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COMPRESSIVES IN STUDENT DISCOURSE OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT

Філологи мають уміти аналізувати результати сучасних номінативних процесів, особливо тих, що засвідчують приналежність до молодіжного субкоду: у словотворенні, формотворенні, інших граматичних особливостях компресивів різної репрезентації. Метою дослідження є демонстрація продуктивності компресивів як одиниць студентського жаргону/дискурсу, з одного боку, та як матеріалу, релевантного для його аналізу, з іншого. Для досягнення мети визначено такі завдання: 1) виділити компресиви серед традиційних похідних; 2) визначити критерії виділення процесів аббревіації та універбації; 3) визначити причини виникнення жаргонізмів, що належать до аналізованого зразка; 4) продемонструвати важливість вивчення компресивів в індоєвропейському студентському дискурсі. Описовий і структурний методи постають основними методами дослідження, оскільки вони сприяють демонстрації специфічних аспектів універботворення та аббревіації як процесів, що відповідають суті мовленнєвої компресії. Дистрибутивний аналіз використовується для уточнення форм трансформації номінативних одиниць.

Серед явищ компресії наявні ті, які є універсальними для цілої низки індоєвропейських мов (наприклад, деякі типи аббревіації), тоді як інші явища цього зразка (наприклад, універбація) відображені не у всіх мовах цієї сім'ї, а спостерігаються лише в деяких. Зазвичай універбація в окремих її морфологічних проявах властива слов'янській і германській мовним системам. Аббревіація та універбація є основними активними процесами збагачення як мовлення, так і мови досліджуваними одиницями. Утім кожен із цих процесів доцільно розглядати через визначення основної номінативної одиниці – номеми.

Ключові слова: студентський дискурс, компресиви, студентський жаргон, сучасні номінативні процеси, аббревіація, універбація.

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Introduction. The analysis of different phenomena reflecting the current state of any language is relevant for modern philologists. It develops analytical skills and logical thinking in philologists as well as expands their lingual horizons. In this case, the processes of neologisation within a particular Indo-European linguistic system becomes a focus of attention for the representatives of academic staff, any member of which is supposed to transfer both new knowledge and understanding of the essence of modern transformations at different levels of a particular language.

The dynamics of the Indo-European language systems in their live verbal representation makes the linguists deal with a set of relevant tasks. Among them we can highlight rethinking of the essence and, as a result, suggest a new interpretation for a separate group of processes and phenomena which were previously considered unambiguous and permanent. In particular, such rethinking concerns the separate ways of forming new words in languages and speech; it is also

connected with the implementation of those words resulting from different types of nomination. Obviously, actual understanding and interpretation of linguistic facts are the integral component of the general idea of the structure of Indo-European languages.

Generally in Indo-European studies, they are also contrasted inflection and derivation. Derivation is determined from different positions. In descriptive linguistics and traditional grammar, “the formation of a word by changing the form of the base or by adding affixes to it (e.g., “hope” to “hopeful”). It is a major source of new words in a language. In historical linguistics, the derivation of a word is its history, or etymology. In generative grammar, derivation means a sequence of linguistic representations that indicate the structure of a sentence or other linguistic unit resulting from the application of some grammatical rule or set of rules” [Gaur at all, 2022].

“Inflection is variation in the form of a word, typically by means of an affix, that expresses a grammatical contrast which is obligatory for the stem’s word class in some given grammatical context” [Loos, 2023]. Also “in contrast to derivation, inflection does not result in a change of word class and usually produces a predictable, nonidiosyncratic change of meaning” [Loos, 2023].

It is commonly believed that language units are produced by various derivational patterns. From the synchronic perspective, modern linguistics distinguishes between the derivational patterns depending on the main word-building means, or formants, to be more specific, on their type.

A derivational pattern is a special type of the difference between the derived stem and the productive stem, which is expressed by the derivation means, i.e. derivational formants. These differences are grouped into classes called the derivational patterns.

The history of linguistics proposed several classifications based on the concept of the “derivational pattern”. The most widespread theory defines this notion through identifying “what means are employed to form a new word” [Земская, Китайгородская, Ширяев, 1981, p. 137].

Assuming that one criterion (a type of formant used to build a new unit) is not enough for determining the derivational pattern, and offering other, equally important, criteria for defining the pattern (derivational base, motivation type), as well as considering all possible (formal and semantic) transformations of the derived stem in relation to the productive one, we have summarized the available classifications as follows.

