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LITERATURE STUDY

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LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ELEGIAC PSALMS BY FYODOR GLINKA

Between the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries, Russian poets composed thousands of poetic variations on psalmic themes. Fyodor Glinka carried on the tradition of psalms versification established by Lomonosov, Sumarokov, and Derzhavin by including elegiac elements into his psalms. Placing biblical imagery and motives into the context of elegy allows the poet to reinterpret their meaning in such a way that the lyric essence of psalms comes to the fore. Until now a comprehensive analysis of the elegiac psalms linguistic characteristics has not been attempted. This article examines linguistic and stylistic characteristics of the versified psalms, which Glinka included into his collection «Experiments in Sacred Poetry». The narrator's state of mind in these elegiac psalms is revealed through a variety of lexical and stylistic means of expression. Allegory, metaphor, and simile play the main role. Glinka's narrator is often portrayed in sorrow caused by persecution, overflowing of his own emotions and lamenting that time flies. His inner suffering is shown with the help of tropes, root and word repetitions, synonyms and antonyms. The poet uses symbolic words that he organizes into the system of semantic oppositions such as «light – darkness», «earthly – heavenly», «truth – flattery», etc. Repeating symbolic words allows the poet not only to convey the complex emotional state of the psalm's narrator, but also to express important spiritual and moral notions. The symbolic imagery also includes traditional elegiac images: for example, the image of a swimmer adrift in the life like in the sea. In addition, the article analyzes the elegiac psalms' vocabulary, its stylistic and expressive connotations. The analysis of Glinka's versified psalms made it possible to compile a list of lexical and stylistic devices common for elegiac psalms. They include metaphor, comparison, allegory and words with symbolic meaning, opposition and slavisms. The article also emphasizes the role of

literary devices such as anaphora, alliteration and assonance in poem organization.

Key words: elegiac psalm; linguistic and stylistic characteristics; tropes; synonyms; antithesis; metaphor; allegory; symbol words; alliteration; assonance.

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THE STRUCTURE OF A LYRIC-PHILOSOPHICAL METATEXT IN VERSES BY F.I. TYUTCHEV: PARALLEL COMPOSITION

The purpose of this work is to consider the specifics of the lyric-philosophical metatext in F.I. Tyutchev's poetry and its compositional organization based on the situational parallelism. The peculiarity of the lyric-philosophical metatext in F.I. Tyutchev's poetry is that his poetry intersects the works of F.W.J. Schelling, who drew parallels between Genesis and pre-Genesis time, sleep and rational consciousness, sensual happiness and the greatest ideal happiness, natural spirit and moral forces, a real world and a divine world. The compositional parallelism in Tyutchev's poetry also takes part in the lyric-philosophical metatext formation, since the relationship between two semantic blocks often shows the relationship between different levels of Genesis. In F.I. Tyutchev's poetry, based on different ways of the motive level organization, we identified the models of the lyrical text parallel composition. One of these models is a compositional image.

Common images of the philosophical texts by F.W.J. Schelling and poetic works by F.I. Tyutchev also create prerequisites for the formation of a single lyric-philosophical metatext. Imagery can be manifested at different text levels such as thematic, motive and situational ones. The motive rows of two situations are correlated in the compositional image. At the same time, thematic images of the poem often support its compositional structure. F.I. Tyutchev's compositional images are paradigmatic, inter-text connections arise both between the situations that are grounds for comparisons and between the situations that are comparison images. The lyric-philosophical metatext forms a part of the compositional image structure and in most cases the situation containing it is the basis for comparison. However, such a situation of Genesis, representing a final philosophical maxim, often follows the situation – the

comparison image with which it is compared.

Key words: F.I. Tyutchev; lyrics; lyric-philosophical metatext; lyrical situation; motive; parallel composition; compositional image.

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THE LITERARY LANGUAGE OF I.A. BUNIN'S POETRY AND RUSSIAN CLASSIC PROSE

The article observes vocabulary links of I.A. Bunin's poetry language with concrete word usage, associations, trope word building and stylistic devices fixed in the prose of N.V. Gogol, L.N. Tolstoy and I.S. Turgenev. In particular, at pointing out the possibility of Gogol's tradition a parallel between the hyperbole usage in Gogol's story «Taras Bulba» and a certain number of I.A. Bunin's poems is drawn. The article compares the functioning of a natural-scientific term (cocoon) in Gogol's «Dead Souls» and Bunin's verses and highlights Bunin's support of Gogol's symbol «flower-flame» for creating his own symbol «flower-burning passion» as well as a device of destructing the attributive word combination.

Among L.N. Tolstoy's traditions the author points out striving for creating new words for concrete objects, italics usage to single out semantically important vocabulary, Tolstoy's association «scent of linden // arising young love» as well as support of one of special lexemes (used by L.N. Tolstoy) <murugaya = dogs' color> for creating original trope in the implication.

In I.S. Turgenev's traditions the author finds an appeal to the image of a statue in creating a woman's image and picturesque manner usage in the personages' portrait characters.

Specific attention is attracted to the fact that Bunin as a poet is guided not only by traditions of Russian prose classics, but also develops polysemantic vocabulary of the precedented prosaic texts. He broadens the sphere of stylistic devices, includes the vocabulary of limited sphere usage into new associative fields, enlarging the basis of trope forms for poetry, develops experiments of prose-writers with word order in search of new devices for creating interpretation ambiguity in the poetry semantics.

The used materials prove that Bunin as a poet as well as his other contemporaries has taken part in formation of new stylistics of the XXth century.

