by analyzing the context. Verbal aggression in syntactic phraseological units of the type «$Хоть + V_{imper}!$» is expressed by lexemes with reduced stylistic coloring and a fixed order of the components.

Alekseeva I. K.

On syntactic synonymy and the specifics of the structural-semantic analysis of compound sentences with the components «от этого» and «оттого»

Abstract. The study aims to consider the issues of syntactic synonymy and the features of structural-semantic analysis of compound sentences containing «от этого» and «оттого». The article contains a classification of these sentences according to the power of expression of causal relations depending on the structure of the conjunctions, the possibility of using the sentences under analysis as syntactic synonyms. The author uses the method of continuous sampling, the method of structural-semantic analysis, the method of component analysis, and the methods of empirical research (comparison and description). To analyze the compound sentences under consideration, it is advisable to use the term «nuclear component», which means the main, «nuclear» part of a compound conjunction with the meaning of consequence, which is found in all sentence variants of this type. The conjunctive phrase with the meaning of the consequence «от этого» can be considered Pthe «core component», which can be found in all sentences of this type: «от этого», «от этого-то», «и от этого», «и от этого-то», «от этого и», «от этого-то и». In the second group of the compound sentences under analysis, the «nuclear component» is the conjunction with the meaning of the consequence «оттого», which can be found in all sentences of this type: «оттого», «оттого-то», «и оттого», «и оттого-то», «оттого и», «оттого-то и». By a «conjunction with the meaning of consequence» the author understands such a combination whose first component is the coordinating conjunction «и», which can be omitted, and the second component is the conjunctive word «от этого» (the genitive of the indicative pronoun «это») in the first group of sentences and the conjunctive word «оттого» in the second group of the sentences under analysis.

Saraikin I. V.

Statistical approach to describing the semantic evolution of adverbial prepositions

Abstract. Despite the fact that quite a lot of research has been devoted to semantic evolution of prepositions, the problem is still relevant. This article presents a cross-cutting synchronic and diachronic statistical description of the dynamic development of prepositions *вокруг*, *около* and *близ* with an initial spatial meaning. The study is conducted on the material of the old russian and main corpora of the Russian national corpus using statistical methods (criteria).

The article aims to describe the change in the ratio of spatial and non-spatial meanings of adverbial prepositions *вокруг*, *около* and *близ*.

To achieve it, the author first describes the semantic structure of the three prepositions and then discusses the problems of compiling a balanced corpus sampling and applying a statistical apparatus for obtaining data on spatial and non-spatial uses of prepositions that can be considered statistically reliable. The normal distribution of the sample data is estimated by using Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk test. Conclusions: the relative number of spatial uses is declining, the number of non-spatial uses is growing, and in the texts of the second half of the 20th century the numbers are compared. The semantic evolution of the prepositions *вокруг* and *около* confirms the statistical hypothesis of a gradual quantitative increase in metaphorical usage. Semantic evolution of the adverbial preposition *близ* illustrates that the initial large number of meanings does not prove that these meanings become usual in the course of language evolution. The loss of some non-spatial meanings while others survive and appear can be explained by a number of factors:the actualization of some styles and the peripheral position of others, author's individual preferences, competition among prepositions.

Key words: diachronic linguistics; semantic evolution; prepositions; statistic approach; space semantics; localist hypothesis; corpus linguistics; the russian language

Lukin O. V.

J. A. Heym's Russian grammar for germans in the history of russian linguistics

Abstract. The article is devoted to the author of the «Russian grammar for germans» (German: Russische Sprachlehre für Deutsche) J. A. Heym (1759 – 10/28/1821). The relevance of the work is determined by the constant interest that all linguists show in the history of their science. Filling in the lacunae in the life, activity, works, and place of little-known linguists in the scientific paradigm of their time is a very important task.

From the standpoint of narrative linguistic history, the paper analyzes the peculiarities of the life, creative activity and scientific heritage of J. A. Heym, a graduate of Göttingen and Helmstedt universities, a teacher, and later dean of the faculty of philology and rector of the Imperial moscow university. Born and educated in Germany, he built a career in the Russian empire – from a tutor in a landowner's estate to a university rector. Being a professor of world history, statistics and geography and having published a significant number of researches on these sciences, he also left a noticeable mark in the history of Russian linguistics. He wrote numerous dictionaries, «Grammar of the russian language for germans», readers in russian and german, manuals on the german language.

