

Filippovsky G. Yu.

Specificity of compositional poetics in A. S. Pushkin's novel Eugene Onegin

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to study specific features of compositional poetics in A. S. Pushkin's novel in verse Eugene Onegin. Basing on the works of outstanding scholars B. Tomashevsky, Yu. Lotman, Yu. Tynianov, N. Mikhailova, the research reconstructs the creative dynamics and key-positions of Pushkin's poetics in the course of writing Eugene Onegin as a novel in verse. The principle of contradictions, both in the novel's construction and in its imagery system (according to Yu. Lotman), and the poet's recognition of the plan as «imperfect», which then becomes a conscious moment in the novel's composition (Yu. Tynianov), lead eventually to the phenomenon of the «open novel» (the final stanza of Eugene Onegin). The initial emphasis on the image of the protagonist (in the spirit of Byron's Romantic tradition) shifts after chapter 3 to the image of Tatiana as the main heroine. European cosmopolitan context of the first chapters gradually obtains specific Russian features not only of life and characters but also of the novel as a whole. Romantic irony (Chavchanidze) in the Byronic spirit, however, does not disappear, but is transformed in the context of the author's free flowing speech, reasoning and digressions. According to V. Belinsky Eugene Onegin is the «encyclopedia of Russian life». Traditionally chapters V and VI were recognized as a culmination of the poem (Tatyana's prophetic dream and the duel); however, as a centre of the novel's poetics the poet himself declared the final episode of chapter VII (as a farewell to Classicism and establishing a free Romantic poetics in the paradoxical encounter between the introduction of chapter I and the «introduction» at the end of chapter VII). Ultimately, in the final stanza of his work Pushkin himself called the leading method in the composition of his text «an open novel». Compositional motives of «honour» and «seasons» (spring and winter) appear in the poem as leading features in the «novel of contradictions».

Key words: A. S. Pushkin's Eugene Onegin; novel in verse; poetics of composition; «principle of contradictions»; Romantic irony; Tatyana as «Russian in her soul»; poetic-compositional innovation; «encyclopedia of Russian life»; Yu. Lotman; B. Tomashevsky; Yu. Tynianov; A. Mikhailova; an «open novel»

Andreeva V. G. Correspondence between L. N. Tolstoy and A. V. Druzhinin in the 1850s–1860s: the idea of a literary magazine and an attempt to «resist all disturbances, squabbles, and bitterness»

Abstract. The author of the article focuses on the relationship and interaction between L. N. Tolstoy and A. V. Druzhinin, with special attention to the correspondence between the writer and the critic. The article gives a holistic description of the correspondence between Tolstoy and Druzhinin and shows significant ideological influence of the «priceless triumvirate» and Druzhinin himself on Tolstoy's position, the formation of his ideological views and literary tastes. A number of examples prove the fact that Tolstoy was very attentive to Druzhinin's opinions and advice; Turgenev even feared that Druzhinin's influence on Tolstoy might be too strong, suppressing Tolstoy's own nature. The study also notes Tolstoy's sober, critical perception of Druzhinin's position. Special attention is paid to the history of publishing Tolstoy's story «Demoted» in Druzhinin's journal «Library for Reading», to the positions of the writer and the editor who tried to appease the censorship committee by introducing as many alterations to the story as possible. The author assesses the idea of publishing a new literary magazine, which existed at that time among the supporters of pure art, and the discussion of this idea by Tolstoy and Druzhinin in their letters. Druzhinin's readiness not only to help Tolstoy with the new magazine, but also to hand over to him the «Library for Reading» seems significant. In his letters, the critic strongly recommended to Tolstoy various people who could handle the art sections or take on the mission of writing science sections. The article considers the writer's and the critic's attitude to indignation and opposition; it shows Druzhinin's influence on forming a grateful acceptance of life in Tolstoy, striving for creation, but not contradiction and destructive struggle. The author outlines the main reasons for the gradual cooling between Tolstoy and Druzhinin, their estrangement from each other, the gradual decline of correspondence already in the early 1860s, during the crisis in Tolstoy's life and his decision to leave literary activity.

Key words: L. N. Tolstoy; A. V. Druzhinin; correspondence; correspondents; social position; «pure art»; literary magazines; indignation; editor's position; «priceless triumvirate»

Ramazanova G. G.

Dream and reality in Petersburg stories by R. Senchin

Abstract. The subject of the article is the story One Plus One, part of the Petersburg Stories cycle by the famous Russian writer R. Senchin, written in different years, but mostly reflecting the mindset of the generation whose young years fell on the tragic and troubled nineties of the XX century. The plot of the story is a modern version of the story line «a provincial's career in the capital». The story has two parallel lines: external and internal lives of a man and a woman who come to St. Petersburg in search of a better life. The article analyzes the functions of chronotope in the narrative: cultural and historical loci, exteriors and interiors, everyday spaces where the life of the characters takes place. Special attention is paid to specific features of time categories in the story, and its subjective

perception by the characters, which comes into apparent contradiction with the objective time flow. The article shows allusions and reminiscences that testify to the typological proximity of modern narrative to the key texts of Russian literary classics, to the works of N. V. Gogol, F. M. Dostoevsky, N. A. Nekrasov, as well as to the text of the modern postmodernism writer V. Pelevin and his story «Sleep» (1991). The author compares the ideological and artistic solutions characteristic of both works from different perspectives; in particular, the role and significance of the life-sleep motif is analyzed, which becomes not only a key, meaningful metaphor in R. Senchin's and V. Pelevin's narratives, but also its main structuring element. The article considers the psychology of the characters suffering from total and insurmountable loneliness, the functions of their inner monologues and reflection.

