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ОСОБЕННОСТИ АРТИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В ЯЗЫКЕ И РЕЧИ

Е. С. Пантилеенко

Днепропетровский национальный университет железнодорожного транспорта
имени академика В. Лазаряна, Днепро, Украина

Резюме.

Актуальность. Рассмотреть особенности гендерной лексики, а именно, артистического характера, русского языка в сферах профессиональной деятельности. **Цель.** Выделить универсальные закономерности и национально-специфические различия в толковании и коннотировании лексики в толковом словаре. **Материалы и методы.** Проанализировав лексику артистического характера и её употребление в 400 текстах Национального корпуса русского языка, приходим к результатам, что на примере данной лексики можно объяснить, как формирование заранее запрограммированных основ сознания интерпретирует устоявшиеся понятия. **Результаты.** Гендерные стереотипы, зафиксированные в языке, влияют на положительную, отрицательную и нейтральную коннотацию лексики.

Ключевые слова: гендер, гендерная лексика, толковый словарь, понятие, происхождение.

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ АРТИСТИЧНОЇ ЛЕКСИКИ В МОВІ

Е. С. Пантилеенко Дніпровський національний університет залізничного
транспорту імені академіка В. Лазаряна, Дніпро, Україна

Резюме.

Актуальність. Розглянути особливості гендерної лексики, а саме, артистичного характеру, російської мови в сферах професійної діяльності. Мета. Виділити універсальні закономірності і національно-специфічні відмінності в толкуванні і коннотированні лексики в тлумачному словнику. Матеріали і методи. Проаналізувавши лексику артистичного характеру і її вживання в 400 текстах Національного корпусу російської мови, приходимо до результатів, що на прикладі цієї лексики можна пояснити, як формування заздалегідь запрограмованих основ свідомості інтерпретує сталі поняття. Результати. Гендерні стереотипи, зафіксовані в мові, впливають на позитивну, негативну і нейтральну коннотацію лексики.

Ключові слова: гендер, гендерна лексика, тлумачний словник, поняття.

SOME MODERN PECULARITIES OF ARTISTIC VOCABULARY IN RUSSIAN

Pantileienko Katerina Sergiivna

*Dniprovskiy National University of Railway Transport named after
academician V. Lazaryan, Dnipro, Ukraine*

Actuality. To consider the peculiarities of gender vocabulary, namely, artistic character of the Russian in the spheres of professional activity. **Aim.** To highlight the universal laws and national-specific differences in the interpretation and connotation of vocabulary in the explanatory dictionary. **Materials and methods.** Having analyzed the vocabulary of artistic character and its use in 400 texts of the Russian National Corpus. The examples of such vocabulary can explain how the formation of pre-programmed foundations of consciousness interpret established concepts. **Results.** Gender stereotypes, fixed in the language, affect the positive, negative and neutral connotation of its vocabulary.

Keywords: *gender, gender vocabulary, explanatory dictionary, concept, origin, meaning.*

Today gender is a well-known construct that has penetrated into many branches of both philosophy and linguistics. Modern scientific thought, developing the concept of gender from several new approaches, formed because of attracting to the linguistic description of the information supplied by psychology, biology of knowledge, cultural studies, and some other anthro-po-oriented sciences. So they have changed their point of view on the traditional approach. One of the first significant works on gender in the context of the dominance model was a monograph by the Danish linguist F.R. Jespersen's "Language: its nature, development and origin", published in 1922 the problems of gender vocabulary are studied by a number of linguists, in particular David Crystal, R. Lakoff, who discovered linguistic differences between genders. Some researchers, however, argue that the gender of the speaker (author) affects language use very little, and that other factors such as, such as, the social status or age of the speaker or listener may have a greater effect on language use (Brouwer, 1982; Berryman-Fink&Wilcox, 1983; Ishikawa, 2011). The article deals with the problem of gender vocabulary in the modern Russian. This problem is urgent in current research, as human social space, is formed and reflected in the language. Language is based on the stereotypes and images, as well as contrasting attitudes and unstable categorization of society for gender equality.

"There are some cases when the certain phenomena found in the speech of men and women are associated with the peculiarities of their mental warehouse, character, profession, role in society, but not with the difference in sex" [2; 90-136]. According to A. V. Kirillina, the socio-cultural content of gender can be revealed by analyzing the meanings of the linguistic units that represent it, although gender does not belong to purely linguistic categories. In addition, the gender aspect of linguistics is characterized by the fact that almost any area of linguistics (problems of reference, cognition, morphology, grammar, syntax, lexicology and phraseology, semantics and pragmatic, text linguistics, etc.) can be considered in terms of reflection of gender relations in them. The fact that traditional gender stereotypes have an impact on the consciousness of the researcher, in some cases affecting the interpretation of data, is also a significant difficulty. For example, the standard notion that women are more emotional than men are leads to the fact that the same forms of speech behavior in men are interpreted as neutral, and in women — as emotional [1].

Despite the much interest in gender issues, its linguistic embodiment, in particular, at the dictionary and text level, remains insufficiently investigated. Therefore, the aim of this article is to describe the gender characteristics of the vocabulary presented in the fragment dictionary of modern Russian and the analysis of several texts in modern literature. According to modern scholars, F.R. Ponomarev notes "among the nouns-the names of professions, titles and positions, there are many words which are used in the form of masculine gender to refer to both men and women: agronomist, academician (education type agronomist, doctor, rector in

the literary language can not be used; they are used with a touch speech meaning "wife agronomist, doctor, rector"). It is explained by the fact that only men had such professions, titles and positions. The percent derived from nouns masculine pair of defendant feminine quite productive. Transfer of features of official-business speech without a certain stylistic installation in other spheres of language, makes it dry, angular, and it is not quite clear (the reader cannot understand who is in question - or a man or a woman) [3].

Thus, starting the study from Big Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian edited by S. A. Kuznetsov, it was shown that only in the section on the letter A [4, p. 23-53] presented 119 words related to gender. Especially common are the names of professions and hobbies with signs of two genera, of which 102 words with signs only masculine and 17 words with signs of feminine. The names of persons by profession and sex are presented in terms of their stylistic coloring: submachine gunner (submachine gunner), the motorist (the motorist), the agronomist (the agronomist, see agronomist), apparatchiks (apparatchiks), aristocratic (see aristocracy), fitter (armatures), artist (artist), harper (harpist), etc..

The well-known scientist G. V. Bortnik points out that "many derivative feminine nouns that name persons by profession, social status, political orientations, narrowing, "worsen" the meaning inherited from masculine nouns or change the meaning in the direction of lowering the professional or social status. Its former neutrality retained until our days only those from agent nouns of female kind of, which belong to spheres professional activities, where demand biological differences gender, where initially not was competition women with men and professional rivalry is limited framework roles and is fought in their limits (the actor – actress, singer – singer) [5].

Among the many gender-related words that exist in the modern Russian, an important place is occupied by words denoting women of the most important and common professions. We focus our attention on the words of the acting profession, a ballet dancer and ballerina. In this pair, in contrast to the more traditional correspondences such as doctor – doctor, general – general, the feminine word is more common and neutral.

In lexicographical practice, the definition of these words is almost the same, indicating differences by sex. The dictionary entry has the following form:

BALLERINA

Noun, animate, feminine, 1st declension (declension type, according to the classification of A. A. Zaliznyak). Root: - baler -; suffix: - in; ending: - a. feminine noun ballerina. This word has the following synonyms: ballerina things, number of synonyms: 12 ballet dancer, ballerina, ballerina, ballet fairy, ballet dancer, grace, master-key, prima, prima ballerina, soloist, dancer, dancer.