«Grammar of the russian language for germans» plays a very special role in the history of russian linguistics: its author wrotea grammar of theRussian empire majority language for german students which later was used by other authors, including N. I. Grech. He wrote it after M. V. Lomonosov and practically at the same time as J. M. Rodde, P. I. Sokolovand the St. Petersburg academy, partly relying on the works of these authors.

Key words: narrative linguistic historiography; grammar of the russian language; J. A. Heym (1759 – 28.10.1821); Russia; XVIII–XIX centuries; Moscow university

Isayeva M. G., Gunko L. A.

Code-switching as a means of artistic expression in Sergey Minaev's works

Abstract. This article aims to describe the stylistic potential of code switches in modern literary work using Sergey Minaev's novels as an example. This study is made within the framework of literary bilingualism, by which we mean a purely linguistic component of the literary text, that is, using foreign language units in the sentence by the writer (poet). Literary bilingualism deals with sociolinguistic, structural, pragmatic and stylistic analysis of code-switches in the literary text. Code-switches are structural units of the embedded language (morpheme, word, phrase, sentence, a set of sentences) in the matrix language utterance, always performing pragmatic functions and, also, serving as an expressive means of speech in the text. The stylistic potential of foreign language units in a literary

work lies in the fact that they can be used as an expressive means of speech (stylistic device) at different levels of language, namely lexical, morphosyntactic, phonetic and graphic. In the data under examination the code-switches have been found in the title, the epigraph and in the body of the literary text. In Sergey Minaev's novels foreign units are used as the following expressive means – epithet, allusion, irony, an expressive form of address, rhetoric question, lexical repetition, quotation marks, capital letters, and exclamatory mark. Lexical and syntactic expressive means may be supplemented with graphic ones. The code-switches into english, french and spanish in Sergey Minaev's novels characterize the protagonists and their relationships, create «the effect of presence», express the characters' emotions, enter the novel's thematic sets and help to define the main topics and the message of the literary work.

Key words: code-switch; matrix language; embedded language; literary bilingualism; stylistic function; trope; figure of speech

Kravchenko M. A.

Reflexives with evaluation semantics in the space of a literary text

Abstract. The article studies the semantics of reflexives at the intersection of two areas of modern linguistics: the theory of everyday linguistics and linguistic axiology. The research has resulted in constructing an axiological taxonomy of reflexives. The author shows that reflexives are divided into groups, depending on certain formal criteria. Reflexives with evaluation semantics include two semantic classes of metalanguage comments: general evaluation and private evaluation reflexives. The semantic standard of the former is implemented within the general assessment scale «good / bad». The latter are characterized by semantic diversity, which fits into the following taxonomic framework: 1) sensory-evaluative reflexives; 2) psychological-evaluative reflexives; 3) pragma-evaluative reflexives.

Two main ways of explicating metalanguage evaluation were also described. The first way is to explain the evaluation by pointing out characteristics of the external form of the signs. The second method of explicating evaluative semantics is the verbalization of semantic associations based on the features of the internal form of words. It has also been proved that reflexives with evaluation semantics include two proper semantic classes of metalanguage comments: general evaluation and private evaluation reflexives.

Key words: theory of everyday linguistics; linguistic axiology; reflexive; metalanguage evaluation; semantics of reflexives; object of reflection; metalanguage commentary

Sharova A. A.

Linguo-cultural and gender analysis of zoomorphisms in the russian and english languages

Abstract. The article examines the lexical semantic group of zoomorphisms of the russian and english languages, taking into account the national, cultural and gender specificity of its units. Zoomorphisms are widely used for figurative description of people in different cultures. The semantic structure of zoomorphisms includes a number of components, such as denotative, connotative, emotive, stylistic ones, as well asthe cultural information and the gender component – the ability to represent the typical masculine and feminine features. Zoomorphisms describe such human features as character traits, moral and physical qualities, intellectual abilities and emotional state. The present study is devoted to the analysis of the meaning and the usage of the corresponding russian and english zoomorphisms and involves lexicographical data and newspaper texts. The study shows that most of the units demonstrate the difference in one or more of the following aspects – connotative meaning, gender reference or usage frequency. At the same time there is a number of similarities in the usage of the corresponding zoomorphisms in the two languages – wider use of the units representing character traits, moral qualities, intellectual abilities, appearance and the negative connotation of the most frequently used zoomorphisms.