Key words: R. Senchin's prose; V. Pelevin's story «Sleep»; the theme of St. Petersburg in Russian literature; the story line «a provincial's career in the capital»; reminiscences; chronotope; «life-sleep» metaphor

Temirshina O. R.

«Your own someone else's»: soviet intertext in Yegor Letov's album «Starfall»

Abstract. The article examines the reception mechanisms of the soviet text in Yegor Letov's album «Starfall». A hypothesis is put forward that the performance of someone else's song is a case of active reception, which implies that the motive-figurative structures of the original song are filled with a different content when they are inserted into a different authorial-pragmatic context. The methodological principles of the research into active reception are as follows. (1) The choice of someone else's text for performance is not accidental; such a text must contain semantic elements that are significant for the recipient and express their personal system of meanings. (2) The semantic significance of the components can be determined by referring to the recipient's text corpus. According to the author's assumption, these elements should meet three parameters: act as a deep predicate, violate the norms of lexical compatibility, and contain the author's «personal» semantics. (3) The performance of someone else's song results in the dissociation of its meanings along the lines of its key elements: a song taken within different pragmatic contexts seems to generate «homonym texts» where different semantic structures are hidden behind the same external form of motives and images.

M. Tanich's song «I'll get off at a distant station...» contains a number of semantic elements that in Letov's lyrics are integrated into his personal plot of overcoming the boundaries of a small world: the motif of distance – train – field – state of subjectlessness («without me»). The significance of these elements in Letov's lyrics is emphasized by their compliance with the three specified criteria. The study shows that each element of this series falls into different meaning structures within different performance contexts. While in the original version of the song from the film «In Secret to the Whole World» the main theme is related to the nostalgic plot, in Letov's performance – in the context of the key elements projected onto the author's semantics – the trip to the countryside is interpreted as a departure to another reality, associated with the semantics of death.

The article makes an assumption about the psycholinguistic mechanisms of active reception. It is assumed that the choice of a song for performance is dictated by certain elements in its lyrics significant for the author; in the author's mind they appear as a set of key words that form an integral structure of meaning and shape the author's projection of the original text based on a personal system of meanings.

Key words: reception; interpretation; Yegor Letov; rock poetry; soviet song; psychopoetics; system of meanings

Zhilyakov S. V.

«Mnemonic inversion» as a marker of «post-reflective anti-traditionalism» in the poetic «monuments» of Russian poetry of the 19th–20th centuries

Abstract. The article studies «mnemonic inversion», the poetic form development vector opposite to the traditional one, using the example of poetic «monument» in Russian poetry. This phenomenon emerges in the context of a new literary paradigm, namely in the era of «the end of the traditionalist attitude as such» (S. Averintsev). Thanks to the «genre memory», the artistic resource increases in quantitative and qualitative dimensions due to the author's innovative approach to the use of previous poetic forms (periphrasis, recombination and synthesis of structural components within the literary work, stylistic manipulation). However, unlike the innovative possibility of dealing with literary heritage, the «mnemonic inversion» acts antithetically to the basic intents of the canonical period. It not only allows manipulating classical poetic forms characterized by the mnemonic relationship between the past and the present («genre memory»), but denies the heritage of tradition, and even the very idea of following the normative genre thinking dictated by «reflective traditionalism» (S. Averintsev), acts as a way and means of opposing it; contradicts the basic constitutive principle of genre-building, seeks to destroy it, to reverse genre memory. As a result, «mnemonic inversion» becomes a marker of «postreflective antitraditionalism» – an artistic and methodological trend that denotes and highlights the antinomic (dialectically opposite) side of the literary process in accordance with its conceptual content, and therefore contains the properties of an alienated perception of tradition turned the other way around, in which the «genre memory» is transformed into a «memory about genre» that tends to oblivion. The presence of «postreflective anti-traditionalism» becomes especially noticeable in the late

20-ies of the XIX century, and coincides with the change of the classicism genre system, which is known to have been catalyzed by sentimentalism and romanticism.

Key words: poetic «monument»; genre; «postreflective antitraditionalism»; «mnemonic inversion»; fiction; genre motif; «genre memory»

Bolnova E. V.

Following Bur the Great: the biographical basis of V. A. Sosnora's story The Man and the Horse

Abstract. V. A. Sosnora's archive has hardly been studied to date. It is kept in the Russian national library, in the Central state archive of literature and art in St. Petersburg, and by the writer's widow. The necessity of using the materials from it in studying V. A. Sosnora's work is obvious.

The analysis of the story The Man and the Horse is based on the sources that have not previously been in the focus of literary critics' attention. For the research, the author used V. A. Sosnora's letters and diary entries kept in the state archives and applied comparative-historical, cultural-historical, descriptive, formal and biographical methods for literary research.

There is a letter in St. Petersburg Central State Archive of Literature and Art whose addressee was thought to be unknown. The author found that the letter had been written to the poet and singer Marina Kursanova. In this letter, V. A. Sosnora describes the Lvov period of his life, mentioning his childhood friend, Bur the Great, who appears to be the prototype of the main character in the story «The Man and the Horse» – Samuel Shikhel. The author identified significant markers of similarity in the character and fate of a real person and a literary hero. This hypothesis was confirmed in the course of studying the writer's diaries, which, on the one hand, contain valuable information about the Lvov period of V. A. Sosnora's life, and on the other hand, clearly show the process of transforming the original biographical material into a work of fiction. The case of the story «The Man and the Horse» shows the evolution of the biographically based text, which helps to get an insight of the writer's creative laboratory. For V. A. Sosnora, the authenticity of events is not as important (they often undergo radical transformation) as the authenticity of characters, which is evident in case of Gregory (Samuel) Schichel (The Great Bur). Following Ya. Gordin, variability in interpreting events is singled out as the main principle uniting the texts included by V. A. Sosnora in the second prose volume of his last lifetime collection of works.

