

Andreeva V. G.

Correspondence between L. N. Tolstoy and M. N. Longinov in the literary process of the 1850s – 1860s

Abstract. The author of the article turns to the history of Tolstoy's relationship with Mikhail Nikolaevich Longinov, to the description of the conflict that took place between them and briefly describes their correspondence. The purpose of the work is to present a holistic picture of the communication between the two contemporaries, while the objectives of the study include reconstructing the facts and chronology of events. In addition, using a wide range of sources, the article shows that the conflict that occurred between Tolstoy and Longinov, for all its spontaneity, was related to the characters and beliefs of the two writers. The conflict was not caused by ideological differences, but by Longinov's liberty of style and manner and Tolstoy's hot temper. The author of the work suggests that the planned duel with Longinov could have been caused not by a natural, but by a somewhat feigned model of Tolstoy's behavior. Particular harshness of the writer in relation to Longinov was caused not only by the peculiarities of Tolstoy's character, but also his short-term projection on his own life and actions of the behavior of his great-uncle Count Fyodor Ivanovich Tolstoy, who became the prototype of the protagonist in the story «Two Hussars», which the writer was working on at the time of the conflict with Longinov. At the same time, it appears that the conflict with his contemporary influenced Tolstoy's writing certain scenes and motifs in the story. Special attention is paid in the article to the image of Turbin Senior, the duality of this character, the passion imprinted in him and to Tolstoy's attitude to these qualities of the character. The paper also briefly describes the views and beliefs of Longinov, one of the most famous bibliophiles and bibliographers of his time.

Key words: L. N. Tolstoy; M. N. Longinov; N. A. Nekrasov; «Two Hussars»; duel; correspondence; forms of behavior; prototype; duality of the hero; historical basis

Ivanov N. N.

Bodily and spiritual in russian literature

Abstract. The article studies the object world and its functions in literary works, in creating artistic space, and in writers' creative searches. Artistic details can have allegorical and symbolic meaning, everyday details, many of which have mythopoetic origin, can acquire existential meaning. The material is considered in the event-biographical, historical and literary aspects; the results of the research are presented.

Emphasis is placed on the works of N. V. Gogol and L. N. Andreev, who represent different epochs, methods and directions. Perhaps, for the first time these bright creative individuals appear on a par with each other, which is justified by the problem posed - the study of literary typology. The work has solved a number of problems: the ideas about the role of text components have been enriched, the literary typology among the works of different authors has been established, their biographical, historical, theoretical and literary origins have been determined.

The tasks have been solved through the study of creative connections, cross-links, and parallels. The author presents original findings and draws a number of conclusions. Of particular interest are comparisons of the writers' creative personalities, analysis of their symbolism and poetics. The most significant results of the work are the following. New knowledge is gained regarding the elements of the object world in the structure of literary texts, and literary typology among them is established. The research methodology is updated and new perspectives are outlined.

The approaches the author used to the material determine the novelty of interpreting the writers' heritage; new opinions are given about the famous works, the writers' position is clarified. The author made some observations in the field of studying the aesthetics and poetics of prose.

Key words: creative individuals in the literary process of the XIX–XX centuries: N. V. Gogol, L. N. Andreev; semantics of literary detail and its functions; motive; analysis; interpretation of a literary work

Galanova V. A.

The mysterious in Fyodor Glinka's romantic epic

Abstract. The article considers the motif of the mysterious and the concept «mystery» in romantic poems of the XIX century poet Fyodor Nikolayevich Glinka. Mystery occupied an important place in the work of Russian and European Romantic poets. In his early 19th century article «On the Romantic», the German Romantic poet Ludwig Uhland defined the infinite human desire to comprehend something intimate and sublime. Professor M. M. Smirnov identifies the key details that are the distinguishing features of a romantic mystery. First of all, the researcher notes the strong sense of the mysterious, which became one of the main differences between the Romantics and most of their predecessors. The motif of mystery in Romantic works is often one of the key motifs. The very perception, understanding of the mystery in the poems is achieved through revelations, visions and prophecies received by the hero of the poem. The romantic mystery is distinguished by an unusual hero or unusual circumstances. Particular

attention is paid to Fyodor Glinka's poems «The Maiden of the Karelian Forests», «Karelia, or the Imprisonment of Marfa Ioannovna Romanova» and «The Mysterious Drop». The poem «The Maiden of the Karelian Forests», written in 1828, tells the story of the hero confronted with the mysterious nature of the Russian North and the enigmatic locals. The poem «Karelia, or the Imprisonment of Marfa Ioannovna Romanova», written in 1830, also speaks about the nature of the Karelian region. The poem's protagonist, being in the exile, learns about local nature and customs and eventually returns from her exile. The poem was highly appreciated by Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin in his review. In the poem The Mysterious Drop, published in 1871, the plot is the apocryphal tale of the Prudent Robber who managed to find the way to salvation of his soul.

Key words: the mysterious; mystery; F. Glinka; romanticism; poem; romantic poem; romantic mystery

Bit-Yunan Y. G., Nagornaya M. R.

