

ANGLICISMS IN YOUTH SLANG

Kamatdinova Dinara Maratovna

Kabulova Lola Tolibayevna

Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh

kamatdinovad@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study is devoted to identifying English borrowings in youth slang inherent in the generation of "millennials" - young people from 14 to 35 years old, born in the period close to the turn of the millennium. A lot of scientific works are devoted to the phenomenon of youth slang, the definition of its boundaries, functions and description criteria. The most relevant of them focus on the youth slang of the 2010s. There are studies of the problem of English borrowings and English influence in modern Russian language. However, the influence of the English language on the slang of modern youth has been little studied.

We believe that the rapid growth in the number of borrowings in this area requires close attention and scientific analysis. The slang of "millennials" is presented in numerous humorous Internet publications, but unlike the slang of the previous generation, it is not described from a scientific point of view. The purpose of our work was to identify new English borrowings, highlight their lexical and grammatical features in comparison with borrowings from previous years. The relevance of this work is due to the attention to the slang of today's youth in the aspect of globalization processes. In the study the methods of studying the works of linguists, the analysis of Internet publications and dictionary data, a survey of informants, and diachronic comparison were used. As a result of the analysis of the collected material, an increase in the number of anglicisms was noted compared to the 2010s, revealed some features of the formation of lexical meanings and grammaticalization of new ones lexical units. Youth slang is a reflection of modern social phenomena, and its study is of interest not only to linguists, but also to culturologists, sociologists, and psychologists.

Keywords: youth slang, millennials, borrowings, assimilation and semantics of borrowings, anglicisms.

INTRODUCTION

The object of this study is Russian youth slang, which we understand as an informal speech of the younger generation without restrictions on gender, occupation of young people and their place of residence.

The age range of the youth community in this article is defined as a period from 14 to 35 years. Both Russian and foreign studies dynamics of speech behavior of speakers, depending on their age characteristics, note that the older generation of native speakers shows features of greater conservatism in comparison with the linguistic behavior of young people: people over 30-35 years old tend to be standard and literary in their own speech, and also approvingly evaluate this standardity in the speech of others [1-3]. The source of the material was the Internet, one of the main ways modern communication. Youth slang is widely represented on Russian-language social networking sites and blogs, in Internet publications and chats. To control the reliability and relevance of the materials of these publications, their additions and clarifications, we interviewed representatives of the "core" of the generation as informants - students born in 1998-2002, who with confidence can be called "millennials", as well as those who share their interests and participates in communities with them.

The study period is 2020-2021. The authors of the article selected more than 200 lexical units, of which almost 70% turned out to be borrowings or derivatives of borrowings, which indicates the powerful influence of the English language in the field of youth slang and is of interest for studying. In this article, English borrowings and their derivatives are called anglicisms. On the example of slang as non-standardized, and therefore the most mobile in the field of language, one can trace the process of mastering foreign words in dynamics, fix a different degree of transformation of their meanings, their grammaticalization and participation in word formation.

METHODS

Slang as a subject of study is difficult due to its specificity. First of all, the definition of "slang" is still the subject of debate. The term slang (from the English slang) in relation to the facts of the Russian language began to be used at the turn of the 60-70s. twentieth century [4. S. 180]. Some researchers, focusing on the traditions of English linguistics, bring slang as close as possible to vernacular [5; 6], others they confuse it with the concept of "jargon" [7; 8], and others completely refuse term "slang" using descriptive definitions such as open slang [9], general jargon [10]. signs of language strata: normalization - irregularity, openness - closeness, stability - instability. In this paradigm slang acts as a "supra-social" general "slang, or inter-slang, i.e. collection of popular but substandard words and phrases from private slang subsystems of vocabulary, which is a supra-dialect integral phenomenon" [11. pp. 12-17]. maximum openness and the presence of an integrating function allows youth slang to serve a catalyst for renewal, the process of interaction between different areas of non-codified vocabulary, in other words, to be a link between various speech varieties of the Russian national language. The above explains such a specific feature of slang as "amorphousness", the blurring of its boundaries.