Key words: V. A. Sosnora's prose; historical prose; archival materials; epistolary heritage of V. A. Sosnora; bibliography; transformation; letters

Kanafieva A. V., Gubina O. E.

The functional field of the interrogative in modern print media

Abstract. The article aims to define and characterize the paradigm of interrogative constructions used in the print media analytical genres. The frequency and appropriateness of their use, as well as their communicative determinism are justified by their interrogative form created by intonation, pronominal and particular components. The pronominal components *кто, что, какой, зачем, почему* etc. fix the key factual issues of the publication topic. In its turn, particular components *неужели, разве*, etc. express various modal-evaluative meanings of interrogative constructions and the author's position. This interrogativeness is, on the one hand, a peculiar rhetorical device, a special way of presenting the author's position on the problem raised, and, on the other hand, an effective means of influencing the addressee, stimulating them to form an appropriate position, certain assessments and opinions. The article presents the basic components of interrogative constructions, the specificity of their structure and the nuances of meaning inherent in a particular model. It analyzes the use of interrogative constructions as units of the heading complex: headline, subtitle, lead, as well as in the content of the publication, and their participation in question-answer units. The authors pay attention to their multifunctionality in the problem article, their use as units of argumentation in the author's reasoning. The article notes fragments of the text of a problem article formed only by interrogative constructions with an argumentative function, representing a logical chain with a deductive or inductive method of presentation. It analyzes the use of interrogative constructions as special signs of fixing the author's position and assessment, which is especially typical for interrogative blocks that reflect the logic of the author's reasoning.

Key words: category of the interrogative; interrogative construction; heading complex; headline; subtitle; lead; media language; newspaper discourse

Selezneva L. V., Zavtrikova P. S.

Implementation of spatial semantics in various types of discourse

Abstract. The paper shows the specificity of using the word space in combination with possessive pronouns in newspaper, online and literary discourse. The statistics is given on the frequency of the analyzed combinations in

different types of text. The authors describe the semantics of the word space in reputable explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language according to the data of the Oxford advanced learner's dictionary, there are some new developing meanings of the word space: 'freedom and time to think or do what one wants'; 'a place, particularly a room or building, that can be used for a specific purpose'; 'a sphere of activity in which a person or organization operates'.

The semantic analysis of the contexts in the Russian national corpus identifies the most regularly realized meanings of the word space. Thus, in newspaper discourse, it is typical to think of space as 'unlimited extent in all dimensions, directions'. In online discourse, the meaning 'a place, in particular a room or a building, which can be used for a specific purpose' becomes widespread. In literary discourse, the description of 'physical' space is more common, i.e. the word is used in one of the four classical dictionary meanings.

The authors have found that the word space is more often combined with an adjective in newspaper texts than in online and fiction texts, and give typical attributive distributors of the word in the three discourses. The article describes the patterns of using possessive pronouns in the analyzed contexts from the Russian national corpus; it shows that the most frequent combination of the word space with the pronoun *свой* is in the newspaper, online and literary discourse, which reflects the tendency of this possessive pronoun to be widespread in the texts of native Russian speakers.

Key words: space; newspaper discourse; online discourse; literary discourse; meaning; possessive pronoun; Russian national corpus

Bazhenova A. P.

Formation of the concept «women's labor» in N. S. Leskov's journalism

Abstract. The article analyzes the concept of WOMEN'S LABOR and its contextual environment in N. S. Leskov's early journalism. Examples are given from the writer's articles devoted to the «women's issue», which is among the topical problems of the mid XIX century. The concept WOMEN'S LABOR is considered within the framework of the «women's issue» as a set of socially significant problems related to the social status of women, their liberation and giving them equal rights with men. The method of contextual and semantic analysis in N.S. Leskov's texts reveals the key concepts that form the nuclear layer and information content of the concept, as well as the unique components of its meaning formed by the interpretations. According to the analysis, the main verbalizers of conceptual meaning in the texts are deverbatives, which forms the concept WOMEN'S LABOUR in N. S. Leskov's mental-linguistic complex. Deverbatives, showing a different degree of actualizing the verb sign due to its «defocusing», become effective stylistic means manifesting the author's intention. The study also notes that stylistically neutral vocabulary in the writer's texts becomes expressive and evaluative, which makes it possible to identify and characterize the author's position in relation to the concept and to determine the dominant connotation. The data of the study are in agreement with the conclusions of Leskov researchers about the writer's opinion on the role and place of women in the XIX century. The author concludes that N. S. Leskov was resolute in the issue of providing women with labor opportunities, and insisted on the practical use of women's labor.

Key words: concept sphere; concept labour; deverbatives; mental-linguistic complex; women's issue; women's labour; journalism in the XIX century; Leskov's idiosyncrasy

Ivanova R. P.

Cognitive-semiotic aspect of the tactile perception verb lexicon in the yakut language

Abstract. The article examines yakut verbs expressing tactile perception. Tactile perception of the world being the first and one of the basic forms of human cognition has its own ways of representation in all languages. This article examines the Sakha linguistic worldview, how the verbs of tactile perception are represented in it, and what cognitive and semiotic features they possess.