Key words: zoomorphism; linguoculture; gender; gender reference; masculinity; femininity; connotation

Guseinova I. A., Nikitenkova K. G.

Ambisemy and gender in modern german internet media

Abstract The present article considers different means of linguistic manifestation of gender in contemporary German Internet media with a view to tracing the origin and development of ambisemy meanings. The undertaken analysis relies on a corpus of german internet texts of various genres intended for different target audiences. The analysis is done with a special emphasis on the immediate context which underlies meaning augmentation in general and provides conditions for neutral words to acquire evaluative meanings, in particular. In german internet communication meaning augmentation is triggered by analogy, word composition and generalization. The analysis has shown that neutral lexical items, as well as gender marked ones, can acquire additional evaluative meanings. Employing a gender marked word in context leads to a) emergence of gender asymmetry; b) gender symmetry; c) gender neutralization. All in all, it is the context that converts nomination into interpretation, thus creating

ambisemia. Connotation plays a key role in the process of augmenting meanings and the emergence of ambisemy. The latter is actualized as a result ofcolliding the knowledge component, represented in the german language by a certain set of lexical units and fixed by the norms and rules of the german language in codified sources, with individual and generalized ideas about the object of reality among representatives of german linguistic culture. The gender factor, immersed in the context, acts as a stimulus that generates a chain of associations and a corresponding reaction in the mass recipient.

Kaneeva A. S., Bodnaruk E. V.

Specific features of the «Landscape architecture» lexical-semantic field structure in modern english texts

Abstract. The aim of the study is to determine and describe in details the structure of the lexical-semantic field «Landscape architecture» on the basis of the landscape architectureprofessional discourse in modern english by solving such tasks as collecting linguistic material in english, analyzing the structural organization of the lexical-semantic field and its lexical-semantic groups, subgroups and subsubgroups with the subsequent identification of the lexical units that make up the core of the field and the core of its lexical-semantic groups, subgroups and subsubgroups, their core zones and all zones of their periphery: the near periphery, the far periphery and the extreme periphery. Each segment of the lexical-semantic field is filled according to the semantic relations of paradigmatic nature that determine the connection between the lexical units forming the field (synonymy, antonymy, meronymy and some others). Scientific novelty of the study is evident in the use of the field approach in systematizing the landscape vocabulary units and can be explained by the lack of works, covering the vocabulary of landscape architecture, such a successful and rapidly developing sphere at the present time. According to the results of the study, the lexical-semantic field «Landscape architecture» is a field whose localization of lexical units is characterized by considerable unevenness and is concentrated mainly in the area of its far periphery. In the area of the extreme periphery of the lexical-semantic field there are lexical units whose connotative semantic layeris characterized by fullness, which is usually considered uncharacteristic for professional discourse.

Key words: lexical-semantic field; lexical-semantic group; core of the lexical-semantic field; core zone of the lexical-semantic field; periphery of the lexical-semantic field; landscape architecture vocabulary; the english language

Plotskaya J. V.

Sources of antonyms in german dentistry discourse

Abstract. The rapid development of science and technology nowadays entails the development of terminology in various fields. Dentistry is one of the fastest growing areas of medicine, and the terminology that serves it is constantly updated and enriched. Terminology is part of any language, so it shares all the processes and phenomena that occur in a language. The phenomenon of antonymy is one of the lexical-semantic processes that shows the consistency of the terminology under study. This article examines the problems of antonymy in german dentistry terminology.The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that there are ongoing debates regarding the legitimacy of the use of antonyms in terminology in general and in medical terminology in particular.

The purpose of the article is to identify and analyze in detail the sources of antonymy in german dentistry discourse.

This paper classifies the terms-antonyms that function in the terminology under examination. The classification is based on the existing ones and adapted to the german dental terminology. The study shows that the most widely represented in the terminology are complementary antonymous terms; approximately the same proportion is made up of contradictory and counter-antonymous terms, whereas converse antonymous terms are quite rare.

