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college students to the need to use the necessary grammatical cloth. Motivation at this stage may be verbal, although the scholar does no longer overlook that he is in elegance and came to examine, so its miles appropriate to speak about gaining knowledge of and speech motivation.

As experience shows, the communicative approach in teaching grammar is quite effective. It contributes to the systematization of language material, establishing a connection between communicative tasks and alternative means of solving them creates an idea of the functional relationships between various phenomena of the language environment. Performing speech tasks based on authentic regional texts, students not only improve their linguistic competence, but also acquire sociocultural knowledge about the country of the language being studied. Thus, the basic principles of communicative grammar are implemented: situationally, functionality and variability, as well as a linguacultural approach to learning.

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DIACHRONIC INVESTIGATION OF APHORISTICS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Аннотация. *Ушбу тадқиқотда инглиз тили фонетик макротерминал тизими, ушбу терминологик тизимнинг шаклланиш ва ривожланиш жараёнлари, диахронияда ушбу тизимни ташкил этувчи терминологик бирликларнинг тузилиши ва семантикасининг ўзгарувчанлик хусусиятлари кўриб чиқилади. Унда фонетик термин тизимларини диахроник жиҳатдан ўрганишга оид етарлича ривожланмаган масалалар таҳлил қилинади.*

Калит сўзлар: *диахроник аспект, фонетик макротерминал тизим, ўзгарувчанлик хусусиятлари, терминологик номинация, термин шаклланиши, тизимли тавсиф.*

Аннотация. *В настоящем исследовании рассматривается фонетическая макротерминосистема английского языка, процессы формирования и развития последующей терминологической системы, особенности варьирования структуры и семантики терминологических единиц, составляющих эту систему, в диахронии. Анализируются неразработанные вопросы, связанные с изучением фонетических терминосистем в диахроническом аспекте.*

Ключевые слова: *диахронический аспект, фонетическая макротерминосистема, особенности варьирования, терминологическая номинация, терминообразование, системное описание.*

Abstract. *The present study considers the English phonetic macroterminal system, the processes of formation and development of following terminological system, the peculiarities of variation in the structure and semantics of the terminological units constituting this system in diachrony. It analyzes the underdeveloped issues related to the study of phonetical term systems in the diachronic aspect.*

Key words: *diachronic aspect, phonetic macroterminal system, features of variation, terminological nomination, term formation, systemic description.*

The paper deals with the problems of terminological nomination and term formation both in the field of domestic and foreign linguistics, studying the ways and means of developing and replenishing the terminological inventory of linguistics, exploring the possibilities of harmonization and systematization of linguistic terminology. This consists in the fact that for the first time it offers a systematic description, as well as an analysis of the structure and semantics of almost all modern terms of phonetics and phonology, registered in industry-specific linguo-terminological dictionaries and specialized scientific and theoretical works published over the past decades. In addition, in line with the diachronic approach, a comprehensive comprehensive study of the processes of formation

and further development of the structure and semantics of units of the terminological apparatus serving the needs of English phonetics has been undertaken.

Consistent with the comparative-ancient method, an etymological, historic-chronological, comparative-comparative evaluation of phonological terminology is undertaken. Quantitative, descriptive and comparative techniques are used to represent the selected language fabric. The methods of structural and thing analysis are used to decide the morphological and syntactic features of the manner of terminological nomination (the morphemic composition of single-word phrases, the constituent elements (additives) of term mixtures, and the composition of phrase-formation models). The work additionally implements a semantic method. In step with this method, definitive analysis is used, the purpose of which is to study the semantic shape of phonetic phrases primarily based on dictionary definitions.

The query of what parts of speech the phrases ought to be represented, whether the terminology of the place under look at is restricted to nouns or it is also adjectives, verbs and different parts of speech, nevertheless remains applicable and extremely sizable for cutting-edge terminology each in concept and in implemented element.

It need to be cited that today this problem still remains unresolved due to the life of a big variety of opposing factors of view. consistent with A.V. Ivanova, "the look for a solution to the query of which a part of speech can absolutely put in force terminological capabilities and be a time period have to be carried out thinking of the complete variety of problems solved inside the terminological nomination" [2]. So, on the subject of noun phrases as usual language devices, disagreements practically do now not arise among terminologists and linguists, on the grounds that it's far this a part of speech that implements the primary feature of the term, the nominative one, to the maximum extent. As M.V. Kosov, "this characteristic is for the noun and the subordinate word. Most medical concepts have a reasonably high degree of abstractness, and the rich semantics of the noun permits them to serve as a method of designating the primary composition of the standards of technological know-how" [3].

