
SUMMARIES

XIX HUMANITARIAN READINGS “LANGUAGE AS THE MATTER FOR LINGUISTICS AND LITERATURE”

THE IMAGE OF A CAT AND THE SYMBOLISM OF EVIL IN THREE POEMS BY CHARLES BAUDELAIRE (“LES FLEURS DU MAL”, 1857–1868)

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The article focuses upon the detailed analysis of the image of a cat in three texts by Charles Baudelaire from the book “Les fleurs du mal”. The image is interpreted with regard to its cultural and historical connotations and in relation to its place in poetics of Baudelaire and his artistic world perception. For analysis we have taken the original texts as well as their technical interlinear translation. With the help of the analysis of the three poems dedicated to cats (“Les fleurs du mal”) the semantic components of the image of a cat have been determined: omniscience, wisdom, involvement into the infernal side of the world.

The image of a cat is also associated with those of pagan deities. Besides, the important semantic components are: the cat’s gaze, the cat’s pupils; the motifs of metal, stone and cold in the appearance of cats; the motif of electricity and fire; the motif of smell, fragrance and potion; the motif of femininity and sexuality. All these semantic components lead to the conclusion that the image of a cat is closely connected with the mythological “lower world”, with daemons. The image of a cat in the European culture has sustainable connotations mainly related to the medieval Christian interpretation. The common place of interpreting the image of a cat in the European literature and culture until the 19th century are such semantic components as witchcraft, lust, prurience. It is very important for Baudelaire as a poet to challenge the ideology of Christianity, which is associated with the support of bourgeois morality. Therefore, the image of a cat becomes one of the tokens of so-called “evil” that we may call the embodiment of irrational knowledge, creativity and sensuality in the poetry of Baudelaire.

Keywords: semantics, symbolism, artistic image, motif, literary theme, connotation, allusion, association.

TRANSLATING METAPHORS IN THE LIGHT OF CONTEXTUAL TYPOLOGY

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This paper focuses upon the semantic openness of lexemes with the connotative metaphorical meaning. The manifestation of the semantic openness depends on the context types. One of very important criteria is to determine a context type and the speaker’s intention either to generate a metaphor or only to reproduce it, i.e. to confirm its use under appropriate conditions. We have analyzed the translations

of certain passages of I. Turgenev texts into English, French, Bulgarian, Polish, Slovenian, Czech and Serbian.

These passages contain the names of animals with a metaphorical meaning. We argue that metaphors functioning in the generating context (i.e. lexemes acquire a metaphorical meaning in the process of the formation of the text) are translated equally or similarly to the original. Metaphors functioning in the reproducing context (i.e. lexemes with a metaphorical meaning which are widely used by native speakers) draw a translator's attention to the situation they are used in. The result is that a translator finds a word or an expression which often deals with another concept, while keeping the connotative closeness to the original. Both cases reveal the semantic openness of a metaphor. As far as a metaphor functioning in the generating context is concerned, a translator perceives its semantics from the text. Regarding a metaphor in the reproducing context, it should be taken into consideration that a translator derives the grounds for its interpretation from the context.

Keywords: metaphor, translating, generating context, reproducing context, semantic openness.

ON THE USAGE OF QUOTATION MARKS IN MODERN RUSSIAN MASS MEDIA

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The article studies the principles of the signs functioning and the ways to highlight expressive text segments (quotes, display composition, font selection) in the modern Russian-language mass media. The author argues that these syntax elements have special meaning besides their purely printing features.

The study focuses on certain qualities of quotation marks and stresses their capability to change and even to destroy the meaning of the text when the qualities of this sign are ignored by the author of the text.

The article refers to the debates on the need for certain characters and symbols in the Russian spelling as well as to the problem of language norms. Its methodology goes back to Leo P. Yakubinsky's article «Syntax problems in the light of the new doctrine of language» published in 1921. The author considers Yakubinsky's ideas prospective though their original version was based on Marxist-Leninist philosophy and acquired almost grotesque form.

Keywords: Leo Yakubinsky, interpunction, citation, rewriter, the Internet, content.

