
SUMMARY

THEORY AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE

ARCHAISTS and INNOVATORS in their WRITING for CHILDREN

Tatiana N. Krivko

Lecturer, Department of Literature, Lyceum, National Research University
Higher School of Economics, Applicant for the Department of General Linguistics,
Moscow Pedagogical State University (Moscow, Russian Federation);
minimalemail@gmail.com

Abstract: The article is devoted to the specific features of using bookish and colloquial vocabulary in children's literature of the late 18th – early 19th centuries. The author exemplifies her findings by Alexander Shishkov's work "The Children's Library" ("A Collection of Children's Stories") and the journal "Children's Reading for Heart and Mind" by Nikolai Novikov.

Comparing the texts translated from the same German sources the author draws conclusions about the linguistic aims of the authors, who later appeared as archaists (Alexander Shishkov) or innovators (Nikolai Karamzin's predecessors).

Keywords: Russian literary language of the late 18th century, the language of children's literature of the late 18th – early 19th centuries, Church Slavonic adoptions, colloquialisms and vernacular, Alexander Shishkov, Nikolai Novikov, Nikolai Karamzin.

COLD MOTHER as a CHARACTER in a FAMILY SAGA

(Based on Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin's novel "The Golovlyov's Family"
and William Faulkner's novel "The Sound and the Fury")

Tatiana M. Lyashenko

PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign and Russian Languages
at Moscow State Academy of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnology
named after K.I. Skryabin (Moscow, Russian Federation);
po-russki@list.ru

Abstract: The article examines the image of the mother in the novels "The Golovlyov's family" by Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin and "The Sound and the Fury" by William Faulkner. Even though the authors are separated by time and space, their works have a lot in common: the plot, the system of images and the creative history are similar. The image of the mother in both novels is archetypal and has a special significance, since it is the mother who becomes the key figure and the vector of the action development. This image encompasses the most ancient ideas about family relations and the maternal role in a person's fate. In fact, the functioning of this image in a family saga is particularly interesting. The collected literary material provides a wide opportunity for observing the mother's image perception correlating with the peculiarities of the characters' life paths and their ways of asserting themselves in the world. The author of the article concludes that the maternal archetype, presented in the novels in question mostly negatively, not only represents a set of characteristics of a certain character, but also forms specific relationships within the plot that determines the dynamics of action.

Keywords: Russian literature, literature of the USA, family saga, literary image, archetype, psychologism, William Faulkner, Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin.

THE STYLIZATION of the SYNTACTIC and COMPOSITIONAL
COMPONENTS of the RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE GENRES
in MARINA TSVETAeva'S POETRY

Olga A. Gasselblat

PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Intensive Teaching of Russian
as a Foreign Language, Institute of Russian as a Foreign Language, Herzen State
University, (St. Petersburg, Russian Federation);
olyah77@mail.ru

Abstract: The article highlights the functioning of religious vocabulary in Marina Tsvetaeva's writing. In addition to analyzing the representation of the vocabulary of the denotative-ideographic group 'Religion', the article examines the examples of liturgical quotations and genre forms of religious discourse (prayer, hymn, life of a saint). At the same time, the religious vocabulary allusions to sacred texts are used without any religious context. The poet primarily makes use of them as a linguistic means for achieving aesthetic and emotional impact.

Keywords: Marina Tsvetaeva, denotative-ideographic group, religionism, architectural-textual technique, occasionality.

MINIMALISM in MIKHAIL KUZMIN'S PRE-REVOLUTIONARY DIARY
(SYNTAX and STYLISTIC ASPECTS)

Anna V. Gik

PhD, Senior Researcher in the Vinogradov Russian Language Institute
of the Russian Academy of Sciences; (Moscow, Russian Federation)
annagik@yandex.ru

Abstract: The article deals with the linguistic features of different types of «ego-texts» by the writer, musician and composer of the Silver Age Mikhail Kuzmin (1872–1936).

Diary entries, as an autocommunicative text, are intended to be read in the future, but the diary genre at the beginning of the twentieth century acquires the features of life-building. The diary is read right away in the circle of friends and not only performs the mnemonic and self-reflection function, but also that of highlighting life events. Actions of the same type are jotted down in a diary and expressed in a minimalist way.

Keywords: diary of writer, Mikhail Kuzmin, autocommunication, syntactic minimalism, author's lexicography.

