

From the analysis, it can be emphasized that the most widespread in the French language, due to its frequent application on radio, television, as well as in glossy magazines, were words related to the Internet and social networks. The large number of groups concerned with fashion and appearance is explained by the fact that most of the words did not have French equivalents. At the same time, the words of the “Cookery” group are not represented by a very large number of words, however, are also widespread. Most “Sport” group words refer to traditional sports, more common in America and England.

Conclusion. Thus, the following spheres of the usage of Anglicisms in French can be distinguished: “Internet and social networks”, “Cookery”, “Fashion”, “Sport”, “Music”, “Clothing”, “Cinematograph”, “Transport”, “Appearance”. The tide of English borrowing increased significantly at the beginning of the XXI century along with the development of Internet resources, social networks, as well as new technologies.

It is also worth noting that despite all the borrowings that are used in French, it does not lose its uniqueness and continues to remain primarily the language of the Romance group, with all the features inherent in it in the process of active development.

1. Elle [Electronic resource]. – Date of access: <https://www.elle.fr/>. – Access date: 28.10.19.
2. VOGUE [Electronic resource]. – Date of access: <https://www.vogue.fr/>. – Access date: 29.10.19.

TRANSLATION OF COMPOUND WORDS IN R. BRADBURY’S STORIES “451° FAHRENHEIT”, “DANDELION WINE”

Daria Nikiforova

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Languages play a huge role in human life. They considered the means of understanding various concepts, such as culture, mentality, traditions. This is how the art and thoughts of people have always been transmitted from generation to generation.

Also, do not forget that the language is multifunctional. We read a lot, develop a lot, learn something new, and then master some skills. Due to the language, people can understand each other, and it also provides the basis for the creation of new forms of literature that are folded in different languages. Equally important, that literature as a whole is not only the art of the word but one of the methods to comprehend the world, humanity, as well as oneself.

Certainly, the leading role in Modern English word formation is played by composition. A characteristic feature of compound words is the ability to express relationships conveyed by a free collocation, as well as the ability to

name objects and phenomena. Undoubtedly, the author's compound words, which are created for specific cases, are especially difficult to translate.

Translation of fiction becomes an important task because the functioning of compound English words creates additional difficulties for their translation into Russian.

The purpose of the research – to identify the features of the translation of compound English words into Russian.

Material and methods. The research was based on the material from Ray Bradbury's novels "451 ° Fahrenheit", "Dandelion Wine" using comparative-typological and descriptive methods, as well as the etymological research method.

Findings and their discussion. The main goal of any literary translation is to achieve unity of content and equivalence of the texts of the original and translation. The main task of a piece of art is not so much the exact reproduction of the original as the capacity to correctly show the author's idea, preserving the imagery, as well as the stylistic monotony of the original work. Very often, English compound words cannot be translated into Russian without discrepancies in structure due to differences in the grammatical structure of languages. However, even these discrepancies do not interfere directly with the meaning of the compound word. The translation of compound words, which differ considerably in component composition, represents a certain practical complexity: it requires the translator not only to understand the meaning of the compound word in the original language but also to know the possibilities of forming compound words in the target language.

Compound words come at blinding speed in our speech. The emergence of more and more new words in the language contributes to the desire of a person to simplify his speech.

A compound word is a combination of two or, more rarely, three foundations, functioning as a single unit and distinguished as a special lexical unit in the sentence due to its integrity (auto ring, republic-wide, telecardiography, beneficent, air-blown, belt-connected, traffic-actuated) [3, p. 159].

The most common example of the formation of a compound word in English is the model "noun + noun" (N + N), as a single-morphemic word structure. However, the process has no typicality; the proportion of Russian is lingual so that here the case has a two-morphemic word structure. However, this is absolutely not typical of the Russian language, because here we have a two-morphemic structure of words.

In our work, we will adhere to the traditional classification of compound words by I.V. Arnold:

1. Compound words formed by simple addition of words:

Tomb-world – metaphor, a sample of a dwelling is compared with a grave: tomb *могила* world *мира*.

Breakfast *завтрак*: break *остановка*, *задержка* и fast *быстрый*, *поститься*. Fast in its old meaning "быть твердым в своем решении не есть". Early Christians believed that people should not eat in the morning before church

service (they should "fast"). After the service, they were allowed to break their "firmness in the decision not to eat" and have breakfast (to take "breakfast").

