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**SCIENTIFIC EVENTS**


TRANSFORMATION OF THE ESTATE TEXT IN A.P. CHEKHOV’S PROSE (1887–1990)

In this article the author analyzes functioning of the estate text peculiar to Russian literature, especially to A.P. Chekhov’s prose during the period of paradigmatic changes (1887) and mature works (the end of the 1880s – 1890s). For the last decades of the XIX century, the estate discourse undergoes great changes in socio-historic, cultural and literature aspects. Chekhov’s literary works determines the direction of the studied literary phenomenon development in many respects.

Deconstruction of the estate literary matrix has been observed on the basis of five works by A.P. Chekhov. In the stories «Verochka» and «In the Country House» the hero is being transformed: in the first story, instead of the hero-carrier of a certain life philosophy and ideology, the character of the «eighties» is embodied, he is oriented to the positivist world image and at the same time possesses a post-romantic «solitary consciousness»; in the second one the character of misanthrope with quasi-positive views is embodied in a satirical mode.

In the stories «At Home» and «A Visit to Friends» mythologem of the estate text is destroyed. In this case the «House» acquires the meaning of a dull place. This development was extremely productive in the literature at the turn of the century and in the XX century. Upon arrival at the steppe estate the heroine of the first story quickly loses her «humanity» and life goal aimed at self-development. The leading character of the second story had an «estate» experience gone a long time ago; the present in the estate seems vulgar to him.

The last story «The New Villa» thematically completes the plot of the «turn» of epochs in its estate version. The story shows a change in interaction of social actors in the process of changing socio-historical formations. A Russian intellectual’s call for alleviation of the people’s fate causes peasants’ alienation and unjust malice.

In the end, the author concludes the significance of changes in the entire paradigm of the estate text in the A.P. Chekhov’s prose setting its further development in Russian literature.

Key words: estate text; summer cottage text; paradigmatic features; system of transformations.

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The article discusses the poetics of the poem «The Eagle» (1909) by N. Gumilyov in the aspect of mortal conceptualization of the poet’s literary worldview. It defines the meaning of his third book of poems «The Pearls». It is hypothesized that in Gumilyov’s poetic universe the death is a basis and guarantee of convergence found in the internal and external aspects of lyrical subject self-actualization. The study of this poetic text is carried out by combining structural-semiotic and mythopoetic methods that allow the researcher to detect deep semantic layers of Gumilyov’s literary self-determination.
The analysis of the poem «The Eagle» narrative structure shows that the lyrical narration of the «ornithological» hero’s («the eagle’s») death represents death as an axiological ideal of N. Gumilyov’s lyrical subject. The sacrificial catastrophic nature of the «eagle» flight and the postmortem fusion of the bird with the cosmic universe becomes an ontological measure of existence. «The eagle’s» death is implicitly likened with an act of creative transformation of existence, due to which it is possible to comprehend secret movements of the world order and convergence of microcosm and macrocosm.

In Gumilyov’s conception «the eagle» is presented as objectified outward incarnation of the lyrical hero. Therefore, the «the eagle’s» death is extremely alienated from the subjective «I» on the one hand, and it is inextricably associated with its thirst for magical overcoming of the universe laws, it is an act of ultimate existenti al heroism on the other hand. The bird’s sacr al ability to posthumously exercise a «regal flight» in the universe gives this «ornithological» character status of an ideal «double» (alter ego) of the lyrical subject who wants to creatively get rid of death, thereby to achieve the world harmony.

The author concludes that the ideal manner of the narrative hero’s death is entirely associated with the attainment of immortality in the light of the inviolability of the universe as a spiritual reality of the created world which possesses exceptional status in N. Gumilyov’s mythology.

Key words: N. Gumilyov; lyrical subject; lyrical plot; mythopoetics; mortal semantics; narrativity; «ornithological» character; bird’s symbolics; literary ideology.

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ILLUSTRATION AND WRITER: THE PROBLEM OF CREATIVE COMMUNICATION (MAXIM GORKY AND PAINTERS)

The article deals with graphic illustrations of M. Gorky’s works as well as problems of the writer’s creative communication with the illustrators. In the article the authors specify Gorky’s requirements to the illustrators and demonstrate a unique creative approach to the works illustration that was developed even during M. Gorky’s life due to his aspirations, which has been maintained by contemporary illustrators of his books.

The article notes that the first illustrations of M. Gorky’s prose were created by emigrant artists, namely by Jean Lébédeff who illustrated four stories by M. Gorky published in 1000 copies in Paris (1921). The authors single out B.A. Dekhteryov, D.A. Shmarinov, N.N. Kupriyanov, A.A. Brei, V.M. Konashevich, the Kukryniksy, U.A. Molokanov, N.M. Kochergin and A.Z. Ikin as the most significant illustrators of Gorky’s prose.

The authors have proved that the present-day publications of M. Gorky’s works lack illustrations and no artists are engaged in the illustration process. Sometimes Russian publishers use successful unique illustrations created by the illustrators of the 1960s. They have performed original graphic cycles that even today remain modern. On the contrary, illustrated children books are published with artwork of the artists worked in the 1970s during the golden age of children literature illustration. Nowadays these illustrations are sometimes selected without any sense. At the same time, the last years many illustrators of M. Gorky’s children prose follow B. Dekhteryov’s experience offering their readers detailed, realistic and psychologically adjusted portraits of the main characters depicted at the culmination points of the plot.
Key words: M. Gorky; illustrators; icon-dauber; children’s literature; book graphic arts.

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RECEPTION OF THE BOOK OF PSALMS IN M. OPITZ’S POETRY
(THE PROBLEM OF BIBLICAL ARCHETEXTUALITY)
The problem of relationship between fiction and «axial» archetext of Christian culture and European literature, the Bible, is an important problem of contemporary literature. The Bible is not only a religious text, but also a literary one. It includes outstanding examples of poetry and The Book of Psalms that is an anthology of ancient Hebrew religious and philosophical poetry clearly representing a dialogue between I and the Eternal Thou (in M. Buber’s terminology). The significance of the Bible has an especially high level for the development of German religious and philosophical poetry.

