ABSTRACTS

LINGUISTICS


The practice of teaching Russian language shows that the provision of studies with dictionaries that were created specifically for this purpose is still insufficient. In order to fill this gap, the lexicographers of the Pushkin State Russian Language Institute are working on a dictionary project under the working title The All-Embracing Explanatory Dictionary. The Lexical Core of the Russian Language.

At the base of the project lie the principles of the theory of educational lexicography that is being developed by the lexicographers of the Pushkin Russian Language Institute. Due to its educational orientation the described dictionary is anthropocentric by nature, which can be seen in the sole orientation of its content and structure towards the dictionary user. Since the content of the dictionary presupposes the thorough characteristic of the lexical body being described, the dictionary’s recipients are thought to be not only the ones that are being taught (they require mostly sporadic reference materials), but also the ones that teach (the instructors, methodologists who need broad, well-explained and systematically organized materials).

The main tasks that are being accomplished by the Dictionary are: a) presentation of lexical units that form the main lexical body (the core) of the modern Russian language, b) the most subtle description of the semantic structure of these units, c) reflection of their orthoepic and grammatical properties, phraseological, linguo-cultural, linguo-areal, word-formative and etymological values, d) in-depth description of the meaning of every lexical-semantic variant and extended presentation of its syntactic and lexical combinability, e) location and presentation of the system connections of the headword and its lexical-semantic variants.

The solution to the aforementioned problems is based on the regulations of the dictionary lexicology, which call for a lexicography-oriented interpretation of different kinds of lexicological categories and other objects. In practice that leads to: a) equal description of the one-word and more-than-one-word head words, such as железная дорога, принять участие, etc.; b) interpretation of the meaning of the lexical-semantic variant as a whole information complex that includes information about the absolute (lexical meaning), relative (system characteristics) and combinatorial values of the word; c) differentiation between the simple, compound and combined units of the lexical system; d) usage of the concept of the “systemic seam”, which allows satisfactory interpretation in the dictionary of various kinds of syncretic phenomena; e) differentiation between the proper (individual) and non-proper (group) qualities of language units that opens the possibility of considerable reduction of the size of the dictionary articles without lessening their informational value and some others.

Each of the non-referential dictionary entries can include up to 10 dictionary zones that contain orthoepic, grammatical, stylistic, semantic, epidigmatic, derivational, phraseological, linguo-cultural, etymological, etc. characteristics of the headwords.

Keywords: All-Embracing Educational Dictionary, linguistic and methodological basis of project, structure and content of dictionary.

P. 12. Bolotnova Nina S., Tomsk State Pedagogical University. USAGE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DICTIONARIES IN COMMUNICATIVE STYLISTICS RESEARCHES.

The article emphasizes the significance of lexicographic editions of different types in the Russian language science. A special significance of Tomsk Linguistic School by O.I. Blinova in research of informative and source studies capabilities of dictionaries for the preservation of Russian speech culture and researches of textual activity are mentioned in the article.

Within the text centric school of modern Russian language science a brief characteristics of communicative stylistics of text and its 3 main trends are given: the theory of textual associates, the theory of text regulativeness and semantic expansion. Idiostyle is regarded in the communicative aspect from the position of the way the author organizes the dialogue with the reader and language means s/he uses.
According to the methods of author’s idiostyle research accepted in communicative stylistics a phased usage of lexicographic editions of different types is substantiated. It is reasonable to use thesaurus during the collection of material and compiling of dictionary files of authors’ word usages for research of their poetic lexicon features.

The next stage after systematisation of lexical means, which had been used in the text, and after the analysis of different regulative structures, in which they had been united, it is reasonable to use a combinatory dictionary, synonyms and antonyms dictionaries of the Russian language, a dictionary of image-bearing means, an epithet dictionary in order to find out peculiarities of textual syntagmatics and paradigmatics in author’s works in comparison with usage.

On the stage of modelling of textual associative fields of key words and concepts, which are regarded as possible stimuli of associative reader’s activity, the usage of associative dictionaries is substantiated. A comparison with them allows concluding about the originality/stereotype of author’s associations and peculiarities of cognitive reader’s activity by textual means.

The further modelling of textual associative-cognitive fields of key nominative words of concepts makes possible to imagine visually the character of inside textual connections of lexical units, which are united conceptually. Studying further cooperation of these fields (intersection, inclusion, contrast, overlapping, addition), it is possible to interpret a common text’s meaning on the objective psycholinguistic basis. This procedure is significant even for identification of author’s individuality (comparing associative field of key word in usage with textual one on the basis of its modelling we can conclude about the degree of its uniqueness and their connection with standard).

On the stage of concretisation of the concept sphere verbalized in the author’s texts it is useful to rely on the dictionaries of Russian culture, dictionaries of image-bearing means and images paradigms. For comparative purposes significance of different types of authors’ dictionaries in order to find out standard and individual peculiarities of the author is substantiated.

