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SUMMARY

Romodanovskaya, E.K. Translated collections of works as complexes of new plots in Russian literature.

The paper studies three collections of works translated from the Polish language in the 17th century, which served a source of new plots found in the Russian literature.

Keywords: Old Russian literature, translated literary works, textual study, plot complexes.

Balburov E.A. Memory and time: the problem of literary integrity in M. Proust's novel «In Search of Lost Time».

The paper considers the non-classical principles of literary integrity in M. Proust's novel «In Search of Lost Time». These in aggregate formed the concept of Proust's «nner book» – a book of memory which preserved a true reality of life-time passed, its vivid time. The analysis of the role of involuntary reminiscences and impressions contained in the work-of-art completion of M. Proust's epopee reveals essential features of non-classical novel poetics and throws light on the problem of literary truth and authenticity. The isomorphic relations of Proust's narration to the author's intrinsic psychological world, the presence of architectonic peculiarities of inner speech in the composition structure have been convincingly substantiated.

Keywords: integrity, memory, lost time, involuntary reminiscences, impressions, simulyakr, inner book.

Proskurina, E.N. G. Gazdanov and V. Nabokov: an unfamiliarity plot.

The paper presents some aspects of literary relations between G. Gazdanov and V. Nabokov, two leading persons of the first Russian emigration.

Keywords: biographical plot, literary game, creative dialogue.

Kapinos E.V. Martha-Mariinsk mercy abode as depicted in Bunin's story «Chistyi Ponedelnik»

Using a micro-poetic level, the paper analyses a final scene of Bunin's story «Chistyi Ponedelnik» (the action takes place in Martha-Mariinsk mercy abode). Special attention is paid to the image of the prioress – Grand Duchess Elizaveta Fyodorovna. The author attempts to point out the senses arising in comparing the plot of anonymous main characters with the plots underlying concrete historic persons described in Bunin's story.

Keywords: Martha-Mariinsk mercy abode, M.N. Nesterov, micropoetics, plot, motif, historical context.

Vasilyeva, G.M. «To become a proverb and byword to all people»: the image of Goethe and images of «Faust» in A.P. Chekhov's prose.

In the perspective of the Russian literary language, German appears to be not so much like a language but as a text in a sense. A German phrase of any size is interpreted in Russian discourse as a quotation. Even if such "a quotation" does not cite anything in reality, it refers to some «source». To a considerable extent the text creates its context by itself, it possesses the ability of regenerating lost outer-textual connections, creating new ones instead of the lost ones. The Russian writer compares Goethe's tragedy with the Books of the third cycle of Old Testament canon – Holy Scripture. Goethe's «bifurcation+, the parallel existence of his polar hypostases – tragic, mellow and caricature ones (each with its own range of plots and stable motives) – testify to the importance of the group of problems relevant to that period of time, which this figure was able to actualize.

Keywords: phrase, sounding, image, context, polar, rumour, scribe, temple.

Nepomnyashchikh N.A. «An incendiary» as a complex of motifs in the literature of the beginning of the 1920s (L. Andreev, M. Voloshin, A. Remizov, L. Leonov, and others)

The paper considers a complex of motifs, relating to the figurative conceiving of a revolution as a destructive fire implying arson and incendiary motifs characteristic of the beginning of the 1920s literature. The proletarian authors came to view an incendiary as a symbol of a revolutionary hero. M. Voloshin, A. Remizov, L. Leonov interpret a fire element as a disastrous catastrophe and conceive an incendiary as its instigator.

Keywords: literature of the beginning of the 1920s, plots and motifs, images of fire in literature.

Sevastyanova, S.K. Patriarchy Nicon's Epistolary heritage in Orthodox memory of culture: traditional methods of dealing with Scripture texts.

The article considers the methods of Patriarchy Nicon's dealing with Bible sources of his letters and messages to the contemporaries and concludes that the ways and techniques of the author's dealing with Scripture books corresponded to the tradition of the Orthodox written culture.

Keywords: traditional source, citation, continuity, Bible lexicon and phraseology, citation implementation, writers of patriarchal milieu.