The verb lexicon is described by studying the dictionary definitions of the Big yakut language explanatory dictionary and the online translation dictionary *sakhatyla.ru*, and its cognitive-semiotic modeling is done with the help of the contextual method. Not only the meanings of verbs, but also their semiotic functions and cultural codes are inferred. The lexical-semantic group of tactile perception verbs is represented by the verbs *таарый* 'to touch, to touch slightly someone or something'; *тыыт* 'to touch, reach out, feel someone or something'; *бирээ* 'to touch, feel', 'to recognize something by touch, without seeing'; *дабай* 'to touch, feel'; *туппалаа, туппахтаа* 'to feel with one's hands'. The meanings of these verbs are different in the degree of the subject's activity, controllability, spontaneity, and action vector. They all are used in figurative senses and reflect various spheres of human activity.

The verbs of tactile perception in the yakut language are characterized by dynamic semantics and are used to denote tactile perception/action and in figurative senses – emotional and intellectual sphere, superstitions, prohibitions, cultural values. Through tactile vocabulary, the sakha linguistic worldview denotes complex mentality including feelings and emotions, intellectual activity, people's relations, and traditional way of life. It is characterized by a high degree of allegory, as in the northern culture it is not accepted to openly express their inner

experiences, feelings and emotions, due to the fact that tactile images are the most understandable and close to this culture, the lexicon of touch is actively used for their metaphorical expression.

Key words: tactile perception; touch; cognition; semiotics; emotions; metaphor; subject of perception; semantics; Sakha (yakut) language

Malygina E. V.

Linguo-evocative study of dialogicity and anti-dialogueism in pedagogical interpersonal communication: based on the material of modern russian fiction

Abstract. The article analyses communication between teachers and students in contemporary russian fiction prose. To achieve this, the research applies the approach of A. A. Chuvakin's linguoevocative doctrine as well as modern methods of studying professional communication. The main aim of the article is to find the linguistic and non-linguistic means used in situations of teacher-pupil acquaintance, explanation of new material and personal conversations.

The author pays special attention to studying the principles of dialogism and anti-dialogism in teacher-student communication, and analyzes how these principles are realized in modern fiction prose texts as well as what models of interpersonal interaction are formed in communication. Studying these features is important for philological analysis of communication in pedagogy.

The results of the study can be used in educational institutions in order to improve pedagogical communication and develop professional communication skills. Studying various linguistic strategies and techniques used by fiction writers can help educators to improve their communicative skills and enhance their teaching efficiency.

This article therefore is a significant contribution to studying the issues of pedagogical communication, analyzing linguistic and non-linguistic means of teacher-student interaction in different contexts. The results and conclusions of the study can be useful for practical use in the field of education and help teachers to develop their communication skills with students. The study of teacher-student communication is an important aspect of modern pedagogy.

Key words: linguoevocative research; dialogism; anti-dialogism; modern russian prose; pedagogical interpersonal communication; research methods; communication problems in pedagogy; educational sphere

Chernyavskaya N. A.

Mechanisms of figurative conceptualization of reality in the ontogeny of children's speech ability

Abstract. The article examines the formation and functioning of mechanisms for figurative representation of reality in children's speech. It has been established that in the ontogeny of a child's speech ability, metaphor is an early cognitive procedure that plays a leading role in categorizing and conceptualizing the phenomena of the surrounding world. Having analyzed children's metaphorical utterances, the author identified several stages in the dynamic process of figurative conceptualization of reality and the leading mechanisms involved in each stage. The early stage of children's cognitive and speech development (up to 3 years of age) is marked by the emergence of conditional metaphorical nominations based on the mechanisms of generalization, substitution, and imitation. At the second stage (3–4 years of age) the analog possibilities of children's thinking are activated, and a system of metaphorical models is formed. Due to the syncretism and affectivity of the child's perception during this period, the child's speech is dominated by occasional metaphorical projections based on the mechanisms of synesthesia and hyperbole. Older preschoolers (aged 5–7 years) acquire the ability to analyze and structure the realities of the world around them, using segmentation and profiling mechanisms. Schoolchildren aged 7 and older demonstrate the ability to operate freely with images abstracted from the subject and the mastery of conventional metaphorization norms. This period sees the formation of two mental strategies for figurative representation of reality: expressive-imaginative, characteristic of aesthetically-oriented, poetic thinking, and rational-playing, characteristic of socially-oriented, pragmatic thinking. It is quite possible that in the course of ontogeny the child's thought moves from generalized summaries to the reflection of differential attributes of realities, from unconscious metaphorical nominations to controlled processes of figurative representation and conscious language game, from empirical experience to the comprehension of abstract phenomena.

Key words: figurative conceptualization; thinking; cognitive mechanism; metaphor; metaphorical model; ontogeny; children's speech

Matyushina V. V.

Denotative and psycholinguistic aspects of the words denoting moral and ethical concepts

Abstract. Studying conceptual notions in psycholinguistics is done mainly through associative experiments. This study attempts to compare the denotative and psycholinguistic aspects of concept meanings.

The article aims to determine the scope of each aspect of meaning – denotative and psycholinguistic – in a concept.

The method of component-definition analysis is applied to reveal the denotative aspect of meaning, while the psycholinguistic aspect is determined in the course of free associative experiments.

It is common knowledge that the denotation is a general logical concept, whereas the actual psychological meaning of a word is a comprehensive concept meaning that includes a variety of cognitive and emotional elements. For the analysis, the author has chosen the concept justice studying dictionary entries from legal, sociological, political and philosophical dictionaries of the Russian language, as well as the data of a free associative experiment held with MGIMO students. Explanatory dictionaries and encyclopedias emphasize definitions of the concept justice, describing it as a moral category or a category belonging to the field of law. In the free associative experiment, the concept justice acted as a stimulus to be responded to. The associative experiment shows that such components of the meaning of justice as ethics and conscience, found in explanatory and encyclopedic dictionaries, are totally missing in the reactions to the stimulus justice. The participants in the associative experiment are more willing to seek justice in the judicial-legal sphere, as indicated by the majority of the responses given to the stimulus.