The study uses descriptive and statistical methods.

As a result of a thorough analysis of the factual material, the author was able to reveal that the phenomenon of antonymy is one of the lexical-semantic processes that show the systemic nature of the terminology under study. Antonymy is an important factor in sorting and systematizing the terminological system. In conclusion, the author suggests that the use of terms – antonyms expands and deepens the professional image of the dentist.

Osipenko T.A.

Lexical contextualization of an oncologist's communicative actions in oral medical discourse (doctor-patient consultations in german)

Abstract. The article studies the contextualizing potential of lexical indicators in the doctor-patient consultations which are considered as a part of oral medical discourse. The article aims to determine the lexical items that provide contextualization of doctors` verbal activity during medical consultations. Ten transcripts of authentic dialogues between german-speaking oncologists and patients were used for the linguistic analysis. Six main communicative blocks have been identified by means of the pragmasemantic method. The most frequent lexical indicators are typified greeting and farewell formulas; verbs expressing politeness and hospitality, denoting thinking processes, willingness to discuss the information received and to get feedback, checking the degree of its perception, as well as indicating the cancer cell dynamics and the perspective of monitoring the effectiveness of the prescribed therapy. It is typical to use general medical terms as well as field-specific oncological terminology, nouns indicating methods of treatment and time intervals during which the proposed set of therapeutic measures must be implemented. Other common lexical indicators are the names, surnames, specializations and positions of doctors conducting the initial assessment of the patient's condition. The main task of lexical contextualizers in the analyzed dialogues is to provide the meaningful and comprehensive information about the disease and possible methods of therapy as well as to recommend the most optimal treatment option.

Bojchuk E. I.

Lexical-grammatical function of repetition in the french language

Abstract. The article presents a review of research on the status, significance, functions and specificity of repetition not only as one of the means of conveying the meaning, the message of the text and forming its dominant, but also as a grammatically complex phenomenon, which should be avoided in language and speech. Thus, repetition appears as a controversial phenomenon, which in terms of stylistics of the text and its imagery is manifested in the form of various stylistic means, containing repetition in their structure, and aiming at a more accurate, precise transmission of emotions, phenomena of reality, text images, and in terms of grammar appears as an undesirable phenomenon, which should be avoided as a tautology. The study aims to determine the specifics of repetitions functioning from the point of view of realizing their lexical-grammatical function. The study uses the works of french fiction of the 20th century as the basis for the analysis and the Rythmanalyse computer application, which allows to carry out lexicometric analysis of texts, determine the frequency of using words in the text and track the density of using repetitions. The analysis shows that the main parts of speech that have the highest frequency in French are pronouns and adverbs. In addition, fiction is characterized by a large number of repetitions of proper names. The main problem in this analysis is the density ofrepetitions. This is a relative concept, since it depends on such factors as the size of the sentence and the space between the main and the repeating element.

Korz V. I., Skuratov I. V.

On suffixal formation of feminitives in modern french

Abstract. This article looks at the matter of suffixal formation of feminitives in modern french. The emphasis is on the nouns formed with the most frequently used suffixes, such as ée, trice, eure, ère, etc. Of particular interest to the authors of this article are the cases of forming feminine nouns according to the perception of modern linguistic trends, as well as in the realization of the quantitative factor in the use of newly formed feminitives. The scientific novelty of the problem raised lies in the fact that some new feminitives go through a rather complicated process before they take root in the language. Therefore, it is not surprising that we hear such formations as «la ministre», «la sénatrice», «la présidente», «la procureure» more and more often. The relevance of the problem under study is due to the fact that the feminine nouns in question are frequently used in all spheres of the social-political, cultural, religious and educational life of France and french-speaking countries. The authors of the article emphasize that

official recommendations are in favor of feminization at the present stage, because they have legitimized again the generally accepted linguistic practices that are directly linked to the structure of language. Abandoning masculine names in favor of feminine ones is much more expedient than protesting against grammatical exceptions. This means that it must be considered normal that women are increasingly integrated into the world of employment, including prestigious and powerful professions. Without losing an important component of their identity, women use all the resources of the linguistic system to designate this identity. The authors of this article emphasize that all languages are in constant development, being subjected to various influences, including the current fashion. The findings of the study indicate that all languages, without exception, undergo constant evolution. They are subject to the influence of geographic, social and other variations in the course of their development. Since the world around us is constantly changing, language is bound to continually experience social change and disruption.

