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Traditions of studying the Russian language at Southwest University in the context of the language policy of the PRC

The article is researching origins of the study Russian language in China, the “boom” of the Russian language and Russian-Soviet culture in the 1950s. in the PRC, their “disgrace” during the “cultural revolution” and the “second spring of rapid development” after 1978. The object of the study is the language policy of the PRC, the main emphasis is on the analysis of the study of the Russian language in the city of Chongqing and Southwestern University (SWU), where the Russian language as a bachelor degree major was open in 1950, and then underwent a new birth in 2010.

Attention is paid to the study of the formation and development of the Faculty of the Russian Language of SWU in retrospect, the names of teachers, including Soviet citizens, who were at the origins of Russian studies at the university are indicated, and a large amount of statistical data is provided.

The main purpose of this article is to analyze the productive work of the Faculty of the Russian Language, reopened in 2010. The article presents positive trends in improving the methodological, educational, scientific, extracurricular work of the faculty, as a result of improving the quality of teaching and students' knowledge. The perspectives of conjugation of the “Belt and Road” initiative with the development of language policy in China are assessed. A conclusion is made about the development potential in the field of international cooperation and international exchanges of the Faculty of the Russian Language of SWU.

Key words: language policy, international cooperation, international exchange, People's Republic of China government, Southwest University, Chongqing, Belt and Road, Center for the Study of Russian-Speaking Countries.

Jiang Yi

**The history of the question on the china-russian border
and the importance of its solution to strengthen state-to-state
relations between Russia and China**

This article examines the historical importance in the settlement of border issues and identifies the main difficulties of the process of solving problems related to the Sino-Russian border. The article emphasizes that since the formation of the modern national state, borders have become an important part of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, and during the formation of modern states, the process of establishing a border between the two countries has almost always been accompanied by controversy, even large-scale wars or the threat of war. The formation of the Russian-Chinese border also took place in similar conditions. The author traces in detail the history of Russian-Chinese relations in terms of resolving border problems, comments on the main stages of China-Russian negotiations on border delimitation issues, characterizes the main border agreements concluded between China and Russia (Nerchinsky, Kyakhtinsky, Aigong and Beijing), assessing the difficulties in signing agreements from the positions of the Chinese and Russian sides. The article justifies the importance in the settlement of the China-Russian border issue: the creation of new conditions for cooperation in many specific areas, such as economic and trade exchanges, environmental protection, rational use of resources, shipping and the joint fight against crime in the border areas; improving the external situation and maintaining national security in the both countries. The article concludes that today Russia and China as a whole have reached a settlement of border issues, which made it possible to create conditions for long-term relations of strategic partnership and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Key words: china-russian relations, china-russian border, treaty, international law, delimitation, mapping, Nerchinsk treaty, ratification, border post.

S. A. Koloda

**Language policy as a factor of modern ukrainian
domestic political confrontation**

The article presents the analysis of the Ukrainian language policy from 1989 to the present. The peculiarity of the ethnolinguistic situation is due to the multinationality and the use of a large number of languages for everyday communication by citizens of Ukraine. The author gives a description of the national and linguistic situation, brings the analysis of the ethnic structure in accordance with the choice of the language of everyday communication. The controversial nature of language policy is the result of a fierce internal political struggle. The language issue was one of the key issues in all Ukrainian elections from 1989 to 2019. The language of everyday communication also has a great

influence on the electoral behavior of citizens. The author's attention is focused on the use of linguistic and ethno-confessional contradictions by Ukrainian political forces waging a struggle for power. The analysis of the key regulatory legal acts that implement, to one degree or another, the state language policy. The author comes to the conclusion about a solid legislative framework necessary for the implementation of a language policy that takes into account the interests of all citizens of multinational Ukraine. But the adopted other contradictory laws and by-laws, as well as political contradictions both in the government and between the government and the opposition, create a conflict situation that negatively affects the socio-political situation in the country. Representatives of European states, primarily Hungary, gave a negative assessment to certain Ukrainian laws regulating language policy. The main argument is the new Education Law, the provisions of which infringe on the rights of national minorities.

Key words: language policy, language planning, national policy, presidential and parliamentary elections, state language, minority languages, language law, language conflicts, election.

