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ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ СЛОВ НА РЕЧЬ ПОДРОСТКА

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлен обзор заимствований и их влияние на речь подростков. Изучение заимствованных слов способствуют повышению мотивации обучающихся, заинтересованности в изучении иностранного языка.

Ключевые слова: Заимствование, влияние, взаимодействие, речь, английский язык.

INFLUENCE OF THE FOREIGN WORDS ON THE TEENAGER'S SPEECH

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Abstract: This article provides an overview of borrowings and their influence on the teenager's speech. Conducting borrowed words helps to increase students' motivation and interest in learning a foreign language.

Key words: Borrowing, influence, interaction, speech, English language.

Borrowing is the transition of elements of one language into another, as a result of the interaction of languages, or the elements themselves transferred from one language to another.

The degree of mastering foreign words is determined by the scope and breadth of their use. If a word denotes an object closely related to the activities or life of the people, then it becomes widespread and gradually loses its foreign language image (for example, *lime*, *lantern*, *notebook*).

Most often, teenagers use anglicisms when communicating with friends and in the computer sphere, as well as when conveying their emotions and mood, less often when describing the weather, food and family. The younger generation cannot help but use English words in their speech, as some of these words have long penetrated our spoken language. Borrowing words from other languages is a natural and logical process that is characteristic of any developed language. Therefore, the correct attitude to borrowings is not a refusal to use them, but a correct understanding of the meaning of a particular foreign language word, its semantic shades, stylistic coloring, and the peculiarities of its combination with other words. Knowledge of foreign words expands a person's horizons, introduces him to the world of other languages, helps him to better navigate in modern life. Borrowings have always been used in the language, but the intensity of their penetration and distribution was different at different times.

Our everyday speech is not only an indicator of the level of literacy, aesthetic development of a person, the presence of cultural values, but also a means of reflecting these characteristics for the entire society as a whole. It is also an important factor in the formation of spiritual culture, moral and intellectual development of the younger generation. On the one hand, the appearance of new words expands the vocabulary, and on the other hand, due to the use of a huge number of unjustified borrowings, the language is clogged, its originality and unique beauty is lost.

A certain role of propaganda and rooting of foreign words in the vocabulary of teenagers is played by their constant use in advertising, ads, labels. There are products with English labels: «*Milky Way*» (Milky Way), «*Baunty*» (generous, gift), «*Nuts*» (nuts), shampoo «*Head and Shoulders*» (head and shoulders), detergent «*Fairy*» (sorceress), washing powder «*Tide*» (tide – ebb). On the audio and video equipment, you can see the inscriptions: «*Push*» (push); «*Stop*» (plug, seal); «*Wind*» (curl); «*Low*» (low, weak); «*High*» (high, strong); «*Light*» (turn on); «*Noise*», etc.

Most of the borrowings have found their place in youth slang, because slang is an important part of the language culture of teenagers. The most productive sources of replenishment of the lexical stock of young people are such areas as the media (the Internet is a «record holder» for the use of borrowings, especially in advertising texts, reports about incidents, etc.).

The fascination with anglicisms has become a kind of fashion, it is due to the stereotypes and ideals created in the youth society. Thus, by adding English

borrowings to their speech, young people in a certain way approach this stereotype, join the American culture, lifestyle («*shoes*» from shoes – shoes; «*boots*» from boots – shoes; «*superman*» from superman – superman; «*haer*» from hair – hair; «*English*» transfer from the jargon of teenagers from «English» – English; «*holiday*» from «holiday» – vacation; «*friend, friend*» from «friend» – friend, friend; «*face*» from face – face; «*computer*» from «computer» – computer, etc.) But, despite this, everyday speech does not experience an excessive influx of foreign words. Our people have long entered into political, commercial, scientific and cultural relations with other nations. At the same time, the language was enriched with words from other languages. These words called new things for our people, customs, concepts, etc.

In the course of historical development, human languages constantly come into certain contacts with each other. At the beginning of the XXI century, the Russian-English language contact is characterized by the greatest dynamics and mobility. Today, anglicisms are penetrating the Russian language rapidly and in large quantities. And this is not accidental. Nowadays, the spheres of international contacts are constantly expanding, where English becomes the language of international communication. The important political and economic role of English-speaking countries in the world, their superiority in some areas of activity, significantly activate the appearance and use of anglicisms in the Russian language.