Keywords: lexicography, informative capabilities of dictionaries, communicative stylistics of text, methods of idiostyle analysis.

P. 17. Golev Nikolay D., Kemerovo State University. MOTIVATIONAL AND ASSOCIATIVE RUSSIAN DICTIONARY: THEORETICAL FOUNDATION AND LEXICOGRAPHIC CONCEPTION.

The article discusses the problems posed by a need to develop a new type of motivational dictionaries, which the article suggests to call motivational-associative dictionary (MAD), or a dictionary of motivational associations. In the first part of the article the author discusses the linguistic and theoretical background of the MAD. Motivation articles are considered as an important manifestation of structural and functional plans of Russian lexis. They are interpreted in the article as an external representation of the deep essence of language – its internal form, they appear as a consequence of the functioning mechanism of the planes of the word’s content and expression, the genesis of the word and its interpretation of existence, the lexical system and its individual components. Motivational association is a consequence of lexical systemic and, at the same time, a factor of its forming.

The second part deals with strictly lexicographical questions of MAD. It refers to the type of associative dictionary of Russian language. Its data are the result of the directed associative experiment, for example, the word-stimulus ЗЛАЧНЫЙ gives reactions: ЗЛАКИ, ЗЛО, ЗЛОЙ, ЗЛОСЧАСТНЫЙ, ЗЛОВОРОНЫЙ, ЗЛАТО, АЛЧНЫЙ, ЗОЛОТОЙ, МРАЧНЫЙ, СОЧНЫЙ, БЛАТНОЙ, ХЛЕБНЫЙ, ГАДКИЙ, ПОРОЧНЫЙ, etc. A variant of a dictionary article is offered. It takes into account the frequency of reactions (including the number of refusals) and their substantive content. To meet the latter objective it is proposed to differentiate the formal semantic, formal and semantic reactions.

The article deals with the conditions of motivational reactions experimental treating. Special attention is paid to the necessity of metalinguistic formulating the task and organizing the list of the studied words. The statement is proved according to which dictionary words should have the ability of activating motivational associations (e. g. БАБОЧКА, БАГУЛЯНИК, БАЙБАК, БАКЛУШИ, БАЛАНКОЛКА, БАЛАНГУР). For this reason highly motivated words, which give the same reactions (БЕГУН, БЕЛИЛА), should be differentiated from simple frequent words, which stimulate refusing from reactions (БАЗАР, БРА, БАК).

In the final part of the article MAD is regarded as a linguistic source, its research capabilities are discussed.

The article continues the tradition of motivology – a scientific discipline, which is actively developed by the professor of Tomsk State University Olga Iosifovna Blinova. The writer is her disci-
ple, one of the first of her graduate students. The paper is dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the Teacher.

Keywords: Blinova O.I., motivology, lexical motivation, inner form of word, motivational association, motivational and associative dictionary.

P. 31. Demeshkina Tatyana A., Tomsk State University. LEXICOGRAPHIC STUDIES OF TOMSK DIALECT SCHOOL. RESULTS AND PROSPECTS.

The article presents a brief analytical review of the basic lexicographic works of Tomsk dialectologists. Tomsk Dialect School as an independent scientific research direction has been forming for over 50 years. Researches of Tomsk dialectologists are characterised by a broad integrated approach to the object of study. At the modern stage of development, the School developed well in the following aspects of the Middle Ob dialects study: methodological, semasiological, lexicographic, lexicological, syntactical, source studying, historiographic, cognitive, and linguocultorological.

The lexicographic direction is of particular significance in dialect studies for dictionaries both serve as the basis for theoretical constructs and the test sphere for the created conceptions. The distinctive feature of Tomsk Dialect School is that theoretical issues here are developed basing on dialect material, some examples of which are the motivation theory (O.I. Blinova), linguopersonology (Ye.V. Ivantsove, L.G. Gyngazova), the dialect utterance theory (T.A. Demeshkina), the figurativeness theory (Ye.A. Yurina), and others. Many dictionaries do not have analogues in world lexicography, the Motivational Dialect Dictionary, in particular, which reflects the common consciousness of dialect speakers and their interpretation of facts of the native language. O.I. Blinova offered the general typology of the dictionaries. The basis for typology is four criteria: the object of lexicographic study, the subject matter (supplemented with the inner or outer criterion of lexis selection for the dictionary of a differential type), aim and lexis representation method. Tomsk Dialect School representatives compiled and published 26 dictionaries of 44 volumes total of 19 dictionary types.

From the point of object parameterisation there are dictionaries of 1. the Middle Ob dialect; 2. a separate dialect; 3. a dialect language personality.