PHILOLOGY

E. M. Lepisheva

Terra incognita of belarusian literature

The article is focused on the content and aesthetic potential of Belorussian literature, which still remains not widely known not for a foreign (including Russian) only, but native reader as well. It is shown that during its development from progressive beginning at the turn of XIX-XX centuries (Y. Kupala, Y. Kolos, M. Bogdanovich, etc.) to the post-Soviet period (late "Sixtiers" 1960s, V. Bykov, A. Adamovich, S. Alexievich, V. Neklyayev and their young followers O. Bakharevich, Z. Vishnev, V. Martinovich), problematic array still focused on "marginal" point of view is showing stability. Interest in the problem is related to following historical, sociocultural factors that predetermined the peculiarity of the Belorussian cultural space as unstable national self-identity, geopolitical location at the multicultural cross-road of two major cultural influences of Europe and Russia. By the example of two texts: "Antinovel" by Zmitr Vishnev "If you look closely – Mars is blue" and "Dogs of Europe" by Olgerd Bakharevich (the second one was translated to Russian and granted the "Grand book" award, the reactualization of the "marginal" worldview in the modern Belorussian literature was presented, which actuality for Russian literature from Dostoyevsky to "other prose" late XX, comprehends the image of Russian-Belorussian literature references, caused by "existential type of artistic consciousness" common to a number of authors (V. Zamanskaya).

Key words: russian literature, belarusian literature, national identity, national cultural revival, national mentality, "antinovel".

L. V. Kiryukhina

N. Ya. Bichurin's chinese grammar: a retrospective view

The article is devoted to the first in Russia (and in Russian) textbook of Chinese – "Chinese grammar by Fr. Hyacinth". The article describes the content of this grammar book according to modern grammar studies. It is shown the following issues: 1) there were no special books for the purpose of teaching Chinese in Russia, so it was necessary to make such a textbook; 2) for a long time this "Grammar..." was the only textbook to teach the Chinese language; 3) when N. Ya. Bichurin came to China, European missionaries had already created an impressive number of works describing the Chinese language, and he studied carefully these works; 4) European books about Chinese are described and critiqued in Hyacinth's grammar; 5) N. Ya. Bichurin had a good command of Chinese, was well up in the differences between the written language and the spoken language; 6) knowing Chinese very well, he could study works of Chinese philologists and also described them in his "Grammar..."; 7) Hyacinth noticed that Chinese words can function as different parts of speech; 8) he talked about nine parts of speech including unique to the Chinese language "function words"; 9) the expression of grammatical meaning is linked with the syntactic position of content words and the presence of function words.

Key words: chinese language, grammar, N. Ya. Bichurin, Hyacinth, Iakin, "Hanwen qimeng", "Chinese grammar composed by the monk Iakinf".

Wang Qianqian, T. Z. Kalinina

Spatial narrative in the works of V. S. Makanin: the inverted axis of the universe

The article is devoted to the analysis of the spatial structure in the works of Vladimir Makanin, in works such as "Our Way is Long...", "Laze", "Table covered with the cloth and with the water-bottle in the middle", "Underground, or

Hero of our time”, these texts are considered from the point of view of the concept of spatial narrative. The authors note that from the second half of the last century in the field of the humanities there was a turn in the interpretation of the function of space in the literary text, the concept “spatial narrative” was included in science. If traditional narrative theory attached great importance to temporal measurement, space was simply a background, then in many modernist and postmodern works, as the traditional interpretation of the time category was overcome, the spatial dimension took no less place in the structure of the text than the previously temporal dimension, which is observed in most of Makanin's works: being a necessary element, space participates in the promotion of the plot, the creation of character images and the organization of the form of the work itself. The writer poses the problem of maintaining individuality as a hero, his personal integrity and self-identity. In these works, Makanin creates a variety of spatial worlds in a special way, and thanks to spatial images, Makanin's heroes with varying degree of success are looking for a way to preserve their own self in this life. The article also provides a brief overview of the study of V. Makanin's work in Chinese literary criticism.

Key words: Makanin, spatial form, spatial narrative, fractal narrative, personality, two-worldness, absurd, hyperbole.

CULTURAL SCIENCE

E. M. Boldyreva, E. V. Asafieva

“Oh lackluster tiger, magnificent tiger!”: the image of a tiger as a symbol of national culture in chinese and russian poetry

