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LEXICAL INTERFERENCE IN THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE (BASED ON SOCIAL MEDIA)

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Abstract
The article discusses the concept of lexical interference in relation to the language of young people. The article defines the term "language interference" and its relation to the concept of "language ecology". The "language ecology" implies that any language is changes as a result of the influence of various sociocultural factors. As an object of research, the interaction and mutual influence of languages in the minds of speakers of bilingual environment is studied. In today's world we can witness a complex and ambiguous process of interaction between two or more languages within the same linguistic society. The main goal of the study is to analyze the mutual influence of the Kazakh, English and Russian languages on the based on Internet communication. Using the quantitative and contextual methods, the authors determine the main forms of lexical interference in the texts of such social networks as Twitter, Instagram and Telegram. From the demonstrated contexts, it is clear that language is a constantly evolving and transforming system. Changes in the language system depend on several factors, such as the processes of jargonization and neologization, as well as the phenomena of language contacts. Based on the study, the authors come to the conclusion that in the bilingual and multilingual environment, the linguistic consciousness of a person refers to the language systems of other languages. Of all levels of language, it is at the lexical level that changes occur most evidently.
Keywords: bilingualism, interference, language contact, youth language, internet, loanwords.

Introduction

The anthropological paradigm puts the human beings at the center of research, including their speech, linguistic consciousness and the environment in which they are immersed. According to linguists, human thought and cognitive processes, associated with the environment are reflected in the speech and language. So, for instance, the changes that one can see in the lexical fund may be due to some extra linguistic factors. Modern technologies, new conditions of communication and globalization processes have become the cause of "intense mutual influence, interpenetration of languages and cultures that develop, while complementing each other" [MikheyevaYe.S., 2014: P.180]. Modern scientists distinguish such a concept as "global bilingualism of the 21st century", which opens up new opportunities in language research [Sarkisov E., Nikolaev S., 2021]. There is a democratization of the language, a shift in norms of the modern language. That is the cause of variability in the vocabulary. For example, a user of social networks has a large layer of vocabulary to choose from, like loanwords, slang, a new buzzword, an abbreviation or emoji, etc.

On the other hand, the problem of "the unity of the language system" is obvious here [Rezhep A., 2022: P.103]. Today we are witnessing a reality where people express themself in the virtual world more than in the real one. That is why, through social networks, one can trace what influences the current state of the language. On this occasion, Emil Sarkisov notes the place of online communication in linguistic research. He says that this is "a new multilingual environment in which there is a clash of cultures, naturally reflected in various national languages" [Sarkisov E., 2022: P.17].

In recent decades, the problem of multilingualism has been developing in many progressive countries

of the world. Kazakhstan is a multinational, multi-ethnic country where citizens have the right to use their native language, "the right to freely choose the language of communication" [Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Article 6]. According to A. Alisharieva, bilingualism in Kazakhstan exists not only within the individual, but also in society. She says that it is "quite difficult to find a monolingual person", especially among young people and the younger generation [Alishariyeva A., 2014: P.1140-1141].

Modern Kazakh society was basically raised on the idea of trilingualism. This was the basis of the language policy there. The main purpose of the policy was integration into the worldwide. Today, against the backdrop of globalization, more and more people are learning foreign languages for study and work, and the process of forming vocabulary with new words, borrowings is only accelerating on an ever larger scale. According to Sh. Mazhitaeva, knowledge of two or more languages is "a progressive phenomenon that contributes to accelerated intellectual development and forms the flexibility of thinking" [Balabekova M.A., Khan N.K., 2022: P.14]. Moreover, G.S.Nabiyeva and Zh.K.Ibrayeva note that everyday business communication is also bilingual in Kazakhstan. This is the so-called spontaneous "subordinate bilingualism, which is represented in the market, in the store, transport and other areas of everyday communication" [Nabieva G.S., IbraevaZh.K., 2021: P.605].

Moreover, E.D.Suleimenova notes the existence of the "Kazakhstan Russian language" [Suleimenova E.D., 2021: P.11]. To understand this, one should turn to the history of the country. Kazakhstan is a post-Soviet state, therefore, citizens, and we are talking about several generations, were subject to the assimilation processes of Soviet policy, russification, to varying degrees. Thus, representatives of various ethnic groups of Kazakhstan are monolinguals and bilinguals "with a dominant Russian or a dominant ethnic language" [Suleimenova E.D., 2021: P.12].