RHYTHM and FREE INDIRECT SPEECH
in ANDREY BELY'S NOVEL "THE SILVER DOVE"

Polina A. Voron

PhD, Senior Researcher of A.M. Gorky Institute of World Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russian Federation);
psklyadneva@gmail.com

Abstract: The article analyzes the cases of transition to someone else's utterance in the novel by Andrey Bely "The Silver Dove". The change in meter reinforces the change in "breathing": from the author's "breathing" to the "breathing" of the character, his inner space and thoughts. The constancy of metrization in someone else's utterance makes the character's text clear in a rhythmic sense, which is especially audible against the background of unstable metrization with the interruptions in the narrator's text. Equal syllables of someone else's speech indicate a transition from one way of breathing to another, from the author's space to the character's inner space.

Keywords: rhythm of prose, free indirect speech, character space

DETAILS in the SUBJECTIFICATION of the AUTHOR'S NARRATIVE

Yuri M. Papyan

PhD, Associate Professor of the Russian Language and Stylistics Department,
the Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature and Creative Writing
(Moscow, Russian Federation);

upapyan@mail.ru

Abstract: The article deals with several issues directly related to the linguistic composition of a work of verbal art, on which both the construction of the text and its understanding depend. We are talking about the task of seeing behind the organization of linguistic signs the images of human thoughts and feelings, the most important educational task of philology. These issues include: (1) the relation of depicting and the depicted language; (2) the orientation of linguistic means to express the viewpoint of the images of the author and characters; (3) the role of details in the unfolding of the text; (4) the subjectification of narrative, called representation and having its variation, which can be called the «inverse» reception of representation.

Keywords: stylistics, language composition of the text, verbal sequences, subjectivation of the author's narrative.

LINGUISTICS

THE ROLE of LEXIC REPEATITIONS in the STRUCTURE
of IVAN TURGENEV'S PROSE POEMS*Firusa A. Gibaydullina*

Undergraduate Student of the Philology Department, Naberezhnye Chelny
State Pedagogical University (Naberezhnye Chelny, Russia);

fayruzagibaydullina@gmail.com

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to identify the specifics of the lexical repetitions functioning as a means of structuring verbal material in the collection of prose poems «Senilia» by Ivan Turgenev. We believe that the problem of structural and semantic organization of a prose text remains open. Turgenev's poems in prose have been studied in detail in the works of literary scholars, but little has been done to describe their linguistic structure. Therefore, they are of interest to study from the language in use point of view. The result of the research is the proof of the lexical repetition multidimensionality as a means of text formation. In our work, we have identified the following functions of using this device: actualization of the word meaning; creation of an emotionally expressive author's attitude to the object of the story; rhythm formation of a prosaic text; compositional function.

Keywords: lexical repetition, semantics, expressiveness of speech, rhythm, composition of the text.

THE IMAGE of a NARRATOR as a RHETORICIAN in FYODOR
DOSTOEVSKY'S NOVEL «THE ADOLESCENT»

(on the problem of transforming the narrator image in a literary text)

Olga Yu. Tkachenko

PhD, Associate Professor, the Russian Language and Stylistics Department,
The Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature and Creative Writing

(Moscow, Russian Federation);

non_ho_paura@mail.ru

Abstract: The article analyses the narrative in Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel «The Adolescent» from the rhetorical point of view. The comparison of the initial and final fragments of the novel shows that the image of a narrator is considerably trans-

formed. This transformation is associated with the moral maturing of the narrator, which is reflected in the change of his rhetorical ideal.

Keywords: the image of the narrator, the image of a rhetorician, rhetorical poetics, bildungsroman, Fyodor Dostoevsky.

THE SEMANTIC GROUP of THEONYMS
in POET BUNIN'S MYTHONYMICON

Nadezhda A. Borodina

PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of the Russian Language,
Methods of Its Teaching and Document Science, Bunin Yelets State University
(Yelets, Russian Federation);

borodinanadezhda@yandex.ru

Abstract: The article analyzes the theonymic vocabulary found in Ivan Bunin's poetry. This semantic group of mythological names is classified according to three principles: in relation to the general linguistic onomasticon, according to the sources to which the identified onomastic units go back, and according to their structural organization. The author pays special attention to the functioning of theonyms in Bunin's lyrics.

Keywords: Ivan Bunin, poetry, poetic onomastics, mythonymicon, theonym.

