

## THE PROBLEM OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING FOR ADULTS

*Karienova G. K.*

Л.Н.Гумилев атындағы Еуразия җлттық университеті,  
Астана Ғылыми жетекшісі - Anasheva D.K.

The current stage of Kazakhstani development is focused on the rapid progress of the state among 50 most competitive countries in the world. Therefore our education policy is aimed at forming a national model of education which could integrate into the global educational space and provide competitive employees in the global labor market. Education which is available for everyone – is not only essential humanistic requirement and necessary element of social state, but the term of under which Kazakhstan can get the status of the knowledge society as well.

Over the past few years, a crucial part is paid to the expansion of peoples' knowledge in learning foreign languages. Nowadays, it can be considered as the age of information technology and therefore the significance of knowing the international language among all kind of generations is noticeably increasing[1, 95].

Older adults studying a foreign language are usually learning it for a specific purpose: to be more effective professionally, to be able to survive in an anticipated foreign situation, or for other instrumental reasons. Affective factors such as motivation and self-confidence are very important in language learning. Many older learners fear failure more than their younger counterparts, maybe because they accept the stereotype of the older person as a poor language learner or because of previous unsuccessful attempts to learn a foreign language.[2, 24] When such learners are faced with a stressful fast-paced learning situation, fear of failure only increases. The older person may also exhibit greater hesitancy in learning. Thus, teachers must be able to reduce anxiety and build self-confidence in the learner.

In problem-based learning classrooms, the roles and responsibilities of both teachers and learners are different from those in more traditional types of school-based learning. Generally, in problem-based classrooms, the teacher acts as a coach for or facilitator of activities that students carry out themselves [3, 63].

Adult learners need materials designed to present structures and vocabulary that will be of immediate use to them, in a context which reflects the situations and functions they will encounter when using the new language. Materials and activities that do not incorporate real life experiences will succeed with few older learners. Adult learn English as a second or foreign language much faster than the children. They imitate the teacher's pronunciation, sentences, phrases, and words more easily. They explicit rules which explain how sentences are put together, produced, and pronounced. They may ask for the meanings of words, but they are able to intuitively identify salient features of the meanings of a word and use the word more correctly. Language learning should be encouraged in all the classes and in all the environments. Adult have a natural curiosity to investigate the environment in greater detail [4, 57].

To solve some of the problems, a systematic approach should be followed. The teachers should aim at teaching primarily, not knowledge but skill, the different skills required for good Listening-Speaking-Reading-Writing. Teachers should find some way of helping pupils to enjoy their language activities, and of building their confidence.

Teaching and learning with adult students is generally approached in a different manner than with children. The underlying reasons for this are the focus of this module. In addition, we will explore the needs of literacy students and meet some typical students. An adult must be emotionally comfortable with the learning situation to learn. Many adult learners come to our classrooms with a low self-image and a recognition that they have failed in some way.

There are natural feelings about inadequacy that stem from growing older; some feelings are artificially induced by society; some feelings come from past personal experiences with family,

peers, and educators. It is important to recognize that adult students must feel welcomed, encouraged and enabled. They should not be judged or criticized.[5,98]

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#### NEOLOGISMS AS NEWLY-COINED PHRASES FINDING THEIR WAY INTO ENGLISH

*Концевая Анастасия Юрьевна, [kate\\_marvell@mail.ru](mailto:kate_marvell@mail.ru)*

Студентка Филологического Факультета ЕНУ им. Л.Н.Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан  
Научный руководитель – Латанова Р.У.

Neologisms - words and phrases created to describe new concepts of political, scientific, or commonly character formed by the current language in word-formation models and laws, or borrowed from other languages. In its structure and mode of formation neologisms exist in several versions. The most typical method of neologisms formation in the English language newspapers are word formation (compounding, affixation, conversion, reduction), changing the meaning of words and borrowings from other languages. The first method of word formation of English neologisms is compounding. Compounding is a fusion of two or more bases to form new words. For English compound words formations consisting of two pillars are the most frequent. Recently, in the English language, and especially the American newspapers, a large number of nouns were formed by the conversion method of compounding combinations of verb and adverb. In some of them there is a clear repetition of the second component, which in some cases suggests that there is a definite relationship between the form and its meaning. Therefore it is often possible to predict the meaning (or meaning of the distribution area) of the each new formed word. But often such predictions can not be done for the entire group some words, which impede the understanding of new words.[1]

Examples of this type are the words:

ride-in - a protest against discrimination against blacks travel in buses;

fish-in - a protest against the limitation of fishing territory by American Indians; apply-in - the requirement of equal opportunities in employment;

Recently, in the language of the British press nouns with component-in began to appear, with the meaning of the competition, contest, tournament, conference.

read-in - match readers; recite-

in - competition reciters; sail-

in - Regatta;

However, there are the component-in English words that do not have such a common meaning: buy-in - a bargain (the cost paid by the seller on the exchange);

tie-in - load when buying a hot commodity;

A similar model is used to form nouns from verbs and other adverbs. Often the same adverb joins different verbs, and the meaning of each new word is unique. Typically, these words came into the language through different newspaper genres. For example:

over: take-over - the seizure of power; switch-over - a transition (change the subject); push-over - easy driving obstacle;

