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SYNOPSIS OF THE JOURNAL

LITERATURE STUDY

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«WE HAVE ONLY ONE GOD...» (A FABLE AND A PARABLE IN THE RUSSIAN LITERATURE OF THE XVIIITH CENTURY)

The article deals with the interaction between fables and parables in the literature of the eighteenth century. Russian fable within its formation was based not only on ancient and European examples, but also on the Old Russian parable tradition. The mixing of «fable» and «parable» definitions in the heritage belonged to the writers of the eighteenth century indicates semantic proximity of these genetically related genres, which have common and distinctive features. Similarities are related to the origin, themes and problems of the works and the purpose of their use. Differences are observed in the presence / absence of comic features, in the nature of didacticism and poetics of the works. The fable as a secular genre was produced by syllabic parables written by Simeon of Polotsk. Its first samples were written by A.D. Kantemir, V.K. Trediakovsky, M.V. Lomonosov, A.P. Sumarokov. Religious motives in the fable, unlike ones in the parables, are rarely found and they were manifested in the themes and plots, the system of images and in the form of particular works. The author analyzes A.P. Sumarokov's, A.A. Nartov's, I.I. Khemnitser's, I.I. Dmitriev's fables, which vaguely related to the parable and have echoes of the religious trait. Parable stories were changed, they acquired new meanings. By the end of the eighteenth century such authors as I.I. Dmitriev did not hesitate to parody the form of sacred texts in their fables. Due to a new literature development, the secular fable gradually replaced the parable and took its place. The parable narrowed the sphere of existence and continued its development as a genre of religious and didactic literature.

Key words: the eighteenth century literature; fable; parable; tradition; interaction; religious motives; Simeon of Polotsk.

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A DISPUTE IN THE GENRE OF A CHRISTMAS STORY (F. M. DOSTOYEVSKY AND M. GORKY)

The article presents a comparative analysis of two texts written in the genre of a Christmas story: «The Beggar Boy at Christ's Christmas Tree» (1876) by F.M. Dostoyevsky and «About a Little Boy and a Little Girl Who did not Freeze to Death» (1894) by M. Gorky.

The study demonstrates M. Gorky's complicated attitude towards F.M. Dostoyevsky: an ideological polemic along with the artistic world elements of his works included in the text. M. Gorky is an outspoken critic of F.M. Dostoyevsky because of his social pessimism portraying negative aspects of the life and Russians' negative qualities in his letters and articles written in the early 1910s, but disputes with F.M. Dostoyevsky and M. Gorky's major disagreement with his worldview can be seen in the analyzed story.

In the article the stories are consistently compared at the level of the plot (on Christmas Eve a miracle happens to poor children), images (main characters, a collective image of the citizens, images of the city and its nature, and Christ's image in the story of F.M. Dostoyevsky). The image analysis points out a philosophical dispute between the authors. The article illustrates what poetic features were used by M. Gorky in the philosophical dispute to oppose an atheistic worldview to a religious one and to defend its benefits (a choice of the genre form of a Christmas story, a source use of a journalistic note by F.M. Dostoyevsky «A Boy with a Handle» and inclusion poetic details from the texts by F.M. Dostoyevsky in the story).

The narrators' direct statements also pointed to the difference in the authors' attitudes. The opposition of the narrators' images demonstrates a difference between the writers' worldviews: F.M. Dostoyevsky's narrator does not insist on God's existence, but he implies God; in the world of the Gorky's narrator there is no God – his place is taken by a man who voluntarily became a master of the heroes' fates. M. Gorky opposes F.M. Dostoyevsky's Christian faith only to his own belief in people's good nature, that is, an accidental, spontaneous choice of a person.

Key words: Christmas story; F.M. Dostoyevsky; M. Gorky; worldview; polemic; image analysis; artistic detail.

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A CYPRESS IS FRIENDLY WITH A ROSE: PLANTS MYSTICS IN VYACHESLAV IVANOV'S POETRY

This article provides a complicated analysis of semantics, symbolics and mythopoetics of the cypress image in Vyacheslav Ivanov's poetry in connection with the rose symbolics. This study is a part of a project aimed at the formation of a dictionary of Ivanov's poetic language. Vyacheslav Ivanov's works are recognized as a top of Russian symbolism and it is a part of the thematic group «Flora», one of the most extensive and semantically complicated groups.

For the purpose of describing a complex set of meanings belonging to the cypress and the rose, we used several techniques repeatedly tested during the formation of the dictionary: a frequency analysis, a data analysis of functional thesaurus and an analysis of figurative paradigms. In the frequency dictionary of the thematic group «Flora» the cypress takes the fifth place. In the functional thesaurus, the cypress has antinomic characteristics: ancient – young; dark – light; holistic – divided into parts; religious – erotic; associated with life and death. As for the symbolism and mythopoetics, Ivanov relies on traditional semantics of the cypress associated with death, burial and a cemetery. However, it is only the most evident and the least common Ivanov's feature. Ivanov's cypress is an attribute and a symbol of death, division and oblivion or resurrection, reunion and memory acquisition. The dark cypress is associated with Dionysus as a god of death, as a guide of dead souls to Hades and the white cypress is also

associated with Dionysus, but as a god of resurrection, as a guide of souls to the material world. The cypress marks two types of movement such as descent and ascent.

Ivanov indicates an erotic, phallic symbolics of the cypress; however, he does not use it. The cypresses, closely swirled with the roses, become symbolic signs of two lovers' marriage. Otherwise, eroticism of the cypress is not sensual but spiritual, metaphysical because it does not touch sexual relations, but mystical relations, which associate God as a Groom and a human spirit as a Bride. In this way, the cypress is the symbol of theosis, a mystical union of God and Man. Ivanov's cypress is a divine-humanity tree.

Key words: cypress; rose; structure; symbol; ceremony; myth; semantics; image paradigm; functional thesaurus; divine-humanity; macrocosm; microcosm.

