



## **PHILOLOGY**

UDC 821.162.1

### ***Brusevich A.A. TRADITION AND INNOVATION IN THE POETRY OF ANTONY LANGE***

**Keywords:** romanticism, modernism, tradition, innovation, artistic experiment, synthesis.

Antony Lange was a leading figure in Polish literature at the end of the XIX – beginning the XX century. On the one hand the poet carried on romantic traditions which were set up by Adam Mitskevich and on the other hand his oeuvre gathered those streaks and forms which had become the solid basis of the European modernism a little later. Antony Lange as a true experimenter approved himself from the first pages of the two-volume “Poetry” – his first book which was issued in Krakow at the end of the XIX century and had become a true literature fact for the next century. The most interesting experiments of the Polish writer are connected with the synthesis of the national and foreign traditions and mostly exotic ones. The poet was looking for the new opportunities of the word all the right time using it different meanings. He tried to find harmony between the phonation of the poem and its “visual” content. In the article considers the most unique artistic qualities the works of Antony Lange. The results of the research can be used in educational process in courses of the history of Polish literature, and also in special courses on historical and theoretical poetics.

**Bibliography – 18 titles.**

UDC 821.111 (092 G. Chaucer)

### ***Smulkevich A.A. MEANS “NOVELLIZATION” OF THE ELEMENTS OF ROMANCE IN THE “CANTERBURY TALES” BY G. CHAUCER***

**Keywords:** “The Canterbury Tales”, genre form, novella, romance, “novellization” means of genre material, knight`s tale, wife of bath`s tale, franklin`s tale.

The purpose of the article is to study some “novellization” means of romance elements that helped the author of “The Canterbury Tales” to lead the tales with genre orientation to the romance to the novella-tale. The following methods are used: comparative analysis of genre and storyline characteristics of separate tales (the knight`s, the wife of bath`s, and the franklin`s tales) in the narrative story-collection by G. Chaucer and those in literary works with the same storylines, as well as comparison of means for orientation of narrative material to the novella according to T. Soulina`s research paper on “the first novel” of XI century and in the work under consideration. Scientific novelty is based on pointing out the following “novellization” means: shift of emphasis from idealization of chivalry and the knight towards realistic manner, rationalization, focus on the turning point of action etc. Results of the work can be used for teaching Medieval English and World literature history.

**Bibliography – 11 titles.**

UDC 82–91

### ***Belova O.V. AREAL STRUCTURE OF THE BELARUSIAN-RUSSIAN LINGUOCULTURAL BORDERLANDS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF RESEARCH***

**Keywords:** ethnolinguistics, dialectology, folklore, text analysis, plot, motif, structure, cultural areal, tradition, legends, narrative.

This article presents an overview of scientific issues on which have been and continue to work together Russian and Belarusian scientists – specialists in the field ethnolinguistics, dialectology and folklore. The focus of the research team is the formation, development and features of the folklore traditions of the Russian-Belarusian borderline. This is a unique cultural phenomenon both in terms of content (plot-motive composition of the folk ritual tests and texts of folk prose, which combines the

features of the neighboring cultural traditions), and in terms of expression (dialectal peculiarities, reflected in the language of folklore and local forms of traditional culture). The research work is aimed first of all at the interdisciplinary study of areal distribution, interaction and modification of the folk stories, ritual forms and dialectal peculiarities in the region of the Belarusian-Russian lingua-cultural borderlands. The result of research should become the full index of “border” plots and motifs of folklore texts of different genres, existing in the Russian-Belarusian borderlands.

**Bibliography – 32 titles.**

UDC 811.161.3

***Lepeshau I.Ya.* PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH COMPONENTS-NECROTISMS**

**Keywords:** linguistic levels, phraseological-syntactical method of phraseological derivation, necrotisms and their classification.

