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LITERATURE STUDY

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THE APPELLATIVE INDEX USE IN DETERMINATION OF THE LYRICAL TEXT ADDRESSING LEVEL

The article deals with lyrical communication as well as images of a subject and an addressee. The lyrical addressee can be expressed implicitly and explicitly. The paper demonstrates examples of expression forms belonged to the lyrical addressee in the poems of the XIXth–XXth centuries.

The article shows a new method of appellative indexation on the basis of formal language features. The poem is assigned an appellative index from 0 to 5. The determination of appellative indexes is more indicative in the study of communicative direction of an author's poetry books. The research methodology of the lyric communicative aspect is examined due to the example of two poetic books: «Anno Domini» by Anna Akhmatova and «Saga with Blots» by Tatyana Bek. The article analyzes quantitative results of the methodology applying for poetry books, compares communicative and thematic aspects of two Russian poets' lyrics and identifies important recipients within the text.

Both poets are inclined to name addressees whom their heroines address. Not the addressee's portrait, but relationship models are important for heroines described by Akhmatova and Beck. In their poems Akhmatova and Beck create an effect implying presence of the heroine's addressee as well as an effect of the reader's involvement into a dialogue between the lyrical heroine and her addressees. The poems with indexes 5 and 4 mark main themes and motifs of the books. The presence of formal linguistic appellative signs allows us

to index them and apply an indexing scale to determine an appellative degree in the poetic texts. The statistic data make it possible to compare a communicative aspect of the works and books written by different authors.

By means of indexation scales the most significant images of intratext addressees come to light as well as thematic and communicative centres of poetic books, communicative models in the author's literary artistic world.

Key words: Russian poetry of the XXth century; communicative aspect of lyrics; appellative index; lyrical subject; subject-object relationship; intratextual communication; Anna Akhmatova; Tatyana Bek.

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TYUTCHEV'S LYRICAL-PHILOSOPHICAL METATEXT IN THE LYRICS BY N.S. GUMILYOV

A lyrical-philosophical metatext in N.S. Gumilyov's works is formed by a transystem interaction. It was largely focused on F.I. Tyutchev's philosophical poetry, the latter, in his turn, experienced the influence of F.W.J. Schelling's philosophical system. Besides, the philosophical character of the text in F.I. Tyutchev's poetry is largely determined by the compositional structure of the poem. A special role is played by the composition based on the contrast of situations, a compositional parallelism, generalizing and consistent composition. The same models are found in N.S. Gumilyov's texts.

The contrast composition is characterized by opposing different views on the universe, different ethical, aesthetic and social opinions. The compositions of contrasting situations require a poem with the lyrical-philosophical metatext on the basis of paradigms developed around the themes of life struggle, the man's existence in the past, present and future, intravital and postmortem existence, the Earth and the Heaven world, the priority of an active action over passive, conventional happiness and peace.

F.I. Tyutchev's and N.S. Gumilyov's compositional parallelism creates the lyrical-philosophical metatext based on the comparison of existential situations, for example, the world of nature and human existence. The parallel composition reflects lyrical development of associative thinking, harmony of the world order and concordance of viewpoints. The generalizing composition is productive for the formation of the lyrical-philosophical metatext as in a generalizing situation the author mostly states a certain existential pattern, a philosophical summary.

The poems with the generalizing composition present a relationship between the general and the particular, the universal and the single, the eternal and the present which itself determines the presence of the philosophical aspect of the text. In the sequential composition a philosophical analogy is drawn between the event situation of the current moment and the existence of eternity; the poems with two existential situations present a cause-effect relation between the laws of existence and the forms of their realization.

Key words: *N.S. Gumilyov; F.I. Tyutchev; lyrics; lyrical-philosophical metatext; composition.*

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POETIC SPACE SEMANTIZATION AS A WAY TO PRESENT THE HERO'S IMAGE

The story «In home city» by V. Nekrasov depicts the conflict of a young man, a former front-line soldier, trying to find his place in a peaceful environment, with the surrounding reality.

The motivic chain represented by the motif of recognition – the motif of attachment – the motive of frustration assists to semanticize poetic space of the work. The semantization of the poetic space is one of the ways to present the hero's image. In the poetic space of the text, the motif of recognition is associated with Nikolai Mityasov's sympathy to Alexei Chekmen, a front veteran. However, at the stage of recognition Nikolai is experiencing the first, faintly expressed disappointment when Chekmen mocks at the holy for Mityasov sense of the front brotherhood. The realization of the motif of attachment in the text is connected with Nikolai's desire to find his place in peaceful life. Although Chekmen helps Nikolai to make a choice, at this stage Mityasov also finds a reason for disappointment: the characteristics of a true intellectual, which on

early acquaintance, as Nikolai considers, are peculiar to Chekmen, after all, they prove to be far from those that he sees in the Ostrogorsky's family.

In the end, the moral confrontation between the characters is gradually increasing. The motif of disappointment turns this confrontation into a real chasm between them.

Key words: V. Nekrasov; poetic space semantization; presentation of the hero's image; motivic chain; conflict.

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MYTHOPOETICS OF SIGISMUND KRZHIZHANOVSKY'S PROSE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE RUSSIAN LITERATURE OF THE 1920S-1930S

The paper is devoted to the problem of inclusion of Sigismund Krzhizhanovsky's prose in the literature process of the 1920s-1930s. The prose itself possesses specific mythopoetic features. The lack of a single point of view among the researchers about his place in the literary process of that period is determined, firstly, by the almost complete closeness of the author's texts to the readers, and secondly, by the eclecticism of his prose that makes it difficult to assign it to a specific artistic direction.

The purpose of the work is the study of Krzhizhanovsky's prose in a historical, cultural, philosophical, religious and literary context of the 1920s-1930s and the identification of structural elements of his work that confirm the writer's inheritance of the ideas of the Russian literature and philosophy of the turn of the century and at the same time it's necessary to study reception of the modern literary and socio-historical tendencies.

Thus, the author points that Krzhizhanovsky's prose enters into a dialogue with classical Russian literature of the 19th century and at the same time inherits literature traditions of the beginning of the century, primarily symbolism, which suggests a conscious revival of modernist traditions in the literature of the 1920s-1930s. In the present study, the writer's prose is included in the common «mythopoetic field» of the Russian prose of the mentioned period, where the author creates his own artistic myth about the person and the country in a dialogue with contemporary culture. Taking the Christian myth of the Day of the Atonement as a basis, Krzhizhanovsky transforms it twice: firstly, he gives a recognizable collision to an accentuated, everyday appearance,

immerses them in the concrete realities of Soviet Russia, however, at the next level we observe the transition from everyday life to the existent level.