Blown-glass (sky) (*небось «точность опрокинутая чашка»*): blown *гонимый ветром* glass *стаканный*

2. The words of the second group that we highlighted are compound words in which the basics are connected by a connecting vowel or consonant:

Salesman *продавец*: sale *продажа* man *человек*.

3. Words included in the third group are compound words in which the basics of significant words are connected with the basis of a preposition or other form word:

Hide-and-seek *прятки*: to hide *скрывать* to seek *искать*.

Rain-or-shine *при любой погоде*: rain *дождь* shine *свет*.

Jack-in-the-box *попрыгунчик*: jack *пружинный переключатель*, *стойка* box *коробка*.

4. Abridged words:

Jell-O *желе*, jello.

5. Parasynteton:

Flour-haired *беловолосый*; *волосы, цвета муки*: flour *мука* hair *волосы* + ed.

Broadcaster *диктор, вещательная компания*: broad *широкий* cast *распределение ролей, состав исполнителей*.

Corn-haired boys: corn *кукуруза* и haired (hair *волосы* + ed – suffix). In this example, the boy's hair is compared in color to corn.

Ray Bradbury's creative work focuses on occasionalism. Occasionalisms is individual author's neologisms created by the writer according to the unproductive word-formation models existing in the language and used exclusively in circumstances of this context, as a lexical means of artistic expression or language play. The presented category of words belongs to the category of unequal vocabulary, therefore, their translation from one language to another is of great interest:

Soap-faced* *безликие, равнодушные*: soap *мыловар* face *лицовка*+ed.

Pollen-fired* (bees) *обрежменные пыльцой (пчелы)*: pollmen *пыльца* fired *уволенный*.

Black-beetle-coloured* (helmet) *черный блестящий шлемник*: black *чёрный* beetle *журка* colour *цвету* + ed.

Conclusion. Thus, we can conclude that the study of compound words in a limited production allows determining the significance of compound words more accurately. In particular, combinations with metaphorical meaning, in conveying the ideas of the work, as well as its key images. Most often, compound words are transmitted into Russian with phrases or simple nouns, much less often compound words. Of the huge number of identified compound words, the basis is made up of nouns (52%) and adjectives (40%). A very small part of the compound words is expressed with numerals (0.5%), verbs (2.5%) and adverbs (5%).

We also may note that the main ways of translating English compound words into Russian are descriptive constructions (60%) and a simple word (36%).

1. Bradbury, R. Dandelion wine / R. Bradbury. – М.: Айрис-пресс, 2006. – 320 с.
2. Bradbury, R. Fahrenheit 451 / R. Bradbury. – М.: Антология, 2018. – 192 с.
3. Арнольд, И. В. Лексикология современного английского языка / И. В. Арнольд. – М. : Литературы на иностранных языках, 1959. – 352 с.

RUSSIAN LEXEMA “УРОК” AND ITS SEMANTIC COMPLIANCE IN ENGLISH

Marat Nikolajenko

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Deep and comprehensive mastery of professional vocabulary is a prerequisite for a philologist training. Being a means of nomination and communication, such vocabulary also performs a cognitive function. And in pedagogical activity this is an essential tool of educational impact on students. Possession of a professional word, understanding the shades of its meanings is an indicator of the level of professional mastery of a teacher. And especially important is such a comprehensive possession of the word in the work of the translator. One of these words, widely known, actively functioning in completely different spheres of communication, but often complicated by the problems of polysemy, is the word "урок" ("lesson"). This word is usually perceived and used as well-known. And this means that it is used without close attention to its content in a particular speech situation. Meanwhile, in philological activities (pedagogical and translation), the definition of the shades of the meanings of a word is a necessary condition for obtaining the desired result.

The aim of our work is to try to determine the features of the formation, development and expansion of the meanings of the word “lesson” in Russian and, on the basis of this, determine the modern semantic space of this word in Russian in comparison with English.

The relevance of the topic is determined by the need to strengthen the practical component in the process of training specialists. To solve this problem, it is necessary to equip students - future philologists with modern knowledge, methods and pedagogical technologies.

Material and methods. The material for the study was collected as a result of studying various textbooks and reference books, dictionaries, as well as a questionnaire survey of second-year students of the Faculty of Philology. As a result, 10 dictionary entries were compiled for the most typical meanings of the word "урок" ("lesson") in Russian and English. The resulting material was subjected to linguistic analysis using the comparative-descriptive method.

Findings and its discussion. The main, widely known today meaning of the word “lesson”, both in Russian and in English, is a period of time (usually 45 minutes) in secondary schools during which students of the class, under the