

1. "The Use of Participles in Contemporary Russian Prose: A Corpus-Based Study" Participles are one of the most versatile parts of speech in the Russian language, often used in various contexts to create complex syntactic constructions. In this paper, we focus on the use of participles in contemporary Russian prose, analyzing a large corpus of texts to explore the different functions and syntactic roles they play. Using a combination of manual annotation and automated techniques, we identify the most common participial constructions and examine their distribution across different genres, authors, and time periods. We also investigate the relationship between participles and other parts of speech, such as verbs and adjectives, to gain a deeper understanding of their semantic and syntactic properties.
2. "Russian Literature and the European Canon: A Comparative Study" Russian literature has played a significant role in shaping the European literary canon, with many Russian authors considered to be among the greatest writers of all time. In this paper, we conduct a comparative study of Russian literature and the European canon, exploring the similarities and differences between Russian and European literary traditions. Using a combination of close reading and quantitative analysis, we examine the themes, motifs, and stylistic features that are common to both traditions, as well as those that set them apart. We also consider the historical and cultural contexts in which these traditions emerged and the ways in which they have influenced each other over time.
3. "Feline Linguistics: A Study of Cat Vocalizations in Russian" Cats are known for their unique vocalizations, which can range from purring to meowing to hissing and growling. In this paper, we focus on the study of cat vocalizations in the Russian language, using a combination of acoustic analysis and linguistic methods to explore the phonetic and semantic properties of different types of meows and purrs. We also examine the ways in which cats use vocalizations to communicate with humans and with other cats, and how these vocalizations have evolved over time.
4. "Rhyme and Reason: A Comparative Study of Russian and English Poetry" Rhyme is a fundamental aspect of poetry in many languages, including Russian and English. In this paper, we conduct a comparative study of rhyme in Russian and English poetry, exploring the different types of rhyme schemes used in each tradition and the ways in which they are employed to create meaning and enhance the aesthetic impact of the poem. We also consider the cultural and historical contexts in which these traditions emerged and the ways in which they have influenced each other over time.
5. "A Linguistic Analysis of Dad Jokes in Russian and English" Dad jokes are a unique form of humor that often involve wordplay, puns, and other linguistic devices. In this paper, we conduct a linguistic analysis of dad jokes in Russian and English, exploring the different linguistic features and structures that are common to both traditions. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, we examine the ways in which dad jokes are constructed and how they function to create humor and build social bonds. We also consider the cultural and social contexts in which dad jokes are used and the ways in which they reflect broader linguistic and cultural trends.

Запрос к нейросети

Below three abstracts of papers by O. N. Lyashevskaya (as a co-author) are given. They are split with "****" symbols. Suggest five more abstracts of five future articles by her, each at least 120 words. Make the first one with a narrow topic, the second one with a wider topic, the third one about cats, the fourth one about rhyme and the fifth one for a funny article-joke.

"A cross-genre morphological tagging and lemmatization of the Russian poetry: distinctive test sets and evaluation"

The poetic texts pose a challenge to full morphological tagging and lemmatization since the authors seek to extend the vocabulary, employ morphologically and semantically deficient forms, go beyond standard syntactic templates, use non-projective constructions and non-standard word order, among other techniques of the creative language game. In this paper we evaluate a number of probabilistic taggers based on decision trees, CRF and neural network algorithms as well as a state-of-the-art dictionary-based tagger. The taggers were trained on prosaic texts and tested on three poetic samples of different complexity. Firstly, we suggest a method to compile the gold standard datasets for the Russian poetry. Secondly, we focus on the taggers' performance in the identification of the part of speech tags and lemmas. We reveal what kind of POS classes, paradigm classes and syntactic patterns mostly affect the quality of processing.

"Lexical Diversity and Colour Hues in Russian Poetry: A Corpus-Based Study of Adjectives"

This paper describes the distribution of colour adjectives in Russian poetry of the Silver Age and defines individual preferences with regard to poetic tradition, syllable structure, and metrical restrictions. The research method combines a lexico-semantic approach, formal literary analysis, and quantitative metrics obtained via the frequency database of the Russian Poetry Corpus (over 10 M words, incl. 1 M adjectives). The database allows the user to compare subcorpora and create graphs of timeline distribution, which demonstrate that the lexical diversity and relative frequencies of colour adjectives start to grow rapidly in the 1890s, as modernists employ colour adjectives to upgrade the poetic inventory. The adjectives referring to non-banal hues (e.g. fioletovyj 'violet', lazorevyj 'azur') belong to the middle part of the ranked wordlist. Correspondence analysis of the data reveals individual colour preferences and stylistic similarities among the most prominent poets of the Silver Age; for example, Anna Akhmatova and Alexander Blok are similar regarding their use of the white hues. The distribution of the selected colour hue adjectives across metrical types highlights the strong association of multi-syllabic adjectives with certain meters, although some words have a more complex distribution.

"A Data Analysis Tool for the Corpus of Russian Poetry"

A data analysis tool of the Corpus of Russian Poetry (a part of the Russian National Corpus) is designed for quantitative research in various areas of versology and linguistics aspects of the poetic texts. The core part, a frequency database of the corpus, includes annotation at the level of texts, verses, words as well as patterns of words, letters, and stress. The tool allows a user to study certain properties (e. g. rhyming patterns, lexical co-occurrence) taken alone and in their interaction, both in the whole corpus and in subcorpora. Besides that, it facilitates the contrastive studies of two chosen subcorpora. The paper reports a few case studies demonstrating applicable descriptive and exploratory methods and potential for further research in the field of the digital literary studies.