

disappointment, the poet departed from empiricism and created the English version of transcendental idealism, similar to the Kant's one and anticipating religious existentialism. Wordsworth worked out the theory of imagination which determined the development of the Romantic ideas and poetry of England» [8, p. 122]. Young Wordsworth considers that the nature does not lead travellers on the well-trodden path of esthetic contemplation. Travellers must crave for being inspired by natural blessings. E.V. Haltrin Khalturina also claims: "So, William Wordsworth proclaimed with all his poetry that it is absurd to suppose that there are things sublime in and of themselves out of a subject contemplating them" [8, p. 137].

Further in his letter young Wordsworth makes a striking remark. The poet foresees his future role precisely and specifically its peculiarity in the world of poetry. He writes: «We are now, as I observed above, upon the point of quitting these most sublime and beautiful parts; and you cannot imagine the melancholy regret which I feel at the idea. I am a perfect enthusiast in my admiration of Nature in all her various forms; and I have looked upon, and as it were conversed with, the objects which this country has presented to my view so long, and with such increasing pleasure, that the idea of parting from them oppresses me with a sadness similar to what I have always felt in quitting a beloved friend» [6, p. 16]. It is worth drawing attention to Wordsworth's usage of the words "sublime" and "beautiful", because at that time these concepts were aesthetic categories with a strict meaning. If the beautiful was associated with continuous lines, round shapes, flowing motions and plain valleys, the sublime stood for eternity and grandiosity. The word 'enthusiast', derived from the word 'enthusiasm', here is mentioned in the meaning that was used from the late Antiquity till the modern history and can be defined as the aesthetic category, characterizing a subject's reaction to the sublime, the beautiful. This is the way how Wordsworth efficiently enough describes his poetical essence in a simple letter to his sister. At that time he supported the French Revolution, but later the industrial revolution in England caused the disappointment in it and then led to its complete negation [10, p. 43]. Many years had passed before Wordsworth with Coleridge published the collection of poems "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798 which marked the birth of a new movement in literature, then in the Preface to the second edition he dwelled on his views on poetry. The poet renounced lofty rhetoric and sublime themes and images. He depicts the world around us inseparably linked with trifles of everyday life and remains a perfect enthusiast in his admiration of Nature in all her various forms during all his life.

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#### ANTHROPONYMIC RESEARCH OF BORDER STUDIES: POSSIBILITIES AND PERSPECTIVES

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*The scholastic areas of border studies are described. The possibilities and the perspectives of anthroponymic research in the paradigm of border studies are presented. It is proved that a complex study of a border zone including the findings of the nominative sphere, the results of qualitative and quantitative analyses of the border anthroponymic frame is of great importance.*

Border studies occupy a special place in the modern paradigm of scientific knowledge. Despite the discussions on the methodology and different interpretations of the object of the research border studies have turned into the complex scientific field presented by the extensive frame of theoretical and applied publications based on the common principle in studying the a real specificity of the region under the circumstances of the functional border duality.

Serious institutional advantage of studying the border phenomenon has been maintained by the academic centers of the USA (The Association of Borderland Studies), and the West (The Centre for Cross Border Studies in Dublin, the International Boundaries Research Unit at the University of Durham in England, border research centers in the Netherlands, Belfast, etc.). The concept of border has been introduced and proved theoretically for the first time there. In due course the subject of the research has been considerably extended modifying this scientific branch from an applied component of political geography in interdisciplinary science.

Recently the accent in the border studies has been shifted towards the research of psychological, social and mental-lingual complex of a border inhabitant. The peculiarities of philo-, ethno- and sociogenetical development determined by the territorial specificity of the region anticipate the perspectivity of studying social and lingual frame as the category of border is connected with a certain type of a person, their individual and group world viewing accommodating different features. Thus nowadays the border is not considered to be a barrier; it acts as the representative and narrative phenomenon. The border zone is regarded as a contact zone where the process of language and cultural interaction is progressing badly building up some new social, cultural and language units.

The research of onomastic space is considered to be of great practical value in border studies because of cultural and instructive potential of proper names. Empirical findings involved can solve both general linguistic problems of modern science and social-pragmatic ones.

The level of academic research of the border phenomenon by Belarusian scientists is relatively low while the development of border onomastic regional study is a part of the priority branches of linguistics abroad. The considerable contribution to the development of border anthroponymic problematic in Russia has been made by I.A. Koroljova whose scientific interests are connected with a historical aspect of regional anthroponymy in Russian border zone (Smolensk region) [1]. In the Russian Federation, the following regional centers of onomastic studies can be mentioned: Vologda (S.N. Smolnikov, Y.I. Chajkina), Tver (I.M. Ganzhina), Perm (E.N. Polyakova), Orel (T.V. Bahvalova), Penza (V.D. Bondaletov, etc.) where the anthroponymic scientific paradigm is being studied.

