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ONOMATOPOEIC VERBS OF SPEECH ACTIVITY IN THE BELARUSIAN LANGUAGE: CLASSIFYING AND STRUCTURAL PECULIARITIES

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Different kinds of sounds of surrounding world produced by human beings, animate and inanimate objects are expressed in every language due to its inner tendency to determine the special connection between them, their perceiving and the language's lexicon giving it the particular sounding character. This is the continuous process of enriching and developing the onomatopoeic expressions collection.

The study of onomatopoeia in Slavic languages is topical at the present stage within the scope of the nomination theory and phonosemantics (Russian) [S.S. Shlyakhova, 2003, 2004, 2016], in diachronic and synchronic perspectives (Russian) [E.V. Tishina, 2013], in phonostylistic and etymological aspects (Ukrainian, Slovakian, Czech) [Yu.V. Yusip-Yakimovich 2008, 2010, 2015], [Ch. Koleva-Zlateva, 2009]. As for Belarusian onomatopoeia, there is not still any comprehensive scientific research.

Thus, the aim of this article is to classify Belarusian onomatopoeic verbs of speech activity and to analyze their semantic and structural peculiarities.

Material and methods. Onomatopoeic verbs of speech activity served as the material, selected with the help of the continuous access method from relevant dictionaries [1, 2]. Definition analysis, statistical method, some elements of etymological and contextual analyses form the research methodological base.

Results and their discussion. So, lexico-semantic group of Belarusian onomatopoeic verbs of speech activity including verbs of articulate and

inarticulate sounds produced by people are represented in the following way (based on classifying Russian verbs of sound by L.M. Vasil'jev [3]):

1. verbs of the interjection character reproducing:
 - a) feelings (joy, sadness, fear, pain, wonder, admiration etc.): *ахаць, айкаць, вухкаць, хмыкаць* etc.;
 - b) treatment of an object
 - stimulation (a will of a person, signals to animals): *нукаць, тпрукаць, псікаць, цыкаць, шыкаць* etc.,
 - evaluation: *сюсюкаць, улюлюкаць* etc.;
 - c) baby talk: *азукаць, квіркаць, піцюкаць* etc.;
2. verbs of the manner of pronouncing particular sounds:
 - a) dialectal speech peculiarities: *акаць, дзэкаць, окаць, чокаць* etc.,
 - b) physiological speech peculiarities: *грасіраваць, гугнявіць, шапялявіць* etc.;
3. verbs, which define the sounding process and the type of the produced sound implicitly: *балакаць, бухцець, дудукаць, мармытаць, мямліць, тараторыць, шушукаць* etc.

The meaning of sound reproduction is frequently motivated by interjection (74%), rarely – by nouns (13%), or by certain sounds (14%): *войкаць, екатаць, акаць*. Structural and derivational feature of onomatopoeic verbs consists in their lexicalization due to adding affixes to the onomatopoeic base, which possesses the specific structure. Thus, the structure of Belarusian onomatopoeic roots is notable for its weak vocalism and monosyllabism (*вох, вух, зік, бух, хм, псік, тпру, цыц* etc.). Polysyllabism depends on reduplication both with simple iteration of bases (*ду-ду (дудукаць), зю-зю (зюзюкаць), сю-сю (сюсюкаць), улю-лю (улюлюкаць), шу-шу (шушукаць)* etc.) and with vowel gradation or rhyme while one of the components gets some phonetic-structural changes and means iteration of sound with the change of its quality (*бал-бол (балаболіць), мар-мыр (мармытаць), тар-тор (тараторыць)*). Regular and more productive word formation model of verbs of speech activity in synchrony is the motivating base + the formant *-а- / -ка-* (*ахаць, дзэкаць, зюзюкаць* etc.). In certain cases there are combining of the morph of the base with the derivational formant (*зікаць, псікаць, цыкаць*), incorporation of an interfix in the root of the verb (*хмыкаць, цокаць, шыкаць, тараторыць*), or phonetic changes of the formant (*бурчаць, сычэць, пукчэць*). The duplicate forms of verbs are frequently found in dialects of the Belarusian language while the formant *-k-* performs the diminutive function: *ахаць – ахкаць, вохаць – вохкаць, вухаць – вухкаць* etc., such lexemes acquire additional connotative meaning and are stylistically colored.

Special types of word formation represent expressivity of nomination and cause appearance of phonetic and semantic alternative forms of a word: iteration (*ёкаць > екатаць*) [2, vol. 3, p. 184] and contamination: *квіркаць* ‘about the

first sounds of babies' = *квікаць* 'to cry (about a duckling)' + *буркаць* 'to produce toneless sounds showing displeasure or threat (about animals)' [1, vol. 5, p. 13]; *кромкаць 2* 'to beg' = *кромкаць 1* 'to saw' + *канькаць* 'to beg' [2, vol. 5, p. 117]; *крумкаць* 'to be capricious (about children)' = *крумкаць 1* 'about toads, ravens' + *канькаць* 'to beg' [2, vol. 5, p. 123].

The majority of Belarusian onomatopoeic verbs are considered as semantic derivatives of Pra-Slavic roots, which have kept their onomatopoeic meanings and phonetic representation, for example: - *gʷgnati*, **gʷgniti* 'to nasalize' > Bel. *гугняць*, *гугнявіць* [2, vol. 3, p. 111]; - **(j)ekъ*, **ječati* 'to moan and groan' > Bel. *екатаць* [11, Т. 3, с. 184]; - **žu-*, **žuzg-* 'yelp, squeak' > Bel. *жузнець* [2, vol. 3, p. 244]; - **šbrъtъ*, **šbrъtati* 'to whisper' > Bel. *шаптаць* [4]; - **buxati*, **buxъtěti* 'to cry' > Bel. *бухцець*, *бухторыць* [2, vol. 1, p. 426, 427] etc.

Conclusion. Thus, the article provides the regular and special types of word formation of the onomatopoeic verbs of speech activity in the Belarusian language and describes such their significant semantic and structural features as: the existence of phonetic and semantic duplicate forms of a word in dialects, the additional connotative meaning and stylistic colouring of some lexemes, the stability of primary phonetic representation in the course of historical development.

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SPECIFICITY OF INTERPRETATION OF LINEAR GEOGRAPHICAL OBJECTS TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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The formation of place names in different languages is a complex process that cannot be reduced to one or even several word-formation models. The translation of toponyms should reflect cultural and national specific features and at the same time preserve the sounding of the translated name. Translation of proper names requires special attention, since errors in the translation of toponyms can lead to inaccuracies and misinformation.