

## THE ROLE OF ANGLICISMS IN YOUTH SPEECH

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Borrowings of foreign words are the most wide-spread and effective ways of developing any language. Borrowing is a linguistic process when words of one language pass into another and are fixed there for a long time. As a rule, languages change in response to the needs of any society. Borrowings are the result of ties, relations between people and countries. The main reason of borrowings is the necessity to find an appropriate word to describe any phenomenon in a particular language.

Depending on the language from which words were borrowed all the words can be divided into several groups including Anglicisms (from the English language), Arabisms (from Arabic), Germanisms (from German), Italianisms (from the Italian language), etc.

The influx of English borrowings in the Russian language can be referred to the 90s. This is due to the changes in politics and economics (*summit, briefing, speaker*), food and trade (*hot dog, SPA – salon, second-hand*), culture and social service (*thriller, hit – parade, fitness*). Anglicisms have already become the most dominate in the Russian language [1].

Most linguists suggest the following classification of borrowings including such terms as:

1. Direct borrowings. The word occurs in the Russian language in approximately the same manner and with the same meaning as in their native language: *уикенд – the weekend; деньги – money, ток-шоу – talk-show*.

2. Phonetic borrowings. The word occurs when the native language uses an item-for-item native version of the original. The word sounds in the Russian language identical as in English: *basketball – баскетбол, disk – диск, manager – менеджер*.

3. Loanshift. It is the process of adapting native words to the new meanings: “*аскать*” (*to ask – просить*), “*бузить*” (*busy – беспокойный, суетливый*).

4. Hybrids. It is a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element (for example, English roots and Russian suffixes, prefixes and endings): *positive* – *позитив, позитивный*; *primitive* – *примитивный, объективный*.

5. Jargons (barbarisms). These are foreign words that retain their phonetic and graphic “foreignness”. These word-strangers are not fixed in the dictionary of foreign words, and especially in the Russian dictionary. Moreover, the active use of anglicisms, particularly barbarisms, is a sign of a modern society: *фейс-контроль, дресс-код, ноу-хау* и др.

6. Emotional expressions. It is a non-integrated word or a whole phrase from a foreign language: “OK”, “Wow!”, “I’ll be back”, “Oops!”, etc.

7. Composites or compounds. These include words consisting of two English words: *second-hand* – *магазин, торгующий одеждой, бывшей в употреблении*; *hits-parade* – *список наиболее популярных медиа-продуктов, video-salon* – *комната для просмотра фильмов*.

8. Exoticism or exotic words. These words describe specific customs of other nations, and are used in the description of non-Russian reality. They do not have Russian synonyms: *hot dog* – *хот-дог, hacker* – *хакер, realtor* – *риелтор*.

However, according to other linguists all anglicisms can also be divided into reasonable and unreasonable.

The unreasonable (or unjustified) borrowings are such borrowings which replace the previously used Russian words. For example, we use an anglicism “killer” instead of the native Russian word “убийца”, a «reception» instead of “приемная”. Such borrowings only infest and clog our native language. Unfortunately, such lexical units have already entrenched in our media and advertising.

The reasonable (or justified) borrowings are the words that replace the lack of corresponding concepts in the Russian language or when we need a name for a new object or an item: *laptop, printer, journalist* and many others. Nowadays people can’t imagine the other word for such a thing as “the telephone” if we didn’t borrow this word from English. That’s why these words can be called justified borrowings [2].

Moreover, the borrowed lexicon appears in different spheres of the language, including the speech of young people. They use anglicisms widely in their speech that’s why modern linguists define such a concept as “youth slang”.

There can be several reasons which could help to explain such phenomena. As a rule, English words are short and simple. Furthermore, teenagers are often influenced by their favorite films and sitcoms, popular music and TV programs. What is more, young people find it easier to express their thoughts and feelings by means of any foreign language.

We’ve decided to interview nearly 150 people in order to get a clear idea of the bulk of English loanwords in teenagers’ vocabulary. The results have shown that 95,7% of our respondents use anglicisms in their speech. But the majority of them (60,4%) does it rarely, while only 37,5% of participants always use them. Among them 70, 2% (or 105 interviewees) use anglicisms to explain things more quickly. Unexpectedly but only 23,4% or 35 people who use anglicisms think that they only litter the Russian language. However, there are several reasons of using English words. So, 43,5% of respondents consider anglicisms an easier way to express their thoughts; 10,9% or 16 people use anglicisms when they can’t find an appropriate Russian equivalent; 30,4% or 46 respondents think English words are more expressive than their native ones.

In addition, the major spheres where anglicisms are used are technology (20,8% or 31 students), equipment (20,8% or 31 people), music (18,8% or 28 people). Also 45,8% or 68 people answered that they use such kind of words in other spheres (for example, sport, mass media).

So, we want to underline that it’s impossible to stop the process of borrowings and to prevent the appearance of new words in any native language. Without them people can’t imagine the modern person or language. However, the significance of these words should be clear both to the speaker and the listener, and the use of such words should be appropriate and justified. The ability to use these words properly shows the respect to the speaker's language and to himself.

#### Literature

1. Borrowings in the Russian language [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://azenglish.ru/>. – Date of access: 15.02.2016.

2. Grammar and composition [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://grammar.about.com/>. – Date of access: 15.02.2016.