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THE CHRISTIAN MEANING OF NATURAL IMAGES IN THE POEMS FROM THE CYCLE «EPILOGUE» BY B. PASTERNAK

The article refers to a discussion of Boris Pasternak's lyrics perception in a pantheistic way, since according to the author this view is contrary to the poet's Christian worldview, which was repeatedly showed by his biographers and the artist himself in his various statements.

The author makes an attempt to consider semantics of natural images in several poems by Boris Pasternak from his cycle «Epilogue» (the book of poems «My Sister is the Life. The Summer of 1917») paying attention primarily to functioning of the biblical motifs. The centre of these works is stated to be an image of the lyrical hero-poet whose personality is gradually revealed. In the poem «My Beloved – the Horror! When the Poet Loves...» he shows traits peculiar to a Man of God, who confronts the world in his attitude to the life as a «highly spiritualized value» (V. Alfonsov). In the poem «Let's Drop the Words...» the hero-«God's fool» sees nature as a temple («botanical sacristy»), in which God-Creator's love presents itself to the world. In the poem «It Existed» the hero is thinking about a mystery of «afterlife» and he reflects on significance of the material and spiritual values in the world, gives preference to the latter, and «blissfully» rejoices at God's gift of life, even when his own life's journey is thorny and full of challenges.

The article concludes that the presence of both the direct biblical images and symbols, as well as reminiscences associated with the Gospel parable imagery in B. Pasternak's «landscape» material assists in artistic presentation of the poet's image «a Man of God». This work is a part of the author's large study on the role of biblical motifs and images in Boris Pasternak's early poetry.

Key words: B. Pasternak; lyrical hero-poet; images of nature; biblical motifs; symbol.

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THE POEM «VESENNEYU POROYU L'DA...» BY B. PASTERNAK: POSSIBLE SOURCES AND REFERENCES

The article considers «The Second Birth» by B. Pasternak as a book of poems or as a whole unit. The poem «Vesennuyu poroyu l'da...» is the last one. It finishes the book of poems «The Second Birth» and sums up the themes indicated in the book. Meanwhile, in contrast to the first poem «Volny» it is not thoroughly studied. We consider the imagery of the poem, its mythological sources and allusions.

In the centre of the poem «Vesennuyu poroyu l'da...» the author presents a description of a violent spring melting waters flood carrying the message of creative and life transformations. Seasons play significant role in the book. In the poem summer, winter and spring are described and autumn appears only as a sign of transition to winter. Water and melting waters flood signifies creativity and life renewal. In the theme of the life renewal the idea of woman's happiness, promised by socialism, appears as the most important one. The author expresses hope for the dream coming true. «Mignon's Song» by Goethe is found in the implication. Allusion to «Mignon's Song» by Goethe shows itself in the word-combination «country, where», in several repetitions of the lemon yellowness, stormy water and «dragon's nest» images. In the poem it introduces a theme of hope for woman's happiness, the hope that is probably vain.

B. Pasternak writes about a «transformation of light», about a transformation of his own poetic mythology. «The West», which the poet denies, probably carries not only political sense. In the early book by B. Pasternak the West had a romantic implication of lethal creativity; now it does not attract the poet any more. The centre of his creative work has moved to the East. The poem is permeated with the hope for possibility of life full of harmony, creative work and love.

Key words: book of poems; seasons; spring; water; melting waters flood; implication; Goethe; cardinal directions; the West; mythological meaning.

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THE TRADITION OF BAILICHKA AND FAIRY TALES GENRES IN THE BOOK OF SHORT STORIES «DARK ALLEYS» BY I.A. BUNIN

The article considers genre traditions of bailichka and fairy tales in the cycle of short stories «Dark Alleys» by I. Bunin. The stories like «A Ballad», «Iron Fur», and «The Raven» are analyzed. These stories are connected with folklore through stylization of the folk speech and oral narration in the discourse of narrators, endowing animalistic characters with the functions of mythological and fairy-tale heroes, reproducing by I.A. Bunin the motives of the fairy tale described by V. Propp.

The stories «A Ballad» and «The Raven» actualize such fabula motifs of the fairy tale as «abduction» (19), «chase» (21), «hero's salvation» (22), «absence» (1), «violation of the ban» (3), and «exile» (9). The system of characters is built in accordance with the fairytale plot: the hero fights with the antagonist opponent and escapes from prosecution with the help of a magic aid (in the story «A Ballad»). In the story «Iron Fur», which is originated from the bailichka genre, the plot is based on mythological ideas about the function of a bear in wedding ceremonies. The story «The Crow» actualizes myths motifs and fairy tales about the Crow (about

his fantastic wealth and matchmaking). The article also notes deviations from the fabula canon in these Bunin's works. For example, only the story «A Ballad» has a positive outcome for the newlyweds, as it is customary in fairy tales. In the story «The Crow», a dramatic denouement is more focused on the mythological interpretation of incest.

Hence, folklore traditions play a special role in the cycle of short stories. They introduce heroes, main themes and motifs into the context of natural cycles; they force a reader to perceive plot situations within the framework of sudden natural processes, which are governed by the universal laws. The stories reviewed in the article reflect a special transformation of Christian philosophy in Bunin's mind that is based on syncretic combination of Christian and pagan principles.

Key words: «Dark Alleys»; genre tradition; folklore; bailichka; fairy tales; myth.

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FROM THE HISTORY OF SOVIET LITERARY CRITICISM IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XXTH CENTURY: THE PROBLEMS OF A LITERARY ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The literary criticism of the Soviet period, besides the official direction, has many others. It observes different views on the methodology and methods of scientific analysis. Dogmatic literary criticism primarily finds a reflection of reality in a literary text; therefore, it studies its content and often ignores peculiarities of the artistic form. Representatives of structuralism, on the contrary, are interested in the poetics of a literary work, viewing it through the prism of a structural model.

This article discusses A.V. Makedonov as a supporter of traditional approaches in the scientific research. German classical philosophy and V.G. Belinsky's criticism form the base of its aesthetic and methodological views. Despite this fact, A.V. Makedonov is actively interested in the directions of modern philology, especially in the field of a lyrical text studying. Analyzing Soviet literary criticism, he has come to the conclusion that it represents unity of diversity. Researchers study literary text in various ways, but they have general methodological principles in their works.

