IX district conference of students’ research works of institutions of general secondary education "Steps to Science"

Section «Foreign languages»

Anglicisms in the slang of modern teenagers

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Lida, 2021

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**Introduction**

 English is a leading language in the world. Every day new words borrowed from the English language, the so-called anglicisms, appear in our language. This is influenced by various factors: the Internet, the radio, TV, economic globalization, technological progress, various cultural events and international contacts.

 We can hear a large number of anglicisms in the speech of young people. They use borrowings from the English language more and more often. These borrowings help the teenagers to assert themselves and express their thoughts, emotions and feelings easier.

 I believe that the subject that I research is really important and actual, because I am a teenager too and my friends and I often use the words of English origin. That’s why I was interested: “Is teenagers’ speech possible without anglicisms nowadays?”

 *The aim* of this work is to prove, using the example of my schoolmates’ speech, that borrowings from English became an integral part of the youth slang of modern adolescents.

*The main tasks are:*

* to analyze the theoretical material;
* to define the concepts of "anglicism" and "slang"
* to determine the reasons of borrowings;
* to examine the formation of anglicisms;
* to find out the reasons of the use of anglicisms in youth slang
* to interview my schoolmates and identify their attitude to the phenomenon;
* to determine the degree of correct understanding of the borrowings;
* to examine popular anglicisms in teenagers' speech and to create a glossary of them;
* to deepen the knowledge of the English language.

*The object of the research:*youth slang.

 *The subject of the research:*English borrowings in the youth slang. *The hypothesis of the study:* let's suppose that anglicisms are an integral part of youth slang.

*Used methods :*

1. Method of analysis of literature sources and Internet resources

2. Method of systematization and classification

3. Method of linguistic observation and comparison

4. Social survey

5. Analysis, generalization.

 *The practical significance* of the study is that the results of this work can be used in English lessons, where students can repeat the pronunciation and spelling of English words, practice their use and find the words corresponding to them in the native language.

**Chapter 1. Anglicisms**

**1.1. The definition of the concept "anglicism"**

 An *anglicism* is a word or construction borrowed from English into another language [8].

 An anglicism is a word , phrase , or idiom peculiar to the English language, esp as spoken in England [7].

Anglicism is a word or turn of speech in some language, borrowed from the English language or built on the English model [6].

From these definitions we can say that an anglicism is a word or expression borrowed from the English language.

**1.2.** **The reasons of borrowing anglicisms**

The appearance of new words from English is explained by impetuous changes in social and academic life. So there are several reasons of borrowing words from English ​​:

1. the necessity to name new objects and facts (like такси, робот, сканер, тачпад, диск, сайт and so on);
2. the language fashion, the aspiration to show that you are “cool” using unfamiliar words (аутсайдер, дивайс), providing stylistic, emphatic effect. It becomes more prestigious and attractive to use English words in the speech (шоппинг is more prestigious than ходить за покупками, эксклюзивный is more fashionable than исключительный);
3. when the borrowing words replace the whole collocation (шопинг - ходить за покупками, квиз – радио- или телевизионная игра в вопросы и ответы на различные темы с призами);
4. appearance of new words in science and technique and requirement in specific terms (like контент, интерфейс, смартфон and so on);
5. appearance of the Internet;
6. expansion of international relations, participation in competitions, international festivals, fashion shows;
7. international tourism;
8. the development of fast food has led to such borrowings as фаст-фуд, чизбургер, хот-дог and so on.

So, there are a lot of reasons of English borrowings but I think that these ones are more widespread than others. They influenced our language very much.

**1.3. The formation of anglicisms.**

Anglicisms can be formed in different ways:

*Direct borrowings*. The word is found in our native language in approximately the same form and with the same meaning as in the English language. For example: уикэнд - the weekend; токшоу- talk-show, сидиплейер - CD-player;

*Hybrids.* These words are formed by joining suffixes, prefixes and endings from our native language to the English root. For example: спикать от to speak, аскать от to ask;

*Loan-translation (phonetic borrowing).* It occurs when the native language uses an item-for-item English version of the original. In our native language the word sounds the same as in English: баскетбол-basketball, диск-disk, стандарт-standard, комфорт-comfort, гипермаркет- hypermarket, меню- menu, телефон- telephone;

*Loanshift*. Adapting native words to the new meanings. For example, do you think that the word лайкать is connected to a dog? Of course, not. This is an adaptation of the English word “like”. It means to explain your positive attitude towards photos and other things in social nets. Do we say банить when we want to wash somebody? No. It means to forbid something, from English “to ban”;

