

level of self-esteem. This can lead to the formation of a certain image and behavior when communicating [3, p.124].

Furthermore, the modern linguistic and cultural environment also plays a crucial role in shaping identity and social relationships. Language and culture are closely intertwined, and they influence the way individuals perceive themselves and others. Understanding the nuances of language and culture can help us navigate diverse social contexts and build meaningful connections with people from different backgrounds.

In conclusion, it is worth mentioning that the influence of the modern linguistic and cultural environment on communication is an integral part of modern life. It manifests itself in enriching the language with new words and meanings, in changing the non-verbal aspects of communication and in defining standards and norms of communication. Changes in this environment, brought about by technological, social and cultural changes, have a significant impact on the way we interact and share information. To communicate effectively in the modern world, it is necessary to take it into account and adapt to the changing linguistic and cultural environment.

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YOUTH SOCIOLECT: HOW TO BE ON THE SAME PAGE WITH YOUNG PEOPLE IN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

Молодежный социолект: как быть на одной волне с молодежью во Франции и Великобритании

Within this intricate tapestry of linguistic diversity, youth sociolect plays a pivotal role. It belongs to the dynamic, ever-evolving linguistic subgroup that is characterized by unique vocabularies, expressions, and communication styles. We suppose that understanding lexical features of youth sociolect is crucial to

establishing meaningful connections and ensuring open, effective communication between young people and older generations. While the importance of comprehending and engaging with the youth sociolect is widely acknowledged, a critical challenge exists in the comparison of the lexical features of youth sociolects in different languages. This study aims to bridge this research pitfall by providing an analysis and a comparison of the lexical features (neologisms, slang, borrowings, obscenities, abbreviations, phraseological units) within the youth sociolects in countries such as France and Great Britain.

Our analysis and comparison of modern French and English youth sociolects revealed several noteworthy results. Firstly, although both youth sociolects contain such lexical features as obscene vocabulary and phraseological units, young people in Great Britain tend to use obscene language and young people in France are inclined to use phraseological units to show their emotions and make their speech more colourful. Secondly, we found out that one distinctive feature that sets French youth sociolect apart from its English counterpart is the presence of the coding. The coding serves as a way for the French youth to stand out from the society and showcases the creative use of language and the inclination of young people to engage in language play. In contrast, the coding present in English spoken language appears not to be commonly employed by young people in Great Britain. Instead of this way of standing out, the English youth use slang, which may not always be understood by other people. Slang makes the speech of the English youth mysterious just like the coding for the French youth.

Interestingly, our analysis found a marked absence of neologisms within the French youth sociolect. It appears that the French youth sociolect does not heavily incorporate newly coined words or expressions but instead leans toward borrowings, especially from the English language. In contrast, the English-speaking youth are more inclined to actively create new words and expressions, reflecting the innovative and dynamic nature of the English youth sociolect. This distinction with regard of neologisms may be attributed to the global prevalence of English and its tendency to adopt and adapt new vocabulary quickly, while French, while still incorporating foreign elements, exhibits a different approach to the linguistic innovation. This observation highlights the intricate relationship between the sociolect and broader linguistic trends, and it presents the unique characteristics that shape lexicon of every youth sociolect.

In summary, our research underlines the lexical nuances between modern French and English youth sociolects, shedding light on the usage of various lexical features in these languages. While both youth sociolects exhibit some shared elements, they also differ from each other: French youth sociolect has such a distinctive lexical feature as the coding and English youth sociolect is distinguished by neologisms. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the linguistic dynamics within contemporary youth languages in both countries.