Entering into polemics with scientists and critics relied on different directions; A.V. Makedonov has defended principles of a holistic and comprehensive analysis of the work in a literary and socio-historical context. In the structuralism method, he sees a danger of schematic conclusions. At the same time, he recognizes the importance of their work, admits an isolated study of the semantics at different levels of the artistic text structure as one of the stages in the holistic analysis.

Key words: literary criticism; methods; literary analysis; A.V. Makedonov; structuralism; scientific controversy.

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THE IDEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF SMOLENSK DIALECTS ITS COMPILING PRINCIPLES

One of the fragments of Russian national linguistic worldview is a linguistic worldview belonged to native speaker of Smolensk dialect. One of its aspects is presented in the ideographic dictionary of Smolensk dialects being prepared for publication.

The presentation of the compilation principles of the ideographic dictionary is preceded by its brief characteristic oriented to the reflection of the lexical system of Smolensk dialects in the dictionary. The article presents some features of syntagmatic, paradigmatic and motivational relations in Smolensk vocabulary. The attention is paid to the correlation of motivated words with verbal and nominal stems, which concentrate a motivating element, emphasizing a relationship with the action, the subject, the attribute that in combination with an affix makes the word more precise, expressive and evaluative. The article deals with the metaphorical level of motivation widely presented in Smolensk dialects, which is based on a comparison with the realities of life that are relevant to dialect speakers. It is the metaphor that combines subjectivism of the surrounding world perception and brightness of the image that is a basis for this process.

The article considers basic principles for compiling the ideographic dictionary of Smolensk dialects. The lexical bases of the dictionary are materials taken from the Dictionary of Smolensk dialects (vol. 1-11). Its description involves words of two lexical and grammatical classes: nouns and adjectives. The presence of a large number of words with a darkened inner form, that requires diachronic data to identify their motivation, identified a synchronic-diachronic type of the dictionary. Dialect lexemes are combined into groups in accordance with logical and conceptual segmentation of the the surrounding reality phenomena: the nouns are represented by thirteen denotative groups; the adjectives are represented by eight ones. The structure of the dictionary entry is determined by the amount of information found about a motivated word.

The article ends with a small fragment of the dictionary illustrating features of the ideographic description of Smolensk vocabulary, built in accordance with the principles outlined.

Key words: linguistic worldview; dialect vocabulary; Smolensk dialects; ideography; hierarchical organization of vocabulary; motivation; synchronic-diachronic relations in the vocabulary.

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RUSSIAN ANTHROPONYMICS: NICK-NAME NOMINATION AND ITS PROBLEMS

The article deals with certain problems arising in the studies of nicknames, frequent informal identifiers of a man in the contemporary society. The spheres of nickname existence are analyzed since this particular individual marker is used as a supplementary indicating mark in naming an individual and it fulfills evaluative and social-distinctive functions. At the same time, the social character of nicknames has traditional features along with ones conditioned by the social changes. The present research of nickname nomination is actualized by the general development of an anthropocentric approach to the study of any linguistic phenomenon, while nicknames are definitely a part of the lexico-semantic language system and function in its framework following linguistic rules and they are considered in the language, speech and communication aspects.

A maximally optimal approach to the collection and description of individual and collective nicknames is an areal one oriented at the studies of this anthroponomic category in the regional onomastics. This approach makes it possible to thoroughly analyze collected empirical material in the most detailed and versatile way in various vectors of the problem field, as well as to trace the formation of the nickname nomination and its present-day condition. Besides, the areal approach enhances a deeper understanding of a connection between nicknames (especially in rural areas) and the folklore culture as well as Russian dialects.

Due to the example of Smolensk nickname analysis, the article demonstrates that nowadays regions are rich in nicknames with dialectal stems, which to a greater part testify to the reflection of people's traditional worldview.

Key words: anthroponym; nickname; problem field; social aspect; people's culture; regional onomastics; collection and description of nicknames; nicknames with dialectic stems.

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FUNCTIONING OF WORDS WITH EVALUATIVE COMPONENTS IN THE SPEECH

The complexity of determining the character of a connoting evaluative lexeme in the process of its use in the speech is determined by various factors such as a typological diversity of words with an evaluative component of meaning in the system of language, a dependence of evaluative connotation on the historical/cultural context of word usage, an ability of neutral words to acquire evaluative features in certain contexts (in broader ones, in discourses), and a speaker's tendency towards explication of assessment with the aid of various language means.

In accordance with the factors aforesaid, the article considers oppositions of systemic lexemes with evaluative components and lexemes with quasi-evaluations that are typically used in belles-letters and in political discourse. The lexemes that have a strong evaluative character stand in an opposition to the words with current evaluative features that manifest themselves within definite periods of time as character elements of certain socio-cultural and ideological

paradigms. The author contrasts usual words with occasional ones, the use of which originate from a speaker's intention to intensify the evaluative connotation and to explicate its character.

Thus, the evaluative connotation of the lexeme is in many ways a factor of speech and it is determined by a speaker's pragmatic intentions.

Key words: lexemes with evaluative components of meaning in the system of language; lexemes with quasi-evaluation; steady evaluative component of a word; actual evaluative component of a word; usual lexemes with evaluation; occasional lexemes with evaluation.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF AN EVALUATIVE MEANING BASED ON THE COMPONENT ANALYSIS OF THE LEXEMES «OTRADA» AND «USLADA»

In the Russian language there are several ways of expressing an actual evaluative meaning, based on the certain method; we can talk about a person's different attitudes of expressing a particular emotion. Nouns with a secondary evaluation-characterizing meaning have been studied in linguistics for a long time, nevertheless, issues affecting the problem of determining composition of these words, as well as an analysis of the occurrence of a given evaluative meaning in words in a predicative function, remain topical. The article explores and thoroughly analyzes lexical meanings of Russian lexemes «otrada» and «uslada» based on the material taken from the explanatory dictionaries of Vladimir Ivanovich Dal, Dmitry Nikolayevich Ushakov, the Great Academic Dictionary and the Small Academic Dictionary, as well as Russian Semantic Dictionary.