1. Morphological patterns that include all cases of affixal derivation based on a simple word.
2. Non-morphological patterns that include all cases of derivation employing an operational-type formant. These are all types of metaphorization and conversion.
3. Complex patterns that include the derivation cases based on word combinations and groups of words.
4. Abbreviation as a syncretic derivational pattern that includes cases of contractions based on either word combinations, or a simple productive stem.
5. Mixed patterns implying the derivation cases that employ not only different formants, but also various derivational bases.

Therefore, such a differentiation should rely mainly on the principle of motivation, as the essence of the derivational act or its imitation is reflected exactly in the notion of a motivation type.

Such an approach, based on the motivation of one unit by another, is also absent in foreign studios. So it can be considered innovative.

Motivation is seen as a semantic dependence of the meaning of a derivative and a compound word on the meanings of their components; in the derivational act, certain units serve as the motivation sources while others – resulting – are considered as the determined motivated ones. If, during the formation of a new word, the lexical meaning of that word (taking into account etymological connection) differs from the meaning of the derived one, there are good reasons to speak about external – derivational, systemic – motivation. If lexical meanings of the derived and productive units (either a word or a word combination) coincide completely, we can only speak about internal – relational, speech-based – motivation. Moreover, such a formation employs the means that are homonymic to the derivational ones.

We believe that correlating units (word – word, word – word combination, word combination – word) that do not reflect the derivational relations, though coincide in semantics, are the analytical and synthetic implementations of the corresponding invariants – nomemes.

The units characterized by semantic identity/equivalence in all its variants supported/reinforced by formal motivation, i.e. derivability of one unit from another at the level of form, will be considered the structural variations of a *nomeme*.

Therefore, determination of the status of a derivational or relational process depends, first of all, on the determination of the type of motivational relations between the initial and derivative units. In this regard, certain cases of affixation, stem combinations, abbreviation, and reduction as the patterns of word formation are inconsistent in their traditional meaning. Such examples can be classified as the results of the internal (speech) derivation acts. It actually coincides with form-building, the main determination criteria for which are as follows: semantic equivalence of the invariant and its speech and / or textual implementations (doublets).

Thus, the range of lexical contractions used in modern students' speech is rather relevant for analysis. Being a part of youth discourse, student discourse is characterized by jargon lexical elements, which include a whole class of such compressives as Ukr. *заліковка, викл., курсач, універ*; Eng. *ad, lab, fab, vag, fan*; Fr. *fanzine, tapuscrypt, courriel, logithèque* etc. that are found across the Indo-European languages. The dynamics of student discourse completely follows the modern tendencies of saving oral and written efforts and implies the use of contracted, syntagmatically reproduced nominations. The main patterns of forming such contractions are abbreviation and univerbation.

Student jargon is a set of lexical elements that arose in the student environment; in most cases, it is easy to understand only for students. Obviously, this lexical field, like any other, has its center and periphery; it does not have any clear boundaries, which determines the slang migration not only inside the field (from the center to the periphery and vice versa), but beyond its boundaries involving some other status (target, social etc.) for those slang words.

The system of the analyzed units belongs to the youth slang as the means of identification of the student youth and its opposition to the representatives of other groups and other generations. In general, this lexis is multi-functional: it also has communicative, emotional-expressive, evaluative, manipulative, and creative functions.

On the one hand, such terms as "slang" and "jargon" that actively function in theoretical linguistics and characterize the subcodes of these or those social, age-related or professional groups differ from each other with the range of the expressed meaning: the first one can be considered a marker of a generic notion while the second one – as a marker of a specific notion. On the other hand, in terms of our research, we tend to use these terms as the ones of equal significance.

Having appeared in the second half of the last century, numerous elements of student jargon are passed on from generation to generation. The student language, as any other slang, experiences constant changes as it is replenished with new units. Certain words are common to everyone while others are used only by students of some specialties. Teachers also use the units of this subcode in their speech.

Thus, there are certain words that are clear to all the members of a particular student society, e.g.

Ukr. *ОБЖ – основи безпеки життєдіяльності; універ – університет; студак – студентський квиток;*

Eng. *exam – examimation; doc – doctor;*

Fr. *clavardage – clavier+bavardage; didacticiel – didactique+logiciel* etc.

