

discussed. Also, about 40% of respondents stated that they often use word abbreviations in internet communication for time-saving and convenience.

Despite the fact that TikTok and other social media platforms provide people with the opportunity to communicate with other cultures, only about 30% of respondents stated that the use of emojis, slang words, and abbreviations from other cultures has influenced their own language in internet communication. Most respondents prefer to use emojis, slang words, and abbreviations that are more familiar and understandable to them.

An interesting result of the study was the identification of the low level of research and development of internet communication, despite its increasing presence in our daily lives. Thus, this study allows us to expand our understanding of the influence of internet communications on the modern linguistic and cultural environment. Each type of internet communication forms signals of aesthetic, philosophical, and ethical information structured in a unique way to stimulate textual and intertextual associations.

It was also found that internet communication can control the recipient's perception of the text, generating various "codes" of interpretation of hidden meanings, as well as negative or positive evaluative emotions. In conclusion, this study allows for a better understanding of the influence of internet communications on the modern linguistic and cultural environment, and also emphasizes the need for further research in this area to fully understand the changes in the linguistic and cultural environment under the influence of the internet.

Y. Davletshina

Я.А. Давлетшина

ММУ (Москва)

Научный руководитель Р.Е. Гончаров

CHANGES IN THE SPOKEN VOCABULARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

Изменения в разговорной лексике английского языка за последние 5 лет

The purpose of my research is to describe and systematize some factors which affect changes in the lexical structure of the modern English language. Moreover, to find out which new words appeared in the last 5 years and discover their meaning.

Global Language Monitor counted that a new word might appear every 98 minutes. If you believe this data, then every year the dictionary is able to increase by 5363 words. The language inevitably undergoes various changes in its structure. All of them are directly related to the development of society, science, culture and techniques. Neologisms are formed because of the evolution process of these factors

many of which later enter into common use, losing their novelty. However, neologisms are not just new words, but also those that have acquired new meanings in the process of any events or circumstances. Over the past 5 years there are two key interconnected factors that have influenced the process of the occurrence of new expressions – the rapid growth of the use of social networks by people and the coronavirus pandemic. Let's deal with some of the mostly used slang expressions which have updated dictionaries for the last 5 years.

In 2018 the word “**hangry**” appeared on the pages of dictionaries unifying in itself “hungry” and “angry”. Actually, the meaning of this word is easy to guess due to its components. However, it was used in the London Magazine for the first time in 1992. Also, the verb “**to instagram**” was added. It means posting any content to Instagram. In 2019 the expression “**chillax**” appeared. It combines in itself two words “chill” and “relax” and means “to party”. Also Merriam-Webster dictionary was replenished with the word “**buzzy**”. It means “causing a stir”. Definitely the quarantine in 2020 made incredible changes not only in people's lives but also in the vocabulary of the spoken language. The pandemic has given us a huge number of new words. Life on the streets stopped at that moment, so people began to broadcast their quarantine weekdays on the Internet. This is how the term “**sharent**” appeared, denoting parents who often share information about their children online. Also, a synonym to the word “media bubble” was added and it is “**information bubble**”. The value is the same: to follow in social networks only the information and news with which you agree. In 2021 the world gradually began to return to our usual course. But news have already engulfed us. So, that is how the expression “**doomscrolling**” appeared describing a constant desire to check the news feed on social networks, wanting to see something new and usually not the most pleasant. In 2022 in the messages a newfangled word “**to at**” appeared. It means “to argue”. A little bit later it entered the dictionary.

New realities and phenomena are permanently changing the language because people want to discuss what is happening. They strive to find more precise definitions for many concepts familiar to us that is why modern colloquial vocabulary now is very rich.

К. Demeschenko

К.О. Демещенко

БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель Н.А. Михайлова

ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

Англоязычные заимствования в экономической сфере

The article researches foreign borrowings in the economic sphere of the Russian and English languages. This article attempts to compare the borrowings in the