This article is shown that by no means all the words of the literary language are equally engaged in the formation of phraseological units. There are more than 320 words-components which are not used beyond the definite phraseological unit (in linguistics they are called necrotisms). 6 groups of necrotisms are considered. It is noted in what way such words should be described in explanatory or translation reference books. The objective of the work: classification and characteristics of the components-necrotisms. Scientific novelty: the words which are not used beyond the definite phraseological unit are analyzed in Belarusian linguistics for the first time. The field of application: educational process in teaching the Belarusian language, as well as lexicographical practice.

**Bibliography – 6 titles.**

UDC 811.161.1'367.625 (092 – CHEKHOV)

***Sidorovich Z.Z.* TEXT NATURE OF CHEKHOV'S NARRATIVE IN NOVELS**

**Keywords:** text, narrative, novel, A. Chekhov, verb.

This article analyzes text nature of artistic narrative on the basis of Chekhov's novels. The concept of understanding the work of certain textual structure on the basis of functioning of a verb and its derivatives is presented here. On the one hand, the verb is particularly adapted for changing the characteristics of all the events and parameters to indicate the position of the carrier speech in space and time. On the other hand, the narrative gives an opportunity to understand the function of verbal units of the language, to present extralinguistic reality and to understand the author's artistic picture of the world. The results of the research can be used while studying the artistic narrative for understanding the laws of the textual structure.

**Bibliography – 28 titles.**

UDC 811.161.1:81'36

***Yankovskaya S.A.* DERIVATIONAL FIELD OF A LOKATIVNOST  
IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE**

**Keywords:** dialect word formation, locative nouns, word-formation value, word-formation structure, derivational field of a location, word-formation category, word-formation type.

Functional and semantic fields of various types continue to be under close attention researchers of the beginning of the XXI century – B. Borchiyeva, V. Beskrovnoy, A. Abdullina, etc. Various approaches at allocation of a kernel of a field of a location and its periphery are allocated. Education locative nouns are object of studying not only in the modern Russian literary language, but also in dialect system. The system of the Russian national dialects is the second for the importance after the literary language a form of existence of public language. Dialects have narrower sphere of functioning, exist only in an oral form, norms of the use of words in this system are enshrined in oral tradition. In this regard it is expedient to study formation of units of the modern Russian literary language in comparison to units of dialects. The purpose of the article is the description of system of private word-formation values locative nouns within a derivational field of a location taking into account synthetic and analytical means of representation of this semantics.

**Bibliography – 9 titles.**

UDC 811.161.3'344.3+811.161.2'344.3

***Varanovich V.L.* THE SYSTEMS OF CONSONANT PHONEMES  
OF THE BELARUSIAN AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES**

**Keywords:** consonantal phoneme, systems of phonemes, correlation on hardness/softness, peripheral phonologic subsystem.

This article compares the systems of consonant phonemes of the Belarusian and Ukrainian literary languages. Comparison is preceded by the attempt to present the most rational version of the structure of the analyzed systems from the point of view of the author. Necessity of the research is caused by the fact that in the majority of previous works in which both of these systems were considered earlier, the task of the exact definition of their structure wasn't set or the structure of phonemes of the Belarusian and Ukrainian languages was defined without support on the common criteria of differentiating of phonological units. Besides, taking into account close affinity of the Belarusian and Ukrainian languages, in the work it is traced how phonemes in genetically identical words of the compared languages, and also in homolexical or paralexical loan-words correspond to each other.

