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...but extend the scope of its value, so a new word does not occur". In this case, there is no transition with their structural elements, but the transition occurs only lexical meaning of foreign language

...two classifications of foreign words. These are the *international words*, and *foreign-language blotches*. The first classification of internationalism consists in the fact that they do not have native living source of borrowing, most foreign words. It is a term components currently in each language considerable lexical layer, meaning that the internationalization of certain bits of vocabulary. Like other types of lexical borrowing international words are borrowed from multiple languages as a result of the increasing role of cultural and economic relations between people strengthening of interaction languages. Typically, international words are borrowed from the field of science, culture, philosophy and political science, economics, technology and production. The word "*stock*" of the Russian language were influenced internationalisms internationalism - these are the words that describe the life, everyday life customs and traditions of other nations. The exotic words changed only schedule: *years - lunch* at the British tunic - *quilted semi-blouse* the Russian people.

...during any political, economic and cultural conditions that determined predisposition in wide use existing, but with a special foreign language vocabulary Since middle 80-ies of the last century, there marked intensification of the process of borrowing and enhancing the use of speech in advance of new words and terms.

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THE PROBLEM OF MYTHOLOGY IN THE WORKS OF N.GOGOL AND W.IRVING

In the world of literature there are a lot of instances when the mythological image becomes a source of author's literary works. One of the problems, which many researchers are interested in, is a problem of interpretation of the mythological image in a literary work. So, a vivid example of mythological creature's image in literary works is the image of a mermaid. We meet the mermaid in the works of Zhukovsky V.A., Pushkin A.S., Nabokov V.V., Goethe J.W., Andersen H.Ch. and also in the pages of Gogol's novel "May Night, or the Drowned Maiden".

In the modern consciousness and art the mermaid is perceived first of all like as a charming belle with long hair and a fish tail, who lives in the water and loves singing to lure young men. But Gogol writes about the mermaid so: "*The mermaid was sitting on the big stone, her body was very pale, almost white.*" The mermaid's paleness explained so, that one hand she usually lives in water, there isn't daytime sunlight at the bottom of water. On the other hand, Gogol's mermaid is a dead woman, and so the writer presents her to be a ghost. From the story, which was told by the main character of the novel, Levko, we found out that a mermaid was a drowned poor young girl.

We should notice that in the works of Gogol mainly malicious essences get into world of people, and they act with their facilitators like as evil wizards and witches. Occasionally we meet some benevolent spirits from another world, nevertheless evil essences from another world are much more than the good ones in his writings.

Many common features of the writings of Gogol and B. Irving are explained by their appeal to mythology. The works of both writers are also characterized by the separation of the world into "our", that is the human's world, and the "foreigner's living world", that is the arcane, mysterious, sinister world. For example, the Church, which has become a refuge for ominous forces, is opposed to a bright, colorful, calm life in Gogol's "Viy" novel. In describing the church it was repeatedly indicated on the lifelessness, the emptiness of space around it. It is also gloomy and sinister inside of church. When Homa arrived here, he immediately started to think about the appearance of "*people from the dead.*" In this case the church acts as a border of worlds, especially where it is a struggle of life and death, where it is possible an penetration of "our" and chthonic world.

Irving's mythology of "two world" can be observed in the novel "The Adelantado of the Seven Cities", where the hero swims in the sea in search of the island of St. Brandan. This story goes back to the ancient legends, and the island of St. Brandan acted in beliefs to be as "paradise on earth" throughout Middle Ages of Europe. However, in Irving's description, it is more like a kingdom of the dead - where time stands

still, the heroes fall during a storm with thought of death. Author of legends placed the island of St. Brandan to the Canary Islands, which were considered like the border of the human world in the Middle Ages. Staying in the mysterious world always ends tragically in both authors' writings.

Mythological two world implemented in the motive of the magic sleep in Gogol's "May Night, or the Drowned Maiden" and Irving's "Dolph Heyliger; a story from Bracebridge Hall." It should be noted the similarities in plot's construction that the heroes fall asleep in a mysterious legendary place. So, in the novel Dolph Heyliger is offered to spend the night in a haunted house. In the story there are details which indicate that this house is a symbol of the world's borders. It seems that it is lifeless during the day, but at night it comes to life the ghosts of previous owners. In addition, it is an abandoned well near the house. And the wells are often a symbol of frontiers of human and otherworldly life in the myths.

The common plot of motive in the works of Gogol and Irving is detected various the modifications of a devil's image. So, Irving's tempter of Tom Walker is the true spirit of evil, which kindles the feuds among people, patronizes the slave traders, moneylenders and thieves.

Gogol's images of Basavryuk and moneylender in the novel "The Portrait" are complicated. Basavryuk, the main hero, is called "demon man", and then "the devil in human form." Tempters in Gogol's works don't cause compassion for their victims, and their images are sinister and repulsive. Also it is worth to note the appeal of these two writers to the image of moneylender.

Traces of the Irving's writing's influence can be found in Gogol's novel "The Portrait", many details date back to Irving's novels like "The Adventure of the Mysterious Picture" and "Story of the Young Italian." For the first time we can notice that the descriptions of a mysterious portrait are skillfully written, but then we find out that they cause the disgust for the readers. The details in Gogol description of portrait like extremely lively eyes and his gaze, which the hero feels, even covering his face are similar to Irving's writings. The descriptions of nightmares and the psychological state of the Chartkov, reminds about Irving's novel. In the story of the American writer's portrait the hero seems to be like a living person, but Gogol's Chartkov sees that the moneylender is coming off the canvas and approaches him.

The following motives and images of the story "The Portrait" reminds of Irving's works: 1) the artist, who improves his skill at the monastery; 2) the artist, who raises in the path of evil; 3) the portrait, which has mystical properties.

The motive of a mysterious portrait in Gogol's and Irving's novels is closely related to the theme of romantic art. Romantic cult of art and its mighty power were closely to both writers. The image of the mysterious portrait, in which the soul of a depicting man continues to live is typical for the era of Romanticism and in general it got a vivid expression in both writer's works.

Literature:

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2. W. Irving Alhambra. Novels. - M., 1989. -448 p.

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EDUCATION OF POLYLINGUAL PERSONALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

In the report deals with the problem of multilingualism in the context of culture - a paradigm shift in education. Reviewed scientific approaches and interpretations of scholars, explores the state of the question in a multinational Kazakhstan. It is noted that one of the trends of the modern world in the context of globalization - this extension language personality as a strategic landmark education and educational policy, which is due both to the very essence of this phenomenon, as well as the status of the speech development of the individual as the basis of all education. Naturally, that UNESCO declared the twenty-first century a century of modern polyglots. After all, an indispensable component of modern human consciousness - a sense of belonging to a linguistic community. Clearly the desire of the person to have a high status in the voice of this community: it stimulates the most complete moral, spiritual, intellectual, national human expression.

The demand for language skills and linguistic identity of multilingual information space in the twenty-first century is understandable from the standpoint of expanding political, economic, scientific, cultural and educational, but also a political orientation, has become a matter of national importance in a multinational Kazakhstan.

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