

judgments and actions, they know how to listen to the interlocutor. "When you live among the English," writes V. Ovchinnikov, "at every step you make sure that, firstly, they are extremely law-abiding people and, secondly, they are avid individualists. Also, the linguist Svetlana Georgievna Ter-Minasova showed the difference between Russian and English cultures in the article devoted to the features of Russian-speaking and English-speaking culture in announcements and appeals [4]. She gave a clear example about smoking-banning tablets: in England, it is a restrained request: "In the interests of most bus passengers, please refrain from smoking," and in Russia it is strict and pragmatic "Do not smoke!"

Analysing general notion of the term "culture" it is important to highlight that cultural characteristics have an impact on all areas of our life, including student life, which involves the development of basic student competencies. And since TPU prepares students for work not only in Russia, but also abroad, one should focus on European notions of the competence. According to the main recommendations outlined during the Council of European Symposium devoted to the topic "Key Competences for Europe" [1], at the end of the course the student should:

- have a good theoretical background
- be able to think and reason, master large amounts of information
- competently express his thoughts in writing and a verbal form
- be able to use a computer and the Internet,
- have an idea of etiquette and culture
- be self-critical and able to take responsibility

In addition, for Russian students it is important to master a foreign language, in particular, English.

The perception of the English-speaking culture has a great influence on the formation of competencies of TPU students. Acquaintance with the life of foreigners allows students not only to improve their knowledge of English, but also to adopt the best qualities of the British, while sifting out their weaknesses. It will also teach students how to communicate with people from other countries, expand their horizons and erudition. Therefore, it is extremely important to establish intercultural communication among TPU students.

There are many opportunities for it at TPU. Firstly, students can participate in the Cambridge exams in English and get a certificate of language mastery at levels up to C1 inclusive. Secondly, the TPU Scientific and Technical Library has a special department of English-language literature, which includes thousands of books written by various authors. Students have an opportunity to borrow these books and read them in the original. Thirdly, at the initiative of the TPU, students meet with native speakers, various events connected with English culture take place. Also, one cannot underestimate the importance of exchange programs, due to which TPU students have the opportunity to study in European universities.

To improve intercultural understanding, T. N. Himunina in her work about British culture, considers it significant to include books on English customs and traditions in the curriculum [2]. You can also study the publication of articles and magazines about life in other countries, such as "Traditions, Customs and Habits" [5].

The correctness of such teaching methods was justified by A.N. Shukin. in his book "Modern Interactive Methods and Technologies of Foreign Language Teaching" [3]. He writes that it is impossible to study the language of any country without studying the life of this country at an appropriate level.

The TPU leadership is aware of the importance of the interaction between Russian- and English-speaking cultures and is taking confident steps to study the way of life of typical to English students. To reach the world level, our university requires students able to interact with people from other states, which implies a deep knowledge of an English-speaking culture.

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ENGLISH NEOLOGISM FORMATION METHODS ON THE EXAMPLE OF OIL AND GAS ENGINEERING TERMS

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Russian language has a rich vocabulary. Some words are loaned from other languages; some words are formed by changing the meaning of the word and the formation of a homonym (semantic method), other words are formed from others with the help of a prefix, a suffix, etc. (morphological method) [1, 2, 3].

Due to the rapid development of modern human activity branches, more and more words appear. Such words are called neologisms. Neologisms are words that are created to denote a new, previously unknown concept or object.

There are two types of neologisms according to method of formation:

1. Lexical neologisms appear in the language with the introduction of a new human activity.
2. Semantic neologisms are formed by assigning a new meaning or sense to the well-known old words.

**СЕКЦИЯ 19. ГЕОЛОГИЯ, ГОРНОЕ И НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЕ ДЕЛО. ПОДСЕКЦИЯ 1.
ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ
В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ**

Moreover, attention should be paid to the motivation of the word in the analysis of neologisms. Many scientists distinguish such types of motivation as:

1. Absolute (external) – they are most often exclamations, onomatopoeic words;
2. Relative (internal) – the meaning of a word follows from the meanings of its parts (morphological), or the meaning is formed as a result of rethinking (semantic);
3. Full – the motivation is obvious;
4. Partial – the motivation is not obvious, it is close to nonderivability);
5. Direct and figurative (metamorphic motivation) [4].

Most of the words in the Russian language do not correlate to their interpretation in the English language. Several examples of hydrocarbon process industry terms were considered.

1. **End gas** [6] (literally translated as: «конечный, последний газ») – *отходящий газ или выхлопной газ*. This neologism is formed by the semantic method, since new meaning «отходящий газ» is acquired. The motivation of this neologism is relative, because you can rethink this sense «последний газ». *End gases* are the working fluid in the engine, i.e. finished products of oxidation and incomplete fuel combustion.

2. **Gas-processing tower** (literally translated as: «место обработки газа») – *ректификационная колонна* [5]. This neologism is formed by the semantic method, since new meaning «ректификационная колонна» is acquired. The motivation of this neologism is complete, because we can draw an analogy between the literal meaning «место обработки газа» and this neologism. A gas-processing tower is a device designed to separate a liquid into specific fractions according to its boiling point.

3. **Bubble plate tower** [7] (literally translated as: «пузырьковая башня») – *колпачковая колонна*. This neologism is formed by the semantic method, since new meaning «колпачковая колонна» is acquired. The motivation of this neologism is relative, because we can rethink this sense «пузырьковая башня». Bubble plate tower is a device that performs the function of mass exchange between a liquid and steam.

4. **Constant boiling mixture** [8] (literally translated as: «смесь постоянного кипения») – *азетропная смесь*. This neologism is formed by the semantic method, since new meaning «азетропная смесь» is acquired. The motivation of this neologism is complete, because you can draw an analogy between the literal meaning «смесь постоянного кипения» and this neologism. In fact, by constant boiling mixture imply solutions driven at a constant temperature [4].

5. **Deicing chemicals** [5] (literally translated as «устраняющие обледенение реагенты») – *антифризы*. This neologism is formed by the semantic method, since new meaning «антифризы» is acquired. The motivation of this neologism is partial, because it is impossible to draw the analogy and the motivation is not obvious, it is close to nonderivability «устраняющие обледенение реагенты». *Deicing chemicals* are used in installations operating at low temperatures for engine cooling.

6. **Plating out** [8] (literally translated as «обшитый снаружи») – *осаждение*. This neologism is formed by the semantic method, since new meaning «осаждение» is acquired. The motivation of this neologism is figurative, because you can draw an analogy with the literal figurative meaning «обшитый снаружи» – *покрытый осадком*. *Plating out* is a method of separating substances based on their different solubility coefficients; when the solution is evaporated, the partially soluble compound precipitates.

As previously stated, on the basis of given examples, it can be noticed that all of the given terms are formed by semantic method. The motivation of these terms is different: it is possible to correlate meanings in Russian and English both by means of analogy and of rethinking.

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