The point of view of O.S. Akhmanova, who states that "to start with, interest have to be paid to the reality that in languages the noun system is so developed, there are so unlimited possibilities to form verbal nouns and abstract nouns fashioned from adjectival stems that the primary composition of the terminological list for these languages is pretty may be exhausted by way of nouns" [1].

In several definitions of the time period, nominativity is the principle feature and function that distinguishes the term from the commonly used phrase. Nominal standard scientific vocabulary is the basis for defining terms. Nominal devices of a well-known medical nature also can act as part of a complicated term or serve as the basis for the formation of by-product phrases.

So, A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Podolskaya and N.V. Vasilyeva note that "the principle unit on which the nomination (i.e., the fixation of decided on phenomena of fact with the assist of language names) is based within the popular attention is the phrase. The nominative parts of speech include nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. Nouns can transpose the content material of the phrases of all different nominative parts of speech and have an appropriate morphological means for this. Nouns are characterized by way of absolute nominative importance, fairly weakened in other nominative parts of speech, that have a reduced potential to bring the content material of different elements of speech" [5].

Taking as a basis the placement that terminology need to be considered in regions, namely inside the vicinity of fixation and the location of functioning [3], it's far really helpful to trace whether or not all sizable components of speech capable of expressing concepts [2] can represent terms in the above two regions. .

Inside the sphere of fixation, the terms are sustained when it comes to the sorts of nominativity. Right here the terminology is not the sum of the names of actual things and moves, but a certain machine of names of concepts about things and moves. For this reason, the main lexical and grammatical means of expressing clinical and technical ideas approximately objects, qualities, moves in terminology are nouns and, evidently, phrases formed on their foundation.

However, it should be noted that this approach takes as a basis the subject nominativity of the term. When considering this type of nominativity as the main feature, the selection of other parts of speech will be difficult. For example, adjectives, participles, adverbs have the ability to be compatible in the structure of a compound term. They name the signs and qualities of things and actions, and, according to A.I. Moiseev, are not used separately, since they denote qualities and signs that make sense only in combination with nouns that express an object or action. Not being structural components in the composition of term combinations, adjectives become full-fledged terms only in the process of scientific presentation [4].

When considering the sphere of terminology functioning (special scientific literature and scientific speech), the sphere where it is "withdrawn from the framework of a closed system, freely woven into the general literary environment, that is, it functions (by the will of the authors)" [1], it turns out that in this case the possibilities of representing special concepts are richer and wider.

It should be noted that the question of what parts of speech should be represented by the terms received a lot of attention in the 70s. Therefore, for example, A.I. Moiseev noted that "the interesting research we are conducting in the field of "non-nominative" terminology (terms in the form of verbs, adjectives, etc.) should receive a different address: these are searches not in the field of terms proper, but in the field of special vocabulary. The non-terminological part of special vocabulary and phraseology in itself is a very interesting object of study, in particular, its correlation with terms: it, apparently, is the result of the speech transformation of terms, but this is a special issue" [4]. O.S. Akhmanov, although with regard to the sphere of fixation, shares a similar opinion, in the introduction to the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms": "As for verbs, they are not typical for linguistic terminology and can easily be replaced by verbal nouns. True, several verbs are quite often used in the linguistic metalanguage, for example, such as "decline", "conjugate", "isolate", "grammaticalize", etc. But this is already the sphere of this type of speech, which ... is presented not in the interpreted words, but in the interpretations and explanations themselves" [1].

The macroterminological system of English phonetics is a strictly structured terminological area that exists in the shape of microterminological systems interacting with every different and penetrating every different, forming the center, middle and outer edge of the macroterminological system. The core of the phonetic macro-terminal gadget includes language units, for which useful-semantic specialization is feature to a minimal degree, due to which they serve the most number of branches of phonetics.

Inside the sphere of semantics of the phrases of English phonetics, the identical tactics are registered as in the trendy lexical gadget of the language, but the volume and specificity of their implementation will not coincide with the similar parameters that symbolize those tactics within the lexical gadget of the language-object.

From the point of view of starting place, English phonetic terms are lexemes with non-unique, by and large Greek-Latin, bases, the number of which continuously extended within the manner of the formation and improvement of phonetics as a science. The internationalization of phonetic terminology is everlasting and is observed by way of a regular decline in the percentage of lexemes of native foundation in the terminological system of English phonetics.

