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## ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ГИБРИДЫ КАК ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ЯВЛЕНИЕ

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### Аннотация

В статье рассматривается такое лингвистическое явление как спанглиш. Сделан акцент на понятии языкового контакта, рассмотрены основные особенности и механизмы формирования данного языкового явления. Описаны условия возникновения языковых гибридов на примере испанского и английского языка.

**Ключевые слова:** текст, лингвистика, слова, речь, спанглиш.

## LANGUAGE HYBRIDS AS A LINGUISTIC PHENOMENON

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### ABSTRACT

The article deals with such a linguistic phenomenon as spanglish. The article focuses on the concept of language contact, considers the main features and mechanisms of the formation of this language phenomenon. The conditions for the emergence of language hybrids are described on the example of Spanish and English.

**Keywords:** text, linguistics, words, speech, spanglish.

## Introduction

The uniqueness of a particular language is determined by two groups of factors: first, its origin and the path of development that determines the place of the language in the environment of related languages; second, the process of its interaction with related and unrelated languages, i.e. contacts of languages. Changes due to language contacts can be found in the history of each language. The language contact of neighboring languages is based on the use of bilingualism. The most universal interpretation of the term "language contacts" is given by the linguist S.V. Semchinsky: "language contacts are the interaction of two or more languages, when statements in one language include elements of another language, or, conversely, statements in another language include elements of the first language" [1, p. 14]. As a result of the languages interaction at different levels, mixed linguistic phenomena began to appear in the structure of the language situation in the United States. Examples of this can be such language hybrids as Spanglish - Spanish with English, Runglish-Russian with English, Frenghish-French with English, Chinglish - Chinese with English, Hinglish - Hindi with English, and many others. In such language formations, the words of one language are embedded in the morphological model of another. The increase in the number of their lexical composition is mainly due to the process of borrowing from the English language, as well as with the help of new formations.

It is worth noting that the formation of such language hybrids occurs in the conditions of mutual interlanguage influence. Not only are English words adopted by the language of immigrants, but general American English is enriched with new lexical units from the languages of immigrants. The penetration of English loanwords into the Spanish language remains an urgent linguistic problem, which has recently acquired a political character [2]. In addition, in the context of globalization and the development of the media, a large number of foreign words are borrowed by native speakers involuntarily. Linguist M. Criado de Val suggests that "American laboratories want to fabricate a new Spanish language, from which all its diversity would be completely emasculated" [2].

One of the most important aspects of the language situation in the United States is the general tendency to replace the languages of national minorities with English. The leading place among others was occupied by speakers of Spanish, Italian, German, French, Polish and Yiddish. Over time, only the number of Spanish speakers has grown. It is important to note that even with the current dominance of the English language, Spanish does not lose its position in such important branches of life as politics, religion, culture and education. In addition, Spanish is the second most widely spoken language in education, after English. In order to improve the academic performance of Latin American students, some educational institutions prefer bilingual education, which means that in addition to English, Spanish is introduced into the educational process.

As noted earlier, language contacts are closely related to the development of society. There is not a single historical fact that can confirm the development of any language without interaction with another language, that is, in isolation. Thus, in the speech of Spanish-speaking immigrants, due to the current demographic situation in the United States, important changes have occurred under the influence of the English language. After the mixing of Spanish and English, a new linguistic phenomenon arises, called *Espanglish* and *Espanglés*, and in English *Spanglish*, *Chicano English* and *Mock Spanish*. There are also slang names for this language phenomenon - *pocho*, *mocho*, *cubonics*, *tex-mex* and *angliparlá*.

*Spanglish* is a generic name for a group of mixed languages and dialects of the Mexican-American borderland that combine English and Spanish. The term "*spanglish*" is used to refer to the social and communication system of US residents of Latin American origin. Despite its modern and pseudo-academic sound, the neologism *Spanglish* denotes a complex linguistic

phenomenon that literally arose as a result of the simultaneous use of two language systems – English and Spanish.

There are many points of view to the meaning of this phenomenon: “mixing of two languages”, “a transitional form of interlanguage communication”, “language of the XXI century”, “dialect”, “jargon”, “deviation from the language norm”, “invasion of the English language”, “marketing product”, “nonsense”, etc [3].