**Bibliography – 13 titles.**

UDC 811.161.1+811.161.3

***Kisel E.V.* REFERENTIAL CORRELATION OF PERSONAL PRONOUN “I” IN THE POETIC TEXTS  
(ON THE MATERIALS OF LYRICS OF RUSSIAN AND BELARUSIAN AUTHORS OF XX CENTURY)**

**Keywords:** personal pronouns, semantics, characterization, nomination, referent, lyrical character, idiosyncrasy.

This article examines the contextual semantics of personal pronouns. Attention is paid to the constructions in which a pronoun is a subject and a noun is a predicate. These constructions are considered as a means of creating an image of lyrical character in the text. The aim of the research – to disclose the features of referential correlation of the personal pronoun “I” in the construction of “subject-pronoun – substantive-predicate”. Lyrics of Russian and Belarusian poets of the XX century (K. Balmont, V. Mayakovsky, Y. Kupala, M. Tank, B. Ahmadulina and D. Bichel-Zagnetova) had been used as a material for research. The special attention is paid to the individual preference of Russian and Belarusian authors in using of semantization/characterization constructions. The study found that, using the construction of “pronoun-subject – substantive-predicate”, Russian and Belarusian authors actualize the following features of the referent: nationality, relationship, sex and age, profession and mission, specific features of a character. The conclusion is that the information received with the help of “pronoun-subject – substantive-predicate” constructions often corresponds to the basic biographical particulars of a referent. Scientific novelty: the research of semantic types of Pronomen Substantive constructions was carried out for the first time. The field of applying the results: educational process in the course of teaching morphology, stylistics and literary criticism.

**Images – 6. Bibliography – 11 titles.**

UDC 811.161.3: 811.111

***Machalava A.A.* NOUNS NAMING PEOPLE ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY  
IN BELARUSIAN AND ENGLISH (THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS)**

**Keywords:** names of people according to the type of their professional activity, noun, lexical and semantical groups, structural equivalents, functional equivalents, derivation, suffixation.

The first attempt of a comprehensive analysis of names of people according to the type of their professional activity through the comparison of Belarusian and English derivatives is being made. In the article describes structural peculiarities alongside with semantical peculiarities of nouns naming people. The work addresses the issue of equivalence in translation of the given group of nouns. Functional equivalents among affixes of derivatives naming people according to the type of their professional activity are burning issues of the research. The undertaken contrastive analysis revealed structural equivalents among nouns naming people in the Belarusian and the English languages, their distribution into lexical and semantical groups and semantical equivalents in the languages under consideration.

**Tables – 3. Bibliography – 7 titles.**

UDC 811.161.3+811.111

***Paulechka J.V.* STYLISTICALLY MARKED NOUNS IN THE BELARUSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

**Keywords:** substantive, stylistics, word-formation, comparative analysis, suffixation, marker.

Names of person are of interest to scientists from different countries. Today practically there are no works in which the lexical group of names of the person which is proceeding from a stylistic marker of lexical units in comparative aspect (Russian and Belarusian languages) would be considered. The relevance of work – study in comparative aspect marked substantive vocabulary in Belarusian and English. The object of the research – stylistically marked substantives with the meaning of a person in the Belarusian and Russian languages, object of research – the morphemic, word-formation and functional description of lexical units of this group. The marked nominations of the person which were received by a method of a continuous sample from dictionaries became a material of research. The work has been done in an intersubject key on the border of stylistics, word-formation and

syntaxis. The results of investigation can be used in the development of courses on the comparative study of not closely related languages.

**Bibliography – 9 titles.**

UDC [811.161.3+811.112]’342

***Dubitskaya E.N.* THE TEMPORAL STRUCTURE OF INDIRECT DIRECTIVES  
IN THE BELARUSIAN AND GERMAN LANGUAGES**

**Keywords:** direct speech acts, indirect demands, indirect noncategorical incentives, prosodic expression of categoricity, temporal (time) structure of incentive phrases.

This article reveals the results of the study of variation of temporal characteristics of indirect and imperative directives which have different illocutive power in Belarusian and German. The aim of the study – to determine the degree of presence of a temporal characteristic in the differentiation of the prosodic structure of various types and forms of expression of directive intentions in both languages. On the basis of our research we can state that the distinctive potential of temporal features in differentiation of types of indirect directives in the languages under comparison is insignificant. The temporal characteristic, though allowing high variance, is a prosodic component which forms and draws together categoric and noncategoric directive speech acts. The results obtained can be applied in synthesizing the Belarusian and German speech, and in the process of teaching German to the Belarusians in order to avert their speech from interference of the temporal system of their native language.