There is also a series of lexical units understandable to narrower specializations students.

Ukr. *зарубіжка – зарубіжна література; СУМ – сучасна українська мова;*

Eng. *trig – trigonometry; maths – mathematics;*

Fr. *math, maths – mathématiques; français – langue française* etc.

The need for contexts as examples is explained by a number of requirements for demonstrating the studied nominative units and their speech – analytical and synthetic – implementations that function in these contexts, the main of which are the following:

1) confirmation of the hypothesis of the identity of the meaning of the synthetic and analytical textual implementations of each individual language unit – *nomeme*, that is, the identity of the meaning of the abbreviation / univerb and the collocation (Eng. *thank you = thanks = thanx*; Ukr. *студентське містечко = студмістечко; залікова книжка = заліковка*);

2) exception of homonymy of some forms of the type Ukr. СУМ (compression abbreviated form of the collocation *сучасна українська мова*), Сум (Genitive form of city name *Суми*), сум («sorrow»).

The slang lexis is generally represented by a socially constrained group of words that exceed the norms of literary language belonging to some jargon. Accordingly, jargon is a total of the features of a language spoken by the people united by common interests, activities, social status, age etc. Consequently, it can originate and function in any community. We can distinguish between the jargon of schoolchildren, students, youth and army, musicians and sportsmen, traders, criminals and so on.

Apart from the aforementioned, the lexical units (especially compressives) that constitute the modern student discourse represent relevant material for studying from the viewpoint of different subjects belonging to the field of humanities - philology. These are sociolinguistics, discourse studies, theory of speech communication, general linguistics, lexicology, word formation of the Indo-European languages.

There are different reasons for jargon words to arise. Most often they are coined when a certain group strives for specific verbal compression, and tries to express a special (ironic, derogatory, contemptuous) attitude to life. It is a peculiar collective language game that stops mostly when a person leaves that specific group.

The units of that kind have often been the focus of attention for numerous linguists. This issue is explored in papers by C. Eble [Eble, 2012], P. Auer & J.E. Schmidt [Auer & Schmidt, 2018], J. Aitchison [Aitchison, 2012], L.P. González [González, 2013], J. Coleman [Coleman, 2014], T. Dalzell [Dalzell, 2018], E. Partridge [Partridge, 2015] etc.

However, not all currently functioning slangisms have been studied in detail both in terms of factual and didactic material; that concerns especially the units that appeared as a result of compression. These kinds of words are being produced more and more actively in different European languages. It is connected with the accelerated pace of life/life pace – first of all, the life of youth. Thus, it is quite natural that the mentioned units should be the object of thorough scientific research for theoretical linguists.

Objective of the study is to demonstrate productivity of compressives as the units of student jargon / discourse, on the one hand, and as the material relevant for its analysis, on the other. To achieve *the aim*, we have identified the following objectives: 1) to single out compressives from the traditional derivatives; 2) to determine criteria for highlighting the processes of abbreviation and univerbation; 3) to identify the reasons for arising of the jargonisms belonging to the type under analysis; 4) to demonstrate the importance of studying compressives in the Indo-European student discourse.

Research methods and techniques. Descriptive and structural methods are the main methods of the research as they facilitate the demonstration of the specific aspects of univerbation and abbreviation as the processes matching the essence of speech compression. The distributive analysis is used to specify the forms of transformation of nominative units.

The research was carried out on the *material* collected from the space of multilingual social networks Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, in which units of student slang are quite actively used.

Results and discussion

Thus, abbreviation and univerbation are the main active processes enriching both speech and language with the units under consideration. However, it is reasonable to consider each of those processes by determining the main nominative unit – a *nomeme*.

As we have mentioned in our previous studies, material implementations of the linguistic nomination units are represented by their semantically identical units of speech nomination – synthetic and / or analytic modifications of particular *nomemes* [Никитевич, 1978], *lexemes*, compound words, i.e. invariants capable of materialization in their different – synthetic or analytic – structural variations.

Among the terms for defining nominative language invariants available in linguistics, we prefer the **nomeme** term proposed by V.M. Nikitevich [Никитевич, 1985]. There are several reasons for that. Firstly, it most accurately expresses the concept of central nominative unit. Secondly, this name is consistent with other terms that nominate the units of other systematic levels – the terms like *phoneme*, *lexeme*, *phrase*, and *syntaxeme*.