COMPOUND NOMINAL PREDICATE as SELF-CHARACTERIZATION
of the AUTHOR-NARRATOR in KONSTANTIN PAUSTOVSKY'S NOVEL
«FARAWAY YEARS»

Inessa G. Rodionova

PhD, Associate Professor of the Russian Language Department and Methods
of Teaching Russian, Penza State University
(Penza, Russian Federation);

Inessa96@bk.ru

Abstract: The main (real) and connective components of the compound nominal predicate are considered as a means of self-characterization of the author-narrator in the autobiographical story «Faraway Years» by Konstantin Paustovsky. The relevance of the study is explained by the fact that its results allow us to see the personality of the author – the person who «stands behind the text», to understand his attitude and perception of the world, which, in turn, contributes to the comprehension of what is described in a work of fiction through the prism of the author's perception. It is noted that lexemes prevail in the nominal part of the predicate, which is expressed by a noun, predicative, numeral one functioning as adjective, indicating the hero state; the form of the past tense is most actively used as a link, reflecting the retrospective nature of the narrative. Attention is drawn to the fact that the author-narrator appears in the work as a person capable of introspection and analyzing the surrounding reality, reflecting on life and his place in it. The hero sees himself as a self-confident loner. He knows how to rejoice at the success of others, be grateful and feel happiness, even despite the vicissitudes of fate. It is concluded that the mentioned qualities of the author-narrator explain the lyric-romantic tonality of this work of fiction and prove its humanistic essence.

Keywords: compound nominal predicate, nominal part, link, author-narrator, self-characterization, autobiographical text.

OLD RUSSIAN VOCATIVE in the NOVEL «LAURUS»

by EVGENY VODOLAZKIN

*Ruzil N. Zagertdinov*Undergraduate Student of the Philology Department, Naberezhnye Chelny
State Pedagogical University

(Naberezhnye Chelny, Russian Federation);

zagertdinov.ruzil@mail.ru

Abstract: The article examines the features of Old Russian vocative use in the novel «Laurus» by the contemporary Russian writer Evgeny Vodolazkin. The research has shown that Old Russian vocative is an integral linguistic device that creates the writer's idiosyncrasy. Old Russian vocative acts as a means of stylistic archaization of the text. It performs appellative and emotional functions. It also acts as a sign of direct speech in passages free from conventional punctuation marks. Old Russian vocative plays a special role when combining different style elements within a small excerpt. The merging of two forms of address — Old Russian and Modern one — allows the author to express his attitude to the characters and to indicate the duality of the medieval man worldview. This combination also reflects the special linguistic situation characteristic of the era described in the novel.

Keywords: Old Russian language, vocative, stylistic archaization, appellative function, expressive function, combining of linguistic elements, Evgeny Vodolazkin.

ON the SUBJECT of CONJUNCTION COMPLEXES in a LITERARY TEXT

*Du Xian*Citizen of the People's Republic of China, Master's student
of the Russian Language Department, Volgograd State Socio-Pedagogical
University (Volgograd, Russian Federation);

1256618347@qq.com

Abstract: The article considers interjective-pronominal complexes in the modern Russian artistic text, drawing attention to their insufficient lexicographic elaboration. Based on the material of the National Corpus of the Russian language, the role of the interjective-pronominal unit "Wow!" in the texts of the 18-21 centuries is analyzed. The conclusion is made about the need for a more detailed scientific study of such units in the modern Russian language.

Keywords: interjection, pronoun, unit, phrase, transition to interjections.

WRITING an ARTICLE, LICKING ICE CREAM,
or WHY the RULES of PRESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR DO NOT WORK*Fedor B. Albrekht*PhD, Associate Professor, Head of the Russian Language and Stylistics
Department, the Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature and Creative Writing;Associate Professor of Russian as a Foreign Language Department,
Moscow State Linguistic University; Associate Professor of the General
Linguistics Department, Moscow State Pedagogical University

(Moscow, Russian Federation);

reductio1@yandex.ru

Abstract: The article analyzes cases of using adverbial participles ending with the suffix *-a*, which can be formed from Russian verbs with alternations *s/sh*, *z/zh*, *g/zh* and *d/zh* (these verbs are related to the irregular verb class, eleven forms are taken into consideration) in accordance with the Russian national corpus data. Forming adverbial participles with the suffix *-a* from these verbs is noted as impossible or at least hypothetical in standard Russian, however, grammars and dictionaries

are inconsistent in this statement. The analysis showed some interesting features. First, the prescriptions of dictionaries and grammars coincide with language usage only in a few cases, but mostly they differ strikingly. On the one hand, the form, which usage is considered to be incorrect in standard language, is used a lot (*pisha* (*wrighting* as an adverbial participle), on the other hand, the form, which is not mentioned in dictionaries as incorrect, is not found in the National Corpus of the Russian language even once (*vyazha* (*knitting* as an adverbial participle).

