

Boldyreva E. M., Asafieva E. V.

Cultural symbolism of the raven image in russian and chinese poetry. Part 2

Abstract. The second part of the article continues analyzing the symbolic potential of the raven image in chinese and russian poetry. The peculiarity of representing the raven image in poetic texts is shown in the works of chinese and russian poets of different epochs, and a wide range of its symbolic meanings is revealed: the raven as a prophet (Zhang Ji, F. Tyutchev, M. Tsvetaeva, V. Bryusov, A. Akhmatova, M. Zenkevich, S. Lipkin, N. Glazkov, A. Galich, D. Kedrin, Z. Gippius, B. Akhmadulina); the raven as a symbol of human loneliness in the universe (Meng Haozhan, Li Bo, Zhang Ji, Ma Zhiyuan, Bai Juyi, Yu. Moritz); the raven as a symbol of freedom (Hu Shi, M. Lermontov). According to the authors, the image of the raven-prophet in russian culture is much broader than in chinese culture, and its semantic content is close to the European tradition, which identifies the raven with death, apocalyptic motives and the collapse of civilization, whereas in chinese culture the image of the prophetic raven is associated to a greater extent with positive events, which is explained by the ancient chinese tradition of depicting the raven as a symbol of the sun and the embodiment of «filial piety». The analysis draws attention to the change in the symbolic connotations of the image depending on the lyrical situation and on the natural, historical and mythological realities accompanying the key symbol. The image of the raven is considered as a multidimensional entity that combines various qualities and symbolic meanings, such as wisdom, longevity, impartiality, love of freedom, cruelty, justice, longing, loneliness, hopelessness; it acts 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

Kuzmina M. D.

I. V. Kireevsky's european letters in literary context

Abstract. The article deals with I. V. Kireevsky's letters, written in 1830 during his stay in Germany and addressed to his family. They are incorporated into the contemporary context of correspondence from Russian travelers in Europe who sent their letters to Russia and, as a rule, published them. All the authors of travelogues without exception had in mind the tradition of N. M. Karamzin's Letters of Russian Travelers which combined the potential of the travel and epistolary genres and, in many respects, opened a new era in literature. Ivan Kireevsky's letters proved remarkable compared not only to other letters of this kind, but also to private letters of his brother, Peter Kireevsky, and his friend, Nikolai Rozhalin, who were in Germany simultaneously with him and even lived with him in Munich for some time. In contrast to them, he viewed his stay in Germany as fundamentally as a «non-travel» in his letters to his family. «... my goal is not to watch, but to learn», he insisted. Both the «non-travel» situation and the special rights of strictly private family correspondence, as well as his utmost selectivity, allowed him not to describe his stay in Europe in Karamzin's tradition supported by numerous travelogues of the early XIX century. Ivan Kireevsky describes to his relatives neither the beauties of nature nor the sights. It is impossible to get any kind of a holistic view of foreign countries from his letters. Rather than describing the journey, Kireevsky acts as an analyst-observer with respect to Western Europe and makes an unflattering judgment of it. He is much more interested in the abandoned Russia and his abandoned beloved family, which remains the central theme of his letters abroad. This allowed him to solve the problem faced by the authors of both travelogues and private letters from journeys – to overcome the inertia of Karamzin's book and find an alternative to it.

Key words: I. V. Kireevsky; travelogue; travel; non-travel; travel letter; epistolary genre; N. M. Karamzin; «Letters from a Russian Traveler»

Shvetsova T. V.

The hero's «crisis of action» in the XIX century russian literature (based on P. N. Kudryavtsev's story «The Flute»)

Abstract. The article analyzes the hero's «crisis of action» in the story The Flute (1839) by P. N. Kudryavtsev (A. Nestroyev). The research discusses the action of a literary hero through M. M. Bakhtin's philosophical and aesthetic concept outlined in the work On the Philosophy of Action. The reason for choosing this text is that Peter Kudryavtsev's artistic work has been studied insufficiently, and the problem of action has become a topical issue in contemporary humanitarian research. This work aims to analyze the image of the hero in The Flute and characterize his actions. The author identifies significant characteristics of the text that influence the origin of the hero's action: name, chronotope, picture of the world, natural and mythological subtext. The literary hero's action as a category of analysis is integrated into a particular plot and philosophical historical context. This story is common for the mass literature of the 1930s. The story of a teenager's unfulfilled love is consonant with sentimental and romantic stories, alluding directly to the context of European (J.-J. Rousseau, J.-W. Goethe) and Russian (M. Zhukova) literature. The writer showed the transitional state of the world – from childhood to adulthood. The retrospective discourse of the story makes it possible to see the events from two points of view: from the point of view of a child and that of a

grown-up narrator. The world of childhood (the world of the countryside) is close to a worldly paradise. The world of the city makes the hero unhappy. The time indicator is consistent with the rhythm of Nature. The boy's emotional drama unfolds in the springtime. The theme of nature reveals the hero's relationship with the world around him. P. A. Kudryavtsev's philosophical education explains the search for answers to «eternal» questions outside the orthodox religion. Nature takes the place of God in his philosophy. The hero's action in the story depends largely on how Nature responds. Particularly interesting for the research is juxtaposition of the two textual layers – mythological and Christian. The article shows that the literary chronotope has a clear boundary between the profane and the sacred. The vertical orientation of the story's space (the location of the house on the mountainside and the proud, solitary elevation of the roof over the rest of the dwellings, even over the temple) indicates the remoteness of the inhabitants from God. The chronotope in the story under research fulfills not only a world-modeling function, but also that of identification. In the Wertherian situation, Kudryavtsev's hero is incapable of action.

