

The most challenging part of foreign compliments acquisition is learning some specific syntactic formulas. We consider the patterns (structures) that American English speakers use to realize a compliment in comparison with those used the most by Ukrainian speakers. Based on that study, we have given some recommendations for pupils of different age according to the requirements of the New Ukrainian School.

The prospects for the further study are the ways to teach pupils how to react to the received compliment and the ways to assess the pupils' progress during the learning process.

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LEXICAL ASPECTS OF SPANISH BORROWINGS IN AMERICAN SLANG

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Language is enriched as a result of the development of ambiguity of words, the constant creation of new lexemes and borrowing of lexical units. The borrowing process reflects linguistic contacts that arise as a result of communicating between

native speakers and Spanish speakers. In the XXI century, we can see a dynamic expansion of the penetration of Spanish borrowings into English as a result of the development of social networks as a means of mass communication, tourism, immigration of the Spanish population to the USA, etc. Spanish borrowings form a striking part of the American slang, which is increasingly expanding due to the growth of social, cultural and political status of Latin Americans in the United States. This influence is evident in an increasingly penetrating use of the Spanish language, which affects the linguistic patterns of Americans through borrowings used in slang. Interestingly, the use of these borrowings is not limited to the language of the Latin American immigrants or their descendants, but it common among larger social groups.

Latin Americans are eight in the population of Spanish descent living in the United States and accounted for 1.4% of the US population (data for 2011). About 93% of Spanish population at the age of 5 and older speak English, the remaining 7% speak English less, so when the speakers lack basic vocabulary in English, they use their native language (Spanish). The Spanish-speaking group is the youngest among the US population, the average age of Latin Americans is 34, and the average age of the US population is 37. This age group actively communicates in social networks using slang [1, p. 1]. Modern English slang is 10-20% of the average American vocabulary. [2, p. 22]. Borrowing is a bright and noticeable part of the slang.

ZHOU Li-na, the Associate Professor at the China Youth University of Political Sciences, on the basis of research *Loan Words in Modern English and Their Features* (2016), came to the conclusion that Spanish borrowing in the English language come from three sources: 1) the speech of Spanish and Mexican cowboys; 2) the speech of merchants; 3) the names of products that do not have English equivalent.

The author names Spanish borrowings: *fajitas, taco, ancho, tortilla, chipotle, habanero, maquiladora, palapa, sinsemilla, telenovela, tomatillo, tonto, savvy, silo, bonanza plaza, salsa, fiesta, avocado, burrito, bizarre, bravo, guerrilla, chili*. The researcher states that after borrowing, many Spanish words have gained narrower meaning than in the original language [3, p. 211]: *salsa* [salsa] f 1. Sauce. 2. (music, dance) salsa (Span.) and salsa (music, dance) Salsa (Engl.).

The process of borrowing Spanish lexical units is caused by the intralinguistic factors (the need to designate new concepts and realities), the daily language contacts of Latin Americans and Americans. From Spanish, speakers borrow some separate words, mostly exoticisms, more rarely – phrases (idioms) and sentences. According to their structure, Spanish borrowings can be divided into three groups:

1) simple structures consist of one component (word), forming the most numerous group. For example, the noun **bonanza**, meaning the state of well-being and prosperity, gained this name after a famous series in the Western genre, in which everything ended joyfully, and the mood was quite happy (*Oh, you should have come, it was a beach bunny bonanza, bikinis everywhere you look. oh boy!*)

2) complex structures consist of two components (phrases). For example, the verb **Nada Tostada** (*Spanish: Nada para celebrar*) has the meaning of "Nothing to celebrate" in English (There is nothing going on over here on my side of town. – *Bro, what are you up to? – Nada Tostada Homie!*)

3) compound by structure (sentences) consist of three or more components. For example, the idiom **salir de las llamas y caer en las brasas** has the meaning of "jump out of the frying pan and into the fire" (*There is a variant, practically identical, which is salir de las llamas y caer en las brasas.*).

The semantic features of borrowings appear in gradual assimilation of Spanish lexemes from calques (morpheme-by-morpheme translation of the word) to their phonetic and grammatical adaptation and the formation of new words in the recipient language: *mach-ism-o* → *mach-in-ation, mach-in-ery*.

Spanish borrowings, which are used in American slang, originate from the area of everyday life of US emigrants. Consequently, the semantic features of Spanish borrowings are common in the use of lexemes from the area of everyday life:

a) the names of people by gender: **cholo** (a teenage boy who is a member of a street gang), **cabana boy** (a male attendant who serves the guests of a hotel or a large private estate, operating from nearby cabaña, often on a beach), **mujeriego** (womanizer), **cabana girl** (same as "cabana boy", but girl).

b) common names of people: **latingo, palamino, politico**.

c) names of food: **Quesadillagasm, Butterilla, Sandino, Taco fiesta**.

d) words with an abstract meaning: **Ponchomania, Gacho-bad, Sombrero Fever**. Borrowings from the Spanish have significant expressiveness, since they mark oral speech, reinforcing the identification of emotions, feelings of the speakers, with the help of emotionally colored linguistic means (exclamations, colloquialisms, epithets, idioms).

It should be noted that morphological calques, idioms, words-exoticisms need further research. Spanish borrowings are fully justified and necessary, they enrich the lexical composition of the recipient language.

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