

Vocabulary Of The Revolutionary Age Today

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Annotation. The article is devoted to the linguistic analysis of the lexical means of the turning point of the era. The author considers his goal to reveal the connection between the loss of thematic vocabulary and the loss of relevance in society of the problems of the corresponding historical event. The October Revolution has become a studied event. The material consisted of more than 20 lexemes. The conclusion to the article is the assertion that the revolutionary vocabulary has retained partial relevance, which means that the problems of the revolutionary time in modern society have not been finally resolved.

Keywords: vocabulary, historicism, active vocabulary, passive vocabulary, semantics, stylistic coloring.

Introduction

The Russian language retains traces of significant historical events that have had a significant impact on the life of Russia and society of non-German speakers. These events entailed the emergence of a new vocabulary calling the realities of the corresponding time [7]. The relevance of a historical event can be assessed by the preservation in the language of the specific vocabulary associated with it. Even if the event was very large-scale and caused tectonic shifts in society, over time its influence on language is leveled [1]. Of course, this process is not homogeneous. Some parts of society may seek to preserve historical traces in the language, others, on the contrary, to erase them [3]. There, however, by the frequency of the use of given words, one can judge the loss of the actual impact on modern life of the consequences of a certain historical event.

Such an "archaeological" study of language can operate on the processing of corpus linguistics data as a research method. The purpose of this research is to determine, based on language data, the time interval in which the consequences of a historical event remain relevant or lose it [2]. The solution of this issue is of cultural relevance in our time, since in our time there are not always positive socio-political events, and the results of the study will allow us to predict when the negative consequences of these events can be overcome.

The Great October Revolution was chosen as the event under study, as a historical event that had numerous consequences, including negative

ones, in particular, the split of Russian society, emigration. These negative consequences were later compensated, in particular, immigrant literature was returned to Russian culture when it no longer caused insurmountable ideological contradictions. The transition of revolutionary vocabulary into a passive stock and its complete loss suggests that in a little over a hundred years, the social problems and contradictions of that time have become irrelevant. Then we can assume that the natural period of recovery from the social crisis is not longer than a hundred years. The creation of a specific methodology for more accurate forecasting seems hypothetically possible, but this article does not talk about it, since the research is at an early stage.

Nowadays, the vocabulary of the Great October Revolution, including its very name, is disappearing from everyday use. The October Revolution is called the "October Revolution" by journalists and even professional historians. While the bourgeois February Revolution retains its name. For example, such naming is justified by the candidate of Historical Sciences V. Aksenov in the program of A. Podrabinik, a journalist of Radio Liberty, which is called "The February Revolution and the October Revolution". [5].

The more interesting is the fact that the revolutionary vocabulary continues to live, not only due to the inertia of the language system, but also due to the preservation of the historical memory of

the people, the presence of living ideas, the expression of which is precisely the revolutionary vocabulary.

1. Fully preserved vocabulary.

Some part of the ideological revolutionary vocabulary has been preserved in its original function, however, in the most conservative spheres of life, slowly changing communities, for example in rural [6]. Such words include, for example, the Village Council (225 documents, 438 entries in the main National corpus of the Russian language [4] - hereinafter referred to as the corpus), a name widely used in official practice, in particular in the Vladimir region. The word region itself, which appeared instead of the province and the parish, although not ideological, but appeared as a result of the revolution and is still preserved. However, it has lost any association with the Bolshevik government and the contradictions associated with it.

The word Soviet as an authority was a symbol of both the Great October Socialist Revolution itself and the country that was called the Country of Soviets. The last legislative council, which had supreme authority, ceased to exist in 1993. Preserved: the school council, the class council, the university council and the academic council – that is, councils in education whose power is either limited or has an industry character. That is, the word council has reduced the scope of use, has lost the meaning of "authority", excluding the Village Council, whose power is insignificant for most of society, has lost the stylistic coloring of the symbol of power of the Bolsheviks.

The root of the word advice is also preserved in compound words. There are still enterprises in Russia called *sovkhoz* – enterprises that appeared much later than the revolution, but the first root in this word is the same as in the word council. But this connection is no longer realized by most carriers, that is, the revolutionary correlation has gone into a passive.

The newspaper *Pravda* is still published as an organ of the Communist Party, but the word calling it rarely retains an ideological tinge, especially since this newspaper has a small circulation. In the Google search results, the first answer to the word truth is the resource "Truth.<url>", where there is neither the design style of the newspaper "Pravda", nor the revolutionary content.

It is not quite expected, but in our modern reality, the direct heirs of the revolutionary word "commissar" have still been preserved, since the official name of the military commissariat means "military commissariat" (222 documents, 391 membership in the corps), and the position of the military commissar is "military commander" (111 documents, 289 occurrences in the corpus).

No less successfully preserved in our reality are various kinds of committees, both existing from the first years after the revolution, and newly formed ones. For a long time and firmly used in our life the word trade union committee, which is formed from the phrase trade union committee. In official life, quite new names are used: "Committee on Youth Policy", "Committee on Budget and Tax Policy". In addition, this word is widely used, since in schools and kindergartens parents create informal organizations called the "parent committee". "Ethics committees" are being created in scientific organizations.

The "Military Revolutionary Committees" (VRK) were the first to be created after the revolution. Initially they were multiparty, but the Bolsheviks quickly managed to lead them. However, modern lyuli do not feel a historical connection with the Bolsheviks of the heads of the parent committee or the ethics committee? In revolutionary times, the leaders of such committees were called by the word chairman. And now in the parent committees they are still called chairmen, preserving the historical connection with the revolutionary nomenclature of positions.