So, in the conditions of multinationality and multilingualism in the speech of native speakers, a mixture of norms of different language systems is observed. In particular, among the Russian-speaking youth there is a problem of clean and correct speech (for example, the massive use of jargon). In this regard, research in the framework of the ecology of language has become relevant in recent decades. Indeed, with the change of scientific paradigms, the scope of scientific research is changing and expanding. R.K.Aksholakova and Zh.Zh.Kuzembekova talk about the emergence of a possibly "new ecological paradigm" [Aksholakova R.K., KuzembekovaZh.Zh., 2022: P.29]. The term "ecology" itself began to be used in the field of linguistics from the beginning of the 70s of the XX century in the works of Einar Haugen. The scientist introduces the concept of "ecolinguistics" and defines the subject of this direction - language and ecology. Following the theories of Todd LeVasseur, S.Chen distinguishes three different, but closely intertwined theoretical directions in ecolinguistics: "the Haugenian tradition, the biolinguistic tradition and the Gallic tradition" [Chen S., 2016: P.110].

In the first direction, Haugen raises the question of "the relationship between language and its environment", i.e. about the mutual existence of languages in a multilingual society [Ionova S.V., 2010: P.87; Pylaeva E.M., 2011: P.106]. Haugen sees language as part of the sociocultural level. According to the scientist, "the existence of a language directly depends on the relationship of native speakers", their social and natural environment [Zheleznova E.G., 2016: P.71]. We can observe that Haugen's ideas are in contact with the theme of bilingualism and interference.

So, along with the "Haugenin tradition", a more practical "biolinguistic tradition" is gaining popularity. Within its framework, the phenomenon of "biolinguistic diversity" (D.Nettle and S.Romain) is studied, i.e. the problem of preserving minority languages in connection with the processes of globalization is being studied [Chen S., 2016: P.110]. Thus, in this ecological metaphor, language is part of a large ecosystem, and endangered languages act as rare biological species of the biosphere that are at risk [Chen S., 2016].

And finally, within the framework of the last direction, the "Hollyday tradition", the connection between "language and the crisis of the ecological situation in the world" is studied [Chen S., 2016].

How language can influence the critical thinking of a person, how it can prevent unecological, unethical actions of people towards the Earth.

Thus, it should be noted that the biolinguistic direction of the ecology of language has become the most widespread in the modern scientific space. Research is being carried out on the problems of intercultural communication, bilingualism and interference.

The dictionary of sociolinguistic terms gives the following interpretation of the term "language interference". Interference (from Latin inter between + ferens (ferensis) carrying, transferring) is "a process of unconscious influence of one of the bilingual languages on another language, as well as the result of this influence" [Suleimenova E.D., 2020: P.115]. The term "interference" began to be used in the field of linguistics in the works of U.Weinreich, V.A.Vinogradova, D.E.Rosenthal, etc. According to Weinreich, "linguistic interference" occurs in the condition of language contacts.

This thought is interpreted as: "verbal communication between two language communities" [Mikheyeva Ye.S., 2014: P.181]. The study of the dynamic process of language interaction was proposed by L.V.Shcherba within the framework of the Prague Linguistic Circle. It was these scientists who introduced this term, associating it with the designation of "deviations from the norms of contacting languages" [Mikheyeva Ye.S., 2014]. Some linguists have studied interference not in the context of two language groups, but among a bilingual population. So, today the most relevant is the interference with the association with bilingualism, language contacts. And without this it is impossible to imagine the modern world and modern science.

Interference is expressed at different levels of the language, including its lexical side of the language. When noticing how young people use language on the Internet, it is not difficult to see vivid examples of how languages interact in a multilingual environment. The speech of young people is actively studied, as it is the most expressive and mass. On the one hand, interference is seen as a deviation from the norm, which negatively affects the ecology of the language. But, on the other hand, all these phenomena reflect the trends of the modern language. And no linguistic research will be complete without it.

Methods

When conducting a study in order to reveal the essence of "lexical interference", a traditional descriptive method was implemented through a brief summary of the theories of sociolinguistics and linguoculturology in modern science. The theoretical basis for the study of bilingualism and interference was the work of E.D.Suleimenova, G.S.Nabiyeva, Zh.K.Ibrayeva and Emil Sarkirov.

This article discusses different forms of lexical interference in the language of youth. To analyze the material of the study, the method of continuous sampling was used. During the analysis of the collected material, methods of quantitative and contextual analysis were applied. The study is aimed at demonstrating the influence of Internet communication on how bilinguals react to the process of language contacts. It was important to establish which particular signs of interference are most often found in the language of young people in social networks. Social media posts were taken as the object of the study. A quantitative assessment of borrowings, neologisms and occasionalisms was carried out as the results of lexical interference (hereinafter LI).

Results

As a result of the study, 320 language examples were collected from the social networks Instagram, Twitter and Telegram. The number of examples to describe how the Kazakh language affects the Russian speech of young people is 75 units. There are a total of 245 language examples of interaction between Russian and English in social networks. Tables 1 and 2 show some examples of the forms of the Kazakh and English linguistic influence on the Russian language.

Table 1

Forms of LI (Kazakh)

Transliteration of the Kazakh word	Transcription of the Kazakh word	Useof a Kazakh word with Russian affixes	"Reverse interference"
maz-majram prosnulsya	azhe	v **batys**komponimanii	byorshch - borshch
men lyubimaya **nemere**	bajkus	**erke**sha	**podruzh**kelerim-podrugi
ozim v shoke	dzhok	nedo**demalys**a	uzhyas - uzhas
ozinshe takoj taksist	dzhuma	**ose**ki	rozvi - rozovyj
takaya **kip-kishkentaj**	omir	pirozhki s **kartop**koj	syo - vsyo
tyrikter molodcy	tozak	pred**toj**skij	sho`k–shok
Nazharila**s helpekterdi**	shapalak	**uyat**a ne sushchestvuet	nya mogu - ne mogu

Table 2

Forms of LI (English)

Transliteration of the English word	Transcriptionof an English word	Useof an English word with Russian affixes	"Reverse interference"
moj **attention span**	ezhegodnyj trip	ya k'yutik	ujasno
slishkom **high energy**	it uas mejd	na rynke iventov	ujas
mood vyhodnyh	aj min	odinakovye skilly	syrnichki
net slova bolee **offensive**	konfyuzing	futbolki kastomnye	privet
tvorcheskij **weekend**	zis pipl	goustnula	my uzhe ne te
ya **delusional**	ajm sou shaaaj	hamblit'	daaah
wholesome yavlenie	v klassrume	sajlent tritmentom	budu skuchat'
glavnyj **turn off**	poluchila offer	oversherit' v internete	4e delaete

Figures 1 and 2 show signs of lexical interference in quantitative ratio.
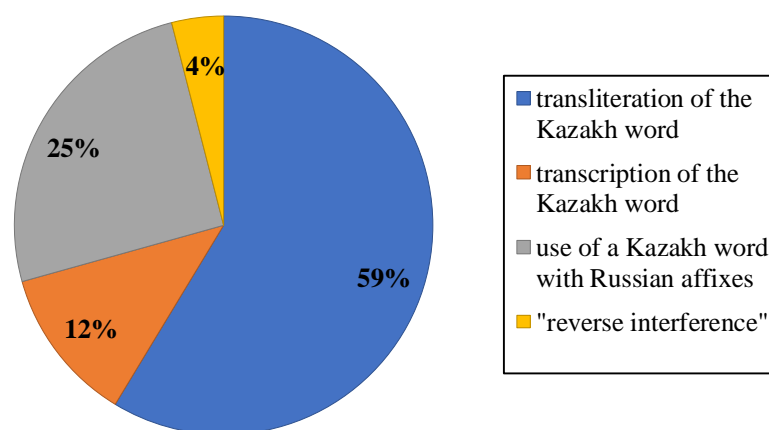

Figure 1. Signs of LI in a quantitative ratio (Kazakh language)