The conceptual instability of the term is partly due to the fact that young people belong to different communities according to their interests and level of education. In addition, slang, although it penetrates the media and song lyrics, but exists mainly in oral speech and in private correspondence, therefore its units are multivariate: they do not have clear criteria for writing and grammatical design. However, interest in youth slang has not waned over the years. many years. Researchers recognize that in the modern world, young people occupy a dominant position in the economy and many other areas of social life, which allows them to dictate their linguistic tastes. Senior generation actively copies the general style of speech behavior of young people. As the analysis of the literature shows, many aspects of the Russian youth slang of the twentieth century. studied quite well. However, the youth lexicon mobile, changeable in time; evidence of this change is dozens of lexicographic works, the vocabulary of which often reaches several thousand units. Significant corpus of vocabulary presented in the dictionaries of T.G. Nikitina [12–14].

At the same time, we are convinced that the linguistic and functional specificity of youth slang predetermines a special type of its lexicographic description - a complex multidimensional dictionary, the structure of which should be carried out on the interaction of ideographic and alphabetic principles of presenting material [15. pp. 114-115]. In general, it is necessary to talk not only about updating thematic groups in youth slang and the changeability of its lexical layers, but also about changing the functional orientation of the lexicon of the younger generation. If for the "school" jargons in the XIX - early XX century. was typical primarily a conspiratorial function, then in the next decade it replaced by emotive and game functions [16. pp. 55-57]. youth slang begin to use English borrowings [3. P. 52], and in the 1970s and 1980s, the formation of the informal speech of young people occurred to an exceptional extent due to anglicisms [17. pp. 33-34]. As our observations show, English borrowings at the present stage of development of youth slang also remain one of its main sources.

RESULTS

Let us turn to linguistic works that describe the general mechanisms of foreign borrowings. We share the idea of borrowing as a language process, which develops over time. The formation of the lexical meaning of a borrowed word, like any other, occurs under the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. "Language semantics, as a rule, is contextually determined, at least from the side of background knowledge" [18. S. 134].

L.P. Krysin established the stages of mastering a borrowed word by other language:

1. Use in the original phonetic and grammatical form, on letter - without transliteration, as an inclusion.

2. Adaptation to the spelling and grammatical system of the borrowing language while maintaining a shade of foreignness.

3. The absence of alienness, the use is due to the communicative situation, the genre of the utterance and the speech practice of the social groups.

4. Loss of genre-stylistic, situational and social restrictions. Stabilization of semantics, formation of lexical compatibility.

5. Registration in normative dictionaries and incorporation of the word into the lexical-semantic system of the language [19].

At the end of XX - beginning of XXI centuries. and later, at the turn of the third decade XXI century many Russianists noted the strengthening of the convergence impact of the English language at the level of vocabulary, word formation, grammar and syntax. One cannot but agree with the statistically substantiated conclusion of N.G. Sakharova and O.P. Dmitrieva on a significant increase in the share of English borrowings in the vocabulary of the Russian language according to 2018 data [20. C. 4]. Authors subdivide English lexical borrowings into anglicisms that do not have one-word analogues in Russian, and anglonisms, which, according to their opinion, unjustifiably duplicate Russian words with a similar meaning and are used only for the sake of "fashionable" speech, being neither terms nor units of slang [20. S. 6]. However, the interpretation of the Angloisms given in the article (lucas browsing in social networks, dancer street dancer) seems to us controversial. New borrowings, in our opinion, unlike Russian analogues, stylistically and socially colored and contextually determined and, hence not redundant.

As rightly noted by V.G. Kostomarov [21] and L.P. Krysin [19; 22], borrowing is a natural phenomenon in the life of any language. The rapid growth in the number of borrowings, starting from the end of the twentieth century. and is still taking place within the framework of the general processes of blurring the boundaries and composition of the general literary language due to the liberalization of society. Undergoing change, language as a self-developing system "can self-purify" and preserve vitality [22. S. 40]. English influence in the field of youth slang at the turn of the millennium devoted to many linguistic works.

Indian scholar Ravinder N. Menon examines anglicisms in youth slang from the point of view of a native English speaker. According to the observations of the linguist, the meanings of the original English words and their grammatical characteristics are sometimes significantly transformed in the process of borrowing, as a result of which such slang terms may be misunderstood by Anglophones [23. S. 67]. For example, the English verb to ask - «спрашивать» borrowed as an abstract masculine noun «аск»-«выпрашивание» for money, as a rule, from parents: let's go to ask - let's go beg for money. Borrowed words often take on a humorous coloring, are used in an ironic

figurative sense: second-hand - someone else's husband in relation to his mistress, as euphemisms: rating - potency; give rise to tracing papers and semi-tracing papers, "overgrow" with word-forming nests: for example, about 10 derivatives arose around crazy: крезонд, крезовник, крезаторий, крезовоз etc. At the same time, E.G. Borisova-Lukashanets characterizes the general word-building activity of borrowed slangisms as low, giving examples of a few productive models [7]. In his study, R.N. Menon uses Russian sources published at the beginning of the 21st century and covering the lexical layers of the 1980-90s. And turn of the millennium, but the conclusions of the linguist do not lose their relevance, since some of the trends he noted can be traced in modern slang.

