

нашых лёсавызначальных архетыповых топасаў. Яшчэ ў язычніцкія часы нашы прашчуры будавалі ў лесе жытло, лес дапамагаў выжыць ім у суровых прыродных умовах. Разам з тым лес заўжды захоўваў у сабе пэўныя таемныя, містычныя сілы. Звязана гэта з анімізмам – верай нашых продкаў у існаванне духаў, адухаўленнем імі разнастайных сіл прыроды, расліннага і жывёльнага свету. Адсюль – распаўсюджаны ў беларусаў культ дрэў (дуб, бяроза, вярба), атаясамліванне дуба з Сусветным Дрэвам, вера ў лясных духаў (лесуна, багніка, змяінага цара, купальскага дзядка, расамаху і інш.). Топас лесу часта сустракаецца ў нацыянальным фальклору (песнях, замовах, паданнях) і мастацкай літаратуры. Такім чынам, праз асэнсаванне сябе і лесу аўтар сцвярджае філасофскую думку пра непарыўнасць чалавека са светам, з гістарычным лёсам свайго народа.

Заклучэнне. Версэты А. Разанава – гэта адлюстраванне крызіснага свету, у якім чалавек страчвае, але і набывае сэнс свайго жыцця. Апошні сакралізуецца ў вобразах з маркіраваным нацыянальна-культурным зместам. Праз аўтарскія канцэптуальныя вобразы парога, кладак, дзвярэй, ночваў, дрэва, горада чытач засвойвае наступную ідэю: чалавек можа знайсці сваю цэласнасць выключна на грунце этнічным, нацыянальным.

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IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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In many countries, local self-government has gained significant political weight, has become a real factor in social development, and an important area of public life. Countries have accumulated considerable practical experience in dealing with local self-government issues. At the same time, there are still a number of problems in the activities of local self-government authorities.

The purpose of the work is to specify the tasks for improving the activities of local self-government authorities in the Republic of Belarus.

Material and methods. The research is based on the legislation on regional development. Research methods are analysis, synthesis, generalization, and a historical-legal and comparative-legal method.

Findings and their discussion. European Charter of Local Self-Government adopted by the Council of Europe on October 15, 1985, stipulates that the principle of local self-government should be recognized in the legislation of the country, if possible, in the Constitution of the State [6]. The Constitution recognizes and guarantees local self-government, establishes it as one of the democratic foundations of the management system of the Republic of Belarus [12]. Currently, there are 12 codes and 27 laws on regional policy in Belarus, as well as decrees and resolutions that guide local government and self-government. A significant role in this block of legislative acts belongs to the Law "On Local Government and Self-Government in the Republic of Belarus" [14].

The state program for regional development "Our home" and the Economic program for the development of small towns in Belarus have been developed. The bulletins of statistics are published that analyze program performance. The cities of Brest and Minsk are developing the Smart City Development Program. Significant progress has been made in the development of other regions of the country. International regional and/or cross-border cooperation is developing in all regions.

Local government authorities of regions solve a number of urgent tasks like analysis of social and economic processes occurring in the territory under their jurisdiction; forecasting, modeling and planning of regional development programs; organization of public order protection and citizens' rights, activities of enterprises, institutions and organizations; promotion of business initiatives of business entities; management of economic and socio-cultural development; creation of favorable industrial and housing conditions for living and working in the region, etc.

The conducted research shows that legislation and law enforcement practice can be developed in a number of issues and areas. In reality, people's representative bodies should be brought to a higher level of influence in relation to the local executive power. The financial and economic basis of local self-government authorities should be strengthened. Municipal property is mainly owned by unprofitable organizations; we need to privatize these objects. There is a field for analysis of the redistribution of the tax base and changing the procedure for tax transfer in favor of the local level. It is necessary to develop local democracy by holding local referendums, both mandatory and consultative [3, p. 30].

Researchers believe that for true self-government, it is necessary to ensure the legislative consolidation of broader than currently available foundations of self-government [1-5, 7-9, 11]. At the same time, Belarus has a balanced and cautious attitude to the possibility of strengthening local authorities. This requires caution, balance, and continuity in the perception and use of new approaches. Local government reform should have a clear social focus. Issues of social protection of low-income categories of the population, as well as issues related to the upbringing of children and adolescents, should be the subject of special concern.

An urgent problem of our time is to improve the effectiveness of interaction between the state and civil society. Many civil society institutions work at the

local level, including public associations, mass media, public chambers, public councils, volunteers and fire brigades, trade unions, and charitable organizations [10, p.238]. Forms of interaction also include material support and benefits; advisory and informational support on issues of interest; non-tax benefits; financing of certain expenses of public organizations.

In May 2019, the Republic of Belarus hosted a round table "Local self-government: on the way to improvement" with the participation of A.A. Popkov, Chairman of the Permanent Commission of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus on regional policy and local self-government. It was noted that today the task is not just to change drastically the legislation concerning the activities of the population to address local issues, but to specify and detail the mechanisms. The point of view is expressed that issues will be resolved more effectively if, instead of using such a tool as citizens' appeals, we conduct a dialogue with the population [13].

We need to take a systematic approach to improving local self-government. Therefore, first you need to work out all these aspects in a conceptual model, and then, perhaps, partially test them in practice. Belarus studies the experience of foreign countries, taking into account the peculiarities and prospects of the country's development, and develops its own experience [13].

Conclusion. The search for and implementation of an optimal model of local self-government is one of the key issues in the development of statehood, a way to attract citizens to participate in solving national problems. The legislation on regional policy and local self-government in the Republic of Belarus is quite developed. At the same time, it needs to be improved, mainly in the direction of expanding the economic powers of local authorities and interaction with civil society.

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ЭТНОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ЛАКУНЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ БРИТАНСКОМ УЧЕБНОМ КИНОСЕРИАЛЕ

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Этнографические лакуны определяются как национально маркированные реалии, которые язык отражает как безэквивалентную лексику, так называемые «белые пятна на семантической карте» (по Ю.Н. Караулову). Мы исходим из того, что этнографические реалии являют собой особые культурологические феномены – маркеры национальной идентичности, что обуславливает их значимость для научно-исследовательского дискурса.

Цель работы – выявить количественно-качественные характеристики представленности этнографических маркеров в содержании учебного языкового сериала «Extra», представляется актуальной и значимой.

Материал и методы. Материалом исследования послужили 30 эпизодов учебного британского сериала «Extra» (всего 30 серий). В качестве методов исследования были выбраны количественный и качественный дискурс-анализ, метод сплошной выборки практических материалов, элементы статического метода.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Одним из основных результатов, полученных нами в процессе достижения поставленной цели, стало выявления доминантов в корпусе представленных в британском комедийном сериале