

families early and prefer to be independent, remaining without the support of relatives. The "Eastern" model of the family, on the contrary, is a traditional large family, which is built on the unconditional support of the family throughout the life of relatives. It is important to note that sometimes the role of a woman may coincide in both family models, for example, women show independence in choosing a profession, education and solving household issues. But there is another option, when in the "eastern" model of the family, a woman is in the role of tacit submission and dependence on the decisions of her spouse.

The novel by F. Hensher's "The Friendly Ones" makes the reader think about the moral values of the family, the most important of which remain the same – respect, friendliness, caring for the older generation, mutual understanding, observance of traditions.

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NAMES OF INNER-CITY LINEAR OBJECTS OF VITEBSK AND BRISTOL

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Currently, the linguistic appearance of the modern city, of which the onomastic space is an integral part, attracts the attention of many linguists due to its axiological and national-cultural significance. At the same time, the largest segment of the onomastic space of the city is formed by the names of inner-city objects, i.e. urbanonyms proper [4]. The famous onomast A.M. Mezenko notes that the units of urbanonymic space – the names of streets, squares, districts of the city, its individual buildings – are a kind of toponyms and constitute a peculiar and complex system of the city [1, 2, 3], forming along with other names a linguistic portrait of the city.

In this article we will present the results of the study on the features of linear urbanonyms – godonyms, Bristol in comparison with the godonyms of Vitebsk. The term «godonym» is formed by two Greek words with the meaning of «path, road, street, riverbed» and «name» and serves to name city objects that have a linear length: streets, alleys, driveways, descents, squares, avenues, squares, dead ends, paths, lines, highways, embankments.

The purpose of the article is to establish general and specific features in the naming of linear inner–urban objects of two European cities – Vitebsk and Bristol.

Material and methods. The actual material of the study was the nominations of linear objects of the modern cultural center of England – Bristol and the cultural capital of the Republic of Belarus – Vitebsk. The source of the English-language material was the lists of street names of Bristol, presented in open access on the official website [Geographic.org/streefview](https://www.geographic.org/streefview) (List of Streets in Bristol, South Gloucestershire, South West England, England, Google Maps and Street View Photos). The corpus of studied godonyms amounted to 400 units. The Russian language research material was selected from the list of street names of Vitebsk, posted on the official website of the Vitebsk City Executive Committee (<https://vitebsk.gov.by>). The corpus of Russian language godonyms is formed by 1384 units.

In the course of the study, such methods as the continuous sampling method, inventory and systematization of onomastic material, descriptive, comparative methods, elements of statistical analysis were used.

Findings and their discussion. Most urbanonyms of European cities are represented by binomial nominations, one of the components of which is a geographical nomenclature term. The cities of Vitebsk and Bristol are no exception. At the same time, the comparison of English-speaking and Russian-speaking godonyms allowed us to establish the following differences.

Firstly, these are the features in the graphic design of Russian- and English-speaking units, due to the orthographic specifics of the compared languages.

In English, both the proper proprietary component and the index term are capitalized: *Reformatory Lane, Castle Street, Brighton Place*. The Russian language names of inner-city objects are issued in another way. The nomenclature word is written with a lowercase letter: *улица Кирова, проспект Победы, переулок Боковой*.

Secondly, another peculiarity is related to the grammatical structure of the Russian and English languages.

In English-speaking units, the onomastic component proper, i.e., the attribute component precedes the nomenclature: Heath Rise, Bank Road, Ferry Road; in Russian-speaking units, on the contrary, it follows it: *проспект Победы, улица Космонавтов, переулок Кленовый*.

The third distinguishing feature of godonyms is the presence of various nomenclature components in their structure.

The street names of Bristol, as well as Vitebsk, consist of two components. The first one is actually an individualizing name. The second component can mean: *street, hill, rise, vale, road, terrace, avenue, walk, etc.*

In total, there are 28 nomenclatural lexical units among the godonyms of Bristol. Of these, the most commonly used are 10 nominations, which account for 84.8% of all names of Bristol godonyms (Table 1).

Table 1 Inner-city linear objects in Bristol

| Name | Quantity | % |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| <u>Road</u> | <u>101</u> | <u>25,3</u> |
| <u>Close</u> | <u>91</u> | <u>22,8</u> |
| <u>Avenue</u> | <u>27</u> | <u>6,8</u> |
| <u>Way</u> | <u>26</u> | <u>6,5</u> |
| <u>Drive</u> | <u>21</u> | <u>5,3</u> |
| <u>Court</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>5,0</u> |
| <u>Lane</u> | <u>16</u> | <u>4,0</u> |
| <u>Garden</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>3,8</u> |
| <u>Hill</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>2,8</u> |
| <u>Wood</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>2,5</u> |
| <u>Total:</u> | <u>338</u> | <u>84,8</u> |

The nomenclature components in street names in English - speaking countries are divided into two main features:

- by size: *Alley, Avenue, Lane, Street, Broadway.*
- by shape: *Circus, Circle, Close, Square, Crescent, Court.*

The terms of linear urban objects in the urbanonymy of Belarusian cities, in particular the city of Vitebsk, are more numerous and make up only 10 lexical units. So, in Vitebsk, the following nomenclature types are the most common: *улица, проспект, аллея, бульвар, площадь, проезд, переулок, тупик, шоссе, линия.*

The comparison of the urbanonymic terms in two languages indicates significant differences in the perception of urban objects: the British more clearly share the special features of inner-city objects. Because of this, it is essential for the nominations to indicate the shape of the object: *Ashcombe Crescent, Springly Court.* For a native speaker of the Russian language, the form differences in the name are not so important, the memorial principle of the nomination is much more widely represented: *улица Буденного, проспект Черняховского.*

Conclusion. Thus, the peculiar properties of naming linear inner-urban objects of two European cities, Vitebsk and Bristol, have been established. Discrepancies are recorded at the graphic and grammatical levels, as well as in the nomenclature of godonyms, which represents significant differences in the perception of urban objects by representatives of Russian-speaking and English-speaking linguistic and cultural communities.

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