

Lexical exercises should help students to express their thoughts and hold a conversation in accordance with a given situation. This type of exercise can conditionally be called pre-speech, because students are placed in a situation where they are forced to repeatedly use a particular word or phrase, which contributes to its better retention.

Exercises aimed at mastering lexical skills are carried out in a certain sequence: question-and-answer exercises, using synonyms and antonyms, reproduction of lexical material (e.g., complete sentences using new vocabulary; ask questions to a text, etc.), prepare a dialog or a monologue.

We have developed special lexical exercises dedicated to a certain type of vocabulary, in our case, business vocabulary. Each series of exercises is devoted to the words of a certain topic, vocabulary necessary for specific types of situations; basic lexical units of a topic and other lexical configurations. All these educational activities are carried out to create and consolidate the business vocabulary. Here are examples of the exercises used to train the business vocabulary.

I. Replace the underlined words with their synonyms.

to get the sack, career opportunities, to take a career break, to get ahead in a career, to make a fortune

1. It is very difficult to climb a career ladder for the person who has just applied for a job.
2. He was fired because he had been constantly late.
3. The personal assistant took time off work to look after her baby.
4. This company offers excellent career prospects, so that every employee has a chance to be promoted.
5. Some people save money all their lives and by the time they are old, they become wealthy [5].

II. Guess the word according to its definition.

1. a company that is at least half-owned by another company, its parent company s.....
2. the way you do a particular job or activity p.....
3. the amount a company receives from sales in a particular period r.....
4. the amount of business done in a particular period, measured by the amount of money obtained from customers for goods or services that have been sold t.....
5. the total amount of goods or services that people or companies would buy if they were available d..... [6].

Throughout the entire educational process, we monitor the educational activities of students in various forms. Each stage of study is accompanied by formative and summative assessment, which helps to estimate progress that has been made during the whole course of studies. In addition, it helps to trace the dynamics of the process of optimizing the mastery of foreign vocabulary, to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the developed teaching model.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the study has made it possible to develop and justify a system of lexical exercises for studying business vocabulary. For the better retention of lexical units, the principle of introducing vocabulary in a phrase is required, and the principle of lexical advancing in teaching foreign languages is also effective. We can also check how well our students have mastered lexical units through speech exercises in communication in the classrooms.

References

1. Щеглова, Н. В. Формирование коммуникативной компетенции в процессе обучения иностранным языкам / Н. В. Щеглова // Истор. и соц.-образоват. мысль. — 2011. — № 4. — С. 105.
2. Сысоев, П. В. Обучение студентов профессиональной лексике на основе корпуса параллельных текстов / П. В. Сысоев, А. А. Кокорева // Яз. и культура. — 2013. — № 1 (21). — С. 89—94.
3. Гатауллина, А. М. Профессионально-ориентированное обучение иностранному языку в неязыковых вузах / А. М. Гатауллина, И. Г. Кондратьева // Казан. вестн. молодых учёных. — 2017. — № 3 (3). — С. 130—132.
4. Жданько, О. И. Формирование профессионально ориентированной лексической компетенции студентов неязыкового вуза / О. И. Жданько // Дискуссия. — 2011. — № 8. — С. 80—83.
5. Буланова, Н. П. Let's Improve Your Business English Skills : учеб. пособие / Н. П. Буланова, Г. В. Волейко. — Минск : БНТУ, 2013. — С. 4.
6. Буланова, Н. П. Let's Improve Your Business English Skills : учеб. пособие / Н. П. Буланова, Г. В. Волейко. — Минск : БНТУ, 2013. — С. 12.

UDC 81'373; 001.4 81'38; 801.6; 808

R. J. Jafarli

Nakhchivan University, Nakhchivan, the Republic of Azerbaijan

THE ROLE OF SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC MEANING IN THE FORMATION OF SLANG LEXICON

Introduction. The meaning of the word depends not only on the attitude to life events, mental activity, but also on its interaction with the lexical system of language as a whole. In a language, a word can have several meanings. However, not all of these symptoms are equally expressed in words. One of these traits plays a key role in the meaning of the word, while others play a non-essential role. In the process of semantic development in language,

certain changes occur in these components of meaning. That is, a component that has been key for any period in the literal sense of the word may become a non-key player in another historical development process. This change in the semantic structure of words gives the word a new meaning in language.