Key words: P. N. Kudryavtsev; fiction; The Flute; literary hero; «crisis of action»; M. M. Bakhtin; picture of the world

Bokarev A. S., Adrian Y. V.

From «phonograph» to «panopticon»: on the subjective structure of G. Sapgir's «Voices» in terms of soviet discourse

Abstract. This article addresses the subjective structure of Genrikh Sapgir's book of poems, *Voices* (1958–1962), in terms of Soviet discourse. In line with the research tradition, the work is viewed through the prism of a world-modeling metaphor, which makes it possible to comprehend it as a whole (the notions «phonograph» and «cine-eye» were previously used in this capacity). The term «panopticon» suggested in this paper is interpreted in two ways: as a collection of curiosities and wonders, a form of a once popular entertainment, and as a project of an «ideal prison», enabling total control over the prisoners. The first meaning regulates the selection of realities from «Voices» (the principle of irrelevance to the norm), the second one characterizes the ways in which they are represented (the principles of omnivision and omni-hearing). The relevance of the term is motivated by the influence of Soviet discourse on Sapgir's poetics, which manifested itself, on the one hand, in perceiving reality as «nightmare» not corresponding to the norm, and on the other hand, in rejecting personal expression in favor of the position of an observer/listener. Hence the attention to the deviant (from the official ideological point of view) principles of social relationships: individualism, indifference to the state's fate, and religiousness. Seen from the «outside», as if by an indifferent onlooker, these principles acquire the status of values only through implicit authorial accents: the combination of semantically contrasting aspects, parallel composition, and a vivid intertextual «pattern». Thus, staying in the field of the «Soviet», the author discredits the official discourse, while avoiding its direct thematization; it is no coincidence that Sapgir-character appears in a number of texts.

Key words: «Lianozovo group»; G. Sapgir; subject structure; intersubjectivity; «I» and «the other»; dialogic relations in poetry; soviet discourse; panopticon

Egorov M. Yu.

Poetics of the interior in E. Limonov's novel «It's me, Eddie»

Abstract. The article analyzes the description of the protagonist's room in E. Limonov's novel «It's Me, Eddie». The room's decorations are connected with the anticipation of the novel's plot twists and peculiarities of the characters' images. The portrait of Mao Zedong is related to the political preferences of the protagonist. What attracts him to Mao Zedong's ideology is his radicalism toward bourgeois society, his desire to change the existing order of things, resorting to revolutionary violence. Eddie (Edichka) attends meetings of the leftist Workers' Party, but he is bored there because his views are more radical than everyone else's. One of Mao Zedong's most famous theses is that the rifle gives birth to power. His passion for weapon and belief in its power is characteristic of E. Limonov's hero in the novel. Mentioning the portrait of Patricia Hearst, E. Limonov points to the protagonist's sympathetic attention to the movements favoring violent images of transforming the surrounding reality. The writer's intent is that Eddie, like Patricia Hearst, should be in a permanent state of identity crisis and in search for self-identification. Next comes a photo of Limonov himself. This «penetration» of reality into the narrative indicates primarily autobiographical nature of *It's Me, Eddie*. The writer's own picture on the wall can be associated with narcissistic complexes. Eddie keeps A. Breton's portrait. What matters most to him in Surrealism is politicized art. A direct indication of what awaits the reader in the novel is the «call to protect pederasts' civil rights» on the wall of Eddie's apartment. Another element of the interior is the artist Khachatourian's paintings. Behind the figure of this artist stands V. Bakhchanyan. Playing with the reader makes *It's Me, Eddie* look like a so-called «novel with a key». On the other hand, a boundary is drawn between the fiction world of the novel and the reality, preventing the reader's desire to combine the image of the real writer and his hero.

Key words: E. Limonov; «It's Me, Eddie»; interior; detail; literature of the third emigration wave; russians abroad

Gavra D. P., Bykova E. V.

Military metaphor to present a sports incident in media discourse

Abstract. The article studies the nature of presenting the sports incident with the Russian champion K. Valiyeva at the Beijing Olympics-2022 in the media discourse of the Russian pro-government and patriotic media. Media coverage of the 2022 Olympics focused on a detailed day-by-day description of the doping scandal that took place in women's figure skating with an obvious favorite in this sport. The aim of the study is to analyze the metaphors with military semantics used in the media when describing the incident that took place. Based on the well-established opinion that in modern society sport is considered to be a surrogate for war, the article confirms the hypothesis that the metaphors chosen by the editors to represent a purely sporting incident guide the audience to see what is happening in sports as an element of the collective West's global war against Russia. The material for the research is represented by texts collected in the Semanticforce.net system using the keyword «Kamila Valieva» in the media text, headline or subheading. The selected texts contain metaphors of war.

The authors conclude that today, big-time sports and major sporting events act as a semantic field for political mobilization and fighting cognitive wars in whose media discourse the point of view of one party is based on value categories, explicated in presenting the affairs and their evaluative potential in the binary opposition of «friend – foe». In this article, the authors show that the Russian official and pro-government media used communication strategies of patriotic audience mobilization based on the use of military metaphors in response to the incident with Kamila Valieva's doping test at the 2022 Olympics. The strategy used by the collective West in this situation in Russian media discourse is marked as a declaration of war against Russian sports and the country as a whole.