Key words: *poetry language sphere; development of Russian classic prose traditions.*

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PHILOSOPHY OF AN ICON AND ICONOGRAPHY POETICS (P. FLORENSKY AND VYACHESLAV IVANOV)

Vyacheslav Ivanov had a holistic philosophy of icon. It can be reconstructed on the base of a contextual and semantic analysis of the lexis connected with the word "icon". Ivanov's philosophy of an icon is identical with Florensky's one which is given in the widely known work "Iconostasis". However, Ivanov's iconography is not only the philosophy of an icon. This iconography influences the laws of Ivanov's image and symbolical structure. It can be ascertained due to research of Ivanov's image space structure and an immanent paradigmatic analysis of his symbolical images. Ivanov's image world appears as an image-archetype model and a spatial and artistic correlate of an icon. The archetype is an ametaphysical sphere, and its symbolic analogues are mystical and empirical spheres. All the spheres of Ivanov's image world are filled with faces. They are an architectonically united multistage gradation of faces (Ivanov's Zeus, Persephone, Zagreus, Dionysus, Melamp are not only persons but also concentrations of one or another level of existence). The semantic structure of Ivanov's symbolical image can be described as a "cloud" of paradigms, which distribute around a semantic center and a semantic periphery. This structure can be considered in the context of categories that describe an essence of an icon. In this case, the semantic center will correspond to the sphere of the invisible and the semantic periphery will correspond to the sphere of the visible. On the periphery, there are paradigms of the first level where sensory phenomena, natural processes and emotional distress are a comparison basis. In the center there are paradigms of the second level where the basis of comparison is sacral-mythological characters (Christ, The Virgin, Dionysus, Apollo and etc.) and mystical phenomena (the resurrection, the coming of the Holy spirit, the birth of Christ etc). The paradigms of the second level are functionally and semantically identical with the iconostasis.

Key words: *icon; iconostasis; iconography; image; archetype; structure; symbol; semantics; image paradigm.*

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**«ARCHITECTURAL» POEMS BY O. MANDELSTAM:
PLOT DYNAMICS AND «EPIC» PERSPECTIVE**

The article deals with the specifics of the plot structure in the early poems by O. Mandelstam. They are united by reflexive comprehension of “architectural” building as an ontological creation act (“Hagia Sophia”, “Notre Dame”, “The Admiralty”, “Ran to the square and free...”). The proposed analytical reading of these texts is based on the fundamental dynamics of Mandelstam’s artistic world. The poems analysis shows that the temple creation as the highest degree of the material nature of “the stone” spiritualization in O. Mandelstam’s poetics is thought as a process of the world order transformation; as a result, there is a value-meaningful space “revival”. The architecture vital essence is explicated here, firstly, due to the “the point of view” actualization of the temple craftsman-builder, his anthropological volition, calculation and mastery determine “architectural” locus perfection and secondly, it is achieved by the spatial-axiological gradation and zoning of the modeled “architectural” reality. The lyrical reflection ultimate dynamism violates a tangible monolith of the temple construction, which reveals the internal spatial structure (“a secret plan”), mentally comprehended by a lyrical subject. The plot development in the text through the structural-semantic reorganization of the “architectural-stone” signs contributes to a subjective “point of view” formation, which, despite its rootedness in the lyrical sphere of the world modeling, reveals an “epic” perspective of the universe vision as a holistic ontological spectrum of existence. “The epization” is observed here in the desire for all-inclusive comprehension of the Universe as all its empirical phenomena integrity. At the same time, the lyrical subject “epic” view on the world demonstrates a considerable difference from traditional narrative epics, since in the verses under consideration microcosm does not obey macrocosm, but on the contrary, it seeks to expand itself to the universal limits, having absorbed all the existence multidimensionality. Accordingly, the “architectural” poetics by O. Mandelstam acquires features specific for a purposeful implementation of narrative “epics”, detecting a principal convergence of microcosm and macrocosm.

Key words: *O. Mandelstam*; «architectural» locus; time and space; lyrical structure of the plot; «point of view»; artistic axiology; «epic» picture of the world.

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«... A REFLECTION OF THE LAMP SVETLANA»: IMPLICATION IN PASTERNAK'S POEM

The book of poems by B.L. Pasternak "The Second Birth" was created in a hard time of parting with his first wife Yevgeniya Vladimirovna Lurie-Pasternak. The family drama was intensified by the social circumstances of "the Great Turn". We consider the book of poems as a whole unity, where all the poems are interconnected. The article shows that V.A. Zhukovsky's ballad "Svetlana" is reflected in the book. The unusual comparison "two women as a reflection of the lamp Svetlana» does not only has something in common with Leningrad electric lamp plant, but is referred to Zhukovsky's ballad. The comparison arises in the poem "When I am tired of idle talks", written on the day when Yevgeniya Vladimirovna Pasternak returned to Moscow. In this poem and in one located near it and written later on the same day "My verses, run, run..." the connections with Zhukovsky's ballad are revealed through the images of phantom, ghost, Viy, The Blue Beard and in the rhythm of iambic tetrameter with words endings of masculine gender. In addition, a dream and fast movement motives reflect Pasternak's ballad.

On this background the similarity of the biographies in Pasternak's book of poems and Zhukovsky's ballad is striking. Yevgeniya Lurie greatly resembles Alexandra Protasova, to whom the ballad "Svetlana" is devoted. Pasternak did not resemble Alexandra Protasova's husband at all, however because of suffering for his wife's offence he felt guilty for the family misfortune. Discover of the implication of "Svetlana" by Zhukovsky serves to understand the women's images more deeply and it also shows the themes of the book "The Second Birth".

Key words: «*The Second Birth*»; book of poems; biography, woman's image, intertext; implication; Zhukovsky; ballad; Svetlana, dream, ghosts, movement, rhythm, semantic halo.

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DISCUSSION ON «COMICAL» AND «COMIC»

The theory of the comic has been considered and continues to be studied since antiquity. The first questions about what was comic were asked by Plato and Aristotle. They were followed by a whole pleiad of explorers of the comic nature. Many philosophers tried to understand the nature of comical and comic, and later, literary critics, psychologists, and linguists did it. It is impossible to carry out research without the intervention of psychologists, why one the same information will seem funny for one person, but not for another. Both in psychology and in literature it is customary to distinguish the concepts of “funny” and “comic”. Until now, literary critics have been arguing about what might be referred to “comic” in literary texts. Many researchers develop their own individual classifications, usually based on those that were previously developed by linguistic scientists. For this reason, now there is no universally accepted classification of comic in literary criticism. This is due to the breadth of the term in question. In this article, we made an attempt to investigate various points of view on the comic nature in literature. That is why the basic comic theories and the comic techniques and situations classification were considered. Using this theory as a base, it is proposed to develop the original classification of comic techniques varieties in artistic texts, compiled on various points of view belonged to several scientists – M. Bakhtin, A. Bergson, N. Hartman, Yu. Borev, V. Ya. Propp, B. Dzemidok. This article can serve as a basis for further study of artistic texts based on the presence of a comical nature in them, as well as for subsequent studies of the comic nature.