ADJECTIVES IN MODERN RUSSIAN TEXT IN THE CONTEXT OF CREATIVE WRITING TEACHING

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The article reveals the stylistic role of adjectives among other attributive constructions in modern Russian text. Russian native speakers evaluate adjectives quite differently: non-professionals regard them as the most effective instrument of making text colorful. Some specialists think that adjectives are inherent to feminine manner of writing, others remove adjectives from texts because of their low

information value. The aim of the article is to reveal modern trends in the usage of adjectives and demonstrate the most unapproved stylistic mistakes.

The author argues that adjectives have 3 basic functions in communication: descriptive, distinctive and evaluative. Besides, the cognitive role of adjectives must be considered; analyzing the meaning of non-derivative and derivative adjectives which represent different traits of exterior (dimensions, forms, colors, materials, etc.). It is demonstrated that the group of adjectives, which was at first extremely poor, is growing. Derivative forms (relative adjectives) reflect connections between distinct objects and stress individual and national perception of the world.

The inner form of adjectives makes them more expressive what is very important in literary text, but permanent usage weakens the expressive power of words. That is why writers look for new, unusual ways to demonstrate the objects' attributes. In students' texts we see abnormal frequency of evaluative adjectives. Besides, unskilled native speakers are unable to avoid standard expressions using cognitive possibilities of adjectives.

The article is based on a wide illustrative material and some scientific principles of creative writing teaching.

Keywords: stylistics, adjective, linguistic world image in Russian, communicative functions of adjectives, cognitive functions of adjectives, attributive constructions.

THE ROLE AND PLACE OF RHETORICAL POETICS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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The article introduces a historical study of priority areas for research in one of the newest fields of modern linguistics. It justifies further studies of language tools to affect an addressee as a prevalent component in the structure of "rhetoric poetics". *Keywords:* rhetoric, neoritic, rhetorical poetics, public discourse, art text, language leverage, text units, the implied unit «lexia».

STYLISTIC FEATURES OF LITERARY TESTAMENT

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The article studies literary testament as a peculiar genre of fictional narrative. The author traces back its history both in Russia and abroad, basing on the classical models from the Bible to Villon and Rutebeuf, from Derzhavin, Lermontov, Schevchenko to Yuri Kuznetsov.

The author goes into subtle psychological nuances characteristic of literary testaments. The aesthetics and style of literary testaments are determined by the gravity and solemnity of the situation lived by a person ready for passing away which, in its turn, justifies a pathetic tone often chosen by its authors.

The article presents the detailed linguistic analysis of well-known works by Russian writers, such as Nikolai Gogol's "Selected passages from the correspondence with friends", Vissarion Belinsky's "Review of Russian Literature of 1847", Feodor

Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov" and "Pushkin Anniversary Speech" with a special stress on their highly emotional tone. The author relates the circumstances preceding Kafka's death and his executor Brode's behavior following it as well as the story of Alexander Fadeev's tragical death. The article ends with the analysis of Yuri Kuznetsov's poem "The Testament" and stresses its significance in his literary work.

Keywords: literary testament, spiritual testament, genre, author's will.

MUSICAL GENRE IN THE INTRODUCTION TO SEVERYANIN'S LYRICAL CYCLES

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The article studies music principle in Igor Severianin's lyrics. The author analyzes introductions to his lyrical cycles based on musical forms as well as his usage of music terms. The article stresses the role of music in the forming of Severianin's lyrical cycles.

Keywords: lyrical cycle, music, genre, cyclization, leitmotiv, introduction.

