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**«ТӘУЕЛСІЗ ҚАЗАҚСТАН ӘЛЕМДІК
ҒЫЛЫМИ-ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР КЕҢІСТІГІНДЕ»
ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ**

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ
«НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ КАЗАХСТАН В МИРОВОМ
ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ НАУЧНЫХ
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ»**

**MATERIALS
OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
“INDEPENDENT KAZAKHSTAN IN THE
WORLD SPACE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH”**





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Халықаралық конференция материалдарының жинағы тәуелсіз қазақстан әлемдік ғылыми зерттеулер кеңістігіне арналған. Конференцияның мақсаты – Тәуелсіз Қазақстанның гуманитарлық бағыттағы ғылыми-теориялық зерттеулері мен тұжырымдарын талқылау, даму қарқыны мен келешек бағдарын айқындау бойынша ғалымдардың және жаңадан зерттеушілердің ғылыми зерттеулерінің нәтижелерін әртүрлі тілдердің өзекті материалдары бойынша ұсынатын мақалалардан тұрады. Барлық мақалалар түпнұсқада берілген.

Сборник материалов Международной конференции посвящен независимый Казахстан в мировом пространстве научных исследований. Цель конференции – обсуждение научно-теоретических исследований и выводов по гуманитарному направлению независимого Казахстана, определение темпов и перспектив развития и включает статьи, в которых представлены результаты научных исследований ученых и начинающих исследователей по различным вопросам лингвистики на фактическом материале различных языков. Все статьи даны в авторской редакции.


The collection of materials of the International Conference is dedicated to independent Kazakhstan in the world space of scientific research. The purpose of the conference is to discuss scientific and theoretical research and conclusions on the humanitarian direction of independent Kazakhstan, determine the pace, prospects of development, and include articles that present the results of scientific research by scientists and novice researchers on various issues of linguistics on the factual material of different languages. All articles are given in the author's edition.

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THE TENDENCY OF USING EPONYMS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Eponymous terms form a special group of terms, and as part of the language contribute to a deeper understanding of a man and his culture. The study of cultural characteristics through the analysis of linguistic facts is a valuable practical and theoretical material for expanding existing knowledge about the reality around us.

This article defines the relevance of eponyms as linguistic units that play an important role in a deeper understanding of the linguistic image of the world for foreign language learners. In addition, by analyzing teaching materials for learning English, a tendency in the use of eponyms in modern teaching a foreign language is revealed in the given article.

Key words: eponym, term, personal names, teaching a foreign language, nomenclature.

Эпонимические термины, образуют особую группу терминов, и как часть языка способствуют более глубокому пониманию человека и его культуры. Изучение культурных характеристик путем анализа лингвистических фактов является ценным практическим и теоретическим материалом для расширения существующих знаний об окружающей нас действительности.


В данной статье определяется актуальность эпонимов как языковых единиц, которые играют важную роль в более глубоком понимании языкового образа мира для изучающих иностранный язык. Кроме этого, путем анализа учебных материалов для изучения английского языка, в данной статье выявляются тенденция в использовании эпонимов в современном обучении иностранному языку.

Ключевые слова: эпоним, термин, личные имена, обучение иностранному языку, номенклатура.

Терминдердің ерекше тобын құрайтын эпонимдер тілдің маңызды бөлігі ретінде адамды және оның мәдениетін тереңірек түсінуге ықпал етеді. Тілдік фактілерді талдау арқылы мәдени ерекшеліктерді зерттеу бізді қоршаған орта туралы бар білімді кеңейту үшін құнды практикалық және теориялық материал көзі болып табылады.

Бұл мақалада шет тілін үйренушілер үшін әлемнің тілдік бейнесін тереңірек түсінуде маңызды рөл атқаратын эпонимдік тілдік бірліктер өзектілігі дәйектеледі. Сонымен қатар, ағылшын тілін үйренуге арналған оқу-әдістемелік материалдарды талдау арқылы қазіргі заманғы шет тілін оқытуда эпонимдердің қолданылу тенденциясы айқындалды.

