

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 caw' + *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: - *gŕgnati*, **gŕgniti* '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.

The purpose of the given article is to study the peculiarities of translation of geographical names into English.

Material and methods. We conducted our research on the materials of the magazine “Geography”, the geographical atlas of Belarus and the geographical atlas of the continents and countries. While our research we used the following methods: comparative, descriptive-analytical, a method of linguistic analysis.

Results and their discussion. The geographical name is a proper name, constantly used in the language to denote a certain territory, object or area on the surface of the Earth, which has recognizable features. There are some types of geographical names:

- settlements (cities, townships, villages);
- administrative units (states, regions, districts);
- natural objects (rivers, mountains, capes, lakes, seas);
- artificial structures (dams, airports, roads);
- locations and areas with undetermined boundaries;

Proper names are used in all spheres of human activity, they occur in a variety of functional styles. There are several ways to translate proper names: transliteration, transcription, calquing and mixed translation.

Transliteration is a way of translating the lexical unit of the original by recreating its graphic form with the help of the letters of the translation language. While using this method of translation, the written version of the name is not corrupted, however, the disadvantage of the practice of direct transfer is that speakers in other language often can't determine by writing how a foreign-language name is pronounced. Transferring the name in unchanged form, the speakers of the receiving language often impose a pronunciation corresponding to the rules of reading in their native language. E.g. *Любань* – *Lyuban'*, *Ивацевичи* – *Ivatsevichi*, *Чашники* – *Chashniki*, *Дубровно* – *Dubrovno*, *Минская возвышенность* – *Minskaya vozvyshennost'*.

Translational transcription is a phonemic recreation of the original lexical unit using the phonemes of the translating language. It's a phonetic imitation of the original word. This method of translation is intended to transfer the sounding of the original word but also includes elements of transliteration. The greatest advantage of transcription is that it makes the pronunciation of the foreign names easier. Although the name may sound strange and be unusual for the reader's articulatory system, one can approach to its oral form when reading it in transcription. E.g. *Костюковичи* – *Kastyukovichi*, *Калинковичи* – *Kalinkavichi*, *Мосты* – *Masty*, *Ошмяны* – *Ashmyany*, *Беловежская пуца* – *Belavezhskaya pushcha*, *Светлогорск* – *Svetlagorsk*.

Calquing is a way of translating a lexical unit of the original by replacing its constituent parts (morphemes or words) with their lexical correspondences in the translating language. However, calquing is an

undesirable technique for the translation of foreign names, since the address function of toponyms is decreasing. Nowadays calquing does not correspond to the existing tendencies and norms for the translation of toponymy and is not used for the translation of new toponyms. E.g. *Красная площадь* – *Red Square*, *Мыс Доброй Надежды* – *Cape of Good Hope*, *Долгое озеро* – *The Long Lake*, *Солёное озеро* – *The Salt Lake*, *Гора «Камень»* – *Mount «Stone»*, *Река св. Лаврентия* – *St. Laurence River*.

It should be pointed out that before translating you should carefully look at the name of the object and try to separate the name of the parts of the world (southern, northern, eastern and western). Geographical objects, which contain a part of the world in its name are translated in a combined way. Thus “Северная Двина” should be translated as “Northern Dvina”. E.g. *Новый Орлеан* – *New Orleans*, *Чёрное море* – *Black Sea*, *Станция Октябрьская* – *Oktyabrskaya station*, *Западная Двина* – *Western Dvina*, *Улица Белорусская* – *Belaruskaya street*, *Каховский переулок* – *Kakhovskiy lane*.

Conclusion. Thus, the use of such translation methods as transliteration and transcription allows to transfer the sound covering of the source word. However, calquing is an undesirable technique for the translation of foreign names, since the address function of toponyms is decreasing. The choice of a translation method is often determined in a dictionary, but there are cases, which include related to historical and cultural names, rare geographical names, new terms that require individual decision of an interpreter.

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BELARUSIAN-POLISH-RUSSIAN-LATIN BOTANIC DICTIONARY AS AN IMPORTANT LEXICOGRAPHICAL WORK (FOR 125th ANNIVERSARY SINCE THE BIRTH OF ZOSKA VERAS)

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The Belarusian writer and public-cultural figure Zoska Veras (the pen name of Liudvika Antonovna Voitsik, 1892–1991) was in the centre of the Belarusian national movement of the 20th century. Liudvika Antonovna worked as a secretary at Minsk department of the Belarusian Association of