

Way of formation	
Word formation	Compounding (35, 1%)
	Clipping (28, 3%)
	Affixation (18, 9%)
	Reduplication (4, 1%)
Semantic word formation	Metaphorization (12, 2%)
Borrowing	(1, 4%)
Total	100%

As a result of the research, it was found that the word "wife" has the most extensive system of slang equivalents (25 names), while words like "granddaughter," "grandchild," "great-grandparents," "grandson," "nephew," and "niece" have no equivalents. The most productive method for forming slang terms denoting interpersonal relationships is compounding, and the least productive is borrowing.

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SOLVING TEXT-BASED PROBLEMS IN MATHEMATICS AS A WAY TO DEVELOP STUDENTS' COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Решение текстовых задач по математике как способ формирования коммуникативных умений учащихся

In order to successfully interact with people of different nationalities and cultures, it is important not only to know their cultural characteristics, but also to be able to communicate and convey your thoughts correctly. The development of linguocultural competence significantly affects this process, making it much more enjoyable and easier. Linguocultural competence takes into account the role of non-verbal means of communication and the specifics of the three sides of communication: communicative, interactive and perceptual. The linguistic component of this competence corresponds to communication, the social component corresponds to interaction, and the cultural component corresponds to perception. Thus, the formation of communication skills in students is an important element in the further development of this competence.

The purpose of this study is to find the relationship between solving text-based problems in mathematics and the development of students' communication skills.

There are six components of functional literacy: mathematical literacy, reading literacy, science literacy, financial literacy, global competencies and creative thinking.

Mathematical literacy presupposes the ability of students to apply mathematical knowledge when solving a variety of practical problems, and the ability to reason logically.

There are many difficulties that the development of functional literacy helps to overcome, such as working with the text of a problem, dividing the information in it into primary and secondary, correctly asking questions – all this can also be attributed to speech literacy.

Speech mathematical literacy is considered developed if the student has developed the following knowledge and skills:

1. The ability to read and understand text written in the language of mathematics or understand a spoken statement relating to mathematical concepts or objects;
2. Ability to read a number, expression or formula written using mathematical symbols;
3. The ability to correctly formulate a thought or statement when solving a problem, answering a question, or proving a statement.

We can conclude that these skills have something in common with the formation of communicative universal educational actions (UEA), which, in turn, are the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard. I would like to discuss in a little more detail the development of some of them using the example of solving the following problem: «Three workers together produced 762 parts. The first one produced 3 times more parts than the third one, and the second one produced 117 more parts than the third one. How many parts did each worker produce? »

The ability to perceive and formulate judgments in accordance with the conditions and goals of communication can be developed in students by establishing a rule by the teacher, where the student, when answering at the board, must comment on his actions and justify the chosen solution algorithms. Thus, the correct solution to the above problem will largely rely on students' knowledge of what arithmetic operations should be chosen when using the words «less» or «more» with them.

The ability during a discussion to ask questions on the essence of the topic or problem being discussed, and to express ideas aimed at finding a solution is necessary in the process of teaching mathematics. The responder will need to determine what data is known (the number of jointly produced parts) and what is not known (the number of parts that were produced by each worker). If a student has difficulty identifying an unknown, the teacher can help him by asking leading questions («Do we know how many parts the first worker made? Do we know the number of parts made by 3 workers? In what ways can we determine the number of parts that the second workers made? »). In the future, students should ask themselves similar questions when solving text-based problems.

The ability to clearly, accurately, competently express one's point of view in oral and written texts and give explanations while solving a problem is very important when studying such an exact science as mathematics. It should be

developed in lessons both orally and in writing: the peculiarity of the design of text-based problems is to fill out tables and describe actions with the initial data, as well as explanatory comments on the answers. So, when solving this problem, you can fill out a table where you indicate the number of parts manufactured, designate the number of workers, choose which of the unknown values is most convenient to take as «x», or write down the same data in the form of a text that is compiled according to the example: «Let x is the number of parts manufactured by the third worker, then 3x (parts) were manufactured by the first worker...», where to mention all the data necessary for the solution.

Thus, we can conclude that solving text-based problems helps develop students' communication skills, which can become the first step in the process of developing linguocultural competence.

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THE FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN LINGUOCULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Особенности развития современной лингвокультурной среды

The modern linguocultural environment is a dynamic and rapidly evolving space characterized by diverse cultures, languages, and communication patterns. This article aims to explore the key features and trends shaping the evolution of this environment, as well as their impact on individuals, communities, and societies.

1. Diversification of Languages and Cultures. The growth of globalization and the rise of technology have led to a significant increase in the number of languages spoken around the world. This diversification has created a more inclusive and vibrant linguistic landscape, allowing for greater cultural exchange and understanding. However, it also brings challenges, such as the need for effective translation and intercultural communication.

2. Increased Mobility and Connectivity. With the advent of social media, instant messaging, and online travel services, individuals and communities have become more connected and mobile than ever before. This has not only facilitated communication and collaboration across geographical and cultural boundaries but has also enabled people to access information and participate in global events from wherever they are.

3. Emergence of New Modes of Communication. One of the key aspects of the development of the modern linguocultural environment is the emergence of new