This article analyzes a process of semantic transformation of the words «otrada» and «uslada» in a predicative function, as well as 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, and then the article presents statistics of the analyzed words. On the basis of this material, we perform a component analysis of the meaning and meanings of the lexemes «otrada» and «uslada» as nouns with an evaluation-characterizing character specific to the predicative use of the nouns.

By means of the component analysis of the lexical units with a positive evaluative meaning of «otrada» and «uslada» we have found the frequency of the words use as an evaluative predicate, moreover, we present lexico-thematic groups of objects, phenomena, states, processes in which the lexemes «otrada» and «uslada» function as a predicate.

Key words: lexeme; predicate; denotative-significative meaning; evaluation-characterizing meaning; component analysis.

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NAMES OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF THE ONOMASTIC PERIPHERY (BASED ON THE NAMES OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE RED ARMY IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR)

Modern onomastics is characterized by increased attention of researchers to peripheral zones of the onomastic field. One of the vocabulary groups of the onomastic periphery, the study of which represents an important task, are names of events related to the military sphere of human activity. This article deals with names of military operations that qualify as one of the types of chrononyms. The material of the study is a designation of the military operations of the Red Army in the Great Patriotic War.

In the article we make an attempt to comprehensively study these units, in particular, their semantics, structure and functions. Due to the structural morphological analysis, basic models of the names of military operations have been established. These names, usually formed on the basis of the term and the proper name (toponym or toponym-based adjective), are grouped into toponym-based and code ones.

An important characteristic of the proper name is its associative-cultural background (ACF), in this case it has a two-level structure. The first level characterizes a name of the military operation as an integral unit. As the main parameters of its description the following means are used: time, a location of the military operations, their participants, results, involved (new) samples of military equipment, works of literature and art, devoted to the relevant historical events. The second level includes information associated with the proper name, which is a part of the chrononym. It is established that the code names of military operations based on the names of outstanding Russian commanders are characterized by the most multilayered associative cultural background and the maximum motivating potential.

As a result we conduct an analysis of the onomastic functions of the Red Army military operations names and identify functions specific to them: an administrative, a mobilizing and, for code names, a disorienting one. Examination of the names of military operations as onomastic units leads to the idea of studying other military sphere names, which may be the subject of a military onomastics research as a new branch of onomastics.

Key words: onomastics; chrononym; name of a military operation; code name of a military operation; toponym-based name of a military operation; associative-cultural background; onomastic functions.

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AUGMENTATION OF A WORD-FORMATION MEANING OF NOUN-DERIVED SUBSTANTIVES IN SMOLENSK DIALECTS

The word-formation meaning of derivated words in the Russian language is a complex and multifaceted subject of research, due to both lexical meanings of derivatives that make up a

particular complex unit of a word-formation and grammatical meanings of derivated words, producing stems and formants that participate in the formation of a complex word-formation unit, consistently reflecting structural and semantic features of a single group of derivatives. Derivated noun-based words in Smolensk dialect consistently demonstrates the expansion of derivative meaning in the context of such complex units as word formation types, compared to the same entities of the common Russian language.

The article considers main types of derivational increments in the separate system of Smolensk dialects, as a result of the research we point out four basic ways found in the augmentation of dialect word-formation types of noun-based substantives. All types of the meaning augments are associated with changes in the essential characteristics of word-formation semantics of dialect noun-derived substantives with a specific subject semantics and relate to the appearance of additional mutation or modification of word-formation meaning in word-formation types with a fixed one type of meaning in the Russian language; it is exclusively mutational or modification one without the possibility of variation.

The augmentation of word-formation meaning of noun-derived substantives in Smolensk dialects also occurs due to the expansion of compatibility with stems of different parts of speech for the formants of the Russian language with fixed form of combination and due to broader quantitative filling of word-formation types compared to the singular models of the Russian language.

Key words: *Smolensk dialects; dialect word formation; word-formation meaning.*

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COMMUNICATIVE ACTS PATTERNS «REPROACH» AND «ACCUSATION» IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Communication is one of human physical needs, which among other issues contributes to self-fulfillment, achieving of the set goals. Individuals' continuous interaction causes a collision of interests that requires social, moral, and even judicial regulations. Violation of norms, principles and rules of communication is shown through critics and discontent, which are a form of direct or indirect aggression. The article deals with communicative acts of «reproach» and «accusation» and the patterns of realization of their face-threatening potential. Reproach and accusation integrate negative emotional influence upon the addressee and a negative attitude to their behavior in order to change it as well as the way of thinking that determines efficiency of these polyintentional acts.

The research demonstrates their conflictogenic nature that results in abundance of implicatures that does not exclude a possibility of expressing reprimands through direct speech acts. Transposition of syntonic etiquette situations into reproach and accusation does not always help to achieve a desired effect – they sometimes turn out to be a failure for the speaker. In the context of status difference social distance affects the choice of strategies and tactics: the higher the position of the subjects of speech is, the more explicit their speech is and vice versa. The specific peculiarity of accusation is its capability to provide the «opponent's neutralization» through discreditation: false hints, slander, labeling, etc.

In conclusion, the article specifies prospects of the research: classification of nuclear verbs of reproach and accusation; factors influencing the efficiency of these communicative acts and others.

Key words: verbal interaction; conflict communication; pragmatics of verbal communication; face-threatening speech acts; communicative acts; reproach; accusation.

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DOUBLENESS AS ONE OF THE LINGUISTIC MANIFESTATIONS OF THE CONCEPT «HAPPINESS» IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING ANIMATION

The article deals with the concept of «happiness» from the point of view of epicurean, hedonic, eudemonistic and praxeological concepts and presents semantic doublets of happiness, such as love, care, desire, dream, duty, destiny, meaning of one's own existence, family, goal-setting, goal-achieving, freedom, spiritual and physical satisfaction, communication, mutual understanding, friendship, self-realization, faith presented in modern English animated feature films «Lady and Tramp 2: Adventures Varmint», «Finding Nemo», «Lion King 3: Akuna Matata», «Valiant», «Flushed Away», «Legend of the Guardians».