In the article the author studies an archetextual role of The Book of Psalms in Martin Opitz’s (1597–1639) poetry using cultural and historical, comparative, hermeneutic methods and a method of textual holistic analysis. M. Opitz is the first of German poets, who turns to the genres of paraphrase of Psalm and spiritual song. M. Opitz starts with penitential Psalms for paraphrasing. He makes the concept of guilt and confession deeper and considers it a means of withdrawal from the spiritual crisis and prevention of a national tragedy. Following the logic and structure of Psalms, which also play the role of architexts, the German poet explains and complements them, correlates them with his time, going after the moral and didactical purpose above all. Futhermore, he is the first to use consistent accentual-syllabic verse introduced by him and song structures so that his paraphrases are remembered by people. Spiritual songs which contain numerous allusions on Psalms are characterized by shorter metre and simpler syntax. While the poetics of baroque prevails in the paraphrases of Psalms, the tendencies of classicism are more expressive in the spiritual songs. Paraphrases of Psalms and spiritual songs by M. Opitz connect personal and national ground, expression of suffering and hope for transformation of life during hard times for Germany viz. the epoch of Thirty Years’ Wars.

Key words: The Bible; The Book of Psalms; archetext; archetextuality; architext; paraphrase of Psalm; spiritual song; German poetry of the XVII century; baroque; classicism; Martin Opitz.

REFERENCES

PAT BARKER’S «REGENERATION» IN THE LIGHT OF THE LITERARY TRADITION OF THE XX CENTURY

The article is devoted to the comparative analysis of the works belong to the English war prose about the Great War. Despite the fact that in many European literatures the First World War is no longer a central artistic image (due to the shift of focus to the Second World War), in the UK the attention to the preservation of the memory of the Great War is still maintained.

The novel «Regeneration» by P. Barker is an example of a modern interpretation of this topic. The writer does not abandon the existing tradition in the English literature («Death of a Hero» by R. Aldington) and even more clearly shows hypocrisy of the British society. As once the central character of the novel «Death of a Hero» by R. Aldington, the Barker’s hero refuses to adapt socially to what is happening at the front. Experiencing the English snobbery because of his origin, watching the death of his colleagues, he is aware of the lies and propaganda from the state and begins to consider his participation in the war as a kind of springboard for further successful life after it.

Key words: literary tradition; motif; image of the hero; the Great War; Richard Aldington; «Death of a Hero»; Pat Barker; «Regeneration».

REFERENCES


AN INTERTEXT AS A RESEARCH EXPERIMENT OF THE POET AND CULTUROLOGIST VADIM RABINOVICH (BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ESSAY «FUTURISTIC DIPTYCH»)

The article deals with the intertextual discourse in the works by a Russian poet, essayist, philosopher and culturologist Vadim Rabinovich (1935–2013). For the first time, his literary and philosophical essay «Futuristic Diptych» is subjected to a detailed analysis.

Based on the position of M. Bakhtin, the inter-textual dialogical connections are explored, mainly in the reminiscence of the play «I Want» by V. Khlebnikov and in the poem «Futuristic Landscape» dedicated to A. Kruchyonykh, as well as a roll between the two chapters of the essay. The article defines logic of Rabinovich’s changes made to the dramatic text by Khlebnikov. Found out and described techniques of changing the text by Khlebnikov are included in the comparative table of options for the play «I Want». Quantitative data and literary analysis of the changes in the text confirmed its reminiscent nature. The resulting text is qualified as a lexico-graphic collage including intertexts of various forms and types, simultaneously representing a stylistic self-portrait of the collage artist himself.

Entering into a dialogue with the culture of the past, V. Rabinovich re-creates this culture in the present and draws his own visual-language portrait in the interior of the epoch. In the works of this contemporary the author tracess the tendencies of the postmodernism, characterized by «mobility» of the word, emergence and development of new style trends against the background of the general literature tendency of semioticism [Anikeyeva, Prokhorova, 2008, 12].

The study of Rabinovich's hermeneutic approach to the texts of Russian futurists led to the conclusion: the intertext in his essay performs a special research function. The non-randomness of the material chosen by Rabinovich is clear, for example, to draw parallels between Khlebnikov's play «I Want» and his poem «The Grasshopper». Attention is drawn to the
poorly studied play by Khlebnikov and an assumption is made about the prophetic role of her heroine Ruchini, whose name is associated with the name of the place of the first burial of Khlebnikov, the village of Ruchi in Novgorod Oblast, where the first Velimir Khlebnikov Museum in Russia has been opened.

Key words: the intertext; collage; hermeneutics; author's individual style; Vadim Rabinovich; poetry of Silver Age; the functions of intertext; reminiscence; Russian futurists; play by Khlebnikov; Aleksei Kruchyonykh.

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ONTONOGICAL DUALISM AND THE PROBLEM OF HOLINESS IN THE NOVEL «SUGAR GERMAN» BY S.A. KLYCHKOV

The phenomenon characterizing a group of Russian poets and fiction writers in the early XX century, who were merged by literary critics under the title «new-peasant poets», seems to be thoroughly studied. However, in the study of the creative heritage of the two most famous new-peasant poets – Sergei Yesenin and Nikolai Klyuev – the heritage, (especially prose) belonged to the third significant poet of this circle, Sergey Klychkov, is still insufficiently studied.