Krzhizhanovsky's prose represents various possibilities of a mythological interpretation; however, one of the central interpretations is the mythology of the dying and resurrecting God-man, which is represented in the texts through the prism of ideas and themes of Russian religious philosophy, Christianity, and literary archetypical subjects and images. Krzhizhanovsky considers the history of an intelligent person, the creator, as a special case of the spiritual history of mankind, and as an inseparable element of life during that epoch, thus the author artistically brings the hero's fate closer to the fate of the country. It is obvious that the writer's text, permeated with allusions to the plots and images of the Christian myth, interprets the archetypical plot through a religious and religious-philosophical prism. The recognizable plot is twice mythologized. In the context of parody postmodern aesthetics, the author deliberately reduces the scale of the novel personality, mythology and religion. At the second level of «mythologization», the characters and subjects of the prose are transferred by Krzhizhanovsky to a category of the universal cultural images-symbols; a recognizable Christian plot is used in the contemporary time of Soviet Russia.

Key words: Sigismund Krzhizhanovsky; experimental realism; Russian religious philosophy; mythopoetics; Russian prose of the 1920s-1930s.

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MAKEDONOV AS A CRITIC IN THE EPISTOLARY DISCOURSE OF THE 1970S–1980S

The present article gives a communicative-pragmatic insight into private letters of the Soviet critic and literary scholar Adrian Vladimirovich Makedonov (1909–1994) to a well-known Smolensk poet Yury Vasilyevich Pashkov (1930–2017).

The epistolary discourse gives an opportunity of following how Makedonov helped his fellow-countryman enter the «big poetry» by a detailed literary analysis of individual poems and even entire collections of the author from Smolensk who only started to be printed in central editions. The analysis is considered in various communicative epistolary situations. The linguistic means of assessment help to visualize Makedonov as a master of benevolent and

objective poetic criticism of the poetic texts, which characterize Pashkov as a worthy follower of the Smolensk poetic school, singled out and found as far back as in 1960 in the book «Essays on the Soviet Poetry». Comparing Pashkov to one of the founders of the above-mentioned poetic school Nikolai Ivanovich Rylenkov, the critic, however, proves very definitely that the poet has chosen his own way, and, possessing an individual creative manner of writing, has developed an inimitable idiostyle.

The framework of the epistolary discourse demands exactness and, at the same time, brevity of the poetic analysis. This method is really true of the letters under consideration. The letters are kept at the Archives of Smolensk State University Literary Museum. They yield an abundant material for the study of the origins of Makedonov's individual style as a critic. The article also points out personal and professional peculiarities of the writer and the letters addressee and their friendly ties.

Key words: epistolary discourse; A.V. Makedonov; archive materials; literary criticism; assessment; linguistic means; Yu.V. Pashkov

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«MESSAGE TO THE CLINIC» BY LEONID ARONZON: THREE ORNAMENTS

The article presents an analysis of Leonid Aronzon's poem «Message to the Clinic» (1963). The text is analyzed for the functioning of multi-level repetitions; cultural context – in terms of the poet's religious identity and the mindset of uncensored poetry of the 1960s; the subtext – regarding the biography of Aronzon, as well as the trials of Joseph Brodsky and Vladimir Shveigolts.

The total repetitions in the «Message to the Clinic» organize the poem composition and, contrary to expectations, do not simplify, but consolidate its semantic structure. In the poem it is necessary to single out several significant levels at which one can observe realization of the repetition principle as augmentation of meaning. Firstly, this is the level of vocabulary at which the repeated word expands its meaning to «hieroglyphic» one. Secondly, this is the level of syntax, where the repetition of figures and the variation of equivalent constructions contribute to the formation of identical rhythmic-intonation blocks, as in suggestive speech genres such as spells or mantras. These levels, in

turn, are closely connected with the development of the text composition: the «unique», not repetitive, becomes significant. Thematic variation also affects the development of fundamental images, creating spatial-temporal polyphony.

In addition, the totality of the repetition principle makes it possible to establish clear semantic links on large intervals of a specific poetic text and in general in the space of Aronzon's poetry. The form «Message to the Clinic», its religious and mythological themes, as well as the appellative orientation can be interpreted through the prism of 1) New Age ideology, 2) so-called «poor religion», 3) specifics of the work of the Soviet psychiatry with the literary underground of the 1960s.

Key words: Leonid Aronzon; composition; lyrical plot; poetic repetition; Joseph Brodsky; Vladimir Shveigolts.

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VENEDIKT YEROFEYEV: COMIC VS. TRAGIC

V.V. Yerofeyev is the brightest representative of the underground literature which mostly has a critical, playful character, manifested its expression particularly in postmodern poetics, the elements of which were parody, irony, eccentric rethinking of world culture and playing on socialist realism.

According to Yerofeyev the comic corresponds to the poetics of postmodern literature, in which the text creates an impression of chaos, fragmentation, lack of logic. The comic plays an important role in Yerofeyev's works. It is a form of criticism aimed at false life values existing in Soviet society. In the comic nature of Yerofeyev's works one can guess the features peculiar to the literature of absurdity, alogism is the main method of this literature. Its main goal is rethinking of the cultural and social values of the world and revealing its imperfections.

In Yerofeyev's works, alogism is manifested not only at the linguistic and stylistic levels, but also at the level of the plot. The comic and the tragic coexist on the principle of ambivalence, where the comic is the external (manifested in the language of narration and speech composition) and the tragic exists at the level of the plot – it is the internal. Thus, the comic in Yerofeyev's works fulfils the function of a mask, behind which the tragic essence of the whole poem hides; it reveals itself in the ending. The article discusses the combination of the comic and the tragic in Yerofeyev's three major works: «Psychopath's Notes»,

«Moscow – Petushki» and «Walpurgis Night or the Commander’s Steps». The dialogues make a basis for the analysis of the comic nature in these works. The tragic is considered at the fable level.

The article can serve as a basis for further study of literary texts in relation to a combination of ridiculous and tragic nature as well as for the subsequent researches of the comic.

Key words: comedy; tragedy; comic techniques; dialogue; V.V. Yerofeyev; «Psychopath’s Notes»; «Moscow – Petushki»; «Walpurgis Night or the Commander’s Steps».