*Exotisms or exotic words*. Words that describe specific national English customs or things. They do not have the synonyms in our native language. For example: гамбургер, мисс, миссис, мистер, сэр, джентльмен, фунт, лорд, скаут, паб;

*Emotional expressions*. A non-integrated word or a whole phrase from the English language: OK, вау(Wow!), хэппиэнд, хэллоу, упс;

*Composites or compounds*. Words consisting of two English words, such as: сэконд-хэнд - магазин, торгующий одеждой, бывшей в употреблении; хит-парад - список наиболее популярных медиа-продуктов, видеосалон – комната для просмотра фильмов;

*Jargon .* Words that are used in certain social groups, they appear due to the distortion of any sounds, for example: крезанутый от crazy, геймить от game.

So, we can say that anglicisms are the words borrowed from English and they can be formed in many different ways. These words appear in our native language every day because English is very popular and widespread all over the world.

**Chapter 2. Slang**

**2.1. The definition of the concept "slang"**

 The term *"slang"* came from the English language. Linguists don’t give a single definition of this term.

We have chosen, in our opinion, the most suitable ones.

Slang is very informal language that is usually spoken rather than written, used especially by particular groups of people [6].

 Slang is a speech of a socially or professionally isolated group as opposed to literary language; a variant of colloquial speech, including expressively colored elements of this speech, which don’t coincide with the norm of the literary language [4].

Slang is also a type of language, primarily vocabulary, fashionable in certain social groups, more often in certain youth subcultures [8].

 The main factors that characterize slang are originality, brevity, imagery and wit. Slang helps to encrypt a word and make it understandable only to a certain group of people. People who understand these words feel their unity with each other.

**2.2. Features of youth slang**

There is such a thing as "youth slang".

Youth slang is a very interesting linguistic phenomenon and it is used mainly by the age group from 14 to 25 years old and it is used mainly among young students. The main feature of youth slang is that it changes very quickly. Many words go out of use, being replaced by new ones, others gradually pass into common speech, and some remain slang for a long time.

Youth slang replaces complex thoughts with simple and colorful words. You can color your dialogue with another person with vivid expressions and phrases that at the same time retain the meaning and emphasize all the emotions of the speaker. You can also surprise the interlocutorwith your sayings and, perhaps, open up new words or expressions for him.

 Youth slang is one of the most important types of subculture. Youth slang helps teenagers to get away from the boring world of adults, parents and teachers.

Youth slang is similar to its speakers: it is harsh, loud, impudent. It is the result of a peculiar desire to change the world in a different manner. Youth slang reflects the inner aspiration of young people to be brighter and stronger than their clothes and their way of life.

**2.3. Anglicisms in youth slang**

Youth has always been the engine of progress.Today, young people visit other countries, communicate with foreigners, listen to the songs (most of them are performed in English), watch English and American films more often. Moreover, the interest in using anglicisms increased among teenagers due to the appearance of the Internet. Numerous social nets and new types of communication such as e-mail and mobile phone texting gave birth to a new text language, which is characterized by shortenings, abbreviations, deliberate mistakes and the use of slang words. And texting became the other sphere of using anglicisms. Today it is a smart way to communicate in the 21st century. Why? Because it is fun, simple and really addictive. Young people find it easier to express their thoughts and feelings by means of a foreign language.

 To sum up, I want to say that youth slang is a very interesting linguistic phenomenon and it differs from other slangs. Youth slang is an important part of everyday speech of teenagers, it’s full of anglicisms which make young people’s speech bright, lively and expressive.

**Chapter 3. Popular English words in my schoolmates’ speech (the interview of my schoolmates)**

In order to get a clear idea of English loan words in teenagers’ vocabulary I interviewed 66 students of my school (7-10 forms).

The questions I asked were the following ones:

1. Do you use the words of English origin in your speech?
2. How often do you use them?
3. What for do you use the words of English origin?
4. Is youth slang possible without the words of English origin in your opinion?
5. What borrowings from English do you use more often?
6. Do you understand well the following words?

I also asked them to write a few English words that they use every day. All their answers are shown on the diagrams below.

* I think it is rather impossible not to use the words of English origin in daily communication, especially by teenagers. The main reasons are that we (teenagers) study English from the third form and know many English words and that all people use anglicisms (we hear them everywhere). 58 of 66 teenagers (88%) have the same thoughts. So, as you can see the majority of interviewees find these words simple and natural.
* 8 of all interviewed (12%) said that they try not to use words of English origin in their speech and prefer to use Russian words instead of anglicisms.