The focus of this article is the first part of the trilogy («Sugar German», «Chertukhino Balakir» and «Prince of Peace»), the novel «Sugar German» by S.A. Klychkov. In the book the writer explores the issue of Holiness in the most unpopular for this theme post-revolutionary years. For the fiction study of the topic Klychkov uses not only all the accumulated «resources» of the classical Russian literature (primarily N.S. Leskov's heritage), but also his own front-line experience and the experience of Russian sectarianism (Old Beliefs of different denominations and concents), all Russian intellectuals had a peculiar interest in this field throughout the pre-war and prerevolutionary years (A.A. Blok’s correspondence with N.A. Klyuev, an image of Grigori Rasputin, «Walking to the City of Kitezh» by S.A. Klytchkov himself, etc.).

The study objective is to find and describe special artistic means («a double effect» and «a double-lighting») used by the writer to achieve the necessary objectivity of narration.

The article uses characteristics of Klychkov’s prose made by his contemporaries (A.M. Gorky, A.K. Voronsky, P.A. Zhurov), studies of S.A.Klychkov’s works that became classic (N.M. Solntseva, M. Nikyo), theoretical works on the Russian and world literature and art by M.M. Bakhtin, V. Kozhinov, Jose Ortega y Gasset, and T. Mann, as well as works on the theory of literature in the 2001–2019 by S.A. Nebolsin, V.V. Fyodorov, I.A. Yesaulov.

Key words: S.A. Klychkov, new-peasant poets, First World War, Revolution of 1917, Russian sectarianism, issue of Holiness in Russian literature.

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Linguistics

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Aphoristics: Research Methodology Diversity

The article demonstrates that nowadays almost all points of view on the nature of an aphorism can be schematically divided into several groups:

– an aphorism as a literary genre;
– an aphorism as a field of knowledge;
– an aphorism as a linguistic phenomenon.

Depending on the point of view on the nature and essence of an aphorism, scientists offer different methods of their research.

Firstly, it is proposed to consider an aphorism within the sphere of functional-semantic typology of the statement. Due to this approach, it is productive to consider the semantics of aphorisms belong to certain stages of the literature history, i.e. in diachrony, stylistic aspects of individual authors’ sayings.
Secondly, an aphorism is proposed to be considered as a unit of phraseology of the language. This approach makes it possible to productively distinguish introductory aphorisms in texts of any functional style, to compile dictionaries of aphorisms, i.e. to include aphoristic material in scientific lexicography, to distinguish aphorism in terms of volume from aphoristic statements and other intersecting concepts.

Thirdly, the understanding of the nature of an aphorism is proposed within structural paremiology. The study of an aphorism in the framework of the paremiological level of the language allows the researcher to represent a variety of structural models of aphorisms, formally narrowing the scope of the ambivalent concept of an «aphorism», to analyze the syntactic nature of an aphorism. However, this approach is almost impossible in the study of aphorisms lexicography; it is difficult to separate proper verbs from aphorisms.

Fourthly, aphorisms are considered within the linguistics and cultural studies when their national features are identified. This approach makes it possible to analyze an aphorism as a part of the mandatory background knowledge possessed by members of a certain linguistic and ethnic community. Aphorisms assist in the identification of the most important concepts of mentality and help to comprehend the most important (frequent) topics for certain people.

Literary approach to the study of aphorisms involves genre interpretation. The genre approach to the study of aphorisms provides a variety of opportunities for the semantic analysis of aphorisms in any national literature. The comparative study of aphorisms peculiar to different times and peoples makes it possible to single out genre features of aphorisms individual groups. However, this approach remains a variety of unresolved problems, in particular, the volume of the aphorisms, the availability of these optional features such as originality and paradox.

Key words: Russian aphoristics; aphorism; research methodology.

REFERENCES


Smolensk dialects are closely connected with the Belarusian border dialects like Vitebsk and Mogilev ones, which is caused by the history and cultural characteristics of the territory. Throughout the Russian-Belarusian border, in the Smolensk region, there is a kind of language continuum, which is of interest in terms of the description of the existing private dialect systems, their functioning in synchrony and diachrony, the study of mechanisms involved in their interaction and independent development.

Particular dialect systems are opposed, on the one hand, to the Russian standard language, in which they normally do not find lexical correspondences, on the other hand, to the Belarusian standard language, in which a number of correspondences are found due to the peculiarities of the standard Belarusian language formation on the basis of Belarusian dialects. All detected dialectal lexical parallels have been described with the classification criterion of the derivated character of the dialectal vocabulary. The reason for this is the specific nature of the functioning of non-derivated and derivated dialect vocabulary in related groups of dialects: non-derivated words as a whole make up about a third of all detected Russian-Belarusian dialect correspondences and demonstrate a sufficiently large number of semantic changes within a lexeme, they are less stable in semantics compared with derivated dialect nouns.

In Smolensk and Mogilev dialects 51 lexical dialecticisms have been discovered, among the studied lexical parallels 36 nouns are typical for the dialects of Smolensk and Mogilev, while another 15 nouns with small changes in the semantics or grammatical form are found in the Belarusian standard language.

Key words: Smolensk Dialects; Mogilev Dialects; non-derivated nouns.

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LOCAL GEOGRAPHIC TERMS AND MICRO-TOPONYMS POSKOTINA, PODSKOTINA IN KOSTROMA PATOIS

The article is devoted to the names connected with one of people’s ancient occupations such as cattle breeding. Being an important source of all kinds of data, they are of interest from both linguistic and historical-ethnographic points of view. The research is conducted on the material of the appellative and micro-toponomic lexis available in the patois of Kostroma Oblast. The article studies the names of pastures «podskotina» and «poskotina» as well as micro-toponyms formed on their basis. The attention is paid to distribution and features peculiar to the semantics of these words in Russian folk patois. The paper singles out basic meanings of the pasture names under study in Kostroma patois. The author provides examples of their use in live folk speech as well as explanations of their meanings by the dialect native speakers.