In the article the most significant lexicographic works are analysed, which symbolise definite stages of the School’s development, which served as the basis for compiling dictionaries of other types, for theoretical conceptions creation. Within the systemic-structural approach to language, for example, an urgent task was to compile dictionaries of differential types that would register dialect words proper. Such a dictionary is The Dictionary of Russian Old Resident Dialects of the Middle Part of the River Ob Basin in three volumes. With the development of the functional paradigm lexicographic research of units with different functional attributes became more topical. During this period complete and aspect dictionaries were published, the most important among them are The Motivational Dialect Dictionary in two volumes and The Vershinino Dictionary in seven volumes. The anthropocentric paradigm caused a necessity in The Complete Dictionary of a Dialect Language Personality.

The prospects of development of the lexicographic approach in Tomsk Dialect School are determined by the logic of advances in linguistics as a whole. The cognitive and culturological directions are rapidly growing in recent years, which results in the creation of concepts of dictionaries of innovative type. Dictionaries of ritual lexis, key concepts of traditional culture, calendar and non-calendar holidays, speech genres of dialect communication and many others are yet to come.

Keywords: dictionary, dialect, lexicography, structure of dictionary entry.

P. 38. Zhakupova Aigul D., Kokshetau State University (Kazakhstan). INFORMATIVE FEATURES OF MULTILINGUAL MOTIVATIONAL COMPARATIVE DICTIONARY AS A NEW TYPE OF DICTIONARY.

Multilingual motivational comparative dictionary of birds and plants names (MMCD) is a source for the studying of lexicological and lexicographical problems and questions associated with access to other areas of scientific knowledge – linguistic culturology, cognitive linguistics, linguistic country-study. This dictionary gives a more factual basis for the development of comparative motivation and analysis of national specificity of lexical phenomena motivating words in different ways.

In this dictionary a complete and detailed characterization of motivational words is given: lexical and structural motivators, internal form of the word, motivational sign in relation to nomination, type of motivation. This purely linguistic information is important to lexicologists, onomasiologists studying the composition and structure of formation of the motivated vocabulary of a language.

MMCB provides extralinguistic information on the characteristics of recognition of motivated words by native speakers, on how they perceive the linguistic and non-linguistic reality. Statements of
native speakers’ metalinguistic consciousness collected during the direct psycholinguistic experiment and included in the structure of a dictionary article will be interesting for professionals in the field of cognitive semantics, psycholinguistics, cultural linguistics, for such statements are a specially organized way of interpreting the reality by linguistic consciousness, which allows revealing the underlying mechanisms and structures of ordinary consciousness.

Multilingual motivational comparative dictionary will not disregard comparativists who can find general and specific features of the phenomenon of lexical motivation of words in different languages and identify country-specific motivational reflection.

MMCD of birds and plants names reflects the person’s perception of the natural world. Indications of metalinguistic consciousness, which are the arguments of speaking in a particular language of people, help us to understand the language interpretation of the natural world. Analysis of indications of metalinguistic consciousness on the material of a particular language (inter-analysis) allows reaching the level of language study of (national) worldview, cultural stereotypes, which is very valuable for linguistic culturology. However, national-cultural identity is imperceptible from within, it is revealed in the process of comparative analysis, and MMCD of birds and plants names provides this material.

Keywords: comparative motiology, motivation words, recognition.

P. 45. Ivantsova Yekaterina V., Tomsk State University. CONCEPTION OF THE IDIOLECT PAROEMIAE DICTIONARY OF SIBERIAN OLD RESIDENT.

In Tomsk Linguistic School a complex multi-parameter study of the speakers of the traditional Siberian dialect has been carried out. Within the scope of this project a set of dictionaries of the dialect language personality has been compiled. One of the dictionaries includes the most typical precedential texts of the folk speech culture representative – proverbs and sayings. In the discourse of the examined informant (V.P. Vershinina, born in 1909, Tomsk region) more than 300 of them have been registered. The records of the spontaneous speech with the scope of more than 10000 pages under the natural conditions of communication became the sources of the Dictionary.

In the Idiolect Paroemiae Dictionary preceedential texts are classified according to formal and content features.

In the first part of the dictionary they are organized in an alphabetical order, the most significant item being put the first. Each paroemia represents a separate dictionary entry, which includes: a preceedential text with optional and variation elements, its connotative characteristics and other marks, interpretation of the meaning and/or comments to the situation of use, illustrations and reference notes (the number of usages, thematic group or groups the paroemia is referred to in the second part of the dictionary, comparative results with other lexicographic resources).

The thematic classification of the paroemiae is presented in the second reference part of the dictionary. Large fields are divided into subgroups. Some of the paroemiae can be found simultaneously in different fields.