Key words: comic; method of the comic; dialogue; V.V. Yerofeyev «Walpurgis Night or Steps of the Commander»; M. Bakhtin; A. Bergson; N. Hartman; Yu. Borev; V.Ya. Propp; B. Dzemidok.

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REFLECTION ON THE CONCEPT OF TIME IN JOURNAL POETRY CRITICISM IN THE 2000s–2010s

Article is devoted to the analysis of journal poetic criticism in the 2000s–2010s. In particular, critical articles published in a modern poetry journal Arion are analyzed. The first part of the article is devoted to the analysis of a critical cycle consisting ten publications which are written by Yevgeny Abdullaev. The author of the cycle considers modern poetry from different viewpoints and pays attention to modern poetry development, its style, language, and expression and perception of the Time theme. In the article, the main problems shown by Yevgeny Abdullaev in the critical cycle are described in detail: the poet's relations with "reality", modern poetry urbanization, various methods of expression and perception of the Time theme. For example, the Time theme is expressed by means of a poetic pause. In addition, the article raises the problems of tradition Internet-text and formations of the text under the influence of Time (era). The author presents the problem of a modern poetry subject. Moreover, the article deals with tendencies of the text naturalization and outstanding poets' influence on modern poetry in the twentieth century.

The second part of the article is devoted to single, but not less relevant critical articles written by other authors: Veronika Zuseva, Vladimir Kozlov, Anna Kuznetsova, Artem Skvortsov, Gleb Shulpyakov, Alexey Alyokhin. In their articles these authors raise such problems as: an age problem in poetry (poetry as destiny only of young people); a problem of poetry definition in the 2000s as a specific genre; a problem of generational continuity and modern young writers' identity; a problem of inherence and involvement of existentially crisis, as a real poetry indicator.

In the third part the critical articles devoted to the almanac "10/30: verses by thirty-year-olds" are analyzed. The conclusion that the almanac makes a success among readers and raises debatable questions about relevance of the presented authors' definition as a whole poetic generation.

Key words: modern poetry; journal poetry criticism; Time; generation; Arion journal.

LINGUISTICS

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SYNONYMY AND ANTONYMY PROCESSES IN RUSSIAN STUDY OF APHORISMS

The article deals with the linguistic nature of the aphorism as a phenomenon of language and speech, the theory and lexicography practice of aphoristic material.

Considering the stylistic nature of the study of aphorisms, one cannot ignore a phenomenon of synonymy and antonymy. Of course, synonymy and antonymy in aphoristics have significant features. Synonyms, antonyms and homonyms are a part of speech (individual) and linguistic (mass) aphorisms. In Russian study of aphorisms, semantic, stylistic, semantic-stylistic and contextual synonyms actively function. Lexical synonymy in the study of aphorisms performs an important stylistic function – an aesthetic one. The aesthetic function, performed by synonyms of different types in the study of aphorism, is to create a sense-value image, to specify the semantics of the utterance and to make it brighter. A particular phenomenon in the study of aphorisms is superphrase synonymy. The semantic distance of aphorisms belonged to different epochs is explained by the fact that they are devoted to the same themes, they highlight the same aspects of a human and human life in general.

In Russian study of aphorisms, there are various ways of antonyms and homonyms usage. In the study of aphorisms, antonymy and homonymy (in a few cases) perform, like synonymy, aesthetic function and help to create a vivid image, they actualize an internal form of lexical units, participate in the individual tropes creation.

In general, we can conclude that synonymy and antonymy (sometimes homonymy) are considered as systemic phenomena in the structure of the modern Russian language. As in the system of language and speech, they perform the aesthetic function of enhancing expressiveness as a part of aphorisms.

Key words: Russian study of aphorisms; aphorisms; lexicography; synonymy and antonymy in Russian study of aphorisms.

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LANGUAGE COMPETENCES IN THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Modern teaching linguistic disciplines directly relate to certain competences. At the same time, competences differ from language ability in its consciousness. The possibility of the specified consciousness is caused by

articulation of human language (unlike animal language). Combination of words, phrases and sentences is carried out due to grammatical and morphological meanings of a gender, number, etc. In the article, the ratio of grammatical meanings with reality is considered and through examples of meanings of a masculine, feminine and neutral gender, it offers to single out the usage of a true tongue competence in some examples, in the other ones – false language competences, in the others – an incomplete one, in the rest – a zero language competences. These wide possibilities of gender grammatical meanings are explained by the fact that, on the one hand, they are meanings that reflect the reality around us; on the other hand, they are formal meanings that are not always reflect it.

The true language competence is observed in nouns in case of compliance of a masculine gender or a feminine one with a sex of the living being: sister, brother; The Compere sang; Her surname is Verkhovykh; Tolya is a real bully; Tonya is a real sleepyhead; There are two orphans in our class: Anatoly and Yelena.

The false language competence is opposed to the true one: The doctor gave an injection.

The incomplete language competence of a gender – an object has a sex but we do not know it: I saw an orphan; The Compere sings; Sasha works well; people, crowd; elephant, turtle; Verkhovykh and the Kern were invited to a meeting.

The zero language competence – an object does not have a sex, but it has a grammatical gender: ceiling; linen; foliage; run, sour cream; Kazbek, the Volga.

Key words: masculine, feminine and neutral gender; true, false, non-full, zero language competences.