Key words: military metaphor; sports; mass media; Olympics; cognitive war

Firsova M. A.

Invective potential of irony in media discourse

Abstract. The article considers irony for implementing the invective speech strategy in the framework of an analytical program. Lexemes with negative semantics are noted to enhance the manipulative potential of irony as a discursive technique for establishing contact with the addressee. The functioning of irony with an invective component in the journalist's individual discourse is a form of social assessment. Through the deployment of ironic meanings within the space of a TV program, the author of the text expresses criticism of the topical news event, thus forming public opinion. The compositional analysis shows that the category of the ironic becomes the basis for producing the entire text of a TV program, gives a subjective interpretation of the news event, and also underlies the transition from irony to verbal aggression. The compositional structure of the journalist's authorial commentary contains invective irony as a manipulative technique at every stage, which manifests itself in the reduction of the addressee's responsibility for what is said and expands the boundaries of acceptable expression in media discourse. The material that has been analyzed reveals that the invective potential of irony is represented in several mutually complementary vectors: 1) intentional (invectiveness), 2) discursive (personal), 3) multidirectional (mutual work of the addresser and the addressee). Ironic reinterpretation of world political events, which is achieved by leveling the boundaries of acceptable word usage, is an indicator of shifting values in the direction of increasing manipulative component of individual journalistic discourse. The invective potential of irony, represented in the program, borders on verbal aggression, as it contains not only negative evaluation, but it also has a discrediting content, expressed through the tactics of labeling, downgrading, etc.

Key words: media discourse; irony; invective potential; lexis with negative semantics; manipulation; speech strategy; verbal aggression

Nevzorova E. D.

The image of the ethnic cultural environment of Katsky camp in the magazine «The Katsky chronicle»

Abstract. Sociocultural reality of the globalizing world is moving more and more toward unification. In this situation, one of the most acute is the problem of preserving traditional values and cultural characteristics of peoples. One of the remarkable projects aimed at the revival of regional culture is «Katsky project», and the main translator of its ideas is the local magazine «The Katsky chronicle». The purpose of the article is to study the culture of Katsky camp and the ways for its revival. In the course of the study, the magazine «The Katsky chronicle» was suggested to be the means of reviving and preserving Katskars' culture. Katskars is the self-name of the rural community, derived from the name of the river Kadki. The results obtained confirm the coverage of Katsky culture on the pages of «The Katsky chronicle»: the authors of the articles use the specific Katsky dialect, which is one of the fundamental components of the Katskars' ethnic cultural identity. The magazine publishes historical information

about Katsky camp and its inhabitants, its symbols, specific lifestyle and housekeeping, its customs and traditions. The research has also confirmed that in the era of globalization, universal assimilation and uniformity, there are some examples of the uniqueness and ethnic cultural distinctiveness of local communities in their native places of residence. A comprehensive analysis of the materials published in the regional magazine «The Katsky chronicle», of their content and form has been carried out by a team of the researchers, studying the dialect, the history, ethnography and culture of the Katsky region, which shows a tendency to deepen and expand knowledge about Katsky dialect, sub-ethnos and Katsky culture.

Key words: regional publication; magazine; «The Katsky chronicle»; The Katsky language; dialect; Katsky project; ethnic cultural environment

Shigurov V. V., Shigurova T. A.

The substantive word form «даром»: a graded functional transposition into an adverb

Abstract. The aim of the work is to study the degrees of substantive word forms transposition into the the class of adverbs. The work is relevant due to the need for a comprehensive study of the linguistic transposition mechanism which produces in speech a huge number of syncretic formations, synthesizing differential features of interacting parts of speech in different proportions and combinations. The novelty of the approach is determined by applying the indexing method to calculate the degrees of adverbializing linguistic units. In their work, the authors use general scientific, general linguistic and specialist methods of data analysis (comparison, generalization, descriptive method, oppositional analysis, elements of component, distributive and transformational analysis). The example of the word form «даром» (free of charge / in vain) shows the stages in the adverbial transposition of nouns in the instrumental case without a preposition. The use of the oppositional analysis technique (with a transitivity scale) and indexing helps to establish that such word forms as «даром» represent nuclear and peripheral nouns, as well as nuclear and peripheral substantive adverbs in different contexts. The study of the peripheral adverb «даром» in the sense of «free of charge, for nothing» shows that it arose as a result of the functional adverbialization of the noun, that is, within the semantic zone of the original substantive lexeme, and demonstrates 4 % correspondence of its differential features to the features of the original nuclear noun «даром» and 64 % correspondence to the signs of the nuclear adverb «даром» in the meaning of «in vain» or «without consequences, more often negative ones». The results of the study can be used in further developing the theory of transposition and syncretism in the grammatical structure, as well as in teaching grammar in universities and secondary schools.

Key words: the Russian language; grammar; transposition; adverbialization; noun; adverb; indexation

Popov S. A.

