Planning for different celebrations of festivals and significant occasions also brings team members closer and helps enlighten everyone about the rich heritage of various cultures. For the person whose culture is the focus of the celebration, it is an occasion to take pride in his cultural identity. These experiences give employees a sense of being valued members of the team, build mutual understanding, and impart a willingness to participate enthusiastically in team activities [8].

Information and communication tools offer one of the most exciting and effective ways to teach people how to collaborate by connecting teams around the world. Collaborative learning and working is challenging when team members who are working together come from different nations with varied cultures, histories, and socio-political beliefs. Such an environment can only be productive if we are well prepared for potential problems and ready to take necessary actions in advance.

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WAYS OF NEOLOGISM CREATION IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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The modern world around us is full of opportunities to study any foreign language. To speak well is to know vocabulary, grammar and phonetics of this language. Vocabulary is known to be a very changeable part in language. Vocabulary is sensitive to all changes occurred in the world, and that is why a lot of new words appear in language every year. We can say that language like any "living organism" is able to be very touch with regard to events and phenomena, and show wealth of human knowledge and experience.

The aim of this paper is to study words which recently appeared in the English language, and show a classification of these words. These new words are called neologisms.

It is known there a lot of definitions of this term "neologism". In our study we will use the following definition: "neologism is any word that in a recent general text, and it does not appear in an established reference corpus of the language". It is said that neologisms appear very often. According to Global Language Monitor, a new word appears every 98 minutes in vocabulary of modern world language. The vocabulary of the English language is supposed to increase about thousand words every year [3].

It is known that there are two variants in the English language. They are British English (BE) and American English (AE). The occurrence of neologisms in the modern English language can be explained by these two variants. Neologisms are believed to be a process of creating new words, or a process of giving new meanings for existing words, or a process of developing new semes in existing words.

It should be noted that it is difficult to classify neologisms. Classification of neologisms is known not to have settled yet. There are a lot of points of views to this problem because of different aspects of neologism.

Investigating various classifications, we can use in the paper the structural-semantic classification of neologisms worked out by I.V. Arnold. This classification includes a) a word in which both the form and the meaning are new; b) a word in which the form is new, but the meaning has existed in some other word; c) a word in which the meaning is new, but the form has existed before [1].

Thus, the modern English language has got many ways of creating new words. These ways are back-formation, conversion, stem-composition, adjectivization, shortening, lexical-semantic way and etc. In the paper we are going to investigate some of them in detail.

The first way of neologism creation is called affixation. It includes the addition prefixes and affixes to form new words. We can illustrate this way of creating neologisms by examples: **preschooler** (pre+schooler: a child of 5 or 6, who does not go to school); **non-friend** (someone who is not a friend, who is an enemy); **megadual** (totally awesome) and

etc. Such affixes as macro-, multi-, ultra-, mini-, euro-, tele-, mega-, and etc. are believed to be very productive, and they are used to create new words more often than ones mentioned before.

The second way of neologism creation is stem-composition. Stem-composition is considered to be one of the oldest and most common types of word formation in the English language, for example: *think-tank; laid-back; carry-back; netiquette (net+etiquette); all-nighter; switched-off; page-turner; buttoned-down; turned-on, skinhead, over-quick, Obamamania, greenhouse*, *bromance; flatform, schmeat; froday; humblebrag; gloatgram; iFinger; drivestep; sinlaws; dreamathon; textretary*, and etc.

Next way of new word creation is shortening. It is one of the productive ways. This way increases number of neologisms in the modern English language. We can illustrate this statement by the following examples:

upmanship (we can see it often in English newspapers (in advertising for people who want to be successful: for example, "My Doc is better'n yours);

 anchor (anchorman);

lib (liberation), and etc.

Studying this way, we can't help mentioning abbreviations and acronyms. There are a lot of them in the English language. For example,

CAD - (Computer-Aided Design);
VCR - (Video Cassette Recorder);
TESOL - (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages);
MIPS - (Million Instructions Per Second);
UNEP - (United Nations Environmental Program);
PC - (Personal Computer);
TEFL - (Teaching English as a Foreign Language);
MTV - (Music Television);
IATEFL - (International Association of Teachers English as a Foreign Language);
TM - (Transcendental Meditation),
MOOC - (Massive Open Online Course);
FOMO - (Fear Of Missing Out);
BYOD - (Bring Your Own Device), and etc.

A lot of new words have appeared in the modern English language due to such way of creating neologisms as back-formation. Back-formation is known to be a formation of new words by means of cutting off the derivational element from a source word. This way can be illustrated by the following examples: *beggar* (from the verb to beg); *editor* (from the verb to edit); *percolator* (from the verb to perk), and etc [2].

Therefore, investigating the ways of neologism creation, we come to the conclusion that a lot of new words enter the modern English language through mass media (Internet, TV, newspapers). On the one hand, neologisms are known to enrich a language, on the other hand, it is rather difficult to translate them, for instance, from English into Russian without knowledge of the ways of neologism creation in the modern English language.

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PROFESSIONAL SUBLANGUAGE TRAINING
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Nowadays knowledge of the foreign language is a compulsory component of professional education in the higher professional institutions of the Russian Federation. The purpose of training is to obtain the communicative competence sufficient for practical using of foreign language in both everyday and professional activities. However, despite the fact that the goal is obvious, there are many problems in the formation of foreign language professional competence of the future graduates [3]. One of the main difficulties is the insufficient level of language proficiency among dominating number of school graduates entering non-linguistic faculties. In this regard, as a rule, a considerable amount of time during the first year of studies is given to the so-called introductory courses. Their main task is to fill the gaps and often such as in phonetic, grammatical and student's vocabulary. In accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Professional Education (FSES HPE), foreign language is taught during the first two courses. Consequently, there is no time to learn professional vocabulary. It is also impossible to ignore the fact that the insufficiently developed method of teaching the language for specific purposes and the level of preparation of professional teacher of a foreign language also makes contribution to the problem [4]. Referring to the latter, one does not belittle the common-language competence of the teachers. In this situation, the teacher is required not only the knowledge of a common language, but also special sublanguage.