

The most notable characteristic of Remarque's art is the accessibility of the language, connection of his writing with the mood of society. Most of the art critics distinguish a unique feature of all his books that can be described as live, real dialogues between the characters, recognition of the characters' images. The European reader could easily recognize himself or his friend in the person of the main character of Remarque's work. These features are the features of cultural competence within the framework of intercultural competence [3].

A distinctive characteristic of Remarque's works can be considered as a unique emotive-expressive coloring of stylistic devices. Most of the dialogues between a man and a woman are written by means of poetic words, which allow us to endure the nature of the heroes. Some of the books, for example, "No Change on the Western Front," were written by means of expletives and vulgar expressions. This technique allows us to reflect the complex psychological state of the heroes who have been living in the trenches of the First World War for over a year.

The literary text of Remarque's novels is full of all sorts of linguistic means, such as the frequent use of spoken language. Through the use of such means as everyday vocabulary, emotional expressions, the author creates a sense of realism of the events described. An important factor contributing to the revival of history in the book is the use of non-lexical means. The lexical means include: intonation, logical accent, speech tempo, this technique is used to enhance immersion in the dialogues between the characters of novels. The combination of different methods of literary style contributes to the expression of feelings and experiences of the novel heroes. The most successful, from the point of view of literature, are moments of personal conversations or scenes of a meeting between characters [3].

Creativity of Erich Maria Remarque contributed to the spread of European cultural practice and customs. In his books the author focuses on the fate of a person, his emotions and experiences, his attempt to understand himself, the world around him. The reason for the wide popularity of the books is the simplicity of the novels understanding, an interesting presentation and an attempt to integrate the culture of other peoples into the European medium. An example of this phenomenon is described in the book "Love your neighbor", which tells readers about the gypsy camp that was evicted by the government of Nazi Germany due to cultural differences.

More than 200 nationalities live on the Earth, each has their own unique features, which we must preserve. At present, it is necessary to respect the specificity of people, without separating them on any grounds. The direction of "international competence" is aimed at fostering a sense of cultural equality between the peoples of different regions of our planet. People can be united by many things: common history, language, place of residence and so on. Remarque united people culturally, his books are read everywhere, his style is easily recognized. Each book of this author caused a lot of questions, but is always characterized by its brightness and expressiveness. Erich Maria Remarque made a significant contribution to the development of world literature, telling the stories of ordinary people.

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GERMAN AND ENGLISH LOANS AS A METHOD OF RUSSIAN NEOLOGISM FORMATION IN THE OIL AND GAS ENGINEERING

A.A. Gurenkova, I.K. Zabrodina

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia

The introduction of neologisms is a necessary part of language development. This phenomenon occurs due to rapid science, techniques and other industries development. Inventions, new phenomena need names, so neologisms – new words – appear in the language [1, 2].

The relevance of this work consists in studying of loans which can be a way of neologism formation.

Research object – Russian neologisms.

The aim of this work is to carry out the analysis of Russian neologism loan in the oil and gas industry.

There are a lot of loans in Russian. It is connected with historical events which made the contribution to development and formation of Russian. Wars, the political and trade unions between the states also contributed to the development of Russian. It should be noted that Russian is full of various loans from different fields of society activity in Russia [4, 5].

Loan is a words or expressions copying (usually not full and inexact) from one language into another. Loan words are called loans, too.

The main ways of linguistic borrowing are transliteration, calquing and transcription.

The transliteration is a way of loan at which writing of a foreign word is borrowed: letters of the borrowed word are replaced with letters of the native language. With transliteration the word is read using the native language reading rules.

Calquing is a way of loan at which the associated meaning and structural model of a word or a phrase are borrowed. Linguistic calques are called loans in the form of the literal translation of a foreign word or expression, i.e. exact reproduction by its means of the accepting language with maintaining morphological structure and motivation. While calquing components of the borrowed word or the phrase are translated separately and connected on a sample of a foreign word or a phrase.

Transcription – phoneme-by-phoneme conformation of the word sounding in original language, to the new word formed in the target text.

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

According to the material analysed it follows that the majority of neologisms are loans from English. In our research we review several examples.

1. *Syneresis* [6] – in Russian it is called as «синерезис». This loan is adopted into Russian by means of transliteration since it is letter-by-letter adaptation of the English word with the same meaning: spontaneous decrease in the volume of jelly-like structures and high molecular weight dispersed structures, accompanied by the excretion of the liquid phase. Syneresis is undesirable phenomenon that needs to be corrected, for example, in grease lubricants.

2. *Cycling-process* [6]– in Russian it is called as «сайклинг-процесс». This loan is adopted into Russian by means of transcription since it is phoneme-by-phoneme conformation of the English word with the same meaning: field production process of re-injection of produced gas in the reservoir to maintain reservoir pressure in oil, gas and gas condensate fields.

3. *Quenching* [7] – in Russian it is called as «квенчинг». This loan is adopted into Russian by means of transcription since it is phoneme-by-phoneme conformation of the English word with the same meaning: technological method for the rapid termination of cracking reactions by supplying cold raw materials or other cooled product to hot cracking products.

4. *Hot stream* [7] – in Russian it is called as «горячая струя». This loan is adopted into Russian by means of calquing since it was received by the direct translation of the original term “hot stream” into Russian with the same meaning: technological method of supplying heat to the lower part of the distillation column to create an upward vapor flow in it, which consists in circulating the remainder of this column (or its part) through a tube furnace (or other heater) and its returning to the lower part of the same column after heating and evaporation.

The study is not enough to complete conclusions about the frequency of transliteration, transcription and calculation in the field of environmental management, but at this stage it can be assumed that the most productive method of borrowing from English into Russian is transcription. And borrowings from other languages at this stage of the study have not yet met, but we intend to continue the study.

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PHRASAL VERBS AS A SIGNIFICANT PART OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY IN THE CONTEXT OF SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNICATION

A.S. Kuzmenko

Scientific advisor - senior lecturer Mironova V.E.

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia

Phrasal verbs are considered as a combination of two or three words: a verb and an adverb, a verb and a preposition or a verb, an adverb and a preposition. This group of verbs is a unique, complex, fairly extensive and the least studied part of the English language vocabulary, widely used in everyday colloquial speech. They make our speech bright and diverse, therefore we frequently use them. Even a person who has just started learning English probably faces phrasal verbs. For example, if you open such a popular textbook for students as *New English File: Beginner Student's Book*, you will find a phrasal verb at 8 page [2] or there is phrasal verbs database in the *Exam Skills for Russia: Grammar and Vocabulary Student's Book* [1]. Thus, it shows that learning phrasal verbs is important part of English vocabulary. Undoubtedly, books, films and even games are impossible without phrasal verbs. However, they cause a lot of difficulties despite their popularity in use, because one little word can completely change the meaning of the phrase. Therefore, this article reveals reasons why phrasal verbs are considered as a significant part of English vocabulary.

The origin of phrasal verbs can be traced to the most ancient English written sources. Adverbs and prepositions were used in a very literal sense and meant, basically, the direction, location or orientation of an object in space:

The man walked out.

The man stood by.

The man held his hand up.

In fact, learning phrasal verbs is one of the most difficult tasks due to the fact that there are no such words or phrases as phrasal verbs in Russian vocabulary. Phrasal verbs are either separable or non-separable. Thus, one of the problem