

Various types of imagery generally help students shape an image of the object they attempt to remember, further amplifying the rate of memorization process. In addition, if the new vocabulary is provided with illustrations and thorough elaboration, it may help learners get acquainted with something they have not encountered before. The increased attention to details in this method makes the information accessible and easy to comprehend and memorize.

Conclusion. In conclusion, teaching vocabulary should be given as much attention as grammar, syntax, punctuation and phonetics. It is one of the essential parts of the language that is often neglected by the teachers leading to a variety of issues regarding the future specialists' proficiency. Human memory depends on contextualization of information, which is why providing vocabulary within context and making its study systematic is imperative for successful language learning. Grouping words according to the common traits they possess, providing them with imagery and detailed descriptions is one of the most effective ways of teaching vocabulary.

1. Oxford, R. L. Second language vocabulary learning among adults: State of the art in vocabulary instruction / R.L. Oxford – Toronto University Press, 1994. – 231 p.
2. Wilson, S. English Vocabulary Size in Adults and the Link with Educational / S. Wilson – Swansea University, 2018. – 26 p.
3. Graves, F.M. Teaching Vocabulary to English Language Learners / F.M. Graves – Teachers College Press, 2012. – 163 p.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE KNIGHT'S ARMOUR (ACCORDING TO THE LITERATURE OF THE MIDDLE AGES)

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The Middle Ages is a huge period that takes place from the 5th to the 15th century. This era is famous for its sophisticated situation in social, religious, and cultural life. Why is it sophisticated? Even today there is no certain point of view whether it was dark and bloody time or the years of the improvements that have made the start of The Renaissance possible. Still we can't deny the achievements that were achieved during this era. They are: the rising of the power of Catholic Church, the birth of many nations with their own individual legends and languages, the creation of rhyme in literature, etc.

Also we all know that during this period the institute of knighthood was born. And very soon knights became the dominant, key figures in many well-known. A knight was drawn as a perfect warrior in our imagination and we all wanted to resemble him. But the image of a knight is much more sophisticated than we can imagine. It should be mentioned that a knight was the vassal of his king and served him all the life. Battles were the main work for a knight in

which he spent most of the time. The knighthood played a big role as the army for the king. And we know that during the Middle Ages there was a lot of wars.

This is a general view of the institute of knighthood and now we can look inside of it. And of course the best way to do this is to appeal to the works of literature. So, *the aim* of the work is to study the way of describing the knight's armour in the medieval literature of the 5th – 15th century.

Material and methods. Material of the research are the most famous literary writings in the literature of the Middle Ages. We used the following methods: descriptive method, the method of comparison and contrast, the method of distribution.

Findings and their discussion. The history of knighthood is very long and splendid. First of all, we should mention that every knight is strongly connected with his horse (in France, Italy, Spain, Germany). It's only in England the word 'knight' means 'household retainer or servant', and in the 12th century become associated with gentle birth.

So, early knights were basically fighting men but during the 12th century this attitude had been somewhat compromised from being a horsemanship, a lover, a protector for the church and the weak who understood chivalry, armour, weapons and horses, who had learned poetry, romances and good manners, had coats-of-arms and took part in tournaments. During the 13th century English knights took their place in the shire courts and in the new parliament in London.

In the main books and poems about knights we tried to analyze this image, to allocate his main peculiarities. One of the ways to do it was to look at him through his armour and weapon.

The first knights, the Paladins, were equipped in round or conical helmets constructed of a number of pieces. The knight's equipment of the 10th century was also influenced by the Vikings. Their principal weapons were the sword, axe and spear. They also started to give names to their weapon.

In the 12th century a typical English knight wore the helmet, close-fitting mail hood underneath the helmet. The main body armour of the period was the knee-length mail shirt, the byrnie. Like swords also, some hauberks were even christened with their own name. The legs have been protected by mail leggings. The typical shield was circular, and constructed of wooden planks.

The armour of the 14th century is characterized by the increasing use of plate defences for the body and the emergence of an almost complete harness of steel.

With the beginning of the 15th century the shield lost its purpose. The sword remained the favoured side arm of the knight. Still because of the invention of guns the knight's armour started to lose its defence role and became more and more light.

In general, the names of swords, spears and armour were used to show the uniqueness of the knight and to develop the story which is described in the book. And two legendary swords – Excalibur and Durandal [1, p. 154] – are very good examples of it.

There was a large system of colours which were used as symbols to reveal the peculiarities of the main characters in the poems and novels, to show the traits of those characters and to give a hint about the way they may act; the Medieval literature had many symbols [2, p. 18].

Comparisons with animals and using them in heraldic were also used for the developing of the image of a knight or as symbols which described him.

So, we can highlight the following peculiarities of knight's armour in the English literature:

1) the names of swords, spears and armour were used to show the uniqueness of the knight;

2) the way of presenting a character's armour is more predominant than his image description;

3) the meaning of armour description is frequently ambiguous and has more than one explanation;

4) comparisons with animals and using them in heraldic;

5) colours were used as symbols to reveal the peculiarities of the main characters in the poems and novels.

Conclusion. The description of the knight's armour helps us to create a unique atmosphere of the medieval literature showing the story of the world literature. The medieval writers in their works used the symbols of the knight's armour because the main readers of that period were knights. They were able to understand the hidden meaning of those beautiful symbols (colours, for example) like no one else.

1. Greenblatt, S. The Norton Anthology of English Literature / S. Greenblatt. – New York: W.W. Norton and Co, 2006. – 161 p.

2. Gravett, C. Knight. Noble Warrior of England 1200–1600 / C. Gravett. – Oxford: Osprey Publishing, 2008 – 215 p.

LINGUISTIC AND REGIONAL STUDIES: FIRST STEPS

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At the present stage of development of our society, the importance of learning a foreign language is growing, the need for mastering a foreign language as a means of communication and social relations is becoming more acute. Since the 1990s, elements of Linguistic and regional studies, introduced into the course of teaching a foreign language in secondary school, have become increasingly important.

If earlier regional geographic information accompanied the basic course of a foreign language only as a commentary in the study of a particular material, now the linguistic and cultural aspect should become an integral part of foreign