



НАУЧНОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ

SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE

УДК 811.133.1'276.45:811.111

DOI: 10.37892/2713-2951-3-19-135-146

**FRENCH ARGOTOLOGY IN RUSSIA
IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE 21st CENTURY¹⁹****Tatiana I. Retinskaya**

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In the anniversary year of Eda Moiseevna Beregovskaya, it is important to note the continued interest in the study of both the features of social variability of the national language and the expressive capabilities of elements of a specific lexical continuum in literary and journalistic texts. The method of systematic description of French argotisms, which has no analogues in the world practice, proposed by the founder of the national school of argotology, has been repeatedly applied both to the characteristics of a certain sublanguage and to the comparative analysis of several social variants of the national language. Moreover, the scientific heritage of E.M. Beregovskaya contains an array of information on the development and testing of an algorithm for analyzing argotic units in the fabric of a literary text. The analysis allows the addressee to understand words of connivance in context and adequately assess the stylistic effect arising from their presence. The article also describes a convergent approach to the selection of areas of research (lexicological, linguostylistic, field research), which contributes to the inventory of linguistic facts and the identification of universal and specific features of the functioning of elements of argotic vocabulary. Special attention is paid to the followers of E.M. Beregovskaya, who implement individual projects for the study of substandard lexemes as part of the work of the International Research Laboratory of Orel State University named after I.S. Turgenev "Problems of Social and Territorial Heteroglossia".

Keywords: French argotology, International Research Laboratory of Orel State University named after I.S. Turgenev "Problems of Social and Territorial Heteroglossia", algorithm for analyzing argotic vocabulary, argotography, field experiment

ФРАНЦУЗСКАЯ АРГОТОЛОГИЯ В РОССИИ В ПЕРВОЙ ЧЕТВЕРТИ XXI ВЕКА²⁰**Татьяна И. Ретинская**

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¹⁹ The article presents the intermediate results of the implementation of an individual project to study the problems of French argotology, carried out as part of the work of the International Research Laboratory of Orel State University named after I.S. Turgenev "Problems of Social and Territorial Heteroglossia".

²⁰ В статье представлены промежуточные результаты реализации индивидуального проекта исследования проблем французской арготологии, осуществляемого в рамках деятельности Международной научно-исследовательской лаборатории «Проблемы социального и территориального разноречия» Орловского государственного университета имени И.С. Тургенева.

В юбилейный год Эды Моисеевны Береговской важно отметить неослабевающий интерес к исследованию как особенностей социальной вариативности национального языка, так и экспрессивных возможностей элементов специфического лексического континуума в художественном и публицистическом текстах. Не имеющая аналогов в мировой практике методика системного описания французских арготизмов, предложенная основателем отечественной школы арготологии, неоднократно применена как к характеристике отдельного субъязыка, так и к сопоставительному анализу нескольких социальных вариантов национального языка. Кроме того, в научном наследии Э.М. Береговской сосредоточен массив сведений о разработке и апробации алгоритма анализа арготических единиц в ткани художественного произведения, позволяющего адресату понять парольные слова в контексте и адекватно оценить стилистический эффект, возникающий от их присутствия. В статье дается характеристика конвергентного подхода к выбору направлений исследования (лексикологическое, лингвостилистическое, проведение полевых исследований), способствующего инвентаризации языковых фактов и выявлению универсальных и специфических черт функционирования элементов арготических вокабуляров. Отдельное внимание уделено последователям Э.М. Береговской, реализующим индивидуальные проекты исследования субстандартных лексем в рамках деятельности Международной научно-исследовательской лаборатории «Проблемы социального и территориального разноречия» Орловского государственного университета имени И.С. Тургенева.

Ключевые слова: французская арготология, Международная научно-исследовательская лаборатория «Проблемы социального и территориального разноречия» Орловского государственного университета имени И.С. Тургенева, алгоритм анализа арготического вокабуляра, арготографирование, полевой эксперимент

Dedicated to the 95th anniversary of the birth of
Professor Eda Moiseevna Beregovskaya

1. Introduction

The beginning of a comprehensive analysis of French argot in Russia was made by the Honored Scientist of the Russian Federation, Doctor of Philology, Professor Eda Moiseevna Beregovskaya (1929–2011). The founder of the Russian school of argotology developed a strategy for identifying the characteristic features of specific vocabulary which belongs to a social and professional group, and substantiated unified principles and a model for a comprehensive description of argotisms.