Bologova, M.A. Reminiscences inspired by F.I. Tyutchev in the context of E. Shklovsky's *lyrics of protection.*

The paper deals with the inter-relations of plot-motif structure of the stories in E. Shklovsky's book «That Land» and F. Tyutchev's lyrics. The prose by a contemporary writer gets into dialogue relations to a classical author's poetry, sometimes parodying well-known poems and sometimes appealing to them as highest truth about man. The inter-contextual references become possible due to a common motif of protection from fear and desires, peculiar to both the poet and the writer.

Keywords: F.I. Tyutchev, E.A. Shklovsky, modern Russian literature, plot, motif, literary tradition.

Malinina, E.E., Semenova, M.V. Image of a hero in Japanese ego-novel.

The problem of defining an ego-novel genre in the Japanese literature includes, in particular, the problem of revealing literary means of depicting a hero. This paper attempts to single out some of such means of depicting the main character on the basis of the material of

the literary works by Tayama Katay – a prominent writer of the beginning of the 20th century, a founder of the ego-novel genre in the Japanese literature.

Keywords: Japanese literature, ego-novel, Tayama Katay.

Kulikova, Ye.Yu. «The 'Flying Dutchman» in N.Gumilev's «Strayed Tram».

The paper views the central motif of a tram through the prism of a number of literary variations of the motif of ghost ships, primarily that of «The Flying Dutchman». The ontological voyage of the poem's protagonist – travelling to Hades' kingdom in a kind of Kharon's boat – is analyzed against the background of E. Poe's and W. Hauff's novellas about ghost ships, V. Khodasevich's «In Berlin», M. Lermontov's «The Ghost Ship» and «Das Geisterschiff» by J.Ch. von Zedlitz. This analytical approach allows to discern Gumilev's recurrent motifs of wandering and voyage in his last «poetic will».

Keywords: lyrical plot, composition, motif, voyage, ships, street-car, "Flying Dutchman" legend.

Barinova, E.E. Riddle genre in popular scientific literature for children.

Among all other literature genres it is a riddle that reflects the peculiarities of human cognitive activity in full and it has been of considerable importance in developing scientific thinking forms. The metaphoric language of a riddle expresses dialectics of creative and logical thinking, objectivity and subjectivity, abstractednes and concreteness. In our opinion the riddle can be designated as a form of knowledge dissemination most adapted for children's perception of the world around. A heuristic and didactic potential of a riddle text is extensively used in popular scientific literature for children. The deep historical roots of a popular scientific genre are traced using the instance of the riddle.

Keywords: popular scientific literature, popular scientific literature for children, popular scientific genre, riddle, scientific discourse, dissemination techniques.

Silantyev, I.V. Philosophy of discourse in V. Pelevin's novel «Generation "P"»

The article deals with some aspects of discourse interrelations in V. Pelevin's «Generation "P"». It is shown that a mixture of discourses is the main structure-forming mechanism of the novel.

Keywords: V. Pelevin, «Generation "P"», discourse.

Kovaleva, T.I. On a plot fragment from Kirill Belozerskiy's Life in Ferapont Belozerskiy's Life.

The article compares the plot situations of the *creation of monastery* in both writings, clears up the methods used by the authors in constructing the plots of the Lives, and determines the role of the similar fragment in these texts.

Keywords: Old Russian literature, poetics, hagiography, literary source, text citation, plot situation.

Lushnikova, G.I. A cognitive approach to interpreting literary parody.

The basis of literary parody is the relation between a parody text and a prototext, which occurs only under the conditions of emerging certain associations between parody text units and the related original text units. Parody is a cognitive metaphor which presents perceiving an object through perceiving some other one. The main function of parody is that it reforms cognitive stereotypes, adds to changing some scenarios, and under certain conditions, may contribute to reconstructing basic frames. Parody interpretation presupposes decoding and comparing the author's intentions of the literary work being parodied and the author's intentions of a parody being done.

Keywords: parody, prototext, interpretation, cognitive metaphor, frame, concept, scenario.