The study of the pasture names functioning features in folk speech makes it possible to refer their considerable part to micro-toponyms science, within small space, they, being names of single objects, are intermediate between common nouns and proper nouns. The micro-toponyms reflect main features of geographic terms being a ground of their origin. The research of the micro-toponyms shows that in the toponymic system of Kostroma Oblast there are names formed due to transition of an appellative to a micro-toponym without any transformations according to the scheme «an appellative + an attribute characterising the called object» and on the basis of case-prepositional construction. The compound names more often are connected with the names of settlements and anthroponyms (usually, with possessive meaning). A pasture name frequently becomes a name of its location and adjacent objects; the name is reserved for the latter ones in case of the pasture disappearance.

There are words «podskotina» and «poskotina» as both appellatives and micro-toponyms in the patois of many districts of Kostroma Oblast. The study of these local geographic terms, along with micro-toponyms formed from them, makes it possible to find out their semantics, features of functioning in the patois more precisely and completely and to present the data in different studies.

Key words: toponymy; micro-toponymy; Kostroma micro-toponymy; Kostroma patois; names of pastures; podskotina (подскотина); poskotina (поскотина).

REFERENCES

The article is devoted to the study of the dialect language worldview based on the material of «Smolensk ethnographic collection» by Vladimir Nikolayevich Dobrovolsky (1856–1920) who was an ethnographer, local historian, folklorist, and lexicographer. The article presents general characteristics of proverbs and sayings included in the collection, describes the ways of recording and distribution of the material collected by the researcher, provides examples of proverbs and sayings, dialogues and poems, sentences and superstitious beliefs that the ethnographer, for various reasons, included in the collection. There are not many works on the study of dialect phraseology, not all Russian territories have this priceless heritage like records of phraseological material compiled at the time of their live functioning. V.N. Dobrovolsky included these phraseological units into the collection after his trips to the Smolensk region.

The article proves necessity and prospects of further study of ethnographic material and formulates tasks that modern researchers of V.N. Dobrovolsky’s heritage are facing. The description of phraseological material of the collection makes it possible not only recreate the everyday life of the Smolensk peasant of the XIXth century, his life and cultural attitudes, but also to identify the features of the Smolensk dialect language worldview, to characterize paroemiological units based on national and cultural stereotypes of the Smolensk region people’s behavior.

Key words: language worldview; dialect language worldview; proverbs; sayings; paroemiological material; thematic grid; phraseosemantic groups.

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THE ROLE OF CONNOTATIVE PROPER NAMES IN THE LITERARY TEXT
(BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF S.A. YESENIN’S LYRICS)

The article is devoted to the connotative reading of proper names (PN) in a literary text. Undoubtedly, among the issues of poetic onomastics it is one of the most complicated and interesting questions. It should be noted that at the present time onomastics itself appears as a rather new direction of a text analysis, it develops along with stylistics, poetics and linguistics.

For the analysis of connotative onyms the article presents quite a full generalization of the following issue: whether proper names have or do not have a lexical meaning. The attention is paid to underlining the volumetric informative field in PN, in the structure of which connotation takes a considerable role. The introduction of a special term «connotonym» is convincingly motivated. The article analyzes connotative potential of PN in detail and gives its common characteristics. It is underlined that all sorts of onyms have connotation, though in a literary text anthroponyms have a special significance, so a particular attention in the article is given to the connotative filling of anthroponym meanings. It is noted that proper names are always subjectively coloured, they express author’s attitude. Besides, they appear in the text in different forms, realize author’s ulterior sententiae, and assist in describing main characters and their relationship. Theoretical propositions of the article are illustrated by the example of the PN connotative content analysis: Shaghanae from S.A. Yesenin’s famous cycle «Persian Motifs» and Tanyusha from his poem «Khorosha byla Tanyusha…». The article shows contextual reading of a connotonym and potentialities of the PN connotative reading in a poetic text.

Key words: proper name; lexical meaning problem; lexical meaning structure; connotative component; connotative potential of a proper name; literary text; S.A. Yesenin.

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Coordinative constructions are traditionally opposed to subordinative constructions. However, this opposition comes down to denial of dependence in coordinative constructions. Thereby the parity of these two constructions does not come to light: subordinative construction can be described without coordinative one. This situation is not improved by detection of a coordinative triangle in all coordinative constructions.
The article shows a new approach in the study of coordinative constructions: a coordinative construction is a system; there are not only specific relations – a coordinative triangle, – but also specific elements. Novelty of the study consists in the address to extralinguistic facts, viz. a mathematical concept of a set and its elements. There are a lot of similarities between them. A set in mathematics includes generalizing elements and the composed row in coordinative constructions; in the first case the set is not partitioned, in the second case it is partitioned. In mathematics equivalent components in coordinative constructions correspond to the set elements. A characteristic property in mathematics is homogeneity in coordinative constructions and etc.

It is firstly demonstrated, that coordinative and subordinative constructions are correlative and the study of one construction is impossible without the study of the other one. Their parity is shown in coordinative constructions with elements of one set, in subordinative ones with elements of different sets. Cf.: roses and tulips – red roses. In the coordinative construction elements of one set are called: «flowers»; in the subordinative construction there are elements of different sets: «flowers» and «colors». It should be noted that the mathematical concept of a set relates to so called logical aspect in linguistics or thinking about reality.

Key words: coordinative construction; internal and external system; system element; set; set element; characteristic property.

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THE VARIETY OF MODAL SOURCES OF DEONTIC UTTERANCE
(BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE)

The components of the semantic structure of the modal utterance (force, an agent and a source) are relevant criteria for differentiating modalities different in their inner essence modality (epistemic, alethic, deontic) due to the use of polysemantic modal indicators. Demonstrating itself through semantic components, the deontic statement corresponds to the
following model: according to the modal source, there is a mandatory or restrictive necessity / a permissive possibility for the proposition to be fulfilled by the modal agent into reality.