DISCUSSION

As in the slang of previous generations, in the language of the modern youth community, borrowed units are built into the grammatical system of the Russian language and participate in word formation. In the 2020s, judging by According to the collected data, the derivational activity of anglicisms in slang is quite high, but it is realized within the framework of productive models. Nouns mostly adapt according to the 2nd declension pattern masculine, which is natural in the grammaticalization of borrowings [19], e.g. пруф, мув, муд, вайб. Belonging to the female sex is expressed by the suffix лалка, фитоняшка. It is possible to transfer words with characteristics of 2 declensions from adjectives (in English) to nouns (in Russian): олды, токсик.

Verbs are mastered by productive types: 1 - гамать, 3 - ливнуть, 4 - флексить, less often 2 - кринжевать. Adjectives and adverbs are formed with suffixes -ов- и -н- : вайбовый, кринжовый, сасный, хардово, вайбово. A number of slang anglicisms with signs of nouns are used mainly in a predicative or nominative function. Dependent adjectives can indirectly indicate the sign of gender: У тебя кнопочный телефон! — Это такой кринж! Пойдем в консерваторию! — Что за странный мув! Ну, у тебя низкий флекс! Здесь приятный вайб! Opportunity the declension of these units is denied by the majority of informants. A single one was recorded: "«Давай, без кринжа!».

Not all new borrowings are combined with adjectives: У меня муд потусить. Слушать эту группу — мэйнстрим. Some words can be interpreted differently from a grammatical point of view: изи, фуди. There are units without grammaticalization: interjections эщкере, скрт; the word го (go), "Найс!" (expression of approval).

The examples given show that the borrowing of new words in slang is a dynamic process in which borrowing words are at different stages of language acquisition and to varying degrees are included in its grammatical system.

CONCLUSION

Youth slang is an extremely mobile area of the language. In a short time, Russian youth slang masters a huge number of anglicisms. Using the example of slang, one can trace the process of borrowing in dynamics. Slang anglicisms with varying degrees of grammaticalization and word-formation activity are at different stages of adaptation to Russian language system. Some units have not received grammatical formalization (go, easy), others are defined as part of speech, but have not acquired grammatical categories, for example, do not decline (mud, mainstream). Majority slangisms can be attributed to the second and third stages of borrowing assimilation (according to L.V. Krysin), when an alien word already becomes part of the Russian text, but its use is limited by the context and society (gigos, donatit). Some units exist simultaneously in both slang and language Media (lockdown, challenge, hype). With each new generation, the degree of significance of functions changes. slang, which is reflected in the use of anglicisms. Most borrowings in 2020-2021 perform a nominative function, which is associated with the principle of saving language resources, the need for a one-word designation of numerous new realities. Unlike previous periods, no ironic metaphorization was recorded. As a rule, modern slang anglicisms are unambiguous and correlated with a narrow context.

The complication of semantics due to secondary lexical meanings is extremely rarely (flex). Almost the entire corpus of slang units from the turn of the millennium has been forgotten, the few that have survived have changed (like). Despite the almost complete updating the vocabulary of slang with each change of generation, its thematic composition is dominated by units related to the sphere of personality assessment and its implementation in the youth society, i.e. anthropocentric dominant.

At the same time, regardless of the sphere of use of foreign words, the process of their assimilation is subject to general laws. But in slang, the formation of lexical meanings of borrowed words and their integration into grammatical, word-formation and syntactic systems occur much more dynamically than in the general literary language. Due to the mobility of slang, anglicisms have time to go through only the initial or intermediate stages of language adaptation, and then are replaced by new units.

Thus, in the youth sociolect of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, and in the speech of "millennials" common language processes can be traced, including including active borrowing of foreign words. However, in each period existence of slang has features that make it a kind of "linguistic portrait" of the generation. The personal values of young people, displayed in slang, can become the object of attention not only of linguists, but also sociologists, culturologists, psychologists.

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