In conclusion, the expected result is fully confirmed by the research practice: the psycholinguistic meaning of the concept justice is much broader than the denotative meaning, because it includes emotional-evaluative components acting as associations to a certain denotative frame of the word-concept.

Key words: denotation; meaning; concept; association; linguistic consciousness; component-definition analysis; associative experiment; evaluation

Vashchenko D. Yu.

Slovak frequentative adverbs with the formant -krát in terms of combinability

Abstract. The article examines the Slovak temporal frequentative adverbs with the formant -krát: *viackrát*, *mnohokrát*, *veľakrát* and *častokrát*. The study is based on the material of the Slovak national corpus. The first part looks at the data on the compatibility of these adverbs based on the measures of association minimal sensitivity, *logDice* and *MI_log_f*. The association measures indicate a high number of similarities between *mnohokrát*, *veľakrát* and *častokrát*: they, but not *viackrát*, are characterized by combinations with frequentative verbs; with some lexemes naming various errors, difficulties – the associations with «difficulties and injustices» are more characteristic of *mnohokrát* and *častokrát*, which have very few unique collocates. Only *veľakrát* is characterized by combinations with existential verbs, with adverbs denoting finite plurality. A large number of exclusive collocations are observed in *viackrát*: these are words expressing repetition; numerous speech verbs; some particles with temporal meaning. The second part of the article examines the cases of mutual compatibility of adverbs with the formant -krát used within the same context. The author identifies situations when the adverbs in question can be interchangeable, this occurs when denoting two or more situations that are either contrasted or one includes the other. At the same time, *mnohokrát* is often used in the sense of 'very' or 'much, by far'; when *mnohokrát*, *častokrát* and *veľakrát* are used together, the first two tend to mark situations in the past, while the third adverb tends to denote situations in the future. *Viackrát* tends to have a more concrete quantitative content than other adverbs with this formant.

Key words: Slovak language; compatibility; frequentative; temporal adverbs; corpus linguistics; synonymy; semantics

Paderina T. S.

Automatic extraction of key terms from the scientific articles corpus in SCP

Abstract. This article focuses on presenting theoretical and applied principles of automatic term extraction from scientific texts. The work is carried out within the framework of the state assignment on «Linguosemiotic heterogeneity of the scientific worldview: theoretical and linguodidactic description». The study aims at extracting terms from a prepared corpus of scientific texts. The main task at this stage of the study is to identify the concordance of certain terminology, i.e. to list all uses of a given linguistic expression by means of automatic text processing (ATP) applications. The practical material is scientific articles on Earth Sciences. Term extraction by means of automatic systems is a promising direction in modern applied linguistics, as it significantly simplifies and accelerates the process of creating term systems for highly specialized subject areas as well as for interdisciplinary areas at the intersection of several sciences, and requires a certain terminological apparatus. Assessment of the

extraction workflow using a large dataset shows good performance for most data types. In this paper, the author outlines the overall architecture of the workflow and provides detailed information on implementing particular steps. As a result of the work done, we note that it is very problematic to completely switch to automatic text processing at the moment, as the results obtained are not always accurate and may contain errors. The research prospect is related to adapting existing models for certain scientific areas, creating a digital linguistic model of certain term systems and training it.

Key words: terminology; term extraction; automatic text processing; term candidates; language model; scientific communication

Shteba A. A.

«Possible worlds» of assessment: to the problem of emotive communication

Abstract. The modern development of emotive linguistics as an independent research area emphasizes the need to identify new approaches to analyzing the communicative specificity of expressing emotiveness. The classical approach to categorizing emotives into three groups (affectives, connotatives and potentiatives) does not explain the whole variety of emotive semantics and emotive functioning. The author suggests singling out an independent class within emotiveness, to be labeled as vague emotiveness. This group of emotives includes the whole set of emotive communicative expressions that do not correspond to the above mentioned three-part model of emotive categorization. Any subjective evaluation is conditional, and is commonly divided into two types (positive and negative). At the same time, neutral evaluation also has positive and negative potential depending on the specific position of a conventionally neutral word with a positive or negative emotive (the neutral evaluation will be viewed as positive or negative against the background of the second element of the pair). Contemporary communicative realities tend to construct more non-binary evaluative scales whose elements are not complete antonyms. As a result, the evaluative pole on such scales shifts to the plus or minus side. The influence of such vague evaluative scales is due to the effect of deceived expectations and novelty. The addressee interacts with the emotive stimulus directed to them, associates it with the lexical environment of the word, their own experience, social and other contexts. Vague emotiveness destabilizes linguistic semantics and at the same time increases, complicates the system, makes it more perfect and adaptive to external conditions.

Key words: non-binary evaluation scales; valence; emotive valence; phenomenological valence; neutral evaluation; emotiveness; vague emotiveness

Shipova I. A.