E. Evtushenko's poem «The Bratsk Station» as reviewed by the soviet critics of the mid-1960s

Abstract. The article studies how E. A. Yevtushenko's poem «The Bratsk Station» was received by the Soviet literary criticism in the mid-1960s. The main source for this research is reviews of Yevtushenko's poem, as well as his diaries and memoirs. Having analyzed the materials, the authors of the article conclude that the reviewing used to be quite active and often turned into polemics. Both genre and compositional as well as content features of the text were discussed. At the same time, most of the invectives expressed concerned the genre definition of the work as a number of critics refused to qualify «The Bratsk Station» as a poem, and insisted that it was rather a collection of verses. Debates also arose over the phraseological features of the poem, as well as its composition. Yet, the greatest criticism targeted its historical side. Positive reviews would be found in the regional press more often than negative ones, while negative reviews were more frequent in the conservative metropolitan periodicals. A factor to escalate the dispute was the announcement that the poem had been nominated for Lenin Prize. Lastly, it is to be emphasized that criticisms did not only root in the artistic and political features of the text. Some were bound to be caused by the critics' personal displeasure with Evtushenko. This was also noted by foreign audiences, as evidenced by a public letter from the Norwegian critic and translator of Russian literature M. Naga to the Soviet critic M. P. Lobanov.

Key words: E. Evtushenko; «The Bratsk Station»; critical reception; reviewing; criticism; journalism; M. Lobanov; M. Nag

Tabachenko L. V., Izotova N. V., Belopolskaya E. V.

Verbalization of the concept «fate» in A. I. Solzhenitsyn's novel «In the first circle»

Abstract. The article examines the verbalization of the concept 'fate' in A. I. Solzhenitsyn's novel «In the First Circle» and its semantic values as a mysterious force that determines the events of someone's life and as the lot, destiny or someone's life path. The compatibility analysis of fate and its synonyms lot, destiny, misfortune reveals certain gestalts, visible masks that fate as an abstract entity can put on a person. In the novel, fate is depicted as an unpredictable personified force despotic to a person, and embodying the power of the totalitarian state.

The language gestalt 'fate' as a life path is transformed in the novel into the gestalt 'cold weapons'. The idea of fate and life as something broken and shattered is salient in the text. The same refers to the twists of history and the fate of Russia, shattered and broken by the revolution. Therefore, the writer's interest in historic 'knots' as turning points which predetermine the further course of history seems natural.

Although A. I. Solzhenitsyn admits that a person cannot always control his fate, he still insists on the freedom of moral choice granted to each of us. The words choice, to choose, to select in the novel are often used in reference to the future fate. According to the writer, only a strong-willed, spiritual person can turn the situation around, overcome circumstances, and challenge his fate. The divine will is evident in every significant act of a human, and these acts form a human fate.

Key words: concept «fate»; verbalization; compatibility of words; gestalts; moral choice; Solzhenitsyn; the novel «In the First Circle»

Kulakovsky M. N.

Parentheses as markers of irony actualization in M. A. Bulgakov's novel «The Master and Margarita»

Abstract. The article examines the specifics of using parentheses as markers of irony actualization in M. A. Bulgakov's novel «The Master and Margarita». The author defines the basic directions of studying M. A. Bulgakov's work (text analysis in terms of the nature of the mystical, intertextual connections in prose and drama, realization of the authorial intent and utopian motifs), and describes the objects of analysis within the text (

certain characters of Bulgakov's works, images of the garden, light and darkness, the house and the road, spatial and temporal organization of the works, the motif of duality, specific lexical-semantic word groups). The article characterizes the main aspects of studying parentheses as expressive syntactic constructions (from the point of view of creating inner dialogue in modern media speech, in structural and semantic aspects (from the position of grammar), the role of parentheses in creating a comic effect in literary text, the hidden additional poly-predicativity expressed by the parenthesis, the meta-linguistic function of parentheses in literary text, the specifics of non-regulated punctuation with parenthetical words). The analysis reveals the most characteristic functions of parentheses in creating a comic effect in M. A. Bulgakov's prose (the parenthetical construction serves as: a marker of ironic perception, a marker of changing the stylistic or evaluative register, a marker of logical error, a marker of contrast between insignificance of the given detail and actualization as a technique, a marker of contrast between optional information and informatively significant unfolding of the plot, a marker of a cardinal change of information or its evaluation, a marker of a change in the subject-speech plan of the text, a marker of actualizing another space-time plan of the text, a marker of modeling a comic situation).

Key words: comic; irony; parenthesis; parenthetical word; logical error; evaluative information; space-time plan; subject-speech plan

Droga M. A., Yurchenko N. V.

Personal names in A. P. Chekhov's works (based on 1880–1887 short stories)

Abstract. A number of scholars have been studying the specifics of A. P. Chekhov's language, but no particular research work has been written on the study of persons' names in Chekhov's works. Thus, the relevance of the chosen topic lies in the need for a special study of this layer of vocabulary based on the material of A. P. Chekhov's stories. The purpose of the research is to study and classify the vocabulary naming people in A. P. Chekhov's short stories. The article analyzes the nouns and expressions that characterize a person according to a certain attribute. The authors attempt a thematic classification of such lexical units in the research literature. The results of thematic group distribution show that, firstly, the group of figurative person's names is the most voluminous; secondly, the description of vocabulary by thematic categories contributes to the group principle of semantics and confirms the richness of the Russian language and in particular Chekhov's language as a writer; thirdly, this grouping takes into account the stylistic, semantic and word-formation vocabulary features, which gives an idea of stylistics and derivational morphology in the literary and colloquial language (colloquial, since Chekhov's heroes speak the vernacular) at the end of XVIII century.