In the framework of this study we use a method of conceptual analysis; according to it seventy-two lexical and grammatical units were identified. The percentage analysis of the semantic doublets frequency use of the concept «happiness» proved a leading position of the epicurean concept of serenity and peace, the concept is followed by hedonic and praxeological ones. The analysis of semantic doublets expression means of the concept «happiness» showed that the doublets of desire and dreams are in the focus of attention; the family doublets take the second place; then the destiny ones, the meaning of one's own existence, duty, goal-setting, goal-achieving ones; the semantic doublets of freedom, communication, mutual understanding, friendship, physical, spiritual satisfaction are at next lower level; the doublets of love, care, self-realization and faith are on the periphery of their use.

Thus, the signs indicating the absence of physical and moral suffering, misfortunes, peace of mind and positive emotions presence are decisive in the illustration of the concepts of felicitarian phenomena of the English-language animation. They indicate a high degree of restraint, self-possession and self-control of the English nation over their temperament with natural passions rushing out.

Key words: semantic doublets; concept «happiness»; animated feature films; epicurean concept; hedonic concept; eudemonistic concept; praxeological concept.

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A MANIPULATIVE IMPACT IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE (BASED ON THE US 2016 ELECTION CAMPAIGN)

This article describes purposes of the communicative activities. In addition, we have

studied manipulative tactics and argumentation strategies the study of which allows us to determine the most effective methods of influence on the recipient and predict future intentions and politicians' actions.

In the process of the article composition main interpretations of the term «strategy» were considered, three main types of strategies that are used in the pre-election communication were identified. Within the framework of these strategies of the pre-election communication, appropriate speech tactics were determined.

According to the material of the study, we identify the presidential candidates' key strategies and tactics. In the study we have found what strategies and tactics are most commonly used by the candidates for the post of the US President in their campaign speeches during the elections of 2016.

The material for the research has been provided by five pre-election debates of H. Clinton and D. Trump. They contain communication events – facts of manipulation. The communicant's speech is selected as a unit of the analysis. The US presidential candidates' campaign communications texts of 2016 became a source of the study material.

The sample number in the study is five texts of pre-election reports by D. Trump and H. Clinton.

The chronological framework of the study: the study was conducted from July 2017 to October 2017.

Key words: political discourse; pre-electoral discourse; genre of pre-election communication; manipulation; persuasion; manipulative speech strategies.

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THE TRANSFORMATION PECULIARITIES OF A METAPHORIC SEMANTIC SPACE OF A LITERARY TEXT IN THE TRANSLATION

The article is dedicated to the research of the transformation of metaphoric semantic space of an English-language literary text in the translation. The basic objective during the process of translation is preserving as much as possible the author's style because its deformation reduces in a great degree the aesthetic and pragmatic effect of the text. On the other hand, within the sphere of metaphorical meanings, the semantic and stylistic peculiarities of different languages are vividly manifested and they often determine a significant transformation of metaphoric semantic space of the source text.

As the material for the research, the metaphors from F.S. Fitzgerald's novel «The Great Gatsby» and their translation into Russian by Ye.D. Kalashnikova are taken. By a metaphoric semantic space we mean a certain set of statistically correlated semantic features which reflect the generalized classes of reality referents used as the objects of hidden comparison in the manifestation of a metaphoric image. The representation of the metaphoric semantic space of a literary text and its analysis is realized through several stages: a representative selection of image-metaphors of the literary text under consideration is conducted; a set of semantic features which are significant in the semantic structure of the metaphors under discussion are detected; by means of the frequency analysis the quantitatively relevant semantic features, forming the nuclear of the metaphoric semantic spaces of the text-original and the text-translation, are

brought out; with the help of the frequency analysis the quantitatively irrelevant semantic features, forming the periphery of the metaphoric semantic spaces of the source text and the target text are elicited; the confirmation of the data found by means of the frequency analysis is realized with the help of correlation analysis in order to verify the validity of the results of the research; the comparative analysis of the structure of semantic spaces of the source text and the target text is carried out in order to detect integral and differential quantitative characteristics.

The conclusion is that the process of translation significantly changes the metaphoric semantic space of the novel under discussion and this fact one more time proves the idea that every language is characterized by specific features in the sphere of its metaphorical meanings.

Key words: English-language literary text; image-metaphor; semantic space; source text; target text; frequency analysis; correlation analysis; integral features; differential features.

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ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF MIKHAIL LERMONTOV'S TALE «ASHIK KERIB»

The article dwells upon the problem of translation of Mikhail Lermontov's tale «Ashik Kerib» into English. The author compares two translations made in the XIXth and XXth centuries. The translator should strive for the communicative equivalence of the source text and the translation and for this purpose find the appropriate language means in the target language. The translation should evoke familiar emotions in the reader involving him in the fairy tale world. At the same time, it is necessary to preserve the author's style in the translation. The researcher analyses the ways of translation of the tale beginnings and endings, emphatic sentences, epithets, comparisons, archaic words. Particular attention is drawn to inaccuracies that the translators made when translating Lermontov's tale into English. The researcher gives examples from source and target texts to illustrate translation errors.

Comparing Russian and English texts the author of the article identifies different approaches of translators to the structure of the tale. So, one of the translators accurately follows Lermontov's text. In addition, the second translator quite freely treats the source text: he changes or omits paragraphs, refines the texts of Lermontov's songs, making them in verse.

Comparison of the texts allows the researcher to identify the most common ways of translation of Lermontov's tale, as well as to draw conclusions about adequacy of the translations. Therefore, the author of the article notes that the translation, made in the XXth century, is more complete and accurate in comparison with the previous translation of the tale. The translator tried to preserve all the peculiarities of Lermontov's tale and convey the author's style to the English reader.

Key words: Mikhail Lermontov; Ashik-Kerib; tale; translation; adequacy; ways of translation.