Ilyina, L.A. Common features of evidentialial verb category in Samoyedic and Yukagir Languages.

The paper compares the verb forms, grammemes and intra-category evidential oppositions in Samoyedic and Yukagir languages. A model of a common Samoyedic evidential category has been constructed and used as a reference pattern. Semantically related evidential forms and functionally similar evidential oppositions in the languages compared have been found out.

Keywords: evidential grammemes, evidential oppositions, cross-linguistic studies, Samoyedic languages, Yukagir languages.

Butorin, S.S. Correlative-relative locative sentences in the Ket language.

The paper describes a system of correlative-relative (pronominal-correlative) locative sentences in which the clauses are conjoined by means of two-component connectives. Examined in the paper is the semantics of these sentences: locational semantics – the location of the situation as a whole and directional semantics – the designation of a departure point and a destination point of the motion of an object being located.

The flexibility of the structure of correlative-relative sentences – postposition, preposition, and interposition is characterized.

Keywords: spatial relations, composite sentence, connectives, correlative-relative locative sentences.

Golovaneva, T.A. Mechanisms of introductive reference in Koryak and Alutor Languages (examplified by nominations of persons).

The paper studies the reference mechanisms in the folklore texts documented in different dialects of settled and nomadic Koryaks. In the referential aspect the specificity of a folklore text, as contrasted to a household text, consists in a finer degree of protagonist type generalization; this feature allows to use common nouns as referential ones without using any additional actualization component.

Keywords: introductive reference, personal name, description, folklore text, Koryak language, Alutor language.

Fedyuneva, G.V. On etymology of particle *taj* 'ведь, же' in the Komi and Mansi Languages.

The paper critically analyses the hypothesis of the borrowing of the Komi particle *taj* from the Mansi language. A new version, according to which this particle could be formed in the Komi language as a result of contamination of the demonstrative base *ta-* 'this' and the particle *aj*, lost in the Komi language, but preserved in the Udmurt language is suggested. A wide-spread use of the particle in all Komi languages and dialects, as well as a variety of meanings expressed by it in different speech situations favors its interpretation as intrinsic. An an indirect proof of the fact that the Komi particle could be borrowed to the Mansi language, rather than otherwise, is availability of a great amount of Komi borrowings in the Mansi language and a rather small number of Mansi borrowings in the Komi language. It is not impossible to ignore the possibility of separate formation of these particles in the contacting and related languages.

Keywords: particles, Komi language, Mansi language, etymology.

Ivanova, G.P. Semantic types of conditional sentences in the Vep language.

The main means of expressing conditional meanings in the Vep language is bifinite compound sentences with conditional verb forms and analytical connectives of non-differentiated semantics.

Keywords: Vep language, conditional compound sentences, conditional, analytical connectives.

Onina, S.V. Structural types of compound nominations in the Khanty Language.

Compound words consisting of two, three, or four components are lexical units integrated in semantic, morphologic, and syntactic aspects. The most productive means of forming compound nominations is a lexical-syntactic one. The paper considers the types of forming set expressions.

Keywords: Khanty language, set expressions, model, two-component nominations, multi-component nominations.

Maltseva, A.A. Functions of the infinitive in the complex sentences in Alutor.

The paper examines functions of the infinitive in the adverbial complex sentences in all dialects of Alutor. The dependent clause with the infinitive predicate has free distribution relative to the main clause and can be attached to it by means of analytic conjunctions, and syntactic coreference of the main clause and subordinate clause arguments is marked with the absolutive case.

Key words: Alutor language, infinitive, complex sentence, analytic conjunction, coreference.

Telyakova, V.M. Valency system of sound perception verbs in the Shor Language.

The article pioneers the study of the valency characteristics and the shades of lexical meaning of four Shor involuntary sound perception verbs: *ugul-, estel-, shabil- ert-, and their Russian syntactic and semantic equivalents like 'звучать', 'слышаться', 'раздаваться', 'разноситься'.*

Keywords: Shor language, verbs of hearing perception, valency.