Second, even if we can find satisfactory explanations to the absence of some forms, they refer only to certain properties of those forms, and these properties have nothing to do with morphonology (*tesha* (*cutting* (a log or some other piece of wood), *glozha* (*gnawing*) — both adverbial participles). Therefore, it is impossible to explain from the morphological and phonological point of view why the analyzed adverbial participles are used or not used in speech, because a linguist has to deal not only with language units which are in usage (language as ἔργον), but also with potential units which can appear in usage (language as ἐνέργεια).

Keywords: adverbial participles ending with the suffix *-a* from verbs with alternations *s/sh*, *z/zh*, *g/zh* and *d/zh*, potential grammatical forms, usage, prescriptive grammar, language as an activity.

COMPARISON in POETIC WORKS of VICTOR GAVRILOV

Tatyana A. Sirotkina

Doctor of Philology, Full Professor, Department of Philological Education and Journalism, Surgut State Pedagogical University (Surgut, Russian Federation);
sirotkina71@mail.ru.

Monika A. Sadagyan

Undergraduate Student, Department of Philology, Surgut State Pedagogical University (Surgut, Russian Federation);
sadagyan.roman@mail.ru.

Abstract: The article, based on the works of Victor Gavrilov, examines simile as one of the means of creating a poetic image. Comparative structures and their functions are being analyzed, and the conclusion is made that simile, as an artistic device, is used in Gavrilov's poetry harmoniously and in a variety of ways, that serve the goal set by the author. Different types of simile express the author's thoughts and ideas, help to create accurate, vivid, and original images that reflect the author's personality.

Keywords: comparison, simile, Victor Gavrilov, poetry, comparative unions, comparative structures.

LITERARY TRANSLATION

ON 'TRANSLATABILITY' of LITERARY TEXTS:

Translations of Arseniy Tarkovsky's Poems into Italian

Olga B. Trubina

PhD, Associate Professor, Russian State University for the Humanities
(Moscow, Russian Federation);
olga.palladio@mail.ru

Abstract: The article examines a literary text as an object of translation activity, defines the typological features of the translation of a poetic text, and observes various problems of the «translatability» of a literary text. As examples of translator's perception and ability to reconstruct, the author analyses the Italian versions of A. Tarkovsky's poems «Butterfly in the hospital garden», «So the summer has

passed» and «First dates» (translations made by the author of the article in cooperation with G. Belussi); «First dates» (translator Gario Zappi), and «So summer has passed ...», (translator unknown). The author identifies and subdivides the main difficulties in translating a literary text.

Keywords: translation, poetic text, original text, intercultural communication, Arseniy Tarkovsky.

STYLISTIC and PRAGMATIC ASPECTS in LITERARY TRANSLATIONS:
Evaluations Based on Students' Translations of "Los Unicornios" by Julio Torri

Maria I. Baranova

Senior Lecturer, Department of Theory and Practice of the French, Spanish and Italian languages, Linguistics University of Nizhny Novgorod (Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation);
baranovamarria@gmail.com

Marina R. Safina

Senior Lecturer, Department of Theory and Practice of the French, Spanish and Italian languages, Linguistics University of Nizhny Novgorod (Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation);
marinasafina22@gmail.com

Abstract: The present paper intends to analyze students' translations of a short prose piece "Los Unicornios" by Julio Torri made at the All-Russian Distance Literary Spanish Translation Competition that took place last spring in The Linguistics University of Nizhny Novgorod. The pragmatic and stylistic aspects are the main focus of the study. Problems associated with insufficient pre- and post-translation analysis are discussed, as well as the roots of these issues and the ways to resolve them.

Keywords: Spanish translation, literary translation, translation evaluation, Julio Torri, estampa.

TRANSLATING ENGLISH DIGITAL ADVERTISEMENT TEXTS
into RUSSIAN:

Functional Pragmatic Perspective

Svetlana Yu. Pavlina

PhD, Associate Professor, Higher School of Translation and Interpreting, Linguistics University of Nizhny Novgorod (Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation);
Pavlina.Svetlana@mail.ru

Yuliya N. Churkina

Undergraduate Student, Higher School of Translation and Interpreting, Linguistics University of Nizhny Novgorod (Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation);
juliachuurkina@yandex.ru

Abstract: The article deals with the issues of English digital advertising translation. The paper explores the multimodal nature of digital advertisement texts and analyzes the semiotic modes involved in meaning-building. The case study of Jonnie Walker's advertisement Dear Brother reveals the main ways to impact the addressees, used in digital advertising, describes the basic functions of the source text and analyzes the way the functional pragmatic properties of the original text are rendered in the course of translation into Russian.

