

9) Verbalisierungen von Substantiven:

- müllern = quatschen, dummes Zeug daherreden
- zoffen = streiten, sich ausgiebig zanken

10) Kreative Wortspiele:

- abundig = lebendig, quirlig, lebenslustig
- hoppeldi hopp = flink, schnell, geschwind, flott
- doppeldidoch = Verstärkung von „doch“, „ja“

11) Fremdsprachliche Anleihen (= Internationalismen):

- Supporter = Eltern
- beachten = am Strand liegen, baden gehen

Zu den Ursachen des Bestehens der Jugendsprache gehören:

1) Der Protestaspekt. Die Jugend versteht „ihre“ Sprache in erster Linie als Instrument gegen die Erwachsenenwelt und als Gegenpol zu bestehenden sprachlichen und gesellschaftlichen Normen, die antiquierte Relikte aus vorangegangenen Zeiten darstellen.

2) Der Aspekt des Vertrauens. Echt sein und Originalität ausdrücken – so lassen sich die Ideale der meisten heutigen Jugendlichen umrisshaft definieren. Deshalb ist für die heutigen Jugendlichen entscheidend, dass die Sprache authentisch klingen und zur jeweiligen Person passen soll.

3) Der Innovationsaspekt. Der Wunsch, etwas Neues, Eigenes und ganz Persönliches zu schaffen, ist bekanntlich tief in der menschlichen Natur verwurzelt. Ganz besonders gilt dies für die Sprache junger Menschen.

4) Der kommunikativ – ökonomische Aspekt. Die Jugend will viel Information während weniger Zeit übergeben besonders wegen großen Gebrauchs von modernen Verständigungsmitteln wie SMS, E-Mails, Chat-Kommunikation usw.

Als Fazit können folgende Konsequenzen gezogen werden:

Als Jugendsprache bezeichnet man Sprechweisen bzw. sprachliche Muster und Merkmale, die unterschiedliche Gruppen von Jugendlichen verwenden;

Die Wortbildungswege der Jugendsprache sind vielfältig; In der Jugendsprache sind die Strebungen der jungen Menschen nach Freiheit, Ungezwungenheit, Kreativität und Sprachökonomie zu sehen.

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## **ADOPTION OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WEDDING TRADITIONS INTO BELARUSIAN WEDDING CEREMONIES**

The object of our research are American and European wedding traditions which became popular and widely used in Belarusian culture. A lot of students will face one of the happiest days in their life in the near future - the wedding. As a rule it is conducted according to the same scenario with the traditions advertized in the western movies, e.g., a bachelor party, engagement with a ring, etc. Thus, many Belarusian wedding customs are ignored. Among them we can mention a match-making party, a bride's farewell party when her friends make a special wreath for a

bride and adornments for themselves, baking of a wedding round loaf by bride's and groom's families, a wedding cortege decoration – bells were necessarily used, the parents' blessing before the wedding ceremony, a bride's buying-out, grain strewing of a married couple and "pies" – a tradition to group together to eat pies on the ninth day after the wedding. In other words, we tend to forget many elements of Belarusian culture, which in our opinion need to be cherished and respected. Therefore, we consider this subject problem relevant.

In order to examine how deeply the western wedding traditions have implanted in the Belarusian wedding ceremonies (the purpose of our research) we conducted a survey among 60 married or intended to marry students of two faculties of BSEU (High School of Tourism and School of Commerce Economics and Management). The survey was conducted in the form of the questionnaire consisting of 9 questions, each of which related to one of the traditions.