The article describes content of the semantic basis of the deontic expression – various types of modal sources. This comprehensive analysis deepens the problematic of interpreting language constructions with deontic meaning. The article discusses an entire spectrum of modal sources, which are external and internal coercion grouped into two large groups: sources of universal and private nature. The study has shown, that the first group is substantially homogeneous since it coordinates social relations in which all members participate. The second one regulates social interaction in a particular situation; therefore its content scope is much wider and more diverse. The type of the source defines particular deontic meanings within the permissiveness, prohibition and obligatoriness, it determines the indicators in the surface structure of the utterance that allows the addressee to recognize the deontic factor.

The proposed classification of modal sources certainly is not the only possible one. However, it allows the researcher to consider all kinds of factors that determine the expression of deontic attitude in speech.

In conclusion, the research perspectives are indicated: identification of the dominant type of the source in various discourses, as well as establishment of the relationship between the type of the source and the language expression of the deontic utterance.

Key words: deontology; deontic expression; semantic component; semantic factor; surface structure of the utterance.

REFERENCES


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LIGHTED LONGFELLOW: THE CONCEPT OF LIGHT IN THE CHANGING STYLE

The necessity of the study of different author’s conceptual sphere to obtain more profound knowledge of the issue how the mental picture of the world is realized in speech has become a generally accepted fact in linguistics.

In this article the attention is focused on the role, its changes and specific features of the concept Light verbalization in metaphoric system of a famous American romantic poet H. Longfellow.

Conclusions are made on the basis of the analysis of the database which includes lyrical poems in the collections published during the author’s life with the total of over 2000 verse lines. The research utilizes the method of analysis of metaphor as a two-member structure which realizes the transfer of features from the source domain (right element of metaphoric model) to the target domain (left element).

Longfellow’s literary works are divided into three periods on the basis of biographical data. The first period embraces the beginning of the 1820-s when the young and yet unknown to the public poet published his early works. The second period lasts from 1826 till the beginning of the Civil War in the USA which became the crucial moment in the life and literature of the country. The final period encompasses the remaining part of the poet’s works.

The carried out analysis has showed that being one of the most frequent and most productive concepts in the creation of metaphoric models, the concept Light is one of major units of Longfellow’s conceptual sphere. Thus, aesthetic evaluation of Longfellow’s verses as light, which is expressed by a number of critics, to a great extent reflects subconscious perception of the role of the concept Light in the poet’s mental model of the world. Besides, the analysis made it possible to establish a number of facts concerning Longfellow’s individual style which have not been known up to this moment. Longfellow began with the evaluation of light as one of the mysteries and then proceeded to the understanding of light as an intuitively clear phenomenon. This alteration did not affect permanently positive perception of light by the poet and the verbalization of the corresponding concept. From the point of view of lexical representation, the light in the texts by Longfellow possesses positive connotation, it is the source of strength, beauty and hope. Longfellow views Light as a primarily natural source of light. Verbalization of Light in metaphor is explicitly differentiates this concept from the concept Sound which is characterized by low frequency and negative connotation.

Key words: individual style; evolution of style; concept; metaphor; conceptual sphere; Longfellow.

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THE EXPRESSION OF THE CONCEPTUAL OPPOSITION ALLY (PARTNER) – ENEMY (ADVERSARY) IN ENGLISH MILITARY JOURNALISTIC TEXTS

The article is devoted to the ways of representing the concepts of «ally (partner)» and «enemy (adversary)» in modern military-publicistic texts in English. The studied language means have confirmed the existence of these concepts created by the authors of English military genres and the fact that these concepts are fundamental in the military discourse. The study of the conceptual area occurs through the analysis of human cognitive activity. The concept, according to the definition given by Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin, is a phenomenon of consciousness, it is modeled according to the signs of its manifestation [Popova, Sternin, 2007, 163]. These signs of the concepts are: culture, habits, education, religion, political relations, values and traditions. The analysis of lexical means objectifying these concepts is carried out on the basis of printed (2006–2007) and electronic journal and newspaper texts (2018–2019). Based on the lexical, semantic, contextual and quantitative analysis of vocabulary selected by the continuous sampling method, the core and periphery of these concepts have been determined. The revealed language means determined the core and periphery of these concepts. The dominant lexical means allow the authors to determine this opposition in English as ally (partner) – enemy (adversary).

The texts of three English genres have been analyzed: an analytical article, an interview and a commentary. The conceptual opposition ally (partner) – the enemy (adversary) finds priority use in the genre of an analytical article. In military texts, in accordance with the value reference points, the estimating perception of the opposition occurs, in the authors’ opinion, with positive connotation without an expressive assessment.

Key words: concept; conceptual opposition; ally; enemy; military discourse; core; periphery; positive connotation.

REFERENCES


MULTIMEDIA ENVIRONMENT OF GERMAN POLEMIC DISCOURSE

This article is devoted to the study of the multimedia environment of the polemic discourse in German media with its diverse formats of impact on the audience and the actively developing internal dynamics of texts.

If at the end of the XX century the specifics of German media were the use of the Internet site as one of the possibilities to present copies of newspapers and magazines in electronic form, today we can speak of modified, hybrid Internet versions of printed publications that do not just create websites on the Internet that duplicate their main activity, but also combine the features of the traditional press and features of the functioning of texts on the Internet. The transition from linear, monomedia broadcasting platforms to discrete, multimedia ones has a significant impact on the process of creating, designing and placing modern polemics. Texts of articles and user comments are considered in the article as materialization of the polemic discourse in the media. Polemic texts are formed on the basis of intertextual structures and have a hypertextual nature.

The use of multimedia tools (a variety of fonts, graphics, animation, photo, video and sound) in the text of the article allows the author not only to expand the amount of information provided, but also to qualitatively supplement its content through inline inclusions in the text, to express the meaning of information by referring to verbal and non-verbal means; to provide a visual and figurative presentation of information (graphs, charts, tables), to attract attention and influence the audience, as well as to provide readers with the opportunity to participate in information exchange.

Key words: polemic discourse; multimedia; media text; hypertextuality; interactivity.

