

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

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RUSSIAN LEXEMA “УРОК” AND ITS SEMANTIC COMPLIANCE IN ENGLISH

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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

guidance of a teacher, solve cognitive problems in the program of one of the subjects. However, such a meaning of this word was recorded in our language relatively recently.

Note that the common Slavic words *урок* and *речь* from a historical point of view are related. They have a common ancient root *-рок-* / *-рек(ч)-*. The word *урок* literally meant “what someone said, what was said.” In the history of the Russian language, the noun lesson has repeatedly changed and expanded its meanings. The most ancient meaning of the word “урок” (“lesson”), fixed in the monuments of Old Russian writing, is *договорённость, уговор, условие*. Then the word *урок* began to mean *налог, платёж, штраф* (tax, payment, fine), as well as *поучение, наставление, назидание* (edification). Later began to call work (task), which had to be completed by a certain date. And only relatively recently, in the 18th century, the word “урок” received the meaning that every first grader knows today - “lesson”. We find confirmation of this in “Материалах для словаря древнерусского языка” I.I. Sreznevsky, in which 21 meanings are given with which the word “lesson” was used in various Old Russian texts.

In the Old Russian language, in the word *у-рок-ъ*, the prefix *у-* and the root *-рок-* stood out, which historically alternated with *-рек-*. Compare the old Russian forms of the verb: *я реку – ты речеши – он речеть*, that is *я говорю – ты говоришь – он говорит*. The root *-рок-* (*-рек-*), as we see, had the meaning ‘говорить’, ‘сказать’ (*‘speak, say’*). This root today with such a meaning is preserved in many words, for example: *изречение, нареkania, предрекать, пререкаться, пророк, порок, порицать, отрок* (from old Russian *от-рок-ъ* – ‘teen boy’). From the same series and the well-known word *речь*. The prefix *у-* gave this word the meaning of completeness, completeness of an action, obligatory execution of a rule or action.

This value of the prefix *у-* can be observed in modern Russian, for example: *говорить – уговорить, нести – унести, баюкать – убаюкать*. We can highlight the prefix *у-* and in the word *указать*, in which we highlight the historical root *-каз-*. Compare: in Belarusian *казаць* – in Russian language *говорить*.

Thus, the original meaning of the word *урок* we can define as ‘высказанное поручение, которое должно быть обязательно исполнено’. Some of the modern meanings of the word lesson and the adjectives derived from it still remain to some extent connected with its original meaning: : *урочный час, сверхурочная работа*.

For students studying English, these differences in meanings are important because they can be expressed in different lexical units, which can cause significant translation difficulties. As an argument, we consider 10 semantic groups of the Russian lexeme “урок”, which we identified as a result of studying various linguistic sources, and the form of transmitting its meanings by means of the English language.

1. Занятия по какому-либо предмету либо промежутку учебного времени в школе: урок – lesson.

Русск.: Урок литературы. – *Англ.:* Literature lesson.

Русск.: На первом уроке мы выполняли контрольную работу. - *Англ.:* In the first lesson, we performed the test work.

2. Полученный жизненный опыт: урок - Lesson

Русск.: Это будет для них хорошим уроком. - *Англ.:* It will be a good lesson for them.

Русск.: Это будет тебе хороший урок вежливости. - *Англ.:* It'll be a good lesson in civility.

3. Время учебных занятий в школе: урок - class

Русск.: ученики опоздали на урок. - *Англ.:* students were late for class.

Русск.: Мой первый урок. - *Англ.:* My first class.

Русск.: Уроки заканчивается в 2 часа. - *Англ.:* Classes end at 2 o'clock

Русск.: Уроки уже закончились. - *Англ.:* Class are over.

4. Время после учебных занятий: после уроков - after school.

Русск.: Остаться после уроков. - *Англ.:* Stay after school.

5. Время, когда происходит процесс обучения: урок – school.

Русск.: Урок ещё не закончен. - *Англ.:* School is not finished.

6. Научить: урок – tutorial.

Русск.: Я мог бы дать вам урок. - *Англ.:* I could give you a tutorial.

7. Наказать, проучить: урок – example.

Русск.: мы должны преподать ему урок. - *Англ.:* We have to teach him a example.

8. Получить жизненный опыт: урок - teach.

Русск.: Это мне урок. - *Англ.:* It will teach me.

9. Готовиться к занятиям: урок - to study.

Русск.: Мы должны учить уроки каждый день. - *Англ.:* We have to study every day.

10. Делать уроки, выполнять домашнее задание: урок – homework.

Русск.: Я делаю уроки вечером. - *Англ.:* I do my homework tonight.

Conclusion. The common Slavic noun "урок" has come a long way in the development and transformation of its meanings. In the history of the Russian language, these changes went through the development and gradual destruction of polysemy. Other languages (both many Slavic and Germanic) for each new meaning created (borrowed) a new lexical unit. Therefore, the complete coincidence of the meanings of the Russian noun "lesson" and English "lesson" is observed, as a rule, only in the last, "educational" meaning. This circumstance must be taken into account in professional educational and translation activities.

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