The thematic group of nouns naming people is widely represented in A. P. Chekhov's works. For example, it distinguishes names of persons by class, age, kinship, profession, education, nationality and even by hair color. A special lexical subgroup contains proper names. The group of names, which are substantivized adjectives, is rather less numerous. A more detailed classification of nominations based on Chekhov's short stories seems promising in terms of further research.

Key words: A. P. Chekhov's work; names of people; thematic groups; semantic features; nouns; proper names; nominations; vernacular language

Shishlova I. Yu.

Lexical-grammatical and semantic features of phraseological units in academic speech

Abstract. The purpose of this article is to determine the semantic, lexical and grammatical features of idiomatic phraseological units in academic speech. The novelty of the work is due to both the material itself and the approach to its description: figurative, non-terminological phraseological units have not previously been considered in academic texts from the standpoint of the actual phraseological analysis of their categorial properties. More than 1000 phrases used in the works of Russian philologists published in 1918–2020 were collected and analyzed for the study. The analysis of thematic groups of phraseological phrases using ideographic dictionaries has helped to find out that phraseology in academic speech is mainly used to characterize phenomena, events, concepts, while it is not common to use phraseology for personal characteristics of other scientists. The most numerous are the thematic groups «Essence, entity, basis», «Activities». The distribution of phraseological units according to lexical and grammatical affiliation reveals both similarities with general language use, expressed in the frequency of units of verbal and adverbial classes (the largest in the language as a whole), and differences associated with the peculiarities of the academic style of speech itself, such as the predominance of nominal category units, the active usage of the imperfect present tense among phraseological units of the verbal class, the transition of the verbal components of phraseological units into substantiated and participial forms that are not so frequent in colloquial speech, but are common in the academic style of speech. The identified features make it possible to partially fill the gap in modern phraseology caused by the lack of comprehensive studies of idiomatic phraseology in academic texts.

Key words: phraseological unit; phraseology; idiom; academic texts; academic speech; scientific style; lexical-grammatical category; semantics

Goloso E. A.

**Linguistic means of embodying the folklore principle in the image of a bicycle
in N. S. Dashevskaya's novella «Willie»**

Abstract. The article is devoted to studying the folklore basis in the image of a talking bicycle Willie in N. S. Dashevskaya's novella «Willie». The target selection of predication means of the lexemes bicycle, Willie, we, Willie and I, grammatical specificity of the onym Willie, component analysis of certain lexemes, frequency analysis of using these words and accompanying predicates (taking into account their belonging to certain lexical-semantic groups), comparative analysis of using phraseological unit shrug shoulders with its transformation in the text, etc., makes it possible to draw conclusions about the original idiostyle of N.S. Dashevskaya as a linguistic personality. The author of the article puts forward a hypothesis that the reader relies on their background knowledge about the system of characters and the plot of a fairy tale as the basis for the reader's expectations from the novella (when decoding). Such a basis allows to combine the anticipated typified image of a magic object in the reader's perception with the individual-authorial content of the image. The novella's pragmatic content is related to the author's wish (intension) to support the reader on the path to maturity, suggesting that they should associate themselves with the hero who successfully goes through the trials with his friends' help. Such a suggestion, being implicitly introduced into the text, manifests itself, in its turn, in the consistent correlation of the novella's hero with fairy tales' hero and his bicycle with a magic horse (Burka). Due to the age of the target audience of her novels, N. S. Dashevskaya first of all introduces the ideas that can support the young reader, who perceives the protagonist as equal and close: the difficulties of the transition age can be overcome and the support of friends is undeniable.

Key words: linguistic personality; idiostyle; folklore; magic object; predicate; the language of young adult literature; N. S. Dashevskaya's texts

Khukhuni G. T., Valuitseva I. I., Osipova A. A.

Historical fate of translated texts: oblivion, renovation, preservation

Abstract. The article covers some aspects related to the historical fate of translations in the host culture. It is noted that their fate is often no less interesting and dramatic than that of the original work. Many works of fiction as well as sacred texts usually have a long history of interlingual translation, moreover, the «lifespan» of certain versions often differs substantially. The duration of their functioning as an actual phenomenon can be influenced by a number of factors, both linguistic and linguocultural, historical, social, political, literary, stylistic etc., although the degree of their influence varies in each particular epoch. As the material for the research, the authors use some versions of the Holy Writ made in different periods in different languages, as well as certain pieces of literary classics – Homer's poems, Josephus Flavius' «The Jewish War». The key method of research is a historical-philological one. Attention was paid to the role played by the attitude to the source text during its translation. In this regard, the authors analyze the degree of freedom in interpreting the source text and consider the Skopos theory, which became relatively widespread at the turn of XX–XXI centuries. The article also introduces such factors as the possibility of the original text having different editions, new sources having a significant impact on its understanding, the evolution of the translation language making earlier versions not understandable to later readers, and the replacement of translations from an intermediary language by those made directly from the original. The authors also take into account whether there are translations in the host culture that are considered exemplary, to which new versions are inevitably compared.