Keywords: digital advertising, multimodality, functional pragmatics, text reception.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

On the ISSUE of LINGUOCULTURAL CONFLICT in the HISTORY
of the RUSSIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE
(Based on the Polemical Literature of the Second Half of the 17th Century)

Vitaly G. Siromakha

PhD, Associate Professor, the Russian Language and Stylistics Department,
The Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature and Creative Writing
(Moscow, Russian Federation);
siromakha.v@mail.ru

Abstract: The article addresses linguocultural aspects of «book sprava» (correction of divine service books) in the second half of the XVII century. The church conflict of this time is considered to be a manifestation of the linguocultural conflict caused by changes in the sphere of book culture in the period before Peter the Great. This conflict found its expression in the clash of Old Believers and Nikonians who belonged to different cultures: the first - to the culture of ancient Russian traditionalism, and the second - to the new, «baroque» culture, «the culture of the Cognizing Reason.» Old Believers and Nikonians belong to different directions of theological thought. The Old Believers were distinguished by an unconventional perception of the linguistic sign, while the Nikonians are characterized by a grammatical approach to the text of church books.

Key words: schism, Old Believers, Nikonians, cultural linguistics, traditionalism, baroque culture, theology, cultural conflict.

CONVERSATIONAL AESTHETICS in the PUBLIC DISCOURSES of the
CREATIVE ELITE of RUSSIA

Irina A. Ivanchuk

Doctor of Philology, Professor, Department of Journalism
and Media Communications, Northwestern Institute of Management,
Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration
(St. Petersburg, Russian Federation);
ivanchukia@rambler.ru

Abstract: The analysis of discourse in the article is based on the new understanding of the norm as a «choice», not the «prohibition», which presupposes a puristic division into legitimate / illegitimate lexical units. The criteria for evaluating discourses are proposed in accordance with Pushkin's principle of «proportion and adequacy», of impeccable taste as the sense of measure and relevance, as the basis for harmonizing general intellectual and emotional tone of the public discourse. The article considers the principles of a new objective assessment and creative attitude to colloquialisms which are logical and naturally determined and should be taken as objective reality in modern linguistic situation. The public discussions of the creative elite in Russia are analyzed from the position of their ethical appropriateness.

The revealed patterns in the official speech of the representatives of creative professions are introduced as the material for improving the general trends and enhancing the stylistic register of modern language policy - humanistic, devoid of aggression, tolerant, in honoring eternal human values, in other words - corresponding to Russian mentality and genuine spirituality. The article notes the increasing role of differentiation within the category of stylistic contrast (when relevant and appropriate), which is manifested, first of all, in the speech of the representatives of the linguoactive professions, especially - in the public discourse of creative elite of Russia.

Keywords: public discourse, authoritarian speech culture, colloquialism, language policy.

THE STYLISTIC ASPECT of POPULARIZATION of the 19th CENTURY
PEDAGOGICAL IDEAS in “THE EDUCATION LIBRARY”

Yulia V. Yakovleva

Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Media Discourse,
Russian State University for the Humanities (Moscow, Russian Federation);
yak112@inbox.ru

Abstract: The article considers the function of the word in the process of scientific knowledge popularization based on the material of «The Education Library», published in Moscow in the first half of the XIX century and addressed to children and adults. The source of the research was the magazine issue that contained the translation of the famous pedagogical work «The Practical Education» by the Irish writer M. Edgeworth. The conclusion is made that «The Education Library» plays a significant role in familiarizing Russian specialists with advanced European pedagogical ideas, including the stylistic aspect in popularizing scientific thought.

Keywords: pedagogy, journalism, popularization of scientific knowledge, word, scientific style.

LITERARY EDUCATION

THE USE of SOCIAL NETWORKS in TEACHING RUSSIAN
as a FOREIGN LANGUAGE in HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
(PHONETIC ASPECT)

Viktoria P. Nekrylova

Engineer of the Interdepartmental Laboratory of Phonetics and Speech
Communication, Postgraduate Student, Chair of Russian Language, Department
of Philology, Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia);
nekrylova@ya.ru

Abstract: The article proposes to consider social networks (using the example of the applications “Instagram” and “TikTok”) as possible means of teaching Russian as a foreign language. These applications have an interface that allows you to solve technical problems that teachers and students have encountered after a full / partial transition to a distance education format. High-quality study of the phonetic aspect in the framework of learning a foreign language (with voiced examples, explanations in audio and video format) creates a favorable psychological atmosphere in the classroom, which will positively affect the motivation and socio-psychological adaptation of students.