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EDUCATIONAL DISCOURSE METAPHORIZATION THROUGH THE SPHERE OF «SPORT» CONCEPTS (BASED ON THE GERMAN LANGUAGE)

The article deals with peculiarities of sports metaphor functioning in German educational discourse. The metaphor as a mechanism of the thinking, language, communication, discourse is being studied more and more thoroughly in the light of its capability to structure certain parts of a worldview, interpret and evaluate them, compare them with similar communicative spaces in other ethnic and language cultures. In fact, «metaphorfree» discourses are unlikely to exist; therefore attention to metaphoric patterns is easily understood: through them we can comprehend which «grid of reference» any ethnic collective identity has, how an individual linguistic identity works, how a worldview reflects the universal and the specific in the reality conceptualization and etc.

The empiric material analyzed with the help of classical and modern methods of analysis (a componential analysis, classification, a lexicographical method, a discourse analysis, a conceptual and frame analysis, a metaphorical simulation approach) make it possible to come to the following conclusions: in German worldview images from the sphere «sport», especially «football», migrate at a high rate of frequency into the sphere of «education» and are used to represent and describe facts, events, phenomena incorporated in «educational» communication; sports metaphors are used to characterize educational processes, quality control of educational services, to explain profession-oriented topics of instruction and others; the authentic material used for the comparative analysis from Russian sources determines a certain degree of similarity in a set of metaphoric images transferred into the educational discourse.

Key words: educational discourse; sports discourse; sphere of concepts; metaphorization; metaphoric pattern; metaphoric cognitive mapping; precedence.

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THE PROBLEM OF A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WORD-FORMATION MODELS IN SWISS VERSION OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

The article focuses on word-formation models of nominal and verbal lexemes of Swiss version of the German language in the comparative aspect with semantically equivalent lexemes of the German language. The aim of the study is to show that variability of the German language is manifested at all language levels, including the level of word formation.

The basic theoretical provisions are fundamental developments of the representatives of classical Germanic studies and modern scientists, devoted to the problems of the language variability, linguistic description of the national specifics of the German literary language, terminological and methodological aspects of the pluricentric theory, peculiarities of the German language functioning in Switzerland, comparative aspects of the study of word-formation models of national variants of the German language. The status of the word formation theory among other linguistic disciplines is separately discussed.

Papers under the letters I and N are used as an empirical material of the study of the nominal and verbal lexemes of the variability Dictionary of the German language of 2004 («Variantenwörterbuch des Deutschen»). The corpus of the language material obtained by the method of continuous sampling is structured in accordance with the categorical and grammatical characteristics of the lexemes and described in the comparative aspect by the selected word-formation models for each part of speech.

The article contains results of the quantitative and qualitative processing of the language corpus. Firstly, the frequency cases of lexical coincidence found in the components of the second composite of nominal parts of speech are discussed in Swiss German and the German language spoken in Germany. Secondly, more rare cases of variation of both composite components are recorded. For verbal lexemes a tendency to constancy and variability is not so obvious because of a low frequency of the verbal lexemes in the sample of the linguistic material. Thirdly, we provide examples of the culture-specific vocabulary denoting realities peculiar to Swiss culture.

A promising direction of the study is a discussion of manifestations of the variability found in the German language in connection with the concept of the language personality. The anthropo-oriented and discursive approaches prevailing in modern linguistics make it possible to consider the pluricentric language as a pragmatic space for (self-)identification of the language personality.

Key words: word formation; lexicology; grammar; national variants of the German language; pluricentric language; noun; verb; pluricentric theory.

HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY

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**VENETIAN AMBASSADOR GIACOMO SORANZO TELLS ABOUT THE FIRST
PERSONS AT THE COURT OF THE TURKISH SULTAN MURAD III**

The article deals with diplomatic missions of the Venetian Ambassador Giacomo Soranzo to Constantinople to the court of the Turkish Sultan Murad III in 1576 and 1582s–1583s. Among the information provided by the Venetian diplomat, a special place is occupied by the characteristics of the first persons of the Turkish Sultan's court, including the Sultan himself. The Venetian Ambassador Giacomo Soranzo gives characteristics of the Sultan and his viziers, making his story about them according to the scheme: an appearance description, an age indication, particularly significant character traits, the individual's strengths and weaknesses are highlighted. According to these positions, he gives a description of the Sultan.

When the same description is applied to the viziers' personality, the scheme is added by such features as an origin and life experience, which led viziers to the Sultan's court, stages of their career and their wealth. According to the Venetian Ambassador, the Sultan's viziers, recruited from the janissary corps, i.e. they were the Sultan's guard of slaves (kapikulu), some of them were the Princess's husbands (dumada), they were ambitious, seeking to benefit not so much the state, but their own needs. According to Giacomo Soranzo, the information of this psychological and biographical character should contribute to the best discourse of the Venetian authorities with the Turkish government. In other words, he hoped that after reading the characteristics of the first persons of the Turkish court, his successor / successors would be able to engage them in more productive dialogue.

The value of the information given by Giacomo Soranza is that he has traced the changes in the character and behavior of the Sultan Murad III and his circle.

Key words: XVIth century; Constantinople; Giacomo Soranzo; Venetian Ambassador; vizier; Turkish Sultan.

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THE TRANSFORMATION OF YEOMEN IN ENGLAND IN THE XVITH – THE FIRST HALF OF THE XVIITH CENTURIES

Yeomen as a special social group have not been sufficiently studied in Russian and English-speaking historiography. The article is based on the study of narrative and documentary written sources, describing economic and social changes in the environment of English yeomen of that period. They are generally representative in the content. However, documentary sources about the yeomen who moved to cities reflect economic and social changes in the environment of the yeomen who moved only to the cities of York, Bristol, Ipswich and Chester.

Realization of the research tasks has been achieved on the basis of the use of the dialectical cognitive method of historical processes, including the principles of historicism, objectivity and systemativeness that makes it possible to study the content of the issue, historians' views and scientific approaches regarding the transformation of the yeomen of that period. Narrative sources allow us to judge the yeomen's social status in the society, their total number in the English Kingdom of that period and types of their economic activities.