REFERENCES

The article studies the degree of description nominality in fiction based on the usage of the two most frequent attributes: adjectival and nominal ones. The former are adnominals, expressed by adjectives or adjectival phrases (adjectives with dependent words), the latter are of-N constructions (in English texts) and genitive case of nouns (in Russian texts).

The data-base includes extracts from highly popular English and Russian women authors: R. Galbraith, S. Kinsella, A. Marinina and T. Ustinova.

The research is based on a quantitative analysis of data with the use of a number of statistical measures. The Busemann coefficient is used to study the relationship of adjectival and nominal attributes and the power function is necessary for fitting the distribution of distances of attributes counted within separate sentences.

The analysis has demonstrated that the frequency of adjectival attributes as expected exceeds that of nominal attributes. However, the relationship of these types of attributes is highly
different for the abovementioned authors. The results have proved that there is no difference in the proportion of these two attribute types between English and Russian texts whereas this feature distinguishes the styles of R. Galbraith and A. Marinina on the one hand, and S. Kinsella and T. Ustinova on the other hand.

The research of the distance dynamics of the two given attributes from the beginning to the end of the works has shown big differences in the style of the authors, too. In a number of cases the tendency for compensation is observed while a drop in the frequency of one attribute type correlates with the rise in frequency of the other one.

Key words: adjectival attributes; nominal description; the Busemann coefficient; distance; quantitative analysis.

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THE FIELD STRUCTURE OF THE CONCEPT LEADERSHIP

The article is devoted to the description of the field structure peculiar to the concept LEADERSHIP which has been revealed due to its representation in the language. The article presents methods of studying concepts and steps in the analysis of their structure. Moreover, the paper shows notional constituents of the concept LEADERSHIP sorted out with the help of diachronic analysis of the main lexical unit and definitions taken from dictionaries. This method has helped to study the basic meaning of the lexical unit, analyze its formation and further development. Besides, 50 words which have similar meaning, including: control, administration, management, guidance, command, direction, authority, power, domination, superiority etc. have
been examined to confirm the data on the notional constituents. As a result, additional notional features have been singled out.

In the course of contextual analysis based on the book «On Becoming a Leader» by Warren Bennis, examples from The New York Times (2012) and from the inaugural speeches of American presidents, main structural components have been sorted out depending on the indication of one or another of its features. They are: a leader’s personality, characteristics, actions and followers. The represented concept is described in the terms of the field theory, so its elements belong to the core, near-core zone and periphery. The field structure is arranged according to the intensity of the concept cognitive features which are singled out due to the frequency found in the use of the words representing the concept.

Key words: concept; leadership; notional constituent; nexus of the concept; periphery.

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FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF PROCESSUAL NOUNS SEMANTIC SUBCLASSES WITH A SOCIAL MEANING (BASED ON THE NOVEL «TAFT» BY ANN PATCHETT)
The research objective is analysis of the semantic structure of processual nouns with social meanings. The «processual» nouns are understood as those that model a process. The «social meaning» is viewed as a social process that goes beyond the sphere of an individual personality’s personal interests. The social process from the semantic point of view is a more complicated type than other processes since its semantic structure includes obligatory participants of this process which are called «actants» in the terminology of verb-centric theory.

Four main components of the social situation are defined: three of them are actant ones («a subject of the process», «an object of the process», «an adjet of the process») and one component is «processual» implying realization of social impact without an explicit reference to one of the actants. These semantic subclasses represent «categorical» characteristics of processual nouns with social meaning. In addition to them, «criterial» semantic features are highlighted, which can be divided into two subclasses. The first one is a group of «situational» semantic characteristics, which include features that identify the correlation between simple situations within the complex ones: «temporal», «theleological» and «motivational» plans. The «semantic plan» includes a generalized semantic category, which is implemented through the opposition of at least two specific semantic features. The features that consider the correlation between actants situation are called «interactant» ones, including features of «interactive», «hierarchical» and «axiological» semantic plans.

Thereafter, the researcher considers the frequency representation of the abovementioned semantic categorial and criterial semantic features of the processual nouns with social meanings based on the material of the modern novel «Taft» by an American author Ann Patchett. The book is highly acclaimed by foreign critics and received Janet Heidinger Kafka Prize and Nashville Banner Tennessee Writer of the Year Award in 1994. Frequency analysis enables to identify relevant and irrelevant features which constitute the components of the semantic structure in the novel under the study.

Key words: processual nouns; social meaning; social process; novel «Taft»; categorial and criterial semantic features; frequency analysis; relevant and irrelevant semantic features.

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WAYS TO TRANSLATE DIALECTS IN A LITERARY TEXT

The article dwells on the study devoted to the translation of dialects used by the authors of literary texts as a means of giving a special colouring to some area. Being forms of the language, they are used within a certain geographic location as a means of the speech attribute of the character and as a detail disclosing its social context.

The dialect is considered to be a retreat from the literary standard and is juxtaposed to it though in linguistics there is a set of various approaches to the problem. The article points out the difference between the terms «dialect» and «accent» highlighting that the latter is a narrower notion and just a constituent of the «dialect».

Dialects in a literary text are aimed at rendering certain ideas and performing various functions depending on which one should carry out a strategy of their transfer to the target text in the course of the pre-translation analysis.

Distinctive features of dialects point to the existence of the problem connected with their translatability. In general, there are three approaches to it: complete untranslatability, complete translatability and relative translatability. The relative translatability approach seems to be the most adequate as dialectal words refer to zero equivalent lexical units and locative peculiarities of dialects cannot be translated into a foreign language.

In this respect the transformation of compensation turns out to be the most essential way of dialects translation. It can be assumed that there are several types of compensation. The article employs clippings from several literary texts to accentuate the highest efficiency and importance of vertical compensation due to resorting to units of different linguistic levels. This way of using compensation allows translating the maximum of the content and of the communicative value of the source text, though it is common knowledge that some loss of information is inevitable.

Key words: dialect; accent; literary text; adequacy; translatability; transformation; compensation; vertical compensation.