BUNIN'S STORY "A COLD AUTUMN" AS AN INTERTEXT

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The article analyzes thematic and compositional intertext links between Ivan Bunin's short story "A Cold Autumn" and Afanasy Fet's poem "What a cold autumn!". The intertextual reference is revealed in the very name of Bunin's story which repeats the first line of Fet's poem. The poem gives a creative impulse to the story and then develops into its thematic and compositional basis. Fet's image of "a cold autumn" is specified, diffracted and fostered throughout Bunin's narrative. The details of its linguistic composition, intertext links included, define its contents. The image of "a cold autumn" is specified right after the opening of the story and primarily has subject and logical sense stressed by the author so as to quote the poem. The reminiscence to the poem is read by the protagonist with "a sweet smile". This tonality of reciting the poem helps to translate the subject-logical information into the emotionally expressive one. Bunin only quotes the first line of the poem and omits the second one which could give the narrative quite a different meaning making the quotation submit to the linguistic composition of the text. In addition, some lines of the first stanza are quoted inaccurately, but in accordance with the author's intention. Thus in Bunin's story the word "fire" from Fet's poem refers to the Great War and the October Revolution and fills the narrative with tragical meaning.

The article argues that the analysis of intertextual links provides the key to understanding the device of the linguistic composition of the story and, consequently, the Bunin work as a whole.

Keywords: style, text, intertext, verbal sequence, linguistic composition.

THE COMPARATIVE STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF BUNIN'S STORIES
«DREAMS» AND «THE GOLDEN BOTTOM»

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The article focuses on the problem which defines the analysis of Bunin's two short novellas "Dreams" and "The Golden Bottom", that is – «Why were these two novellas first published under the common title «Black Earth»? According to the author, its solution lies in the comparative stylistic analysis that helps to reveal the compositional framework of the stories. The similarity of the topic does not define their stylistic likeness but demands a careful study of their structure based on the character of the narrator. That leads us to the study of the author's method to elaborate this character, including the details' comparison throughout the narrative. The novellas, published together, are perceived in correlation based on structural similarity and coincidences which are defined by a similar perception of the world. The stylistic similarity can be found in the character of the narrator and is expressed by the use of the first person point of view and the corresponding forms of the verbs. The narrator in both stories is close to the author. This similarity is revealed in direct and inner speech, which corresponds to the literary norms and is successively reflected in the verbal sequence that reveals a specific language structure and creates the idea of narrators as literary language speakers. The syntax of the texts, which contains lexico-phraseological material, is determined by harmony, clarity and strong precision. On the whole, the choice of expressive means characterizes the narrators as omniscient observers keen on analysis. At the same time, the place and time reference as well as the use of the emotive means of expression in both stories lead to the perception of narrators as one person.

Keywords: the comparative stylistic analysis, the image of the narrator, verbal sequence, evaluative language means, means of expression, chronotope.

SEMANTIC TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE WORD «ВНЯТНЫЙ»
IN MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Using conceptual analysis, linguistic interpretation and corpus method of linguistic research the article investigates the conditions and mechanics of the semantic derivation of the word «внятный (vnyatny)». The author analyzes the representation of lexical-semantic variants of this adjective in modern dictionaries and makes conclusions about semantic characteristics of the word in contemporary usage. The analysis of variable contexts of this word shows firstly that it has more regular meanings than is described in dictionaries and secondly that the description of its meanings represented in the dictionaries of modern Russian language is not exactly accurate. The word «внятный» actualizes the basic characteristic of a language sign, namely, asymmetry of the signifier and signified. The content plane (i.e. signified) transforms according to the demands of speech community, meanwhile the expression plane (i.e. signifier) stays the same. Such a phenomenon

proves that the linguistic norms are dynamic, which reflects constant and perpetual mutability of language.

Keywords: polysemy, semantic derivation, lexical-semantic variant, expansion of lexical meaning.