Regional mass media as a source for toponymic martyrology

Abstract. The problem of fixation, preservation and analysis of the disappeared names of geographical objects is currently relevant for the national toponymy. According to official data, as of mid-February 2023, the automated state catalog of geographical names registers more than 40 thousand names of geographical objects of the Russian Federation, removed from the records as having ceased to exist. In this connection, there is an urgent need to compile a toponymic martyrology for each Russian region and, on its basis, a dictionary of extinct oikonyms, which may be used for similar publications on a national scale in the future. The article examines regional mass media coverage of the disappeared toponyms topic. Taking some of the Voronezh regional newspapers as examples, the author examines the linguistic component of their publications, focusing on the materials devoted to the settlements no longer existing in the region. The author suggests introducing the subject «Linguistic local studies» into the journalism departments curricula of Russian universities, which will allow regional media journalists to create and publish high-quality materials related to the historical and cultural heritage of their ancestors, which will then be highly appreciated by readers, radio listeners and TV viewers. According to the author, regional media publications can complement the official information about the extinct toponyms and serve as a valuable source for the toponymic martyrologies both of certain subjects of the RF and of the country as a whole.

Key words: journalism; media communications; onomastics; toponymy; oikonymy; the Russian language; toponymic martyrology; linguistic local studies

Kuranova T. P.

Ways of transforming phraseological units in modern newspaper headlines (based on publications in «Arguments and Facts» and «Pravda»)

Abstract. This article is devoted to structural-semantic transformations of phraseological units in the modern Russian press. The material for the research is newspaper headlines in «Pravda» and «Arguments and Facts»

newspapers. According to the linguistic analysis, one of the most productive and widespread ways of authorial transformations in newspaper headlines is *lexical transformation* (replacement or transposition of phraseological unit components) and *phraseological unit expansion*. In addition to these transformations, there are also less frequent ones – *ellipsis* and *contamination*. The research shows that contextual transformations of phraseological units in printed media are rarely limited to only one type of innovations and are an example of mixed transformations. Replacing a component of a fixed expression and expanding its structure can lead to significantly renewing and developing the figurative structure of a phraseological unit. What is important is that the modification of fixed expressions is used in order to increase the impact of newspaper headlines. The use of various transformation types in journalism enriches the language of the press, making it bright, catchy, and saturated, which contributes to attracting the attention of as many readers as possible. In order to avoid using stale, monotonous forms, journalists are more and more resorting to various transformations of collocations.

All the above mentioned suggests that phraseology in the modern media language performs the function of attraction, and also creates new, expressive images and language games in printed media, attracting the readers' attention.

Key words: language of modern russian press; journalistic text; ways of phraseological units transformation; semantic transformation; structural-semantic transformation; functions of phraseological units transformation; attraction; expressive-stylistic; evaluative-expressive functions; function of linguistic economy

Odoi-Adjei S.

Linguistic features of anthroponym-based Moscow metronyms

Abstract. This article presents a linguistic analysis of the Moscow metro stations names based on anthroponyms, i.e., metronyms formed from anthroponyms – anthroponym-based metronyms. The linguistic analysis of anthroponym-based metronyms reveals certain linguistic features and regularities of anthroponym-based and toponymic systems in lexical-semantic and morphological aspects. The classifications of the selected metronyms contain metronyms that are formed directly from surnames, metronyms formed from surnames, which are in turn formed from personal names, metronyms derived from nicknames: categorical stage formations of metronyms, etc. Morphological analysis of the material at our disposal has revealed that the metronyms under study are formed in russian with the help of *affixation*, a productive way of word formation. However, despite the significant number of works devoted to the study of toponyms, there are still several issues that have not been covered thoroughly and unambiguously enough, namely, the lexical-semantic and morphological analysis of a completely new kind of toponyms, which could be called *metonyms*, i.e. the *names of metro stations*. Thus, linguistic research is filled with new unexplored aspects that help to penetrate deeply into the nature of toponymic units, indicating that they have not appeared and developed randomly in the linguistic system. It should be noted that the results of this research can be used in studying anthroponyms and toponyms in terms of the Russian linguistic worldview. Considering toponyms together with their linguistic content helps to comprehend the specificity of the nominated object, which is especially important to foreign speakers.

Key words: toponymy; metronyms; anthroponym-based metronym; lexical-semantic and morphological analysis; two-stage and three-stage word formation

Kulakova V. A.

The theory of relevance by D. Wilson and D. Sperber and its importance for literary text

Abstract. The article aims to present the theory of relevance, a phenomenon that has become popular in linguistics of english-speaking countries. The objectives of the study are: to define the historical component and the concept of this theory, to identify its features and to assess the possibility and productivity of using it for literary texts.

While doing the research, the author used abstraction, induction and deduction methods, analysis and synthesis. The influence of the relevance theory is shown on the basis of foreign-language works, which are the main sources of information about it, and reveal its functioning. The works that gave rise to the relatively new linguistic phenomenon have been selected for this research, and their main theses and suggestions have been outlined (D. Sperber, D. Wilson, H. P. Grice). The application of the relevance theory was described in B. McMahon's study, and her observations form the basis for determining the features of the theory.

This work presents a comprehensive material representing the main aspects of the theory. The theoretical significance of the work is linked to its specific value for studying additional linguistic meanings, having a great potential for the analysis of text structures. The practical value lies in the fact that the application of the relevance theory to literary text described in the paper can be used for further studies of characters in literary texts. The conducted research helps to see the specificity of the phenomenon under consideration and expand the scope of its

use in linguistics: its application in Russian linguistic works, not yet popular with researchers, appears to be relevant.

Key words: D. Wilson; H. P. Grice; D. Sperber; additional meanings; syntactic constructions; theory of relevance, literary text

Razumov R. V.