**Tables – 2. Bibliography – 12 titles.**



**Pedagogy**

UDC 37.034:17.0221-057

***Chepikov V.T., Chekina A.V.* PERSON-ORIENTED APPROACH TO PROCESS  
OF MORAL EDUCATION OF SCHOOLBOYS**

**Keywords:** moral education, social approach, person-oriented approach, moral quality of the person, attitude of the person.

This article reveals social and personal approaches to process of moral education of schoolboys. The initial bases of these approaches are characterized. Their forming potential is proved. From a position of personal approach the essence of the purpose, the content and problems of moral education is considered. Their pedagogical pithiness is explained. Is drawn a conclusion about their interrelation.

**Bibliography – 9 titles.**

UDC 378.12(476.6)

***Sidorchuk A.S.* CALLING HIGH AND NOBLE: ABOUT PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY  
OF THE LECTURER YANKA KUPALA STATE UNIVERSITY OF GRODNO A. RAGOYSHA**

**Keywords:** secondary school, inspector, pedagogical institute, dean, university, pedagogical activity, methodical manuals, scientific-practical conferences, public activity.

This article considers the pedagogical activity of A. Ragoyscha, the senior teacher of Department of mathematics and methods of its teaching of the Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno the graduate of the physics-mathematics faculty of the Grodno State Pedagogical Institute. After graduating from the pedagogical Institute A. Ragoyscha worked as a teacher of mathematics and physics in Mostovskaya school, and then as a teacher of mathematics and physics and freelance inspector in Shchuchyn district. In the period from 1955 to 1958, he was a postgraduate student of the Minsk pedagogical Institute named after A.M. Gorky. After graduation he was invited to Grodno pedagogical Institute named after Yanka Kupala to the Department of elementary mathematics. He was dean of the faculty of pedagogics and a technique of elementary education (1960–1975); provided the mathematical preparation of teachers of elementary classes, read mathematical discipline in the physical and mathematical

faculties. He paid a lot of attention to social work. His scientific interests are concentrated in the field of pedagogics of higher school.

**Bibliography – 14 titles.**

UDC 37.035.6:316.45

**Potapchuk T.V. FORMATION OF ETHNIC IDENTITY OF UKRAINIANS ON MODERN THE STAGE:  
A THEORETICAL ASPECT OF THE STUDY**

**Keywords:** ethnic identity, Ukrainians, independent state, ethnic groups.

For years independence of Ukraine exactly absence of state patriotism, identifier of belonging, to the Ukrainian state, Ukrainian political nation was compensated by other spiritual practices – psychological, mental. But if for “internal consumption” – self-affirmation in the eyes of their fellow citizens – is completely acceptable and understandable, then abroad as a consequence of Ukrainians often perceive themselves as such “other” Russians. The Ukrainian identity “retains” in itself the substantial differences of ideas about the historical past countries that determine today's character of nation and state and specific of their perception citizens.

**Bibliography – 8 titles.**

UDC 371.132

**Tarantei L.M. THE REALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL OF UNIVERSITY'S LECTURES:  
TRADITIONS AND CONTEMPORANEITY**

**Keywords:** education, lecture, educational potential, authority of the teacher, value of lectures, dialogue, dialogic lecture, confidence, self-talk.

This article shows the possibilities of educational and ideological work in the process of giving lectures. Analyzed traditional opportunities for education in the lectures through the content of the lectures material, the organization of lectures, and by the authority of the teacher. The realization of educational potential of lectures is possible in the unity of the organization, the content and the personal influence of the teacher and mainly through the dialogue between the participants of educational process with cultural and historical heritage and with themselves. Lecture, which is reflecting the most relevant for teacher moral purposes, values and ideals, gives to the students opportunity to trace mechanisms of moral activity through internal dialogue with cultural and historical heritage and to develop their own ethical criteria, to reach the level of creative activities. Motivational and stimulating value of lectures grows by its dialogism and the capacity to personal and professional growing of students and teachers, which is expressed in the personal character for the benefit for everybody, orientation values, civil position and the willingness for professional growth.