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CONFLICTOGENIC POTENTIAL MILITARY DISCOURSE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE EARLY XXth CENTURY

The article deals with the language potential of military discourse units specific for the Russian language from the standpoint of linguistic conflictology. The author analyses means of military conflict expression and concludes that socio-political events lead to an intensification found in the appearance of

communicants of speech conflicts representation means in the speech culture. Analyzing the language means such as conflictogenes, we singled out their components such as lexico-semantic and syntactic signs-conflictogenes. The semantics of negative personal qualities actualizing (such as weak will, selfishness, cowardice, stubbornness, self-confidence, narrow-mindedness, sensitivities, carelessness, etc.) make the conflictogenic units, and due to the actualization, we observe escalation of the interpersonal interaction of communicants-participants in the conflict. Militarionyms in the Russian language and other linguistic means of Russian military discourse participate in the representation of the language personality conflictual character. Participating in the implementation of destructive communication strategies, the language units-conflictogenes contribute to the development of the communicative possibilities in the Russian language of its given development period. Conflictogenic potential is influenced by the pejorative meanings and connotations of linguistic units: lexical units-words included in explanatory dictionaries with explanatory notes, which indicate emotionality, as well as the communicant's assessment: disapproving, contemptuous, disrespectful, reproachful, etc.; phraseological units that are nominations of persons and actions, they have negative emotional-evaluative coloring; syntactic units conveying the negative nature of the assessment – negative constructions, oppositions, exclamatory sentences. Thus, the conflict potential of language units, on the one hand, is an expression of the socio-political life contradictions from the point of view of the language personality, and on the other hand, it contributes to the development of the communicative capabilities belonged to a linguistic personality.

Key words: linguistic conflictology; military discourse of the Russian language; pejorative meanings.

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RECIPROCITY STATUS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

The semantics of the reciprocal action in the Russian language is expressed by various lexical and grammatical means. This type of semantics taken together with the means of its expression can be eligible for the status of a language category including features of both covert and overt category types. Reciprocity category includes lexical means of reciprocal semantics or lexical

peciprocs as well as special reciprocal markers of this semantics. The latter helps to perform grammatical conversion defined as actant derivation, which results in acquisition of reciprocal meaning by a lexeme. At the same time, reciprocity can be examined through the system of functional grammar key concepts such as functional-semantic field and functional-semantic category known as various means of expression, united on the basis of their belonging to a part of speech. In the article, heterogeneous means expressing reciprocity are analyzed on the material of Russian verbs that can express reciprocal semantics.

The study of language categorization of reciprocal situations (in terms of contextual conditions necessary for reciprocity expression) enables us to work out three classes of verbal lexemes such as inherent, contextual-inherent and contextual ones. These classes provide objective criteria for comparative study of language reciprocity categorization and for the definition of grammaticalization reciprocal category level in each concrete language.

Key words: actant derivation; reciprocity; cryptotype; functional-semantic category; functional-semantic field.

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SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PAIRED NAMING IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

The article is devoted to one of the types of stable idiomatic combinations in the modern Russian language – paired naming. It goes back to the Old Russian texts in its structural-semantic model (agn'tsi i un'tsi, bezakon'e, grhsi), consisting of two components belonging to one part of speech and expressing a coherent, undivided meaning (otets - mat', den' - noch', khudo-bedno, shito-kryto, pesni-plyaski, vperyod-nazad, v'yugi-meteli, ni to ni syo, molodo-zeleno, pechki-lavochk, etc.). The article deals with semantic and structural features of these phraseological units. Attention is focused on their idiomaticity (syncreticity): den', noch' – 'sutki'. Examples of multi-valued paired naming (vdol' i poperyok) are given. The relationship between the structural and semantic components of paired naming is based on synonymy (zhit'yo-byt'yo), antonymy (vverkh-vniz) and hyponymy (nozhi-vilki). The article presents structural models of paired naming in the modern Russian language. Their number is greater than in Old Russian: noun + noun (zhizn' i smert'), adjective + adjective (vstrechny-poperechny), verb + verb (rvat' i metat'), adverb + adverb (lyubo-dorogo), pronoun + pronoun (i nashim i vashim), numeral +

numeral (ni dva ni poltora), preposition + preposition (za i protiv), onomatop + onomatop (ni be ni me), interjection + interjection (uvy i akh). The connection of the paired naming components can have conjunctive nature (rozhki da nozhki) or asyndetic one (shivorot-navyvorot), in some cases paired naming components are connected by different connection types in different contexts (khleb da sol' – khleb-sol').

Key words: set phrase; paired naming; semantics; idiomaticity; multi-tasking; synonymy relations; antonymy relations; hyponymy relations; structure; models.

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**THE EVALUATIVE MEANING SPECIFICITY
AS EXAMPLIFIED IN THE COMPONENT ANALYSIS OF
RUSSIAN LEXEMES «OTRADA» AND «USLADA»**

Evaluation as an independent category is distinguished by a rich variety of different levels of expression in the modern Russian language. In linguistics, there are various ways of expressing an evaluative meaning. Depending on their use, one can determine one or another speaker's attitude. Nouns with a secondary evaluative-characterizing meaning have been studied in linguistics for a long time, however, despite this fact the issues affecting the problem of determining these words composition, as well as the analysis of the given meaning formation in the words in the predicative function, remain significant for the study. The article observes, studies and analyzes the lexical meanings of Russian lexemes "otrada" and "uslada" with the help of material taken from the explanatory dictionaries written by Vladimir Ivanovich Dal, Dmitry Nikolayevich Ushakov, the Great Academic Dictionary and the Small Academic Dictionary, as well as the Russian Semantic Dictionary. This article traces the process of semantic transformation occurred in the words "otrada" and "uslada" in the predicative function. In addition, the article studies the specificity of the evaluative meaning usage in the content of these lexemes on the material of the main subcorpus of the National Corpus of the Russian language. Moreover, the analyzed words statistics is given. On the basis of this material, we perform a component analysis of the meaning belonged to the lexemes "otrada" and "uslada" as nouns with evaluative-characteristic meaning, specific for the predicative use of the mentioned nouns. By means of a

component analysis of lexical units with a positive evaluation meaning such as “otrada” and “uslada” the usage frequency as an evaluative predicate is determined. The article presents lexico-thematic groups of objects, phenomena, states, processes in which the lexemes “otrada” and “uslada” function as a predicate.

Key words: assessment category; lexeme; predicate; descriptive meaning; denotative-significative meaning; evaluative-characterizing meaning; component analysis.

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RESULTS VALIDITY IN THE RESEARCH OF STYLE: DATA SELECTION CRITERIA

A data base choice belongs to one of the major problems of the stylometric analysis.

Despite the fact, that this issue seems to be simple, it remains significant alongside the most important basic methodological rules of linguistic research. The material choice is connected with the necessity to solve a number of problems concerning the studied aspects of style, research goals and a chosen method of analysis.