Personally I consider that anglicisms should be used in our language as it means that our language develops and stays alive (by the way, those languages that do not change somehow will finally disappear).

I also was interested in attitude towards anglicisms among teenagers:

* 57 pupils of 66 (86%) like the fact that so many English words are used in our native language nowadays. Of course, that is great that our language develops, becomes more modern.
* 9 teenagers (14%) don’t like that so many anglicisms are used nowadays in our society. And I think it is easy to understand the reasons why they don’t like this trend. It is considered that English words can replace our native words and this will change our native language.

As for me, I’m not against the English words. I think we can use them if it is necessary and if we know the right meaning of the words.

* 6 students (9%) say that they use words of English origin to keep the conversation going.
* 17 teenagers (26%) use English words to be cooler and more advanced. They like using those words that are used by English or American teenagers.
* 26 ( 39%) make the conversation easier by using anglicisms. These 26 pupils say that some English words are shorter than Russian ones and it is easier to use anglicisms than Russian words in some cases.
* 12 students (18%) say that using English words they practice their English
* 5 teenagers (8%) say that they don’t use the words of English origin
* 6 schoolmates (9%) think that young people can manage without anglicisms
* 52 (79%) say that borrowings from English are an important part of our life and our language
* 8 students (12%) don’t know the answer

Then I interviewed my schoolmates with the question “What types of anglicisms are the most popular today with teenagers?” I gave them such areas as science, sport, tourism, culture and modern slang with several examples to each group. They answered:

* 71% of students use the words of modern slang more often
* 7% - words of tourism
* 13% - words of sport
* 7%- scientific terms
* 2%- words from cultural area

Finally, I wondered if they know the meaning of the following words: краш, чекать, изи, агриться, флексить, кринж, шеймить, чиллить, крипово

 So, as you can see, 57 pupils (86%) understand the following words well and use them correctly. 9 students (14%) misunderstand the meaning of the words and they don’t know how and when to use them.

 Moreover, we have examined popular anglicisms in teenagers' speech and have created a glossary of them. This glossary can serve as a visual aid for everyone who wants to receive information about new and familiar anglicisms and their meanings. It will also teach the adolescents to use anglicisms correctly.

**The glossary**

**А**

Аватарка (avatar)- картинка, фото

Агриться (agression) - злиться

Аналогичный (analogous) - сходный

Анимация (animation) - мультипликационная киносъемка

Аскать (to ask) - просить

Аутсайдер (outsider) - неудачник

**Б**

Банить (to ban) - выгонять

Барбекю (barbecue) - особо приготовленное мясо

Батл (battle) – битва

Бизнес (business) – деловая активность, профессиональная деятельность

Бизнесмен (businessman) - предприниматель

Блокбастер (blockbuster) - [кассовый фильм](http://slovari.yandex.ru/%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%B2%D1%8B%D0%B9%20%D1%84%D0%B8%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%BC/ru-en)

Блогер (blogger) – создатель блога

Бойфренд (boyfriend)- возлюбленный, парень, дружок

Бро (bro) - братан

Бренд (brand) - торговая марка, фирменная одежда

Бутсы (boots) – ботинки;

Бузить  (busy) - беспокоиться, суетиться

Бэби (baby) младенец, малыш

**В**

Виртуальный (virtual) - мнимый

**Г**

Гаджет (gadget) - техническая новинка

Геймер (game) – игрок

Геймить (game) - играть

Гуглить (google) – искать в в интернете с помощью «Гугла», использовать «Гугл»

**Д**

Дайвинг (to dive) – нырять, подводное плавание

Диджей (DJ) – человек, который представляет популярную музыку на радио, дискотеках

Драйв (to drive) – гнать, запал, энергетика

Дизайн   (design) –   рисунок, эскиз, узор

**З**

Зебестный (the best) – лучший

**И**

Игнорить (ignore) – игнорировать, не обращать внимания

Изи (easy) - лёгкий

Имидж (image) –  образ

Интернет (Internet) - интернет

**К**

Креативный (creative) - творческий

Коннектиться (connect) - связываться

Кипиш (to keep – сохранять, держать) – в значении: суетиться, волноваться

Кеш (cash) – наличные деньги

Коменты (to comment) - обсуждения

Коммьюнити (community) - сообщество

Конкуренция (concurrence) – соперничество, борьба, соревнование

Кул (cool) – хороший, спокойный, классный

Клик, кликать (click ) - щелчок, нажимать на кнопку "мыши"