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**IRMTRAUD GUTSCHKE. HERMANN KANT. DIE SACHE UND
DIE SACHEN («LIFEWORk AND ALL THE REST»):
THE LIFE OF A «POLITICAL PERSON» AND A «POLITICAL
WRITER».
PART II. MATURITY: THE PERSONALITY FORMATION**

The second part is based on the book «Lifework and all the rest» («Die Sache und die Sachen», 2007) written in the form of an interview of Irmtraud Gutschke and covers the time period from 1949 to 1991. This part analyzes important factors influencing his political personality: journalistic and party work; his activities as president of the Writers Union of the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

The article emphasizes that the journalistic and political work for Hermann Kant is a source of real-life communication with people that gives material for his future books. Hermann Kant’s credo as a political personality was the opposition to the chaos which was the result of the ideological opponents’ activities. The article shows his social and political behavior development. H. Kant considers himself as a direct participant of all important events in the life of the republic, including negative ones: the workers’ strike and antigovernment demonstration in Berlin (1953), the political processes (1956); the construction of the Berlin Wall (1961). Hermann Kant’s own line of political behavior is characterized on the one hand by a critical attitude to the overall negative dynamics of the social development in the republic; on the other hand it happens due to denying any anti-party activities.

In the Writers Union of the German Democratic Republic Hermann Kant's main features of the political personality such as his sense of purpose, an ability to use the right situation, diligence, an ability to establish contacts at any level) were further developed. Hermann Kant's main business was to preserve the Writers Union of the German Democratic Republic as a relatively free association of artists (it was applied to the specific political circumstances of GDR at that time). He had to maneuver between the party leadership and the free artists. The article shows why his attempts to save the Writers Union of the German Democratic Republic proved to be ineffective. Hermann Kant lost the party leaders and the writer's trust. After the reunion of Germany Hermann Kant became a target of unfair accusations.

Key words: memoir prose, journalism (interview); «political person»; postmodernism; simulacrum; president; Writers Union of the German Democratic Republic; agent; Bureau of State Security; reunion of Germany.

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THE ORGANIZATION OF BASIC COLOR TERMS IN LINGUISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS OF RUSSIAN MEN AND WOMEN

Through further study of the color concepts logic the article aimed at: (1) empirical verification of the basic color terms compatible in the linguistic consciousness of Russian native speakers; (2) specification of gender differences in strategies for identifying different color names of the Russian language; (3) identification of main types of relationships between the concepts, which, due to color samples identification, are often used by men and women.

The research material is a database of a psycholinguistic on-line experiment. Its participants had to name a number of color samples using any Russian color terms known to them. One of the samples was presented twice to check the consistency of the responses. The result of equivalent pairs (N = 413) became a subject matter of the analysis, which was carried out using Euler-Venn diagrams, tables with color terms distributions and an agglomerative hierarchical clustering algorithm.

The study shows that not all basic color terms are incompatible in the linguistic consciousness of native Russian speakers. Men have more blurred boundaries between purple, blue, light-blue and pink; in women's consciousness blue is intersected with purple and light-blue, green is intersected with blue and yellow and yellow is intersected with brown. Moreover, the experiment proves significant gender differences in the formation strategies of equivalent pairs between basic color terms: women more often use color terms derived from the names of various objects as synonyms for the basic color terms to denote different color shades; whereas men often use other basic color terms and their derivatives. In identifying color samples, men and women involved different types of relationships between color concepts. The synonyms for basic color terms are mostly often built on the relationship of intersection with other color names and their derivatives, mostly basic for men and non-basic for women. The mechanism for constructing synonymous pairs for non-basic color terms is fundamentally different and in this case women often rely on equivalence relations.

Key words: color terms; the Russian language; linguistic consciousness; relationship between concepts; logic of color concepts; gender differences.

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RUSSIAN STUDY OF APHORISMS ITS COMMUNICATIVE AND PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS

The article deals with pragmatics of aphorisms throughout the development of Russian literature. Aphorisms preserve collective experience of mankind and individual peoples; they reflect historical development of society through understanding of the outstanding people's reality peculiar to the epoch, thus aphorisms help an individual to enrich their vocabulary. Sayings have great communicative and pragmatic potential, they have a certain pragmatic function in a specific communicative situation.

For centuries the study of aphorisms has not change its pragmatic goals and objectives, it is used to confirm people's own thoughts and individuals' observations and to emphasize originality of judgments, fundamentally different from the generally accepted truths.

The use of sayings testifies to the communicants' high cultural level. In the case when in the process of speech the addresser and the addressee know who exactly belongs to this or that aphorism, it indicates their communicative community, an equal level of intelligence. The interlocutors' pragmatic purposes will be achieved.

The pragmatics of using aphorisms involves achieving a certain purpose and obtaining the desired result of communication. It can be stated that the sayings in the process of speech are used as an element of persuasion, a kind of generalizing interpretation of collective experience.

Speaking about the pragmatics of aphorisms use in speech, it should be noted that the sayings of any period of Russian literature development are a part of the information flow. In the study of aphorisms objective facts and scientific truths are not reported. However, this study interprets worldview attitudes and moral guidelines specific to people of a certain historical era. Communicative and pragmatic functions of aphorisms throughout the period of development of literature are associated with information, affective and evaluative, recreational and persuasive communication.

Key words: Russian study of aphorisms; aphorism; communicative and pragmatic functions.

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THE COMMUNICATIVE AND PRAGMATIC PLAN OF RUSSIAN PROVERBS: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR ORGANIZATION PRINCIPLE

The article is devoted to a description of the communicative plan of Russian proverbs as well as to the principle of classification of sayings in the studied communicative space, a description of their communicative and

pragmatical potential, a definition of the place taken by a proverb in the communicative process and its influence on the resulting effect of communication.

The Russian proverbs taken from the dictionary by V.I. Dal as independent communicative elements introduced in a text / discourse of the literary work and representing independent communicative elements served as a material for the research. The methodological potential of the research includes: discourse analysis assuming interpretation of proverbs meaning and their pragmatical properties on the basis of a context of the communicative situation, a reference situation and a situation presented in the internal form of a proverb. The study uses the method of cognitive and pragmatic (communicative) modeling of actualization of proverbs meaning and methods of observation, interpretation, generalization, comparison and classification of the studied sayings.

The research result is a communicative plan description that makes it possible to classify proverbs as communicative behavioural models characterizing a subject concerning themselves or on the background of other subjects of the communication. This approach will promote steady borders of possible application of sayings taking into account a situation; a characteristic of the sayings (group of sayings) affecting a speaker or a listener either in the text / discourse of the literary work or out of it.

Key words: proverb; speaker; listener; communicative space; pragmatics; communication.