We received the following results: 1) 75% of couples celebrated the engagement and the groom presented the bride with an engagement ring. In America the proposal can be made in a special place, e.g., in a particular restaurant without any friends or relatives. In Belarus there existed was a likewise celebration - a matchmaking party with songs and jokes. Thus, this Belarusian custom had more social character. 2) 87% of couples had bachelor parties and bride showers on the eve of the wedding. As for the American bachelor party, the spotlight of the night is traditionally the stripper who "is presented" to the groom as a "gift". Strippers at a farewell party symbolize the end of free life in which it was possible to make frivolous acts. 3) About 93% of the students answered the question "Would you like to carry out your wedding ceremony out of town?" positively. However, they noted, that they did not have not enough money. Americans consider a wedding without a garden to be muddled money. In general, out of town ceremonies have become a fashionable tendency in Belarus in the last 3 years. 4) 67% of respondents plan to have a thematic wedding. The last word in fashion is a wedding in Great Gatsby style – a popular American movie which was released last year. 5) 50% of the brides told that at their wedding bridesmaids would come out in dresses of one color or of one style. Interestingly, not all the bridesmaids agree with such a decision. This is considered to be typically American. Now these dresses are carefully selected to be in harmony with style of a wedding. 6) One more tradition, which is connected with clothes and observed by the majority of brides (80%) is to put on something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue. It is believed, that it will make a happy marriage. 7) All the surveyed brides, either future or former, prepare for the wedding very carefully and one of the special moments of the preparation is the first dance. 83% of the couples attend special dance classes or diligently and regularly practice it themselves. 8) Very often brides and grooms are reluctant to hear traditional shouts "now a kiss" and have a traditional sumptuous banquet. Instead, about 43% of the respondents preferred a buffet with light meals and drinks to a traditional banquet. 9) At the end of the wedding celebration all the newlyweds (100%) will throw a bouquet and a garter to their friends and bridesmaids. This tradition is strictly observed. It is believed, that the girl who catches this bouquet and the guy who manages to catch the garter of the bride will marry soon.

Thus, the received results show that numerous western wedding traditions can be observed in the Belarusian society. This can be explained by globalization and people's sincere beliefs that everything connected with the West is very stylish. At times it may be true, but unfortunately very few of us know the Belarusian wedding customs and there is a risk to lose them completely. And we would like to suggest some ways of bringing Belarusian wedding traditions back to life. We believe it would be effective to start popularizing Belarusian traditions at schools in the course of "Ethics and psychology of family life" where Belarusian wedding traditions should be mentioned. We shouldn't also forget about publicity – social advertising in the form of promos and billboards in the streets, advertising campaigns at specialized exhibitions and in wedding agencies. And finally we suggest a rational mixture of modern out of town ceremonies and Belarusian folk wedding traditions. For this purpose there have already been built a lot of country estates with that special folk atmosphere. We may conclude that this subject "Adoption of American and European wedding traditions into Belarusian wedding ceremonies" needs to be developed further.

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### **BOULDERS OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP**

Excursions are an inseparable part of cultural tourism and its subset called ceremonial (or ritual) tourism. If objects of worship or magic characters are included into an excursion plan, tourists' great enthusiasm about the route will be guaranteed. To such objects belong boulders of religious worship so widespread on the territory of Belarus. They are either stone crosses or stone idols. They may have popular names and attendant legends, or they have grooves, special signs, and drawings on them [1, 34].

People started studying such boulders in the early XIX century. Boulders may convey geological, historical, ethnographic meaning [2, 117]. Because of their typical features as durability, weight, immovability, cold character, boulder stones gained sacral character in mythology [4, 201]. Though many folks have worshiped stones since the Stone Age, such worship is still present in our Belarusian culture nowadays. People sacrifice coins, flax, food, flowers to boulders of worship [2, 111]. Boulders play an important role in our material and spiritual life.

The object of our research is boulders of religious worship. Surprisingly, we found out that nowadays the research of boulders has become very popular [3, 49] and in the end may turn out to be a profitable business.

Such stones have always been an important element in a number of Belarusian traditions and ceremonies. Owing to their unusual form or characteristic features boulders have acquired a sacral meaning.

Belarusian researchers divide all stones of worship into different types according to the criteria used [3, page 49]. So, magic boulders can be divided into amulets, boulders that heal, magic stones, the stones, which are somehow connected with