

государства создание благоприятных правовых и материальных условий для того, чтобы максимально облегчить возможность такого сосуществования.

Впервые мультикультурализм появился в Канаде. В 1988 году Канада приняла закон о мультикультурализме, став первой страной в мире, принявшей мультикультурализм в качестве официальной государственной политики. Далее этот принцип стал основой формирования культурной политики стран Запада, США, Австралии.

Но нужно отметить, что среди ученых, политиков, общественных деятелей не существует единого мнения к понятию и практике мультикультурализма. Концепция мультикультурализма связана с проблемами переселенцев и мигрантов, так как мультикультурализм подразумевает, что человек другой этнической принадлежности, являясь носителем иной культуры, заинтересован сохранить свою собственную культуру и свою этническую идентичность. В США такой подход к формированию общества называется термином «салат» - одно блюдо, но множество ингредиентов.

Постепенно понимание политики мультикультурализма расширилось. Государство с демократическим строем должно создать все условия и возможности каждому человеку для его личностной, гражданской и профессиональной реализации. Политика мультикультурализма дала возможность проявить себя религиозным, сексуальным меньшинствам, представителям различных субкультур.

Таким образом, мультикультурное общество – это общество в котором понятие «культура» не прикреплено к понятию «этнос», где индивиду предоставлена свобода выбора.

Культурное разнообразие – это разнообразие культурных ориентаций, жизненных стилей. Мультикультурализм предполагает взаимное проникновение и взаимную трансформацию культур.

Однако ни в одном государстве на сегодняшний день идеи мультикультурализма полностью не реализованы. Но учитывая, что в мире только около 10% стран, которые являются моноэтническими и монокультурными, всем остальным странам нужно решать вопрос о культурном, этническом, религиозном разнообразии и о предоставлении возможности реализовать себя представителям различных групп, в том числе и Кыргызстану.

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### **THE INVESTIGATION OF OCCASIONALISMS BASED ON ICONIC AND MODERN WORKS**

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#### **Аннотация**

Данная статья посвящена изучению окказиональных слов и авторских неологизмов в современном английском языке, их использованию в различных культовых и современных

работах. В статье раскрывается связь между словообразовательными моделями, используемыми при создании авторских неологизмов и случайных слов в английском языке. Цель работы - определить роль окказионализмов как средства выражения мысли автора. Объектом данного исследования является использование окказиональных слов в литературных произведениях, написанных на английском языке, а предметом исследования выступают литературные тексты, в которых используются различные формы окказионализмов.

**Ключевые слова:** окказионализмы, потенциальные слова, словообразование, случайные слова.

#### **Abstract**

This article is devoted to the study of occasionalisms and author's neologisms in modern English, their usage in various cult and contemporary works. The article reveals the connection between word-formative models, used in creating author's neologisms, and occasional words into the English language. The aim of the work is to determine the role of occasionalisms as a means of expression. The object of this study is occasionalisms in literary texts in English, and the subject of research is the features of the use of occasionalisms in literary texts. The definition of the role of occasionalisms has helped to show their significance and importance as means of expression in modern English.

**Key words:** occasionalism, potential word, word-formation, nonce words, occasional words.

#### **Аннотация**

Бұл мақала заманауи ағылшын тіліндегі кездейсоқ сөздер мен авторлық неологизмдерді, оларды әртүрлі табынушылықтар мен заманауи жұмыстарда қолдануға арналған. Мақалада автордың неологизмдерін жасау үшін қолданылатын сөз құру модельдері мен ағылшын тіліндегі кездейсоқ сөздер арасындағы байланыс ашылған. Жұмыстың мақсаты - кейстриализмнің сөз тіркесі ретіндегі рөлін анықтау. Бұл зерттеудің объектісі - ағылшын тіліндегі әдеби шығармаларда кездейсоқ сөздердің қолданылуы, ал зерттеу нысаны - кейкализмнің әртүрлі формаларын қолданатын әдеби мәтіндер.

**Түйін сөздер:** кейсиализмдер, ықтимал сөздер, сөзжасам, кездейсоқ сөздер.

#### **Introduction**

A wave of occasionalisms has literally overwhelmed the modern literature recently. The number of papers, online articles and even films where we might meet occasionalisms are growing day by day. Probably, such a rapid growth of individual author's words (this is also sometimes called occasional words) can be explained as a social problem that has arisen as a huge need of authors to express their ideas in their own way by using an extraordinary naming of everything new. A language such as English, which is known to be the national tongue of a huge number of countries all around the world, must reflect the diversity of its speakers in all aspects of its development. This holds true for the constant appearance of new words. Within the national versions of English, for example in Britain, or Australia or the USA or wherever the English language is the main communication environment of the culture and has to express all its aspects, so there are neologisms and occasionalisms which are purely local in origin [1, p. 145].