Bayir-ool, A.V. Verb-derived particle *iyik* in analytical constructions with conditional-subjunctive semantics in Tuvinian.

The article deals with the function of a verbal particle *iyik* in forming constructions with unreal condition semantics in Tuvinian. The particle *iyik* presents a reflex of an auxiliary verb э= 'to be', which is not preserved in modern Tuvinian in its finite form marked with =*juk*, typical for the Old Uyghur language. Combining with the participial present-future tense form, the particle *iyik* forms constructions with unreal condition semantics.

Keywords: particle, subjunctive mood, participial form, auxiliary verb.

Fedina, N.N. Allomorphs of local cases indices in Chalcan (in comparison with Turkic languages of South Siberia).

The paper considers the affixes of local cases in the modern Chalcan language as compared with N.A. Baskakov's data, who described the Chalcan language 60 years ago, and in comparison with the related affixes in Khakas, Shor and Altai languages. It has been found, that the Chalcan case paradigm was extended by inclusion of the aditive case to the inventory of local cases, but the number of allomorphs of each case affix was reduced.

Keywords: local cases, dative, locative, ablative, aditive, Chalkan language, Turkic languages.

Zhukova, L.V. Typological analysis of terms of blood relationship in English and Shor Languages.

The paper is devoted to a typological analysis of the sense content of the terms of blood relationship in the English and Shor languages by using a component analysis method. The availability of four semantic distinctive features in Shor in comparison with three features in English and the principle of «a shifted generation system» explains the numerical superiority of the terms of blood relationship in Shor, the availability of several terms of relationship used to denote the same person and the designation of a younger representative of one generation and an older one of the subsequent, younger generation by a single term of relationship, and this is not found in English.

Keywords: term of blood relationship, semantic feature, shifted generation system, feature of relationship orientation.

Krutova, M.S. Semantic peculiarities of loan-words as used in the titles of the 11th-19th century manuscript books.

The titles of manuscript books frequently contain loan-words which are characterized by variance, testifying to the fact of their being apt to be adapted to the Russian language system. The synonymic names of manuscript books testify to semantic adaptation of a loan-word.

Key words: loan-word, semantics, manuscript, symbol.

Sheremetyeva, E.S. Inter-relationship of adnominal relatives and coordinating conjunctions.

The article deals with the analysis of combinations *а в случае, но при условии* in the aspect of their semantic equivalence.

Keywords: adnominal relative, coordinating conjunction, construction.

Tomas, E.V. Spatial semantics of «*сквозь / через* + accusative» constructions (based on the data of the National Russian Language Corpus).

The paper describes and compares spatial meanings conveyed by *сквозь (skvoz) + accusative* and *через (cherez) + accusative* constructions with motion verbs. Based on National Russian Language Corpus data, the frequency of occurrence of constructions and predicates is given. The statistic data serve as a basis of differentiating spatial semantics and illustrate the similarities and dissimilarities in the usage of both types of preposition and case form combinations.

Keywords: syntax, spatial semantics, preposition, accusative case.

Khoruk, K.M. Adverbial modifiers of manner as a means of compressing logical propositions of qualitative characterization.

Adverbial modifiers of manner may serve as a means of compressing logical propositions of qualitative characterization of two types: characterization proper and evaluation characterization. An adverbial modifier of manner is a predicate of a compressed logical proposition of qualitative characterization, and the subject of this proposition in the utterance with adverbial modifiers of manner may be expressed either by a predicate of the basic proposition or by the proposition as a whole, or by a subject of the basic proposition.

Keywords: adverbial modifier of manner, compressed proposition, logical propositions of qualitative characterization, evaluation.

Libert, E.A. Past tense in the Low German dialect of Siberian Mennonits.

The paper considers the past tense system consisting of the forms of Präteritum, Perfekt, Plusquamperfekt and the analytical construction *deune* + infinitive in one of the Low German dialects – the dialect language of Siberian mennonits. The basic verb conjugation paradigms as compared with the corresponding paradigms of literary German are given, the specific features of Präteritum in this dialect are pointed out. The synonymy phenomenon of Präteritum forms and the construction deune + infinitive, of Präteritum and Perfekt in the spoken language of the Siberian mennonits is proved.

