

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

subtle semantic nuances of the concept or to outline expressive, stylistic, genre distinctions and other differences. [1, p. 91].

The relevance of this work comes from the need to study the stylistic functions of synonyms in modern publicist discourse.

The aim of this work is to identify the main problems of lexical synonymy, to define the role of synonyms in journalistic texts and study the synonyms as the means of expression.

**Material and methods.** After analyzing modern journalistic texts published on the website TUT.BY, we have identified stylistic features of the used synonyms.

**Results and their discussion.** Based on the differences in the shades of semantic and stylistic coloring, most researchers highlight the three most common discharge synonyms: semantic synonyms, stylistic synonyms, semantic-stylistic synonyms.

Semantic synonyms allow to express the subtlest semantic shades and are also used to avoid repetition of the same words.

By A. Evgenieva, the word **mark** is used as a dominant of the synonymic set **mark – score – point** [2, p. 780]: *However, an important condition for such entrance will be **marks** of at least eight **points** for core subjects* [3]; *In the beginning, Stas had low scores, especially in painting. And now he gets eights, and in drawing – tens* [4]. These synonyms are common designations for the degree of knowledge and behavior of students. The word **score** is mainly used in official speech; **point** is a digital mark that has been accepted in the pre-revolutionary educational institutions (so-called six-point or twelve-point system). Now this word is rarely used, mainly, in combinations **put, get a high point** [2, p. 780]. Taking into account the above mentioned examples, we can see how the authors of these articles avoid tautology with the help of the ideographic synonyms. Nouns **eights** and **tens** are not the components of this synonymic set, but they embody its meaning: transmit the level of the knowledge in the subjects.

It is generally known that stylistic synonyms are words that have the same meaning, but belong to the different styles of our speech. The most important stylistic function of synonyms is to be the means of the most objective expression of author's thought. The dominant of the synonymic set **wife – spouse – life companion** etc. is the word **wife**, because it is the basic word for the designation [2, p. 335]. The noun **spouse** is used when people want to express respectfulness and politeness; **life companion** is used in a somewhat upbeat speech, which has a familiar humorous-ironic character, for example: *According to the resident of Newton Falls, Daniel Moore, he and his **wife** Liza found out that they would be visited by Zuckerberg, only 15 minutes before had arrived* [5]; *Vladimir Gennadyevich went on a trip by "White Russia" together with his **spouse** and brother* [6]; *The founder of the American band Bon Jovi and his future **life companion*** [7] *met in high school, where they started their*

*relationship*. These synonyms belong to different functional styles of speech; therefore, their use is due to stylistic features.

Semantic-stylistic synonyms are a group of synonyms which combines the differences in shades of lexical meaning and stylistic differences. These types of synonyms are repeatedly found in journalistic texts and are used by authors as an expressive tool.

Verbs often form semantic-stylistic synonymic sets. For example, the reference word of the verbal synonymic set **to say – to declare – to express** is the verb **to say**, which has the widest meaning: to express one's thoughts aloud. **To declare** is to inform about something that is decided and accepted for the speaker, that really exists, etc.; **to express** is to say your opinion [2, p. 240]. For example: *The world has changed, and now one of the most important qualities for survival is the ability to say "No!"* [8]; *At the same time, the former Prime minister declared that he would not quit his charitable foundation to become a member of the British parliament again* [9]; *The passengers did not hurry to express their opinion, first looked and figured out why there should be spent more time* [10].

**Conclusion.** So, it can be noted that synonymy is a “dynamic” section of lexicology. With all the diversity of synonyms which the Russian language is full of, journalists often meet the problem of choosing the single and the most suitable one. To express their thoughts in the most accurate way authors use various synonyms to avoid tautology and to link sentences in the text.

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