An invariant as a language substance is interpreted in terms of structural approach. The idea of this postulate lies in differentiation of “language as a relatively closed sign system of invariant units and speech / speech activity as the means of its functioning, as a way of implementing language units as their multiple variants” [Сусов, 2006, p. 19].

We distinguish nomemes of synthetic and analytic types. The variants of the synthetic-type nomemes are represented by “all semantically identical units specified at the level of words” [Дьячок, 2015]. In this respect, we consider the following types of nomeme modification.

I. A word implemented in its forms, including the prepositional ones, depending on the context; we can include here the abbreviations equivalent to a word (Ukr. *дякую – дяка, дяк, ботаник – ботан, дисертація – дисер, університет – універ, професор – проф*; Eng. *doctor – doc, Thanks – TNX*).

II. A word combination implemented in its forms, including the synthetic ones. The variants of nomemes of this type are represented by all semantically identical units singled out at the level of word combinations [Дьячок, 2015].

Among them, special attention should be paid to the “univerbalized (word) equivalent” of a word combination – a word formed as a result of verbal modification and identical to the word combination lexically and grammatically, i.e. the one demonstrating identity of lexical and grammatical meanings and syntactic function” [Дьячок, 2015].

A univerbalized equivalent of a word combination as a structural type of the analytic-type nomeme has its own hierarchical structure, within which two levels can be distinguished.

1. A level where a verbal representative of a nomeme results from ellipsis – elliptic univerbation that can result in nouns (Ukr. *академічна відпустка – академ, академіка, жінка-професор – професорка*, Pol. *Praca dyplomowa – dyplom*, Eng. *full hand – handful*), adjectives (Rus. *очень добрый – добрейший*, Ukr. *найбільш потужний – найпотужніший*, Eng. *more simple – simpler*), verbs (Ukr. *піймати дупля – вдуплити, архівувати за допомогою RAR – рарити*, Eng. *to take a contribution – to contribute*), participles and adverbial participles (Ukr. *зробивши брудним – забруднивши*, Eng. *to live behind gates – gated*), adverbs (Ukr. *дуже гостро – найгостріше*; Eng. *very large – largest*), and interjections (Ukr. *невеликий привіт – привітик*).

2. A level where a verbal representative of a nomeme results from complex compression – abbreviation (Ukr. *інформаційний простір – інфопростір, студентська рада – студрада*; Eng. *British National Corpus – BNC*, Germ. *Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst – DAAD*, Fr. *de deutsch et English – denglish*).

Abbreviation

Olena Selivanova argues that abbreviation is “usually a noun formed by contracting a simple word or components of a compound word or elements of a deriving word combination to the level of sounds or letters, syllables or other word fragments” [Селіванова, 2010, p. 5–6]. However, while proposing the traditional interpretation of the abbreviation process results, the linguist emphasizes the following: “There are discussions concerning the fact whether telescopisms should be included into abbreviations, and as to the status of words-abbreviations (if they are considered separate words, results of lexicalization, or as doublets, variants of the developed combinations with a common meaning, results of condensation, direct univerbation)” [Селіванова, 2010, p. 6].

Nevertheless, most linguists insist on the derivational nature of the abbreviation process, due to which any abbreviation is the result of lexicalization, i.e. a separate independent word. Only Olena Selivanova admits a possibility of absolutely different relations between the initial word combination and abbreviation, the word and abbreviation.

An absolute coincidence between the semantics of some word combination and its corresponding abbreviation, lexeme and its corresponding abbreviation enables us to assume that the relations implemented between the word combination and abbreviation or between the word and abbreviation are completely non-derivational: Ukr. *Дніпровський національний університет* and *ДНУ*, *студентська рада* and *студрада*, Eng. *F. O.* and *Foreign Office*, Fr. *stagnation + inflation – Stagflation* etc. Obviously, this assumption has nothing to do with the cases of violating the similarity between the word combination and abbreviation, which clearly testifies to the semantic derivational process.

