

At the same time there are languages with more colour categories than in English. There are 11 terms in English language: black, white, red, green, yellow, blue, brown, orange, pink, purple, and gray. Russian has 2 words for blue colour: *голубой* for lighter shade and *синий* for a darker shade. This fact enables native Russian speakers to discriminate cross-boundary dark and light blues faster than English speakers. The same stands for the Greek language.

A recent development in linguistics is the impact that globalization has had on language evolution and diversity. With the increasing interconnectedness of the world, communication and interaction between different cultures is becoming more and more common. This has resulted in a gradual shift away from specific cultural terms and linguistic categories, towards a more homogenous global vocabulary and a tendency to use more general colour terms. This can be observed in the convergence of colour words in languages across the world, leading to more overlap in specific colour categories and making universal categories such as "white" and "black" even more common.

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FEATURES OF MODERN AMERICAN STUDENT SLANG

Особенности современного американского студенческого сленга

The purpose of this work is to give a brief analysis of such topical issue as American student slang.

Slang as a variant of the spoken style of the language is an extensive, interesting and important category to study. Researchers usually define slang as a social type of speech characterized by specific vocabulary and phraseology in relation to such different characteristics as age, nationality, occupation and so on.

Student slang acquires more and more different expressions every day, which is explained by the rapid change of generations. And, as with any type of slang, there is a number of words in student slang that are used by most students in everyday communication. However, the abundance of media products, modern cinema, social networks, music and memes affects culture, thereby creating new expressions when the old ones, in turn, lose relevance.

Our own experience of studying slang shows that special attention should be paid to various types of abbreviations, acronyms and truncated forms that are widely used in student slang. There are numerous examples of creating expressively colored abbreviations, the function of which varies depending on the situation.

A large layer of vocabulary refers to the name of various actions of an ordinary student in a special way, for example, popular abbreviations for the names of subjects: “MATH” for Mathematics; “FREN” for French; “LING” for Linguistics; “ENGLIT” and “ENGWRT” for English Literature and English Writing, respectively; “CHEM” for Chemistry and so on. Of course, depending on where a person is studying, certain acronyms will differ, for example, the college of business administration will have its own abbreviations for subjects. But the general list of abbreviations for school subjects does not change.

Individual slang words express a certain “level” of students. So, for example, just enrolled student can be called as freshman, so as a frosh – all of these refer to a first-year student. For the second-year and third-year students there are standard expressions but many students use the short forms: “soph” for “sophomore” and “jr” for “junior”. There is even the expression for the fifth-year students – “super-senior”, yet many universities have only four-year programs. “Super-senior” is a student that has over 4 years in attendance and in certain cases these students are also called as postgraduates. “Dorm” is the short form for dormitory and “quad” usually refers to the rectangular area surrounded by buildings on a college campus.

Other slang expressions refer to typically university situations: “to ace a test” means to get a very good grade; “to cram” means to study a lot in a short period of time; “to cut classes” means to skip classes; “to slack off” means that a student gets lazy and doesn’t work hard; “to flunk” usually means to fail a class or a test. If a person flunks so many classes that they stop going to school or college, people use the expression “flunked out” about this person.

Student slang is one of the sources of replenishment of the vocabulary of the American version of the literary language and one of the elements of American youth culture. To fully understand the language, it is necessary to pay more attention to the colloquial speech of different segments of the population, to study, analyze and comprehend new slang expressions. Slang develops as a language within a language, simplifying it on the one hand, and complicating it on the other.

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IMPACT OF THE INTERNET ON SPEECH CULTURE

Влияние интернета на культуру речи

In today's world, social networks have become an integral part of everyday life. The Internet has firmly entered people's lives, being not only a source of information,