Key words: translation; original; Bible; classical; text; functioning; preservation; renovation

Mamontov A. S., Boguslavskaya V. V., Ratnikova A. G.

Stable national verbal images in terms of nationally oriented linguocultural academic lexicography

Abstract. The article examines a problem at the intersection of linguistics and linguodidactics, namely, stable national verbal images (SNVI), a component of literary text which is the material for teaching Russian as a foreign language (RFL) and needs a special, nationally oriented approach. SNVI are considered within the framework of the so-called concept of «general imagery», according to which every word of a literary text participates in its creation. The perception and understanding of the text by foreign students is based on the mental standards formed in their native linguistic culture, the correlates of which are nominative units (words). The analysis shows that the lexicon involved in the formation of the text image is, in terms of its semantic content, rarely equivalent to the lexicon of the foreigner's native language, which provokes difficulties in mastering the SNVI when working on the text. Among the necessary means of teaching (i.e. dictionaries), only culture-oriented linguistic dictionaries of a new type (nationally-oriented ones), with the leading role played by the selection of material and its targeted presentation, are

able to provide semantization that is most adequate to the goals and objectives of teaching. The concept of a similar nationally oriented cultural linguistic educational dictionary for Vietnamese students of Russian in Vietnam is currently being worked on by the authors of this article within the framework of the relevant grant of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (Russian Centre for Scientific Information).

Key words: literary text; stable national verbal images; nationally oriented linguocultural academic lexicography; linguistic culture; semantics; cultural component; dictionary

Blinova O. V.

«Complex» and «difficult» phenomena in terminological and orthological lexicographic practice

Abstract. This paper is aimed at establishing the set and terminological status of combinations with the components «complex», «complexity» and at analyzing the conceptualization of «difficult phenomena» in dictionaries. It considers a set of 23 modern english-language terminological sources and 14 russian-language dictionaries of difficulties.

The components «complex» and «complexity» are found in almost all documents of the text collection; the component «complex» is most frequently used in the context connected with cognitive sciences, language and education; the least used is in the dictionary describing the terminology of linguistic pragmatics. The definition «complex» is used primarily for varieties of multilevel linguistic units, certain phonetic, grammatical, semantic, etc. phenomena, as well as language levels and idioms. The following combinations can be classified as terminological: «complex comparative», «complex waveform», «complex predicate», «complex wave», «complex sentence», «complex expression», «complex proposition», «complex consonant», «complex constituent», «complex symbol», «complex morphology», «complex tone», «complex construction», «complex verb», «complex syntax», «complex phrase», «complex sound», «complex word», «complex noun», «complex term»; combinations like «complex morphology», «complex syntax» are not terminological; «complexity» according to the obtained data is primarily «Kolmogorov», «derivational», «morphological», «structural», «syntactic», «grammatical», «semantic», «formal», «cognitive», «linguistic».

Not all authors of orthological dictionaries conceptualize the notion of «difficulty». Some authors point out that the concept is not operationalizable without reference to the actual linguistic experience of the native speakers, and dictionaries of difficulties are not called «dictionaries of complexities» because of the established lexicographic tradition. The authors of the dictionaries accept the following as «difficult»: units with variability (including those with respect to the codified norm); irregularly formed units; units with similarities of the form, differing in meaning; special vocabulary, rare (low-frequency), archaic units, and terms.

Key words: linguistic complexity; linguistic difficulty; conceptual apparatus of linguistics; orthologic dictionaries; dictionaries of language difficulties; russian-language dictionaries; english-language dictionaries

Klubkova T. V.

In defense of «Mithridates»

Abstract. The article describes how «Mithridates» was created (J. Ch. Adelung, J. S. Vater. *Mithridates, oder Allgemeine Sprachenkunde, mit dem Vater unser als Sprachprobe in beynahe fünf hundert Sprachen und Mundarten*. 1806–1817), the role of each of the authors, the dynamics of evaluations of this collective work which summarized compilation activities of the XVII–XVIII centuries, analyzes the source of negative reviews – the biased review of the Young Grammarian W. Thomsen.

The article provides biographical information about the authors of «Mithridates», their contacts with F. Wolf, who influenced V. von Humboldt and J. S. Vater. Vater's versatile activity before «Mithridates» (classical philology, semitology, philosophical grammar, Slavic languages) explains the reasons for choosing I. H. Adelung.

«Mithridates» can be considered as the implementation of H. J. Kraus's (1753–1807) program outlined in the review of P. S. Pallas's «Comparative Dictionaries» (1787). Kraus' ideas influenced J. Ch. Adelung and to an even greater extent J. S. Vater. «Mithridates» is the result of collective efforts of many scientists, including Al. and V. Humboldt, I. Dobrovsky, Fr. Adelung and many others.

The article discusses the reasons for choosing the Lord's Prayer as an example, the selection of specific instances, and analyzes the influence of the Young Grammarian W. Thomsen's ideas on describing «Mithridates» in modern Russian textbooks on the history of linguistics.

