

Besides I have changed the gerunds and the present participles after nouns into other parts of speech in the first and the second chapters of “Alice’s adventures in Wonderland” to see how the chapters will be read. I can say that the effect of continuation and Alice’s changes in these chapters have been lost. The fairy-tales are not so interesting to read. The language of these tales is not so fascinating, emotionally coloured, entertaining. The lack of such grammar phenomenon as gerund is the main reason why these fairy tales are not so interesting to read in other languages.

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LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF ALBUM NAMES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN ROCK BANDS

The topic of the research is “Linguistic and cultural analysis of album names of British and American rock bands”. The chosen topic is connected with an increase of interest in the phenomenon of cultural and linguistic identity problems, which in turn is explained by many factors of socio-cultural processes.

The main methods used in the study are the method of analysis of the theoretical literature, the method of isolating the linguistic unit, the method of contextual (distribution) analysis, the method of component analysis, the method of synthesis of units into classes.

Album names of British and American rock bands are very diverse both linguistically and in their subject matter. There are traditional names (single words or phrases (“Bad”, “Ten”, “Bookends”)) as well as unusual (the names of a complex structure, which may include, for example, sentences (“It Takes a Nation of Millions to Hold Us Back”, “I Never Loved a Man the Way I Love You”, “Everybody Knows This Is Nowhere”)).

If we look at the subdivision of linguistic means we will see that word combinations are a most common means of naming the album, followed by separate words. And the last of three described are sentences of different types.

When using the parts of speech for album names mostly nouns presented (84.3% of the total number of sample units). From the point of view of the morphological analysis in most cases common inanimate nouns are used (“Revolver”, “Thriller”, “Rumours”, “Tapestry”), and only some

of the names are animate (“Horses”, “The Stranger”, “Volunteers”, “Boy”, “Dummy”, “Destroyer”).

Second most common among the parts of speech are adjectives (9.8% of the sample). Morphological categories in this case are both qualitative (“Alive!”, “Loveless”, “Superunknown”, “Illmatic”), and relative (“Loaded”, “Fresh”, “Bad”, “Low”).

The third group consists of verbs (2.9% of the sample). Verbs are represented here by reflexive ones in perfect and imperfect form, used in the imperative mood (“Stand!”, “Help!”, “Play!”). In some cases, the names are represented by phrasal verbs (“Freak Out!”, “Sail Away”, “Shoot Out the Lights”, “Squeezing Out Sparks”, “Live Through This”).

Other parts of speech are isolated cases. The frequency of their use does not exceed 3% of the total use of words as the title of the album. This group is represented by adverbs (“Closer”), numerals (“Ten”, “1999”), particles (“So”).

Quantitative estimates show that the word combinations are the most frequent means of naming of music albums and make up 72.4% of the sample (“Pet Sounds”, “Born To Run”, “The Dark Side of the Moon”, “A Love Supreme”, “Green River”, “Parallel Lines”, “Master of Puppets”).

As part of the structural analysis of the album names there are the following types of phrases:

- nominal – 88.7% of the total number;
- verbal – 6.8%;
- adverbial – 4.5%.

Analysis of the sample showed that for the album names of rock bands sentences are rarely used, they account for only 7.2% of all examples. Within this group of albums one can find all communicative types: narrative – 80.6% (“It Takes a Nation of Millions to Hold Us Back”, “Here’s Little Richard”, “I Never Loved a Man the Way I Love You”); imperative and exclamatory – 8,3% (“Let It Bleed”, “Stand!”, “Let's Get It On”), interrogative – 11.1% (“What's Going On?”, “Are You Experienced”, “Who’s Next?”).

An example of the use of toponymic names can serve the title of the album “The Joshua Tree” (“Joshua Tree”) issued by the group U2 in 1987. “Joshua Tree” is a kind of cactus that grows in the deserts of Northern California (Joshua is another name of Jesus Christ), after whom a small town in the California desert is called, where the rocker of the 70s Gram Parsons died. The name of the town – Joshua Tree – inspired U2 to give such a name to the album.

There are cases of mythologizing of album names. This phenomenon can be illustrated by the album title “Odessey and Oracle”, released in 1968

by “The Zombies”. The album artwork created by Terry Quirk, an artist, a friend and neighbor of Chris White (vocalist). He made a misprint in the title (“Odessey” instead of the correct “Odyssey”), which the musicians did not immediately noticed, and after noticing decided not to correct.

Answering the question what Odessey is and who Oracle is, Rod Argent (keyboardist and songwriter) said: “It’s just a phrase from coined. The idea of odyssey is that of a journey and discovery, but I’m not quite sure what we meant by “oracle”.

Having analyzed a sample of 500 names of albums, one can single out the relevance of the topic because of its close connection with the problems of the nomination, which can reveal the linguistic features in the lyrics and in the albums names of rock bands, as well as provide additional information about the preferences, interests, problems worrying musicians.

Research topic is relevant because of its close connection with the problems of the nomination, which allows to trace the linguistic features in the album names of British and American rock bands, as well as learn more about the cultural values and ideals of the English-speaking countries.

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THE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF UNIFORMS AS THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING THE CONCEPT OF «SCHOOL UNIFORM» IN BELARUSIAN GYMNASIUM

The problem of a school uniform is discussed in every school. That’s why we’ve looked through many information sources such as books, newspapers and magazines, the Internet, interrogated my friends, schoolmates, teachers and grown-ups and found out, that there is nobody indifferent to the problem.

So the aim of our research work is to draw attention of students to the problem of school uniform, worth appearance, to find out opinion of parents, teacher and pupils on wearing of school uniform to develop practical recommendation for students Gymnasium №7.

The tasks are: to find out the meaning of the word school uniform, to trace the development of school uniform from Ancient times, to show the history development of school uniform in Belarus, to design some elements of school uniform for students of Gymnasium №7.