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## Union State integration processes: Facts and Myths

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As you all know, during the last two years of negotiations Russia was returning again and again to the conception of the Union State that was declared in 1999. For the Belarusian party the realization of the treaty of 1999 will absolutely mean the loss of its sovereignty, and that's why the theme of integration between Belarus and Russia resonated a lot in December 2019.

The aim of my research is to sort out, what was true and not true and how we can explain the relevant misconceptions. The object of my research were the myths surrounding the integration processes between the two countries, the subject – the ways of presentation of the integration processes in the mass media discourse. My major method of research was the content analysis of both: English-speaking and Russian-speaking mass media in this regard.

1. We will all live as people live in Russia [1]. Neither the Belarusian authorities nor the Belarusian society want this. It is much easier to annex parts of foreign countries that are somehow dissatisfied with the central government or that somehow close to Russia, as it was in the Crimea. There is nothing like this in Belarus. Attempts to unite two countries will forcibly meet opposition from both the Belarusian state and the Belarusian society.

2. Belarus exchanges its independence for money [2]. It doesn't make much sense for the authorities. The fact is that the government in Belarus is not on the verge of being overthrown, there are no mass protests, and the economy, although growing weakly, sometimes slows down, but not at such a catastrophic pace. And even if Russia refuses to compensate for the tax maneuver and give us gas at a reduced price, the Belarusian economy will not collapse, we will just live a little poorer.

3. Ordinary people are not asked, because the government does not care about the opinion of society on the integration. At the negotiations at the end of 2019, as far as we can judge, nothing was discussed that would concern the renunciation of independence or sovereignty. Over the past, the Belarusian authorities have removed all really serious political demands from the table: in July, supranational bodies “left” the agenda, and after that it became just a technical conversation about economic harmonization [2].

4. This is similar to the Crimean scenario. First, Crimea was a part of Ukraine and juridically it remains in this status. Russia just decided to make a geopolitical coup, because Ukraine turned away from Russia to Europe. Nothing like this is happening in Belarus, Russia simply has nothing to react to – Belarus is not accepted into any European structures, and it is not going to join them itself.

Also, Belarus has quite efficient law enforcement agencies, especially compared to what was in Ukraine in 2014. Finally, the level of conflict in relations between Belarus and Russia is several orders of magnitude lower than it was in relations between Ukraine and Russia.

5. It is possible to integrate like in the European Union [3]. First, there are 28 member States in the European Union, and when there are so many countries, even though some of them are dominant, small countries do not feel fundamentally disadvantaged – they can always find an ally to influence the decisions of large States.

There is a clear weight imbalance in the relations between Belarus and Russia: no matter what frame you create, Russia will still dominate it. Belarus is aware of this, so it will block any attempts to create truly significant supranational bodies, knowing that Belarusian sovereignty will just disappear into them. In addition, there is a second reason: authoritarian leaders – both in Russia and in Belarus – do not know how to share power, both inside and outside the country.

The analysis showed that the Belarus that exists now should not be afraid of losing its state sovereignty. All the important facts listed above indicate to a certain level of conflict of economic and political interests between Belarus and Russia. The area of clash between the 2 governments is the notion of equity. The Belarusian leader wants equal prices for gas. The Russian authorities, however, do not see sufficient grounds for that unless the Republic of Belarus agrees to a deeper economic and political integration. Such a big amount of myths takes place because of a closed nature of these important political negotiations. The “behind the closed doors” negotiations incited a huge public interest and led to a fact that the current media coverage of the integration processes is far from being sufficient.

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## Онiмы з лiнгвакраiназнаўчай семантыкай у сучаснай беларускай мове

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Вывучэнне онiмаў з лiнгвакраiназнаўчай семантыкай у шырокім моўным кантэксце з'яўляецца адным з актуальных пытанняў беларускага мовазнаўства і адным з кірункаў навуковых лiнгвістычных даследаванняў.

Узаемадзеянне чалавека і мовы займае цэнтральнае месца ў сучасных мовазнаўчых даследаваннях. Асаблівую цікавасць выклікаюць пытанні моўнай карціны свету, захавання і адлюстравання ў мове спецыфічнай нацыянальна-культурнай iнфармацыі, пошук культурна маркіраваных кампанентаў моўных адзінак. Вывучэннем нацыянальна-культурнай семантыкі моўных адзінак з мэтай засвойвання іх зместу, адценняў і канатацый на ўзроўні, максімальна набліжаным да іх успрымання носбітамі дадзенай мовы і культуры, займаецца лiнгвакраiназнаўства [1].

Шмат якія лексічныя адзінкі беларускай мовы маюць лiнгвакраiназнаўчую каштоўнасць, бо служаць для адлюстравання беларускай нацыянальнай культуры. Сказанае найперш мае дачыненне да назваў рэалій матэрыяльнай і духоўнай культуры беларусаў, іменаў людзей і геаграфічных назваў, а таксама асаблівасцей светаўспрымання беларусаў і іх сацыяльных паводзін.

Найбольшая акумуляцыя этнакультурнай iнфармацыі назіраецца ў намінацыйных адзінках беларускай мовы. Вялікую лiнгвакраiназнаўчую каштоўнасць маюць беларускія онiмы з яскравай нацыянальна-культурнай семантыкай, якія адлюстроўваюць шматлікія краiназнаўчыя рэаліі.