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represent a certain fragment of reality with the help of linguistic means, but also to render some kind of attitude to the reflected phenomenon. It can be represented as a semantic triangle whose denotatum is a typical situation and the significatum is the psychological reaction of an ethnic community to that situation. Though typical situations can be rather analogous in different cultural communities the reaction of the people to them is sometimes far from identical. That accounts for a somewhat paradoxical character of interlingual correlations between some seemingly analogues phraseological expressions.

Thus, one must be careful while translating idioms, proverbs and sayings reflecting nationally specific traditions, customs, the way of life. Mechanical transplantation of these images to the target language can often bring about complete destruction of the phraseological units and distortion of the idea.

Not infrequently the choice of the way of reproduction may be predetermined by the number of existing equivalents for the given idiom, proverb or saying in the target language. It goes without saying that employment of each of the variants is predetermined by the genre and style of the text, its pragmatic toning.

When in the target language there exist two or more variants for a source language phraseological expression one has to select the unit which is the most fitting for the given text not only lexically but also from the point of view of its additional meanings. Faithful reproduction of a large number of phraseological expressions can be achieved only by a thorough selection of the variants possessing in the target language not only similar denotative meaning but also analogous connotations.

**Kravets R.A. (Vinnytsia)**

**The main purpose of training future foreign language teachers is forming the creative thinking**

The main purpose of the Ukrainian system of education is to create conditions for development and self-realization of every personality as a citizen of Ukraine, to provide forming the generations, able to study all life, to create and develop the

values of a civil society.

The national doctrine of education's development defines a personality's harmonious development and forming his/her integral scientific picture of the world as one of the basic tasks. The solution of this task is possible on the basis of the application of new progressive conceptions, modern technologies and scientific achievements into the educationally-upbringing process.

The object of our research is the problem, which has become of current importance especially in modern life and at the same time is rather contradictory. The problem concerns the psychologically-pedagogic conditions of forming students' creative thinking. As creative thinking of a conscious citizen, a personality with his/her own points of views, convictions, an active figure of the nation with a unique mentality and thirst for the conquest of new tops is highly important. This will contribute to the prosperity of a branch, where creative people with all-round development and willingness to move ahead with the world progress will be involved in. Creative people are always capable to offer their own vision of solving a concrete task and be examples for imitation.

The crisis of the existent educational system in all developed counties has a universal character and is stipulated, foremost, by its aim—by orientation on the industrial stage of the society's development, which presently goes into the past giving way to the informative stage. Thus, the conceptions of specialist teaching are becoming ramshackle and the society feels a need to change the educational system radically.

The traditional system of education executed its functions on all stages of the society's evolution rather successfully until nowadays, as it met the social requirements and got on well with the reorganization of methodologies and the contents of the curriculum for the English language development in universities and institutes. But the economy's switch to the informative stage of the society's development and the necessity of creating a principally new product — scientifically-maintained ideas and technologies — has radically changed requirements for workers' qualities: a "human factor"—communicativeness as the



ability to work in a team and a high level of the creative thinking, that appears at generating new ideas, rapid mastering and practical application of new information have taken the first place.

Problems of forming the creative thinking are examined both abroad and in our national pedagogics. Presently pedagogues and psychologists conduct active searches of the integral index, which characterizes a creative personality. This index can be determined as a combination of intellectual and motivational factors or considered as an indissoluble unity of procedure and individual components of the creative thinking.

A personality's success in any business depends on the creative thinking level (CrQ—Creative Quotient), an ability to accumulate and process information. Moreover, those who think better know how to diversify their life, make it more interesting and richer in contents.

Lately more and more attention has been paid to forming the creative thinking of future teachers. In educational sphere D.Bogoyavlenska T.Dronova, O.Murtazaeva and others examine this matter. A ponderable contribution to the elaboration of the creative thinking structure, defining its indexes and levels has been done by E.Boss, T.Tretyak, D.Halpern, L.Chorna, J.Guilford, E.Torrance. Research workers view the creative thinking as a certain system, which has a strictly organized structure, indexes and levels. In addition, the semantic filling of the structural components is analyzed as criteria of creative thinking.

The increase of requirements in creative ideas puts the problem of purposeful forming the creative thinking in the first place and demands special effective approaches from researchers. The time, when only work of an artist or an inventor was considered creative, has gone. Presently the creative approach, a fresh look at things, unordinary and effective decisions are practically needed everywhere. It also touches the profession of a foreign language teacher.

At first, the process of forming the creative thinking of future foreign language teachers requires a determination of the indexes and levels of triad's components' development: a motivationally-valued component, a cognitive

component and a practically-creative component of the creative thinking. All it enables conducting the diagnostics and promoting characteristics of the integral-creative thinking style of a future foreign language teacher.

**Kucherenko O.S. (Vinnytsia)**

### **General characteristics of American magazines**

*(based on the material of "Reader's Digest")*

The magazine "**Reader's Digest**" is an international, world's most widely read magazine, over 27 million copies in 19 languages bought monthly. The magazine is aimed at an average, educated reader. It is divided into several thematic sections: Day's Work, World Power, Humor in Uniform, Personal Glimpses, News of Medicine, Life in These United States, Laughter, Tales out of School, Points to Ponder, Quotable Quotes. Every page of the "Reader's Digest" includes a photo, a graphics or a colorful picture, which is the center of visual impact or the point that grab reader's attention.

The article "Ken Benedict's Second Chance" is accompanied by a photo of firefighters, who form a human chain to help survivors off the engulfed hilltop. "Reader's Digest" carries the article with two headlines: *This time he has to do the right thing – other people were caught in the firestorm*. The combination of the photo and the headlines gives an idea that this article is about a man, who tries to use the second chance to save people. This article is about a drama in real life.

The article is published in common literary words, though we can observe colloquial words (*cul-de-sac, undercover cop, chaparral-covered bluff*), phraseological expressions (*come to grips with the mistakes*), and medical terms (*Down syndrome*). The author's choice of words, details and events communicates fear. The use of proper names, words which define time and place makes the item trustworthy (*Syntia Salisbury, the Pacific*).

Syntax of the magazine is a diversity of all structural types of sentences (simple, complex, compound and mixed) with a developed system of clauses connected with each other by all types of syntactic connections. Article is crammed