Urbanonymic system of a multilingual city

Abstract. The article focuses on the specifics of a bilingual city's urbanonymic model. A bilingual city is understood by the author as a settlement with the languages of two or more ethnic groups functioning as official languages. The main feature of the onomasticon in bilingual cities is the bilingualism of their proper names. It manifests itself in creating onyms in Russian and local languages, as well as in translating all names into both official languages of the republic. Shaping the urbanonymic model of a bilingual city began in the Russian Federation at the end of the XX century. Before that time, names in Russian prevailed, which were formed according to models typical of Russian cities. There were few local language urbanonyms, and most of them were of nominal origin, i.e., they were formed from oikononyms, hydronyms, or anthroponyms. In the 1990s-2000s there was a significant increase in the number of intracity names in the state languages of the republics, which was due to forming a regional identity. Urbanonyms in national languages emerged in the 1990s and 2000s. The author notes that in the post-Soviet period the systems of urban names in multilingual cities developed according to two main models. The first model was used in Kazan and involved the formation of a national identity through creating new urban names on the territories adjacent to the city limits. The second model of development was practiced in many Caucasian republics where renaming intra-city objects was actively used to form a regional identity.

Key words: social onomastics; linguistic contacts; regional identity; urban onymic space; multilingual city; urbanonym

Doronina I.M.

Psycholinguistic analysis to identify markers of self-justification in a criminal's letter

Abstract. According to linguistic tradition, the interpretation of self-justification is presented as an excuse for one's behavior and actions. Modern psychology connects this concept with psychological strategies used to absolve oneself of guilt, purify conscience, and shift responsibility to third parties. Self-justification is also translated as a person's tendency to justify their own actions in order to maintain self-esteem.

Using the psycholinguistic method with elements of content analysis, the author analyzes a translated letter of the American mass killer John List regarding moral self-justification in the context of a just committed immoral act (murder of his family). The tools of the website seolik.ru helps to obtain a number of quantitative indicators that the author of the letter is relaxed and does not experience affective or frustrating emotional distress. There is a high probability that he is sane with obvious symptoms of psychopathy (this is a pure assumption as it is impossible to conduct a medical examination). The express content analysis reveals lexemes indicative of the author's egocentrism – the inability to pay attention to a point of view that is different from his.

A qualitative psycholinguistic method was used to mark text-verbalizers of psychological defense (episodes of self-justification), to identify elements of psychological games («Why don't you... Yes, but» (protection of the child's «ego»), «Psychiatry» (when a person uses their injuries to achieve the desired reaction) and some accentuated personal traits of the addresser (narcissistic, paranoid).

The methods used, interacting with each other, emphasize the relevance of the research in identifying criminal implications: in particular, the offender's moral self-justification in the context of the committed immoral action.

Key words: linguistic and semantic analysis; criminal implication; legal linguistics; psycholinguistics; linguistic expertise; text expertise; content analysis

Mariasova E. P., Sverdlova N. A.

The self-presentation strategy in competitive relations in written scientific communication in foreign languages

Abstract. The main aim of academic communication – to discover objective scientific knowledge – is linked to studying the degree of cognitive and linguistic level of scientific discourse participants. Scientists' pragmatic tasks are dictated by their communicative professional need to present their scientific experience. Therefore, the aim of the current study is to analyze written scientific communication in terms of rhetorical self-presentation strategy. To this end, the authors of the article describe the nature of communicative intentions and motivation of the speech subject as well as their natural manifestation in the speech behavior. Particular attention is paid to the dichotomy «self-presentation – the other's presentation» as well as to the interrelation and close integration of its components.

Self-presentation strategies are related to the category of evaluation, which is verbalized most clearly in self-presentation of the academic discourse author. The opposition of old and new knowledge, the confrontation of two or many opinions and the scientist's contrariety are essential properties of competitive relations. Revealing confrontational and cooperative competitiveness emphasizes inevitable competitive relations in different scientific texts. The examples analyzed in the article confirm the conclusion about the impact of self-presentation strategy within the competitive relationships on the efficiency of scientific communication as well as on the objectivity/subjectivity of the presented knowledge. Linguistic ways and means of verbalizing competitiveness in written scientific texts characterize academic discourse and are a marker of objectivity and validity of scientific knowledge presented by the scientific communication participant, as well as an indicator of scientific professionalism.

Key words: competitiveness; self-presentation; written scientific text; foreign language communication; speech behavior; researcher; rhetorical strategies; scientist's linguistic personality

Babayan V. N., Kuptsov A. E.

Linguopragmatic features of utterances in dialogical fictional discourse in the english language