The specificity of the euphony of E. T. A.'s christmas tale Hoffmann «The Nutcracker and the Mouse King»

Abstract. The article analyzes phonostylistic techniques in one of the most famous E. T. A. Hoffmann's texts «The Nutcracker and the Mouse King», which is explained by their frequent use and their diversity, affecting the imagery of the work and its impact on the reader-listener. The aim of the study is to determine the specificity of euphony in the literary text, caused by the genre features of a children's fairy tale, on the one hand, and the time of its creation, and the writer's original idiostyle, on the other hand. As a result of the analysis the following conclusions were made: the writer used various elements of onomatopoeia in the form of onomatopoeic interjections of both conventional type and his own occasional words, which became part of the vocabulary in the languages the tale was translated into. The extensive use of sound-symbolic elements helped the writer to make the text vividly illustrative. Letter combinations, perceived both visually and acoustically, make it possible to hear the text with your inner ear. In the course of the narrative, Hoffmann shows two worlds: the world of people, accurately depicting the everyday life of a German family in the first quarter of XIX century, with hardly any phonostylistic techniques, and a magical world in which dolls come to life and confront mice. Both are described as a kind of human society with the same governing monarchical system and rules of reverence and subordination. Sounds in this world allow the reader to «hear» the clocks chiming, cannons firing, to feel the movement of characters in the space of the story. Such imagery and acoustic verisimilitude are created by the writer's skills in conveying the sounds of animate and inanimate nature, blurring the line between them. Vivid phonostylistic techniques contribute to the effect of emotional impact on the recipient, enhance artistic expressiveness and form the characters' images thanks to the art of sound-symbolic nomination.

Key words: phonostylistic technique; onomatopoeia; sound symbolism; alliteration; assonance; anaphora; epiphora; gemination; homeoethelict

Tumanova E. O.

Precedent aphorism as a symbol of the epoch: on eonymic expressions in german-language discourse

Abstract. This research describes precedent aphorisms that are «symbols of the epoch» in german political discourse. The author suggests naming the linguistic units under review «eonymic expressions» by analogy with «eonym» (a new linguistic term which had been introduced by the author before). Unlike eonyms, which are mostly words and word combinations, eonymic expressions are complete phrasal unities from the category of election slogans, slogans of various movements, quotations of famous political figures, popular expressions, names of songs or literary works. In order to realize the tasks of the research, the author used descriptive and comparative-historical methods as well as linguocultural and discourse analysis. The method of continuous sampling made it possible to determine the corpus of eonymic expressions characterizing the development of the political situation in the world and in Germany, included by the Wiesbaden German Language Society in the sociolinguistic rating «Words of the Year», formed annually by the expert jury. The article provides linguocultural characterization of eonymic expressions in German referring to B. Obama's election campaign or ironic descriptions of offshore schemes in Panama. The author substantiates the hypothesis that studying eonymic expressions will help to form an understanding of the epoch and highlight the most significant events that have become part of the «communicative consciousness» of the German-speaking linguistic community. The author concludes that eonymic expressions represent a linguistic reflection of the most important socio-political precedents and can serve as a tool for manipulation in shaping the national communicative consciousness and perform an agonal function. The results of the analysis presented in the scientific article are important for working on linguocultural dictionaries and conducting a detailed analysis of german political discourse.

Key words: keywords; current keywords; eonyms; eonymic expressions; quasi-aphorism; precedent aphorism; political discourse; linguistic reflection; chronotope; linguoculturology

Gorokhova Yu. V.

Linguistic and cultural features of the representation of american cartoon discourse

Abstract. Studying language as a communicative reality is currently one of the most highly demanded areas. Discourse is presented as a linguistic communication endowed with specific cultural and situational markers. This interpretation of the discourse makes it possible to identify a large number of different types, depending on the communicative situation. Animation is a part of a polycode discursive environment with certain linguistic and cultural features, while animated discourse is considered as a communicative and social phenomenon of polycode and multimodal characters, containing a certain cipher of the nation with its cultural, historical, linguistic and other features. The analysis of american animated discourse helps to determine the totality of values, worldviews, ideologies, characteristic features of the collective image of a linguistic and cultural personality, as well as to identify the author's world modeling of the surrounding reality through verbal and non-verbal components of the above-mentioned phenomenon. The study of animated discourse shows that this phenomenon is a complex, open, unfixed and dynamic system aimed at different audiences depending on the author's goal-setting, implemented through a wide functional spectrum. Animated discourse, like any system, has a level hierarchy aimed at storing, developing, transmitting and exchanging a cultural component. Three levels coexist in animated discourse – visual, audio accompaniment and textual. The implementation of the synergy at each level demonstrates the interdependence and interconnectedness of the functioning of two structural components – linguistic and extralinguistic. While analyzing American animated discourse, it has been revealed that this phenomenon is characterized by certain thematic categories that represent the value aspects of the cultural component. Apart from that, there is an interesting tendency that each thematic category is represented according to specific types of characters. Moreover, the author has singled out certain linguistic and stylistic features of the phenomenon. In order to identify linguistic and cultural characteristics of the american animated discourse, an attempt is made to develop an algorithm of analysis, whose approbation leads to several important conclusions. Firstly, there is a discrepancy in the ideological content for the age category. Secondly, the ideology of feminism is implicitly put forward. Thirdly, there is a stereotype of a «self-made» personality. It is noted that the American animated discourse forms a model of reality with its specific values and worldview.

Key words: animated discourse; levels of animated discourse; linguistic and stylistic features of animated discourse; linguistic and cultural features of animated discourse; concept; informative and image components of concept; interpretative component; stereotype; conceptual metaphor

Tyukina L. A.

Linguistic specificity of german ethnic humor

Abstract. The research aims to identify linguistic features in german ethnic humor using jokes as an example. The article analyzes jokes, which are humorous dialogic discourse. Using a continuous sampling method, the author has collected a database of german jokes about the East Frisians. All jokes mentioning East Frisians have been chosen for the research. The linguistic study is carried out on the corpus of jokes in written form available on three german-language websites. The author outlines the origin of the joke about the inhabitants of East Frisia, and gives a short historical account of the area. Jokes about the East Frisians first appeared in the 70s of the past century, but are still popular today. To conduct the analysis the following methods were used: a descriptive method, a definitional analysis method, a method of contextual analysis of lexical units, a method of interpretive contextual semantic analysis, as well as classification and systematization techniques. All the collected jokes underwent linguistic analysis according to certain aspects. In relation to german ethnic jokes about the East Frisians, some common features have been identified, such as the dominance of a colloquial style, the concise but capacious text, and the use of humor and irony. These jokes often use various word plays, puns, homophones and homographs, metaphors and comparisons. A distinctive feature of the jokes about Eastern Frisians is also the frequent use of dialect words. The author concludes that East Frisian jokes tend to have two types of structures: a question-answer type, usually beginning with the question word Warum, and a joke with an introductory line informing the listener about the situation described in the joke. In terms of subject matter, East Frisian jokes cover a huge variety of topics: jokes about Frisian farmers, jokes about women, cows, drinking, and more.