Клевый (clever) – умный

Краш (crush) – красавчик

Криндж (to cringe) – стыдиться

Крипово (creepy) - мерзко

Крезанутый (crazy) - шизанутый, чекнутый

**Л**

Логин (login) - имя пользователя в сети

ЛОЛ (LOL) - я умираю от смеха *(стандартная фраза в электронной почте)*

Лузер (to lose) - терять,проигрывать, неудачник

Лайкнуть lLike) - понравиться

**М**

Мейнстрим (mainstream)- основное течение

Массмедиа (mass media) - "СМИ" (средства массовой информации)

Мониторить (to monitor) - наблюдать

Мейкап (make-up) - внешний вид, облик, «макияж»

Маст-хэв ( must-have) – трендовая вещь

**Н**

Никнейм (nickname) - имя, прозвище

Номинация (nomination)- выдвижение кандидатов

Нуб (noob) – тот, кто не в курсе последних событий

**О**

Офлайн (offline, off-line) - в реале (в отключенном от компьютерной сети состоянии)

Овертайм (overtime) - дополнительное время

Онлайн (online) - в сети

Оверсайз (oversize) - большой

**П**

Пати ( party) - вечеринка

Пирсинг (piercing) - прокалывание

Пиар (PR) - реклама

Презент ( present) - подарок

Прессинг ( to press, pressing) - давление

**Р**

Респект (rrespect) – уважать

Репосты (to repost) - переотправка

Реально (real, really) - действительно

Рейтинг ( rating) - оценка

Римейк (remake) - переделка

Рофлить (rofl) - насмехаться

**С**

Скриншот (screen shot) – моментальный снимок экрана

Cпам (spam) - массовая рассылка рекламы по электронной почте

Спрей (spray) - распылитель

Стайл (style) – манера, способ выражения

Супермаркет (supermarket) - универмаг

Супер (super) - отлично

Суперстар (superstar) - светило, яркая личность

Сэндвич (sandwich) - бутерброд

**Т**

Тинэйджер  (teenager) - подросток

Топ-модель (top model) – лучшая модель

Тату (tattoo) - наколка

Трэш (trash) – отстой

Тренд (trend) - тенденция

**У**

Уикэнд (weekend) - конец недели, выходные

Уникум (unique) – особенный, единственный в своем роде

**Ф**

Флексить (to flex) – понтоваться, хвастаться

Фастфуд ( fast-food) – перекус

Фитнес (fitness) –хорошая физическая форма, натренированность

Фишбургер (fish – рыба, burger-бутерброд) - бутерброд с рыбой

Флешмоб (flash mob) - краткая массовая акция

Фирма (firm) – одежда известных производителей

**Х**

Хенд-мейд (hand-made) - рукотворное, ручной работы

Хоррор (horror) - фильм ужасов, «ужастик»

 Хотдог (hot-dog) - сосиска в тесте

**Ч**

Чатить ( chat) – болтать

Чекать (to check) – проверять

Чиллить (chill) – отдыхать, расслабляться

**Ш**

Шеймить (to shame) - стыдить
Шопинг (shopping) - процесс похода по магазинам, ходить за покупками

**Э**

Экшн (action)- боевик

Эксклюзивный  (exclusive )  -   исключительный

**Ю**

Юзер (user) - компьютерный пользователь, "пользователь"

 To sum up, I’d like to say that most of my schoolmates often use anglicisms in their speech to be cooler and more modern and most of them can’t imagine their communication without English borrowings.

**Conclusion**

 In conclusion I want to say that in the course of the study it was possible to obtain the information about the concepts “anglicism” and “slang”, about the reasons of borrowing anglicisms and their formation, about youth slang and the role of English borrowings in it. We interviewed my schoolmates, identified their attitude to this phenomenon and received the following results:

* most of modern teenagers often use anglicisms in their speech;
* they use them to make the conversation easier, to be cooler and to practice English;
* adolescents prove that borrowings are an important part of their slang;
* most of teenagers understand anglicisms well and use them correctly;
* the glossary of popular anglicisms in teenagers’ speech was created.

 So, my hypothesis was confirmed: borrowings from the English language are an integral part of youth slang.

 I believe that it`s impossible to stop the process of borrowings and try to prevent the appearance of new words, it’s impossible to imagine modern teenagers without anglicisms in their speech. However, the meanings of these words should be clear both to speaker and listener, and the use of such words should be appropriate and justified.

 As for me, working with English-speaking sources of information deepened my knowledge of English and also was an incentive for further self-improvement.

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