The word socialism remains quite active (1220 documents, 3536 occurrences in the corpus), being included in new combinations, for example, Swedish socialism (2 documents, 3 occurrences in the corpus). This also indicates the attention of our society to socialism, the desire to see socialism everywhere, given the fact that the Swedes themselves consider their system to be liberal-capitalist. Such concepts as exploitation remain less active, but alive (578 documents, 757 entries in the corpus) and social justice (38 documents, 46 entries in the corpus). The circulation of such words and expressions confirms, if not the commitment of our society to the ideals of the revolution, then the rejection of liberal morality, on which two more phe-

nomena are based, the names of which retain a negative connotation from revolutionary times: capitalism and imperialism. Having once abandoned the name of the Russian Empire, our country is not ready to call itself an empire precisely because of the post-revolutionary rejection of imperialism, although both the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation could be so called. At the same time, the attribute republic is applied to the Russian Federation, which is directly related to the RSFSR - the name that appeared in 1922 as a result of revolutionary changes.

In the field of labor relations, the word strike has remained from revolutionary times, which for the first time legitimized the protest of workers, which was previously called a riot. The word salary refers to labor relations, which appeared as a result of revolutionary reverence for labor and rejection of the unethical word salary.

Finally, autumn is an important, deeply revolutionary word that has been preserved since Soviet times – comrade. Such an appeal is still officially accepted by the charter among the military, it does not occur spontaneously in other areas, in particular in the scientific field.

2. Functionally updated vocabulary.

The word Union acquired a revolutionary-Soviet connotation after the formation of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, even twenty-six years after its collapse, it is used to name new organizations, among which the RSPP – the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs - an organization that is difficult to suspect in the revolutionary past. However, the very combination of the Soviet Union has become a normal historicism.

The word communal has acquired a new meaning "related to services in the field of housing maintenance" (88 documents, 91 entries in the building): communal services, communal payment, and it was forgotten that this word is originally related to the revolutionary word commune.

Activated during the revolution, the word deputy, which was used often and mundane, meaning "delegated representative of power", has now changed the connotation (while maintaining the core of the meaning) and has become associated with a stable authorized authority, even with bureaucracy. But the word itself remained.

Finally, the word *glavprodukt* received an interesting application, which in the first years after the revolution was called the "Main Committee for the Purchase of Products". Now *Glavprodukt* is a trademark that revives revolutionary vocabulary in a new function. The target audience of the brand is pensioners who still remember the former value. The prevalence of a re-branded brand indicates its commercial success. Consequently, the developers were not mistaken in the fact that a compound word with an obvious revolutionary connotation would find a sympathetic audience.

3. Lexico-stylistic periphery.

On the stylistic periphery there were words that are used out of habit, but rarely or characterize historical post-revolutionary realities, that is, words that are outdated. Such words include pioneer, which sometimes jokingly names a teenager and is used as part of the combination pioneer camp – more specific than the camp of the summer retreat. The denotation itself has also been preserved – there are pioneers – but their number is small.

The word proletarian (321 documents, 497 entries in the corpus) and the word working class are still proudly pronounced by individual representatives of the so-called social category, but there are few of them, as well as pioneers. In a direct sense, these names are used in the trade union press, in particular in the newspaper "Solidarity". Even more outdated is the Ukrainism of the grain grower (46 documents, 68 entries in the corpus), used by the Soviet government instead of the word peasant, which has religious roots and is unacceptable in the revolutionary paradigm.

After the revolution, the police, as an organ of the oppressors, was replaced by a working militia. Despite the fact that the words police and policeman have ceased to be official, they are pronounced out of habit.

It can be generalized that Soviet names of people by profession and social affiliation are becoming obsolete. The name of wages invented by them is also becoming obsolete - pay, which is not revolutionary, but would hardly have arisen without the revolution. Although the Soviet euphemism for the word salary – salary – (as noted above) continues to be an active everyday and official business word.

4. Vocabulary that has changed the emotional coloring.

Individual revolutionary words have lost their revolutionary meaning and acquired a vivid negative connotation. Such words include the state department and the collective farm, although individual collective farms are still living out their days on the periphery of the modern economy.

The sharply negative connotation that the revolution gave to the word *bourgeoisie*, this word is increasingly changing to a positive one. The argument may be an anecdote: "What class is it?" the director asks the student smoking a cigar. – The *bourgeoisie*." Another argument is the name of the cafe "Charm of Bour-Joisie" in the city of Alexandrov. However, such an example is rare and hardly possible in the capitals.

5. Names that have lost their common meaning.

The "Central Executive Committee" of the revolutionary times preserves its memory in the abbreviation of the CEC, which pseudorandom appeared for the name of the "Central Election Committee" in our days. The coincidence of two words and the first letter of the third is unlikely to have happened in the elements.

Purely ideological words, having become part of proper names, the objects that were originally called. The Komsomol – the "Communist Youth Union" - has preserved its memory in the names of the newspapers "Moskovsky Komsomlets", "Komsomolskaya Pravda" and the Lenkom theater – "Lenin Komsomol".

As a result of the analysis of the revolutionary vocabulary that has come down to our days, we can draw a reasonable conclusion that despite the active counter-propaganda of revolutionary ideas, the legacy of the revolution is alive and, most importantly, preserved in our language. Thus, the social conflict created by the October Revolution has not been completely overcome, and its echoes, audible in the very existence of modern committees, councils and commissars, once again expose historical contradictions.

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