

Conclusion. Vasily Bykov analyzes the moral imperatives of man in war through the destinies of heroes who adhere to diametrically opposed ideas about the meaning of human life, happiness, and honor. The content of the work, the writer argues that the key to victory – the strength of spirit.

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3. Poetics of Vasil Bykov's prose / [electronic resource]: Folk poets and writers of Belarus / Scientific works / Life / Sinkova L. D. doc. phil. sciences, prof. – Access mode: <https://narbel.bsu.by/paetyka-prozy-vasilya-bykava/>. – Access date: 20.08.2018.

NAMES OF BELARUSIAN STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIONS VSU NAMED AFTER P.M. MASHEROV

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The article analyzes the names of students of the Faculty of Humanities and Language Communications of Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov. The semantic features of surnames are considered through the semantic field. This approach is followed by the Russian onomast V.I. Suprun. In his work "The onomastic field of the Russian language and its artistic and aesthetic potential" [3], he developed a field model for describing the onomastic space of the Russian language, which involves the identification of nuclear-peripheral relations between the components of the field. In Belarusian linguistics, this principle is followed by G.K. Semenkova, who is researching the names of residents of the Vitebsk region [2, p. 108]. As scientists noticed, the main difference between the semantic field and lexical-semantic groups is that the elements of the field are united by one family, and members of the lexical-semantic groups - by several families [1, p. 144].

The purpose of the article is to reveal the peculiarities of the structure and composition of the semantic field "Surnames of Belarusian students of the Faculty of Humanities and Language Communications of Vitebsk State University. P.M. Masherov".

The relevance of our research is seen in the need to trace how the linguistic phenomena inherent in the anthroponymic systems of Vitebsk and Belarus are showed in a narrower space - in the onomastic field of one faculty.

Material and methods. The material for the study was the surnames collected from the lists of Belarusian students of the Faculty of Humanities and Language Communications of the Vitebsk State University named after P.M.

Masherov. On the whole, 180 units were involved in the study. The main research methods are the descriptive method and the system analysis method.

Findings and their discussion. In the semantic field “Surnames of Belarusian students of the Faculty of Humanities and Language Communications of Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov” includes all the names of Belarusian students studying at the faculty. The following parts are distinguished in the composition of the field: the core, the perinuclear space, the periphery.

The core includes surnames of an appellative nature, in which it is easy to distinguish the original name. Such a name is the name of a person by occupation, external features, mental capacity, character traits and etc. We include the following units in the core: *Orel* (surname; russian translation word eagle) < *Orel* (nickname) < Eagle (appellative), *Bondarenko* (surname) < *Bondar* (master of making wooden utensils; russian translation word cooper), *Badgers* < *Badger* (nickname) < badger (appellative), *Volkov* (surname) < *Wolf* (nickname) < wolf (appellative), *Golovach* (surname) < *golovach* (a man with a large head), *Sinishin* < *sinisha* (a man who in ancient times dyed cloth blue), *Likhachev* (surname) < *Likhach* (russian translation words reckless man) (character trait), *Rozhkov* (surname) < *Rozhok* (russian translation word horn) < horn (appeal). Quantitative calculations showed that appellative names prevail in our material (68% of all collected).

In the near core research area, the researchers include surnames formed from their own names and their forms. Core space units “are more semantically complex as they originate from their own names. And most of the Slavic names of Greek, Hebrew, Ancient Roman, Latin, Syrian, Egyptian origin ... The names of the core space do not have such a transparent inner form as appellatives, because for most native speakers the names such as Valery, Constantine, Mikhail, Semyon, etc. are not associated with the meanings that they contain in the source language” [1, p. 145].

Let us consider the analysis of some of the surnames that we included to the core zone: *Alekseenko* < Alexey, *Borisevich* < Boris, *Viktorchik* < Victor, *Grishanov* < Grishan < Grisha (from Grigory), *Davydov* < David, *Danilov* < Daniil, *Danil*, *Ivashin* < Ivasha (colloquial form of the name Ivan), *Kirillov* < Kirill, *Markevich* < Mark, *Sakhno* < Sakhno (form of the name Alexander). Quantitative calculations showed that the abominable surnames account for 45 (25% of all collected).

On the periphery, there are surnames formed from the names of geographical objects [1, p. 145]. Let me describe some of them: *Ostrovsky* (surname) < Ostrov (a village in the Brest region), *Galkovsky* (surname) < Galkovo (a village in the Tver region of the Russian Federation), *Kovalevsky* (surname) < Kovali (a village in the Mogilev region), *Kozlovsky* (surname) < Kozlovo (villages in Gorodok, Orsha and other regions of Belarus), *Kuchinsky* (surname) < Kuchino (village of Orsha district, Vitebsk region), *Nedvetsky*

(surname) < Nedved (village of Klimovichsky district, Mogilev region), *Poplavsky* (surname) < Poplavy (village of Mogilev region), *Rogachev* (surname) < Rogachev (city in Gomel region), as well as Gurchinsky, Podberetsky, etc. Ottoponymous units in our research are 12 (7%).

During the analysis, the following surnames were identified, which are carried by two or more people: Volkov (3), Borovtsov (2), Kovalevsky (2), Kozlovsky (2), Petrov (2). It is interesting that on the territory of the Vitebsk region “the surname Volkov belongs to those that have the greatest number of surname bearers” [1, p. 120]. At the Faculty of Humanities and Language Communications, this surname also has the largest number of surname bearers.

Conclusion. Thus, among the analyzed 180 surnames in the core of the semantic field “Surnames of Belarusian students of the Faculty of Humanities and Linguistic Communications of Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov” includes 123 surnames (68% of all collected), in the near-core zone – 45 (25%), in the periphery – 12 (7%). As you can see, the composition and structure of the semantic field “Surnames of Belarusian students of the Faculty of Humanities and Language Communications of Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov” corresponds to the composition and structure of the semantic fields “Surnames of the inhabitants of Belarus”, “Surnames of the inhabitants of Vitebsk region”. The difference appears only in the number of components that make up the fields. In all three fields, the majority are components of the nucleus, in second place in terms of quantity are units of the pericorezone, the periphery includes the smallest number of components.

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3. Suprun V.I. Onomastic field of the Russian language and its artistic and aesthetic potential: Dis. in the form of science. report ... doctor of Philology. Sciences: 10.02.01 / Volgograd state. ped. University / V. Suprun. - Volgograd, 2000. – 46 p.

SEMANTIC MODELLING TROUBLESHOOTS FOLK ETYMOLOGY AND WORD CORRUPTION

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Historical research of lexis can greatly contribute to the extensive study of word meaning, analogies, patterns of derivation and give an account for a variety of issues aroused in synchronic linguistic studies. Providing the derivational models possess ultimate productivity capacity, then the semantics of