Key words: humorous dialogical discourse; joke; ethnic joke; ethnic stereotype; East Frisia; introduction; linguistic features; humor; irony; word play

Stanovaya L. A.

History of the french article: about the reasons for the appearance of the article in french

Abstract. The article considers the reasons for the appearance of the french article in keeping with: 1. the most famous and widespread theory of «compensation» – the article is necessary to compensate for the lost Latin nominative inflection. Since the formation and evolution of french and other romance languages takes place in line with the progressive analytic development, this compensatory role is played by the article as a functional element equivalent to Latin inflections. 2. G. Guillaume's theory of extension – the article is necessary to express the non-discrete extension (scope of the concept) of a noun. In non-article languages, the noun extension is expressed by a number, and in article languages, it is expressed by a number and an article. When the number system becomes insufficient to express the noun extension, then a new article system is formed. The number category begins to express discrete, countable extension, and the article category begins to express non-discrete extension, which is alien to the number category. 3. G. Guillaume's theory of glottogenesis – the article is necessary for transforming a word-sentence into a word. The transformation of a word-sentence into a word is necessary for the final categorization of a word as a unit of language and a sentence (phrase) as a unit of speech in indo-european languages as verbal languages. To do this, it is necessary to «liberate the person», i.e., to separate the grammeme (grammatical formant) expressing the grammar person from the corpus of the noun and verb. The grammar person finds its explicit expression in the article as a grammeme of the noun's person, placed in a preposition outside the nominal form.

Key words: romance linguistics; psychosystematics; historical grammar; history of the french language; nominal declension; article; person; number; case

Boichuk E. I. School slang neologisms in the territorial variant of the french language in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

Abstract. The article analyzes the use of argot nouchi neologisms in the French territorial variant of the Côte d'Ivoire Republic on the basis of college and lyceum students' dialogues. To denote the lexical layer that characterizes the language of this age group, the terms youth or teenage slang are usually used, but from the author's point of view, though, it is more appropriate to consider the concept of school slang. The material the study is based on includes texts of dialogues and polylogues spoken during lessons involving the teacher. This layer of vocabulary is of particular interest, since the difficulties in mastering standard French that schoolchildren face lead to more active use of argot nouchi as a combination of french, the local languages of Dioula and Baulé, as well as borrowings from english and spanish. Special school terminology is mostly neologisms, which are based on the fusion of the above-mentioned languages. In addition, there are special forms for naming academic disciplines, teachers of particular disciplines, vocabulary related to truancy, marks, behavior, etc. The purpose of the study is to identify the specific features of forming neologisms in school slang which is based on the language (argot) nushi, integrated not only into youth culture, but also into politics, advertising, and the media. The main research method is

the lexical-semantic analysis of argot nouchi neologisms associated with studying at school and lyceum. The main results of the study were observations about the structure of sentences, more precisely about violations of the structure in contrast to the standard French language, about the quantitative ratio of argot nouchi lexemes and borrowed vocabulary in dialogues between students or between teachers and students.

Key words: slang; argot nouchi; Abidjan; schoolchildren; college and lyceum students; youth slang; Côte d'Ivoire; neologism

Dorogaikina E. M. Zoonimic nominations in early medieval fables

Abstract. Taking into account the literary situation in the French Middle Ages, which scholars characterize as «genre conditionality of the text», the article focuses on lexical, grammatical and stylistic (genre) specifics of animal naming in one of the small literary genres – fable – of the period when the French written literary language was formed in the XI–XIII centuries. The object of the study is the lexical-semantic class of zoonyms in diachronic text. Diachronic text is considered as a special type of text, a source of zoonyms. For comparative and semiometric analysis, the article deals with two genres of the medieval period, representative in the historical artistic heritage: Old French fabliaux – small stories in verse, as a typical genre of small forms in French Middle Ages and fable convenue as a specific genre of medieval French literature. The aim of the article is to show the specificity of zoonimic lexicon in literary texts of the fable genre. The article presents similarities and differences of zoonimic nominations identified in the course of studying two genres (fable and fabliaux). Based on the complex methodology of structural-grammatical and lexical-semantic analysis, relevant for diachronic studies, the author describes structural models of zoonominations in the fable genre, expressed by autosemantic parts of speech, investigates their lexical-semantic nature, and pays attention to certain stylistic features of the selected models. The analysis shows linguistic differences of nominative structures – zoonyms – and determines the ways of their linguistic formation. Their lexical, grammatical and symbolic characteristics are presented. The analysis of the two genres shows their similarity in artistic intent and difference in grammatical form and functions. The study is promising for the history and theory of French literature, linguoculturology both of the French language as a whole and in such disciplines as French stylistics, lexicology, and historical grammar.

Key words: genre-centric approach; medieval literature; diachronic text; fable; fabliau; zoonyms; nominative aspect; symbolic meaning

Komarova A. V.