What are the reasons for this huge flow of anglicisms in Russian speech? We will highlight the most important ones in our opinion:

- The intensification of business, scientific, trade, and cultural ties between Russia and other countries, the flourishing of foreign tourism, the participation of Russians in Olympiads, international festivals, fashion shows, etc.

- The development of the world market, economy, and information technologies has led to the emergence of new terminology (computer language, economics, finance, and the Internet). We have a lot of new items that require a name: *e-mail, internet, laptop, disk, byte, website*. And it is easier for us to use existing words of another language than to invent new ones.

- A tribute to fashion: nowadays, knowledge of English is considered highly prestigious. Russian people, using anglicisms, want to look fashionable, prestigious, and win the respect of the interlocutor. They are sure that the word «*shopping*» sounds more attractive than the expression «*shopping trip*», and also like to use the words in their speech: *presentation, rating, briefing, shop tour, killer, talk show, showman, brain ring*.

– Expressiveness of novelty: many firms and companies use anglicisms as their names to attract attention with the novelty of their sound: *Kcell, Beeline, Luxtelecom, Dalacom, Pathword, Skyline, Wear black*.

– The most significant reason is the undisputed global leadership of the United States in many areas of modern life.

– The lack of a more accurate name (or its loss with borrowing), and therefore today 15% of the latest anglicisms are firmly included in the dictionary of a business person.

– The need to express multi-valued descriptive phrases using anglicism (*thermopot* – thermos and kettle in one, *pilling cream* – cream that removes the top layer of skin, *quiz-radio* or television game of questions and answers on various topics with prizes).

– Replenishment of the language with more expressive means (we often hear an *image, a price list, a show*).

– The need to specify the meaning of the word (*sandwich-hamburger, fishburger, cheeseburger, chickenburger; killer* – *professional killer, assassin-mercenary*, etc.)

The borrowings can be classified into:

Direct borrowing

The word occurs in Russian in approximately the same form and in the same meaning as in the original language. These are words like *weekend* – *weekend; money* – *money*.

Hybrids

These words are formed by adding a Russian suffix, prefix, and ending to the foreign root. In this case, the meaning of a foreign source word often changes somewhat, for example: *аскать* (to ask), *бузить* (busy).

Kalka

Words of foreign-language origin used with preservation – their phonetic and graphic appearance. These are words like *menu, password, disk, virus, sarcophagus*.

Polukalka

Words that are subject to the rules of Russian grammar (suffixes are added). For example, *драйв* – *драйва* (drive).

Exoticisms

Words that characterize specific national customs of other peoples and are used to describe non-Russian reality. A distinctive feature of these words is that

they do not have Russian synonyms. For example, *crisps (chips)*, *hot-dog*, *cheeseburger (cheeseburger)*.

Foreign language inclusions

These words usually have lexical equivalents, but stylistically differ from them and are fixed in a particular sphere of communication as an expressive means that gives speech a special expression. For example, *OK (OK)*; *wow (Wow!)*.

Composites

Words that consist of two English words, for example, *a second-hand store* that sells used clothing; *video salon* – a room for watching movies.

Thus, neologisms can be formed according to the models available in the language, borrowed from other languages, and appear as a result of the development of new meanings in already known words.

The analysis of the collected material showed that anglicisms play an important role in the life of modern teenagers of our school, as young people often use anglicisms, and no teenager can imagine his life without the use of English borrowings at the present stage of language development. Anglicisms are firmly embedded in all spheres of human life. They replenish and expand the vocabulary of teenagers, enriching their speech. Anglicisms transform speech, make it more expressive, accessible to understanding, increase the self-esteem of adolescents and promote self-expression and self-affirmation of young people in the adolescent environment.

Using anglicisms, teenagers feel confident, fashionable, comfortable in the circle of peers and friends. In addition, the use of anglicisms is a step towards learning English. But it is worth noting that the excessive use of anglicisms harms the identity of the native language. That is why such words should be used with caution, without violating the norms of the Russian language.

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