

MULTIETHNOLECT, ETHNOLECT, PIDGIN AND CONTACT LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF USING UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AMONG FOREIGN STUDENTS IN LVIV

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Key words: *multiethnolect, ethnolect, contact language, "pidgin", dialect, "surzhyk", Creole language, foreign students, slang, speech of foreign students, Ukrainian as a foreign language, sociological research.*

In this article the phenomena of multiethnolect, ethnolect, contact language and pidgin has been analyzed, which are inherent in the speech of migrants. The peculiarities of this linguistic phenomena are based on the example of different languages (German, English, Norwegian, etc.). In particular, emphasis is placed on the reasons for their formation. The commonalities and differences between analyzed linguistic concepts are also outlined.

The analyzed phenomena contains a large amount of foreign vocabulary, which is not in the literary version of the language. At the same time, they create new forms, build their specific grammar. The experience of foreign researchers working on this topic is taken into account, so examples from local realities are given.

The focus is on multiethnolect as a language of modern European cities. The spread of this phenomenon beyond the narrow groups of migrants, where it was formed, is traced. For example, in Germany, a mixture of German and Turkish is popular among ethnic German youth. An attempt is made to compare the realities of migrant speech in Europe with the speech of migrants in Ukraine. Based on the sociological study «Prestige of Ukrainian language among foreign students in Lviv» the features of the language of foreign students of three largest Lviv universities: Lviv Polytechnic National University, Danylo Halytskyi Lviv National Medical University, Lviv National University have been analyzed.

According to the study, almost all foreign students use Ukrainian words, both in literary language and in slang, dialect and «surzhyk» are common on the streets of Lviv.

In fact, Ukrainian language is most often used in everyday situations outside the university: for example, in public places – transport (81.8%), shops (90.2%), cafes and restaurants (82.2%), health care facilities (68%). In contrast, in the academic environment, the language of communication is mostly English – 67.6%, and at the place of residence of students – their native language (67.6%). This is due to the fact that most university courses are taught in English, and most foreign students, as already mentioned, are not interested in staying in Ukraine after graduation, so they are not highly motivated to deepen their knowledge of Ukrainian.

Thus, the primacy of the communicative function of Ukrainian language among foreign students is attested; the most typical situations in which foreigners use Ukrainian language are identified; an attempt has been made to explain the current state of affairs. The speech of foreign students is classified as a contact language and prepidzhin, which is caused by the temporary stay of these people on the territory of Ukraine, and hence the need for full integration with Ukrainian society.

To increase the interest in Ukrainian language by foreign students, exercises with the use of slang vocabulary have been proposed.

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