Significant contribution to the development of the Ukrainian regional anthroponymics was made by M.A. Demchuk, R.I. Kersta, M.L. Hudash. Fundamental works are devoted to the problems of Ukrainian namegiving system and nominative tendencies in the border parts of the country.

Anthroponymic regional studies in Latvia and Lithuania have just been formed as a scientific area. With the exception of a few works on the history of Latvian and Lithuanian names and surnames (E. Bles, D. Brukshis, D. Zemzare, J. Plakis, V. Staltmane A. Gudavičius, K. Kuzavinis, B. Savukinas) nominative units have hardly been studied. At the turn of the XX – XXI<sup>st</sup> centuries there has been an increasing research interest in the problems of the origin, formation and functioning of personal naming (K. Silinsh [2]), to the problem of language interaction reflected in anthroponymy (P. Balodis [3] R. Silinya-Pinki). The leading research establishments where anthroponymics is being developed now are Latvian Language Institute, The university of Latvia (O. Buss [4]) and Daugavpils University (G.N. Pitkevich).

In Poland the latest research has proved the importance of the origin, the structural organization of the Polish personal names, name choosing practice for the scientists who have been studying the regional names as the components of the linguistic picture of the world (M. Malec, R. Mryzek, A. Cheslikova).

Modern research conducted by the French Onomastic Society (Société Française d'Onomastique) is aimed at solving the problems of naming motivation in sociolinguistic, ethnic linguistic and regional aspects, together with analysis of linguistic, cultural and ethnic contacts reflected in naming system of the Mediterranean region (M. Dalberra-Stefanadhi).

One of the large-scale onomastic studies carried out in Germany is to reveal the specificity of the naming system in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the German Democratic Republic [5]. Based on the data taken from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study the researchers tried to identify the similarities and differences in the nominative priorities of the western and the eastern Germany in the 1950–1980s. The results of the comparative analysis have shown that despite the development of an unidirectional list of names of the western and the eastern Germany nominative priorities of the residents have significant differences due to the leading ideologies and social systems of the two 'parts' of German society [5, p. 223–224].

The Names Society of Southern Africa and the American Name Society are considered to be the leading onomastic centres where the problems of name giving practice in border zones and multicultural units are of great importance [6 – 8]. The problem field of contemporary research is formed by the cultural heritage of linguistic and cultural potential of personal names.

In Belarus despite an active development of problematic field of border studies in geography, economy and political sciences little has been done in border anthroponymics. The research of northern border zone started in the 1990s and resulted in the collective monograph 'Belarusian Lakeland: language and spiritual culture' [9]. The book is devoted to the problems of historical, cultural and language development of Vitebsk region.

The necessity of further study of the border zone in anthroponymic aspect is stipulated by its a real specificity. Such regions are not only considered as interfaced natural and economic areas but also as a certain social, territorial and cultural-psychological unity that should be examined thoroughly with the help of extensive anthroponymic research for definite reasons. The comprehensive analysis of the nominative sphere in the border zone revealing the mechanisms of language interaction at different levels can help to find out common and idioethnic tendencies in the functioning of language units of the Belarusians and other peoples. It will make a contribution to the development of central points in comparative theory and intercultural interaction.

To expose the perspectives of anthroponymic aspect in border studies we developed a questionnaire poll that was administrated in home interviews to a total sample representing 1097 respondents of Vitebsk border region. The design of the project was to interview the representatives of four generations (born in the 1950 s, 1970s and 1990s; the fourth group was represented by the parents who had chosen names for their newborns at the first decade of the XXI<sup>st</sup> century) in order to get the extensive picture of emotional pragmatics and lingvocultural potential of personal names, motivation of name choosing and nominative preferences in the border zone. Being combined with the findings of the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the anthroponymic frame of the border zone the results indicated that a complex research of the nominative sphere and anthroponymy in the border zone contribute to the identification of an ethnic image of a certain inhabitant of border zone, the levels of their national and ethnic awareness and self-identification, value guidelines; the analysis makes it possible to reveal the specificity of the inhabitants' perception and view of the world through the prism of nominative units in which a different sort of information (national, cultural, historical, ethnic, psychological, social, confessional, etc.) is accumulated.

Thus, implementable in various aspect paradigms border research has been integrated into an interdisciplinary scientific field and its problematic area is constantly evolving expanding the thematic subject range. Anthroponymic research as an integral part of a lingvocultural branch in the study of border phenomenon contributes to the revealing the mechanisms and laws of ethno-cultural perception, specificity of interregional cultural and linguistic assimilation, linguistic and cultural phenomena connected with cultural streaming and fields and localised in a certain territory. All this assigns to the phenomenon of anthroponymic border zone the concept of a special complex that characterizes a real interaction and functioning of language units within a social space where the subjects identify themselves as regionally isolated cultural-linguistic community which preserves some elements of the ethnic units participating in this interaction.

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