The first area is called linguostylistic by the specialist in Romance philology, and the second one is lexicological [Береговская, 2011]. The focus of the linguostylistic vector of research is the analysis of the existence of the argotic element in prose and poetic texts, identifying the role of argotisms as markers of the individual author's style and their significance for creating a variety of stylistic effects from the implementation of the aesthetic function of the argotic vocabulary to the unlocking the ludic potential of substandard lexical units. Within the framework of the lexicological area of argotological studies, argotisms recorded in lexicographic publications are inventoried, and the mechanisms of argotic word creation, argoreceptive concepts, semantic dominants and elements of tropological space are analyzed.



Followers of E.M. Beregovskaya continue to implement individual research projects on the components of the non-conventional lexical continuum as part of the work of the International Research Laboratory “Problems of Social and Territorial Heteroglossia” of Orel State University named after I.S. Turgenev. The researchers have noted that the processing of argotographic data precedes any description of the features of the existence of a sublanguage of a social or professional group. Argotic lexicography is considered a launching pad for detailed characterization of both general argot and corporate argot. Only a thorough studying of lexical units registered in dictionaries and word lists let us conduct a careful analysis of the typological features of the vast and diverse lexical periphery of the national language (for more details, refer to: [Ретинская, 2023а: 53–70]).

Developing the ideas of E.M. Beregovskaya and testing the ways of their elaboration, it is necessary to propose a third area of study in the field of argotology. This means an experimental trajectory of examining uncodified lexemes, based on collecting material in fieldwork environment, including a remote format. At the same time, the empirical background of the study can also be formed on the basis of the results of work “in the field” carried out by French sociolinguists. New French argotology research allows us to assert the effectiveness of a convergent approach to the choice of areas of study of both the sublanguage of the reference group and the systemic techniques that form French argot.

2. Elaboration of inventory algorithms and systematic description of the components of the non-conventional lexical continuum

In the first quarter of the 21st century, interest in the study of both the features of social variability of the national language and the expressive capabilities of elements of a specific lexical continuum in literary and journalistic texts has not waned. Russian argotologists are improving the methodology for conducting field experiments, including the online participation of respondents; continuing the inventorization of semantic dominants, and systematizing nuclear and peripheral argotic units. They carry out a multi-aspect analysis of argotisms used by the authors of novels, stories, rap works, comics, newspaper and magazine articles, written texts of Internet communication, including a description of the techniques of textual explanation of the components of argotic vocabulary; study the specifics of the functioning of synonymous derivation as a systemic technique for updating the components of a non-conventional lexical fund.



2.1. Methodology for collecting language material and research methods

Representatives of the Russian school of argotology have developed a search vector for language material to conduct a comprehensive study of the uncodified version of the national language: from the analysis of specific lexemes recorded in lexicographic publications to a field study of the speech practice of the sublanguage users. National researchers often rely only on foreign authors' dictionaries, which do not always contain neologisms or information about the vitality of lexical units. It is worthwhile not only to study in detail the dictionary works in which argotic units are collected, but also to involve online informants of the studied reference group. A systematic approach to the inventory of linguistic facts will allow us to describe the specifics of the functioning of password units at full length and determine current trends and patterns of development of the analyzed sublanguage.

The choice of research methods depends on the characteristics of the social group and the results of argotography. Thus, a continuous sampling method is primarily used in the course of collecting and processing data to compare synchronic sections of the French youth argot. Lexemes selected from composite [Ретинская, 2022a; Tengour, 2013; Goudaillier, 2019] and thematic [Дебов, 2016; Дебов, 2022; Дебов, 2023; Debov, 2015; Debov, 2017; Debov, 2021] argot dictionaries of the indicated reference group, are analyzed. In some cases, we use a partial sampling method to extract words from online dictionaries (please refer to: [Curionaute; Le dictionnaire alternatif]), publishing youth argotisms on the regular. At the stage of verification of argotic units for their vitality and frequency of use, methods of remote field work are tested [Ретинская и др., 2020; Ponchon et al., 2021]. Laboratory members continue to develop online questionnaires and conduct structured online interviews. The "one from the other" method is worth mentioning (the term of A.S. Gerd: [Герд, 2006: 203]). The method contributes to both the decoding of password units and the identification of frequency and rare argotisms, as well as revealing typical characteristics of argot-speaking. It should be noted that the first work "in the field" was organized in 2007, the experimentation of which is the basis for annual field research (for more details, refer to [Retinskaya, 2015a]). At the same time, the methods of taking field notes are extrapolated for experiments on collecting regionalisms (refer to: [Retinskaya, 2024]).

