

**THE NOUN *ВЫСЫЛКА*: A SEMANTIC PORTRAIT
AND A SYSTEM OF MULTIPLE MEANINGS
(based on police search documentation
of the second half of the 19th century)**

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*This article is devoted to an aspect of the Russian business language of the second half of the 19th century: the formation of the lexical meaning of the noun *ВЫСЫЛКА* (sending away, exile, deportation), typical of the police procedure documentation of the time. The data for this research were drawn from the state archives of Tyumen, Omsk and Irkutsk Oblasts, all the texts dating back to the late 19th century. The lexeme *ВЫСЫЛКА* was examined using the lexicographic profiling methodology (proposed by Apresyan and Mayorov) and the principles of source text linguistic study. A comprehensive analysis of the lexical distribution of the noun *ВЫСЫЛКА* demonstrated the use of abstract or concrete-abstract vector locatives, which expanded the lexical meaning of this lexeme in the business texts of the second half of the 19th century. The authors identified the main semantic features of the verbal noun *ВЫСЫЛКА*: the dominance of the archiseme 'process' and the differential semes 'result', 'actions of people involved in a police search'. Further research will explore business writings from Western and Eastern Siberia, of different genres and time periods. Texts from the National Corpus of the Russian language, the Uppsala Russian Corpus, the Russian Corpora in Tübingen, the Integrum database of the Russian press and the Open Corpus will be employed in analysis.*

Keywords: *business writing, linguistic source studies, diachronic linguistics, historical syntax, documentary linguistics, archival sources, investigative cases*

Introduction

Studying business communication of the second half of the 19th century requires evidence from historical, etymological and linguistic dictionaries of the Russian language, which, in turn, produce a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying the formation of lexical-semantic and lexical-thematic groups characteristic of particular types of business documentation. The study of the word as a construct of business text and a cultural constant of the 19th century occupies a special place in this type of research.



Exploring the essence of 'historical business discourse' necessitates in-depth analysis of the source text and its background, as well as the identification of the exact time when it was written. Such an approach should help identify the lexemes which enriched the vocabulary of the legal discourse of the second half of the 19th century.

This study is based on the analysis of legal manuscripts of the study period. Following Apresyan (*New Explanatory Dictionary of Synonyms of the Russian Language*, 2004) and Mayorov (2007), we employ the method of lexicographic analysis to look at the semantic features of the lexeme *высылка*. By examining authentic archival documents, we attempt to define the meaning of the Russian verbal noun *высылка* and describe its semantic distributive potential. This approach implies the explicitation of the semantic scope of the lexeme *высылка*.

The paper aims to explore the lexical structure of the official language of the study period, using the example of the noun *высылка*, which frequently appears in the selected type of texts. The objectives of the study are to analyse the principles of semantisation of the noun *высылка*, as well as to identify its archiseme and differential semes constituting the lexical meaning of the noun.

To analyse the semantic scope of the lexeme *высылка* from the historical and linguistic perspective, we examined seven texts of investigative, police search and court documentation of the period from three archives: the State Archive of Omsk Oblast (SAOO), the State Archive of Tyumen Oblast (SATO) and the State Archive of Irkutsk Oblast (SAIO). All the documents had been declassified and made available for a detailed study by linguists, historians and all those who love the Russian language.

Results

The main methodological concepts used in this research are lexical-thematic groups and semes. Our description of the language of the study manuscripts, which date back to the second half of the 19th century, builds on the following assumptions:

- 1) the lexical-thematic group of lexis with the meaning 'розыск (investigation)' comprises all semantically related words, including those belonging to different parts of speech;
- 2) the words found in the archival documents are to be analysed using the data obtained from the context with a subsequent determination of the archiseme and differential semes;
- 3) the number of invariants depends on the lexical base of the source texts.

This paper focuses on a lexeme of police search, investigative and court documentation, namely the abstract verbal noun *высылка*, which belongs to the lexical-thematic group of words with the meaning *розыск* (investigation). This word has a very high frequency in the analysed type of texts. This was confirmed by numerous examples from the corpus of business texts of the 18th – 19th centuries.



In the Russian language, the lexeme *высылка* appeared in the 15th–16th centuries under the influence of extra-linguistic factors: an increase in the number of business documents, the formalisation of the process of *высылка* (*sending away, deportation, exile*), the development of the penitentiary system in Western and Eastern Siberia, etc. All these factors could not but be reflected in the legal language of the time. The noun *высылка* was not included in the *Dictionary of the Old Russian language of the 11th–14th centuries*, in which only the verb form *высылати* ('to send away, to deport or exile someone') is present (DORL 11–14, 1989, p. 257).

