

класс после того, как пришел учитель». Простое предложение – «мой одноклассник не присоединился к классу».

3. Смешанное предложение, которое имеет более одного сложноподчиненного предложения в составе. Пример:

I will go to market when I finish my work, and he will go to playground when he completes his duty.

Я пойду на рынок, когда закончу свою работу, и он пойдет на игровую площадку, когда закончит свои дела.

В приведенном примере оба предложения являются сложноподчиненными. Сложное предложение 1: «я пойду на рынок, когда закончу свою работу». Сложное предложение 2: «он пойдет на игровую площадку, когда закончит свои дела».

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что существуют различные классификации сложных предложений. Тем не менее большинство лингвистов сходятся в том, что в английском языке существует три типа сложных предложений: сложносочиненные, сложноподчиненные и смешанные.

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Lexical and semantic features of Spanglish

В статье описаны лексические и синтаксические особенности слов и выражений испанского английского. На примерах, извлечённых из устного и рекламного дискурсов, авторы определяют тематические группы единиц. Кроме того, рассматриваются способы образования единиц испанского английского, в частности суффиксальный, словосочетания.

Ключевые слова: испанский английский, семантика, словообразование, контекст, реклама

The article describes lexical and syntactic features of Spanglish words and word combinations. The authors resort to the examples of spoken and written texts and advertisement discourse to

form topic groups of the units. Moreover, the ways of Spanglish units word formation are studied, namely, suffixation and word combination.

Keywords: Spanglish, semantics, word formation, context, advertisement

Recently, there has been an intensive study of Spanglish [1], [3], [4]. However, much remains to be done in regard to its word formation, semantics, contextual and distributional analysis. It explains the novelty of the research.

Every single person in the world uses language to communicate, express their feelings and ideas, and to simply comfortably exist in society being understood and listened to, and the meaning of language for communication is obvious. However, what is a language? There are many definitions, yet, we've decided to consider two definitions provided by online Cambridge Dictionary, which are the following: 1) a system of communication consisting of sounds, words, and grammar; 2) a system of communication used by people living in a particular country [2]. Both of these definitions represent the very nature of any language: it is a system of sounds, words, and grammar used by people for communication.

Language is dynamic. It changes throughout its history, and these changes affect all the aspects of language including phonology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Therefore, a language can get transformed due to various reasons, and one of them is direct influence of another neighboring language, which may result in creation of a hybrid language. One of the widely-known hybrid languages is Spanglish (or *Englañol*), a dialect spoken by people of Hispanic origins living mostly in the United States of America and the surrounding areas.

What is Spanglish? The very name of it implements its basics: Spanglish is a mixture of English and Spanish languages. Ilan Stavans defines Spanglish as “the verbal encounter between Anglo and Hispano civilizations” [4]. It is a language used by people living in areas, which are mostly populated by native speakers of both Spanish and English languages, such as Miami-Dade County. Speaking about this area Alfredo Ardila offers statistics provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, according to which in the year of 2000 the 57,3% (1 291 737 ppl.) of population of Miami-Dade County are Hispanics [1, p. 60]; according to the information for the year of 2022 71,5% (1 974 449 ppl.) of population of Miami-Dade County are Hispanic/Latino by Ethnicity and 66,74% of population speaks Spanish (1 736 814 ppl.) [3]. This data leads us to a conclusion that the numbers of Spanish-speaking people are continuously rising.

The work **aims** at determining the specifics of formation, semantics and use of units of Spanglish in English spoken and written texts of celebrities interviews and advertisement.

To achieve the stated aim we completed a number of **tasks**, namely,

- 1) to elicit Spanglish units from online open resources;
- 2) to perform topic classification of the units;

- 3) to reveal word formation specifics and types;
- 4) to find contexts of Spanglish units distribution.

The research **material** is 52 units of Spanglish elicited from online resources [3], [5].

The research rests on the following **methods**, description, continuous sampling, lexicographic and distributional analysis, comparison.