The word "ballerun" is often considered colloquial ("This young ballerun performed on the stage of the Chelyabinsk Opera and ballet theater named after M. I. Glinka"), which means "ballet dancer" and brings a joking, ironic tone to the text. In linguistic it is noted: to those who now angrily cried out "and why it we have to add something, but not men?" I answer-there are a number of professions, initially female, where on the contrary-inappropriate male gender: such as, a nurse. If this honorary position is held by a man, he is called a child care specialist, not a nanny, a nanny and so on. And the partner of the ballerina properly be called the ballet dancer, not ballet dancer. A nurse colleague is not called a nurse because he is a nurse. It is the same with the words seamstress, milkmaid, cook, laundress, needlework, model, nurse, etc. [4].

We analyzed more than 400 text fragments with the words of the ballerina in the National Corpus of the Russian language [6]. This vocabulary is widely used in journalism and fiction, in such types of texts as memoirs, novels, articles. Often is used outside a certain themes (213 fragments that), in texts about the arts and culture (133), can be used in awoke genre (235), prose (91) and documentary prose (36), but, as show our surveillance, more often in texts artistic subjects, as in direct, so and figurative the significance. Examples: Volodya, a loyal and devoted man, remained a client of his Bureau, which was headed by Albert's wife Lily. She had no experience. Her production activities began with our light hand. One day, in the late eighties, Albert brought her to Moscow — an elegant woman, formerly a ballerina who was going crazy with boredom-and we took her to Boris Eifman's play "the Master and Margarita." Albert wanted her to try to bring a ballet company to the West. With her was a shock: "It's Time came, she fell in love." I think it was her last love and Swan song (Sati Spivakova. Not all (2002).

The positive connotation is achieved by the contextual use of the right accompanying words. Just from the entrance to the swamp and to the nest, I think, two hundred steps, and as soon as Kate came out of the bushes, at most, maybe fifty steps, then, probably, a hundred and fifty steps, makes a stand, leads, closer, closer. (M. M. Prishvin. Cat (1925).

Negative connotation also arises in a number of contexts we have studied. It was Sergio's business, after all. Garin was a classic Caucasian womanizer-he considered it his sacred duty to beat off all the thick-breasted blonde-haired women and at the same time idolized his smart and learned wife, an early aged Georgian with a PhD degree and a zero bra. He was ready to approve of any novel Sergei, the more that the ballerina, mannered and stupid, he could not stand (Lyudmila Ulitskaya. Kukotsky's incident [Journey to the seventh side of the world] / "New World", 2000).

As for the word balerun, it is not stylistically neutral. The number of fragments is the word used in the literal meaning: Although the appearance came only

Sasha Kunitsyn, slender, graceful ballet dancer (Victor Nekrasov. A sad little story (1986)

We analyzed 13 examples with the words ballet dancer in the National corpus of the Russian language. This vocabulary is widely used in journalism and fiction (9), in such types of texts as memoirs, novels, articles (4). Often is used outside themes (7) in prose (7), but, as show our surveillance, more often in texts artistic themes. Give some examples.

The negative connotation also arises in a number of contexts studied by us: Felt only the temple and said: "well, go away, balerun!"[Alexander Loginov. Mirage (2003) Internet almanac "Swan", 2003.12.21. To wield it is a whale, and battles set in the modern Canon: the ballet dancer simply rest.

Word	Neutral coloring	Positive connotation	Negative connotation	Figurative meaning
Ballerina 400	30%	60%	10%	20%
Ballet dancer 13	10%	10%	80%	-

Thus, our observations suggest that the suffix-ina, which has a gender meaning, more often gives the word a positive connotation than the suffix-un. The meaning of the words with the suffix-ina "the wife of a man who has a particular profession" is practically not realized in modern texts, which, apparently, can be explained by social changes-the most ballerinas today are women.

From the origin, meaning and use in speech, society corrects the linguistic consciousness of man, thus differentiating in language and mentality the social nature and place of the sexes, prescribing to man aspirations and patterns of behavior, which initially he may not suspect. From the lingo-cultural approach, involving the study of male and female as the basic cultural gender foundations, it is possible not only to decide the gender-specific language, but also to find universal and culturally specific gender stereotypes recorded in the language, which affect the positive, negative or neutral connotation of the vocabulary of the ballerina-ballerun. The prospects for further research include the description of the formal designation of gender vocabulary.

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