

EXPRESSIVELY DOMINANT LEXICON OF A LYRIC SONG

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The development of Russian lyrical songs has undergone a long and rich history. The lexicon of Russian lyrical songs and romances frequently contains core lexemes associated with the traditional theme of love, such as to love, love, beloved, lyubushka, and to fall out of love. Additionally, field-forming expressive lexemes related to lovers, such as kiss, caress, fondle, as well as situational and background words like night, moon, month, and stars, are commonly used.

Lyrical songs often contain key expressions that help convey a specific mood or emotional state. For example, words and phrases associated with joy and entertainment—such as dance, sing, and rejoice—are frequently encountered, helping to express a sense of carefree happiness experienced by the lyrical subject.

The vocabulary of these songs often includes lexical units typical of lyrical compositions, such as young girl, young man, lucky, batyushka, and head. Interjections and refrains based on word repetition, like luli, are also characteristic. Russian lyrical songs are typically constructed around emotionally charged lexemes that express longing, sadness, and sorrow. Verbs such as to grieve, to mourn, and semantically related verbs like to darken, to dim, to frown, as well as expressions like dark night or autumn night, emphasize the absence of stars and moonlight, creating a folk poetic atmosphere. This tone is reinforced by emotionally rich words such as mother, batyushka, and phrases like dear-hearted friend or red maiden, the latter used as a form of address.

Central, or nuclear, lexemes like love, to love, to fall in love, and to fall out of love form the conceptual foundation of the romance genre and are surrounded by semantically related word groups. Words such as joy, happiness, anguish, sorrow, suffering, and torment serve as expressive satellites. Love brings both joy and emotional pain: disappointment, longing, grief, tears. Being semantically tied to nuclear lexemes, these field-forming expressive units are widely used in the romance genre. Lexemes related to suffering, joy, meeting, tears, and others dominate the semantic and expressive structure of the text. Verb forms such as I love and I have fallen in love contribute significantly to the semantics and emotional tone of Russian lyrical songs.

Russian authorial songs of the 20th century often incorporate dialectal forms, which add individuality and reflect cultural and societal specifics. Expressiveness in these texts is based on psychological patterns, emotions, and perception. Any deviation from

linguistic norms and the creative use of language are mechanisms of expressiveness. Language units can be divided into system-neutral units (which acquire expressiveness in context) and inherently expressive (system-bound) units.

There are three main types of lexical expressivity:

Lexical-categorical expressivity — based on the word's category. For example, mother and father carry high expressive value because they belong to the family category and evoke emotional associations.

Lexical-semantic expressivity — arising from the emotional or evaluative connotations of the word's meaning.

Lexical-lectal expressivity — related to regional, social, or stylistic variation, including slang and dialect.

An important component of lexical-categorical expressivity is synonymy—words with similar meanings but different emotional or stylistic overtones. Synonyms play a key role in shaping expression, allowing for variation in tone and nuance.

The sociolinguistic component of word meaning is shaped by the social and cultural context of usage. For instance, the word hello may be used differently depending on the speaker's status, background, and the communication situation. Expressive means of language include lexical, grammatical, and stylistic devices. Expressiveness may be achieved through stylistic variation, tropes such as epithets, metaphors, hyperboles, antitheses, allegories, and more. For example, vivid epithets can convey characters' emotions, while metaphors can express complex ideas in accessible, emotionally rich forms.

These components interact to determine meaning in specific contexts. Expressiveness is a key element in 20th-century Russian authorial songs, enabling the expression of a wide range of feelings and emotional states and helping to create a unique atmosphere.

Symbolism enhances the emotional depth of Russian lyrical songs. The use of slang and dialects in modern lyrical songs contributes to their uniqueness and cultural specificity. Lyrical songs represent a vivid form of folk artistic creativity. They introduced a unique artistic language and poetic tradition into Russian national culture, reflecting the moral values, ideals, and aspirations of the people, particularly those of the rural population.

The main goal of a folk lyrical song is to express, as deeply as possible, an ideological and emotional message—to authentically and vividly convey the thoughts and feelings of its lyrical characters. Over centuries, Russian lyrical songs have developed a stable system of forms and techniques that serve this expressive purpose effectively.