The article traces a tendency of the yeomen's material impoverishment in the village. Those of them who moved to the cities were mainly engaged in the sphere of craft and trade. Few of them only became people of «free professions» and sailors. However, it is impossible to speak

about delution of this social group according to the studied sources, since the yeomen continued to identify themselves as «yeomen», regardless of their wealth status and residential place.

Key words: yeomen; yeomen's sons; peasants; modern treatises; agriculture; artisans; traders; land holdings; wills.

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THE STUDY OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA IN THE 1918S–1939S: THE ISSUE OF THE UPPER CLASS

The object of the study is Russian historical science of the period from 1918 to the end of the 1930s. The subject is a study of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania political history (primarily, issues relating to the genesis of the upper class status) in the realities of Marxist-Leninist methodology formation. The analysis of this period historiography is characterized by: firstly, an indissoluble connection with the research of pre-revolutionary historians who actively worked at the turn of the XIXth–XXth centuries and put forward the most important concepts of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania political system genesis, secondly, the ratio of the studied works' concepts with the previous period researchers' works; secondly, reflection of the researchers' concepts formed during the studied period through their scientific works that go beyond the chronological framework of the study. During this period, the Marxist-Leninist methodology of history was being formed, the desire to stop the study of Russian, Belarusian and Ukrainian peoples' history as separate national units and consider their history as a single history of the USSR was proclaimed. This approach to the history understanding has determined irrelevance of the study of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania as an independent state, its political, class and cultural history. During this period, the school of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania study was based on a comprehensive classical objective source study, the main subjects of the study were the Grand Duke's functions, development of the upper class power, composition and functions of the higher and local authorities, a ratio of the rights of the Catholic and Orthodox nobility. The peculiarity of the Belarusian historical works belonged to this period is manifestation of national identity features, that contradicts the concept of the proletarian internationalism and approach to history as a single history of the USSR, as well as preservation of the pre-revolutionary historians' traditions in the study of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania political history.

Key words: Soviet historiography; Belarusian historiography; the GrandDuchy of Lithuania, Council (Rada); Sejm; nobility; political system.

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THE USE OF FORTRESSES AS STRONGHOLDS AND BASES FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS IN THE GREAT NORTHERN WAR

The study is devoted to the use of fortresses as strongholds for siege operations during the Great Northern War. The reasons for the use of fortresses as bases and strongholds for offensive operations are obvious. Before the operations they often contained some artillery pieces that could be used, and the most important thing was garrison regiments that guarded the supplies. In addition, it was difficult for the enemy to ruin such a base with a slashing, sudden assault.

In the study we distinguish between the concept of a «stronghold» and a «base». The stronghold means the case when everything necessary for siege is delivered to the fortress before the offensive operation. It often happened that in the course of the siege operation artillery and ammunition had to be sent to the troops. In this case, the fortresses became bases, through which siege corps were supplied.

In most cases, the Shlisselburg Fortress was used as a stronghold for siege operations. It was there where artillery pieces and ammunition were delivered during the preparation of the siege of Nyenschantz; guns were sent from the fortress during the sieges of Narva and Kexholm. It is caused by its geographical location, as well as the fact that this fortress was occupied by Russian troops as early as 1702. An important role from this point of view is fortifications of Pskov – they were simultaneously used as a base for two siege operations in 1704. During the offensive operations in Finland, the strongholds of Kronstadt were used.

Key words: the Great Northern War; fortresses; Saint Petersburg; Shlisselburg; Kronstadt.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF THE SMOLENSK MERCHANT ELITE'S FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVIITH – XVIIITH CENTURIES

The article considers features of the formation and development of the Smolensk merchant elite in the second half of the XVIIth – XVIIIth centuries. The author supposes that the features of the historical development of Smolensk influenced the history of the Smolensk merchant elite. Polish rule, privileges that the inhabitants of Smolensk were awarded as residents of the important border fortress, concentration of servicemen in the city, a convenient location of Smolensk on important Russian and international trade routes are all factors that influenced the Smolensk merchant class and its elite.

In the article, the unpublished documents found by the author in the Russian State Archives of Ancient Acts have been consistently analyzed. The documents include income-consuming books of Smolensk customs and petitioners of the Smolensk bourgeois representatives of the second half of the XVIIth century, materials of the first and second audits, a statement about the composition of the Smolensk merchantry of 1764, as well as individual cases from the

funds of the Chief Magistrate and Administration of Internal Affairs. In the study the author uses metric books of the XVIIIth century, stored in the State Archive of Smolensk region.

The analysis of the documents made it possible to distinguish three stages in the formation and development of the Smolensk merchant elite in the chronological framework under the study. The first proceeded from the middle to the end of the XVIIth century, when the top of the Smolensk merchant class was mainly represented by the first-class bourgeois of Polish and Byelorussian origin who accepted Russian citizenship. The second stage occurred the first quarter of the XVIIIth century, when a part of the descendants of the old Smolensk bourgeoisie was forced out by the children and grandchildren of retired soldiers and visitors from merchants' different cities and villages. The third stage took the rest of the XVIIIth century and it is characterized as a relatively stable time for merchants and their descendants that had already been established in the elite class.

The findings of this study complement scientific concepts of the development of the merchant class, especially its elite, in Russia in the XVIIth–XVIIIth centuries.

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

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**THE STATE ORPHAN CARE SYSTEM IN THE CITIES OF THE RUSSIAN PROVINCE AT THE END OF THE XVIIITH – THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE XIXTH CENTURY.
(BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF SMOLENSK PROVINCE)**

The article analyzes the state policy implementation in the field of orphan care system in the cities of Russian provinces based on the example of Smolensk city. The author has set a goal, according to the analysis of the narrative sources not included in a wide scientific use and stored in the State Archive of the Smolensk Region and the Russian State Historical Archive, to restore the history of creation and activities of Orphans' (hereinafter Educational) home in Smolensk in the 1802s–1820s.