If we add new phrases and words to the language, for instance, old words put together in striking, irresistible and relevant new ways, and then the creativity of English speakers gets its due recognition. Nowadays, film makers, writers and even politicians need a new rhetoric to describe and justify what is going on, and we all need that vocabulary [p. 146 *ibid*]. Occasional words are frequently found in fiction works. The authors use these words as lexical means of artistic expression. However, occasionalisms are also often used in a conversational context, in an informal setting with the goal is to express your emotions. Having seen an unusual word, we subconsciously stop, hold our attention on it in order to understand what it means, what it exists for, what meaning is put into it. Thus, the "creators" of the new words achieve their goal: the text is read and remembered due to its uniqueness.

### **The significance of occasionalisms**

English language is very sensitive to any modifications happening in the social life of modern society and the appearance of new innovative elements and lexical units are the result of changes in the language structure. The topicality of our theme is preconditioned by the fact that every subsequent period of the language development produces an enormous number of new words or new meanings of established words [2, p. 128]. Most of them do not live long and they are not meant to live long, because some of them were invented to use at the moment of speech. The features of the occasionalisms' functioning in modern English cause a particular interest to researchers as an important aspect for comprehension and interpreting an English literature [3, p. 5]. The novelty of the theme is determined by the peculiarity of the educational methods of occasionalisms in English language in a humorous way with the enormous need to monitor the development of word-formative models of occasionalisms at present stage of the development of lexicology as a science. Since the occasionalisms arise continuously, it is impossible to talk about an exhaustive investigation of any aspect of their study.

But apart from the fact that occasionalisms seem to be very traditional, it is characterized by undoubted scientific perspective for linguistics. For the full comprehension of this seem, we need to have more theoretical material and detailed studies of the features of occasionalisms. The relevance of this problem is also due to the fact that the same language fact can be considered in various phenomena of different levels of the language, so, for the most complete understanding of them, we need to find new approaches to properly investigate them [4, p. 145]. Occasionalisms reflect the development, the dynamics of language, thanks to its potential, researchers have the opportunity to see the language in action. The identification of the reasons of word creation allows you to define the value function of these words as an important means of creation of author's style, characteristic of the writer [5, p. 5]. Also, occasional words are interesting as a phenomenon associated with the characteristics of perception and understanding of the new information. Occasional words refer to the so-called field of the untranslatable units, which lately has been the focus of many translation studies [6, p. 6]. This investigation gives an idea of the conditions of emerging and functioning of language and speech occasional units in the author's text, as well as in the description of modern trends in the development of word formation system of modern English language, identifying the relevant processes in its lexical system. Emotionality and expressiveness of English fiction or even series and films depends on those lexical means which an author chooses and this interesting phenomenon as occasional words refers to emotional expressive vocabulary. Language experts began to consider the problem of nonce words as a separate topic quite recently, probably, because of its abnormality and contradictive nature, although different authors' innovations have always been of great interest to many researchers [7, p. 15]. Various researches shows that the appearance of new words in English language impacts the vocabulary acquisition that is one of the most important needs of English language learners. There are many ways to build vocabulary - thru practicing them in conversations, reading good books, looking thru newspapers and magazines, watching TV and videos or radio stations, and listening to books and lectures on tape and everywhere a language learner is able to stumble upon a new word the context of which he won't understand, at all [8, p. 102]. So, our investigation is very important also for the vocabulary acquisition.

Despite the fact that occasionalisms have existed for many years, a huge interest towards this theme has appeared relatively recently. New occasional words and phrases arise continuously all around the world, so it is obviously impossible to say that they are completely researched. The appearance of occasionalisms is a continuous process that requires a constant attention and study [9, p. 254]. Sometimes this process slows down,

sometimes it speeds up, but it never stops. Constantly forming new occasional units need a comprehensive description. This topic is always open for the further research. Moreover, a constant study of the emergence of occasional words should be provided to help people make a successful process of communication.

### **The definition and features of occasionalisms**

We should say that occasional words are usually called as the words that exist only in a specific context. These words are irrelevant, it means that they do not enter into the general usage, because they are created in any particular situation for the emotional coloring, they are also used only in a special case and at a certain point in time. It is worth noting that, in Latin occasion means "case", so these words are formed "randomly" in specific conditions of speech communication. Occasionalism is a word that was formed at some point of time and related to some case, as one of the types of occasionalisms [10, p. 562].

Occasionalisms are an absolutely new phenomenon that is related to the separate individuals, such as writers and publicists. That's why nowadays they are frequently called as individual or authorial.

There is the opposite concept of occasional, that is called as conventional, and this is everything that is accepted in this language group: the usage of words, phraseological phrases, grammatical constructions, etc. From which it follows that words are usually divided into two classes: "Canonical" words that are used in our everyday life, as well as literary words. "Occasional" words, that is, words that, as it's already said, created in a specific situation, with the help of impromptu. In linguistics, occasional words can be called differently, but they are not as common as the term "occasionalisms". These names are very interesting because they characterize the phenomenon under consideration with their point of view and, therefore, they are elucidated absolutely differently.

It should be noted that there are the following names of occasionalisms that exist in our time: individual words, author's or individually-author's neologisms, neologisms of the context, literary neologisms, one-time neologisms, egologisms and also homemade words, meteor words, impromptu words, etc [11, p. 152].