2.2. System analysis models of argotic vocabulary

The multi-aspect characteristic of the reference group of argotic vocabulary, first proposed by E.M. Beregovskaya, includes five components: 1) the volume of the lexical fund; 2) features of word formation; 3) semantic dominants; 4) synonymy; 5) imagery [Береговская, 2004]. Referring to this scheme, national argotologists continued to develop models for describing the substandard part of the French lexical fund. Thus, such constants as tropological space, features of functioning, speech portrait of the user of the argotic vocabulary are integrated into the complex analysis of the inventory

components of the non-conventional continuum (for more details, refer to: [Ретинская, 2013a; Ретинская, 2013b; Кузьмина, 2022; Ретинская, 2023a; Retinskaya, 2014a; Retinskaya, 2015b]).

A great amount of data documented by both French and national argotographers allows us to focus on new research paradigms based on a detailed description of individual constants of a multidimensional analysis of the sublanguage of a social or professional group. Beyond all dispute, this kind of research includes a classification of the sources and mechanisms of argotic word creation, based on a comparison of argotisms of one or several synchronic sections. As examples, we will cite not only articles [Ретинская и др., 2020; Кузьмина, 2021; Коньгина и др., 2023; Кудрявцева, 2024; Retinskaya, 2014b; Retinskaya, 2021], but also a textbook [Ретинская, 2022b]. A number of publications present the results of describing semantic fields and dominants [Ретинская, 2023b; Retinskaya, 2017] and the main characteristics of non-conventional synonyms [Ретинская, 2010; Фанарюк и др., 2023].

2.3. Algorithm for analyzing argotic units in the fabric of a literary text

The methodology for a comprehensive study of the lexical-stylistic subsystem in the system of a literary text was first proposed by Е.М. Beregovskaya [Береговская, 1975]. Russian argotologists continue to test the algorithm for studying argotisms extracted from the literary texts (refer to: [Козельская, 2016; Retinskaya, 2018; Proskuryakova et al., 2022]). Thus, the model of a systematic description of non-conventional units in the fabric of a literary text contains the following constants:

- 1) determination of the theme of the work;
- 2) identification of argoreceptive realities and semantic dominants;
- 3) characteristics of the concentration and frequency of argotic units;
- 4) analysis of techniques for textual explanation of lexemes that are not included in the lexical system of the French literary language, and determination of their place in the author's and transmitted speech;
- 5) description of the functions of argotisms.

In the latest research, the presented algorithm for describing trends in the use of specific lexical units in the aesthetic function is supplemented by the classification of synonyms and the systematization of elements of tropological space [Высоцкая, 2024].

3. Conclusion

To conclude, in this article we have summed up the results of the work of Russian argotologists in the first quarter of the 21st century. The collected material, illustrating the peculiar features of the functioning of the elements of a specific lexical fund of the national language, should be used for further argotography (compilation of author's and thematic glossaries of argotic lexemes, creation of interactive online dictionaries of sublanguages of social/professional groups) and conducting new field experiments. Interaction with informants in a remote format makes it possible to carry out research on determining vitality and web mapping of core and peripheral units of the non-conventional lexical continuum.

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Авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

The authors declare no conflicts of interests.

For citation: *Retinskaya, T.I., Ponchon, T.* French argotology in Russia in the first quarter of the 21st century // *Sociolinguistics*. 2024. No. 3 (19). Pp. 135–146. DOI: 10.37892/2713-2951-3-19-135-146

Для цитирования: *Ретинская Т.И., Поншон Т.* Французская арготология в России в первой четверти XXI века // *Социолингвистика*. 2024. № 3 (19). С. 135–146. (In Eng.) DOI: 10.37892/2713-2951-3-19-135-146

The article was submitted 10.02.2024;
approved after reviewing 18.07.2024;
accepted for publication 15.09.2024.