**Bibliography – 18 titles.**

UDC 378:355.233.22

**Gavronik V.I. IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF MILITARY-APPLIED PHYSICAL TRAINING OF TANKMEN**

**Keywords:** military-applied physical training, tank units, norm for combat training.

This article examined the relationship of physical fitness to the standards of combat training of military armored divisions. It was found that the effective implementation of the standards for tank crews combat training is a testament to the readiness of the military in its task of fighting their destination. The effectiveness of the military specifications for combat training is determined by the level of development of motor abilities and efficiency of the generated motor skills. Determination of requirements for the physical fitness of military men is the basis for the development of military-applied methods of physical training for military men of the relevant military specialties. The study proved and developed requirements for the level of physical fitness of military armored units required for the effective discharge of the standards for combat training. Model characteristics of military-applied physical fitness for military armored divisions are defined on the basis of these requirements.

**Tables – 2. Bibliography – 12 titles.**

UDC 37.0

**Krasnodenbska A. EFFECTS OF BEING IN DIFFERENT CULTURES ACCORDING TO OF FEMALE MIGRANTS  
FROM THE OPOLE REGION**

**Keywords:** migration of women, expectations with respect to migration, impact of migration.

The problem of women's economic migration of Opole Region investigated. The ratio of women to stay abroad and consequences of a collision with another culture is revealed. The reasons for women leaving abroad are investigated. Expectations of the women interviewed from migration are presented. Statements of migrants allow determining their attitude towards the inhabitants of the host country. The basis of the work steel multifaceted research conducted in 2007–2010, among women who migrate in order to earn. These women basically went to Germany, Holland and England. The study has quantitative (queried 521 female) and quality (more than 60 interviews and 30 pages of diaries Opole migrants) character.

**Images – 3. Bibliography – 16 titles.**

UDC 331.548:159.923

**Sokolova T.V. INDIVIDUAL DISPOSITIONS AND INTENTIONS AS THE COMPONENTS OF A PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION**

**Keywords:** individual professional development, individual professional orientation, individual dispositions and intentions.

This article touches upon the problem of the formation of individual dispositions and intentions as one of the components of professional orientation of future specialists in the humanities and social in the context of their preparation for professional work. The purpose of the article is to reveal different approaches of scientists to the definition of professional orientation of students' personality, to analyze the ideas of psychologists about the development of dispositions and intentions of a person, to present the results of diagnostics of future specialists' dispositions and intentions to professional activity. The scientific novelty of the work lies in the fact that the author defined the methodological basis of the empirical study of dispositions and intentions as a "base" of the formation of professional orientation of future specialists in the humanities and social. The presented results of the study of dispositions and intentions of future specialists in the humanities and social to the implementation of professional activity, obtained by ascertaining phase of the study, can be used in training sessions and extra-curricular activities of future specialists, their secondary occupation, in creating of teaching and visual aids which can be helpful in the formation of students' professional orientation by means of volunteer activity.

**Tables – 1. Bibliography – 9 titles.**

UDC 37.01:069.01

**Grinko S.D. THE USE OF THE FUNDS OF MUSEUM PEDAGOGY IN EDUCATION**

**Keywords:** museum, museum pedagogic, educational process, future teachers, museum education.

This article examines the educational opportunities of the museum. The results of research readiness of teachers and professors use the museum in the educational process in secondary and higher education. Analyzed the difficulties of using funds of the museum and the reasons need to include them in the preparation of future teachers. Analyzes the impact of the museum, its atmosphere on the personality of the student. Determined by the nature of the concept proposed by the author "museumification of education". Outlined the main directions and ways museumification in the professional development of future teachers.