Experience of the previous research has led to an emergence of the criteria. If the texts corpus is formed, following of the criteria makes it possible to ensure the reliability of the results. A part of the criteria deals with the basic requirements to the objectivity of scientific search, the others have come to existence due to development of the modern methods used in text analysis and comparison, including quantitative methods.

The article presents a review and analysis of the major requirements to the text database specific for the linguistic analysis of style. The list of most essential criteria includes the comparability of size and genre homogeneity found in the compared texts. Besides, the articles observes the problem of the research material authenticity and the most widely spread difficulties associated with it.

Within the present research, attention is also given to the causes of origination of the above-mentioned criteria, their importance for correct realization of the experiment. In addition, the experience of successful stylometric research is analyzed as well as cases when a faulty choice of texts made it impossible to achieve the research goals. Examples of the studies include research with the most typical goals and objectives – authorship

attribution, definition of the number of authors who wrote a text, comparative analysis of genre linguistic features.

According to the results of experience analyses in the works devoted to the field of stylometry, ways of existing problems solution are given. They make it possible to correctly apply statistical methods of analysis and obtain valid results.

Key words: *style; data; criteria; results reliability.*

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INDIVIDUAL STYLE EVOLUTION (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF ROBERT BROWNING'S METAPHORICAL SYSTEM)

The article deals with the analysis of the metaphorical system in Robert Browning's lyrics at various stages of his work. The analyses includes lyrical verse texts, comparable to their volume, with no more than 120 verse lines according to the requirement of the compared texts homogeneity. The analysis of the specific features in the author's individual style of poetic texts with the help of linguistic parameters is one of the main trends in stylistics. The central place in this approach is an establishment of the individual style markers, allowing to distinguish one's texts from any other author's texts. The experience of researching the poets' individual style shows that the poet's metaphorical system is a good marker of the differences between different authors' styles, the evolution of the individual author's style and its structure. Metaphors play a leading role in achieving imagery in the author's texts. Thus, they are an important characteristic of a style that allows us to discover the linguistic picture of the author's world.

The studied data made it possible to determine that Robert Browning's individual style is characterized by high stability of the metaphorical model. The changes in his style are associated with a change in the focus of the poet's attention to the interpreted aspects of his life and the elements compatibility of the concepts sphere in the metaphor. The evolution of individual style is nonlinear: first, we observe changes in the second and third periods as compared to the first one, and then there is a tendency to return to the first period model. Our approach allows us to specify a number of existing different ideas about the number of periods that can be distinguished in Robert Browning's work.

Key words: *metaphor; concept; individual style; stylometry; stability; evolution; cognitive linguistics.*

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LINGUISTIC PARAMETERS OF R. SOUTHEY'S INDIVIDUAL STYLE AT THE EARLY STAGE: METAPHORIC SYSTEM

The problem of the individual style research in the modern linguistics remains to be important. Searching for the signs that identify the basic traits of the author's writing is one of the most significant investigations. Metaphor as a means of structuring and systematization of the knowledge about the world is the most vivid sign of the individual style that determines the author's concept sphere. In the article the author attempts to identify the basic signs of Robert Southey's individual style in his early works based on the comparison analyses of the metaphor models taken from the works different in genre: lyrics and poems. The research supports the assumption that the metaphor system is unchangeable in different genres since it is related to the author's mental vision of the world rather than particular genre principles. The author specifies the basic target concepts of the poet's early works and the ways of their metaphorical description as well as the basic trends of the individual style of the period, that can be called the basic traits of author's writing. In the article the author comes to the conclusion that the early period of Southey's writings is associated with the focus on such target concepts as Mental processes, Organ, Space, Social process that make up a nuclear of the poet's concept sphere. The most common image used by the poet to describe these concepts is Creature. Based on the analysis of the verbal metaphor that is the most common means used by the poet to describe the Creature, the author of the article determines the major groups of verbs using paradigm and semantic characteristics that help to describe the image in details considering its different activities.

Key words: *conceptual sphere; target domain; source domain; metaphor; individual style; metaphor model; nominative panel.*

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**THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF IMAGE-METAPHORS
SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS
IN THE SOURCE TEXT AND THE TARGET TEXT
OF THE NOVEL BY G. ORWELL «1984»**

Metaphor is one of the most important stylistic devices in a language. Many scientists and linguists studied metaphor in the texts of different genres. This article is devoted to revealing the image-metaphors semantic features in the source text and in the target text of the anti-utopia novel by G. Orwell "1984" and their comparative analyses. The topic of this article is relevant since metaphor is one of the most productive means of an author's individual style. Moreover, metaphor is a problematic translation aspect. On the one hand, it is necessary to translate a metaphor adequately in order to render an author's individual style at maximum, and on the other hand, a translator should always consider the significant differences in metaphorical systems of different languages. Therefore, a comparative analysis based on the semantic features of the selected image-metaphors in the source text and the target text of the studied novel presents particular interest. In the research, we use a componential analysis with the help of which we make a list of representative semantic features of image-metaphors. All these semantic features are grouped into semantic plans: a categorical plan (substantive, adjective, verbal, adverbial features), an anthropological plan (anthropo-somatic, anthropo-mental features), a social plan (socio-personal, socio-non-personal features), a naturalistic plan (natural-biogenic, natural-abiogenic features), an ontological plan (onto-material, onto-non-material features). A quantitative method of frequency analysis is also used in order to identify percentage degree of relevance of each semantic feature within a separate semantic plan. The comparative analyses of the semantic features in the source text and the target text has revealed rather significant differences within the quantitative representation of the image-metaphors semantic features in the studied texts.

Key words: image-metaphor; direct subject; figurative subject; anti-utopia novel; semantic plan; relevant semantic characteristic; source text; target text.

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CONSTRUCTIONS «LASSEN + SICH + INFINITIV» IN MODERN GERMAN

The purpose of this article is to research German construction “lassen + sich + Infinitiv”, its internal and external structure and determine its status in the grammar system of Modern German. These studies in modern linguistic literature may be described as spontaneous and accidental and scientific debates and discussions are still going on concerning their status in the German language. The academic grammar of the German language has several names for their formal name (Passivsynonym, Passivparaphrase, Konkurrenzform des Passivs, Passivverkleidung or Passivumschreibung), which are based on a sign of the internal content, namely, semantic feature of the voice. However, a whole complex of grammatical meanings semantic features is presented in the inner axis of the phrases under analysis. This complex as a rule is overlooked within the study by German linguists. However, as our empirical material shows, these terms do not meet the stated requirements and do not provide an accurate definition of their status and usage in the language. The research methods of the language units used in our work allow us to take a different look at their linguistic trinity: form – value – purpose, and to draw some theoretical and practical conclusions, validate their status of “semimorphological structures” or “semigrammatized structures” and finally the rank of an independent language unit in the modern structure of the German language. The studied material can be used in the analysis of infinitive constructions with particle zu in modern German, since there are many touchpoints between the two types of structures both at the surface and core levels.