Тірек сөздер: эпоним, термин, жалқы есімдер, шет тілін оқыту, номенклатура.



Being the most mobile layer of the language, vocabulary tends to constantly replenish with new terms, for the consciousness of which all existing sources of formation of the terminological system and methods of nomination are involved. But without human intervention, these processes would be unrealistic. At present, a feature of the culturological and linguo-cognitive direction in science is the shift of emphasis to human subjectivity, focus on humans as a key element of science, and its anthropocentricity.

The idea of the anthropocentrism of language confirms such a phenomenon as eponyms. At the present time, in the scientific discourse, it is customary to consider eponyms as lexemes that were formed from the names of people, real or fictitious, as a result of any word formation process. This phenomenon is a layer of vocabulary that is of great interest from the point of view of studying cognitive processes of an anthropocentric nature. Eponyms demonstrate the direct influence of a person on the language system.

V.M. Leichik defines eponyms as "terms whose structure elements are proper names, either denoting the authors of the corresponding objects, phenomena, units of measurement, or assigned in honor of famous figures of science and culture." An eponym term is created in the case when it is not possible to choose a term that satisfies all the parameters to adequately designate a terminological concept [1].

The phenomenon of eponymy is of interest to representatives of various fields of science, since eponyms are companions of our daily life: without them, none of the aspects of life is unthinkable: geography (volcano, ocean), physics (volt, hertz), chemistry (samarium), fine arts (whatman, silhouette), botany (dahlia, hyacinth), traveling (Athens, Aegean Sea) and working in laboratories (X-ray, bromine), factories (watt, diesel), we also meet eponyms [2].


Eponyms have a long and interesting history, and by the tendencies of naming things and the phenomenon with proper names, we can also trace the culture of a certain period of time. That is, each era has its own set of names attracted for nomination. The active formation of eponymous names occurs during the period of inception, as well as the intensive development of a particular field of knowledge, and are easily dated.

Eponyms are the most important part of national culture in its historical development, closely related to national values and traditions. The system of precedent phenomena is one of the tools for transmitting the "cultural memory" of a people from one generation to another and, at the same time, a way of uniting the people around its cultural values and moral ideals.

Thanks to the exchange of terms between languages, and the monopolization of scientific information by the English language, the study of eponyms from different aspects is more relevant than ever. And the way we learn eponymous terms is an important part of this process. The process of learning a foreign language, considering the communicative methodology, involves implementing grammatical competence, i.e. simultaneous mastering of the vocabulary and grammar of the target language, with the full implementation of sociolinguistic, discursive and strategic competencies.

Learning the English language through a step-by-step acquaintance with eponyms is possible and effective from the very beginning of training, since in this way, we get an additional opportunity to follow the principle of intercultural communicative-cognitive orientation of teaching a foreign language, as well as the principle of interrelated co-learning of language and culture. "Adequate communication is impossible if the language is learned in isolation from the national culture. Therefore, we must be familiar with the national culture of the people, with its peculiarities and with the peculiarities of the functioning of the language in this culture [3]."

It is quite obvious that education and teaching a foreign language requires high linguistic competence from its participants. A special role in this is played by the effective assimilation of special professional concepts, since working with foreign languages is working with a text, which is characterized by a high percentage of terminology and style restrictions.



The term in linguistics is defined as "a word or phrase created for the exact expression of special concepts and designation of special subjects" [1]. From the above definition it is clear that the term, including the eponymous term, is directly related to the concept in which the essential features of objects and phenomena are concentrated. Due to this, the term itself, naturally, associatively recalls a concept in the student's memory, which, of course, presupposes the formation of his actions and operations for the analysis and deployment of information.

In modern courses, the number of eponymous terms themselves is objectively increasing. Students must not only remember the terms, but must learn to operate with them in their activities. This presupposes the achievement of a level of students' active mastery of eponyms.

To identify the functional range of eponymous terms, educational materials were selected that are most often used to teach English as the second foreign language among non-native speakers: **1. English File Third Edition** (Publisher: Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2016. Edition/Format: Print book: English: 3rd ed), **2. New Total English** (Publisher: (Pearson; 2nd edition), **3. Speakout** (Publisher: Pearson Education; 2nd edition). We analyzed all levels (Beginner, Elementary, Pre-Intermediate, Intermediate, Up-Intermediate, Advanced) of the latest re-issues of these textbooks, in particular the list of new words in each new chapter. It is worth noting that the use of eponyms is most often traced in the initial levels, albeit without designating their etymology, within which they carry a certain functional orientation. As a result of the analysis of conceptual fields, it was revealed that in the case of eponymous terms, the most priority areas were:

- **"Days of the week"**: Tuesday (Tiw, a Germanic god of war and the sky [2]), Wednesday ("Odin's day", named after the scandinavian god Odin [2]) etc.

- **"Months"**: March (the original start of the year and the time of the renewal of the war (Mars is the Roman god of war) [2]); April (the month of Aphrodite (Aphrodite is the Greek goddess of love and beauty) [2]); May (Maya (which means "great") is the Italian goddess of spring, daughter of Faun and wife of Vulcan [2]); June (Juno is the main goddess of the Roman Pantheon, the goddess of marriage and the welfare of women [2]) etc.


- **"Food"**: Charlotte (A sweet pie with apples. The dish appeared at the end of the 18th century and is named after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III of Great Britain, who actively supported the idea of cultivating apple orchards [2]), Sandwich (John Montague IV, Earl of Sandwich was preparing a round-the-world expedition of James Cook, and, since he had no time to be distracted by food, he came up with a simple and convenient sandwich [2]) etc.

- **"Clothes"**: Cardigan (James Thomas Bradnall, aka 7th Earl of Cardigan, was famous for impeccable taste and was known as a fashionista [2]), Balaklava (a type of knitted hat invented by the British during the Crimean War near the city of Balaklava [2]) etc.

- **"Geographical units"**: (America – a part of the world formed by two continents; named after the navigator Amerigo Vespucci [2]), "Vancouver" (a city on the Pacific coast of Canada; George Vancouver (1757-1798) - English navigator and explorer [2]) etc.

- **Others**: Atlas (Atlas – the mythological giant, holding the firmament on his shoulders [2]); paparazzi (from Italian Paparazzo (plural paparazzi) surname of the freelance photographer in Federico Fellini's 1959 film "La Dolce Vita" [2]); "Hooligan" (disturber of public order; Patrick Hooligan - innkeeper (hotel) near London in the late 18th century. He was such a brawler that he soon became "famous" for his disgusting, intolerable behavior [2]); "Fahrenheit" (a unit for measuring temperature. Named after the German scientist Gabriel Fahrenheit, who proposed a scale for measuring temperature in 1724 [2]).

Most of the eponymous terms are scientific terminology, and the analysis revealed that they are not included in the required vocabulary for learners of English as a foreign language. As in general, eponyms as a lexical unit do not have a separate chapter or mention in any of the above editions,



although it is considered a general scientific term that falls into the same lexical range with the terms “pseudonym”, “synonym”.

For completeness along with the above textbooks, electronic resources for English learners were also considered, which contain exercises to improve language skills, such as vocabulary: gerardoneil.blogspot.com, childrensuniversity.manchester.ac.uk, englishclub.com. In the course of the analysis, it turned out that despite the rich information resource of the online space, the number and type of exercises for studying eponymous terms is very scarce. The exercises found on these sites were divided by us according to the level of English.

1. A **beginner level** participants are provided with brief information about the person whose name formed the eponym, further on the basis of the given facts exercise requires them to find the eponym itself.

For example, 1. “Vulcan was the Roman god of fire and metalworking, but which item is named after him?”