Complex English words are often used for the names of the realities take place in the country, and it requires knowledge of extralinguistic factors to understand them, such as:

fight-back - countermeasures (after administrative action), fight back. sit-down protest - sit-in protest; shut-down - closing, liquidation (the company), for example;

These words occur in such large numbers, and so often, that many of them still do not have a steady spell (together, separately or with a hyphen), for example: shutdown, shut-down, shut down. The other method of word-formation is affixation. Affixation is the formation of new words with prefixes and suffixes. For newspaper style the appearance of affixed neologisms with a set of common affixes, and the unusual combination of bases and affixes. In many cases, affixes develop new meanings previously alien to them.[2]

For example: **-ship**. This Anglo-Saxon suffix was used for the formation of abstract nouns with the meaning of the state, the provisions, for example: friendship, leadership, lordship. It was considered counter-productive for a long time, because the new words with **-ship** were not formed for centuries. In the newspaper vocabulary suffix **-ship** combined with the morpheme **-man** forms abstract nouns with the meaning of quality, features:

craftsmanship - the art of influencing the masses; oneupmanship - the desire to be first; statesmanship - the wisdom of the statesman.

The same can be said of the non-productive suffix **-dom**, which now is used to form new words in a newspaper vocabulary, and thus gained productivity, such as:

Bangdom - organized crime; bogdom - the living dead end; officialdom - official circles.

The formation of new words with prefixes and their frequent use is also characteristic for newspaper language.

Using prefixes political terms were formed, such as: demilitarization - remilitarization, nazification-denazification-renazification (revival of Nazism).

A lot of words with the prefix non- recently appeared in the newspapers:

non-access to nuclear weapons - the prevention of nuclear weapons; non-affiliated union - the American union, is not part of a large association of trade unions; non-belligerent country - a country not involved in the war;[1]

Conversion is the another way of word-formation. Conversion is moving words from one part of speech to another, leading to the formation of a new word without changing its initial shape. This is another source of neologisms in English. Formed on conversion, they are widely distributed in the newspaper vocabulary. High frequency of words formed by conversion - one of the hallmarks of newspaper style. They are the verbs derived from nouns and nouns derived from verbs. It is pertinent to note that the newly formed word often develop meanings that only indirectly related to the based word. For example, in the pair to hit - a hit we can observe an interesting development in the meaning of the noun. As a result of translations and rethinking the meanings a hit has come to mean the success. A similar development can be observed in the following pairs:

to print - a print; of the following combinations it can be seen that in the noun meaning evolved print circulation, the number of printed copies of all: the total print of editions - total print publications; to cut - a cut; noun acquired meaning decline, retrenchment, abolition.

In the newspaper vocabulary, especially in the part that relates to political events, advertising, there are partially substantivized words - a kind of conversion, in which the word gets only a few signs of a noun, such as article or plural. For example:

the unemployed - people who don't have a

job; casuals - comfortable shoes for every day;

home beautifuls - household objects (bathrobe, slippers and so on);

Reduction is another type of word formation, which is also a source of neologisms. A great amount of reduced words, especially common in headlines - a characteristic feature of a newspaper language. It should be noted that if the reductions are widespread in the XX century in all European languages, in the English language they were particularly numerous. The process of reducing words and phrases was contributed primarily external (social) factors. This is primarily scientific and technical progress, dramatically increased the need for short name of the organization, facilities, materials. The appearance of the telegraph, which required saving of linguistic resources. The development of mass media enabled to memorize abbreviations wide range of people. Gradually the words entrenched in everyday use. Some reduction occurring in the English newspapers, were born in the paper and commonly used for all styles of speech, there are some that are rarely found outside of the newspaper, the third came to the newspaper from the language of technical literature, language of business, that is, from other functional styles. Abbreviation is contraction of the words to one letter, for the most part to be spelled: HO - Home Office. Some abbreviations in which consonants alternate with vowels and which resemble ordinary words are read by reading rules:[1] UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

WHO - World Health Organization;

NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

As a rule, these reductions have long routinely use, are not explained in the text.

Another way of neologisms formation in language newspaper is to change the meanings of English words. It is connected with the change of the valence bonds of words or the possibility of their use in different contexts. As the press releases targeted at the general reader, changing the meaning of words is often based on the norms of everyday speech, and these words are used in a figurative, often exaggerated sense.[2]

Lobby:

1 His first value – hallway

2 a political term for the parliamentary lobbies

3 a person who "handles" of the Congress members in favor to approve the boss' bill.

4 a person who gathers information for his master, and sneak his policies

5 a journalist entitled to priority in publishing information about the activities of

Parliament. 6 an appeal to the Parliament or other public authority, any requirement.

The third way of the appearance of neologisms in the paper is borrowed from another language. These words assimilate the language by repetitive gradually. Their appearance is caused by various reasons. For example, the French detente (easing international tensions), which is now frequently used in the British and American press, has emerged as a consequence of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, proclaimed the easing of international tension by maintaining world peace.[2]

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