Key words: the french language; the russian language; feminitives; neologisms; evolution; social-political structure of society; linguistic identity; suffixal derivation; rooting factors of feminine forms

Solntseva A. V.

Linguistic features of the language for electronic communication in french and english

Abstract. The purpose of this article is to analyze the language of electronic communication means, which are characterized by the user's rapid typing of text – texts and messengers, in french and in english.

Procedure and methods. The material for the study was selected by random sampling from open internet forums, SMS language dictionaries and specialized literature. The author has conducted a structural and semantic analysis of electronic communication means.

Results. The study reveals that the SMS language is a highly unstable, constantly evolving variety of language, which is more often used not for its original purpose (reducing the text volume to save space), but to create a certain effect even without reducing the text volume. The linguists' attitude to this phenomenon is quite contradictory. The author has identified the main ways of changing the graphic appearance of words: various types of abbreviations (an important feature of SMS-communication is using the phonetic principle of writing): omitting silent letters, ignoring diacritical marks, compression, apocope, aphaeresis, acronyms, deliberate spelling errors, creating graphic rebuses, as well as borrowings and verlan. As this type of written communication is characterized by lack of emotionality against the background of a highly limited space and a pronounced priority of the information and communication function, communicators actively use additional means (emoticons, duplication of punctuation marks, repetition of exclamation or question marks, interjections in combination with emoticons, duplication of letters in a word).

The study is based on examples from english and french.

Theoretical and practical significance of the work lies in the fact that its results add to the existing knowledge of electronic communication texts and can be used in teaching and learning french and english at different levels.

Key words: SMS; abbreviations; abbreviation techniques; compression; truncation; apocope; aphaeresis; verlan; cacography

Burak M. S.

Linguistic aspects of studying the spiritual and worldly principles in the «Book of Good Love» by J. Ruiz

Abstract. The present work examines *Good love* in the «Book of Good love» by Juan Ruiz. This text was written in the 14-th century, and is first of its kind. It shaped up as a combination of styles and forms. Extraordinary humor and irony permeating the entire book, allowto represent life full of dramatic events, as an anecdote. Both soft irony and bitter sarcasm are appropriate here. Both are meant to disguise deep suffering of the author who was ahead of his time. The book's conceptual leap also manifests itself through the psychologism that is not characteristic of most

medieval literary works. Good Love, according to the author, is the love of God that helps us to endure trials and sufferings. This idea is proved by the majority of contextual uses of the phrase buen amor («good love») in the text, which is also consistent with the opinion of a number of respectable scholars. It is necessary to note the significant contribution of J. Ruiz to the further development of spanish literature. The writer's contribution to theevolution of the Castilian (later Spanish) language is also noteworthy. J. Ruiz's language is rich in literary tropes, which creates a unique colouring. He uses a number of verbs (dar, prestar, usar, etc.) in a broader meaning as compared to their modern usage. This fact naturally fits into the religious-philosophical context of this book. On the other hand, it enhances the author's individual character of this prominent monument of medieval literature.

Key words: Good love; humor; irony; psychologism; trope; individual character; conceptual leap

Butko Y. V.

The concept *permis de conduire* in the texts of french songs of the late XX – early XXI century

Abstract. The article analyzes the concept «driving license» (permis de conduire) and its realization in the texts of french songs. The author considers the song discourse as a unique linguistic and communicative phenomenon, an important component of the people's language and national culture, which represents the phenomena that worry native speakersand need a creative rethinking. 20 songs have been analyzed from two radio programs of Franceinfo which contain a reference to driving license. The stages and signs of conceptualization are as follows: being in the value field, verbalization, cultural and historical significance for native speakers, constancy, universality, heterogeneity, dynamism, ability to develop. The author identifies the key words-representatives of the concept in the song discourse, analyzes the contexts of the songs representing the concept under study, defines authors' individual features of expression and additional concept meanings; describes the concept structure (core, nuclear zone, near and far periphery). The conceptual analysis helps to highlight the following components of the permis de conduire concept, represented in the song discourse: necessité / independence / âge adulte / prestige – an essential element of the status, independence; inutilité – one can have no license, but possess driving skills, or have a license and drive badly; auto-école/code de la route / formation / examen – training is necessary, but it is difficult to learn how to drive a car well in a driving school; peur/stress – taking the exam is scary and stressful; illégalité / ébriété – the desire to break the rules and drive a vehicle without a license or in a state of intoxication, challenging the world order. The dynamics of representations from joy of possession and necessity to frustration and understanding the uselessness of «pink paper» indicates possible changes in the concept's structure which deserve further study.