REFERENCES

The article deals with the problem of preserving the national and historical colour in the English translation of «A Song about Tsar Ivan Vasilyevich, the Young Oprichnik, and the Valiant Merchant Kalashnikov». The Lermontov’s poem is a strong manifestation of the national character of his oeuvre. Realia makes a culture-specific background of the song; the translator’s task is to translate them adequately into a foreign language.

The paper compares four translations of the poem into English done by English and Russian translators in the XX century. The author of the paper singles out the main realia found in the text of the poem: ethnographic, social and political. Then the author analyses the ways of realia translation into English by different translators from the viewpoint of preserving the national and historical colour of the original.

The author points out the most productive ways of translating Russian realia into English. They include replacement, transcription and transliteration, omission. However, translators do not always manage to convey the national and historical colour of the poem. This is due to the differences in the source and target languages, the genre of the folk historical song, the poetic form of the work. J. Kurnos uses replacements more often than other translators.

Translators aim to fill in the missing connotation with the help of context, choice of archaic and stylistically coloured words. In some cases, the meaning of words is revealed in footnotes, which allows an English reader to more fully understand the Russian realia. In general, all the translators in one way or another were able to reconstruct the national and historical colour of the poem and introduce the Russian poem to an English reader.

Key words: Mikhail Lermontov; song; Kalashnikov; translation; realia; ways of translation; national and historical colour.

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HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY

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WAS MARTIN LUTHER AN APOLOGIST OF THE AUTOCRATIC STATE?

In the History of Germany the role of Martin Luther as the prophet of autocratic State had already been prepared to the First World War. However, it became reality in the 1930-s. The development of territorial states was the main result of the Reformation. Luther’s Institution of the secular power was a part of his theory of two Kingdoms: the Kingdom of God and the Kingdom of the Earth.

The discussion about the strengthening of the role of the state and its control in all spheres of the society took place in the 1720–1740-s. This situation was connected with the conflict between the princes and estates or commons. Luther was afraid of civil commotions, he was deeply conservative in relation to secular powers and persistently supported the Idea that the people needed to be subordinate to the secular power.

Luther’s movement was a decisive step on the way to the formation of the early Modern Times Statehood. Luther’s first activities supported the commons’ self-government or the idea of communalism, but later, especially after the Peasants’ War 1524–1526, he feared the situations when princes and magistrates could not support the Reformation and therefore, he led the concept of the territorial State of the Early Modern Times and he could not become an apologist of the autocratic state.

Key words: Luther; autocratic State; secular power; Reformation; princes; estates.

REFERENCES

OF THE CONCEPT FORMATION

The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the English social thought of the Early Modern Times (the XVI century – the beginning of the XVII century). On the basis of the critical analysis conducted with the works by the English intellectuals of this period – «Utopia» by T. More, «New Atlantis» by F. Bacon and «The Man in the Moon» by F. Godwin, the author substantiates a thesis that the idea of isolationism as the basis of successful social development is the main one in the works by the designated thinkers.

Through a comparative analysis of the works written by the English thinkers and intellectuals of continental Europe, the creator of the Czech «Treaty on the Establishment of Peace throughout Christendom» (known in the scientific literature as the Treatise of the Czech King Irzhi Podebrad) E. Crucé, the Reformers, the author concludes that the idea of isolationism is a distinctive feature of the English public thought peculiar to that period.

In addition, the author formulates a hypothesis for possible historical roots found in the formation of this peculiarity of the English social thought in the Early Modern Times. The author considers its origin both in the unique political and legal system of England and in a number of historical events of the turn of the Late Middle Ages and the Early Modern Times – the defeat of England in the Hundred Years’ War, which led to actual transformation of England into an island state, as well as acceleration of the English people’s identity formation, a lack of external threat to England from the Ottoman Empire, non-participation of England in the Great geographical discoveries of the late XV – early XVI century and division of the New World, a unique way of reformation in England with the help of the state reform.

Key words: isolationism concept; English social thought of Early Modern Times; Thomas More; Francis Bacon; Francis Godwin.

REFERENCES

The article analyzes a career and a number of poetic works written by a Polish poet Jan Kunowski. The books are associated with Smolensk and the wars between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Moscow State in the first half of the XVIIth century. The example of Kunowski’s poems and life demonstrates the place of Smolensk both in the political thinking of the Polish nobility of the Early Modern Times and, in particular, of an individual person. In addition, the article demonstrates some methods used by the propaganda of the Early Modern Times; they are dedicated to the event under the study.

The author agrees that the writings by Jan Kunowski about Smolensk are an expression of the mentality of the Polish nobleman lived the XVIIth century, who was confident in Providence protecting the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and convinced of the special mission of the Polish-Lithuanian State. In a certain way, the canticle to Smolensk was propaganda. In reality, Kunowski renewed the state and ethnic myth of Polish and partly Lithuanian political thought; he added a new element – Smolensk – to the thousand-year history of the state.

Moreover, the article emphasizes that comprehension of Kunowski’s poems content from the only perspective of gentry’s mentality, propaganda and love for the city can be incomplete. The poet’s reflection of the reality was largely stimulated by material reasons, career aspirations, and religious confession.

Key words: Smolensk; Smolensk War; Jan Kunowski; poetry; propaganda; myth.

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The article is devoted to the consideration of the financial policies of France, Britain, Austria and Russia in the late XVIII and early XIX century in connection with the release a significant amount of paper currency (bank notes) into circulation in the era of the Great French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. The article focuses on the monetary policy conducted by the government of Alexander I.

The adoption of bank notes almost everywhere in Europe led to a change in their function. In addition to covering extraordinary military expenses, the paper currency had a new function – they were used as an instrument of financial policy and state regulation of the national monetary system. Mass issue of bank notes led to their depreciation. Although stabilization of currency circulation had some differences in the abovementioned countries, it was mostly based on the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation.