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FIELD DEPENDENCE / INDEPENDENCE AND EXPLICATION OF EMOTIVE TEXT SEMANTICS IN THE EDUCATIONAL AND EXPERIMENTAL DISCOURSE

The articulation of «one's own» and «somebody else's» meanings is an important factor in implementation of effective communication in the foreign language and proficiency in means of emotive semantics representation that considerably promotes adaptation to the linguo-cultural environment. Information perception and interpretation in the process of studying this environment and success in its mastering are determined in many ways by the individual differences in the students' cognitive styles. The research hypothesis

is based on the supposition that the character of selective response of speech activity subjects within typical communicative situation through the dominant choice of specific emotive syntactic-morphological constructions is determined by the peculiarities of occurrence of «field dependence / independence» cognitive style.

The research goal is to determine whether there is any correlation between «field dependence / field independence» cognitive field characteristics among the students studying the Russian language as a foreign language and psycho-semantic specifics of their explication of emotive semantics via various forms of morphological and syntactic construction. The article has studied methods of emotivity representation in the educational-experimental discourse that are preferable for foreign students. The study object includes psychosemantic characteristics of functional-semantic types of emotive morphological-syntactic constructions. The parameters of respondents' field dependence / field independence cognitive style were assessed via K. Gottschaldt's methodology.

According to the research findings, respondents' choice of the specific morphological-syntax constructions with differentiated traits of emotive semantics correlates with the dominance of speech activity of a specific cognitive style among these individuals. The field independent respondents primarily select verbal emotive structures having semantics of evident agent-orientation and controllability of emotional condition or action, demonstrating articulated approach to the field. The field dependent individuals demonstrate a global approach to the field and conformal strategy of emotive semantics representation, they use in their speech structures bearing semantic traits of «nonagency», «passiveness» and «uncontrollability» of emotional condition.

Key words: cognitive linguistics; morphological-syntactic constructions; psychosemantics; emotiveness; experiment; the Russian language acquisition.

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**THE PECULIARITIES OF PATRONIMIC NAMES FUNCTIONING
IN STUDENTS' COMMUNICATION**

The article deals with a position of patronimic names in modern system of nomination specific to Russian people. The special attention is paid to functioning of this anthroponomical category in different historic periods of state development including modern Russia. Current media and scientific community often pose a question about the reasonability of using this kind of nomination in communication. The author provides examples of discussions concerning the problem of using patronimic names. The article demonstrates participants' opinions supporting and opposing saving this traditional category in the system of nomination peculiar to Russian people.

The author highlights an attitude of young people (Smolensk students) to the functioning of the patronimic names in different communicative situations on the basis of empiric material received by means of questioning and direct interviewing. Having analyzed and classified the received answers the author singles out criteria of choosing a traditional formula of nomination by first name and patronimic name by the interviewed young people.

As a result, the article specifies functions of the patronimic names in modern communication that are relevant for students' community. The study determines communicative tasks carried out by young people by means of using the patronimic names and makes conclusions about the communicative culture of the interviewed young people. The analysis of the study material allowed the author to find out the students' view on the possibility of using alternative methods of nomination instead of the traditional nomination by the first name and patronimic name. The material described in the article is introduced into the scientific literature for the first time.

Key words: proper name; system of nomination; patronimic name; students community; communication; function; addressing; communicative culture; tradition.

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COGNITIVE AND LINGUOCULTURAL SPECIFICS OF SMOLENSK SERVICEMEN'S NICKNAMES

The article deals with nicknames which belong to servicemen of different ages, ranks and gender. The purpose of the work is to analyze naming in the light of cognitive onomastics according to their reference to symbols and icons,

as well as to consider a cultural aspect of their existence, reflecting various elements of the culture peculiar to the military community. This problem is relevant in modern linguistics because of particular interest in the current anthropocentric paradigm of humanitarian knowledge in the study of the linguistic identity specific to the representatives of various professional groups.

Similar works have studied communicative characteristics peculiar to the representatives of medical, educational, legal spheres and others; however, the portrait of a military communicant has not been described in detail yet. Having passed the stage of general socialization, in closed military personnel, a person integrates into a specific community, the communication in which has special features and often leads to the fact that an individual gets a nickname. This element of military jargon reflects not only specific personality traits, features of appearance or passport data of the person, but also generally transmits all the information accumulated in the semantics of the onym.

The study analyzes nicknames, collected by the method of questioning and direct interviewing and considers them from cognitive and cultural points of view. The work demonstrates features of the linguistic identity of military personnel such as a reflection of the depth and accuracy of the perceived type, character or appearance through well-developed figurative thinking; ability to make emotional evaluation; a desire of servicemen having nicknames to use the most convenient forms of addressing interlocutors at the pragmatic level. The research material can be used in the educational process in both civil and military universities to conduct seminars and special courses on onomastics, as well as in compiling «The Dictionary of Smolensk Region Nicknames».

Key words: *linguistic personality; military sphere; nickname; cognitive onomastics; nickname-symbol; nickname-icon; linguocultural specifics.*

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THE COMPOUND NAME RUSSIAN ARMS IN MODERN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

The article is devoted to the research of compound name «Russian arms» in modern political discourse. The article considers and analyzes main approaches in the interpretation of the compound name «Russian arms» as well as invariants of the compound name and constituents of its semantic field by means of the method of the frame knowledge representation with the explication of the semantic field constituents.

The study topic of the research is a compound name «Russian arms». The focus of the research is an ideological usage of concept «Russian arms» in modern political discourse. The political texts with the key phrase «Russian arms» in the main and newspaper corpora of the system «Russian National Corpus» have been selected as a material base for the research. The theoretical base comprises the concepts of «Russian arms» defined by famous Russian linguists. The main methods used in the research are: a method of semantic analysis with a cognitive-semantic description of the word semantics, summary and grouping of statistical observation materials. The article is the research of the most actual concepts comprised the part «Russian» represented today in modern political discourse.

In this series of works the previous research devoted to the study of the ideologic concept «Slavic community» in modern political discourse is the article «Ideologeme “Slavic community” in modern political discourse» published in the «RUDN academic journal». These researches are valuable for political linguistics. As a result the usage frequency statistics in political discourse of variants of the compound name «Russian arms» has been compiled, as well as regularities in the usage of its variants have been determined and the research results have been explained.

Key words: compound name «Russian arms»; political discourse, semantic field, explicators; Russian National Corpus.

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ONTOLOGY OF COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING DISCOURSE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE LANGUAGE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The article deals with constitutive features of the commercial advertising discourse. As a result of the detailed analysis of the research carried out within the framework of the given topic, a contradiction has been found between the need of the Republic of Belarus in the development of production, which can be promoted by commercial advertising as an institutional type of discourse and Belarusian advertisers' backlog of modern social, technological and cultural requirements.

