

Annotation. Any language develops through linguistic borrowings, regardless of how closed the country and society are. The process of language borrowings is also characteristic of the Russian language. This process is most active among young people.

The author notes that the source of most borrowings in Russian youth slang are English, Korean and Japanese. This is due to the great interest of Russian youth in learning English and the culture of Korea and Japan. There are much fewer borrowings from other languages. This is due, among other things, to weak social ties with other states, and the significant difference between their cultures and the Russian one.

Keywords: *Youth slang, Anglicism, borrowing, vocabulary, ways of borrowing.*

Communication, as a sphere of a teenager's social life, is full of various events and incidents, struggles and collisions, victories and defeats, discoveries and disappointments, sorrows and joys, which together make up the real life of a teenager, in which he acts and reflects, to which he devotes a lot of time and mental strength.

In informal adolescent associations, a kind of slang or argot is formed (or borrowed from older groups) - words or expressions used by certain age groups, social strata. Slang gives the effect of strengthening the feeling of "We" by reducing the distance between those communicating through the identification of all members of the group with common communication signs. The speech of teenagers can be entirely slang, but it can also have 5-7 slang words in circulation.

"One of the reasons for the appearance of new words in computer slang is the rapid development of new technologies. The absence of a significant number of terms in this area in the Russian language has led to the emergence of computer slang. Many professional terms are quite cumbersome and inconvenient in daily use, which gives rise to a desire to shorten and simplify words. A powerful source of new words has also served as a craze among young people for computer games in recent years. A lot of words appeared as a result of shortening phrases, and these are phrases in English. For emotional communication, the developers of Internet networks have come up with emoticons. But we still don't have enough of them to express our emotions in correspondence. All sorts of abbreviations began to appear, for example LOL — (Eng.) Laughing out loud, lots of laughing, IMHO — (Eng.) In my humble opinion." [2]

Youth slang is similar to its bearers – it is sharp, loud, bold. He is the result of a peculiar desire to change the world in a different manner. The language here reflects the inner aspiration of the young to be brighter and stronger than clothes, lifestyle.

According to E. Partridge, there are thirteen reasons for using slang:

1. For entertainment.
2. As a manifestation of a sense of humor.
3. In order to emphasize its originality, dissimilarity.
4. To make speech more vivid and imaginative.
5. In order to surprise.
6. To avoid verbosity and cliches.
7. To enrich your vocabulary.
8. To give concreteness to abstract phenomena.
9. To minimize sadness, tragedy.
10. In order to become "your own" in the company.
11. To create a friendly atmosphere.
12. To demonstrate belonging to a social group, class, following fashion.
13. In order to conceal the subject of communication. [7]

Russian Russian slang, like the whole Russian language, develops through linguistic borrowings, and the youth environment is much more actively absorbing and using foreign words than the classical Russian language. The adaptation of these words is much easier and faster. However, it should be noted that their transformation into archaisms and exclusion from use in youth slang also goes much faster. Russian Russian youth find foreign words much easier to get used to and are the main source of replenishment of Russian youth slang.

Borrowed slang immediately actively enters the system of inflection. And immediately the derivation mechanism is actively activated.

Unlike other languages, Anglicisms penetrate into the Russian language most intensively. Their dominance in the Russian youth vocabulary is due to several reasons. Firstly, their source is the Internet. It is from there that young people draw foreign words, adapting them to their needs. Secondly, young people are very interested in learning English. This is also facilitated by the fact that in higher educational institutions English is taught as a foreign language in most cases.

Anglicisms are an integral part of the Russian youth jargon. As an example, such words as: *cool, Good bye, Hell, party, yeah!, excellent, wonderful*. Note that when translating from English into Russian, phonetic and lexical features of lexemes are preserved due to the equivalence of their meaning in both linguistic cultures.

And although the largest amount of borrowed vocabulary of youth slang falls on English, from such European languages as German and French, individual words and expressions are also borrowed into Russian. However, there are so few of them that some researchers even note that there are no borrowings from these languages.

Meanwhile, this conclusion is not based on the real state of affairs. Words of French and German origin appear in Russian youth slang if they were borrowed at one time into English. At one time, the word *merci* was borrowed from French into English – "thank you". This word carries the same semantic load in Russian youth slang. Such borrowings belong to the category of secondary borrowings when they have been mastered by the English language and have already successfully migrated from it into Russian youth slang. There are practically no independent borrowings from French and German in youth slang. This fact is due to weak cultural ties and relations with these countries, the shift of young people's attention to English in its American version.

A large layer of borrowings in the Russian language appears from Japanese and Korean. Korean and Japanese TV series and pop music are in demand by Russian young people. Here are examples of borrowed jargon from Korean and Japanese: *дорама* (drama, TV series), *биас* (the favorite of the k-pop group), *ани* (no), *ачжосси* (appeal to an older person, old man), *дэбак* (great, cool), *к-поп* (a musical genre that originated in South Korea), *к-попер* (the man who listens to k-pop), *нетизен* (internet user), *файтинг* (expression of support "Good luck!"), *бенито* (a box with food), *анимэ* (japanese animation), *анимэшник* (a person interested in anime) etc.

English, Korean and Japanese linguocultures have a significant impact on the Russian language and, especially, on the language of young people. This phenomenon can be explained by the growing popularization of mass culture in Russia.

"It is necessary to highlight the words of English origin, firmly entrenched in the speech of modern youth. Russian Russian words are used as barbarisms, that is, they are transmitted in Russian letters ("transliterated"), and when they are modified, they can be likened to Russian words, that is, they are inclined and conjugated as Russian lexemes (*хайп, хейтер, чилить, изи, го, свайп, бодишейминг, бодипозитив, краудфандинг, бинджвотчинг, фуди, юзать, стримить, абьюзер* и etc.) [1]

"Foreign words from English are borrowed in different ways, which is due to the linguistic features of the donor languages. "From the English language, slangisms are borrowed mainly

phonetically or graphically (using the Latin alphabet)" [4], for example, *чат* (virtual meeting place on the internet), *лук* (a well-thought-out image to the smallest detail), *мейкан* (cosmetics, green), *сумком* (situation comedy), окей (Okay).

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