

MILITARY HISTORICAL COMPONENT IN THE URBANONYMY OF VITEBSK

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Traditionally, in onomastic research much attention is paid to the issue of representation of the historical-cultural heritage of people in toponyms. Geographical names provide valuable information about the historical past and modern life of the population, which such pronounced scholars as D.N. Likhachev (who called them monuments of spiritual culture), V.A. Zhuchkevich, A.M. Mezenko, L.M. Lych, V.V. Molchanovsky and other scientists continually referred to. The study of the military-historical component of the region's toponymic space has great contemporary relevance first, due to the fact that the year 2020 commemorates the 75th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and second, in the light of active development of the theory of historical memory in modern Belarusian and foreign science (a review of works devoted to the indicated problems is contained in the monograph of a team of Vitebsk scientists [pp. 98-111]).

One of the varieties of urban toponymy is street names - hodonyms. This is a very flexible layer of vocabulary, rich in extralinguistic information.

The purpose of this work is to analyze the hodonyms of Vitebsk, identify the nominations reflecting the events of the Great Patriotic War, and classify them.

Material and methods. The material for the study is based on the lists of street names in Vitebsk, presented in the public domain on the official website of the Vitebsk City Executive Committee.

The research used such methods as inventory of toponymic material, classification, description, comparison, quantitative analysis.

The volume of analyzed hodonyms constitutes 990 units.

Findings and their discussion. There are 990 streets and lanes in Vitebsk now. In the districts of the city, their numbers are as follows:

- Zheleznodorozhny district - 318;
- Oktyabrsky district - 298;
- Pervomaisky district - 374.

We have identified 67 hodonyms related to the Great Patriotic War, of which 5 are the names of lanes, 3 avenues and 59 streets. In addition, the city has Victory Square and 2 bridges, named after the Heroes of the Soviet Union M.F. Shmyrev and F.T. Blokhin. Thus, there have been recorded 70 objects (7.1% of the total) named after the events and personalities associated with the Great Patriotic War. In the districts, such facilities are located quite evenly: Zheleznodorozhny district - 24, Oktyabrsky district - 24 and Pervomaisky district - 22.

The military-historical component in the urbanonymy of Vitebsk is represented by five thematic groups of nomination units:

1. Hodonyms connected with the events of the Great Patriotic War.
2. Hodonyms connected with military units defending or liberating Vitebsk and Vitebsk region.
3. Hodonyms connected with the partisan movement.
4. Hodonyms connected with clandestine resistance of Vitebsk region.
5. Hodonyms connected with the participants of the Great Patriotic War, Heroes of the Soviet Union.

The quantitative parameters of the analyzed groups of onyms and the illustrative material are presented in the form of a table.

№	Thematic groups of hodonyms	Number of objects	Examples
1	Hodonyms associated with the events of the Great Patriotic War	5	5 th June 26 lane 26th June street Victory Avenue
2	Hodonyms associated with military units that defended or liberated Vitebsk and Vitebsk region	3	33rd Army street 39th Army Street 43rd Army Street
3	Hodonyms associated with the partisan movement	12	Danukalova Street Daniil Raitseva street Silnitsky street Shmyreva street Biryulina street
4	Hodonyms associated with the clandestine resistance in Vitebsk region	12	Belokhvostikova street Vera Horuzhaya Street Vinogradova street Svechkiny street Zenkovaya street
5	Hodonyms associated with the participants of the Great Patriotic War, Heroes of the Soviet Union	38	Knyazeva street Baghramyana street Myasoedova street Smetanina street Stepanenko street

A number of names present not only modern hodonyms of Vitebsk, but also serve as a basis for the nomination of other inter-city objects - memorial boards (for example, Baghramyana Street and a memorial board to the Marshal, twice Hero of the Soviet Union I.H. Baghramyan on Moskovsky Avenue, a memorial board to the Hero of the Soviet Union V.A.Knyazev in the street of the same name), ergonyms, in particular, the names of schools: for example, secondary school No. 33 in Vitebsk, located in Chernyakhovsky Avenue, since

October 1, 2020 has been bearing the name of the general, twice Hero of the Soviet Union I.D. Chernyakhovsky; secondary school No. 47 is named after the Hero of the Soviet Union General E.F. Ivanovsky, in Vitebsk there is also a street that commemorates him.

Conclusion. Thus, the military-historical component is widely represented in the urbanonymy of Vitebsk. The analysis of systemic connections between different elements of the urbanonym space (hodonoms, ergonyms, nominations of memorial boards, etc.) allows us to trace the existence of a proper name in the language system, to form a volume of names that are precedent for society.

1. Belarusian Poozerie: culture – onomastics – society: monograph / A.M. Mezenko, T.Y. Vasilieva, Y.M. Galkovskaya, M.L. Dorofeenko; under scientific edition. A.M. Mezenko. – Vitebsk: Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherova, 2017. – 180 p.

THE ROLE OF MONOLOGUE SPEECH AT FOREIGN LANGUAGE LESSONS

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The problem of the development of coherent speech always remains relevant, since it acts as one of the central educational tasks in preschool age, influencing the formation of a child's personality and his socialization, success in school education.

The aim of the present study is to determine the role of monologue speech in foreign language lessons.

The relevance of the work is connected with the main requirements for the level of knowledge of a foreign language for a modern student is the ability to competently, logically, convincingly and expressively build a monologue statement. At the same time, teaching monologue speech aims not only to teach the future specialist to correctly formulate a thought, but also to acquire the skills of speech culture and speech etiquette of foreign and native languages.

Material and methods. In the present research we used survey and mixed methods and different materials about monologue speech.

Findings and discussion. A good foreign language lesson should be taught in the target language, but should not be a lesson about the language. However, not all the lessons taught in a foreign language are necessarily focused on the formation of speaking skills. Speaking skills, like any other skills, are not self-formed. For their formation, it is necessary to use special exercises and tasks, which means that there should be lessons aimed mainly at developing speaking skills.

With the expansion of international cooperation and the development of international scientific ties, there is a need for speeches (messages, reports) in a foreign language. Unfortunately, practice shows that there are still serious shortcomings in students' speeches: poor vocabulary, incorrect constructions of