

сären eine hypocholesterinämische Aktivität besitzen und den Cholesteringehalt im Blutplasma von warmblütigen Tieren regulieren lassen.

Dank der reichen Rohstoffbasis ist die Erschaffung von Technologien zur Herstellung von biologisch aktiven Stoffen auf der Grundlage von Harzsäuren perspektiv für die Republik Belarus. In unserem Land beschränkt sich jedoch die Verwendung von stickstoffhaltigen Derivaten nur auf die Zellulose- und Papierindustrie (als Materialien für Papier- und Papppeleimung).

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POLESYE STATE RADIATION AND ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Two years after the Chernobyl disaster, the Belarusian part of the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone was extended to a more highly contaminated area. The reserve was established on July 18, 1988. Before the disaster, over 22,000 people lived there in 96 settlements. The population was eva-

cuated after the disaster. In 1993 it was expanded by 849 km², making it the biggest Belarusian nature reserve and one of the biggest in Europe [1].

The area, located in southern Gomel Region and bordering the Ukrainian Exclusion Zone, includes part of the districts of Brahin, Chojniki and Naroulia. It is crossed by the Pripyat River, and the city of Mazyr. In terms of geobotanical zoning the reserve is located in the sub-zone of deciduous-pine forests. Forest covered lands amount to 110.4 ha (51.1 % of the territory).

The reserve hosts many rare and endangered species, which thrive there thanks to the virtual absence of humans. They include bears, European bison, Przewalski horse, Golden eagle and White-tailed eagle. It is home to the world's largest population of the European marsh turtle. According to PSRER administration, there are 7 reptile, 11 amphibian, 46 mammal, 213 bird and 25 fish species. Of those, 70 are listed in the International Red Book and the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus. Flora includes 1251 registered plants, which is more than two-thirds of the flora of the country, and 18 of the plant species are listed in the Red Book [2].

Although the reserve was established for the purpose of radiobiological and environmental research, it is of interest to other biologists. Due to the minimal human presence, it is possible to observe the natural development of wildlife in the conditions of Belarus. Some new species, including European bison, have been introduced on the territory of the reserve.

As of 2004, the herd at the reserve's horse farm numbered 230 horses. Cattle are being bred to endure the conditions of radioactive contamination, and young individuals are sold for further breeding.

All efforts of the staff of the reserve are aimed at solving a global problem - to prevent radionuclides from spreading outside the zone. It is impossible to take anything out. Also they control that radionuclides do not migrate with water and air. For this purpose, all melioration channels were blocked in the zone. But the wood from the forest zone is imported, thus earning for economic needs, but it is only if its fone is within normal limits [3].

Life in the Zone is being restored, scientists still doubt that people are safe there. They claim that the region will not be habitable for the next 20,000 years. The Reserve may become of significant importance as a reservation of biodiversity of Polesye region and the Republic, which is facilitated by absence of population, termination of agricultural activity and hunting.

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LES NOUVELLES TENDANCES DANS LA LEXICOLOGIE DE LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE

La langue française s'est formée à partir du Latin populaire au Ier siècle avant JC. La façon dont nous le connaissons est le résultat de changements prolongés sous l'influence de facteurs historiques, culturels et géographiques. Dans mon projet, je vais parler des tendances les plus récentes dans le développement de la langue française, comme *l'argot des jeunes* et *la féminisation de la langue*.

L'Argot des jeunes est un lexique sur la base phonétique et grammaticale de la langue nationale, et se distingue par la coloration familière, et parfois grossière-familière. Au 21ème siècle, le lexique de la jeunesse a été activement dilué par des éléments de la langue anglaise et a reçu le nom informel "hip-hop français", qui est principalement utilisé par les jeunes dans un environnement virtuel.

Pour une analyse plus précise, j'ai examiné 25 comptes d'utilisateurs actifs de Twitter âgés de 14 à 23 ans vivant dans les régions francophones. 21 personnes sur 25 ont activement utilisé divers éléments d'Argot, les 4 autres utilisateurs ne les ont pas utilisés du tout.

Les caractéristiques les plus courantes de l'Argot sur Internet sont:

1. Remplacement de mots par les chiffres

Par exemple, le remplacement des articles "un" et "une" par le chiffre 1: