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HYBRID PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AS A RESULT OF LANGUAGE CONTACT IN MODERN RUSSIAN

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Abstract

The article analyzes the phenomenon of hybrid phraseological units formed in modern Russian under the influence of interlingual interaction, primarily with the English language. The features of their structure, semantics, and functioning in the context of digital communication are examined. Particular attention is paid to the mechanisms of the formation of hybrid expressions and their role in expressing evaluation and expressiveness. Based on the analysis of media texts and online communication, patterns of their usage and the degree of their consolidation in the language are identified. It is concluded that hybrid phraseological units represent a dynamic and productive layer of modern phraseology, reflecting changes in language norms.

Keywords: phraseology, language contact, hybrid units, neology, media discourse, stylistics

Introduction

In recent years, the development of the Russian language has increasingly been determined by the influence of global communicative processes. The expansion of the digital space, active interaction of cultures, and the dominant role of the English language contribute to the formation of new linguistic phenomena, among which hybrid phraseological units occupy a special place.

It is important to emphasize that these units cannot be regarded solely as the result of borrowing. They are formed at the intersection of language systems and reflect more complex processes of adaptation, interpretation, and reinterpretation of foreign-language material.

In our view, hybrid phraseological units most vividly demonstrate the language's ability for self-renewal and flexible response to changes in the communicative environment.

The aim of this study is to identify the structural, semantic, and functional features of hybrid phraseological units, as well as to determine their role in modern language practice.

Theoretical Foundations of the Study

Modern phraseology considers fixed expressions not only as linguistic units but also as a reflection of the collective experience of language speakers. It can be assumed that the stability of phraseological units is обусловлена their cognitive significance and their entrenchment in linguistic consciousness.

Under conditions of language contact, not only individual words are borrowed, but new semantic complexes are formed in which elements of different languages are combined within a single structure. This process can be viewed as the result of the interaction of several mechanisms: borrowing, calquing, semantic adaptation, and code-mixing.

From the perspective of the cognitive approach, hybrid phraseological units reflect new ways of conceptualizing reality. They make it possible to express complex meanings through compact and expressive forms, which is especially relevant in modern communication.

The Concept and Features of Hybrid Phraseological Units

In this study, hybrid phraseological units are understood as stable or partially stable expressions that include components of different linguistic origin and function as a unified semantic whole.

The key features of such units are:

• the presence of a foreign-language element;

• integration into the grammatical system of the Russian language;
• semantic integrity;
• reproducibility in speech;
• stylistic markedness.

Among the most common examples are expressions such as: *"to catch hype," "to keep focus," "to be in resource," "to catch a bug," "to come out positive."*

It can be noted that these constructions are not perceived by speakers as foreign, which indicates their gradual adaptation and consolidation in the language.

Mechanisms of Formation

The formation of hybrid phraseological units is a multi-stage process involving several interrelated mechanisms.

First of all, it includes lexical borrowing, in which a foreign-language element is incorporated into the structure of a Russian utterance. However, this process does not end there: the borrowed word begins to function as part of stable combinations, which indicates its phraseologization.

Another important mechanism is calquing, which involves reproducing a foreign-language model using the means of the Russian language.

In addition, semantic adaptation plays a significant role, during which the meaning of borrowed elements is modified or expanded.

Finally, code-mixing leads to the formation of hybrid constructions that may later become established in the language and develop into stable expressions.

Semantic Features

The analysis shows that hybrid phraseological units are characterized by a high degree of semantic compression. They make it possible to convey complex meanings in a compact form, which makes them especially востребованы in modern communication.

In our view, an important feature of such units is their metaphorical nature. For example, the expression *"to be in resource"* denotes a state of internal readiness and energetic fullness, while *"to catch a bug"* is used to refer to an unexpected problem.

It can be argued that such expressions form new semantic models that combine elements of different linguistic systems.

Stylistic Functions

Hybrid phraseological units are actively used in media discourse, online communication, and colloquial speech. Their spread is associated with the need for expressive and concise means of communication.

They perform several functions:
• expressing evaluation;
• creating expressiveness;
• marking belonging to a particular social group;
• increasing communicative efficiency.

Such expressions are especially often used to convey irony, emotional reactions, and the speaker's subjective attitude.

Empirical Analysis

The analysis of media texts and Telegram communication indicates a high frequency of hybrid phraseological units.

Examples include:
"This post quickly caught hype"
"It is important to keep focus on the task"

"After rest, I am back in resource"
"A bug was detected in the system"

It can be noted that these expressions demonstrate a high degree of reproducibility and are actively used in everyday speech, which indicates their consolidation in language practice.

The Problem of Norm and Codification

Hybrid phraseological units challenge traditional views of language norms. Despite the absence of codification in dictionaries, they are actively used in speech.

It seems that in this case we are dealing with the formation of a so-called dynamic norm, which is determined not by prescriptive sources but by actual language usage.

Thus, a process of gradual legitimization of new linguistic forms can be observed.

Discussion

The results of the study make it possible to consider hybrid phraseological units as an important indicator of language change. They reflect the influence of globalization, digitalization, and intercultural interaction.

In our view, these units demonstrate the high adaptability of the Russian language and its ability to integrate new elements without disrupting its internal system.

Conclusion

Thus, hybrid phraseological units represent a significant and перспективный object of linguistic research. They are formed as a result of language contact and reflect current trends in language development.

It can be argued that their study makes it possible to better understand the mechanisms of language change and the interaction between norm and usage.

Prospects for further research are associated with expanding the empirical base and conducting cross-linguistic comparisons.

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