The dictionary is considered to be the informative source for research of the Russian language paroemiae stock. It can be used as an additional material to compile the already existing dictionaries of proverbs and sayings. It presents the material for further investigation of theoretical problems of paroemiology and contains abundant information about the language personality of a traditional Russian peasant culture representative. The paroemiae reveal the features of the old-resident dialect in the Middle Ob region. The dictionary helps to estimate the scope of the personal proverb stock and the proportions of each type of paroemiae, the character of the variability of sound frame or meanings of the sayings in the speech of the person, their connotative peculiarities. The sayings and proverbs registered in the dictionary enable to reconstruct the linguistic consciousness, the linguistic picture of the world, mentality and systems of values important for a folk speech culture representative. The dictionary helps to define both the typical features of the traditional peasant culture and individual speech peculiarities of the person. Hereafter, it is possible to use the Idiolect Paroemiae Dictionary for different comparative researches.

Keywords: dictionary, Russian language, Siberian dialects, proverbs, sayings, idiolect, language personality.

P. 54. Korychankova Simona, Masaryk University (Brno, Czech Republic). HISTORY, CURRENT STATUS AND NEW TRENDS IN COMPILATION OF RUSSIAN-CZECH AND CZECH-RUSSIAN DICTIONARIES.

The history of compiling of dictionaries is defined in the Czech background with several principal cultural and political-social periods. The birth of the Czech lexicography is associated with
“glosses” written in the foreign language text (gloss is a short annotation explaining an unknown word in text). The first bilingual dictionaries appeared in the 1360s for students of the Charles University in Prague. These dictionaries already contain a theoretical description in the entry. First specialized dictionaries appeared, such as etymological ones.

Josef Jungman, the main representative of the National Revival, in 1835 issued a five-volume Czech-German Dictionary, which is so far the basic piece of work of the Czech lexicography. It is a bilingual dictionary with the interpretation of Czech words and their contextual use, phraseology and synonyms.

In the 20th century a large number of scientific works appeared, which served as the theoretical base for practice of compiling of dictionaries. In the 1950s many dictionaries for specific areas of economy were published: The Russian-Czech Textile Dictionary by Jankovsky and Semenikhin, The Russian-Czech and Czech-Russian Electronic Dictionary by Havelka, Russian-Czech Machine Building Dictionary by Deidar and Shevchik.

Among the well-known representatives of the Russian-Czech lexicography of the last century we can find a Czechoslovak specialist in Russian philology of Russian origin L. Kopecky. In 1937 he published The Russian-Czech School Dictionary and The Russian-Czech Dictionary, which was rewritten into a six-volume Great Russian-Czech Dictionary. On the basis of Kopecky’s dictionaries a new large Czech-Russian Dictionary by Sadlikova appeared. In 2002 an electronic version was issued. The dictionary has over 120,000 Czech phrases and more than 200,000 Russian equivalents. The dictionary also includes colloquial and slang expressions, scientific, economic and technical terminology and other terminology of the rapidly changing areas.

Socio-political and cultural changes that occurred in the Czech Republic influenced the vocabulary of the Czech language with a large extent. In the late 1990s The Russian-Czech and Czech-Russian Dictionary of Neologisms appeared, which was reissued in an updated form in 2004. Among some new special dictionaries there are, for example, Russian-Czech and Czech-Russian dictionaries with the economic, political and legal vocabulary written by Czirikova, a technical dictionary by Wagner, a management dictionary Vavrechka and Lednicki, The Czech-Russian Phraseological Dictionary by Mokienko and Wurm and The Russian-Czech Phraseological Dictionary by Stepanova.

On May 13, 2010 under the protection of the linguistic society of the Academy of Sciences a seminar named “Dictionaries of Modern Slavic Languages. Plans and Results of the Czech Multilingual Lexicography” took place in Prague. Such events suggest the ever-evolving trends to understanding and description of the vocabulary, its classification, comparison and translation into Russian and other foreign languages.

Keywords: lexicography, Czech-Russian dictionaries, Russian-Czech dictionaries, translation dictionaries, special dictionaries.


Widespread opinions on ethnic, social, age, and gender groups or on separate representatives of these groups (stereotypes) attract attention of researchers of different branches of linguistics and allied sciences. But the large list of psycholinguistic and cross-cultural studies lacks researches on sub-ethnic stereotypes. Sub-ethnic stereotypes are common beliefs about certain communities that are integral parts of some ethnoses but have their cultural peculiarities and peculiarities in the perception of the world, as well as established opinions about somebody or something. Variations of sub-ethnic stereotypes comprise the images of the Siberians and the citizens of Moscow. The sub-ethnic stereotypes are mainly predicated on historical and geographical factors and relate to the notion of regional linguistic consciousness. These issues are relatively unexplored in modern linguistics. However, the importance of such researches is obvious, since they: 1) facilitate dealing with a fundamental problem “language – ethnoses / sub-ethnos – culture”; 2) broaden our views on the mental space of the Russians; 3) ease the understanding of the national and regional linguistic world-image phenomena.

The goal of this research is to analyse sub-ethnic auto-stereotypes of the Siberians. Such associative fields as “the Siberians” and “the Muscovites” are first explored in comparison: linguistic units verbalizing axiological and cognitive components of the stereotypes are determined, their gender-specific variations are considered.