At Stage 1 we performed topic classification of the elicited units. We may distinguish between 5 topic groups. The topic group ‘the State of a person’ comprises the following examples, **bien fresh**, *cool, good, pleasant, or enjoyable*, **muy cripi**, *very creepy*, **estar a full**, *when you feel full, when you’re close to your limit, or are super busy*, **teikirisi**, *take it easy*. E.g. ‘I feel **bien fresh** after going to the beach’, ‘That movie is **muy cripi**, I don’t want to see it again’, ‘I can’t get together today, **estoy a full** at work’, ‘Hold on, **teikirisi** that there’s no rush’ [5].

The topic group ‘the Characteristics’ includes the descriptions of events and items. E.g. the unit **lo más top**, *something that is really awesome and out of this world* is used to describe the music ‘The music was **lo más top** of the party’ [5]. The word combination **bien nice**, *very nice and pleasant* characterises the item. E.g. ‘Your new watch is **bien nice**’ [5]. Negative characteristic is nominated by the unit **muy friki**, *something that is very freaky*. E.g. ‘The Netflix series we saw yesterday is **muy friki**’ [5].

The following units of Spanglish nominate ‘the Foods and meals’, namely, **jamburger**, *hamburger*, **sangweesh**, *sandwich*, **lonche**, *lunch*, **cachup**, *ketchup*.

Spanglish word **pleisteishon** is a shortened form of English word combination *play station*.

At Stage 2 the units were studied based on the word formation type. We have revealed two prevailing types, namely, Type 1 word combinations in Spanglish with mixed languages and Type 2 suffixation. Among the word combinations pertaining to Type 1 of the Spanglish units under study, we determined the combinations of three kinds (see Table).

Table – Types of words combinations with mixed languages

Adverb (Spanish) + Adjective (English)	Preposition (Spanish) + Adverb (English)	Verb (Spanish) + Adverb (English)
bien fresh	por please	estar a full
lo mas top	pero like	

The examples of combining Spanish adverb and English adjective are rather common and involve such Spanglish units as **bien nice**, **muy creepy**, **muy fricky**, **lo mas top**, etc. The adverbs denote the degree of adjectives and mean ‘very’ in English.

The reason for referring to Spanish version of the determiner perhaps lies in the low valency of the collocating words, i.e. they don't make up fixed expressions and are quite flexible in their combinatorial potential.

When forming the combinations with prepositions and adverbs, e.g. **por please**, speakers resort to substitution of Spanish word by an English one (**por please** instead of **por favor**, *please*).

Verbal word combination **estar a full**, *be full after the meal*, is also a substitution of English verb **be** with Spanish one **estar**, *to be, to stay*. Probably, the reason lies in the temporary nature of the condition which is more likely to be reflected in full by the verb 'to stay' (**estar**) than 'to be'.

The second kind of coining Spanglish units deals with formation of verbs, which is largely manifested by adding suffix -ar, indicating Conjugation Type I in Spanish. Obviously, the verbs of this type are more frequent in Spanish when compared to Conjugation Type II (-er suffix) and Type III (-ir suffix). In such a way the following Spanglish verbs are formed, **typear**, *to type*, **deletear**, *to delete*, **chatear**, *to chat*, **clickear**, *to click*, **lockear**, *to lock*, etc.

At Stage 3 of the research we resorted to the examples of Spanglish units used in the advertisements retrieved through the Google search. Interestingly, the vast majority of the units are used to advertise food, drinks, hiring services. E.g. '*Experience **sabor** that's fresh and crisp*' (**sabor**, *a taste*), '*Sweet tea. Only 1\$. **Muy frio***' (**frio**, *cold*), '***Se habla espanol** most of the time*' (**se habla espanol**, *speaking Spanish*).

Conclusion. Words and word combinations termed as 'Spanglish' ones are rather frequent in modern spoken and written language. According to the obtained results, the units nominate multiple topic areas, encompassing food, drinks, items, state of a person, characteristics, etc. The derivational processes that occur to coin the Spanglish units, comprise, in particular, combination of two or more words of different parts of speech, and suffixation. The fact that Spanglish words are used in the advertisements proves their common nature and distribution.

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