

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.

P. Korshun

П.И. Коршун

ГрГУ им. Я. Купалы (Гродно)

Научный руководитель О.М. Павлютина

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,

but also a means of communication. And we cannot but notice the influence of the Internet on our culture of speech, on written and spoken language. It is in social media that people have the opportunity to simplify words, refusing to write long sentences. In most cases, people write posts "hastily", which leads to numerous spelling mistakes, missing punctuation marks and typos. People listen, see and adopt the way of speaking and writing. All this, of course, becomes a habit, which becomes the reason for the decline in literacy. But if you think about it, such actions could lead us to the extinction of our native language.

The concept of "culture of speech" is quite broad. Firstly, this is a section of philological science that studies the speech life of society. Secondly, it is the very normativity of speech, including such qualities as accuracy, clarity and purity. In the broadest sense of the word, cultural speech is characterized by richness of vocabulary, artistic expressiveness and logical harmony [1].

Modern youth, teenagers, using Internet slang, simplify the language, do not follow the rules of the language. Many Russian words are replaced by English words and become widely used in our vocabulary. Moreover, many Internet users combine English words with their native ones, inventing hybrid languages.

"Digital language" has already got its name and is allocated in a separate category – Digispeak. Digispeak is a language of online communication in which acronyms (a type of abbreviation formed by initial sounds) are widely used instead of common phrases [2]. We meet acronyms every day. Children and adults type hundreds of messages in messengers and dozens of posts in social networks daily. In fact, a lot of abbreviations in chat rooms and electronic messengers are a fairly new language of communication, formed nowadays as a result of the rapid development of the Internet and means of communication. It is convenient, because in order to conduct electronic communications, to be mobile, i.e. to respond quickly, to communicate necessary information, we have to use abbreviations.

The above phenomenon is considered by linguists as a natural way of English language development [3]. The disadvantage of this process of active use of abbreviations is a decrease in the vocabulary of children and adolescents.

We analysed the presence and use of English abbreviations in social networks Facebook, Twitter and when communicating with foreigners in the Tandem app. On Facebook and Twitter, we found that abbreviations are mainly characteristic of comments on posts:

OMG – Oh My God: *I was so happy, OMG!*

JK – just kidding: *Don't listen to me, I'm JK.*

MU – I miss you: *MU talking to me.*

XLNT – excellent: *I'll bring the books over tonight. XLNT.*

We also chatted with foreigners on the Tandem app and identified a group of most frequently used abbreviations: THX/THNX – thanks; BBS – be back soon; TTYL – talk to you later; CUL8R – call you later; GR8 – great; F2T – free to talk; XOXO – hugs and kisses; ASAP – as soon as possible.

Therefore, there is an obvious tendency to shorten words, which negatively affects the practical literacy of teenagers. The use of slang, violation of orthography, use of abbreviated words – all this, undoubtedly, has a negative impact on the culture of speech. On the plus side, the use of abbreviations helps to replace long words or expressions, to save time for typing. The abbreviation of words is just one of the many specific features that occur in online communication.

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V. Kostakova, M. Ermanova
В.Д. Костакова, М.В. Ерманова
БГЭУ (Минск)
Научный руководитель Ю.М. Булаш

ENGLISH AS A LINGUA FRANCA IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMMES: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES

Английский язык как язык межкультурного общения в международных образовательных программах: преимущества и трудности

English is widely used in academic, scientific, and technological fields. In education, English is often used as the medium of instruction. The use of English as a lingua franca in international exchange programmes allows participants from different countries to communicate effectively.

International education encompasses a variety of interpretations, but primarily it refers to a dynamic concept that involves a journey or movement of people, minds, or ideas across political and cultural frontiers [1]. International programmes have promoted the growing recognition of the importance of embracing diversity and fostering cross-cultural understanding in a rapidly changing world.