As a part of the research students of the following six Siberian institutions of higher education were surveyed: Siberian Federal University (the city of Krasnoyarsk), Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University named after V.P. Astafiev, Siberian Institute of Business, Management and Psychology (the town of Krasnoyarsk), Tomsk State University, Tomsk State Pedagogical University, and Tomsk
Institute of Business. The methods widely applied in psycholinguistics, such as association experiments and phrase completion, were used in the survey. The survey revealed that the emotional component of the sub-ethnic stereotypes “the Siberians” and “the Muscovites” stands out in the first place, with positive features being attributed to “the native” and negative features attributed to the citizens of the Russian capital. The results of the association experiment show that the Siberians have their peculiarities in the perception of the world, which is reflected in the established collective beliefs about “the native” and the citizens of the Russian capital (“the foreign among the native”). The survey participants in general have a negative attitude towards the citizens of the capital of the Russian Federation, which is accounted for a number of economic, political and socio-cultural reasons.

Keywords: sub-ethnic stereotype, auto-stereotype, psycholinguistic survey, associative field.


The article is devoted to the development of the concept of The Historical and Etymological Dictionary of Russian Dialects of Altai and identification of its source study capabilities.

The produced dictionary is a regional one. It explains the origins and history of dialect words recorded in the Altai region and Altai Republic. Currently 5 issues of the dictionary are prepared, which contain historical and etymological explanation of 5000 Russian dialect words from letter A to K.

Historical-etymological interpretation of a sufficiently large number of words can help make some (preliminary) conclusions about the etymological and historical status of the dialect words of the Altai region, and also (on this basis) about the genesis of the study of dialects.

It turned out that the vast majority of the analysed words are of native origin, and many of them relate to the pre-Slavic lexical stock. Among the pre-Slavic origin of dialect words recorded in the Altai are the following groups: 1) the words found in other Slavic languages and Russian dialects (both parent and secondary – Siberian); 2) the words that are a continuation of pre-Slavic forms used in other Russian dialects, but not certified or poorly attested in other Slavic languages; 3) words that are a continuation of pre-Slavic forms unidentified in other Slavic languages and dialects of the Russian language; 4) words that have correspondences in other Slavic languages, but non-existent or poorly represented in other Russian dialects.

It is possible to distinguish three layers in loanwords of the Russian dialects of the Altai: “pre-Siberian”, i.e. brought to Siberia and the Altai from the territories to the west from them; Siberian, which came to the Russian dialect of the Altai from other dialects of Siberia, and Altai proper, borrowings from indigenous languages of the Altai and adjacent regions.

Historical analysis of dialect vocabulary showed that the vocabulary for the most part is recorded in written monuments of the Old Russian period: in business documents, orders, books expenses, private correspondence. A comparison of the vocabulary of the Russian dialects of the Altai with the vocabulary of other regions revealed that in the Altai there are words found in dialects of the European part of Russia, the Urals and Siberia. The North Russian dialect layer prevails in this case. A part of words is recorded only in the Altai. More often they are local borrowings, complicated in etymological terms.

The Historical-Etymological Dictionary of Russian dialects of Altai summarizes and records the knowledge not only of language but also of culture of the region’s past and present.

Keywords: dictionary, etymology, the Russian dialects, Altai.

P. 70. Yurina Yelena A., Tomsk State University. DICTIONARY OF RUSSIAN CULINARY METAPHOR: PRINCIPLES OF MATERIAL SELECTION AND STRUCTURE OF A DICTIONARY ENTRY.

The Dictionary of Russian Culinary Metaphor (by Ye.A. Yurina, Ye.V. Kapelyushnik) is the next in the line of lexicographic works, which are to systematize and describe figurative lexis and phraseology. It represents the results of linguo-cognitive research of Russian culinary metaphors. The concept of the dictionary is based on the theory of lexical figurative means and figurative language, according to which figurative units can include lexical and phraseological units, which are perceived by native speakers as language units, semantically ambiguous, possessing a metaphorically motivated character and a metaphorical inner form.

The dictionary includes figurative words and expressions of the Russian language, which name various phenomena of extra-linguistic reality by analogy with culinary phenomena. The figurative lexis in the dictionary is represented by language metaphors (каша ‘confusion, mess’) and figurative words proper (подмаслить ‘to cajole, to win smb’s favour by means of gifts or flattery’) and figura-
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By the subject of description this dictionary is differential: metaphororological by its aspect and culinary by the theme of associative and figurative content, reflecting what the native speakers think of phenomena of the initial conceptual area of metaphorization. The compilers of the dictionary aimed at maximum explication of the system of culinary images in the light of which the Russian person interprets various phenomena of reality as a fragment of the Russian metaphorical image of the world. For this purpose the material is divided into thematic groups, corresponding to frames and slots of the scenario structure of the initial conceptual area “Food”.