According to L.G. Lykov, the main difference from the usual (ordinary) words is that occasionalisms are characterized by the following features [12, p. 70]: belonging to speech, createability (irreproducibility), word-formation productivity, dispensability, contextual dependence, expressivity, nominal optionality, synchronous - diachronic diffusion and belonging to a certain person.

### **The usage of occasional words in different authorial works.**

English series and literary works are overwhelmed with occasional words and phrases. For example, you may stumble upon Phonetic occasionalisms in many foreign books; so, one of the parts of the action in the novel "Cat's Cradle" takes place in the tiny country of San Lorenzo. The prevailing dialect of English serves as a source for a number of phonetic occasionalisms, such as "hy-u-o-ook-kuh" - the word "hook" sounds in the local dialect. *"Oh, sure," said the driver. "Anybody feed that crazy old man, anybody give him place to sleep, and they get the hook. Nobody wants the hook". He pronounced that last word: "hy-u-o-ook-kuh"* [13, p. 166]. The phonetic occasional words also include the names of alien races found in the novel "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy" by Douglas Adams, for example, "Vogon". *"Here is what to do if you want to get a lift from a Vogon: forget it. They are one of the most unpleasant races in the Galaxy..."* [14, p. 144].

As for syntactic occasionalisms, a suitable example for illustration is the occasionalism of Douglas Adams "Electronic Thumb" that has already been mentioned above. *"Besides the Sub-Etha Sens-O-Matic and the scripts he had an Electronic Thumb - a short squat black rod, smooth and matt with a couple of flat switches and dials at one end [p, 144, ibid]"*.

The most commonly used way of education is compression, the biggest number of which you can find the modern British series "Misfits". For example, the *Derren-Brown-voodoo-mind* thing demonstrates the fusion of the name Derren, the last name Brown, and the two nouns voodoo, mind into a single word. Occasionalism *a five-and-a-half-inches of pleasure* includes numeral blending and measure measures. The example of the *sex-change-switch thing* also demonstrates the compression of the three fundamentals of sex + change + switch and means gender change.

Several more occasionalisms were revealed that were formed by merging phrases into one definition, for example, *a moving-the-bodies thing*, in which the merging of three lexical units is traced: the moving noun, the article the and the noun body in the plural. And also *Spider-Man-words* (Spider + Man + Words). The *I-am-gay thing*, a combination of the personal pronoun I, the verb to be and the noun gay, is a merger of a simple sentence. The same can be said about *Granny-Kill-Me* occasionalism, where the granny noun, the verb to kill and the personal pronoun me in the object case are combined into one word. Next, occasionalisms are created mainly from two grammatical foundations. For example, *a runner-guy* represents the addition of the nouns runner and guy. Occasionalism *panty-sniffer* is also created by the merger panty + sniffer.

Occasionalism *Mr. Freddie-he-is-a-riot-Flewerdow* was created by merging the first and last names of Freddie Flewerdow, and the simple he-is-a-riot sentence.

The surname of the main character Basset is found in two occasionalisms: *Gawdhelph-us-Basset* and the *Guissie-Miss-Basset* imbroglia, where in the first case the surname is added with the phrase *Gawd help us*. In the second occasionalism, the above surname *Miss* and the name of the hero *Guissie* are added. The first occasionalism can be understood as "*crazy Basset*", and the second clarification of the relationship between Gassi and Miss Basset." In addition, proper names were used to form the occasional *Glossop-Bellinger*. The compounding method is used in the formation of occasionalism. *Catsmeat*, where two nouns are combined into one word. The occasional word *legwear*, which according to the context denotes the choice of clothing, is created by blending the two bases of leg and wear. Such an understandable and simple word as *serious-minded* is not fixed in the dictionaries, therefore it is occasionalism created by the compounding of the two fundamentals of serious and minded.

### Conclusion

Thereby, we can make a conclusion that occasionalisms became an important part of our life; we are able to meet them everywhere, starting from iconic books and ending with modern shows. They help the authors to express their opinion by using special combination of words and phrases the meaning of which it is difficult to understand out of the context. Occasionalism as a speech unit created by the author as a means of expressing speech to create an image has been actively used for several centuries. As a means of expression in art, and especially in poetic speech, occasionalism allows not only the author to create a unique image, but the reader, in turn, gets the opportunity to see and mentally create his own personal subjective image or picture. And this means that we can talk about the co-creation of the artist and the reader. This shows the universality and perspectiveness of occasionalisms in speech.

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## **ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ АКТИВНЫХ ФОРМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ РАСТВОРОВ И РАСТВОРИМОСТИ В КУРСЕ ХИМИИ СРЕДНЕЙ ШКОЛЫ**

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Аннотация. Главное отличие современного учителя от учителя «старой закалки» заключается в стремлении принести в свои уроки новые методики. Традиционные методы обучения теряют свою актуальность на современном этапе развития педагогики, на первый план выдвигаются активные формы обучения. Активные методики помогают сделать уроки интереснее, полезнее и информативнее, а