Key words: cognitive linguistics; song discourse; llinguistic picture of the world; concept; concept representation; linguistic concept sphere

Lipsky V. N.

Axiological-aesthetic influence of russian culture on the european artistic tradition in the early XX century (on S. Diaghilev's work)

Abstract. The article analyzes artistic and aesthetic aspects of certain iconic works of russian art which Sergei Diaghilev showed to the european audience in the early XX century. The point of Diaghilev's exploits in organizing «Russian seasons» in Europe was, firstly, to introduce the european public to the achievements of russian national art and to arouse europeans' interest in it, and secondly, to try breaking the stereotype that russian art is secondary to western art. To realize his idea, Diaghilev managed to attract to the troupe some famous masters and talented young artists who played a leading role in decorative design of the performances (L. Bakst, A. Benois, N. Roerich). L. Bakst's experience as a decorator shows that his innovative techniques in the stage design of performances were so original that they influenced the development of european scenography, fashion and design. The author draws attention to the fact that operas devoted to events in russian history (Mussorgsky's opera Prince Igor) and folklore (I. Stravinsky's work) played a significant role in the works of art shown to european audiences, and it turned out that, thanks to the skill and talent of russian composers and performers, the national thematic works were of the greatest interest to European audiences. The article examines certain factors contributing to Diaghilev's goal and shows that the idea of introducing the european public to russian national art not only achieved its goal, but also contributed to the revival of ballet as an art form in many european countries. Thanks to ingenious russian scenographers, a new trend called «a la rues» was formed, which spread its influence on design, fashion, and other aspects of world art. The achievements of Diaghilev's troupe in opera and ballet, shaped by national traditions, not only entered the golden fund of world art, but also turned into goals to which european masters began to be guided.

Key words: Diaghilev; «Russian seasons»; national culture; artist; european art; aesthetic; ballet

Malygina I. V., Rafiev T. O.

Neo-egalitarian type of culture: universal features and peculiarities of scandinavian experience

Abstract. The article proposes a new approach to the typology of culture based on the criterion of social equality as a value, the strategy of social-cultural development, the principle of social solidarity and the basis of identity. The proposed approach distinguishes hierarchical, acephalous, egalitarian and neo-egalitarian types of culture and briefly characterizes them. The main attention is paid to the analysis of neo-egalitarian type of culture, and its authorial interpretation is offered. Neo-egalitarianism is substantiated as a relevant typological characteristic of scandinavian cultural area. The authors analyze the characteristics of the «Scandinavian case» as the most representative experience of forming a neo-egalitarian cultural type. The prerequisites for shaping a neo-egalitarian type of culture in the region concerned include the social and political history of scandinavian countries, social-economic and religious factors which influenced the cultural homogeneity and specificity of the region. The authors analyze customs, traditions, social and political practices oriented toward: limiting the power of the leader; asserting gender and generational equality; legitimizing individualism and economic autonomy; and social rejection of status arrogance. The focus is on the tendency common to modern nordic peoples to manifest the value of universal equality, both at the level of political and ideological culture and in the format of everyday practices, while maintaining political, economic and other forms of social hierarchy. This type of culture is defined as neo-egalitarian in comparison with egalitarian traditional cultures. The article concludes that, unlike egalitarian traditional cultures where restrictions on various forms of social inequality and exclusions are of pragmatic nature, in the nordic neo-egalitarian culture the manifestation of equality acquires a symbolic meaning.

Key words: cultural typology; equality; hierarchy; egalitarianism; neo-egalitarian type of culture; cultural values; cultural practices; nordic cultures; «Folkhemmet»; «welfare society»

Erokhina T. I.