By the way of vocabulary representation the dictionary combines ideographic (theme-based), nest and alphabet principles. Inside the theme groups the lexical and phraseological material is grouped into nests – motivational and figurative paradigms – arranged in the direct alphabetical order. The Dictionary of Russian Culinary Metaphor is an explanatory and culturological by its lexico-graphic purpose. On the one hand, it demonstrates the peculiarities of reality figurative expression in the light of the culinary code of the culture. On the other hand, it describes the national character of language manifestation of the culinary sphere in the Russian language. This dictionary is of great practical importance as a source of linguistic cognitive and discursive research of culinary metaphor as well as a means of teaching Russian as a native and foreign language.

Keywords: dictionary, culinary metaphor, figurative lexis, phraseology.

LITERATURE STUDIES

P. 79. Glushakov Pavel S., University of Latvia (Riga). LITERARY-PUBLICISTIC CONTEXTS IN YURY KUZNETSOV’S POEM EUROPE.

Article is devoted to the revealing of literary and publicistic contexts of the poem Europe of an outstanding Russian poet of the second half of the 20th century. Yu.P. Kuznetsov. As the research has shown, in the history of Russian poetry reference to the theme of collision of the European and the Eastern, Slavic, Russian is very diverse. However, such poems are, first of all, of political nature. These are ideological, policy texts, where "Europe" is a concrete western civilization (a country or several countries) at a concrete historical stage. Certainly, such poems pose general questions of convergence or collision of different worlds, types of cultures, but philosophical generalizations are of some rhetorical and declarative character. The more surprising Kuznetsov’s text is, almost unique for the contemporary Soviet literary situation. As a result of the analysis it is established that the poem is penetrated with elements of dialogue: Dialogue here exceeds the limits of the verbal form, becoming a poetic and world outlook category. Each quatrain in the poem is of dialogue nature in the sense that different complex, central, intertwined components collide: two different parts of a single whole, earthly and divine, someone’s and no one’s, happiness and grief, inconsolability and oblivion. A conclusion that such a dialogue is an element of a publicistic context of the text is made: besides actual literary parallels the theme exciting Russian society of the 19th century is important for Kuznetsov’s poem. In the article it is established that for adequate understanding of the text, the names of N. Danilevsky, P. Chaadaev, thinkers and publicists who considered the role and place of the “European” element in Russian public and cultural life, are important, as well as the names of A. Pushkin, M. Lermontov, F. Tyutchev. The author of the article asserts that the synchronous lyrical parallels to the poem send the reader to N.M. Rubtsov’s texts. The author of the research finds more ancient, even archaic parallels when decoding the images of the poem. The poem structure may have had a contamination of the Ancient Greek (the myth of the abduction of Europa by Zeus) and Balto-Slavic representations within Yu. Kuznetsov’s symbolical conception.

Keywords: Yu. Kuznetsov, Europe, context, tradition, dialogue.

P. 84. Zhiliakova Emma M., Tomsk State University. ECHO OF LA PRINCESSE DE CLÈVES IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE, OR ON DRAMATIZATION OF EPIC GENRE.

The resonant character of perception of La Princesse de Clèves (1687) by M.M. de Lafayette (1634-1693) in Russian nineteenth-century literature is examined in the article. La Princesse de Clèves, as a product of the epoch of classical drama, is a model of European analytical novel. The novel, rising moral and philosophical problems, is marked by deep understanding of complexity and infinity of human feelings, and is characterized by dramatization of all its components.

The creative material of the Russian nineteenth-century novel (A Nest of Nobles by I.S Turgenev (1858), Anna Karenina by L.N. Tolstoy (1873-1876), and The Eternal Husband by F.M. Dostoevsky (1870)) is examined to show that the resonant echo of La Princesse de Clèves was conditioned by the
search of new genre forms, which lead to dramatization of the narrative structure of Russian prose and active psychologization of the action itself, as well as to the shift from story to characters. Collisions of the plot (a dramatic separation of people loving each other for pursuance of moral duty; the tournament motif; the motif of the fatal letter) are infused with psychological reaction, which turns the story situation into a conceptually important motif of a tragic collision of feeling and duty. Dramatization of the epic genre in Russian literature reflects the keen writers’ feeling of the inevitable crisis in the spiritual life of Russian society. The principles of objective narration of the analytical novel with an open dramatic structure become an important component of Russian prose and signify deep connection of writers with lofty moral and ethical requirements of classicism literature. The fact of Russian writers’ attention to moral and philosophical problems of La Princesse de Clèves indicates their interest in works of French moralists (La Rochefoucauld, Vauvenargues), who were not only contemporaries, but also like-minded persons for M.M. de Lafayette.

A typological connection between Russian literature and discoveries of de Lafayette could possibly exist by the agency of French nineteenth-century prose (Stendhal, Constant, Flaubert’s Madame Bovary, in particular), which inherited the experience of the seventeenth-century novel.