Based on the comprehensive review of definitions, constitutive characteristics of the commercial advertising discourse are established, they

include economic, psychological, epistemological, axiological, cultural, political, social and semiotic ones. The article emphasizes the dependence of the commercial advertising discourse on its type («business – advertising» or «business – consumer»), as well as on the life cycle of the advertised product / service / object. The compositional structure of the commercial advertising discourse is not rigid in view of the specifics of the immediate communicative situation (time framework, rules of law, communication channels, specific properties of the goods, etc.). Specific examples are used to study relatively new types of advertising – shock and viral adverts, characteristic of the commercial advertising discourse in the Republic of Belarus.

As a result, the article determines that a feature of the commercial advertising discourse in the Republic of Belarus is its imitative nature: the majority of the commercials are created in the image and likeness of foreign ones; this situation is especially true for franchise campaigns. Against this background, the study focuses on the problems associated with the perception and acceptance / rejection of the advertisement by the society. In the study it is noted that in the Republic of Belarus commercial advertising in the Belarusian language is practically not represented in any way, although the law on advertising in the Republic of Belarus stipulates that advertising can be presented in Russian / Belarusian.

Key words: discourse; commercial advertising; communication; impact; manipulation.

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INTERMEDIAL STRATEGIES AND TEXTURE OF THE TEXT SPACE

The article is devoted to identification of common tendencies in creating a text space based on the work of French authors like M. Proust and J.M.G. Le Clezio. The subject matter of the analysis includes intermedial strategies allowing the author to create textural text space. These strategies with their visual, auditory, kinesthetic channels lead to an interconnection between the code of the natural language and the codes of other semiotic systems such as pictorial art, film, fashion, architecture, and, respectively, discursive interactivity.

The article shows that texture of the text space is conditioned by an assemblage of various discursive elements and replenishment of the referents'

repertoire and the intermedial mechanism itself leads to the multilayeredness of the signified and the unconventionality of the signifying. In this case the text space is set in the communicative dynamics through rewriting and resignifying (recriture) relying on the «stabilization fields» – text constants. In the article this text constant is a city, which according to N.D.Arutyunova, has «the second after the man priority right to representation».

The sign system and the code of pictorial art, architecture, literature, and fashion are Proust's media strategies of creating the text space of the city. The word combinations: sombre azur, nobles émeraudes, rose Tiepolo, miroitement de l'étoffe, or malléable, des sultanes derrière un voile ajouré de pierre, ornementation arabe become semantically connected. A mythopoetic context against a context of cinema in the spirit of surrealist films of Bunuel and German Expressionist films dominates in Le Clezio's work. The city space is brought down to two poles signified by dépouille and coquille.

Key words: *text space; intermedial strategies; texture of the text; recriture.*

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THE PECULIARITIES OF BIRD-NAMING IN GERMAN DIALECTS

This article is devoted to viewing the peculiarities of bird-naming in German dialects. The importance of this research arises from the fact that different dialects appear to have different approaches to the process of words naming. A lexical variety and heterogeneity reflected in the diversity of the ways of bird names are peculiar to the dialects of the German language. Different principles of naming are used to name birds in German dialects and these principles are a fragment of the naive linguistic world view. From the point of view of common people many birds are alike and there's hardly any chance of determining the most essential feature which can become a motivational base for the process of naming. Due to the study of dialectisms as well as including literary ornithonyms the author defines that there is no distinction of birds in Germans' public consciousness. This research is based on more than 100 examples of the birds' names.

The analysis of some birds' dialect names and their comparison to literary names made it possible to single out groups of motivational characteristics as well as to trace peculiar features of synonyms functioning in German dialects. German ornithonyms-dialectisms possess an abundant

synonymic range consisting both of phonetic and word-building variants. In addition, the author studies the structure of dialect ornithonyms and determines simple and complex names. The structural specificity of the dialect naming lies in the defined principle of the components rearrangement. The principal is typical of some complex lexemes. As a result the author comes to the conclusion that the most spread motivational features in the sphere of dialect bird naming are onomatopoeia, food ration, environment, appearance and peculiarities of birds' behavior.

Considerable attention is paid to the research showing the specificity of the people's worldview and to the diversity of the outworld vision reflected in German dialect names of birds.

Key words: dialect names of birds; naming; etymology; motivational feature; synonymy.

HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY

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THE JÜLICH-CLEVES ESTATES IN THE 1640S: BETWEEN BRANDENBURG AND NEUBURG

At the beginning of the XVIIth century Jülich-Cleves inheritance was divided between Brandenburg and Neuburg. In 1629/30 a temporary agreement was reached between these parties on the division of the disputed territory.

According to Frederick William, who became Prince Elector in 1640, the agreement was an unfair contract, since the greatest part of the Jülich-Cleves inheritance passed to Neuburg. Frederick William sought a revision of this agreement. He attempted to put pressure on his partner and forced him to sit down at the negotiating table. As a result of the Dusseldorf Accords, Brandenburg received small territorial increments. The relationship of the Brandenburg Prince Elector with his estates was bad. He tried to tax them without their consent and appointed officials at his discretion.

At the same time, in the struggle against the Count Palatine, he sought to rely on Jülich-Berg estates ruled by Neuburg. However, Jülich-Berg estates

were united with Cleves-Mark estates, which were under the authority of the Prince Elector. They were actively supported by the States General of the Netherlands. Frederick William had to find a common language with his own estates.

As a result of the lengthy negotiations, the Prince Elector made concessions. He pledged not to appoint persons who were not local residents to positions in the Cleves government. An exception was made only for Governor Johann Moritz Nassau-Siegen. The newly appointed officials were obliged to take an oath on the Landtag. Instead, the estates agreed to provide tax at the amount of 600,000 thalers for 3 years in the last 8 years.

Key words: Prince elector; Count Palatine; Jülich; Brandenburg; Cleves; Mark; Frederick William.

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THE UK POLICY JUST BEFORE AND DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR IN P.A. CHIKHACHEV'S HISTORICAL JOURNALISM

The East policy of British authorities, aimed at establishing the political, trade and economic dominance of Great Britain in Turkey, provoked a military clash between the Ottoman Empire and Russia in the early 1850s. This conclusion is made by Pyotr Aleksandrovich Chikhachev, a contemporary of those events, a famous Russian geologist, geographer and diplomat, in his historical and journalistic works «The Great Powers and the Eastern Question», «Is the Treaty of Paris durable?», «Russia and the Eastern Question». The works were published in Brussels and Paris in January 1854, just after signing the Treaty of Paris in 1860. They differed in their content from Russian domestic publications mainly by diplomatic and foreign economic approaches to the Crimean war.