Discussion

Based on language examples, Table 1.2 presents the main forms of lexical interference of the Kazakh and English languages into Russian.
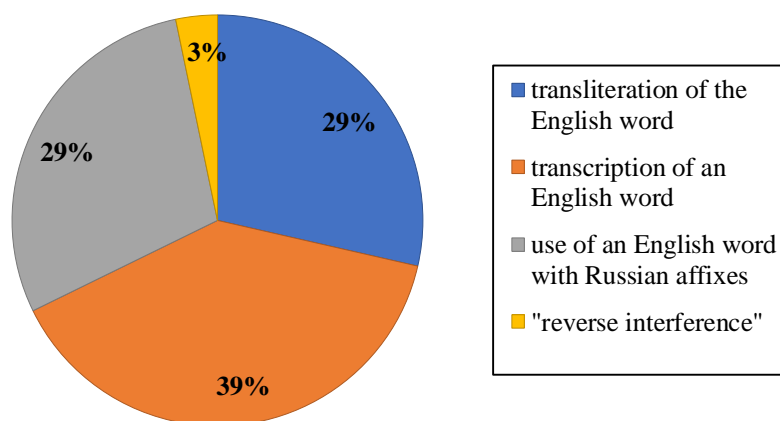
Figure 2. Signs of LI in a quantitative ratio (English language)

As can be seen in Table 1, the first column lists examples of how Russian-speaking social media users borrow Kazakh words and expressions. For instance, **maz-majram** *prosnulsya - 'pleased' (26.09.2021 Twitter).* **Ozinshe** takoj taksist - *'full of oneself' (18.07.2022 Twitter).* Әpkem *govorit - 'my sister' (23.08.2022 Twitter). Ya* **tate** *svoemu pel'myashu - 'aunt' (07.07.2022 Twitter).* Using these words as an example, we see that one of the forms of lexical interference can be transliteration - a direct way of borrowing a word almost in its original form. From the obtained contexts, one can also understand that the reason for using words with a Kazakh root is that this is a non-equivalent vocabulary. This refers to words that do not have exact matches in the lexical systems of other languages [Samarina I.V., 2015: P.149]. So, in the Kazakh language there are words that reflect the realities, objects that characterize the Kazakh people. Therefore, they cannot be translated into another language. For example, *razdobyl* **kurt** *(04.09.2022 Twitter).* The lexeme *kurt* means Kazakh national fermented milk product. *Vy ne predstavlyaete naskol'ko Oskemennin* қ**urt***y mykty (04.02.2023 Twitter).*

In the 2nd column of Table 1, the second variant of the expression of non-equivalent and foreign vocabulary is demonstrated - the transcription of the word. The word in this case is assimilated into the language by replacing specific letters with letters that exist in the recipient language. For instance, **rahmet***, s uvazheniem - 'thank you' (25.06.2022 Twitter). Segodnya* **dzhuma** *- 'Friday' (05.08.2022 Twitter). Smachnyj* **shapalak** *- 'slap' (31.01.2023 Twitter).* **Azhe** *v bol'nice - 'grandma'(06.02.2023 Twitter).*

In many cases, there is a pattern when affixes of the receiving language are added to borrowed words. As shown in Table 1, column 3, in the example of *ne do* **demalys***a ('rest')*, the ending **-a** was added to the word demalys according to the rules of the Russian language. *Krugovorot* **demalys***ov - (07.09.2022 Twitter).* **Toj***skij val's - 'wedding' (01.09.2022 Instagram). Pirozhki s* **kartop***koj - 'potato' (03.09.2022 Twitter). S* **apa***shkoj - 'grandma' (06.02.2023 Twitter). V* **batys***kom ponimanii - 'west' (07.07.2022 Twitter).*

There are examples where people, having used a Kazakh word, add its translation. In this case, it is clear that the goal of the person was not only to create a statement, but also to bring information to others so that it was accurately perceived by them. For instance, **omir** қ**atal***/zhizn' zhestoka - 'life is cruel'(02.09.2022 Twitter).*

Lastly, in the 4th column of Table 1, as we can see, examples of "reverse interference". The words of the receiving Russian language are borrowed taking into account the peculiarities of pronunciation, graphics and grammar of the Kazakh language. For example, **byorshch** *– borshch (terrible);* **rozvi** *– rozovyj (pink).* In the **podruzh***kelerim – 'my girl friends'* it is shown how foreign words are adapted with the help of affixation.

In the case of English, the situation is similar, but still somewhat different. As can be seen in column

1 of Table 1, examples are provided using English words and phrases. Two trends can be distinguished here.