The article studies current record keeping documentation of both the highest state bodies (Economic Department of the Ministry of the Interior, the Office of the Prosecutor General), and local authorities (Smolensk Provincial Government, Smolensk Public Care Order) and Smolensk Theological Seminary.

The author supposes that the ideas of Education were reflected in the activities of the Public Care Orders, which, controlled and financed the sphere of orphan care system. During the reign of Catherine II and Paul I, the state system of guardianship over illegitimate children and orphans began its formation. The philanthropists' contribution (primarily the local noble corporation) to the establishment process of orphanages in Russian province is significant. Smolensk governors (Gideonov, Ash) had a great number of initiatives in this field, some of which were not implemented.

Names of employees and teachers of Educational home at that period have been restored and their competencies have been determined. The article has studied the construction history of the building, which housed an orphan educational institution. The paper traces the pupils' lives during the Great Patriotic War of 1812 and the post-war period. The author concludes that until 1846 Educational home was the only institution for orphans in Smolensk province.

Key words: *state orphan care system; orphans' homes; educational homes; cities of the Russian province at the end of the XVIIIth century - the first quarter of the XIXth centuries; Smolensk Province.*

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**THE GRAIN MONOPOLY IN RUSSIA
DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE REVOLUTION,
ITS ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RESULTS
(NOVEMBER 1916 – FEBRUARY 1917)**

The article covers the period from November 1916, when the tsarist government established a grain monopoly, until the February bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1917, when the autocracy was overthrown in Russia. The article considers issues of food supply to the army before the First World War.

In 1917, the army reached more than 15 million people, who needed food supplies. Taking into account the food provision of the city population, the task of organizing a food procurement system has arisen. This proved to be an impossible task for the tsarist government. The article analyzes the grain monopoly as a socio-economic measure of mixed character. Each activity of the grain monopoly is studied: presence of food authorities; accounting of bread and consumption rationing by a grain producer; establishment of firm prices for agricultural products and requisitions; confiscations and bans on the export of grain, as incentives for the implementation of the monopoly; agitation measures; regulation of the population supply with necessities. The article characterizes a situation in agriculture of the country and agricultural and labor shortage problems. A drop in the production of agricultural products was noted, that was reflected in their harvesting for the army and the cities.

The food crisis had a negative effect on the masses of the working class lived in the cities and villages, it intensified revolutionary sentiments. It is shown that in three months of the grain monopoly, the tsarist government could not resolve the food crisis that was one of the main reasons for the overthrow of tsarism in Russia. The slogans of «Bread!», «Down with Hunger!» were decisive in the February events of 1917. Specific examples, facts and figures are given in the grain-producing provinces of southern Russia.

Key words: *war; hunger; defense duties; food committees; allotment; distribution; revolution; supply; fixed prices; grain monopoly.*

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**RUSSIAN EMIGRATION AND THE ORTHODOX
INFRASTRUCTURE IN GREECE**

IN THE 1920S–1930S

The article is devoted to the analysis of several cases – the history of few objects of the Russian Orthodox infrastructure in Greece from 1917 to 1939 (from the revolutionary events in Russia to the beginning of the Second World War). The history of Orthodox infrastructure objects is considered in the context of relations with secular authorities and Russian emigrants' circles.

Among the key historical figures who influenced the development of the infrastructure of Orthodoxy in Greece, the activity of Grand Duchess Olga Konstantinovna, the last Russian Imperial diplomat in Athens, Ye.P. Demidov, Metropolitan Chrysostomos Florinsky (Kavouridis). The core of the analyzed source is correspondence with the secular authorities, the Church hierarchy and public organizations in Greece, the rector of the Church of St. Olga in Piraeus Pavel Krakhmalev. The author outlines the problems and objective factors in the history of Orthodox centres in Greece, which during the period under the study witnessed complex internal political processes that affected relations of the authorities with various religious organizations and their infrastructure facilities throughout the country.

The case study method allows to identify objective factual grounds for generalizations and conclusions about the situation of the Russian Orthodoxy in Greece and to judge the potential of Russian presence in this country during the pre-war period. The study showed how the role of the personal factor in the possibilities of preserving the Church organization in the conditions of emigration determines a number of practices in defending Church interests by the Russian priesthood in Greece.

Key words: Orthodoxy; emigration studies; Russian Orthodox Church Abroad; priesthood; social infrastructure; Church-state relations.

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THE FINANCE RESTRICTION OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES AS ANTIRELIGIOUS MEANS AT THE TURN OF THE 1920S–1930S (BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF WESTERN OBLAST)

The research, based on the analysis of articles of the resolution of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (VTsIK) and Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR such as «Religious associations» and the letters of religious associations of Western Oblast to the state authorities (so called «letters to the authorities»), stored in the funds of the State archive of the Russian Federation (Fund 5263) and the State archive of the Smolensk region (Fund 2360), shows ways of the religious communities income reduction during the strengthening of the antireligious policy in the 1920s-1930s. «Letters to the authorities» written by religious communities had collective character and they were aimed at solving the religious communities' specific problems occurred, as a rule, during the attempts of interaction with the local authorities (an excessive tax rate at the churches, unfair closing of temples, refusal of a priest or religious associations registration and etc.).

The author comes to the conclusion that the recurrent prohibitions of religious processions, fundraising and prayer services at home primarily decreased the religious associations' income. For example, in rural areas, the prohibition of donations collection at home among community members was linked with a low attendance at churches due to the continuous working week and the territorially distant settlements related to one parish; actually

it left the temples without financial income. These bans became more frequent during religious holidays, when the population's need for traditional religious ceremonialism increased.

These antireligious measures were apparently non-violent pressure on the religious people; however, when the taxes on the maintenance of prayer buildings were often uncontrolledly increased, any cuts in the sources of religious communities' income could lead to self-dissolution of the communities, their elimination and refusal to use the temples. All extracts from the archival documents are published with preservation of the author's spelling and punctuation.

Key words: *Western Oblast; religious communities; religion in the USSR; religious processions; donations; prayers at home.*

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