The article attempts to systematize the conclusions and argumentation of P.A. Chikhachev about the British policy just before and during the Crimean war and to compare them with specific historical facts. The author's arguments are reduced to three main theses. The first thesis is a benevolent attitude of official London to the Ottoman Empire and reasons for its diplomatic and military support. The second one is foreign policy hypocrisy of the British authorities in Eastern Affairs. The third one is selfish, in fact, colonial goals of England in the Crimean war. In addition, the article describes assessments

made by P.A.Chikhachev of the results of the war, the vision of the future direction of the Anglo-Russian relations and the future development of the Eastern Question and the historical fate of the Ottoman Empire.

The historical and journalistic heritage of P.A. Chikhachev can be considered as an important historical source for the study of the history of the Crimean war and the Eastern Question as a whole. Moreover, P.A. Chikhachev's arguments and conclusions about the motives of the British policy in Asia and the reasons for its anti-Russian character have not lost relevance and are quite in tune with the current situation in Europe and the Middle East.

Key words: the Crimean war; Anglo-Russian relations; British East policy;; P.A. Chikhachev; historical journalism; British trade interests Palmerston diplomacy; British press.

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RECENT FRENCH HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The article deals with main directions of the recent French historiography of the First World War. The historical studies in France (2013–2017) concern a wide range of issues in the national and world history – from completely traditional issues (such as the history of censorship or the role of monarchs in different countries) to new ones, in particular the «cultural history of war».

It can be supposed that contemporary historiography is marked by softening of contradictions between the social history and the cultural one, therefore now the historians' attention is concentrated on both social and cultural practices. Scholars explore such topics as death anthropology (experience of dying, death management and death representation), gender order changes (position of women, masculinity nature at war), language and discourse evolution (peculiarities of communication, implementation of neologisms) etc. Historiography keeps interest to extreme dimensions of the war experience including the war and post-war biographies of participants injured physically and mentally (there are studies of the experience of the French disabled people as well as the Russian ones). French historiography traditionally studies memory practices. In this field, scientists go on the research of the memory politics in France or «a memorial asymmetry» in France and Germany.

Nowadays French historians support the concept of transnational history that overcomes ethnocentrism as well as eurocentrism. This approach provides a revision of the «centres» and «peripheries» relationships, the attention is paid to new objects for the research, the redefinition of the spatial and temporal frameworks of the history of the First World War. In all these directions, French historians formulate new methodological problems and try to solve them through inheriting the best national traditions.

Key words: *the First World War; French historiography.*

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THE ENACTMENT OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965 IN THE USA AS A CONTINUATION OF L. JOHNSON'S POLICY ON DESEGREGATION

The problem of interracial conflicts for such a multinational state as the United States of America occurs quite often. In the late 1950s – early 1960s of the XXth century, this problem again reached a critical level. For a long time, the question had been ignored by the authorities, due to the absence of full civil rights for a large number of the US population; therefore, the conflict demanded a prompt resolution.

The first developments of the state policy, defusing the conflict in the country and accepting the protesters' demands were adopted the Civil Rights Act in 1957 and 1960. However, the content of these acts was insufficient, and the protest movement did not fade. It was necessary to take more serious and powerful actions to reduce inequality, prompting both black and white people to stand for for the discrimination abolition. The legislation improvement became possible due to the policy of young president democrat John Fitzgerald Kennedy. In 1964 the Civil Rights Act was passed, that initiated the process of the US colored population desegregation. However, this action was not enough and new president Lyndon Johnson, taking the idea of building a «Great Society», during the election campaign, continued to modernize the system of public policy and as a result, the process of American society consolidation.

The article is devoted to the process of improving the electoral legislation in the United States as part of the campaign against segregation. The Voting Rights Act in question was a continuation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The author considers the history of the Act adoption, as well as its significance,

raising issues that have not been thoroughly studied in domestic historiography before, and concludes that this Act contributed to the further democratization of the US legislation.

Key words: the USA; Lyndon B. Johnson; Voting Rights; 1965; desegregation.

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**«TO GIVE THIS COUNTRY A GOVERNMENT FORM PECULIAR TO
ITS MANNERS AND CUSTOMS»: MIKHAIL SPERANSKY'S NOTE
ABOUT THE SOVEREIGNTY RESTORATION
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA**

Under the conditions of the Russian-French relations aggravation and attractiveness of the experience of revival in the 1807s–1809s of Polish sovereignty by Napoleon for a part of Belarusian-Lithuanian gentry the official Petersburg, in order to reduce its anti-government sentiments and to arouse sympathy, agreed to discuss a plan of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania creation from the western provinces under the protectorate of the Russian Empire. The decisive influence on Alexander's I actions was imposed by his state secretary Mikhail Speransky's view. The latter outlined his vision of the Belarusian-Lithuanian region organization with taking into account its state-political traditions in the note «About Polish Provinces Organization» (March 1811). The present article deals with internal political and international circumstances of the note appearance and analyzes its content and context showing the «fall» of M. Speransky.

The note included two groups of the measures: preliminary ones, aimed at creating of confidence among the local nobility in the government of Alexander I and decisive ones that should be used at the right moment in the development of the international situation. The Preliminary measures provided with the organization of civil administration in the territory of Russian «Polish provinces», which until the end of the 18th century were a part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. These measures should bring the Russian laws in accordance with local state-political traditions. The restoration of sovereignty of the Kingdom of Poland by Napoleon became a signal for the beginning of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania sovereignty restoration. On the basis of this civil

administration the State Council of Lithuania was created, a seym was convened, Lithuanian legions were formed, the Constitution was adopted, etc. Only the renewal of the «political being» of these lands, according to M. Speransky, would be a guarantor of their preservation as a part of Russia.

The note preceded creation and discussion of «Oginsky's plan» (April 1811 – early 1812) in St. Petersburg. The «fall» of M. Speransky explains one of the reasons for the failure of the plan, which has not been studied earlier in historical science.

Key words: Mikhail Speransky; note; the Grand Duchy of Lithuania; restoration project; Oginsky's plan.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF MERCHANT FAMILIES AND THE MERCHANT ELITE'S FORMATION IN VYAZMA IN THE XVIITH–XVIIITH CENTURIES

The article examines features of the formation and development of the merchant elite in Vyazma in the XVII–XVIIIth centuries. The author considers that Vyazma merchant elite of the second half of the XVIIIth century was formed on the basis of the local merchant dynasties of the XVIIth century.