The article is devoted to the analysis of the symbolic potential of the eternal image of the tiger in Chinese and Russian poetry. On the example of the works of Chinese and Russian poets of different eras, the peculiarity of the artistic representation of the image of the tiger in lyrical texts is considered and a wide range of its symbolic meanings is revealed: tiger as a symbol of cruelty, power love and at the same time courage and honor, desire for the truth, freedom and justice (Guo Moruo), a symbol of destruction and danger (Yu Zhi), a symbol of impending chaos and a harbinger of the upcoming apocalypse, spiritual and physical death (Xu Zhi-Mo), a symbol of bourgeois culture, the personification of the greed and depravity of monarchist society and its rulers, the “dark” past of Russia (Jiang Guamtsi), a symbol of the will to freedom and independence, protest and perseverance (Nu Han), a symbol of experienced fierce tragedies of the past (Du Fu), a symbol of an ancient deity (P Kogan), a symbol of the desire for cold and dangerous freedom and the rejection of a well-fed and safe life in a zoo cage (E. Sadov), an analogue of the ancient Chinese deity, a great fire-breathing commander, a symbol of freedom and the triumph of life and beauty, as well as wisdom and calm (I. Selvinsky). In the process of analysis, attention is drawn to the change in the symbolic connotations of the image depending on the lyrical situation, from the zoomorphic realities accompanying the key symbol (wolf, snake, fox, rat) and historical and mythological characters (cruel and merciless Han ruler Wu-di, honest and noble knight Li Yu, etc.). The image of the tiger is considered as an ambivalent entity, combining opposite qualities and symbolic meanings: cruelty, natural destructive power and wisdom, caution, courage, passion, freedom love.

Key words: cultural symbol, eternal image, mythology, tiger image, allegory, ambivalent essence, russian lyrics, chinese lyrics, lyrical hero.

Yang Sumei, N.V. Lukiyanchikova

Cossack literature as a cultural phenomenon

In the article, the authors attempt to characterize the specifics and follow the dynamics of literature devoted to the history and culture of the Russian Cossacks, to describe the stages of the development of Cossack literature as a special cultural phenomenon. The article considers in detail that the way of life, the nature of social organization, life and culture, the morals and folklore of Cossacks have always been specific and thereby were of special interest of scientists, in connection with which a large number of scientific studies appeared on various aspects of this phenomenon. Special attention in the proposed work is paid to the regional features of Cossack culture and the multifaceted, internally rich images of Cossacks created by Russian writers (both classics and authors of the XX-XXI centuries), the article explains how the regional component is presented in Cossack folklore and literature, analyzes works devoted to Cossacks as a special socio-ethnic phenomenon. Cossack literature is considered by the authors of literature in the context of three historical periods: Cossack literature of the Russian Empire (before the 1917 Revolution), Cossack literature related to the era of the Soviet state (1917–1991), the latest Cossack literature (from 1991 to the present), it is noted that each era imposes its own imprint on the problems and system of images of works: the heroization of the Cossacks, who fulfill the historical mission of protecting their native land and developing new spaces, in the literature of the pre-

revolutionary period, the tragic concept of the Cossacks in the literature of the Soviet era and the image of the process of reviving the spirit of the Cossacks in modern literature.

Key words: cossacks, socio-ethnic phenomenon, cossack culture, cossack literature and folklore, region studies, tragic motives, concept of personality.

Tang Dingyi, A. A. Fedotova

**Polemic around A. I. Herzen in the cultural life of the 1860-s
(based on Russian journalism)**

The article is devoted to the analysis of the turning point in the perception of late activity of A.I. Herzen by Russian society. The authors note that the sixties of the XIX century are naturally considered the time of decisive changes in the life of Russian society, and in Russian culture their sign was the progressive separation of literary forces according to the ideological principle. The article considers the acute controversy that happened in the cultural life of the 1860s between the London publicist, publications of M.N. Katkov ("Modern Chronicle", "Russian Herald") and the newspaper of P. S. Usov "Severnaya pchela." An ideological-free analysis of key articles written during the controversy ("Letter to Katkov and Leontiev", "Young and Old Russia", "Journalists and Terrorists" by A.I. Herzen, "Our Foreign réfugiés", "Note for the publisher of "Kolokol" M.N. Katkov, the forerunner of "Severnaya pchela", which today are convincingly attributed as belonging to N.S. Leskov), allows you to identify important differences in the socio-cultural positions of representatives of the "conservative" bodies of the domestic press and draw conclusions about copyright strategies for creating journalistic statements. The article draws conclusions about the influence of this controversy on the social and literary fate of writers, it is noted that the controversy with Katkov anticipated a sharp cooling to Herzen of Russian society in the following 1863, when, after the publisher of "Kolokol" supported the Polish uprising, the newspaper's circulation fell sharply to 500 copies, equally significant was the controversy of 1862 for Leskov, whose only beginning literary path almost came to an end as a result of harassment by the "progressive" press, and in the mind of the writer, the name Herzen began to be forever associated with the St. Petersburg fires, the imposing frivolity of revolutionary agitators and the sacrificed lives of young fanatics, which was reflected not only in the subsequent "Herzen" essays of Leskov, but also in his artistic prose. In this regard observations on Leskov's articles are especially relevant, the originality of the early journalism of which still remains a little-studied phenomenon of Russian culture.

Key words: cultural life of Russia, A. I. Herzen, M. N. Katkov, N. S. Leskov, "Kolokol", "Russian Herald", "Severnaya pchela", controversy.