The third volume of «Mithridates» was created by Vater who took into account the latest information about African languages, received from contemporary travelers, and used the materials provided by Al. von Humboldt to describe the languages of America. It is in the third volume that Vater's considerations appear of the gender category and grammatical animateness/inanimateness in American languages.

The article analyzes the causes of errors partially corrected in the last volume.

The grandiose plan doomed the book to obsolescence in advance. Any new information about languages was inevitably compared with the information from Mithridates which had recorded a certain level of language awareness.

Key words: H. J. Kraus; J. S. Vater; Fr. Adelung; J. Ch. Adelung; reasons for errors; Efremov's Glossary

Lukin O. V.

Linguistic, linguobibliographic and linguohistoriographic works of F. P. von Adelunga

Abstract. The article is devoted to F. P. von Adelung (Friedrich Georg von Adelung, 25.02.1768 – 18.01.1843), a Russian scientist of German origin, a nephew of the famous German linguist J. K. Adelung. The relevance of the work is due to the great interest of modern linguistics in his story as well as the lack of any special research works devoted to this scientist. Filling the gaps in the life and scientific work of the scientist, his works and his place in the scientific paradigm of his time seems a very promising task.

The article analyzes F. P. von Adelung's life and work as well as his linguistic, linguobibliographical and linguohistoriographical heritage from the point of view of narrative linguohistoriography. Born and educated in Germany, he, like many of his countrymen, made a career in the Russian Empire, and became an Active State Councillor, Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, Honorary Professor at the Universities of Moscow, Kazan, Kharkov, Dorpat and Vilna, a member of the Royal Netherlands Institute and the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

The scholar published numerous works on philology, history, geography, as well as bibliographical and archaeological researches. A very special place in the author's creative heritage is occupied by works related to linguistics and, first of all, to comparative-historical linguistics and Sanskrit studies. In this, he was undoubtedly influenced by the authority of his famous uncle, the author of «Mithridates». F. P. von Adelung's very first linguistic work «On similarity of the Sanskrit language to Russian» was published when the scientist was 43.

However, the numerous works that followed characterize their author as a major Indo-Europeanist, an outstanding expert in the literature on comparative-historical linguistics and Sanskrit studies of his time who continued the best traditions of Indo-European studies in the first half of the XIX century.

Key words: narrative linguohistoriography; F. P. von Adelung (25.02.1768 – 18.01.1843); comparative historical linguistics; Sanskrit studies; Russia; XIX century

Leitush A. G.

Etymological discussions in the XIX century journal Philological Notes

Abstract. The article aims to describe the possible origins of Russian words in scientific publications of the XIX century - the time when comparative-historical linguistics was being developed in Russian science - using the material of the private Voronezh journal Philological Notes. The article presents the Slavic etymologies of the journal's authors of the second half of the XIX century and discussions about them. Etymological discussions have been analyzed in all issues of the journal from 1860 to 1917. This topic is relevant as part of studying the formation of Russian comparative-historical linguistics and the creation of etymological dictionaries of Slavic languages. The study demonstrates the adaptation of the comparative method in Russian science and the authors' methodological assumptions in comparative-historical analysis. The most active participants in etymological discussions were N. N. Bodrov, who proposed to derive Russian words from Hebrew, and I. M. Zheltov, who made an attempt to start a correspondence with A. Schleicher about the origin of the word «man». Not all the authors supported the idea of the proto-language; the ideas of the Slavist Miklosic were strongly criticized; the thesis of regular phonetic correlations was understood in a narrow way and was often ignored; consonances were considered to be of great importance. The article provides some examples of the journal authors' arguments, whose scientific accuracy seems questionable. The material in the article helps to understand the typical mistakes made by the XIX century philologists in establishing the kinship of roots and languages in general.

Key words: comparative linguistics; etymology; XIX century; journal Philological Notes; history of Russian linguistics

Gorokhova Y. V., Mikhacheva A. V.

British popular press in the discourse of expressiveness

Abstract. This article studies representation of the expressiveness category in the British popular press discourse. The discourse of the British popular press is presented as a communicative and mental space of reflecting the author's opinion of a particular event. The distinct authorial position is explained by the subjective nature of the discourse in the British popular press. At the same time, explicit information clearly prevails over implicit one.

Linguistic and extra-linguistic features of the British press discourse are highlighted, which allows studying the common features characteristic of the press discourse. While analyzing the category of expressiveness in the discourse mentioned above, the author emphasizes several important points. Firstly, the discourse is realized as a kind of forum for exchanging opinions through the prism of expressive representation. Moreover, the expressiveness of presenting information affects how easily it is perceived and memorized, because everything is based on the play of images and associations. Secondly, the informational component of the British popular press discourse is inferior to the figurative component due to verbalization of expressive means in the language. Thirdly, the authors prove that the category of expressiveness can be found at lexical, grammatical and stylistic levels. In contrast, expressive means cannot be found at the phonetic level. The results of the research lead to the main conclusion that the means of expressiveness of the British popular press discourse are aimed at the visualization of images rather than their auditory perception.

Key words: British press discourse; British popular press discourse; expressiveness; emotionality; stylistic means of expressiveness; lexical means of expressiveness; grammatical means of expressiveness

Nefedova L. A.