The article consistently analyzes handwritten documents found by the author in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts. The complex of documents consists of Vyazma customs books from 1649 to 1680, Vyazma census book dated back to the XVIIth century, materials of the first and second revisions (population census), records of the composition, activities and problems of Vyazma merchants in 1764 as well as court cases from the Fund of the Chief Magistrate. In addition, the article studies documents of the State Archive of the Smolensk Region. They are metric books of the XVIIIth century and materials from the Baryshnikovs' Fund.

The documents analysis has made it possible to identify a number of features in the development of Vyazma merchant class and its elite. Although Vyazma merchants of the XVIIth century were less rich than Smolensk ones, the development of merchant families in Vyazma was characterized by stability and a fairly high level of capital continuity. Unlike Smolensk, Vyazma did not survive the active change in the top of the merchant elite at the turn of the XVIIth–XVIIIth centuries. In the first quarter of the XVIIIth century,

representatives of the emerging Vyazma merchant elite began to combine trade with industrial entrepreneurship, which helped merchant families to survive. The lack of Vyazma residents' privileges, although Smolensk bourgeois people had them, stimulated the entrepreneurial activity among Vyazma merchants. The demographic factor also influenced the capital sustainability. For numerous merchant families lived in Vyazma the support of not only close, but also distant relatives was commonplace.

The study results, conducted during the article preparation, complement the scientific view of the development of the merchant class especially its elite, in Russia of the XVIIth–XVIIIth centuries.

Key words: *merchants; merchant elite; merchant dynasty; capital continuity; entrepreneurship; temple building.*

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SMOLENSK AND SMOLENSK PROVINCE IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE XIXTH CENTURY IN PRIEST YE.S. LEVITSKY'S DIARY

A recently discovered and published diary belongs to Yevfimiy Stefanovich Levitsky (1781–1845), a native-born of Smolensk Province. Parochial, later – regimental priest, father Yevfimiy Levitsky lived an eventful life, keeping a diary in the 1812s–1821s. Having left his house with his family during the hostile invasion of 1812, he joined the military clergy, as a part of the 41st Jaeger regiment, participated in the Great Patriotic War of 1812 and the Foreign campaign of the Russian army of 1813–1814, he was in the Russian occupation corps in France in the 1815s–1818s and traveled through Russia in the 1819s–1821s, as it is told in his diary.

Some of the entries are dedicated to the author's homeland, Smolensk and Smolensk Province. Yevfimiy Levitsky reports on the stages of his education at the Voznesensky Monastery and Smolensk Theological Seminary, lists the churches in which he has served as a clerk and prior, names people with whom he has to communicate, writes addresses where he has lived in his own and rented houses. Particular interest is paid to such household details as his house design, financial issues related to its purchase and repair. Simple and tragic descriptions of hostilities and national disasters in 1812 impress us dramatically. A separate topic of the diary is the church attendant's family, its creation, births and deaths.

The publication of the given information will undoubtedly be of interest to Smolensk historians, local lore specialists, students and all people interested in the history of their native land.

Key words: diary; priest; Smolensk; 1812; the first quarter of the XIXth century.

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THE GOVERNMENT POLICY APOLOGIA IN THE PRIVISLINSKY REGION IN THE JOURNALISM OF THE LATE XIXTH AND EARLY XXTH CENTURIES (BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF V.I. GURKO AND V.A. GRINGMUT)

As a result of three sections (1772, 1793, and 1795) and the Congress of Vienna (1815), the greatest part of the territories and population of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth became a part of the Russian Empire. This circumstance led to the so-called the Polish question: the conditions for the coexistence of Polish territories and the Polish population in the part of the Russian Empire.

For more than a century, the question remained relevant for the authorities and society. The society offered the authorities its «recipes» for resolving this issue. By the end of the XIXth century – the beginning of the XXth century two approaches to the problem solution of Polish lands integration – liberal and conservative ones – had been formed in public opinion. The first approach was based on granting autonomy (self-government) to the Polish province, the second one proposed unification of the administrative division adequate to the rest of the empire. The aggravation of the public polemic on the Polish question took place: under the conditions of the crisis phenomena (the uprising of 1830–1831 and 1863–1864), with the change of emperors and the assumed change in the domestic policy as well as affection by sharp fluctuations in the actions of the Russian administration in the Privislinsky Territory during the personnel changes.

The article examines V.I. Gurko's and V.A. Gringmut's views on the problem of Polish lands integration into the Russian Empire. The work shows the publicists' confidence in the need for administrative unification of the Privislinsky region with the Empire as well as impossibility of dialogue with the Polish public. The author considers the system of arguments adduced by publicists supporting their opinions. In addition, the article studies alternative

points of view on the issue of granting autonomy to the Poles and clarifies strengths and weaknesses of competing points of view.

Key words: V.I. Gurko; V.A. Gringmut; journalism; «Polish question»; conservatism; liberalism; Privislinsky region.

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**THE FIRST WORLD WAR «HISTORICAL ROOTS»:
M.A. TAUBE'S VIEW ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE RUSSIAN
EASTERN POLICY IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XIXTH CENTURY**

The «Eastern Question» and attempts of its resolution have repeatedly been studied by the researchers of Russian foreign policy since the end of the XIXth century. Pre-revolutionary historiography considers this problem as a confrontation between Russia and Western governments, where Russian diplomacy bends to Europe in the fight for the the Black Sea straits regime and the influence in the Balkans.

One of the points of view has been represented by M.A. Taube, a specialist in the international law, in his research «The Eastern Question and the Austro-Russian Policy in the First Half of the XIXth Century». He analyzes formation of the Russian eastern policy dependence from the Austrian cabinet, which is based on the archival materials of the XIXth century and primarily on the dispatches of the Austrian diplomat, Count K.L. Fikelmon. According to M.A. Taube, these documents make it possible to «to recognize the direct historical roots of the present war, which precisely began because of the Russian-Austrian conflict over the Balkan issue».

In historiography, the 1830s are considered to be an apogee of Russian success in the East. In this period the agreement was signed between the Russian and Ottoman Empires in Unkiar-Skelessi, which closed Turkish straits for the war ships of all powers. The next attempt to solve the Eastern Question is connected with the signing of the Munich Agreement between Russia and Austria. The secret articles of the document defined collaboration of both countries in the case of the the Ottoman Empire collapse. This agreement represents the first departure from the traditional attempt made by Russia to solve the Eastern Question through diplomatic negotiations only with Turkey.