Key words: Russian as a foreign language, phonetics, rhythmic structure, distance learning.

ON the EXPERIENCE of DEVELOPING NATIVE (RUSSIAN) LITERATURE
COURSE in a SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Tatyana V. Sitnikova

PhD, Lecturer, Department of Russian Language and Literature,
State Autonomous Professional Educational Institution “Volgograd
Socio-Pedagogical College”(Volgograd, Russian Federation);
sitnikovavspk2020@mail.ru

Abstract: The principles of teaching such subjects as “Native (Russian) language” and “Native (Russian) literature” in the system of secondary educational institutions is currently being tested. The program of the author’s course is intended for the study of native (Russian) literature in professional educational organizations that implement the program of secondary general education within the framework

of mastering the main professional educational program of SPO (OPOP SPO) on the basis of general education for training middle-level specialists. Native Russian Literature is based on the study of life and work of poets and writers associated with the literary heritage of Tsaritsyn – Stalingrad – Volgograd, as well as texts of Russian writers previously unknown to students.

Keywords: native Russian literature, SPO, academic discipline, teaching.

THE HISTORY of PHILOSOPHY

Selected tutorial chapters

The ending. For the beginning, see: “Vestnik ...”. 2017. No. 3.

Alexander I. Zimin

Doctor of Philosophy, Professor of the Department of Social Sciences
of the Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature and Creative Writing
(Moscow, Russian Federation);

zimin1945@inbox.ru

Olga V. Zaitseva

PhD, Associate Professor, the Department of Social Sciences
of the Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature and Creative Writing
(Moscow, Russian Federation);

zajceolga@yandex.ru

Abstract: The final chapters from the textbook “The History of Philosophy” for undergraduate-students and postgraduates of creative arts universities, which are being prepared for publication by the publishing house of The Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature and Creative Writing, present the main trends of foreign (Western) philosophy of the late 19th-20th centuries.

The publishers hope that the textbook will be useful not only for undergraduate — and post-graduate students, but also for young writers and artists who are interested in the formation and development history of human thinking, consciousness, society, culture and humanitarian topics and problems in the study of milestones, ways, directions and development of civilization.

Keywords: irrationalism, philosophy of life, the unconscious, existentialism, Friedrich Nietzsche, Sigmund Freud, Wilhelm Dilthey, Georg Simmel, Henri Bergson, Edmund Husserl, Martin Heidegger, Karl Jaspers, Albert Camus, Jean-Paul Sartre, neopositivism, analytic philosophy, Ludwig Wittgenstein, Bertrand Russell, critical rationalism, Karl Popper, post-positivism, philosophy of science, hermeneutic philosophy, Hans Georg Gadamer, structuralism, Claude Levi-Strauss, post-structuralism, postmodernism, Michel Foucault, Jean-François Lyotard, Jacques Derrida, Gilvat Deleuze, rhizome.

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE LITERARY INSTITUTE

HIS UNIVERSITIES

From the book about Fazil Iskander’s life and work

Mikhail V. Gundarin

Writer, PhD, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Advertising,
Marketing and Public Relations of the Russian State Social University
(Moscow, Russian Federation); *GundarinMV@RGSU.net*

Evgeny A. Popov

Writer, Master of the Prose Seminar, Associate Professor of the Creative
Writing Department of The Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature and Creative
Writing (Moscow, Russian Federation); *popov1984@yandex.ru*

Oddly enough, there is still no detailed biography of the world famous writer Fazil Iskander. What are the details of his childhood and adolescence? To what extent is his prose autobiographical? What were his political views and beliefs? Why did he decide to join the circle of organizers of the notoriously scandalous almanac “Metropole”? Finally, why was he loved by everyone (which is a unique case in a writer’s environment)?

The prose writer Yevgeny Popov, who knew Iskander well, and his co-author, prose writer and social scientist Mikhail Gundarin, hope to answer these questions in their book “Fazil”. They managed to collect many previously unknown facts about the life and work of the great writer. This chapter tells about the university years of Fazil Iskander, a graduate of the Literary Institute.

Keywords: Fazil Iskander, Literary Institute, Moscow State Library Institute, Alexander Kovalenkov, Vladimir Soloukhin, Evgeny Yevtushenko.