IMAGES OF TEXT IN THE MODERN NOVEL

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Basing on the number of Russian novels of the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st century, the article studies the writers' stylistic research revealing their linguistic experience in usage. The author focuses on the variety of messages with an unusual connotation of "the text"; expressive means influenced by such messages as well as organizing the linguistic structure into a verbal unity. The variety of messages with an unusual connotation of "the text" are perceived as texts because they are associated with a number of characteristics of the usage phenomenon. An expressive connotation, dependent on messages as a verbal whole (i.e. the text), is becoming apparent in the nuanced commenting – the interpretation or description given within a verbal whole. Such comments, like references to quotations in scientific papers, reveal the sources of information obtained by a character, and tend to express a perception of reality representing a character's visual, hearing, sensitive cognition and communication experience. In fiction such messages are important not only for the development of the plot, but also for stylistics, as they indicate the language variety that makes communication possible. Stylistics as a study exploring the use of language, seeks to investigate not only the coloured means of expression and varieties of language (subsystems, styles, forms of existence), but also the texts from which typed varieties are formed. Referring to various texts and introducing the means of expression marked by them, fiction in a concise, laconic form, aesthetically essential for the fiction itself, serves the language perception in its own way.

Keywords: message, text stylistics, language composition, correlation of methods of verbal expression, image of the author.

NOTES ON ANDREY PLATONOV'S PERCEPTION OF LITERARY WORLD

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The article deals with a fragment of the artistic picture of the world by A. Platonov, connected with the use of forms of the prepositional case with the meaning of the place. The paper highlights the extension of the zone of use of this construction and the range of nouns studied in it, as well as the fact that the phrases of spatial semantics in A. Platonov's prose are oriented toward a comprehensive perception of the world.

Keywords: view of the world, prepositional case forms with a place meaning, semantics of space, comprehensive perception.

FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERIZATION OF WORDS
IN SEMANTIC DESCRIPTION

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The article highlights the classification of the functional components of the word and the meta-language. It is shown that the description of the word semantics by semasiology methods, that is, in terms of the discrete components of semantic values suggests the description of macro- and micro-components of meaning. Macrocomponents — denotative (reflecting symptoms of the nomination of the subject), connotative (evaluation and emotion) and functional-structural (contains the characteristics of words as a functional element of the language system). These types of semantic components are controversially described in different lexicographical sources, they need a terminological (metalinguistic) ordering. The paper proposes the meta- language and stylistic classification of vocabulary combined with a moral and an ethical one.

Keywords: meaning, semantic component, functional component of meaning, stylistic classification.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PERSONAL QUALITIES OF PARTICIPANTS IN RESPONSE
TO BIBLIOTHERAPEUTIC WORKS IN LOGOPSYCHOTHERAPY

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The article deals with the history and practice of bibliopsychology and looks at the theory of the founder of reading psychology, NA Rubakin. The data of Russian and foreign researchers of bibliotherapy are presented. The authors describe their experience of using bibliotherapy in family group logopsychotherapy.

Keywords: bibliopsychology, bibliotherapy, method, functions, book, reader, family group logopsychotherapy.

CHRONICLEREADINGS IN HONOUR OF ANATOLY V.KOROLEV DEDICATED
TO HIS 70th ANNIVERSARY

On October 11, 2016 the Gorky Institute of Literature and Creative Writing held the Readings to honour Anatoly V. Korolev, assistant professor from the Department of Creative Writing, on his 70th anniversary. The editors review the bibliography of Korolev's creative writing and the theses of the papers read by the participants. They are as follows: "The title as a conceptual and semantic code in Korolev writing" (I. Skoropanova, Belarus); "The game of debris: loyalty to modernism and treason against it" (V. Kataev, Lomonosov State University, Moscow); "The beginnings of posthumanism in Korolev's novel "Eron"(Nikita V. Gladilin, the Gorky Institute of Literature and Creative Writing); "The devil in love by Korolev: the Pushkin discourse and genre transformation"(S.Trunin, Belarus); "Ekfrasis in Korolev's prose"(M.Abasheva, Perm); "The first encounter: Korolev's story "Genius loci"(1991) (E. Ivanitskaya, Moscow); "Bosch of Russian Literature: the philosophy of Korolev's poetics" (I.Kondakov, Russian University of Humanities, Moscow); "The concept of man in the prose by A.Korolev and V.Makanin (1970–1980) (I.Sereda, Belarus)." The papers of the readings are to be published.

Keywords: Anatoly Korolev, Vladimir Makanin, modern Russian prose, postmodernism, "Genius loci", "Gogol's head", "Eron", ekfrasis.