M.A. Taube considers that the result of the signing the Munich Agreement was gradual elimination of Russian influence in the East. As a result, from the middle of the XIXth century Russian historical interests in this region

were finally contrary to Austrian interests and led to their open clash in the First World War.

Key words: «Eastern Question»; the Black Sea straits; Russian diplomacy; M.A. Taube; Austria; the Ottoman Empire; foreign policy of the Russian Empire.

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THE HISTORY OF OWNERS' LIBRARIES NATIONALIZATION (BASED ON THE SEIZURE OF BOOK COLLECTIONS FROM SMOLENSK ESTATE IN THE 1918S–1921S)

The article focuses on the campaign for the nationalization of the book collections stored in possessory estates, held in Smolensk province, in the 1918s–1921s. The article considers general issues of the organization and conduct of the campaign and the future of the book collections in the first years of the Soviet regime and at the present time.

The article demonstrates examples of seizure of estate libraries according to archival sources of the State Archive of the Smolensk region. The author presents the library owners' brief biography and characteristics of their book preferences. Among the Smolensk gentry-bibliophiles the author indicates estate owners' names such as Tatevo of Bielsk district – doctor of botany, Professor and head of the Department of Moscow University, corresponding member of RAS S.A. Rachinsky; Peski of Gzhatsk district – Staff Captain P.D. Neyelov; Vasilevskoye of Gzhatsk district – Major-General, the hero of the Patriotic War of 1812, Count V. Orlov-Denisov and the Count, Major-General A.N. Grabbe; Koshchino of Smolensk district – Colonel S.Y. Khrapovitsky and his son V.S. Khrapovitsky, the leader of the Provincial Nobility Assembly P.Yu. Khrapovitsky, Major-General V.N. Obolensky; Talashkino of Smolensk district – Princess Ye.K. Svyatopolk-Chetvertinskaya; Klimovo and Miropolye of

Belsk district – P.V. Engelhardt and K.P. Engelhardt. In the series of the merchants' libraries the author studies the private library of V.A. Khlugovaya and the library of Partnerships of Yartsevo manufacture of paper products belonged to A.I. Khludov. The article reconstructs different facts of the book collections nationalization on the example of Sychevsky district situated in Smolensk province.

The article provides examples of preserved books from nationalized collections in the collections of the library of Smolensk State University, Smolensk Regional Universal Scientific Library named after A.T. Tvardovsky, the State Public Historical Library of Russia, «The Rare Book» collection of State Borodino War and History Museum and Reserve.

Key words: nationalization of owners' libraries; estate libraries; campaign for the cultural values nationalization; history of Smolensk libraries, Smolensk province; 1918–1921; book collections; the library of Smolensk State University.

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RUSSIAN VECTOR OF PILSUDSKI'S FOREIGN POLICY AND THE INEVITABILITY OF THE POLISH-SOVIET WAR OF 1919– 1921: THE EVOLUTION OF HISTORIOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES

In March 1921, the peace treaty was signed in Riga, which ended the Polish-Soviet War that began in the winter of 1919. The main ideologue and organizer of this war was Jozef Pilsudski, head of the Polish State at that time.

As a result of the Russian revolutions of 1917, Poland gained independence and became a sovereign state, however, before Poland was a part of the Russian Empire after three partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth at the end of the 18th century between Austria-Hungary, Prussia and Russia. Hence, the main thesis of Pilsudski in the struggle for Great Poland is to restore the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth within the borders of 1772.

The main vector of this aggressive policy was inevitably eastern direction. Russia was the main obstacle and enemy of Poland in solving the Eastern Question. Pilsudski had several options. The first one was the direct seizure of Lithuanian, Belarusian and Ukrainian lands under the pretext that they had once been a part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The second federalist one envisioned the formation of «independent» bourgeois states – Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Lithuanian ones – under the leadership of Poland. At the same time it ment an initial military seizure of the neighboring territories. The task was to create a kind of «sanitary cordon» – an isolation strip separating Poland from revolutionary Russia, and the restoration of the Polish State within the borders of 1772 by uniting with Poland (in the form of a federation or including into its sphere of influence) Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the greatest part of Ukraine and even Kuban and the Caucasus.

At the heart of Poland's foreign policy, led by Pilsudski, was the idea of prometheism, which assumed the leading role of the Polish state in the Eastern European region and it was directed mainly against Russia. The aggressive manner of eastern direction of Polish foreign policy was fully supported by the West. Poland was assigned the role of a buffer state, an integral part of the sanitary cordon, which was considered to be used as a springboard for the struggle against Soviet Russia.

These are the main historiographic assessments and conclusions presented in Russian, Belarusian and Polish historical studies of the Soviet and post-Soviet eras.

Key words: Poland; Russia; Pilsudski; foreign policy; Polish-Soviet War; historiography.

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THE 1950S IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE KALININGRAD REGION

The first postwar decades became the time of the deep social and demographic changings for the USSR's population. Our particular interest is taken by the study of these changings in the territories, included into USSR after the Second World War. The demographic history of the Kaliningrad region is one of the focus areas in regional historiography. The researchers' attention mainly concentrates on the study of the settlement of the region at the period of its formation (1946–1953). The article considers demographic processes in the 1950s, their results and consequences with the purpose of identification of place

and importance of this period in the regional population history. The author uses documents from the Russian Federation State Archive, Russian State Economic Archive and State Archive of the Kaliningrad Region: materials of demographic and medical statistics, reporting-executive documentation, and inter-agency correspondence.

The article presents statistic data, which shows changes of basic demographic population parameters in the Kaliningrad region. There are several conclusions as a result of the research: in the 1950s new demographic situation arose that determined further trends of population development in the region. Through the decade the indicators of matrimonial situation, birthrate and mortality as well as theirs structural parameters radically changed. The regional population reached an active phase of the epidemiologic transition. Basic approaches of the demographic evolution coincided to the national tendencies, but at the same time the change dynamics was original. By the end of the studied period the regional population lost the greatest part of its special characteristics.

Key words: demographic history; population; epidemiologic transition; demographic modernization; Kaliningrad region; the 1950s.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

Yermolenko G.N., Pavlova L.V., Radionova A.V. The Dissertation Defence Committee of the Theses Defense for the Degree of Candidate of Sciences, for the Degree of Doctor of Sciences D 212.254.01: events in 2018.

CONFERENCES

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REVIEWS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Summer School for Students from German Universities «Smolensk Land – the Region Heritage in the Historical and Cultural Spheres of Russia and Europe».