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of dialogical fictional discourse. Examining A. Christie's stories, the authors identify linguopragmatic features of english dialogical literary discourse. The article defines the concepts of «discourse», «fictional discourse», «dialogue» and «utterance». After reviewing the literature on the topic under study, the authors conclude that the literary dialogue is analogous to the real life dialogue and possesses the same features as the latter. The authors show features that are characteristic of dialogue both in real life and in fictional discourse, which is confirmed in the course of analyzing utterances in the english dialogue. The purpose of the work is to study linguistic and pragmatic features of the english dialogical fictional discourse at the lexical, grammatical (morphological and syntactic) and semantic levels. As a result of the utterance analysis, the authors of the article come to the conclusion that at the lexical level the english dialogue is dominated by proper names, abbreviated words, intensifiers, swear words or their euphemisms, interjections and interjectional expressions, addresses, introductory words, phrases, etiquette formulas, etc. All of these linguistic means contribute to the adequate development of the dialogue, its natural tone, emotional intensity, etc. The dialogical fictional discourse in english is characterized by the following morphological features: it contains the first and second person pronouns, abbreviations, contracted verb forms, analytical emphatic forms, phrasal verbs and verbal expressions, etc. Among syntactic characteristics of the english dialogical fictional discourse the authors distinguish: syntactically simple sentences, parallel; elliptical phrases and sentences; questions in the syntactic form of an affirmative sentence; grammatical constructions of the subjunctive mood. Thus, english dialogical fictional discourse consists of the interlocutors' utterances characterized by specific lexical, grammatical and semantic features that realize the pragmatic function of the interlocutors' utterances. All these features characterize the verbal form of speech.

Key words: discourse; fictional discourse; dialogical discourse; dialogue; utterance; lexical; grammatical; semantic features

Lenets A. V., Chopsieva G. Mamed gizi

Nomination strategy as a way to socially categorize the image of a migrant in german media discourse

Abstract. The article describes the discursive nomination strategy as a way of social categorization of a migrant's image in modern German media discourse. The research analyzes lexical units from the glossaries of migration processes «Neue Deutsche Medienmacher*innen» (2014–2021) and examples from the newspaper corpus IDS-Korpora (2016–2021), determining the key lexemes in creating a portrait of the migrant in media space. The authors have also prepared and analyzed the corpus of examples and studied migrant classifications in national and foreign linguistic, sociological and cultural studies, in official documents of the UN and European statistics agencies. The authorial classification of migrants' categories has been developed based on the results of realizing the nomination strategy in media texts and the analysis of certain key lexemes in the NdM glossaries, used in German media discourse. The selected linguistic units demonstrate the key factors influencing the construction of their image. The nomination strategy identifies migrants with such socio-cultural factors as: geographical, political, legal, economic, social and cultural. Studying linguistic means used to form the image of a migrant shows that category of forced migrants is formed as a result of the factors that are dependent or not dependent on the will and actions of a person. There are four groups of factors influencing the definition of the category of migrants. These groups of factors are determined by the reasons for migration, the origin of the migrants, their current status in the host country and its transformation. Some of the identified factors are critical for the migrant's existence, while others are determined by favorable conditions for the future life.

Key words: discourse; discursive practice; strategy; migrant; image; category; Migrant; Flüchtling

Nikolaeva N. N.

Comparative analysis of hedging intercultural features in english academic discourse

Abstract. Modern international scientific communication encourages scientists from different countries to follow the norms of academic writing in the english language, among which hedging is one of the key strategies. The choice of hedging tools varies among the researchers. It depends on both the conventional norms and principles characterizing particular cultures and the defining cognitive styles (analytical or holistic). The article considers key hedging strategies used by scientists from the UK, the USA, China, India, and Turkey, who represent different cultural traditions and cognitive styles, while writing their international conference abstracts. These abstracts represent a good basis for examining universality vs. cultural specificity of academic english, which, however, have not been studied much so far. We apply contextual, statistical, comparative, and interpretive analyses to reveal frequency and functionality of hedging, as well as its functional and pragmatic features. E. Hinkel's categorization of indirectness and hedging devices serves as the framework for the analysis, which allows the author to identify and analyze thirteen main categories of hedges. The results demonstrate significant differences in hedging frequency and functionality among culturally specific groups of authors. It proves the cultural dependence of academic discourse, as well as the idea of universality and objectivity of scientific discourse as a whole. The results and conclusions can prove useful for russian scientists to prepare their scientific papers in english, aiming at an extensive international and multicultural audience.

Key words: academic discourse; intercultural communication; the english language; communication strategies; indirect speech; hedging

Grigorieva E. M.

English slang lexicography: formation, development, current state

Abstract. Nowadays, a large number of researchers are interested in the problems of english specialist lexicography. A special place belongs to the english slang lexicography, the origins of which date back to the XVI century.

The article considers various definitions of the term «slang», which are given by both russian and foreign linguists. In addition, the purpose of this study is to trace the origin, development, and current state of English slang lexicography. As part of the research, the author analyses slang dictionaries among which there are the following: «A New Dictionary of Terms, Ancient and Modern, of the Canting Crew» by B. E. Gentleman, «A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English» by E. Partridge, «The Oxford Dictionary of Slang» by J. Ayto, «Aussie Slang Dictionary» by L. Stewart, «Urban Dictionary», «Anglotopia's Dictionary of British English British Slang from A to Zed» by J. Thomas, «Pardon My French! Pocket Slang Dictionary: English-French/French-English» by G. Pilard and A. Stevenson, etc.

Considerable attention in the article is paid to the features of the mega-, macro- and microstructure of the main slang reference books published in different time periods in order to trace the peculiarities of slang vocabulary registering in these dictionaries. The dictionaries under study are presented both in print and online formats. At the end of the research the data obtained are summarized.

Key words: slang; slang lexicography; explanatory dictionary; dictionary mega-, macro- and microstructure

Makhortova V. A.