The Russian Empire believed it was preferable to use the experience of the Habsburg Monarchy. The strategy of the Austrian government was devoted to complete withdrawal of one part of the bank notes and replacement of the other one with private bank notes in form and status, however state participation was preserved in the capital of the Privileged Austrian National Bank.

The consequences of paper currency adoption were reduced, ultimately, to an additional inflationary tax on the population, which fell on the bourgeois-democratic strata of the city and village, primarily on the peasantry. However, the stimulation of commodity-currency relations through the introduction of banknotes also had opposite effects, intensifying the decomposition of the natural forms of the economy and drawing the population into the capitalist market. Another consequence of the massive introduction of bank notes into circulation was the increase in public debt. The issue of bank notes and the growth of government debt led, firstly, to the enrichment of the stratum of financiers and bankers, and secondly, to the transfer of state assets (the state land fund) to private ownership. Assignment circulation in Europe of this period may well be considered as one of the forms of the initial capital accumulation process.

The bank notes adoption in Russia was due to the same reasons as in other European countries, however, it had its own characteristics due to the political system of absolutism, the domination of the nobility and the system of serfdom. Nevertheless, despite the peculiarities, the
policy of absolutism during the rule of Alexander I developed in the course of the capitalist market economy formation in Russia.

Key words: economic history; finance; monetary circulation in France, England, Austria and Russia in the second half of the XVIII – the early XIX century; paper currency; public debt.

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THE WORLD EXHIBITION MOVEMENT IN EUROPE IN THE XIX CENTURY AS A WAY TO BUILD AN IMAGE OF JAPAN

The article is devoted to the world exhibitions of the XIX century as a way to build an image of Japan in the opinion of European society. These exhibitions were a striking phenomenon that influenced many spheres of life in the participating countries and became effective ways of public opinion manipulation. This is a demonstration of scientific achievements, cultural and educational activities that provide opportunities for different cultures to interact with each other. Moreover, it is a chance to promote certain ideas among the population and evidence of greatness and power of the states – technical superiority, military power were demonstrated not only for the people’s amusement.
The exposition at the world exhibition of the XIX century can be viewed from several points. However, the author is primarily interested in its function as a platform for the formation of ideas of a country, its culture, traditions, and development level. They can be manipulated by choosing the image that is desirable to broadcast to the masses.

Japanese were able to use the opportunity to form certain ideas of their country through international exhibitions. Earlier, it was an exotic country, covered by myths and legends, then Japan was distinctive and refined, and then it became a majestic country proud of its uniqueness. Due to the influence of world exhibitions, Europe began to perceive Japan as a desirable trade partner with unique culture and philosophy.

The image of Japan represented the country for the majority of Europeans in the XIX century. Expositions at the world exhibitions broadcasted culture, art, history of the Land of the Rising Sun and showed the Japanese people’s identity, which fascinated Europe.

Key words: world exhibition; image of Japan; Japan; Europe; Great Britain; XIX century.

REFERENCES


THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL WORK IN RUSSIAN PRISONS IN THE LATE XIX – EARLY XX CENTURY

The object of study is a domestic penitentiary system in the late XIX – early XX century. The subject is a study of the process happened with the educational work transformation in the Russian prisons of the stated period. The penal correction system is an important component of the government apparatus. It imposes sanctions established by the court for criminal offence.

In this article the author compares methods, used in prisons, of the implementation of cultural and educational activities in the Russian Empire and Soviet Russia in the early XX century. It should be noted that the change of approaches to the penitentiary system had not been implemented revolutionary, but in a reformatory way since the middle of the XIX century. In order to identify the common features and peculiarities of each system, the author has carried out a comparative analysis of the main regulatory legal acts that control the entire process of enduring the sentence, including educational activities in places of imprisonment.

If in the tsarist period most of the educational work had a religious orientation, then in Soviet prisons prisoners could acquire a certain working profession, which would allow them to socialize in the society. The author demonstrates continuity of the educational work aimed at reeducation of prisoners in the Russian prisons of the pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary period. This article will be of interest for the researchers engaged in the study of the domestic penitentiary system in the late XIX – early XX century.

Key words: penitentiary system; system of punishment execution; educational work; history of Russia; punishment; RSFSR.

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A SOCIAL PORTRAIT OF POLISH WAR PRISONERS PUT IN THE MILITARY CAMPS IN THE SMOLENSK PROVINCE (1920–1921)

On the basis of the military camp lists that include names of Polish war prisoners and that are stored in the archives of the Smolensk region (in the State Archive of the Smolensk region and in the archives department of the Roslav region), the article creates a social portrait of Polish soldiers captured by the Soviet Union. The portrait structure is formed by the following features: gender, nationality, a place of residence, a military rank, age, an estate, a profession (specialty), a family status, party membership and education. The study highlights that the method of compiling the social portrait belonged to the war prisoners has not received wide acceptance by historians yet. The main deterrent here is a lack of appropriate archive sources containing complete information on this issue.

The article provides a typology of the lists of Polish war prisoners. It is based on their information content. For the purpose of quantitative indicators comparison in the specific research fields, the researchers use the data found due to the first general census of the population of the Russian Empire in 1897 (in the Warsaw and Siedlce Governorates). As a result, the study creates the social portrait peculiar to the war prisoners of the Polish-Soviet War in the military camps of the Smolensk province in the 1920–1921s. The portrait makes it possible not only to present a multidimensional social picture of Polish soldiers who fought against Soviet Russia, but, at the same time, it allows the researchers to «fit» the study results into the modernization processes in Poland: from their beginning at the end of the XIX century to the first quarter of the XX century (more complicated ethnic groups of the population, transition of political culture, etc.). The research work demonstrates a new idea of the social structure of the Polish army during the Polish-Soviet War (1920–1921).

Key words: Polish-Soviet War; Polish war prisoners; social portrait of war prisoners.

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**SCIENTIFIC EVENTS**