The set of basic lexical and grammatical means of expressing the concepts of phonetics in the areas of fixation and functioning reveals its direct dependence on the goals and objectives of the terminological nomination at various stages of the formation and development of phonetics as a science.

English phonetic terms in terms of content are predominantly monosemantic. Polysemanticity in the English phonetic macroterminal system is expressed to a minimum degree and is characteristic of the late stage of its development.

The English phonetic macroterminology system is oversaturated with doublet terminology, which, in order to harmonize and unify the terminological array, can be excluded from the inventory of lexical means that serve the needs of phonetics. The number of phonetic terms-doubles in different historical periods can be considered a relevant sign of diachronic properties, characterizing the level of development of a given branch of science.

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NOFILIOLOGIYA OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARI TALABALARINING CHET TILIDA KASBIY VA KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENSIYASI

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Annotasiya. *Maqolada nofilologik oliy o`quv yurti talabalarning kasbiy va kommunikativ kompetensiyasi professional hamkorlik qilishga tayyor bo'lgan yuqori malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlashning asosiy tarkibiy qismi sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *chet tilini o'rganish, chet tilining kasbiy va kommunikativ kompetensiyasi, kommunikativ bilim, kommunikativ ko'nikma va malakalar, nofilologik oliy o`quv yurti, talaba*

Аннотация. *В статье профессионально-коммуникативная компетентность студентов нефилологического вуза рассматривается как основная составляющая подготовки высококвалифицированных специалистов, готовых к профессиональному сотрудничеству.*

Ключевые слова: *изучение иностранного языка, профессионально-коммуникативная компетентность иностранного языка, коммуникативные знания, коммуникативные умения и навыки, нефилологический вуз, студент*

Abstract. *In the article, the professional and communicative competence of students of the non-philological higher educational institution is considered as the main component of training highly qualified specialists who are ready for professional cooperation.*

Key words: *learning a foreign language, professional and communicative competence of a foreign language, communicative knowledge, communicative skills and qualifications, non-philological higher education institution, student*

Kirish. Nolingvistik oliy o`quv yurtida chet tilini o'qitish amaliyoti o'quv dasturi mazmunining muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri kasbiy nutq aloqasini o'rgatish bo'lib, bunda kasbiy kommunikativ kompetentsiya talabalarni chet tiliga kasbiy tayyorlashning asosiy tarkibiy qismi sifatida shakllanadi. Kasbiy kommunikativ kompetentsiyani shakllantirish jarayoni nafaqat bilimlarni, o'rganilayotgan tilning tarkibiy va tarkibiy tarkibini va yangi til tizimini shakllantirish qonuniyatlarini o'zlashtirishni, balki ijtimoiy xulq-atvor normalarini ishlab chiqish va o'zlashtirishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. yo'nalishlari va ularni kelajakdagi kasbiy faoliyatida amalga oshirish qobiliyatidir.

Metodologiya. "Kommunikativ kompetentsiya" (I.A.Zimnyaya, A.A.Leontiev va boshqalar) va "kasbiy kompetentsiya" (A. A. Bodalev, I.F Isaev, A.K.Markova va boshqalar) hodisalarini o'rganish tahlili asosida biz. Kasbiy kommunikativ kompetentsiyani zamonaviy til / nutq me'yorlariga rioya qilgan holda muayyan nutq sharoitida muloqot qilishni ta'minlaydigan talabalarning murakkab kasbiy va shaxsiy til resursi sifatida aniqlang, shuningdek, professional aloqa sohasidagi kommunikativ xatti-harakatlarni tartibga solishga imkon beradi. PKK - professional nutq aloqasi asoslari bo'yicha bo'lajak mutaxassislarga chet tilini kommunikativ o'rgatish natijasidir. Bu jarayonda talabalar o‘zaro bog‘liq bo‘lgan nazariy bilimlar va amaliy ko‘nikma va malakalar to‘plamini egallaydilar.Ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, kommunikativ kompetentsiya tushunchasini talqin qilishda bir nechta rejalar mavjud:

I.A.Zimnyaya talqinida psixolingvistik, kommunikativ kompetentsiyani nutq faoliyati sifatida izohlash, til vositalaridan foydalangan holda fikrlarni shakllantirish va shakllantirishning asosiy