The sea voyage as a metaphor of Sofia de Mello's poetry

Abstract. The article aims to study the poetry of the portuguese poet Sophia de Mello Breyner Andresen. The purpose of the study is to reveal the specifics of the authorial vision of poetry on the basis of linguistic-cognitive modeling of the metaphor «the art of poetry is a sea voyage». The research methodology bases on the conceptual blending theory, developed by M. Turner and G. Fauconnier, which is consistent with cognitive linguistics and has high potential for studying language in general and literary language in particular. The material for this study is the poems from the collection of poetry «Obra poética» (2015).

From the point of view of the conceptual blending theory, the metaphor under analysis can be seen as the result of the four mental spaces interaction: generic space, two input spaces, the first of which conveys the author's vision of poetry, and the second – the author's conceptualization of sea voyage; and integrated (blended) space. This model reflects the conceptual mechanism of metaphor formation and helps to analyze its structural and content features.

The structure-forming elements of both input spaces are: «subject»; «object»; «activity»; «aim»; «result»; «consolidating the result in a sign form». These elements, which in their totality can be represented as the generic space, serve as the basis for integration of the input spaces. In terms of content, both the input spaces are characterized by «connection with reality»; «mainly epistemological character»; «element of unpredictability»;

«dynamics». The metaphor «the art of poetry is a sea voyage», corresponding to the blended space, emphasizes each of these features, thereby transmitting the specifics of the authorial vision of poetic art.

Key words: metaphor; cognitive linguistics; cognitive poetics; conceptual blending theory; Sophia de Mello Breyner Andresen; the portuguese language; the portuguese literature

Solovieva S. I., Kosogorova K. G.

Linguistic specificity of anti-proverbs in the french language

Abstract. This article examines characteristics of the anti-proverbs functioning in modern French and describes the linguistic phenomenon of anti-proemy. The purpose of the research within the framework of this topic is to analyze the peculiarities of transforming proverbs into anti-proverbs in modern French. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have to be solved: defining the terms «proverb» and «anti-proverb», analyzing the reasons for the emergence of anti-proverbs in the language; analyzing transformations that turn proverbs into anti-proverbs; studying the functions of anti-proverbs in modern French. The author has proved that the formation of anti-proverbs in different languages, including French, takes place at different levels of language: lexical, phonetic, semantic and syntactic. In addition, it has been determined that the main goals of forming anti-proverbs are the following: attracting attention, expressing a personal attitude to the situation, creating stylistic and humorous effects, making the speech more expressive and emotional. The study also shows that in the process of turning proverbs into anti-proverbs, the following transformations are used: extension or addition, substitution, permutation, deletion, as well as the formation of rich phraseology in the context. The author draws a general conclusion that the anti-proverbs arise as a result of transforming traditional proverbs, represent the antipode of proverbs, used to reflect changes currently taking place in society, level the usual mentality clichés and refute the established stereotypes. The stimulus for the growing number of anti-proverbs in different languages is the diverse spheres of human life where they are applicable and reflect people's ironic attitudes to new situations. It is worth mentioning that transformation of proverbs into anti-proverbs is an objective and inevitable consequence of language development and, since anti-proemy is a relatively new linguistic phenomenon, there are many further directions for its studying.

Key words: proverb; anti-proverb; the french language; transformation; connotation; effect; evaluation; lexical unit

Okhotnikova E.V.

The Art Nouveau style in Italian art: origin, definition and development

Abstract. Interest in the Art Nouveau style in contemporary culture has increased. The last three decades have given the scientific world dozens of international exhibitions, hundreds of scientific publications and monographs in different countries of the world and in different languages.

Now, more than a century later, it is difficult to imagine that for many decades Art Nouveau rich heritage in all fields of art was forgotten. Despite research and publications, there are still a significant number of «white spots» in the history of style, one of which is the Italian version of the Art Nouveau style – the Liberty style. There is still a very limited number of works on this topic in Russian, most of which belong to the author of this article.

Traditionally, the Art Nouveau style continues to be perceived by specialists in cultural studies and art history as an intermediate and unimportant phenomenon in Italian culture. At the same time, it is in the era allotted by history to the Art Nouveau style in Italy that a radical transformation takes place at all levels of culture and society and there is a huge visual and architectural heritage of this era. It is within the Art Nouveau style, basing on common European models, that a sharply individual figurative language is gradually being formed, which, to one degree or another, conditions the path of Italian culture for the entire twentieth century.

This article considers the Art Nouveau style in the art and culture of Italy at the turn of XIX–XX centuries. The focus is on the socio-cultural prerequisites for the formation, the national specificity of style, and regional artistic features. Special attention is paid to the specifics of naming the Art Nouveau style in Italian culture.

Key words: Art Nouveau; Liberty style; Italian art; Floreal style; cultural reception; regional specifics; Italy; European art

Trofimova V. S.

The addressee problem and educational issues in Madame d'Aulnoy's fairy tales

Abstract. The article examines the reading audience of the fairy tales by Madame d'Aulnoy, one of the founders of this literary genre in France together with Charles Perrault, and the problems of bringing up and educating youth in these tales. These issues are considered in a polemical way in the framework of a correspondence discussion with M. Gister, the editor of the modern Russian edition of d'Aulnoy's tales. The author reviews the recent works dedicated to this French writer of the late 17th century, and notes her popularity among literary critics, as well as

among artists and theater figures both in France and abroad. In the course of the analysis, frontispieces from the first editions of the fairy tales are used to clarify intentions for publishing. These engravings show that the publishers addressed d'Aulnoy's tales to the children's audience as well. Using the method of close reading, the author establishes a corpus of fairy tales with child characters and addresses issues of upbringing and education. The conclusion is made about the critical attitude of the writer to the aristocracy's enthusiasm for child prodigies, about the special attention she paid to nurturing girls, about her respect for the figure of a mentor in the fashion of a popular novel by F. de Fenelon «The Adventures of Telemachus», and about the importance, according to her, of self-education. The double analysis allows to take a fresh look at Madame d'Aulnoy as an original author of her time, who, at the same time, shared the interests of the contemporary learned society in matters of upbringing and education.