The Dictionary of the Russian language of the 11th–17th centuries describes the lexeme *высылка* as a polysemous noun having the following senses:

- sense 1 'sending somebody away (for military service, work, etc)';
- sense 2 'a group of people sent somewhere for some purpose';
- sense 3 'sending, transfer, or delivery (of property, cattle etc)' (DORL 11–17, 1976, p. 263).

Although preserving the polysemy of the noun *высылка*, the Dictionary of the Russian language of the 18th century gives only two senses of the word:

- sense 4 'action, derived from the noun 'exile' – 'to exile';
- sense 5 'a group of people sent somewhere with a specific purpose or mission' (DORL 18, 1989, p. 51).

All the lexicographic definitions are interconnected since they represent the conceptual idea of 'a change of location-specific affiliation while fulfilling a certain task'. This idea is reflected in several differential semes, each of them pointing to a meaning associated with a certain prototypical situation, an invariant of the archiseme:

1. Sense 1 'sending away (for military service, work, etc)' comprises the archiseme 'sending away' and the differential seme 'for military service, work, etc)'.

Sense 2 'a group of people sent somewhere for a purpose' contains a single hyposeme.

Sense 3 'sending, transferring or delivering (property, cattle)' includes the archiseme 'sending' and the hyposeme 'property, cattle'.

2. 1 → 2: the original archiseme and the differential seme of the derived meaning are related. In this case, the type of semantic derivation is the metonymy-based narrowing of meaning.

1 → 3: the original archiseme and the differential seme of the derived meaning are also related; the type of semantic derivation is the narrowing of meaning.

3. Sense 4 'action, derived from the noun 'exile' – 'to exile' – contains a differential seme.

Sense 5 'a group of people sent to a place for a specific purpose' contains a single differential seme.

4. 4 → 5: the differential seme of the original meaning and the differential seme of the derived meaning are related; the method of semantic derivation is the narrowing of meaning.



The componential analysis demonstrates a tendency for a more precise and detailed description of the extralinguistic reality of the event *высылка*. This is reflected in the similarity of sense 1 and sense 3, sense 2 and sense 4. The meaning of the noun *высылка* reflects the idea of the location of a subject/object changing in response to a pragmatic necessity: military service, work, sending away cattle/property, etc. *Высылка* could not be perceived as an event lasting for an indefinite period of time since it has its beginning and end. The semes also imply a possible result of this spatial process. In a way, the event *высылка* has some reference to the future as the future is determined at the time the event *высылка* is initiated.

Let us analyse the use of the lexeme *высылка* in the documents of the second half of the 19th century:

О розыскании и высылкѣ изъ Тары в Омскъ малолетней дочери арестанта
Глаголева Анны Васильевой Глаголевой
6 июня 1868 г. – 1 декабря 1868 г.¹
30 мая 1868 г.
Его высокопревосходительству
Господину Генераль-Губернатору Западной Сибири
Омскаго Окружнаго Стряпчего

Рапортъ

Имѣю чѣсть при семъ представить | на благоусмотрѣніе Вашего Высоко |
превосходительства, прошеніе адресованое | на имя Ваше, содержащегося
въ Омскомъ Тюремномъ Замкѣ Тарскаго | мѣщанина Василья Глаголева, о
розысканіи | и высылкѣ изъ Тары въ Омскъ малолетнюю дочь его Анну Ва-
сильеву Глаголеву, оставшуюся въ Тарѣ послѣ смерти жены его, и ея матери
Елизаветы | безъ пріюта.

Окружной Стряпчий <подпись неразборчива>
№1042

24 мая 1868 года

On the search and the sending from Tara to Omsk of Anna Vasilyeva Glagoleva,
the underaged daughter of the prisoner Glagolev
June 6th 1868 – December 1st 1868.1

May 30th 1868
To His Excellency
the Governor-General of Western Siberia
Omsk District Solicitor

Petition

It is my honour to submit for Your Excellency's consideration a petition
addressed to you by a prisoner from Tara, a townsman, named Vasily Glagolev,
who is being held in the Omsk Penitentiary Facility, for searching and sending
from Tara to Omsk of his underaged daughter, Anna Vasileva Glagoleva, who is
left without any shelter in Tara after the death of his wife and her mother
Elizaveta.

District clerk <signature illegible>
№1042

May 24th, 1868

¹ SAOO. Fonds 3. Series 6. File 8072. Folio 1.