Keywords: Low German dialect, Präteritum, Perfekt, analytical construction.

Shapoval, V.V. Novosibirsk regional dialecticisms in the Dictionary of Russian Folk Dialects (issues 1-41): problems of lexicographical authenticity.

The generalizations of lexical items of different regions included in *Slovar' russkix narodnyx govorov* sometimes are not quite accurate.

The semantic descriptions of Novosibirsk regional dialecticisms can be effectively corrected taking into account the data included in the dictionaries *Slovar' russkix govorov Novosibirskoj oblasti and Slovar' russkix govorov Sibiri.*

Keywords: dialect vocabulary, lexicographical description, phantom, illustrative material.

Durova, M.V. Models of existential-spatial elementary simple sentences in the Japanese language.

The paper presents an analysis of the models of existential-spatial elementary simple sentences in the Japanese language, considers the components of existential and locative sentences and compares these sentence types using three criteria: the sentence word order, the possibility of subject topicalization, and the existential predicate type.

Keywords: existential sentence, locative sentence, existential predicate, subject, locative.

Voitishek, E.E. «Plant code» in the Japanese culture in the framework of Shynto ceremonial rites (based on hana-fuda flower cards).

The paper deals with the analysis of specific flower, plant, and tree images as collected in the Japanese hana-fuda flower cards reflecting the specificity of long-standing customs and rites. The gaming practice reflects Shynto motives as elements of way of living related to exposing of Japanese national mentality and as marks of religious tradition and confessional beliefs as well. The symbols and images of flower cards may be considered as a kind of «a plant code» of the Japanese culture functioning in the traditional Shynto ceremonial rites, as well as in modern everyday life.

Keywords: hana-fuda flower cards, «plant code» of Japanese culture, Shynto ceremonial rites.

Oinotkinova, N.R. Regularities of Altai proverb variation in spoken language.

The paper addresses the problem of variation of the Altai proverbs in spoken language, and reveals the language principles and the reasons for their variation. In the discourse, the Altai proverbs, having their basic invariant sense unchanged, vary in their phonetical, lexical, morphological, and composition-syntactical structure.

Keywords: proverb variation, Altai proverb variants.

Limorenko, Y.V. Onomastics in Russian translation of folk-lore texts in the series «Monuments of Folklore of the Peoples of Siberia and the Far East».

The paper examines the methods of presenting the names of characters in Russian translation of folklore texts published in the series «Monuments of Folklore of the Peoples of Siberia and the Far East». Names and soubriquets of characters can by transliterated or translated (either fully or partially) depending on their semantics and their relations to the content of texts and the national folklore tradition.

Keywords: translation of folklore, publication of folklore, onomastics, semantics of names.

Zhimuleva, E.I. The reflection of folk eschatologic ideas in traditional spiritual poems on the soul departing from the body.

The article examines folk notions on afterlife as found in the texts of traditional spiritual poems. The structural and meaning peculiarities of texts about soul departing from the body are characterized, the problems of their functioning in traditional culture and the influence of the confession (Old-believers' confession) on the eschatologic ideas are characterized. The article is mainly based on the contemporary Siberian and West-Russian materials.

Keywords: Russian traditional spiritual poems, funeral-commemorative rituals, folk ideas about afterlife.

Prokopyeva, P.E. Birds in traditional forest Yukagir conceptions (based on folklore and ethnographic data).

The paper analyses bird images in traditional forest Yukagir conceptions - diver, wild duck, cuckoo, owl, and crow. The birds were characterized taking into account their appearance, behavior and way of living. Omens and beliefs inspired by a certain bird initially include a notion of an extraordinary character of a bird, considering it a source or a herald of future events. The Yukagir attitudes to birds are mainly similar to the ones as expressed by other ethnic nations. Some coincidences are cross-linguistically pre-determined while the other ones emerged as a result of genetic and cultural interaction among the nations.

Keywords: traditional conceptions, forest Yukagirs, bird images.

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