The first tendency is observed when the transliteration of an English word occurs if the word does not have a suitable equivalent in the recipient language. For instance, *moj bol'shoj **turn off** kogda paren' ne znaet anglijskogo (18.01.2023 Twitter).* The word **turn off** в русском языке не поддается точному переводу, имеет семантику: *words cannot be accurately translated into Russian. It has the semantics of 'repulsive' or 'distracting interest'.* Let us consider an example: ***it-girl nulevyh** 'that girl' (16.08.2021 Instagram).* In Russian, you can find a phrase similar in meaning - *the son of a mother's friend - 'a person who is set as an example'.* But in the case of it-girl, this is a whole phenomenon popularized in the Internet space. This is a trend of perfection and unrealistic productivity. Therefore, we can say that some phrases are used as a need to name a new phenomenon, the name of which is not yet in the native language. So, in this case, the transliteration of the word is appropriate. From this we can conclude that the reason for using a foreign word is the desire to more specifically express one's thought, choosing as a "tool" not a multi-valued, multi-component Russian word, but one exact name.

The second trend is related to the first, but has some peculiarities. Its essence is revealed when transliteration occurs at the moment of changing language codes. This is an arbitrary, sudden process. The purpose of code switching can be different: either to demonstrate knowledge and proficiency in several languages, or to be accepted in society. The fact is that a foreign word in the mind of the speaker is most often perceived as unusual, interesting, and thus it is more attractive. In the examples, we see that a foreign word immediately catches the eye, evokes some kind of emotion, the reaction of the recipient. For instance, *Mne kazhetsya, net slova bolee **offensive** (12.09.2022 Twitter).* The English word *offensive* has the same meaning in Russian - *'insulting'. Esli **vibe** to tol'ko takoj (05.06.2022 Instagram).* **Mood vyhodnyh** *(10.05.2022 Instagram).* **Party v shkole** *(11.02.2022 Instagram). Ya prosto «hate» takih lyudej (15.08.2022 Telegram).* So, in social networks, preference is given to a foreign word due to its features, prestige. Today it is clear that it is very popular among young people and the younger generation to know several languages. This Fashion-Following can be explained by a desire to win over the recipient with expressiveness. One of the factors of lexical interference is the dynamic nature of online communication. A native speaker reacts to the changes taking place in the world and language, thereby contributing to the spread of new vocabulary, i.e. neologisms.

In the examples in 2 columns of Table 2, there is the same tendency of attraction to a new foreign word. Only in this case does the replacement of letters take place, that is, an attempt to adapt borrowings to the language that is influenced. Here are some examples. ***Fensi** poela - 'fancy' (01.06.2022 Twitter).* **Tipikal** *fotki - 'typical' (01.06.2022 Instagram). Eto otdel'nyj **skil** - 'skill' (26.01.2022 Twitter).*

Using the examples of column 3 of Table 2, we again see how the principles of word formation of the Russian language work in foreign words. For example, the English word *bully* - (Russian) 'to intimidate', in Russian attaches to itself the endings of the Russian infinitive -it, so there are various options for using the word *bully. Menya bully**at** v Evrope (21.07.2022 Twitter). Boyus' zhertv bulling**a** bol'she chem tekh, kto bull**it** (26.01.2020 Twitter) Chto delat', esli rebenka bully**at** (05.12.2022 Instagram). Ona moj bull**er** v shk (23.04.2021 Twitter).* This principle also works on other examples: to the word humble - the ending of the Russian verb -it is added, so there is a variant of *humble 'to humble, humiliate'. Ghosting - 'gosting, gousting'* means *'abrupt cessation of communication without any explanation'.* The word gosting is Russified not only with the help of transcription, but with the addition of language affixes into which the foreign word has passed. *Ya sejchas zhutko zhaleyu, chto **goustnula** polovinu svoih druzej (17.09.2022 Twitter). Vremya **goustinga** ot menya (27.04.2022 Twitter).* Based on these results, you can understand how people use the words of another language system. As you know, E.Haugen studied language contacts at different levels. He comes to the

conclusion that a person may not fully master the structure of a foreign language and, for example, "substitute the phonemes of his native language into individual foreign words or entire statements in this language he uses" [Koptleuova K.B., 2021: p.206]. We see the same picture in Table 1.2.

In linguistic contexts, the phenomenon of a linguistic game is also demonstrated. It's about trying to express yourself in an unusual way through language. According to V.G.Kostomarov, a language game is such a speech ingenuity, with the help of which a person wants to "surprise, make laugh, create an atmosphere of ease" [Kostomarov V.G., 1999: P.51]. ***Gud***, *kak govoritsya,* ***moning*** (eng.) *'good morning' (03.09.2022 Instagram).* In this context, the word formation of an occasional word is presented: *Vdrug ne znali:* ***krinzhovoe*** *varen'e delaetsya iz* ***krinzhovnika*** (eng.) *'cringe'* by analogy with `kryzhovnikovoe – kryzhovnik` (eng) 'gooseberry - gooseberry' (11.01.2023 Twitter). This is a special kind of neologism that is difficult to translate. Its semantic and pragmatic side becomes clear only in the context invented by the author of occasionalism himself.

We have collected interesting language examples of the use of phrases and phrases from the English language: *22 eto* ***konfyuzing age****: kto-to stroit kar'eru, a kto-to do sih por zhivet bez opredelennyh celej* ***and it's still alright*** *(10.09.2022 Twitter).* The phrase ***konfyuzing age*** (eng.) 'confusing age' - can be called a mixed type of lexical interference - transcription (*konfyuzing*) + transliteration (age). *Veselaya* ***beauty-rutina*** *(08.05.2022 Instagram). Moya* ***slay era*** *(22.09.2022 Twitter). Tut planiruyutsya posty «na kolenke», s pechi,* ***twitter-like*** *zapisi (12.01.2021 Telegram).* ***Foto dump*** *(23.08.2022 Twitter).*

Signs of lexical interference of the Kazakh and English languages into Russian are presented in a quantitative ratio in figures 1, 2.

Based on Figure 1, we can determine which forms of LI are most productive in the language of young people. First of all, the parameter "transliteration of the Kazakh word" is presented. Here the frequency of use of a particular word/expression in its original form is determined. As Figure 1 shows, the presence of Kazakh lexemes in the Russian language of young people is 59%. This is the highest indicator among all parameters. In this case, interference can be explained by the fact that a native speaker, most often bilingual (a person who speaks two languages), mixes the norms of contacting languages (sounds, lexical units, syntactic constructions). This is an unconscious process. So, at certain moments in the process of mental and speech activity of a bilingual, there is an "imposition of two language systems" [Koptleuova K.B., 2021: P.207]. This means that a person whose native language is Kazakh, switching to Russian, tries to find a word that fully reflects the essence of the concept. The word in Russian does not correspond to the linguistic needs of the speaker, bilingual. In second place in terms of frequency of LI features is "the use of a Kazakh word with Russian affixes" with 25%. Only 12% of examples of "transcription of the Kazakh word" and 4% of "reverse interference".

Based on Figure 2, we can see the following results of a quantitative analysis of the features of the LI of the English language in the Russian language.

Thus, the use of English lexemes in the initial state ("transliteration") in the Russian sentence is 29%. This is the second indicator of all signs. The most frequent sign of the adaptation of an English word in the language of young people, according to Figure 2, is "transcription" - only 39%. The following is 29% of the implementation of the word-formation potential of the word in the Russian language. Users of social networks use words borrowed into Russian with affixes. And finally, only 3% were examples of "reverse interference".

Thus, the results listed above demonstrate that in modern Internet communication, in which young people most often participate, we observe a tendency towards the use of borrowings. As a result of the analysis of the phenomena of lexical interference, the features of the language of young people were revealed. Thus, the words encountered in social networks (new and foreign words, trendy words) reflect not only the language situation, but also the socio-cultural environment in which native speakers are located.

Conclusion

To draw the conclusion, as a result of the study of lexical interference in the language of young people, we came to the following conclusions.

The analysis of language contexts selected from social networks made it possible to identify several forms of influence of the Kazakh/English languages on the Russian language:
1. Transliteration.
2. Transcription.
3. The use of a foreign word with Russian affixes.
4. "Reverse interference".

As a result of quantitative analysis, it was revealed that in the interaction and mutual influence of the Kazakh and Russian languages, the most common form of interference is the transliteration of a word; in the interaction of English and Russian - transcription of the word.

In addition, the paper reveals the basic principles that accompany the processes of lexical interference in the language of young people. This is the use of non-equivalent vocabulary and speech economy, the name of an unusual, modern phenomenon, expressiveness and linguistic play. The study shows how the Russian language in the context of globalization and multilingualism refers to the vocabulary of other languages.

Lexical interference plays an important role in the transformation and renewal of the language. Interference is dynamic in nature, so its signs are easy to notice in the texts of social networks that quickly respond to changes. The speaker, whose linguistic consciousness is based on two or more languages, responds to what is happening on an unconscious level, expressing all changes in the language. At the same time, the language continuously broadcasts the changes taking place in the outside world. Using the example of the language of young people, one can trace the dynamics of changes and changes in society. On the other hand, the problem of interference is considered by some scientists as a negative phenomenon associated with linguistic confusion, deviations from literary norms, and the problem of pollution of the language. In conclusion, as the study showed, the younger generation of Kazakhstan not only speaks their native language, but also knows or studies foreign languages.

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Жасөспірімдер тіліндегі лексикалық интерференция (әлеуметтік желілер негізінде)

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Аңдатпа

Мақалада жасөспірімдер тіліндегі лексикалық интерференция түсінігі қарастырылады. «Тілдік интерференция» термині және оның «тіл экологиясымен» қатынасына анықтама берілген. Тіл экологиясы, тілге әртүрлі әлеуметтік мәдени ортаның әсері мен қалай өзгеруін зерттейді. Зерттеу объектісі ретінде, билингвизм жағдайындағы сөйлеуші саласындағы тілдің өзара әрекеттесуі мен ықпал етуі қарастырылады. Біз, қазіргі таңда біртілдік қоғамдағы, екі және онанда көптілдердің бір-біріне ықпал етуіндегі қиын, екіұшты процессін байқап жүрміз. Зерттеудің мақсаты, интернат қатынасы негізіндегі ағылшын, орыс, қазақ тілдерінің бір біріне ықпал етуі. Сан-мөлшер мен мәнмәтіндік әдістер көмегімен авторлар «Twitter», «Telegram» және «Instagram» әлеуметтік желі мәтіндеріндегі лексикалық интерференцияның негізгі формалары қарастырылады. Келтірілген контексттерден, тіл - бұл жаргонизмдер мен неологизмдерді қабылдау процесі, сонымен қатар тілдік факторлар әсерінен әрдайым дамып, өзгеріп отыратын жүйе екендігін белгілі. Жүргізілген зерттеу жұмыстарының негізінде, авторлар билингвизм және полилингвизм жағдайындағы адамның тілдік санасы басқа тілдердің тілдік жүйесіне ұмтылады. Тілдік деңгейлердің ішіндегі, лексикалық деңгейде өзгерістер анық көрінеді.

Түйін сөздер: билингвизм, интерференция, тілдік байланыс, жастар тілі, интернет, кірме сөздер.

Лексическая интерференция в молодежном языке (на материале социальных сетей)

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Аннотация

В статье рассматривается понятие лексической интерференции на примере языка молодежи. Представлено определение термина «языковая интерференция», его соотношение с понятием «экологии языка». Экология языка подразумевает то, что язык видоизменяется в результате влияния различных социокультурных факторов. В качестве объекта исследования рассматриваются взаимодействие и взаимовлияние языков в сознании говорящих в условиях билингвизма. Сегодня мы наблюдаем за сложным неоднозначным процессом взаимодействия двух и более языков в рамках одного языкового общества. Целью исследования является анализ взаимного влияния казахского, английского и русского языков на материале Интернет коммуникации. С помощью методов количественного и контекстуального методов авторами рассмотрены основные формы выражения лексической интерференции в текстах социальных сетей «Twitter», «Instagram» и «Telegram». По собранным контекстам ясно, что язык представляет собой постоянно развивающуюся и трансформирующую систему, в которой изменения зависят от ряда факторов, таких как процессы жаргонизации и неологизации, а также явления языковых контактов. На основе проведенного исследования, авторы пришли к выводу, что в условиях билингвизма и полилингвизма языковое сознание молодежи обращается к языковым системам других языков. Из всех уровней языка именно на лексическом уровне изменения видны наиболее отчетливо.

Ключевые слова: билингвизм, интерференция, языковой контакт, молодежный язык, интернет, заимствованные слова.