

REGULARITIES IN LANGUAGES, LITERATURE, BELARUSIAN FOLKLORE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE WORLD CULTURE DEVELOPMENT

NOMINATION OF PLANTS IN LATIN: THE PRAGMATIC ASPECT

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At present development of linguistics researchers are interested in studying the connection between the culture of people and language semantics, the way of thinking and designation of objects with words, the connection of words with culture. The analysis of actual material makes it possible to see universal and specific means of describing reality, helping to highlight the peculiarity of the national picture of the world of any people. From this point of view the study of phytonymic vocabulary from anthropocentric positions is topical.

The aim of the study is to identify Latin phytonyms with pragmatic motivational-nominative features and classify them.

Material and methods. Etymological dictionaries and reference literature served as the research material. The following methods were used: methods of classification and systematization, comparative, descriptive.

Findings and their discussion. The names of plants in any language reflect the spiritual and material culture of people. Any nomination of plants is based on a reason or justification. The pragmatic factor in the names of plants is expressed by determining medicinal plants so that the phytonym informs people about the possibility or impossibility of using the plant in everyday life. After analyzing the actual material, we concluded that the main areas of pragmatic reference of plants are medicine (veterinary medicine), pharmacology, perfumery and everyday use.

The field of pragmatic reference in medicine (veterinary medicine) is represented by the following areas: plant raw materials for the treatment of various diseases, the result of treatment. The name of the phytonym *Origanum* – *oregano* came from the ancient Greek language (*horao* – to see, *ganoo* – to shine, to amuse), it was used to treat eye diseases. *Althaea* – marsh-mallow (ancient Greek *althos* – medicine or *althomai* – to heal) is a mucus-containing plant, has an anti-inflammatory effect. *Hippophae* – sea buckthorn (ancient Greek *hippos* – horse, *phaos* – light, salvation). In ancient Greece sea buckthorn juice was

rubbed on the hair of horses, as a result of which it became shiny, because the juice is a multivitamin remedy. Rhaponticum – raponticum (rheo – to leak and ponticus – Black Sea). The root of the plant has a laxative effect. Perhaps the name of the plant Lippia – lippia came from the Latin verb lippire – to suffer from purulent inflammation of the eyes. The phytonym Artemisia – wormwood came from ancient Greek artemes – healthy. Most likely, this phytonym is derived from the name of the Queen of Caria Artemisia, who was cured with the help of wormwood. There is a version that the phytonym is associated with the name of the goddess Artemis, who helped with delivery and used wormwood as a means to help with childbirth.

The field of pharmacology. This area of pragmatic reference of the phytonymic nomination reflects the use of plants as poisons, antidotes, toxic, intoxicating substances etc. The etymology of the word Helleborus – hellebore is not entirely clear. Perhaps the phytonym is formed from two ancient Greek words helein – to kill and bora – food, which indicates the plant's toxicity. Papaver – poppy. The name of the plant comes from the Latin words papa – porridge or a children's food, and verus – real. A mush made from poppy seeds was given to children who behaved restlessly, the poppy had a calming effect. A Latinized Greek phytonym Rheum – rhubarb formed from rheo – to leak, which indicates the laxative effect of drugs based on this plant. The plant Ruta – ruta was used as an antidote. This is indicated by the origin of the phytonym from the ancient Greek ryomai – to save. The name of the plant Sanguisorba – burnet speaks of a hemostatic property (sanguis – blood, sorbere – to absorb).

The field of perfumery. In this area, the main motivational sign is the "smell" of the plant. The phytonym Lavandula – lavender is formed from the verb lavare – to wash. In ancient times the plant was added to the bath for fragrance. Fragaria – strawberry от лат. Fragare – to fragrance. The nomination Ocimum – basil is a borrowing from the ancient Greek language, which is based on the Greek verb ozo – to smell.

The field of pragmatic references in everyday human activity can be considered in the following areas: to eat as food, use in household management, in magical rituals, divination etc. The fruits of Aesculus – oak were eaten. Latin esca – food, hence the name. The plant Alchemilla – lady's-mantle was used in the experiments of alchemists, it was believed that it had magical power (from the Arab. alchimia). It is important to note that phytonyms carry not only positive information about the result of the plant's impact on a person or animal, but also warn of a possible threat, harm that may be inflicted on a person or his activities. The etymology of the word Agropyrum – wheatgrass has not been fully clarified, but many researchers believe that the name came from the ancient Greek words agros – field and pyr – fire. The plant caused a lot of damage to crops.

Conclusion. Having studied the actual material, we concluded that the most representative reference areas of the pragmatic nomination of phytonyms

are introduced in the fields of medicine (veterinary medicine), pharmacology, less – perfumery and everyday life. The analysis of pragmatic features of phytonyms of the Latin language showed that they occupy an important place in the system of nomination of phytonyms. Pragmatic signs reflect a person's practical attitude to the plant world. Pragmatic phytonyms make it possible to evaluate and reconstruct the most important aspects of human life.

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WRITING, PERSPECTIVE AND REPRESENTATION IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVELS

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John Green is one of the brightest modern American writers. In 2014 he was included in Time magazine's list of the 100 Most Influential People in the World. Green's novels "The Fault in Our Stars", "Looking for Alaska" and "Paper Towns" were a commercial and critical success and won a number of prestigious literary awards.

The main purpose of our research is to analyze the ways in which John Green depicted his characters in the abovementioned novels and to prove the impact of his work on modern world literature.

Material and methods. We have carried out a descriptive qualitative study of the novels by John Green. The material of the study is the characters and the writing style in the novels. The methods of investigation are the following: 1) data collection and analysis; 2) a content analysis; 3) a generalization method to achieve the main purpose of the research.

Findings and their discussion. John Green possesses a remarkable gift of conveying to the readers some very important truths about the meaning of life, love, expectations and disappointment, and about the strength of human spirit.

Green's characters are always bright and memorable, all of them having their strengths and weaknesses.