Key words: active voice; passive voice; infinitive of the main verb; word order relationships; internal syntax organization.

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OLD ITALIAN: A USEFUL OR A USELESS TERM?

Old Italian epoch (the XIIIth–XIVth centuries) is an area of particular interest for everyone who carries out the Italian language studies. The reason is that many phenomena now typical of colloquial and substandard Italian have a

long history, going back to the earliest texts in Tuscan dialects. It is also true that certain features associated with Old Italian (phonetic features, lexical units, syntactic structures) even now serve to distinguish high-flown and formal discourse. The present article deals with the term “Old Italian” that can seem a misleadingly simple feature specific for the early stage of the Italian language history. In fact, this notion is used in quite a wide range of linguistic discussions: a) those regarding structural differences between the earliest texts in Tuscan dialects and the Modern Italian language systems; b) those regarding functional-stylistic issues; c) those regarding the division of the history of Italian into periods; d) those dealing with the Italian language norm, with its precedent-based nature and dependence on Old Italian literary models. These issues call for discussion even now, as it can be observed from our analyses of trends and main publications on the history of Italian. Another problem worthy of attention is the disproportion between the number and variety of studies on Old Italian structural peculiarities and much less numerous studies focused on later periods of the Italian language system evolution. Probably, the 21st-century linguists will soon face the necessity to fill this gap and, having overcome certain methodological difficulties, to produce a more coherent and detailed picture showing the history of the Italian language development.

Key words: linguistics history; the Italian language; the Italian language history; term; Old Italian; division into periods of the language history.

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**PHRASEOLOGICAL NOMINATION OF REALITIES
IN THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR
(BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE)**

Nowadays, linguists have reached little agreement about how to define phraseological boundaries and a “phraseological unit”. The development of cognitive linguistics contributes to understanding that a human mind perceives reality using different kinds of cognitive structures. This fact allows us to consider the phraseological unit as a motivated “verbalizer” of some concept. On the other hand, phraseological units are an important device of social communication, which possesses a significant emotional, evaluative and pragmatic capacity. In this study, we consider the “phraseological unit” as a stable and reproducible language sign, which possesses a holistic meaning.

The First World War was a social, economic enormous cataclysm affected all French social classes, and this fact should inevitably find its reflection in the language. Using examples from French substandard military vocabulary and from the works of the French writers involved in the First World War, the authors study the structural and semantic features of the phraseological nomination in the French military discourse in the early XXth century. The authors particularly emphasize that the phraseological nomination is largely depending on the extralinguistic and social context, and it is based on the metaphorical and metonymic conceptualization of the reality. Furthermore, the phraseological units can reflect the most important realities of the subjective and objective world of native speakers. Thus, their study is of great importance not only for understanding of cognitive and axiological features specific for the native speakers, but also for establishing a possible conformity of the language system development.

Key words: phraseological unit; military discourse; metaphor; metonymy; The First World War; argo poilu; cognitive linguistics.

HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY

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THE FRANKS IN THE LATE ROMAN IMPERIAL GUARD AND THE FIRST MEROWINGIANS: TREATMENT OF THE INSCRIPTION FROM ITALY (THE CITY OF BRESCIA) AE. 1999. 733

Traditionally, the personality of Meroveus, the king of the Franks and a legendary founder of Merovingian dynasty, is considered in historyography as

a dubious and unreliable one. It was caused by little evidence about this person in the historical records. A narrative tradition of the Franks by Gregory of Tour, Fredegar and “The Book of History of the Franks” (Liber Historiae Francorum) preserved very rare evidence of Meroveus. However, a Latin inscription (an epitaph) from the city of Brescia in the north of Italy may give a new previously unstudied details in Meroveus’ life and may open new details of the Frankish-Roman interrelations in the 448/450s–458/460s, i.e. during the supposed time of Meroveus’ ruling over the Franks. This inscription mentions a certain Marovehus, obviously, according to his name, we may assume that Marovehus was a Frank. Therefore, having compared this inscription and the evidence of narrative sources (“The Book of History of the Franks”, a poem of Sidonius Apollinaris, the works of Zosimus and Ammianus Marcellinus), the author concluded that Marovehus from the inscription was a close relative of Meroveus. Moreover, Marovehus from the inscription served in the elite military detachment of the Late Roman court imperial guard, this detachment was called “the schola gentilium”. The author supposes that Marovehus came in this military unit as a result of a treaty between the Franks headed by Meroveus and The Romans signed in the 455/456s, i.e. during the reign of West Roman Emperor Avitus. This treaty established a military alliance between the Franks and the Romans. According to the treaty, the powerful representatives of Frankish tribal aristocracy, including Marovehus from the inscription, became soldiers in the elite military units of Late Roman imperial guard.

Key words: inscription from Brescia; Meroveus; the Merovingians; Troianic myth; the Franks; the Salians; Late Roman imperial guard.

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DEVELOPMENTAL PECULIARITIES OF THE ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERING CORPS IN FRANCE IN THE ERA OF THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

The article deals with the main features of the formation and development of the French artillery and engineering corps within the complex of social and political transformations associated with such a global process as the “military revolution in Europe”, which becomes the background for the absolutism establishment in France. It is associated with the activities of Louis XIV, who used the military mechanism to strengthen his own power, actively resorting to the instrumentalization of the ancient, in particular, Roman

heritage. The author demonstrates a considerable interest shown by the French authorities to artillery as a military means, and also to the political instrument that is directly connected with the transformation of the French fortification school in the middle of the XVIIIth century. These facts can be dependent on such a process as the “artillery revolution” and the “fortification revolution”.

