

which there are also author's innovations, confirm the significant influence of the writer on raising the intellectual level of the Ukrainian literary language, on strengthening its expressive capabilities.

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OCCASIONALISMS AS A MEANS OF AUTHOR'S SELF-REALIZATION AND INDIVIDUALIZATION

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Every year a lot of new words enter the language. This is due to the fact that the progress of mankind does not stand still and each day a lot of new things, terms and concepts appear, and they need their own name. Such words are called *neologisms* and eventually they become common words that are widely used in the everyday speech of every person. But in linguistics there are also unique words called *occasionalisms*, or *nonce words* that are not used by people in their everyday speech and do not go beyond the literary or discursive context.

Among the means of formation of such words, one can single out those created by changing the word, those created by inventing the word and those created with traditional word-building models. This classification is simple, but almost each occasionalism can be attributed to one of these three types.

The method of changing the word-form is the least productive and sometimes resembles a grammatical error, and only the general context allows us to draw an unambiguous conclusion about the occasional lexical unit. Most often, these are occasional uses of either the category of the number of nouns or the category of the comparative adjective.

The invention of new words can be found in science fiction and in trademark names. Those that appear on the pages of fiction novels are usually not part of the language system; they remain units of a quasi-language, although within a certain novel they are used as units of the language system.

The most productive means of creating occasionalisms is the use of word-formation models. These include suffixing, prefixing, conversion, substitutive

word formation, word building, abbreviation and acronym formation, lexical contamination and crossword overlapping.

The high performance of affixation is explained by the branching of the system of suffixes and prefixes in English. There is no list of suffixes or prefixes and their number is constantly growing. New word-forming suffixes can enter from other languages, over time such suffixes and prefixes are included in the dictionary.

Conversion models are in a widespread use because in the English language the number of morphological indicators is minimal and almost any word can move from one part of the language to another. The interpretation of such occasionalisms can be difficult and requires a broad context.

Substitutive word building takes place when one root morpheme replaces another; it is also one of the most common ways of creating occasionalisms. The meaning of such an occasionalism is easily understood from the context.

Word formation consists in the compilation of two, as a rule, homonymous word forms and almost all scientists mention this tool as the most productive for modern English. The resulting meaning of occasional compound words can be deduced from the meanings of their components. Some scientists distinguish two-component compound words and multi-component phrase compositions.

Another means of creating occasionalisms in the English language is abbreviation and acronym formation, in which the initial letters of several words are connected. Today this method is frequently used, though there are no uniform principles or models and it is difficult to predict which words will be omitted (for example, function words). Another characteristic feature of such occasionalisms is their dependence on the context.

Another means of forming occasionalisms is contamination and crossword overlapping. In contamination, the initial part of one basic morpheme is combined with the final part of the second. When overlapped, both basic morphemes are represented in occasionalism. These means of the occasionalism formation include blending or telescoping, in which the truncated bases of two or more words merge.

The functional characteristics of occasional word formations are very diverse. Among the most common are to draw attention to the information or the author of the text, to influence the stereotypes of the recipient, to demand for the corresponding emotional response, the nominative function, to formulate something clearly and concisely so that to preserve language efforts, to create a comic effect, and others.

In general, it has been established that the occasional innovation is a very interesting linguistic phenomenon that requires study and analysis. It is also a very important and effective element of creating emotional message in journalistic texts and certainly can be used as a multifunctional tool to create a distinctive effect.

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BILINGUAL AND MULTILINGUAL SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION IN EUROPE

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Nowadays it is difficult to imagine, that a modern system of education can exist without taking into account economic, social and political factors, which influence bilingual and multilingual peculiarities. One of the most overriding priorities in the European system of education is learning foreign languages systematically and effectively. Multilingualism and linguistic competence are considered to be major directions in a language policy of modern countries. A thorough study of European experience, particularly successful patterns of bilingual education, should be used at the current stage of the development of the Ukrainian society. Picking these systems up will probably help to form and develop a suitable system of education in Ukraine, where bilingual education is focused on. To our mind, it will integrate the Ukrainian system of education in a widely spread European language space. Different bilingual projects, which can be put into practice, can also outline future perspectives of the development of Ukraine in general. European integration causes increase of significance of language skills, which are formed and developed through a system of education. There are some reasons to suppose, that such projects will influence not only linguistic, but the whole system of education in Western Europe. All these projects and plans influence language and education, that leads to double-sided cooperation between different universities and colleges. This cooperation can be of different character with some typical features, which depend on establishments of higher education. The programme of European integration involves acquisition of particular language skills, as learning new information is realized by means of another language. This information exchange is fulfilled enriching students' general language skills and their future perspectives to find a well-paid job in the international market.