The new image of a woman in the modern german phraseology

Abstract. This study is devoted to identifying, classifying and describing new feminine variants of gender-inclusive phraseological units in the modern german language, representing a new image of a woman as an equal partner of a man in all spheres of social life, which can be found in dictionaries and german media texts. The results of the study show that the phraseological nominations of a person in the modern german language have acquired a gender-inclusive form. They are presented in two variants denoting separately a man and a woman, which should be regarded as a new phenomenon in the modern german language that meets the requirements of a gender-equal language and realizes a new image of a woman in phraseology.

The study has revealed that gender-inclusive phraseological nominations of a person can be divided into two clusters: 1) collocations with the Frau (woman) / Mann (man) component and attributes, 2) partial idioms and idioms (substantive phraseological units). Gender inclusion is also characteristic of set phrases (phraseological expressions). The study concludes that the feminine variants of gender-inclusive phraseological units indicate that the traditional image of a woman «mother» and «spouse» is supplemented with new images of a businesswoman, a public figure, and a politician in the german cultural area. It has been found that the majority of gender-inclusive phraseological units in the german language are lexicographically fixed. New feminine variants of gender-inclusive phraseological units have exceptionally favorable connotations, creating a positive image of a modern woman. The study of gender-inclusive phraseological units, which are a form of verbal expression of the modern gender political correctness concept, allows us to say that the modern german language continues to improve towards fully reflecting gender equality in society.

Key words: gender; phraseology; gender-inclusive phraseology; new image of a woman; modern german language

Tumanova E. O.

Realization of language game in german eonyms (on the example of verbal units)

Abstract. The events taking place in various spheres of life are directly reflected in language, first of all, in its vocabulary. The article describes general linguistic trends in the formation of eonyms, i.e. lexemes reflecting events significant for a certain historical period in the life of german society, on the example of verb-type units, taking into account the analysis of super-linguistic factors. The research material is «verbs of the year», i.e. verb units from the rating lists of the annual linguistic campaign in Germany «Word of the Year» held from 1990 to 2022. The main purpose of the study is to identify eonymic verbs formed through deonymic conversion. The number of verbs in the rating list is not large compared to the total number of eonyms, which is explained by the limited word-formation possibilities of the verb as a part of speech. Affixation is considered to be a typical way of forming eonyms of the verb type. A special stylistic marking of verb-type eonyms testifies to their metaphorical character, which allows describing certain qualities or evaluating politicians' activity. The linguistic analysis in this article indicates that on the one hand, each eonym-verb is the result of creative word formation, language game and serves the purpose of achieving a certain emotional effect in the recipient. On the other hand, eonyms of the verb type allow to implement the principle of saving speech effort, characterizing certain actions or incidents in the world through mentioning derivatives of the surnames of figures famous in a particular linguocultural community, which have mainly negative connotation and carry a hidden meaning.

Key words: eonym; verb; language game; words of the year; word formation; political discourse; german; key words of the moment; chronotope; linguoculturology

Berngardt A. V.

**Questionnaire method in studying speech behavior of bilingual teenagers
(based on materials in german and russian)**

Abstract. Migration processes in the modern world determine the dynamics of social and cultural values as well as traditional cultural stereotypes in russian and german historical and cultural space. This space is a unique basis for russian-german and german-russian bilingualism. The article presents a retrospective analysis of researches on contacts between russian and german languages and draws conclusions about growing assimilation pressure on the russian language, which puts the german language in a dominant position in speech behavior of Russian Germans who immigrated to Germany. The speech of bilingual teenagers in a situation of german-russian bilingualism shows how language affects adaptation to life in a mono-national society.

Adolescence, in its turn, is characterized by complex linguocultural, sociolinguistic and structural-linguistic aspects of speech. The author analyzes the structural aspects for studying bilingual teenage speech behavior with regard to the dynamics of social, cultural and civic changes in Russia and Germany. The questionnaire method provides rich information for determining the status of adolescent speech in terms of mutual influence of cultures, with regard to dynamic changes in all spheres of russian and german social life. The study determines the strategies for communicative behavior of a bilingual teenager in a mono-national german society. The article presents a questionnaire to obtain information about the status of teenage bilinguals' speech status. Their speech is considered not only from the point of view of the content of the responses, but also as a process of choosing the language to solve communicative tasks.

Key words: german-russian bilingualism; bilingual teenage speech; linguocultural; sociolinguistic and structural-linguistic aspects of bilingualism; linguistic analysis; status of teenage speech; questionnaire method; communicative behavior; language shift

Feshchenko-Skvortsova I. N.

**Translations of Fernando Pessoa into russian in accordance with the specific metrics
of the portuguese poet**

Abstract. The article aims to consider the possibilities of a more accurate translation of Fernando Pessoa's poetry and its heteronyms into russian, taking into account the specifics of its rhythmic construction. The first part of the article contains analyses by russian and foreign philologists of the interrelation, mutual influence, and intergeneration of poetic forms in different languages and cultures. The author compares the peculiarities of russian and portuguese prosody, their similarities and differences, in order to find the possibilities for the most adequate translation of the original rhythm. The conclusion is made that the most controversial subject in the history of phonetics and the theory of versification is the problem of meter and rhythm typology in poetry and the possibility of attributing a certain language to one of these types. The second part of the article analyzes the possibilities of making the rhythms of portuguese poetry closer to accentual-syllabic versification system, showing that in portuguese poetry, shifts of stresses are much freer than in russian poetry. In the third part of the article, the author examines Fernando Pessoa's system of versification, which was influenced by the circumstances of his life, the cultural environment, and the personality of the poet himself. In portuguese, he used the syllabic and accentual-syllabic systems of versification, accentual verse, logaoedies, free verse, and even a system of quantitative versification. The rhythm of some of his poems, against a specific background of a metric system, is quite whimsical, the stress arrangement and the number of syllables in a string can change from line to line.