**Bibliography – 23 titles.**



UDC 159.9.01

**Mazilov V.A. METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF COMPLEX AND INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLOGY. PART 1**

**Keywords:** methodology, psychology, complex research, interdisciplinary research, subject-matter of psychology.

This article devoted to the problems of complex psychological research organization. Currently, the organization of complex psychological research faces significant difficulties, resulting in that comprehensive research and development are significantly

less effective than predicted. It is argued that it is possible to develop the methodology and theory of complex psychological research based on understanding of the subject of psychology. The most perspective areas for interdisciplinary research organization are selected. The difficulties of interdisciplinary research organization are detected. The results of the research on the problem of the subject of psychology are described. The ways of concept formation of complex and interdisciplinary research based on the subject-matter of psychology is shown.

**Bibliography – 9 titles.**

UDC 159.9:316.472.4

***Verbova K.V. EMOTIONAL DISTRESS IN A SITUATION OF UNJUST ACT***

**Keywords:** relationship between emotions, emotional situation, emotional process, interpersonal justice, leading derivatives emotions.

Basis is given for the necessity to study emotions in their interrelation and dynamics. This approach helps to understand the inner laws of the emotional process development. The context of a definite situation makes it possible to reveal emotions. The results of studying emotions in situations of unjust behavior for the both sides- the offender and the offended- are given. Peculiarities of emotional reactions in the given situations are defined leading and derived emotions are characterized. The defined units of emotional process make it possible to reveal certain cause- and effect relationship of emotions in a definite situation.

**Bibliography – 15 titles.**

UDC 159.9:316.627

***Molchanova N.V., Gritsenko V.V. FEATURES OF PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF RUSSIANS AND BELARUSIANS IN THE CONDITIONS OF INTERCULTURAL INTERACTION***

**Keywords:** prosocial behaviour, altruism, emotions, empathy, identification, social norms, personal meaning.

This article describes the main characteristics of helping behavior. Discusses the impact of the psychological mechanisms of the emergence of meaning in the situation of assistance. The role of prosocial behavior in intercultural interaction. The results of comparative analysis of prosocial behavior of migrants from the Republic of Belarus and the indigenous Russian population living in the Smolensk region. It is revealed that the Belarusians when helping other people more often, in comparison to Russians, are guided by norms of reciprocity, where as the Russians are increasingly turning to the norm of costs compensation. Data of both ethnic groups show the similarity in the manifestation of one or another type of prosocial behavior; among which the most common is compliant, altruistic and emergency prosocial behaviour. When building interpersonal and intergroup relations Belarusians are focused on the exchange relations, while Russians are more focused on assessment of profitable or expensive for them.

**Tables – 2. Bibliography – 11 titles.**

UDC 159.923

***Derevianko T.M. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND TRAINING TECHNOLOGIES OF CREATIVE THINKING DEVELOPMENT***

**Keywords:** psychological and training technologies, training, development, creative thinking, creativity.

This article presents an overview of current research on the problems of using psychological and training technologies in the development of creative thinking of an individual. The psychological training in research of modern scientists is considered from different points of individual psychological schools of psychological creativity as an effective means of developing creative thinking. The article describes in detail the concept of building programs of modern development of the creative (lateral, creative) thinking in order to use them to develop their creative thinking characteristics aiming at ensuring creative productivity of specialists of various professions in their professional activities.

**Bibliography – 20 titles.**

## Reviews

***Marsheuskaya V.V. IN SEARCH OF GUIDANCE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGY: book review: Danilovich, M.A.*** Problems of comparative phraseology [*Prablemy supastaulial'nai frazealohii*] / M.A. Danilovich, T.P. Fundatar, I.K. Tsivunchyk. – Grodno, 2013. – 133 p. (Bel.)