Main part. Today, in the modern stage of development of the positive sciences, the distinctive features of the philosophy of language and linguistics are studied on the basis of conceptual and categorical understanding of the semiotics and semiotic layers of language. Thus, not only in linguistics, but also in science as a whole, the semantic fields of words such as “meaning and content”, which are still confused with each other and are often accepted as synonyms but now are semantic fields and are valued as concepts. Thus, in the 2000s, the work of differentiating linguistics as a branch of semiotics in science was accelerated, individual specific methods of the philosophy of linguistics were identified, and thus linguistic symbols and other interactions were studied.

Numerous studies for determining the nature of slang and attempts to define its boundaries lead to pragmatism. A speech rich in slang expressions is perceived as a source of information about the identity of the speaker, a means of promoting group solidarity, a sign of informality of speech. Therefore, C. Eble described slang as “the words and expressions used by speakers to create a social identity within a group or in society in general, as well as to strengthen ties” [1, p. 11]. R. Spears listed 10 features of slang and included many of the features listed below: “slang is not appropriate for formal and serious topics, slang expressions are a symbol of a lack of commitment to social traditions” [2, p. 110].

In contrast to the distinctive and diagnostic role of slang in relation to various pragmatic features, slang words and expressions often have features such as sarcasm, curiosity, and informativeness. “Many slang words are in the slang lexicon as synonyms for words used in standard English,” J. Coleman notes. C. Eble argued that “slang provides an alternative vocabulary for references that generally exist in the language.” The semantic equivalence of slang terms and standard language alternatives serves to focus on the pragmatic functions of slang terms. According to J. Coleman, “Using slang, we can express the same idea in different ways, and instead of synonyms in standard English, we use slang to convey information about ourselves, our relationships, and our interests” [3, p. 49]. The role of semantics on the enrichment of slang lexicon is significantly important. Because this field makes a certain framework for the formation of new meanings of words. The word “*destruction*” is used to describe a situation such as *being intoxicated* and *under the influence of drugs*. Words such as *battered, blitzed, bombed out, hammered, mashed, crushed, slaughtered, smashed, stoned, trashed, wasted* are often associated with *high levels of alcoholism* or is used to describe *intoxication*, and often shows the physical and mental effects of alcohol or drug abuse. For example, “*a legless and paralytic person*” shows physical weakness after drinking too much, *brained* (slang indicating excessive intoxication) shows that a large amount of drugs can affect an individual's mental ability [4, p. 15—20]. From this perspective, the social meaning separated from the semantic meaning is the basis of the slang. However, this approach semantically makes it difficult to explain many slang expressions that are not equivalent in standard language alternatives. The semantic diversity of slang terms is an important part of their pragmatic activity.

Conclusion. Slang lexicology is a complex subject that combines processes such as lexical change and enrichment, as well as dark and vague moments. The slang lexicon expands by giving new meanings to existing words. These words become part of a technical dictionary used within a certain group and expressing them. From this point of view, by paying more attention to semantics, we can distinguish the semantic features of slang, as well as socio-linguistic variations, from their pragmatic features. In this context, too, there is a need for individual interpretation of semantic and pragmatic features in language variations.

References

1. Eble, C. Slang and sociability: In-group language among college students / C. Eble. — Chapel Hill/London : University of North Carolina Press, 2012. — 240 p.
2. Spears, R. A. Slang and Euphemism / R. A. Spears. — Middle Village, NY : Jonathan David Publishers, 1981. — 448 p.
3. Coleman, J. The life of slang / J. Coleman. — Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2012. — 368 p.
4. Mattiello, E. The Pervasiveness of Slang in Standard and Non-Standard English / E. Mattiello // Mots Palabras Words. — Milan, 2005. — № 6. — P. 7—41.

UDC 801.8 811.

G. V. Jahangirova, A. E. Mammadova
Sumgait State University, Sumgait, the Republic of Azerbaijan

METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Introduction. English is one of the most popular languages in the world. There are several methods of teaching English, each provide a definite approach to training with different materials or special programs.

In this article we will consider the most well-known methods of teaching English, which exist in our time, traditional and modern, give a brief overview of each method, guide them to comparison.