

Популярность и распространенность геймерского сленга обусловлена постоянным ростом влияния онлайн и компьютерных игр на современный мир. Сейчас трудно найти подростка или молодого человека, который не будет заинтересован игровой индустрией, в связи с этим появление и употребление особой лексики является ожидаемым результатом. Привыкая использовать такие слова и сокращения в ежедневном процессе игры и осознавая их удобство и компактность, пользователи переносят сленг и в повседневную жизнь, постепенно внедряя это и в жизнь общества.

На основе проведенного анкетирования было выявлено, что большая часть учащихся увлекается играми и активно использует соответствующую лексику в них. Также, было отмечено, что около половины опрошенных употребляют заимствованный сленг и в повседневной жизни.

Говоря же о способах передачи сленга из языка оригинала на русский язык, можно выделить перевод с помощью эквивалентов, что подразумевает под собой поиск аналогов в языке перевода, а также адаптацию с помощью различных методов. В данной работе рассматривалось только некоторые приемы адаптации: транслитерация, транскрипция, усечение, а также морфологическая адаптация. При всех этих вариантах, перевод как таковой не требуется и во многих случаях слово «перекочевало» в русский язык, приобрело свое значение и стало частью языка.

Важно упомянуть, что игровая лексика стала не просто средством общения в игровой среде, но и влияет на речь и общение подростков в их повседневной жизни, что свидетельствует о широком распространении геймерского сленга и его влиянии на различные аспекты языка и общения среди молодежи.

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LEARNING “GREEN” ENGLISH AS A WAY OF ADOPTING AN ECO-FRIENDLY LIFESTYLE BY BELARUSIANS

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The research of “green” vocabulary is one of the most up-to-date issues in the study of lexicology and the topic of ecological sustainability is the core issue not only in the Belarusian society but also on the global level. As language has a close relationship with human society, it reflects recent social phenomena and reacts to challenging circumstances. Consequently, in a short period of time, many “green” neologisms have appeared and existing words have acquired new connotations. Such newly created words as “eco-conscious”, “eco-speak”, “eco-tourism”, “eco-refugee”, “greenwashing”, “plogging” are now trending on social media and are used in general conversation [6].

Eco-linguistics as the study of language in an ecological context combines ecology and linguistics. It is concerned with how language is involved in forming, maintaining, influencing or destroying relationships between humans, other life forms and the environment.

Language is undoubtedly important for shaping our attitudes towards the environment. For example, the term “*tree hugger*” shows respect and a positive attitude towards the environment and those who work to protect it [4]. Interestingly, environmental discourses coming from the northern countries have had a great influence on the global discussions about the environment. This can be explained by “*the Greta effect*” due to the fact that Swedish climate activist Greta Thunberg, although only one of many young leaders around the world, can be considered an articulator of climate emotions in English despite it not being her first language.

Several linguists have analyzed the language companies use to talk about the environment in order to distract attention from environmental problems by “*greenwashing*” in corporate discourse and advertising [5]. Basically, “*greenwashing*” is the practice of making a product or a company appear more eco-friendly than it actually is. So many people these days are more conscious of what they are buying and the impact they have on the planet that they are actively searching for ethical and eco-friendly products and services. We see words like ‘natural’ or ‘green’ as a brand name or on the description of a product and we assume, quite understandably, that the product is not as harmful to the environment as an alternative. However, there are many companies trying to take advantage of this movement for their own financial gain.

Ecological neologisms mainly consist of concepts that have appeared in the language relatively recently. In the process of communication, a person needs a new word that expresses his communicative intention at the time of speech. For example, the neologism “*garbology*” has become very popular in the English and Russian media discourse space. “*Garbology*” is the study of a person or group of people by examining what they throw away. Garbology involves the careful observation and study of the waste products produced by a population in order to learn about that population's activities, mainly in areas such as waste disposal and food consumption. [9]. Noteworthy, “*garbologists*” initiate the most advanced projects in the field of waste management – from “Garbage 101” children's kits that teach children to be responsible for their waste in Great Britain to “Target 99” in Belarus. Hence, we may observe how both Russian and English-speaking media are promoting “*garbology*” as a valuable method of young generation’s upbringing as well as an effective way of training people to sort out their household waste [3].

“Green” neology is an essential language sphere, which introduces a lot of important new words and collocations that describe the present-day environmental concept of human life. Probably, ecological neologisms that are so frequently used in the media discourse space play important functions in the development of modern eco-conscious society. Firstly, they introduce ecological problems and estimate a current environmental situation. Secondly, they may reflect the reasons that stand behind the present-day ecological problems. Thirdly, green neologisms can give a hint on environmental problem-solving issues. Finally, they can inspire people to behave in an eco-friendlier way [2].

The Glossary we have come up with is based on the data from online dictionaries and e-resource discourses. It covers the most popular “green words” which reflect the major trends in the growing vocabulary of modern English during the time of ecological distress. In addition, these newly coined words reflect our attitude to environmental issues and form our personal response to ecological problems.

The current study has highlighted the following derivation patterns of “green” words: coinages (*HEPA filter*), affixation (*deforestation*), compounding (*greenwashing*), blending (*plogging*, *cli-fi*), clipping (*hemcrete* “a mixture of hemp and concrete”), backformation (*acidify*), and borrowing (*solastalgia*), abbreviation (*CFCs* “Chlorofluorocarbons”), acronyms (*REGO* – “Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin”). Interestingly, some word-formation processes such as compounding and blending were more dominant than the others. This is attributed to the fact that these two are perhaps the most productive word-formation processes [1].

We have come up with the criteria according to which the following groups of “green terms” can be singled out depending on the context in which a given word can be used:

- talking about pollutants (*fast fashion, single-use*);
- talking about ecological consequences (*cli-fi*);
- talking about ecological solutions (*eco-labelling, naked packaging*);
- talking about “green” behavior (*biophilia, kaitiakitanga*);
- talking about “anti-green” behavior (*go-cup, lukewarmer*) [7].

While analyzing the lexical meanings of the environmental neologisms and the main spheres of their usage, we have come to the conclusion that the majority of “green” terms deal with ecological solutions and eco-friendly behavior. According to the morphological composition, most of them are compound nouns.

What does it mean to be environmentally friendly in Belarus? Being eco-friendly means living in a way that is not harmful to the environment of your homeland. This way of life is gaining huge popularity in Belarus, and there are various ways for every citizen of our country to go “green”. It is possible to be eco-friendly in different areas of our lives: by practicing *plogging, plalking* or *pliking*, by saying “no” to balloons, through using eco-friendly home improvements, by paying attention to how we get around and what we wear and eat, by carefully choosing the ways we travel, by adopting an eco-friendly behavior at work and at school. The compiled Guide to an eco-friendly lifestyle will definitely be helpful for those Belarusians who are eager to become active participants in the global effort to protect our planet [4].

In conclusion, we should underline that learning “green” English can significantly change the way Belarusians think about the environment and encourage our citizens to work together at finding green solutions to environmental issues by raising ecological awareness and perception of sustainable life.

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NICKNAMES OF AMERICAN COINS IN ENGLISH IDIOMS

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English monetary idioms are interesting from many different points of view. Everybody would like to know and understand the meaning of English idioms.

The **actuality** of the research work is to study nicknames of American coins in English idioms because there are many interesting facts about them. All of this knowledge will be useful for students, because there are a lot of misunderstandings in the English language for them. I hope it will be educational, useful and entertaining.