Russian prose of the second half of the 19th century provides synthesis of analytism and deep penetration into the mystery of the human’s inner world, originated from the sentimental-Rousseau novel type. It is this synthesis that comprises artistic development of tendencies of La Princesse de Clèves.

Keywords: French analytic novel, La Princesse de Clèves, Russian literature, Turgenev, Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky.

P. 101. Kiselev Vitaliy S., Tomsk State University. FORMS OF COMMUNICATIVE AND NARRATIVE INTEGRATION IN VESTNIK EVROPY BY V.A. ZHUKOVSKY (1808-1811).

In 1800s–1810s journalism becomes the basic space of cyclization, and the journal before all types of ensemble is realized as a specific communicative-narrative whole, due to what cumulating of texts is replaced by a realized aspiration to the creation of an integral image of the universe, and, in a number of cases, – to the organic statement of the formed romantic vision, which was the dominating idea of Vestnik Evropy (the Herald of Europe) when the journal was edited by V.A. Zhukovsky (1808-1810).

The main link of Vestnik was the image of the author – a publisher, who showed the reader a panorama of his ethic and aesthetic ideals. With the given points of view the periodical ended the tendency of “diary” cyclization, based on the leading role of individual vision. Zhukovsky gave it a general-symbolical sounding by subordinating the randomness of diary’s purposeful reflection and by creating an individual outlook by a derivative universal, romantic concept of the human. In these conditions there was an aspiration to integration. So, any number of the journal had the internal theme, whether it be the theme of love and family, of spiritual test, etc., and substantial continuity was amplified by narrative affinity of the texts offering various kinds of a subjective psychological narration, hesitating from experiences of objectivity of the character’s opinion before its dissolution in the vision of the all-knowing author. The problem and narrative affinity facilitated choosing texts that formed free ensemble unities of different scale from a separate issue up to a collection of four releases and, in the ideal, all the periodical. Vestnik represented integrally a moral-aesthetic system of the author, who was consistently revealed before the reader from different sides, in the deepening and enriching prospect.

There was a special composite structure of Vestnik’s issues ascending to the sensual model. Its components were empirical supervision, emotional reaction to it and subsequent logic generalization. Each issue of the journal aspired to present this circuit in complete, using, firstly, objective-descriptive genres from short jokes and news up to developed sketches, secondly, an obligatory novel and some poems, field of the ethic and psychological analysis, thirdly, a program essay, where a moral-philosophical conclusion was formulated. A variety of the translated authors, genres and concrete themes transformed the steady ideological basis of the periodical into a fluid narrative space requiring adequate perception development and art responsiveness, and skills of reflection, skills of self-knowledge. Due to a similar communicative strategy and narrative form Vestnik Evropy edited by V.A. Zhukovsky acted as a prototype of romantic journalism, where the encyclopaedic scope of the reality was combined with amplification of an individual element and with aspiration to genre synthesis.

Keywords: Russian literature, Russian journalism, V.A. Zhukovsky, Vestnik Evropy.
Abstracts

P. 113. Nikonova Natalya Ye., Tomsk State University. BOOK AS A MULTILEVEL SPACE OF COMMUNICATION: THE FAITH, LOVE, HOPE BY J.G.B. DRÄSEKE INTERPRETED BY V.A. ZHUKOVSKY.

Zhukovsky’s personal library is a most valuable collection of literary monuments and artefacts of the world literature. It represents an artistic laboratory of the poet. Tomsk philologists inventoried the major collection of editions, preserved in the research library of Tomsk State University in 1980s. Nevertheless, earlier non-registered books with Zhukovsky’s marginal notes, writings and whole fragments of prose translations are discovered quite often even nowadays. Some editions are essentially valuable as the author indicated their importance himself. One of such editions is a copy of the book written by a German preacher J.G.B. Dräseke, The Faith, Love, Hope (Dräseke J.G.B. Glaube, Liebe, Hoffnung. Ein Handbuch für junge Freunde und Freundinnen Jesus. Lüneburg, 1814). This book was of great importance for Zhukovsky.

Dräseke’s book, which belonged to V.A. Zhukovsky and M.A. Protasova, is kept in the Pushkin House. It uncovers new stories of the Russian romanticist’s biography and literary work, as well as the cultural and historical context of the 1810s. The multilevel space of communication between the author and his readers is found in this edition and its additional pages. This book has a multilevel composition. This sermon in German about faith, love and hope uncovers the most intimate story in the poet’s life concerning his relationship with his “living ideal”. Zhukovsky appears as a reader, translator, teacher and a person missing his beloved one.

The book initiates three perspectives of communication. First, the book discloses communication between the author and the reader about God, humanity and main Christian virtues; second, it discloses the space of communication between Zhukovsky and Protasova, who accepted Dräseke’s sermon as an intertext in the context of private relationship and circumstances; and, finally, its third perspective can be regarded as serving educational and pedagogic aims, for Zhukovsky intended this book to philological education and moral upbringing of the girl he loved.