Many linguists have tried to attribute Spanglish to one of the systems of contact languages. Some called it Pidgin, some called it Creole, and some called it interlanguage. Pidgin is a language system designed to communicate with people with insufficient knowledge of another language. This definition is not entirely correct, since at present people who use Spanglish are confident in both English and Spanish, and are fluent in both of them [4, p. 179]. Creole languages are a further step in the evolution of Pidgin, which is gradually becoming native to a significant part of the mixed-origin population and is becoming an independent language. The present assumption is also not appropriate, although for some speakers of Spanglish, such a definition is true.

According to linguist L. Selinker, this phenomenon is an interlanguage, which is a separate language system, which is the product of the learner's attempt to reproduce the language being studied and an intermediate transitional language system that has become petrified at a certain stage [5, p. 226]. The term “spanglish” is a popular name for this phenomenon, but not a technical one. Linguists refer to various phenomena related to Spanglish using a variety of terms: code mixing, code switching, borrowed words, language contact, and, more generally, bilingualism. Linguists believe that the term “spanglish” combines things that are not necessarily related to each other. For example, the speech of a fully bilingual native speaker of Spanish and English in the United States, who spontaneously switches between Spanish and English phrases in the middle of a sentence, is linguistically very different from that of a monolingual Spanish speaker in Puerto Rico, whose native vocabulary is rich in words and expressions that come from English. Despite this, both are usually referred to as spanglish.

The term “spanglish” itself owes its origin and first use in print to the Puerto Rican journalist Salvador Tio, who in a 1952 column criticized the deterioration of the Spanish language among the Puerto Rican population due to the growing penetration of the English vocabulary.

There are three resources for spanglish speakers: 1) simultaneous alternate use of elements of English and Spanish in one utterance; 2) simultaneous translation; 3) the invention of new words that are not found either in the “Oxford English Dictionary” [6] or in the Spanish dictionary “Diccionario de la Lengua Española” [7]. For example, words like “Wachale!” instead of “Watch out” – “Caution!” and “rufo” instead of “roof” [2].

As a result of cross-language interaction, spanglish users make a number of mistakes regarding the correspondence of gender and number. Here are some examples: 1) “My blusa es blanco” [3, c. 58]. – My blouse is white. The word “blouse” in Spanish has a feminine gender and is consistent with the adjective in the gender. However, it is clear that the adjective “blanco” is used in the masculine gender with the ending “o”.

2) “Tenemos un casa there” [3, c. 58]. – We have a house there. In this one can trace the discrepancy between the feminine noun “casa” and the indefinite masculine article “un”.

3) “There are cosas que son más común a francés” [3, c. 58]. – There are things that are more like French. The plural of the noun “cosas” does not agree with the singular of the adjective “común”.

The tendency to simplify the grammatical structure is explained by frequent cases of incorrect conjugation of verb forms. Verb forms of the third person singular in spanglish are often replaced by forms of the first or second person, for example:

4) "I no sabe good" [3, c. 59]. – I don't know well. The first person singular "sé" from the verb "saber" – "to know" is replaced by the third person singular form "sabe".

5) "Nosotros saben work junto" [3, c. 59]. – We know how to work together. In this case, the first – person plural form "sabemos" – "know" changes to the third-person plural form "saben" – "know".

Another characteristic feature of spanglish is the omission of articles. People who speak Spanish English usually support the standard use of articles, and sometimes may add extra indefinite articles just to remind them of their existence.

6) "I iba a eschoola" [3, c. 59]. – I went to school. According to all the rules of the Spanish language, this sentence lacks the definite feminine article "la". In the given example, the omission of the article is traced. Here is another case of skipping the article in a sentence:

7) "Tengo miedo de exams" [3, c. 59]. – I'm afraid of exams. Here, the sentence lacks the definite article of the masculine plural "los".

Spanish speakers never forget to use prepositions. But in spanglish there is a different picture in the form of a deviation from the usual use of prepositions. Often these deviations include the substitution or omission of prepositions in sentences:

8) "Today estamos siete" [3, c. 59]. – Today is the seventh. According to the norms of the Spanish language, the preposition of the number "a" is required, then the correct version will sound like this: "estamos a siete".

9) "Recibirá lettra España" [3, c. 59]. – He or she will soon get a letter from Spain. It is obvious the omission of the preposition expressing the origin of "de" – "from".

### Conclusion

The increasingly active use of spanglish in speech can also be viewed on the positive side. So, thanks to the borrowing and use of Spanglish, Spanish is becoming one of the most popular, it penetrates into all spheres of life on a global level.

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