

generic or specific habitation names: mostly streets and localities are named after Belarusian countrymen.

3. Place names undergo changes over time, because a different folk inhabited a certain area or the original flora and fauna has completely changed. Therefore the original meaning of a place name can be completely lost over time. These processes include: abbreviation, adding, backformation, conflation, convergence, replacement of the parent language, evolution of the parent language.

4. Habitation names with Belarusian origin become toponyms in the processes of conversion (the most typical) and elaboration mostly. Meanwhile the feature names with Belarusian roots are also quiet frequent and adapt to new languages through conflation and conversion.

At the moment the work on the topic continues. We build a travel itinerary for Belarus and the near abroad, for those geographical objects that are of interest not only in themselves, but also reveal certain pages of our history and culture; we develop a guide for tourists. We wish you good luck, and offer all the people who got interested in the topic to visit our website: <https://sites.google.com/view/exploreworldlovebelarusgymn2m/home-page>.

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QUALITATIVE TYPOLOGY OF THE PAREMIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

The process of learning a foreign language shouldn't be only pragmatic, but also spiritual. An effective way of getting acquainted with the latter one is using phraseological units, idiomatic expressions, proverbs and sayings in the process of teaching, which reflect the social experience, traditions, customs, ways of behavior of people, for whom the language under study is native.

This work is based on the analysis of five hundred the most used English proverbs from the dictionary «English Proverbs Explained» (R. Ridout, C. Witting), and five hundred the most used Russian proverbs from the dictionary «Russian proverbs and sayings» V. P. Zhukov.

The main purpose of the research is the reveal principal likenesses and differences in semantics, structure, functional and stylistic peculiarities of English and Russian paremiological units.

The aims of the research:

1) to characterize the main types of the paremiological units in English and Russian languages;

2) to distinguish typologically significant criteria to compare paremias in English and Russian languages;

3) to reveal principal likenesses and differences in semantics, structure, functional and stylistic peculiarities of English and Russian paremiological units.

The object of the research: paremiological systems of English and Russian languages.

The subject of the research: likenesses and differences of the paremiological units of the English and Russian languages.

The initial hypothesis is that the English and Russian languages are typologically close by the principal features in an internal structure of paremiological systems.

The methods of the research: the comparative-typological with elements of semantic, grammar, functional, stylistic and quantitative analysis.

The results of the research and their novelty: in the English and the Russian languages prevail proverbs in the figurative meaning (83 and 81 %), with the syntactical structure of the compound sentence (62 and 67 %), which are used in the nominative function (47 and 40 %), functionally and stylistically neutral (56 and 51 %). It allows to state, that the English and Russian languages are typologically close by the principal features in an internal structure of paremiological systems. The significant differences of English proverbs comparatively with Russian proverbs we can observe by the series of the special cases. In the English language the use of proverbs of the ironical type is less than in the Russian language (58 and 65%), in the English language more proverbs expressively marked as a jocular than in the Russian language (38 and 32%).

It allows to make the conclusion that the paremiological subsystems of the English and the Russian languages are typologically close, but possess the significant historically caused differences of their proverbial funds.