The denotative semes of the noun *высылка* are apparent in the example given above: seme 1 'sending or sending away (for military service, work or other purposes)' is verbalised in the title of the document (*On the search and sending (высылка) from Tara to Omsk Anna Vasilyeva Glagoleva, an underage daughter of the prisoner Glagolev*). The lexeme *высылка* in the legal documentation of the time performed the communicative function of describing a process related to the penitentiary policy of Russia.

In the example above, the noun *высылка* appears in the title of the document and is also part of a series of homogeneous adverbial modifiers of the purpose *о розысканіи* (investigation) | and *и высылкѣ* (sending, exile, expulsion), which are used without the preposition 'о' (about). The lexical meaning of the noun *высылка* is expanded by the locative *изъ Тары въ Омскѣ* and by the object used in the accusative case *малолет- | нюю дочь его Анну Васильеву Глаголеву*.

The aim of the document is stated in the opening clause: the two lexemes, *розысканіе* (investigation) and *высылка* (sending), represent the order of actions that the addressees are to follow. The document indicates the object of *высылка* (*Анна Васильевна Глаголева*) and the direction of the action: from point A (geographical name *Тара*) to point B (geographical name *Омскѣ*). There is not much information about Anna: her father, *мещанин Василий Глаголевъ*, is a prisoner in *Омскомъ Тюремномъ Замке*. He had lived in *Тара*, where his young daughter was at the moment of the document's submission. Following the death of his wife, Elizaveta and, apparently, due to the absence of other close relatives, the petitioner Vasily Glagolev sends a request to the Governor-General of Western Siberia. The top-down command structure is made evident: the Omsk District Solicitor cannot take a decision on his own, he must obtain a positive or negative decision from his superior. The document makes it clear that the search for the girl is not related to any offence, but rather to the resolution of a private family matter. The humanitarian character of the document is beyond any doubt: the cause of action is a concern for a minor, the daughter of a townsman serving his sentence in the Omsk Prison.

Let us consider other examples from texts of the same period which contain the lexeme *высылка*:

- "...если таковыя окажутся, и о высылкѣ ихъ въ пронскій уезд- ный судъ";²
- "...где окажется о высылкѣ в Тобольскѣ";³
- "...о высылкѣ въ оный Магистратъ";⁴
- "...и гдѣ окажется о высылкѣ въ ялурутовской земской судъ";⁵
- "...повысылкѣ ихъ въ Томской Приказѣ общественнаго презрѣнія"⁶.

² SATO. Fonds И-3. Series 1. File 120. Folio 53.

³ SATO. Fonds И-3. Series 1. File 49. Folio 1.

⁴ SATO. Fonds И-3. Series 1. File 406. Folio 3.

⁵ SATO. Fonds И-3. Series 1. File 62. Folio 4.

⁶ SATO. Fonds И-3. Series 1. File 72. Folio 390.



- ‘...if there are any, about their exile to the Pronskiy district court’;
- “...if it turns out to be about their exile to Tobolsk”;
- “...the Magistrate on their exile to the Moscow District Court”;
- “...and the Yalurutov Land Court where they will be exiled’;
- “...sending to the Tomsk public welfare facility”.

In these examples, the valency of the locative is expressed either by a prepositional-positional construction (*в Тобольскъ*: a lexical prepositional clause + a proper noun in the prepositional case) or by an extended prepositional-positional construction (*въ пронскій уездный судъ, въ оный Магистратъ, въ Томской Приказъ общественнаго презрѣнія*: the lexical prepositional clause + the name of the organisation). One example, ‘*если таковыя окажутся, и о высылкѣ ихъ въ пронскій уездный судъ по сему*’ (if there are any, about their sending to the Pronskiy district court) shows the semantic valency of the subject through a personal possessive pronoun used in its plural genitive form (*ихъ*).

Some documents of the study period contain the concrete-abstract vector locative. The locative does not indicate the exact destination of *высылка*, but only the region, such as *высылка* to the most remote parts of Western Siberia.⁷ This semantic valency is expressed by the prepositional-nominal phrase: the main word, which is a plural noun. In the pre-position to it, there is a qualitative adjective in the simple comparative degree (to remote places); in the post-position, an attributive phrase, a toponym (*of Western Siberia*).

Another business document found in the State Archives of the Irkutsk Oblast also features the noun *высылка*:

‘...распоряженіемъ о высылкѣ его надлежащимъ порядкомъ въ г. Олекминскъ, въ распоряженіе Окружнаго Полицейскаго Управленія⁸ [...the order for his deportation in an orderly manner to the town of Olekminsk, at the disposal of the District Police Headquarters]’. In this example, the right actant is the personal pronoun ‘he’ used in its genitive singular form ‘his’, which functions as a lexical connection with the preceding sentence, and the syncretic adverb ‘*надлежащимъ образомъ* [in an orderly manner]’. The semantic valency of characterisation is expressed by an attributive phrase: the noun in the instrumental case is the main word, and the adjective is the dependent word. The phrase ‘*надлежащимъ образомъ* [in an orderly manner]’ is a legal language set phrase meaning the performance of any action without breaching protocol.

The frequency of the noun *высылка* underscores that lexical units functioned systemically in the investigative business communication of the second half of the 19th century. Due to its specific style and content, the local case (*о высылкѣ*) was often used in the official business style of the period.

⁷ SAIO. Fonds 32. Series 5. File 519. Folio 2.

⁸ SAIO. Fonds 32. Series 5. File 458. Folio 1.



The construction with the dative case of the noun (*по высылкѣ*) is synonymous and practically unused in the texts of legal discourse of the second half of the study period. It appears that the development of grammatical connectedness followed the path of anchoring certain meanings to the indirect case, eliminating synonymy between the case meanings it could govern.

Conclusion

The semantic profile of the verbal noun *высылка* was obtained using legal manuscripts of the second half of the 19th century, belonging to court and investigative discourse.

The fact that the lexeme *высылка* appeared much later than the verb *выслати*, from which it was derived, demonstrates the role and the importance of extralinguistic factors in word and sense formation. The lexical composition of the Russian language (including the court and investigative language) is characterised by a degree of diffusion, which means that maintaining the integrity of the system was almost impossible at a certain stage. Hence the formation of new lexemes or new senses.

The analysis of the texts of dispositive type and court case documentation of the second half of the 19th century revealed semantic extensions of the meaning of the verbal noun *высылка*: concrete and concrete-abstract vector locatives. Together they specify the meaning of the action denoted by the noun analysed.

Further research will be focused on the study of the word and sense formation mechanisms related to the stem *слати*. The material of the new research will be texts of the 17th–19th centuries, and additional examples will be drawn from the National Corpus of the Russian language, the Uppsala Russian Corpus, the Russian Corpora in Tübingen, the Integrum database of the Russian press and the Open Corpus. In this way, the object of the present research can be subjected to a more in-depth analysis.

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СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ *ВЫСЫЛКА*:
СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОРТРЕТ И СИСТЕМА МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТИ
(на материале розыскных деловых документов
второй половины XIX века)

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Статья посвящена одному из важных аспектов изучения лексического фонда русского делового языка второй половины XIX века – становлению лексического значения существительного «высылка», типичного для текстов розыскного типа. В качестве материала исследования нами был определен список таких источников деловой письменности из фондов Государственного архива Тюменской области, Исторического архива Омской области, Государственного архива Иркутской области, созданных в рассматриваемый исторический период. Изучение функционирования лексемы «высылка» было проведено в соответствии с методикой лексикографического профилирования (Ю.Д. Апресяна и А.П. Майорова) и принципами лингвоисточниковедения. Комплексный анализ дистрибуции существительного «высылка» определил обязательность абстрактных или конкретно-абстрактных векторных локативов, которые расширяли лексическое значение данной лексики в текстах деловой письменности второй половины XIX века. В процессе работы были сформулированы особенности семантизации существительного «высылка» (доминирование архисемы 'процесс', существование дифференциальных сем 'результат', 'действия лиц, причастных к розыску'). Перспектива исследования заключается в рассмотрении памятников деловой письменности Западной Сибири и Восточной Сибири иной жанровой и временной направленности, расширении исследовательской базы за счет текстов Национального корпуса русского языка, Упсальского и Тюбингенского корпусов, базы данных русской прессы «Integrum» и Открытого корпуса русского языка.

Ключевые слова: деловая письменность, лингвистическое источниковедение, диахроническая лингвистика, исторический синтаксис, документная лингвистика, архивные источники, следственные дела

Список литературы

Дело Иркутского губернского правления о розыскании бывшего студента Харьковского Ветеринарного Института Ивана Трофимова Цыценко, привлекавшегося к дознанию по делу о государственном преступлении // Государственный архив Иркутской области. Ф. 32. Оп. 5. Д. 519. Л. 2.



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