Key words: French literary tale; d'Aulnoy; upbringing; education; children's audience; frontispiece; illustration

Letina N. N.

Urban text of russian rock-culture poetry

Abstract. The article shows the development of cultural discourse in russian urban text based on the russian rock lyrics from the perspective of cultural anthropological, cultural-philosophical, semiotic, hermeneutic, structural-functional approaches. The main task is to understand the key components of the urban text, formed in the artistic reflection of the russian rock authors and performers of the late XX – early XXI centuries. The empirical material for this study includes an extensive corpus of lyrics by such popular musicians and groups as Aquarium, Alice, Aria, Bravo, Va-Bank, DDT, Cafe, King and Jester, Crematorium, Mongol Shuudan, The Misadventure, Night Snipers, Sarganova and Orchestra, Dances Minus, and such performers as V. Butusov, A. Ivanova, P. Kashina, and others. The scientific significance of the article is realized methodologically, through the proposed cultural integrative algorithm for analyzing the urban imagery of russian rock poetry. The author also focuses on identifying the main structural levels and studies urban text components of russian rock. The following levels are identified: literal, personal, historical, cultural, sociocultural, spiritual, moral, and symbolic. The transformation is recorded of «Moscow – Petersburg» dichotomy through its overcoming. The following are algorithms of aesthetic understanding and development of the russian urban text by russian rock musicians described in the article: actualization, interpretation, play, inter-text, irony, post-irony. The urban text in the poetry of russian rock culture is seen as an integrative, constantly developing and transforming system of city signs and codes with features of inter-text and meta-text.

Key words: city; russian rock; russian rock poetry; urban text; universe; meta-text

Krestinenko N. V.

Transformation of prohibition functions in Network culture

Abstract. This article raises the problem of forming Network culture as a new historical type of culture that has replaced traditional and creative ones. The development of modern information and communication technologies leads to a change in public relations. Culture is no exception: etiquette, rules and norms of online behavior are currently gaining a second, new life in the network. We create our own Network culture, and it will change us as it goes from virtual space to real life. However, it would hardly be right to separate Network culture from «ordinary» ones. Most online actions copy our actions in life. Etiquette rules are not universal and strictly fixed – they may vary considerably from community to community. The main purpose of etiquette is not to complicate communication in the community; rules can be set based on the goals of the community, the adopted style of communication, technical limitations, etc. Some rules are written down, and even formalized as a formal charter, and sometimes just in the form of a list; other rules are not written down anywhere, but are known to most members of the community and are respected by them. The purpose of the research is to analyze the role of prohibition in Network culture, which affects the formation of one's identity as a subject of a particular type of culture, as well as changes in the function of such prohibitions, which are gradually shifting from strict taboos aimed at safeguarding life and protecting against the external environment to warnings of a more dispositive nature. The scientific novelty of the research lies in studying the culture of prohibitions formed within the framework of Network culture, and in comparing their role with the types of prohibitions in other cultures. As a result, the author proves that a different functional role of prohibitions is being formed within the Network culture.

Key words: culture; traditional culture; creative culture; Network culture; functions of prohibitions

Smolenskaya A. I.

A cherry orchard as a scenography character in the XX century theater

Abstract. This article aims to analyze the scenographic approach in Russian and foreign productions of the Chekhov's play «The Cherry orchard», where the space of the cherry orchard acts as the play's scenography character in the XX century theater. The author deals with several tasks: 1) to define the concept of «scenography character»; 2) to reveal the peculiarities of the scenography character's existence as a consequence of the new design of the performance – action scenography, based on the art and theater critics' researches; 3) to thoroughly analyze the artists' portrayal of the cherry orchard space as the play's scenography character, using the examples of three significant Russian and foreign productions of the Chekhov's play «The Cherry orchard» in the XX century.

Theater is a synthetic art, and scenography, like any other aspect, requires careful study and analysis. Theater experts and theater critics in particular, often mention the scenography of the performance in their articles, without analyzing it. The relevance of this study lies in the fact that it focuses on a detailed study of designing performances and revealing its semantic meaning in the context of the performance as a holistic work.

In order to understand the specifics of scenography, the author turned to the works of reputable art historians, such as V. I. Beryozkin, Josef Svoboda, A. A. Mikhailova. In his research, V. I. Berezkin reveals the concept of «action scenography» and highlights the creation of visual characters of the action as a significant aspect. On the basis of the researches, the author defines the concept of «scenography character» and analyzes the artistic approach to the cherry orchard space as a scenography character in the XX century Russian and foreign productions of the Chekhov's play. The material for this study is The Cherry orchard performances, staged by J. Strehler, L. E. Heifetz, and P. Brooke. They are the iconic productions that fall within the scope of this study and illustrate the artists' understanding the cherry orchard space as a scenography character of the play in the best possible way.

Key words: performance, cherry orchard, space, action scenography, hero, character, scenography character, director, artist