

Based on the above, the choice of a universal language does not depend on the number of speakers. As we said earlier, English is the 3rd most common language in the world. Of course, the language, the possession of which is constantly important for business relations and cultural development of both individuals and entire Nations is considered to be international. That's why English is a leading contender for the role of a universal language. We can conclude that this choice, from our point of view, is due to the fact that English is: the language of trade and business, education, science and technology, film industry etc. Today we can say with confidence that in the XXI century English is number 1 international language. How long it will remain international is difficult to say. But, certainly, this status will remain not one more decade.

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**ANGLICISMS AND AMERICANISMS
IN OUR EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION**

**АНГЛИЦИЗМЫ И АМЕРИКАНИЗМЫ
В НАШЕМ ПОВСЕДНЕВНОМ ОБЩЕНИИ**

Recently, young people have started to use in their speech the so-called “Anglicisms” and “Americanisms” — derivatives from British and American words. This type of borrowing is called calque.

Calque is a word taken from one language and translated in a literal or word for word way to be used in another language [1].

The main purpose of this work is to identify the influence of borrowings from the English language on Russian in everyday communication.

Today one of the main sources of popularization the English language is modern pop culture. Passion for popular music of various genres, which is currently performed mainly in English, watching mainly American films lead to the frequent use of Anglicisms and Americanisms in Russian, and most of the population uses them regardless of gender, age, social status.

Borrowings from English today cover most areas of our daily life.

For example, the field of educational activity is represented by the following lexemes:

1. The name *учер* (from *teacher*), *тьютор* (from *tutor*)
2. The names of school subjects and disciplines: *инглиш* (transfer from students' slang (from *English*))
3. Names of buildings, educational institutions, lecture rooms, etc.: *хостел* (from *hostel*) — (*общежитие*)

Also, a large number of lexical units came into our language from the slang of musical groups and informal organizations. Here we can include examples of such words as *байкер* (from *bike*) — a motorcyclist; and the names of musical styles and such as *рок, поп, джаз, блюз, рен* (*rock, pop, jazz, blues, rap*) are borrowed from the slang of musical groups. Some special terms can also be included into this category: *драмер, драмсист* (from *drummer*) — drummer, musician playing the drums.

Words of this type also appear in everyday communication. Here are such words as *пати* (from *party*) — *вечеринка*; a crowd of people who have fun; *микс* (from *mix*) — *тусовка*; *поинт* (from *appointment*) — *встреча*; *файтинг* (from *fight, fighting*) — *драка*.

In particular, it is worth noting the nouns that are used by modern teenagers to name money: *мани* (from *money*); *кэш* (from *cash*).

Such words as *френд* или *френды* (from *friend*) are very popular in interpersonal communication. Vocatives of family members' names have already penetrated our speech so firmly that we hear these words almost every day. Parents are called *паренты, парентсы* (from *parents*), *олды* (from *old*) — representatives of the older generation, *фазер, мазер* (from *father, mother*), *грандпаранты* (from *grandparents*) — *grandmother and grandfather*, *бразер, брадер* (from *brother*), *сустер*, (from *sister*).

Thus, borrowings from the English language can help in-depth studying of not only English, but also Russian. It is no secret that for many students it is sometimes easier to express their thoughts and feelings with the help of foreign language words, they can find it difficult to choose suitable Russian words for this.

Reference

1. Cambridge Dictionary Online: Free English Dictionary and Thesaurus [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/calque>. — Date of access: 20.10.2019.