

English sentence also has its own structure, resembling the mathematical formula Subject - Predicate - Object.

In our practical part, we compared the students' marks in English and Mathematics. For a more objective result, we took all the students from Forms 9 and compared their average scores in Maths and English.

Based on these results, we can see that 60% of students have a small difference in average scores which is no more than 1-point.

Two psychological tests were conducted with these students as well. Conducting the "Method "Type of thinking" we were interested in *abstract-symbolic thinking and verbal and logical thinking* which are responsible for the exact sciences and for foreign languages accordingly. Summing up the data, we got 70% of students who have little differences in thinking types.

The technique the "Map of Interests" showed that 70% of students have little or no difference in interests in these subjects. So the conclusions are:

1. Mathematical thinking is an abstract theoretical thinking;
2. The English language is referred to analytical languages;
3. Almost 60% of students have similar marks in English and Maths;
4. 70% of students have a little difference in the types of thinking;
5. 68% of students have a difference in interests in points no more than 2 points.

Thus we can say that there is a positive interaction between mathematical thinking and the study of the English language. The results of this work can be valuable for the formation of specialized economic classes in school.

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THE ORIGIN OF FLOWERS IN THE EMBLEMS OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES AND BELARUS

The work is devoted to the studying of the origin of flower-symbols of the UK, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in comparison with Belarus.

In a number of countries, plants have been chosen as symbols to represent specific geographic areas. The term «floral emblem», which refers to flowers, primarily used in the UK, Australia and Canada. In the United States, the term «state flower» is more often used.

Floral symbols refer to the ancient signs of coding. It is true that ancient symbols are unique and follow the peoples throughout the history and reflect their customs, traditions, life and values.

The topic of the research is important because of the increasing interest to the culture and history of other countries. What was the reason of choosing different plants as national symbols? What is the origin of this national sign?

The aim of the research is to analyze the origin of flower symbols of the UK, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and Belarus.

The tasks of the work are:

- to study the history of the symbols;
- to find out the national features of the symbols;
- to attract attention to the nationality in general;

Used methods are *theoretical* (studying the literature, encyclopedias, dictionaries, articles containing information about the origin of symbols) and *practical* (analyzing research statistics).

We analyzed the origin of about 65 flower symbols of the English-speaking countries and Belarus.

The results of the research:

After studying, comparing and analyzing the origin of all flower-symbols mentioned above we found out some reasons for choosing all them as national symbols. That's why we make the following conclusion:

- the influence of *geography* (the most of plants (90%) grow on the territory of the country)
- the origin of the most of the plants is associated with different *traditions and legends* (89%)
- the choice of the symbols is explained by different *historical events* (10%)
- the choice of the symbol is explained by *religious beliefs* (1%)

I think that the theme of this paper sounds interesting because flowers are characteristic features of the English-speaking countries. The topic helps us to study the English culture and history. Such a study enables us to gain enough experience in understanding of the British, American, Canadian and Australian life and the English language of today.

National symbols intend to unite people by creating visual, verbal, or iconic representations of the national people, values, goals, or history.

The word "symbol" came to the English language from the Greek "sýmbolon" – meaning "together". Symbols are objects, characters, or other concrete representations of ideas, concepts, or other abstractions.

National flowers are symbols representing a country. Some national flowers have cultural or religious roots that go back hundreds or even thousands of years and may or may not have been officially adopted.

Comparison and analyzing allows us to find out the same characteristic feature of the most mentioned above flower symbols. Most of them (99%) grow on the territory of the countries the symbol of which they are. All of them are the part of the landscape or life of people inhabiting this territory. So, it is evident, that the first factor of choosing the symbol is its *habitat and geography*.

In order to draw attention to the topic and to check the knowledge of the national symbols of Belarus we organized a survey. Pupils of the 5-8 forms were to answer several questions on the topic.

Conclusion. Thus to sum up all the above-mentioned in relation to the usage of flowers in the emblems of English-speaking countries we have come to the conclusion that flowers play an important role and have a great influence on the life of people in the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia , Canada and Belarus.

With the help of our research we prove that choosing the national symbols can't be done in the result of the survey or voting, it is the result of many factors.

But we find our research useful as it results can be used at the lessons of English, Geography, History and by pupils who are interested in the history and culture of the English-speaking countries and our country.

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LINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSIVENESS IN ADVERTISING SLOGANS (ON THE BASIS OF ENGLISH AND BELARUSIAN)

Advertising slogans serve as a means of advertising products and services and play an important part in the culture and conscience of English- and Belarusian-language societies. Expressiveness is a distinctive feature of an advertising slogan. It is achieved with the help of special linguistic means. The usage of such means provides firm memorization of advertising slogans by the users of advertisements in any language. The abundance and popularity of advertising slogans in our everyday life explains our interest in them. Thus, the topicality of the research is, firstly, explained by the popularity of advertising slogans in the modern world and,