Key words: portuguese and russian prosody; prosodic structure; typology of meters and rhythm in poetry; syllabic and accentual-syllabic versification systems; accentual verse; logaoedic verses; free verse; a system of quantitative meter; rhythmic features of Fernando Pessoa's poetry

Kirsanova M. M., Pervak T. V.

Political gastro-metaphors in contemporary french political discourse

Abstract. The aim of the study is to identify and describe the ways to conceptualize certain fragments of political reality in French political discourse using gastronomic metaphors. To achieve this goal, two tasks have to be solved: 1) to describe the concepts of the gastronomic linguistic-cultural code and political gastronomic metaphor in the French linguistic world picture; 2) to identify the types of superword political gastronomic metaphors and clarify their textual functions. The authors of the article analyze the material of modern multi-genre political texts published in print and on the Internet resources, using lexicographic, contextual, pragmasemantic analysis and the method of metaphor modeling. The analysis identifies the following types of superword political gastro-metaphors: 1) metaphors based on reinterpretation of the gastronomic code concept; 2) metaphors containing a phraseological unit with a gastronomic name; 3) metaphors based on reference to a precedent phenomenon with a gastronomic image;

4) metaphors created by a transformed phraseological unit with a gastronomic component. It has been found that in French political discourse the dominant target spheres in metaphorical models with the source sphere «gastronomy» are the conceptual spheres «elections» and «presidential actions». Gastro-metaphors are used to explain complex meanings of political realities by means of references to traditional and universal gastronomic images inherent in the national linguistic world picture. Political gastro-metaphors function as ironic concepts, they fulfill nominative, aesthetic and pragmatic functions, which enables authors to create a more trusting atmosphere of communication and contribute to influencing the addressee's opinion.

Key words: linguistic world picture; political discourse; gastronomic linguistic and cultural code; political metaphor; metaphorical model; gastronomic metaphor; transformation of phraseological units; precedent expressions; ironic connotation

Khlyshcheva E. V.

Specifics of cultural policy in the Caspian countries: a comparative analysis

Abstract. In this study the author is interested in the Caspian macro-region, which is a geopolitically, economically and culturally attractive space not only for the Caspian states themselves (Russia, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Azerbaijan), but also for more distant actors (China, Turkey, the United States and leading European countries) competing for influence in the Caspian basin. The Caspian region is a region of high tension, so studying the process of forming national identity both in each individual state and in the region as a whole is not only of scientific interest, but also a strategic task to ensure both Caspian and Russian security. It is impossible to create a space for cultural dialog without taking into account the dynamics of peoples' identities and increasing their cultural awareness.

Therefore, the main aim of the article is to analyze the mechanism of constructing a new national identity in the post-Soviet republics of the Caspian region and to identify the specifics of this process. To this end, the author has carried out a comparative analysis of the cultural policies of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan. The limiting factor for this research was the number of sources published in Russian.

The research reveals that the search for a new national identity is closely linked to the policy of cultural remembering / forgetting, where revision of the national history allows building the foundations of a collective national identity. The general trend of the post-Soviet republics in the Caspian region is to dissociate themselves from the Soviet/Russian heritage and form a unified Turkic space. Derussification is especially noticeable in the educational and cultural spheres. All countries construct their new identity based on the ancient history and mythology of their people. Nevertheless, the point of contact between the Caspian peoples' cultures today is the cultural heritage, which makes it possible to remember the common historical past and outline the guidelines for possible future dialog.

This article continues the research on the problem of constructing national identity in the post-Soviet space of the Caspian region.

Key words: cultural policy; Caspian region; identity; cultural security; cultural studies; cultural heritage

Yurieva T. V.

Appeal to the sacred: I. Y. Bilibin's iconostases and church murals in emigration

Abstract. The article describes the history of creation and analyzes several works of art by the famous graphic artist I. Y. Bilibin, which he made for Russian Orthodox churches during his emigration to Egypt and France after the 1917 revolution in Russia. The author of the article proves that the image of the native land and Russian art was inseparable for Bilibin from Orthodoxy and Orthodox culture. While in emigration, the artist responded almost immediately to the Russian diaspora's need for their own churches, frescoes, and icons, which led Bilibin to engage in activities uncharacteristic of his previous life in Russia. Turning to the sacred, he created a number of works of ecclesiastical art: a sketch of frescoes for a Christian temple in Alexandria, the iconostasis for the Church of St. Panteleimon at the Greek hospital in Cairo (Egypt), sketches for mosaics and frescoes of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Olšany (Prague, the Czech Republic). The article is an attempt at defining I. Y. Bilibin's iconographic style. To this end, the author gives a detailed description of the iconostasis in the Church of St. Panteleimon at the Greek hospital in Cairo, analyzes the program of murals in the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Olšany and the program of the iconostasis created for the Olšany Church with the possible participation of the artist. The author draws conclusions about the synthesis of the graphic and decorative components in the artist's handwriting, which the master developed when working on book illustrations, and about a deep knowledge of the canons of old Russian art. The author also believes that, despite the fact that church art was not the principal course of his work, he was able to leave his mark here, and the participation of such a major master as I. Y. Bilibin in the development of Russian church painting abroad confirms the high level of this art in emigration.

