

DETERMINATION OF THE SOCIAL ROLE OF LANGUAGES AND THEIR FUNCTIONING, LITERATURE, BELARUSIAN FOLKLORE IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN AND WORLD CULTURE CHANGES

ETYMOLOGY OF SOME FOLK PHYTONYMS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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The etymology and history of phytonyms have always been of great interest to study. Almost all plants in the Russian language have both scientific and folk names. The folk names of plants reflect certain qualities of plants, convey the system of human ideas about the world.

The purpose of the research is to study some folk Russian phytonyms and identify motivational features of their nomination.

Material and methods. The research material were etymological dictionaries, reference literature on pharmacology. The following methods were used: wordformation, comparatively comparative, linguistic and cultural.

Findings and their discussion. Finding out the etymology of folk phytonyms causes certain difficulties, since different plants with similar characteristics may have the same names (for example, reed: this is often the name of all plants that grow in a swampy area), and the plant, possessing many different characteristics may have several folk names (for example, nettle can be called strehkuchka, zhiguchka, and kostryka).

The number of motivational features that affect the nomination of plants is rather small. In this article, we have identified and considered several main features that underlying the national nomination of plants.

The main feature is the appearance of the plant, its size, color, shape of plant parts, surface features, i.e. morphological and physiological features of plants.

For example, *Nymphaea alba* (white water Lily) is usually called "jug", "samovarchik", "bells". The phytonym originated from the similarity of the shape of the fruit with small vessels. *Tussilago farfara* L. (Podbel) it has a well-known

folk name "mother-and-stepmother". The phytonym is associated with the peculiarity of the leaves of the plant, the upper surface of which is glossy and cold ("stepmother"), and the lower part is soft and warm ("mother"). Because of the shape of the leaves, Podbel is also called "horse hoof", "buttebur".

One of the motivational signs is also the flowering time of plants. For example, Aster is often called "Sentybrinka", "Octybrinka". Begonia (бегония) is often called "winter-and-summer, winter-summer, Zimolet, Zimoletka".

The occurrence of folk plant names contributes to their therapeutic effects, toxicity, the name of the disease for which the plant is used, the names of diseased organs. For example, Highlander is often used to treat stomach problems, that is why it is called "zheludnik, animal root". Celandine was used when it was necessary to remove warts, hence the name "warthog".

The toxic effect of plants is reflected in the following phytonyms: death bells (Foxglove), sleepy stupor, mad cherry (belladonna), arsenic, drunken grass (thermopsis), mad grass (henbane).

Conclusion. Most folk phytonyms reflect various characteristics of plants, their medicinal properties, and ways to influence people. The peculiarity of such phytonyms, on the one hand, is that one plant, having several bright features, can have several names, and on the other hand, plants of different species, genera, having the same characteristics, can have the same folk names. Folk names often reflect ancient ideas about the world of plants and, in this regard, are of significant historical value. Therefore, we must not allow them to be forgotten.

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POINTS OF CONTACT IN THE LIFE AND WORK OF ANNA AKHMATOVA AND LI QINGZHAO

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Anna Akhmatova and Li Qingzhao are the brightest representatives of women's poetry. Their works are compared with the poems of the ancient Greek poetess Sappho, while calling Akhmatova the Sappho of the twentieth century, and Li Qingzhao is the second greatest poetess after Sappho in the history of