Dynamics of information and communication processes and their impact on sociocultural institutions

Abstract. The article examines the current state and the changes taking place with sociocultural institutions using theoretical-cultural and sociological methods. The materials for the study are scientific papers and sociological surveys on the issue.

An attempt is made to correlate the dynamics and guidelines for the development of sociocultural institutions with the sociocultural trends taking place in the country and worldwide. The article shows that network communications and the digital model of social development are important factors that change the axiological and ethical foundations of sociocultural transformations. Sociocultural practices (collective and individual) are increasingly dependent on the Internet reality that controls information flows and the opportunities it offers.

The author has found that the evolution of sociocultural institutions has an impact on forming value-semantic attitudes and collective identity in the society. Global information and communication processes in social space (real and virtual) are an important component in the transformation of socio-cultural institutions. Today sociocultural institutions are unstable and are under global restructuring, which leads to significant changes and sometimes destruction of national and cultural identity. The current sociocultural process is faced with fundamentally different interaction formats: imposition (suppression) and intercultural dialogue.

The study concludes that modern sociocultural changes affect the current sociocultural institutions, which in turn affects every individual and the whole society. These aspects require urgent studying and working out mechanisms for regulating/protecting the information-cultural space as a specific sociocultural institution of society and the state.

Key words: information and communication technologies; collective identity; communications; cultural and national policy; sociocultural institution; subculture; digital civilization; values

Fateeva I. M.

Aesthetic practice of V. V. Stasov and practical aesthetics of the architect G. Semper

Abstract. The development of the art industry was actualized in the conditions of industrialization in the XIX century. An important role in addressing this issue was played by the German architect G. Semper's theoretical

research, published in the work *Practical Aesthetics*. At the same time, the Russian art critic V. V. Stasov, engaged in educational, scientific work and art criticism, expressed his opinion on this problem. The present article attempts to identify Stasov's implicit aesthetics on the issue and correlate it with the provisions of advanced aesthetic ideas stated in Semper's «*Practical Aesthetics*» using analytical and comparative-historical methods. Aesthetic views of the art critic Stasov, considered in terms of Semper's *Practical Aesthetics*, lead to the conclusion about the points of contact between Russian and European aesthetic thought in the second half of the XIX century. The comparison of the views of the two prominent cultural figures shows their like-mindedness on many issues. Stasov called for the creation of the new, suggesting principles that coincide with those of Semper's style-conditioning theory – identification of primary motives, consideration of external conditions, centuries-old tradition of working with the material. Semper did not consider his theory «purely aesthetic discipline or abstract theory of the beautiful». His practical aesthetics helped to understand the laws of form construction at the time of industrialization. Similarly, Stasov's aesthetic views, outlined in his numerous articles and reviews, were implemented in the aesthetic practice of the period under review.

Key words: aestheticization of material environment; industrial production; aesthetic theory; artistic crafts; shaping; art industry; primary forms

Bogomolov A. N.

Psychologization of the faustian myth in european romanticism

Abstract. The faustian myth has a rich and complex history, lasting from its inception at the time of the Reformation to the present. This article analyzes the semantic elements and tendencies in development of this myth, inherent to it in the european romanticism period (late XVIII – early XIX centuries). Special attention is paid to the cultural and historical context which contributed to the transformation of this myth. The article attempts at cultural and historical insight into the development of the faustian myth during european romanticism. The author shows that by the XIX century the Faustian myth had been enriched with new related images and meanings, going beyond a single canonical character. The figure of Faust in culture is supplemented by the figures of Victor Frankenstein and Prometheus, which complicates and intensifies the ambivalence of the faustian myth. In turn, this ambivalence indicates the ambiguous and contradictory perception of the european aspirations to transform and conquer the world in the period of Romanticism. On the one hand, the motive of transforming the world is interpreted as positive and creative, in relation to the image of Prometheus. On the other hand, it is seen as a destructive force as associated with the protagonist of Mary Shelley's novel *Frankenstein*, or the Modern Prometheus. The article shows that Romanticism in European culture contributed to the psychologization of the Faustian myth: the semantic accents in its evolution shift from external events to the man's inner world.

Key words: the image of Faust; Enlightenment; transformation; Romanticism; Frankenstein; Prometheus; Mary Shelley

Xu Qidong

Analyzing intercultural communication problems in the works of chinese scholars

Abstract. The article analyzes the problems of intercultural communication in the works of chinese scholars, emphasizing their significance in the conditions of modern globalization and intensified international cooperation. The relevance of the study is due to the need for effective interaction between cultures and the importance of a sensible approach to overcoming cultural barriers for successful communication and cooperation.

The methodological approach includes a systemic analysis of scientific works by chinese researchers from the 1980s to the present, which helps to trace the evolution of research topics, methodology and approaches applied to studying intercultural communication. This methodology offers a comprehensive overview that is relevant in the context of accelerated globalization and reveals new opportunities for international cooperation.

The results of the study demonstrate a considerably growing interest in cross-cultural communication among chinese scholars over the past decades. Special attention is paid to the project «One Belt, One Road», which has been a catalyst for cultural exchange and a stimulus for academic research in this field. The Confucius Institute, as an organization promoting the chinese language and culture in the international arena, plays a significant role in strengthening international exchange, which also enhances China's «soft power» in the global context. The research stresses the need to apply an interdisciplinary approach that can increase awareness of cross-cultural dialogue difficulties. The author offers some practical recommendations, such as designing specialized courses and customized teaching materials, to further deepen the study in the context of globalization and cultural diversity. This analysis shows that intercultural understanding is a crucial aspect of successful international interaction and is critically important in modern education and academic work.

Key words: intercultural communication; chinese scholars; interdisciplinary approach; Confucius Institutes; globalization; cultural exchange; education; cultural industry; international relations