We see such compressive units as univerbalized (verbal, word) equivalents of a word combination or a word, respectively, i.e. a synthetic unit which appeared as a result of verbal interpretation of a word combination or a word and has lexical and grammatical meaning and syntactic function that are absolutely identical/similar to the word combination or word. Each verbal interpretation of that kind emerged due to the abbreviation process. In general, a separately studied linguistic unit is called *nomeme* of the “word combination + abbreviation” or “word + abbreviation” type; it belongs to structural variations of a *nomeme* with a dominant word combination or a dominant word, i.e. it is a semantically identical unit identified at the level of word combination or word, respectively. In this case, a word doublet (abbreviation) of a *nomeme* with the colloquial or word dominant is created by means of composite compression of a word combination or by compressing a simple word.

Thus, the abbreviation should be understood as a word that is semantically identical to a specific word combination or separate lexeme and differs stylistically from that (equivalent) word combination or lexeme through the features of documentation and official style, yet remains a variant of one and the same *nominatheme*. In this respect, we treat the relations between the abbreviation and its corresponding word combination or lexeme as the equal relational ones provided there is certain stability of semantic identity.

Depending on the productive stem, abbreviations can be determined as those that correlate with word combinations or simple or compound words.

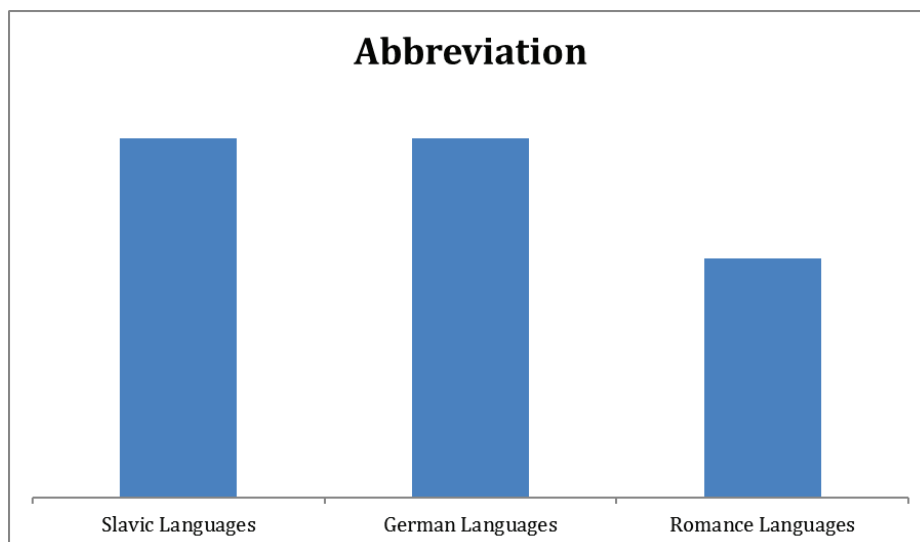
Abbreviation based on a word combination is expressed by the following varieties in the Indo-European languages:

- sound (Ukr. *МОН* – *Міністерство освіти і науки*, *МАНум* – *Мала академія наук учнівської молоді*; Eng. *ASAP* – *As soon as possible*, *LOL* – *Laughing out loud*, *ROFL* – *Rolling on the floor*);
- letter (Ukr. *ДНУ* – *Дніпровський національний університет*, *ММФ* – *механіко-математичний факультет*; Eng. *IDK* – *I don't know*, *BRB* – *Be right back*; Fr. *MDR* – *Mort de rire*, *Le TGV* – *Train à grande vitesse*);
- syllable (Ukr. *завкаф* – *завідувач кафедри*, *журфак* – *факультет журналістики*, *мехмат* – *механіко-математичний факультет*, *примат* – *прикладна математика*; Eng. *WinApp* – *Windows Application*, *TechSpek* – *technical speaking*);
- syllable-word (Ukr. *студзона* – *студентська зона*, *оргробота* – *організаційна робота*; Eng. *snglroom* – *single room*, *dblroom* – *double room*; Fr. *Vel d'Hiv* – *Velodrome d'Hiver*);
- mixed (Eng. *X-mas* – *Christmas*, *dunno* – *don't know*, *V-day* – *Victory Day*, *U-Turn*, *Xmas*, *four-X*; Germ. *U-Bahn* – *Untergrundbahn*, *D-Zug* – *Durchgangszug*; Fr. *sous-off* – *sous-officier*);
- telescopic (Ukr. *біоніка* – *біологія + техніка*, *ситал* – *скло + кристал*, Fr. *Tapuscrypt* – *taper+manuscrit*, *Didacticiel* – *didactique+logiciel*, Eng. *Cellfie* – *cellphone+selfie*, *Proplayer* – *professional+player*, *Astrometry* – *astronomy + geometry*).

