

По завершении реакции (кипячение в течение 15 ч) продукт отфильтровали, промыли эфиром и высушили. Выход составил 86%.

Таким образом, предлагаемая схема получения соли Манниха ацетофенонового типа **1** отличается доступностью исходных компонентов и простым аппаратурным оформлением синтеза. Полученное соединение может быть использовано для последующего синтеза соответствующих веществ терфенилового ряда, которые будут обладать широким интервалом температур фазовых переходов, позволяющих использовать их для практических целей.

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#### ENGLISH VOCABULARY DENOTING COLOUR

Topicality of this study lies in the possibility to deep the knowledge of the English language by studying colour terms and their usage in the language Colour means many different things to different people and cultures. We all have our own favorite colours. People like different colours like they like different foods. Colour also represents feelings, people, countries, cultures, and colour symbolism. Much has been studied and written about color and its impact on our daily lives.

To achieve this goal we have to solve some tasks: to make up the card index of English vocabulary denoting colour on the basis of extracts from English-Russian dictionary, to analyze colour terms, to make a classification of colour terms, to draw relevant conclusions.

During our work we've found out that there are 11 basic colour terms in English: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, pink, brown, grey, black and white.

Each colour symbolizes something for example **red** – excitement, energy, passion, love, desire, speed, strength, power, aggression, danger, blood; **orange** – energy, balance, enthusiasm, warmth, demanding of atten-

tion; **yellow** – signifies joy, happiness, betrayal, optimism, idealism, imagination, hope, sunshine, summer, gold, philosophy, dishonesty, cowardice, jealousy, covetousness, hazard and friendship; **green** – nature, environment, good luck, youth, spring, generosity, fertility, jealousy, inexperience, envy, misfortune; **blue** – peace, cold, calm, stability, harmony, unity, trust, truth, confidence, conservatism, security, cleanliness, order, loyalty, sky, water, technology, depression and etc.

However English is a colourful language. We have learned that there are 172 colours that standard dictionaries classify as specific colour nouns. These colours are broken down by etymological origin, for example: a colour can be connected with *an animal* (ivory, eggshell, buff, salmon, flamingo, coral, canary, teal, fawn, chamois, taupe, sable, sepia), *an insect* (vermeil, cochineal, vermilion, carmine, crimson, puce), *a flower, a tree and a plant* (tee rose, pink, flax, sunflower, saffron, poppy, geranium, dandelion, daffodil, mustard, straw, hazel, spruce, periwinkle, violet, hyacinth, fuchsia, lavender, lilac, heliotrope, heather, rose, crocus, orchid, mauve, pansy, amaranthine, sandalwood, nutmeg, teak, chestnut, cinnamon, madder, henna, mahogany, bister, ginger, ebony ).

Colour terms are also used to distinguish humans beings belonging to different races according to their skins. We speak about the “white race” or “white people”, “black people” or “yellow people” and possible “brown people”. “White people” are supposed to have a “white skin”, although we consider a “rosy” or “slightly brown” complexion to be the norm for white people.

“Black people” are said to be “black” although the colour of their skin may range from “coffee brown” to “coal black”. Chinese people are thought to have “yellow faces”. Colour terms in the context of race lose their property of precise colour description based on hue, chroma and saturation. They become markers of human races with a colour component as a distinctive feature. (*the white race, the black race, the yellow race*).

Symbols and metaphors help us understand our everyday language and figures of speech. We can find colour terms in metaphors. Almost every item, every word, every idea hides a certain symbolism. Colours are rich in hidden meanings and symbolisms. What is more, colors have a very interesting story to tell. Some of them, such as *feeling blue, seeing red, or green with envy*, associate colors with specific human emotions. Others, such as *blue blood, white cockade, and red carpet* originated in the Middle Ages. And still others, among them *yellow journalism, the Red guard, Purple Heart, Black Market* and the yearly favorite among sports fans the Orange Bowl, all have an interesting, although more recent history. The foundation

for colour symbolism has been built upon many centuries of history, religion, tradition and superstition. Practically every race and culture has used color symbolically assigning a variety of qualities and even specific objects to certain colours. The reason is probably that the sensation of colour is a primitive one. Reaction to it, recognition of it, requires little effort of intellect or imagination. Colour conveys moods that affix themselves quite automatically to human feeling.

Colours are also of great importance in programming. Basically, colors in a computer programs are represented by combining 3 "pigments". These pigments are Red, Green, and Blue. By combining some amount of Red, Green, and Blue, any (displayable) color can be obtained. Almost all of the programs for writing applications have some libraries, due to which some key words are coloured in red, green or others.

Lexiological analysis of colour terms in the English Language has shown that there are 11 basic colour terms in English and 172 colours that standard dictionaries classify as specific colour nouns.

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### **ESSENTIAL OILS**

Aromatherapy is all about the therapeutic use of essential oils—highly aromatic substances that occur naturally in plants. Essential oils are made up of organically occurring chemical components that have a wide variety of therapeutic properties. There are several different ways to obtain the volatile aromatics from plants.

There are several different ways to obtain the volatile aromatics from plants. The method used will depend on the plant material and the most effective way of obtaining the essential oils or aromatics from that plant. There are many delicate flowers that will be destroyed by water or steam distillation; however, their aromatic molecules can be obtained by solvent extraction. There are also volatile oils that can only be obtained by expeller pressing, such as Citrus peel oils.

Extracting essential oils using water is carried out by the following methods.

#### 1. Water or steam distillation.

This is the most widely used and most economical method of extracting essential oils. Basically, the plant material is placed above boiling water (water distillation) or in a separate chamber where steam passes through