In addition, the article demonstrates the structural features of the French engineering corps, which includes, along with artillery, combat and special fuselage units, trench teams, etc. The article shows this transformation features under the conditions of military and peacetime that has found a reflection in memoirs of numerous contemporaries, including Louis XIV. Attention is also drawn to the design of a centralized training system for the artillery officers, who have become a part of the new Corporation – the officer corps, designed to be a conductor of absolutism as a military – political doctrine.

Key words: absolutism; hierarchy; artillery; new clientele; military revolution in Europe; ancient heritage instrumentalization.

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LANDOWNING FEATURES OF SMOLENSK MERCHANT ELITE IN THE XVIIth–XVIIIth CENTURIES

The article deals with the peculiarities of Smolensk merchant elite’s landowning in the XVIIth–XVIIIth centuries. The author believes that Smolensk merchants’ privileges, especially their elite, have distinguished Smolensk residents from the mass of Russian merchants and have brought them closer to the nobility in the sphere of land ownership and the related issue of peasants’ ownership. The article consistently analyzes the published documents, as well as the unpublished documents found by the author in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts. They are copies of letters of grant and decrees issued by Polish and Russian monarchs, court cases on land disputes between Smolensk residents, census materials and the other documents. The documents analysis showed that privileges arose due to the peculiarities specific for the military-political history of the city-fortress of Smolensk. Having gained Smolensk at the beginning of the XVIIth century, the Polish King Sigismund III granted lands for their common use to Smolensk residents. The purpose of the Polish monarch was to preserve the loyalty of the inhabitants lived in the fortified city. Vladislav IV confirmed Smolensk residents’ privileges and increased their land holdings.

At the same time, Polish monarchs appointed “chiefs of the city” and granted them lands on special rights. Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich returned Smolensk to Russia and granted Smolensk inhabitants the privileges that they owned under the Polish kings. The condition of the privileges return was a transition to the Orthodox Church and an oath of allegiance to the tsar. In the XVIIIth century Russian monarchs consistently confirmed Smolensk merchants’ privileges. A study of census materials showed that these privileges influenced the development of Smolensk merchant elite differently. Some of its representatives, who owned a village with a small number of peasants, gave up entrepreneurship and turned into ordinary landlords. However, another part of the merchant elite retaining its active status used its lands for the industrial entrepreneurship development, arranging various manufactories. The study findings largely supplement the scientific understanding of the merchant class development in Russia in the XVIIth–XVIIIth centuries.

Key words: *merchants; merchant elite; landowning; privilege; land disputes.*

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SWISS IMMIGRANTS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XIXth CENTURY: THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

The article is devoted to the issue of the Swiss immigrants’ employment in the Russian Empire in the first half of the XIXth century. Based on archival and published sources, the author shows that the Swiss while work placement in Russia relied on the help of their relatives or compatriots who had already settled in Russia or tried to get acquainted with the representatives of the Russian elite acted as employers. Most of the Swiss moved to the Russian Empire carried letters of recommendation, since it was overconfident and often unreasonable to undertake such a long journey without them.

The article gives examples of possible payment for labour of the qualified Swiss specialists. A special charitable society was established in St. Petersburg in 1814 for those compatriots who could not find a decent job in Russia. This society helped the Swiss to find a job or to return home. The article draws attention to the most in demand professions of foreigners in Russia in the first half of the XIXth century.

The author emphasizes that the Swiss immigration was sufficiently qualified, that was a mutual interest of the Russian government and the leadership of the Swiss Confederation. The publication also includes some statistics, which allows one to judge the scale of the Swiss immigration in the Russian Empire. Thus, the presented scientific research reveals one of the poorly researched aspects of the Swiss mass migration in the XIXth century.

Key words: the Swiss; immigrants; the Russian empire; the first half of the XIXth century; employment.

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**TRADITIONS IN AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
(BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF LANDLORDS ESTATES
IN SMOLENSK PROVINCE IN THE 1830s-1850s)**

Traditions relying on the centuries-long agrarian experience considerably influenced the development of agriculture and animal husbandry in Russia. Agrarian and cultural traditions are meant as steady and standard ways and forms of economic activity in prereform Russia as well as characteristic phenomena of country people's mass public consciousness. These forms were shown in customs and manners, production skills and work methods, attitude toward work and environment. The article analyses agrarian and cultural traditions specific for Smolensk province in order to identify both positive and negative phenomena of economic life in the prereform period. In the study, the documents of the State archive of Smolensk region were used: descriptions of landowner estates and reports on a condition of agriculture, which are stored in the fund of Smolensk governor's Office, landowner instructions, sowing and dinner books from landowners' personal archival funds. From the published sources we analysed the landowners-rationalizers' articles published in the Russian branch periodicals of the XIXth century.

The research result gives us the following conclusions: in agricultural traditions of the landowner estates in Smolensk province, it is possible to find both positive and negative phenomena. The positive phenomena include cultivation of different crops; use of manure as fertilizer; following an agrarian calendar with the support of climate features of the territory, etc. Among the negative traditions it is necessary to numerate: preservation of a three-course crop rotation instead of a multicourse system; primitive technology of farming; shortage of haying grounds and, as a result, reduction in the number of cattle;

poor quality of cattle care and frequent epidemics. Following the traditions was characteristic for the majority of Smolensk landowners since it seemed to be a certain guarantee of housekeeping stability.

Key words: agriculture; animal husbandry; agricultural traditions; landowner estates; Smolensk province; 1830s–1850s.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE ARCHIVE AFFAIR IN THE TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN-BELARUSIAN BORDERLAND IN 1918

The article examines the Soviet government's activities in the first year of its existence. They were conducted for the centralization of the archive affair and the preservation of the archival documents in the territory of the Russian-Belarusian borderland. In the article, the author refers to the archival sources and the historiography of this issue and focuses on an extremely difficult state of the archives in 1918. This situation is associated not only with their improper storage, but also with the plundering of material values. The author emphasizes that the representatives of Smolensk, Vitebsk and Mogilev provincial archival commissions gave qualified assistance in improving the archival affairs, protecting and collecting documentary materials of their lands. The author pays attention to the fact that long before the well-known Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR "The reorganization and centralization of the archival affair" of June 1, 1918, the local authorities tried to solve the problem of preserving archives. This issue was supported by the creation of a special interdepartmental commission for the protection, supervision and bringing the Smolensk ancient fortress wall "into a safe condition". On the recommendation of the commission, the Department of Smolensk Soviet of Workers' and Red Army Deputies issued a special resolution declaring "... the fortress wall with its towers and historically valuable archives as national wealth". The author used concrete examples in order to demonstrate that the authorities continued their organizational and propagandistic efforts to preserve the archival documents. The archives protection was assigned to the local police, this action changed the situation for the better. By the decision of the College of the Subdivision for the Affairs of Museums in Western Region of RSFSR of December 6, 1918, V.P. Lapchinsky was appointed to the post of the commissioner of the Head Office of Archival Affair in Smolensk province and to the temporary commissioner in Vitebsk, Minsk and Mogilev provinces. The

cooperation in this commissioner's work and Smolensk provincial academic archival commission was established by March 1919.

