

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

Assistance to the War Victims, at the Belarusian National Committee, at the Central Council of Belarusian organizations and at Belarusian Socialist Hramada. In that period the organizations as well as their members - the outstanding political and cultural figures of Belarus such as M. Bahdanovich, U. Halubok, V. Lastouski, Yadvihin Sh. and others – are visualized in Zoska Veras's memoirs and letters. Her important work is "Belarusian-Polish-Russian-Latin Botanic dictionary".

The aim of the research is to give a structural description of the botanical terms of this dictionary, to reveal the etymology of some names, to distinguish groups of botanical terms by origin and semantics.

Material and methods. Material of the research is the Belarusian vocabulary of Zoska Veras's "Belarusian-Polish-Russian-Latin Botanic dictionary". Research methods: descriptive, structural, etymological, lexical-semantic methods of research of linguistic units.

Results and their discussion. In 1924 in Vilnius for the benefit of science and practice Zoska Veras published "Belarusian-Polish-Russian-Latin Botanic dictionary". It was the first edition of such kind in the national language. For an amateur botanist, it was a great success. Zoska Veras began to work on it in autumn, 1918 when she had to leave Minsk due to family conditions and settled in the small estate of Olkhovniki owned by her grandfather. When compiling the dictionary, she used the experience and data from previously published books: "The People of Belarus" by M. Fedorovsky, "Russian-Belarusian dictionary" by M. and G. Garetski, "Improvised Russian-Kryvski (Belarusian) dictionary" by V. Lastousky. She collected her own materials in the Sokolsky povet for several years, studying the species number of plants, recording their names, which were used by local inhabitants.

So Zoska Veras managed to collect and include 424 names of 302 species of plants in her dictionary. Among them there were more than 90 medicinal plants. In 1924 together with the dictionary the writer published a popular brochure "The History of Herbal Use in Treatment", which describes the medical significance of many useful plants.

The dictionary of Zoska Veras consists of four parts: a four-language dictionary and three alphabetical indices in Polish, Russian and Latin. The names are given in alphabetical order.

The dictionary shows the richness of the active folk language, its original botanical terminology: *zhabiny vochki* – *niezapominajki* – *forget-me-nots* – *Miositus palustris*; *Joutazel* – *janowiec* – *woodwax* – *Genista tinctoria*.

All Belarusian names of plants can be classified according to the structure:

simple (one-word) word-names: *blyokat*, *porhauka*, *rusalnitsa*; terms-word combinations: (*gusyachy lapki*, *varoniae zhyta*, *suhotnik palyavy*); complex word-names (*brat-z-syastroy*, *verbaloz*, *chortapalokh*).

Some names are distinguished by an interesting folk etymology. For example, the name of the plant “brat-z-syastroy” (“*Brother-with-Sister*”) comes from the legend: separated in childhood brother and sister fell in love but could not get married and turned into the grass. The names of plants “*Pyatra i Paula kluchyki*”, “*sviatajannik*” (the plant that blooms on St. Jan's day) are associated with the religious worldview of Belarusians.

Consistent reflection of qualities and features in the names of plants makes it possible to distinguish thematic-semantic groups of terms that reveal the internal form of the name:

- the names according to the place where the plant grows (pauzun palyavy, mjatlitsa balotnaya, syhotnik lesavy);
- the names of plants that show belonging (valovaye vochka, zyazulchyny slyozki);
- the names of plants by color (narczyz bely, charnushka, chervonyya yagady);
- the names of plants to taste (kislets, garchytsa);
- the names of plants by the structure of their parts (garlachyki, strelki, ragulki, kapytnik);
- the names of plants by impact on the humans (durman, dzhyguchka);
- the names of plants for practical use in folk medicine (sardechnik, goynik, maczaunik).

Conclusion. The materials collected by Zoska Veras in the “Belarusian-Russian-Polish-Latin dictionary” have obvious, unique value. This dictionary was necessary when Belarusian scientific terminology needed to be formed and systematized.

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SYNONYMS IN RUSSIAN JOURNALISTIC TEXTS

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The question of lexical synonymy has existed in philological science since its inception and remains relevant up to the present day. One of the main functions of synonyms is interchangeability. It allows both the speaker and the writer to make the speech more colorful and accurate, which can be especially important for journalists. Traditionally, synonyms are words that denote the same concept, identical or similar meaning of words that are related at a given time in the language, and serve to detail and distinguish the