Abbreviations based on a word: Ukr. *ноут* – *ноутбук*, *универ* – *університет*, *зав.* – *завідувач*, *заст.* – *заступник*; Pol. *dziękuję* – *dzięks / dzięx / dzienks*; Eng. *PLS*, *PLZ* – *Please*, *THX* – *Thanks*, *sis* – *sister*, *telly* – *television*, *phone* – *telephone*, *gent* – *gentleman*, *sig* – *signature*; Germ. *der Assi* – *Assistant*, *die Demo* – *Demonstration*, *Nazi* – *Nationalsozialist*, *Hans* – *Johannes*, *Lotte* – *Charlotte*; Fr. *cinematographe* – *cinema – cine*, *dictionnaire* – *dico*, *traduction* – *trado*, *Mme* – *Madame*.

Mixed abbreviation (including numeric characters) and abbreviation used in modern writing: Ukr. *БІ2*, *5-тиугольник*, *Зкутник*; Pol. *nmzc* – *nie ma za co*, *nwm* – *nie wiem*, *jj* – *już jestem*, *PPNMZS* – *po prostu nie mogę ze śmiechu*; Eng. *?4U* – *Question for you*, *B2W* – *Back to work*, *CUL8R* – *See you later*, *LU / LY* – *Love you*, *ILU / ILY* – *I love you*, *<3U* – *Love you*, *2day* – *today*, *gr8* – *great*.

Correlation of the activity of abbreviation as a phenomenon, due to which a certain type of speech compression is realized in various Indo-European languages, is reflected in the diagram, which is rather approximate. It expresses a trend, not a numerical value, since we did not set ourselves the goal of performing a statistical analysis of the material.



Univerbation

There is still no unambiguous understanding of this phenomenon in linguistics. Univerbation is interpreted both in the broad and narrow sense of the word. The broad sense includes univerbation into the process of synthetism in derivation that means implementation of the meaning, expressed by a word combination as well, in one word: Ukr. *курсівуха, курсак, курсач* and *курсова робота, відпахать* and *закінчити пахати, графіки – графічні вправи, іноземка – кафедра / відділ іноземної літератури*; Pol. *filolożka, psycholożka, socjolożka*; Eng. *unstructured – to have no structure, to video – to record on video*; Germ. *Projektionswand – Wand für Projektion, Schönheitssinn – Sinn für Schönheit, Rheinbrücke – Brücke am Rhein, das Midi(kleid), der Maxi(rock)* etc. In this sense, univerbation is also defined as derivation on the basis of some word combination, with which it has identical meaning. In this respect, univerbation should also involve abbreviation, substantivisation, and suffixation (including zero suffixation). Due to that, it is interpreted as almost any act of producing a new word on the basis of a word combination as a syntactic unit. While summarizing the definitions of the available types of transformations of word combinations into words, some researchers of this phenomenon nominate it using a general term – condensation or univerbation.

The narrow meaning of the term includes univerbation into the processes of derivation based on one of the members of some multicomponent denomination. Other terms also indicate the mentioned process. For instance, the authors of the monograph *Russian colloquial speech* argue that such formations belong to the phenomena of semantic condensation, referring to the processes connected with the loss of semantic partitioning of complex nominations consisting of two or more lexemes [Земская, Китайгородская, Ширяев, 1981, p. 208]. V.N. Nemchenko uses the term “condensation” to describe formation of derived words as a result of ellipsis of the deriving word combination with simultaneous suffixation [Немченко, 1984, p. 241]. Suffixal univerbation is a part of the overall univerbation process. This phenomenon is certainly characterized by the availability in a language of two formally connected nominative units with common semantics: segmented (analytical) and unsegmented (synthetic). Univerbation results in a synthetic unit determined by the terms **univerb** or **univerbate**.