Key words: archival science; archival affair; archive affair history; archive affair organization; the Russian-Belarusian borderland; 1918; public initiative.

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POLISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE ROSLAVL AND SMOLENSK CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN THE 1920s–1922s

The study, based on the archival materials (the State Archive of Smolensk region, the State Archive of Modern History of Smolensk region) and published sources, examines the situation occurred with Polish prisoners of war in the 1920s. They lived in the concentration camps located in the territory of Smolensk province (Smolensk, Roslavl, Yartsevo and Vyazma). The article examines the system of central and local offices responsible for Polish prisoners of war and analyzes their interaction with the purpose of developing a unified action program. These offices, on the one hand, sought to interact with the prisoners; on the other hand, they tried to find supporters and sympathizers among them, using agitation to attract them to the Soviet side. The study provides a brief overview of the regulatory framework for Polish prisoners of war in the early 1920s. The regulations and instructions are compared with the practice of their implementation in the concentration camps in Smolensk province. By the example of the Roslavl and Smolensk concentration camps, the number of prisoners of war, the incarceration conditions (life, food, etc.), organized leisure (concerts, film shows, club visits, etc.), political work among Polish prisoners of war (rallies, lectures), involvement in physical labor in the workshops of the concentration camp or outside it in the 1920s–1922s. Finally, the article considers issues of the camps liquidation after the signing of the agreement on repatriation between Soviet Russia and Poland on February 24, 1921. The role of the Polish bureau of the Smolensk Provincial Committee on the repatriation of Polish prisoners of war is considered, and its activities are evaluated. In historiography, there are various assessments of the concentration camps closing dates in the territory of Smolensk province. The authors propose

to take into account the elimination time of the Polish Bureau as an organization responsible for Polish prisoners of war in the territory of Smolensk province.

Further work in the regional and federal archives of the Russian Federation will allow to investigate at a deeper level the history of the concentration camps for Polish prisoners of war located in Smolensk province.

Key words: Polish-Soviet war; prisoners of war; food; inventory and logistics support; repatriation.

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**THE FUTURE WARS FORECAST AT THE END OF THE 1920s
BY THE SOVIET MILITARY THEORIST
YAN MATISOVICH ZHIGUR**

The article analyzes a little-known Soviet military thinker of the 1920s Yan Matisovich Zhigur and his work dedicated to the future wars forecasting. This author described the future war of the USSR with the coalition of Poland, Romania and the Baltic countries. He also described a new world war, the main opponents of which, according to him, were to become the United States and Britain. In reality, these wars did not take place. In the late 1920s, it was impossible to foresee that the new world war would be unleashed by Germany and that fascist Germany would become the main enemy of the Soviet Union. Zhigur made a number of correct predictions, which were realized during the Second World War. In particular, this Soviet military theorist quite correctly described the role of the white emigration in the future war of the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union, saying that the White emigre formations would not have a serious impact on the power balance. Zhigur quite adequately predicted the course of military operations on the Soviet-Finnish front line, the role of Finnish fortifications on the Karelian Isthmus. Zhigur, of course, understood that the future world war would outperform the First World War in its scope and victims. At the same time, he made a number of serious mistakes in predicting the future world war. Firstly, Zhigur thought that, as in the First World War, there would be a continuous position front. He did not foresee the role of air and tank armies in the Second World War. Secondly, he mistakenly expected that chemical weapons would be for wide use in the future war.

Thirdly, Zhigur, like all the Bolsheviks, believed that the new world war would end with the world proletarian revolution.

The article concludes that it is impossible to predict the alignment of forces and the course of combat operations in a future war.

Key words: future war; military theorist; Ya.M. Zhigur; forecast; Eastern European countries; Red Army.

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SOVIET PATRIARCHAL FAMILY IN THE 1930s

The article considers the process of the Soviet family development in the 1930s. The predominance of patriarchal bases in the family is shown. The analysis of the main features specific for the Soviet Patriarchal family is given. In particular, the article reveals the family peculiarity as dominance of traditional norms typical for the family life while maintaining religious values in everyday life. It mostly concerned the peasant families. The Soviet authorities, demonstrating allegiance to atheism, in fact, took measures close to the meaning of religious norms and traditions in the family policy.

The sociocultural norm of the former Patriarchal family as its interrelation with social and collective principles of life continued to exist in a modified form. The peasant community functions according to the regulation of family-marriage life partly transferred to village councils, collective meetings, etc. The article indicates that in the period under review some egalitarian family structures (the women's active inclusion in social production and the spouses' constitutional equal rights) gradually became dominant. The women's mass involvement in the production increased their opportunities to participate in public life, in the local authorities' activities. An important aspect of the Soviet Patriarchal family model was family solidarity strengthening, increasing responsibility for the fate of the Motherland. Such qualities of the people as long-suffering, kindness, sacrifice for the sake of high ideals and just order of life assisted the Soviet families to endure the hardships of time, to put up with the difficulties of everyday life. The people's aspiration to moderate income

morally associated with the Orthodox tradition such as rejection of greed for money and wealth. The spirit of teamwork, focus on learning and creativity, the development of social initiatives (the street committees' work), etc. became the expression of solidarity in the Soviet families. The egalitarian norms gradually penetrated into the life of the Soviet family. However, traditional norms continued to prevail in its social form.

Key words: *soviet patriarchal family; traditionalism; egalitarian norms; family religious values; family solidarity.*

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PREVIEW