Key words: church art; iconostasis; russian emigration culture; russians abroad; I. Y. Bilibin; russian emigration in Egypt

Alexandrova A. D.

Interpreting early soviet symbolism in the context of the sign-semiotic system

Abstract. The article analyzes the relationship between such concepts as «symbol», «sign», «semiosphere», «sphere of concepts», «emblem» and how they are interpreted in cultural and historical processes. One of the central concepts studied in this article is the concept of «symbol» in the context of semiotics and artistic culture. Due to applying the structural-semiotic approach and using the examples of early soviet culture, the author examines how the formation and development of symbolism occurs within the framework of political and cultural processes, how the same symbolic elements are understood depending on the chosen context. From the images on coats of arms and panels emerges a new meaning of early soviet symbolism. The symbolism of state power was first presented as a multi-layered and multi-valued sign-semiotic system: external symbols – the signs of statehood (flag, coat of arms and anthem) and internal ones – the images on them (sickle, hammer, star and red color). Moreover, the author examines how these symbols interacted with each other and how they were influenced by the ideology of Bolshevism. Early soviet symbolism conveyed topical political ideas and images, values and principles in various cultural contexts and relied on various artistic techniques in representing its political and cultural components. Numerous examples illustrate the general principles and specific forms of interaction between the «political» and the «artistic-aesthetic» in the process of transformation and development of such a sign system (a two-layer one, as a rule).

Key words: symbols; culture; sign; semiosphere; sphere of concepts; emblem; early soviet artistic culture; signs of state power

Bocharova M. Yu.

Eyes as markers of otherness in science fiction and fantasy (based on the illustrations to the Warhammer 40000 board game)

Abstract. The problem this article deals with is the ambivalence of the eyes when it comes to creating visual images of characters in science fiction and fantasy. The research is largely based on the illustrations from the board game Warhammer 40000 rulebooks and artbooks. Science fiction and fantasy genres can as well be characterized by often using mythological motifs, and unusual eyes is one of the most common ones. Therefore, the research materials were chosen to provide the most vivid and representative samples of characters whose eyes strongly differ from «normal» ones. Being a product of mass culture, modern science fiction and fantasy uses mythology as a foundation stone of the genre and introduces new meanings into traditional images. It is this final result that is of most interest, while there is not much research devoted to this topic in particular. Speaking more precisely, in the Warhammer 40000 setting abnormality of visual organs usually marks the characters with magical abilities or the members of certain social groups. This applies both to the «good» and the «bad», abnormal eyes can have both positive and negative meaning depending on the party the character belongs to. One of the key features of the game is the «other» figure which does not necessarily equal the «enemy». Abnormal eyes signify the «alienness» and in certain cases may also mirror the negative features of the character. In the article, this statement is illustrated by the example of demons in the Warhammer 40000 universe whose eyes - like in different mythologies - provide a broad range of various abnormalities. Besides, there are descriptions of several cases when artificial and natural eyes can be depicted in similar ways but their function would still be different. In the final section of the article, one can find the conclusions on the topic of the ambivalent ways to depict the eye as an indicator of certain social status, antagonism or otherness which are not ultimately bound to a certain side of the conflict.

Key words: visual image; fantasy; board games; ambivalence; otherness; art album; eye abnormality; mythology

Alekseeva T. E.

Deadly sins discourse in english proverbs

Abstract. The article analyzes english proverbs dealing with the seven deadly sins. The aim of the research is to study the contents of the english proverbs in order to see how they correspond with the ideas of Christianity according to which the seven deadly sins are pride, envy, anger, lust, greed, gluttony and sloth. The proverbs selected by the method of continuous sampling have been arranged into groups on the basis of their qualifying features and analyzed from the semantic point of view. Alongside with the biblical phrases, the paroemiological fund of the english language contains a great number of proverbs that reflect people's experience and evaluation of life. Just as the biblical commandments, the proverbs express negative attitude to people's sinful acts and warn against

the possible harmful consequences of a sin. Quantitative analysis of the proverbs has revealed the fact that though the Bible considers pride to be the most serious sin because it underlies all the others, ordinary people are more repulsed by greed, envy and anger. According to human wisdom, gluttony is harmful to the health of a person who indulges in eating; idleness invariably ends in poverty; pride is sometimes helpful for overcoming problems, and lust, for some reason, is mostly attributed to women. Besides simply stating the fact that deadly sins cause destruction of the sinner, the proverbs, as they are intended to do, give advice on how to cope with one's sinful wants and desires.

Key words: english proverbs; paroemias; seven deadly sins; Bible; Holy Scripture; semantic analysis; negative attitude; harmful consequences