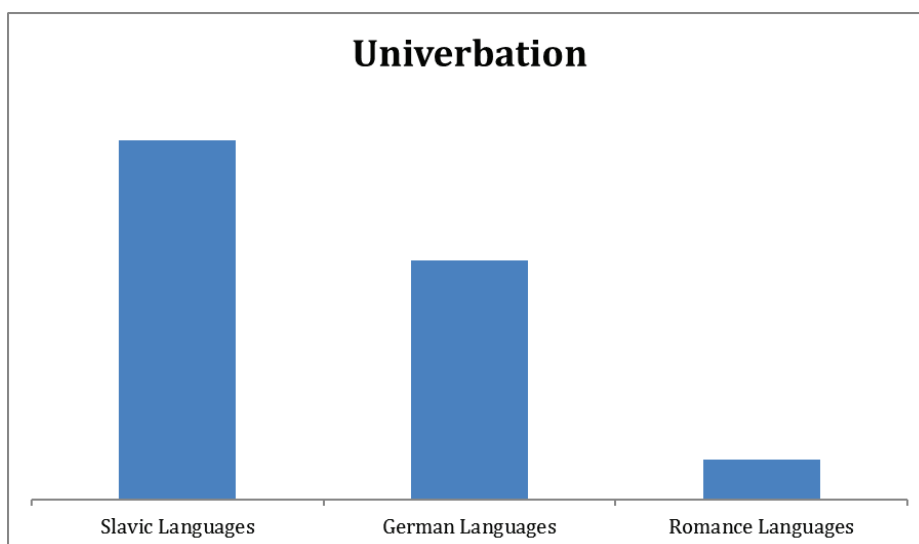
We see univerbation as a special type of internal – speech – derivation characterized by internal motivation and determined by the identity of semantics of the initial nominative unit and its speech / textual implementations that differ from each other formally.

Apparently, the origin of univerbs was preceded by a series of factors implemented in the formulations of the reasons why these units had emerged. These reasons can be either intra- or extralinguistic. “It is believed that univerbation is a particular case of reflection of some of common tendencies in the language development, namely a tendency toward the regularity of

the intralinguistic relations, toward the building of speech automatism. Moreover, that activation is also affected by one of the main laws of lexis development – an attempt to overcome internal contradictions between the segmentation of nomination form and unity of its meaning” [Дьячок, 2015, p. 70–71].

For instance, psychological reasons belong to the extralinguistic ones. This is actually a case of drastic acceleration of “today’s life pace that is represented structurally by the processes of elimination of names with a segmented form and univerbation, i.e. compression of nominative semantically integral and frequently used word combinations into a word” [Shansky, 1969, p. 158]. Research into the processes of speech compression should lean on the understanding that intralinguistic and external factors always complement each other being often indivisible and combining both systemic and applied features of this or that language.

So, the activity of univerbation processes as the implementation of lingual compression of a certain pattern in various Indo-European languages can be demonstrated by the following diagram:



This diagram also only expresses a trend, not a numerical value. We needed to show the approximate ratio of univerbation activity in different groups of the represented language family.

Conclusions

Therefore, the compression phenomena includes the ones that are universal for a whole series of Indo-European languages (e.g. some types of abbreviation), while other phenomena of this type (e.g. univerbation) are not reflected in all languages of this family but observed only in some of them. As a rule, univerbation in its certain morphological manifestations is peculiar to Slavic and Germanic language systems.

Among the analyzed student lexicon/vocabulary of the Indo-European languages, we have singled out nouns (Ukr. *заліковка, викл., доцентка*; Pol. *Filolożka*; Fr. *tele, trado*; Eng. *sig, caps, Inet*; Germ. *die Disko(thek), der Kombi(wagen)*), verbs (Ukr. *байдикувати, косячму*; Pol. *lajkować, zalajkować, odlajkować, zlolować, wylolować*; Eng. *to love, to contribute*), adverbs (Rus. *кста*; Eng. *BTW*), words of the category of state (Ukr. *норм*; Eng. *OK*), interjections (Ukr. *дяка, дяк*; Pol. *dzięks, dzięx, dzienks*; Eng. *THX, PLS, PLZ*). The distribution of the analyzed lexicogrammatical units of compressive type in the language systems of the Indo-European language environment is not equal. It is due to certain structural and, accordingly, grammatical features of each system. However, a unity of the processes transforming analytical or large synthetic units into much shorter verbal segments is a universal feature of the modern state of the Indo-European languages.