Civic identity reconstruction in modern theater: the documentary play «The Workers' Voices»

Abstract. The article presents an analysis of the reconstruction and the formation of civic identity through modern theater and defines the specific phenomenon of «civic identity», noting its controversial and integrative nature. The author identifies the traditional components of the civic identity structure, which include cognitive, value, emotional and activity components, emphasizes the importance of civic identity formation in modern russian society. Outlining the genetic connection between the theater and the problems of civic identity formation, the author of the article turns to contemporary theatrical projects that demonstrate some successful experiences of theater participation in shaping civic identity. The material for the study was the theatrical project «The Workers' Voices», realized in the cultural space Textil in Yaroslavl in 2022. The documentary component of the performance is presented at the level of the text, a special theatrical space, a specific form of communication between the viewer and the theatrical space and actors. It is noted that the choice of the documentary genre in the context of civic identity reconstruction is ontologically significant. The author analyzes the specifics of the civic identity reconstruction in the play «The Workers' Voices» at the level of reenactment of the national history through the people's private lives. The article points out the specificity of the play's chronotope, as well as the uniqueness of the creative team that realized the project. The focus is on inter-generational continuity, as well as linking the history of the country, the region, the small motherland, and people's private lives. The author states that the play «The Workers' Voices», reconstructing the civic identity of the soviet era, contributes to shaping the civic identity of the modern audience.

Key words: civic identity; reconstruction; modern theater; documentary performance; «The Workers' Voices»; inter-generational continuity

Chernichkin D. A.

Sociocultural trends in language policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Abstract. Interdependence of linguistic models and ethnic-cultural picture of the world, the role of language in shaping national ideas of the world and in determining the bases of ethnic-cultural identity are becoming the subjects of numerous researches both at home and abroad. At the same time, the place and role of language in ensuring political stability in national relations is attracting increasing attention. Language is not only a means of communication, it is a cultural code containing basic spiritual and moral values, as well as cultural guidelines for national development. The purpose of this work is to identify key sociocultural trends in the language policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the present stage based on the results of a sociological study conducted in January 2023, with the main target group being experts from various fields: science, education, culture, social activities, government, etc. In the course of the study, the author revealed the attitude of experts to the current linguistic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, analyzed the main problems associated with the policy of trilingualism,

anddefined the position of the Russian language in the country. The Republic of Kazakhstan is traditionally a multicultural country, and the culture of using the russian language is more stable compared to the other languages, as it also functioned in Soviet times as the main language of inter-ethnic communication in Kazakhstan. However, the vector of language culture development in the Republic of Kazakhstan after more than 30 years of independence is beginning to shift in importance from «kazakh, russian, english, etc.» to «kazakh, english, russian, etc.».

Petrova M. V.

Russian North as a cultural concept of modern media space

Abstract. The research is aimed at studying the specifics of presenting the image of the Russian North in the modern media space. The boundary of this problem is the visual material demanded by the audience, which only partly absorbs the traditions and experience of the masters from the previous era, in particular, the Soviet directors' experience of creating ethnographic films. The analysis of themes, genres and contents of modern cinematographic and media material enables the author to assess not only the specifics of shaping the image of the Russian North, but also the priorities of the authorial perception. Traditions of assessing and characterizing the northern territories are often claimed at the level of stereotypes: harsh weather, vast and endless territory, northern dialects, folk crafts. Nevertheless, thorough examination of the empirical material enables the authors of the documentaries to focus on the fact that the cultural space of the Russian North has undergone considerable evolution over its long history. The author of the article has developed regional cultural concepts which are perceived as value- semantic characteristics. Cultural concepts receive their embodiment invariants from exotic existence aspects to social abandonment and helplessness, but there is always a parallel emphasis on the self-sufficiency of the Northern regions as a Russian cultural province.

The formation and content of modern media space is aimed at people and their social visualization. The search for new ethical and aesthetic methods in producing new documentaries is going in this direction in the media space. It should be noted that the quality of these experiments does not always correspond to the set goal. The desire of documentary filmmakers or bloggers to reveal the specifics of the Russian North reality at the present stage often looks one-sided and superficial. There is a distinct lack of films that are based on the principles of scientific popularization.