This article contains a detailed description of both readers’ marginal notes. Zhukovsky’s translation of the chapter titled “I am human” has never been published before.

Keywords: V.A. Zhukovsky, M.A. Protasova, personal library, J.G.B. Dräseke.

JOURNALISM

P. 126. Zhilyakova Natalia V., Tomsk State University. HISTORY OF PRE-REVOLUTIONARY JOURNALISM IN SIBERIA: STAGES OF RESEARCH, NEW DIRECTIONS.

There exist many articles that confirm a continuous researching interest to publishing and newspaper and magazine periodicals in Siberia. Siberian journalism as an object of research causes a definite paradox: it is interdisciplinary for two humanitarian sciences, philology and history. So in many articles periodicals of Siberia serve as a source of studying different facts, but not as a phenomenon.

One may classify several stages in history of studying of the Siberian journalism; their characteristics are connected with its scientific understanding. The first, “pre-scientific” (the second half of the 19th – 1917) stage is the period of collecting factual data: scientists, journalists, writers laid the base for the studying of Siberian journalism as a phenomenon by finding data on editions published in Siberia, by publishing results of their own researches, bibliographic materials about journalists, editors, publishers of Siberian periodicals in Siberian press. Siberian journalism was treated as a part of the all-Russian system of periodicals; the articles described the connection of journalism with the ideas of Siberian oblastnichestvo (regionalism), the role of Siberian press in the formation of regional consciousness.

The “local history” stage (1920s) was marked by covering of topics forbidden during czarism – on the role of political exile in the development of culture, literature, Siberian periodicals, connections of regionalists with socialists, activity of secret presses, etc. After the defeat of regionalism movement in the middle of 1930s till 1950s only solitary articles about Siberian periodicals were published. During the “scientific” stage (1960s–1990s) Siberian journalism was studied within researches in history, literature and literature critique of Siberia, activity of political exiles in Siberia. After the country converted to capitalism (2000s) a new “reformation” stage began with its particular feature – “revision” of previous conceptions, retrieval of new research methods for studying Siberian journalism.

The topical problems of the discipline at the given stage are questions connected with the clarity of scientific definitions, beginning with the content of the term “Siberian journalism”; study of jour-
nalism as a system applying the basics of systems analysis; research of new methods based on the existing conceptions of the significance of "microhistory", local and regional, and connected with the researches of European scientific schools, by example of the Annales School. It is necessary to begin a profound study of journalism of local Siberian regions – pre-revolutionary provinces, for these articles in future will form the basis for a generalized scientific work on history of Siberian journalism of the 18th – the beginning of the 20th centuries.

Keywords: research of Siberian press, journalism.

P. 133. Myasnikov Iliya Yu., Tomsk State University. COMMUNICATIVE PRESS MODELING: GENRE STRUCTURE OF NEWSPAPER AS A KEY TO THE STRUCTURE OF ITS DISCOURSE.

An important subject of the research is creating modernization methods for regional press. The direction where such methods can be found is press modelling as a technology of developing, testing and deployment of stable, multifunctional models of newspapers and magazines for different editors, customers and goals.

This toolbox contains communicative modelling – a set of practice-focused methods of press modelling associated by considering model elements as communicatively meaningful units. In other words, the method operates a “language” of newspaper modelling, primarily, the news design.

An important option of communicative modelling is a potential of using numerous communicative theories, such as speech genres, speech acts or discourse analysis theories.

Communicative modelling calls for understanding a certain edition as a special (local) type of discourse. How is this discourse structured? In what dimensions does it get a form, what units is it measured in?

Press modelling implies creating of a conceptual construction, free of any kind of filling, varying from issue to issue. In other words, modelling explicates a structure of newspaper, which exists in every issue and keeps stability organizing the discourse.

According to press modelling theory, the print discourse structure is organized by a superposition of several structures. Primarily they are: the topical and genre structures, composition and graphics.

The structures can be considered as a whole of a model or, per contra, as diverse constructions, each demonstrating some characteristic of the publication: 1. a set and typology of consistently used elements, their frequency of use, format and functions; 2. an established type of elements connections and the connections themselves, their principles, hierarchy, specific features of the composite whole.

According to communicative modelling goals the genre structure of a newspaper is a subject of special interest. It is the level of structure, which is tightly connected with the speech implementation of the edition, demonstrating both the conditions in which text appears and works, and the features of text itself.

Correlating the genre structure meaning to the conception of discourse cognitive determination, it is possible to suppose that the newspaper discourse structure can be studied as a system of newspaper genres understood as stable cognitively determined communication forms.

Genre structure study is necessary to understand the process of communicating with readers; and this understanding forms press modelling. Genre structure is a concept, which gives a basis for system views on newspaper discourse, a key to managing the discourse in communicative modelling.

Keywords: communicative modelling, structure of newspaper discourse.