- a. SANDWICH
- b. ATLAS
- c. VOLCANO

2. “John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich gave his name to which item”.

- a. CEREAL
- b. BIRO
- c. SANDWICH

2. For students with an **intermediate level** of English who already have an understanding of eponymous terms, the following types of assignments can be found

Role play: Place students in pairs or small groups and have them act out the making of a historic eponym, such as sandwich or wellingtons.

Invent an eponym: Ask your students to come up with their own eponyms based on their own last names.

3. There are also Sentence Completion Exercises for advanced level students, who are able to guess eponymous terms by their definitions.

For example, 1. “_____ : a machine for beheading people. Named after Joseph _____. A French physician who proposed its use in 1789 as more humane than hanging” (Guillotine).

2. “_____ : excessively patriotic or devoted to an ideology. After Nicolas _____ a legendary French soldier devoted to Napoleon” (Chauvinist).

A study of the literature and data from Internet sources on the topic leads to the conclusion that eponyms in the English language are very diverse. They are used in our speech very often, regardless of our level of language proficiency. From the results of the analysis of textbooks for students of English as a foreign language, we noticed that most often eponyms are found in vocabulary for students with a beginner or intermediate level. This is due to the fact that the eponyms that are found more often are integrated into speech so that it is impossible to understand the etymology of the word and to identify that it came from proper names. The reason and consequence of this may be that the rest of the more developed part of eponymous terms consists of specialized terms with a narrower range of use. By their meaning, they can relate to common vocabulary or terminological. Eponymous terms are figuratively called linguistic monuments to outstanding scientists, whose name is engraved in their creations. Eponyms used in everyday life are of great value, as they introduce us to the culture of the country and reflect certain thinking of the British.

And it is important to note that nowhere in the textbooks listed above is the definition of eponyms mentioned. In other words, despite its widespread use, eponyms receive less attention from a learning point of view. Even a person educated in the subject of eponymous terms will not be able to find enough exercise to memorize them. Largest type of exercise by result was Matching exercises with very poor vocabulary.



The examples considered above are only a small part of what determines the need for a detailed study of the process of eponymy in the modern linguistic environment. All the names presented in the study contain precedent names that are widely known not only in the English-speaking community, but also outside it.

As we can see proper names, despite the already established tradition of their study, remain one of the problem areas of onomasiological research. In the study of proper names that function as part of complex names, one aspect become fundamentally important. Eponymous terms as part of the scientific language contribute to a deeper understanding of a person and his culture. The study of culture by analyzing linguistic facts is undoubtedly valuable practical and theoretical material in terms of expanding our knowledge of the reality around us.

Taking into account the tropicity and metaphorical nature of the individual's thinking as the main factor that determines the presence of a national-cultural component in eponymous terms, as well as the entire complex of their inherent functions, we can conclude that eponymous terms, on the one hand, are an integral part of the process terminologizing English terminology [4]. Any deterministic unit that functions within the framework of works of popular science discourse acquires a certain emotional and expressive charge, contributes to a general pragma-communicative discursive orientation and, therefore, is an integral element of linguistic creativity.

The internationalization of modern education and science presupposes an active command of foreign languages for a deeper knowledge of professional knowledge and exchange of experience, primarily during the participation of students in projects of academic and scientific mobility. The work of students with professional scientific literature makes it possible to improve linguistic competence, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to acquire new knowledge of their specialty. Scientific publications and documents include a significant number of eponyms, and due to the presence of a proper name in the composition of the term, they may be the only acceptable concept, since synonymous terms do not always reflect the essence of the concept, and the definition of a concept using a verbose descriptive construction is not convenient. Eponyms make it possible not only to preserve the names of the discoverers of certain medical phenomena in the memory of generations of specialists, but also to promote effective, professional communication.

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SPEECH BEHAVIOR OF TV PRESENTER ON TALK SHOW PROGRAMS