Nouns are formed by means of:

a) abbreviations (either on the basis of several words or on the basis of one word): Ukr. *універ* (*університет*), *ботан*, *бот* (*ботанік*), *крипта* (*криптовалюта*), *бот* (*робот*), *профком* (*профспілковий комітет*), *студмістечко* (*студентське містечко*), *академвідпустка* (*академічна відпустка*); Eng. *caps* (*capitals*), *Terlix* (*Terminalprogrammes*); Germ. *die Repro(duktion)*, *der (Motor)roller*, *die (Atom)bombe*.

b) univerbation, e.g.: Ukr. *курсак / курсач* (*курсний проєкт*), *диплом* (*дипломний проєкт*), *студак* (*студентський квиток*), *старослав* (*старослов'янська мова*), *античка* (*антична література*), *академічка / академка / академ* (*академічна відпустка*); Pol. *komórka* (*telefon komórkowy*); Eng. *mobiles* (*mobile phones*); Germ. *das Rheinufer* (*Ufer des Rhein*);

c) imitation of univerbation (by suffixation on the basis of a simple word but a derivative word is of colloquial – jargon – nature), e.g.: Ukr. *унік* (*університет*); Pol. *ziomek*, *dziobak*, *facetka*.

Compressive jargon verbs most often result from univerbation, e.g.: Ukr. *лайкати* (*ставити лайки*), *смайликувати* (*надсилати смайлики*); Pol. *lajkować* (*umieścić lajk*), Eng. *to fullthrottle* (*to give full throttle*) etc.

Other words belonging to the aforementioned parts of speech appeared as a result of either univerbation (Ukr. *вітаннячко* – *невеличке вітання*, Pol. *dziękówa*, *dziękówka*, *dziękulski*) or abbreviation based on a simple word (Ukr. *дяка* – *дякую*; *норм* – *нормально*; *тож* – *також*; Eng. *THX*, *PLS*).

In general, student discourse is a field of language functioning that produces neologisms resulting from different types of compression. This is connected with the dynamics of student speech as well as the youth's need to communicate maximum necessary information in the shortest possible time. Obviously, philologists are expected to know how to analyze the results of modern nomination processes, especially those that show their belonging to the youth subcode: in word-formation, form-building, other grammatical features of compressives of different representation. That is why it is so important to communicate the true meaning of these modern linguistic phenomena.

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COMPRESSIVES IN STUDENT DISCOURSE OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT

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Key words: *student discourse, compressives, student jargon, modern nomination processes, abbreviation and univerbation.*

Philologists are expected to know how to analyze the results of modern nomination processes, especially those that show their belonging to the youth subcode: in word-formation, form-building, other grammatical features of compressives of different representation. Therefore, it is very important to communicate the true meaning of the modern linguistic ideas. *The aim* of the study is to demonstrate the productivity of compressives as the units of student jargon / discourse, on the one hand, and as the material relevant for its analysis, on the other. To achieve the aim, we have identified the following objectives: 1) to single out compressives among the traditional derivatives; 2) to determine criteria for highlighting the processes of abbreviation and univerbation; 3) to determine the reasons for the emerging of the jargonisms belonging to the type under analysis; 4) to demonstrate the importance of studying compressives in the Indo-European student discourse. Descriptive and structural *methods* are the main methods of the research as they facilitate the demonstration of the specific aspects of univert formation and abbreviation as the processes matching the essence of speech compression. The distributive analysis is used to specify the forms of transformation of nominative units.

Student discourse is a field of language functioning that produces neologisms resulting from different types of compression. This is connected with the dynamics of student speech as well as the youth's need to communicate maximum necessary information in the shortest possible time. Obviously, philologists are expected to know how to analyze the results of modern nomination processes, especially those that show their belonging to the youth subcode: in word-formation, form-building, other grammatical features of compressives of different representation. That is why it is so important to communicate the true meaning of these modern linguistic phenomena. The compression phenomena includes the ones that are universal for a whole series of Indo-European languages (e.g. some types of abbreviation), while other phenomena of this type (e.g. univerbation) are not reflected in all languages of this family but observed only in some of them. As a rule, univerbation in its certain morphological manifestations is peculiar to Slavic and Germanic language systems. Abbreviation and univerbation are the main active processes enriching both speech and language with the units under consideration. However, it is reasonable to consider each of those processes by determining the main nominative unit – a nomeme.

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