

## **THE SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE WORD «SLAVE» ON THE EXAMPLES OF THE SONGS BY MODERN AUTHORS**

«Everything flows, nothing stands still.» — Greek philosopher Heraclitus said. If at the dawn of civilization people were concerned with safeguarding the fire and finding something to eat then today ecological problems and exploring space occupy human minds.

If Heraclitus could materialize nowadays, he would be very confused by the things which seem normal to us. But the one thing which definitely could not surprise him is the existence of slavery.

Of course forms of the servitude have changed and today it is not the same thing as two thousand years ago, but the fact of the existence of this humiliating form of compulsion in the modern world which is based on the principles of humanism and equality of all people is horrific.

That is why studying the problem of slavery in the movement of formation of modern human's personality has become the aim of the research.

The research was done step-by-step beginning with the theoretical basis of the given problem. The analysis of the literature, materials of the global computer network to determine the origin of the word «slave» and its original meaning was carried out. Further study of the data found in various kinds of literature was made in order to look into the problem of slavery in the modern society. It was ascertained that the history of slavery embraces nearly 5 000 years and even though nowadays it is officially abolished in the whole world it continues to exist in many countries.

To find out the awareness level of the young people about the problem of modern slavery a survey was carried out. It showed that modern youth spend a considerable amount of time listening to music, much more than reflecting on such global problems as slavery.

For reasons given it was decided to find out if the songs of the modern authors can give complete and trustworthy information about slavery. The analysis of the lyrics of the songs by modern authors in which the word «slave» is mentioned made it possible to determine the modern meaning of the word «slave». In order to carry out the detailed comparison card index on the given songs was created.

Comparing the original and modern meanings of the word «slave» it was found out that on the whole, the meaning of the word «slave» has not changed cardinally, today it still means «the person who is compelled to work for another». But though slavery has existed to the present day, today the word «slave» is more frequently used in its figurative sense. It was also ascertained that the context in which the word «slave» is used in the songs is mostly connected with love, or it can be even rather vulgar.

The given work is a multivector research which is aimed both at the investigation of the problem of slavery and searching for the possible escapes from the emerged situation, as well as spreading the information about the problem of modern slavery among the youth.

In order to popularize the information on the problem and the results of the research the materials (brochures, information stands etc.) were developed and activities aimed at spreading the information about the problem of slavery among the youth were organized.

Organization of the activities of that kind promoted the development of high moral qualities and humanistic views of young people.

It is planned to continue the work intended for the popularization of the information about the negative side of slavery. At the same time it is planned to determine the modern meaning of the word «slave» on the examples of the other sources (books, movies, paintings etc).

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## **RURAL TOURISM THROUGH REALIES**

Rural tourism is a noble sort of tourism. The idea of rural tourism development has always been around in Belarus. It is well-known that Belarus is the only country in Europe which has access neither to sea nor mountains. Belarus possesses significant potential for such kind of tourism, namely 20,000 rivers and 10,000 lakes. In addition 36% of our territory is covered by forests and 7% by national parks. Also we Belarusians are well-known for our hospitality and tolerance. The country has a multitude of villages, which have remained virtually unchanged since the 19th century.

Rural tourism will bring benefits for the local authorities and the region as a whole as it will generate additional funds, boost the development of infrastructure and create new jobs, which will provide income for rural residents and enable them to improve living conditions. In the nationwide perspective, rural tourism will contribute to the tourism development in the country and make it more attractive in the global tourism market.

The Belarusian Association of Rural and Ecotourism "Country Escape" was set up in November 2002, which currently numbers more than 700 members. They do their best trying to attract visitor by culture specific character of our everyday life.

Whatever the tourists are offered everything is marked with national colour. There are a lot of things to do in Belarus, which is reflected in the Belarusian language: hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms and berries, cooking. Thus tourism can not only develop tourism in the country but also encourage interest to the Belarusian language. For example Belarusian cuisine is famous for really unique dishes: finger-stuffed sausage (пальцоўка), blood sausage (крывая кілбаса), kalduny (калдуны), halubtsy (галубцы), draniki (дранікі), khaladnik (халаднік), shchi (шчы), borsch (боршч), poliuka (поліўка), veraschaka (верашчака), palyandvitsa (паляндвіца), kindziuk (кіндзюк), pauguski (паўгускі), machanka (мачанка), lazanki (лазанкі), kapitka (капытка), babka (бабка), zrazy (зразы), harelka (гарэлка), biarozavik (бярозавік), zubrovka (зуброўка), krambambula (крамбамбуля), kvass (квас), saladukha (саладуха), kissel (кісель). All these words and many others from different spheres of Belarussian everyday life demonstrate the specific character of our culture. The problem is that neither loan translation nor transcription of such words do not reveal their real notion. Sometimes simple description is not of much help either. It is rather difficult for foreigners to imagine how these dishes look like. That is why we consider that it is a good idea to develop an illustrated dictionary for rural tourists where they could find all possible information about Belarusian realities as a linguistic contribution to the promo-