

Profane language or profanity as a social phenomenon of the student environment (based on the sociological monitoring results)

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Abstract: The article deals with the problem of using profanity in speech among students. The article shows the general social nature of this problem. At the same time, it was noted that speech free from vulgar, rude words and expressions is both professionally and socially significant for young people. An educated person who has received higher education should be a carrier of speech etiquette. The article reveals the reasons and motives for the widespread use of profanity, and establishes their correlation with the cultural, political, and socio-economic situation in modern society. Based on the materials of sociological research, it is shown that, although the majority of students tolerate profanity, they, at the same time, are aware of the negative nature of this phenomenon, and show a desire to change their habits.

Keywords: normative and non-normative speech behavior, profanity, obscene expressions, obscene vocabulary, youth, student environment, language, slang, jargon

According to a person's speech, according to his vocabulary, one can judge not only the personality of the person himself, but also society as a whole. It is no longer possible to say unequivocally that the mat is used by people with a disturbed psyche: people from completely different walks of life, different education and upbringing, and different ages use abusive language in their vocabulary. People who use a mat in their speech often simply do not notice that and how they speak, so much swearing has entered their everyday speech. They consider this to be the norm for themselves. Of course, language as a

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means of communication is an ever-changing phenomenon that is subject to obsolescence and renewal. Words that have lost their purpose (historicisms) are constantly leaving the language, new ones appear (neologisms, borrowings), which then, with more frequent use, become an integral part of speech. As a rule, the generally accepted vocabulary that makes up the normalized speech is subject to these phenomena. But in any language, in particular in Russian, there are also changes that negatively affect speech. They are associated, on the one hand, with changes of a social nature, such as the appearance of groups of people distinguished by deviations from generally accepted norms and rules of behavior. The entire vocabulary of the Russian language can be divided into common and uncommon (vocabulary of limited use). The basis of the Russian language is the commonly used vocabulary: its understanding and use does not depend on the geographical place of residence, profession, or social status of a person. The common vocabulary includes all literary words, as well as those non-literary words that are common among people of different ages and professions. Non-commonly used vocabulary is called, the understanding and use of which are related to the place of residence of a person, his occupation, etc. Non-commonly used vocabulary includes jargons, dialects and special words. The vocabulary of limited use is divided into groups:

- according to the frequency of use – active and passive;
- by the period of use – outdated and new;
- in terms of social acceptance, it is slang and argotic.

In addition, the vocabulary of the Russian language can be divided into normative and non-normative. The normative vocabulary includes the literary Russian language and some professional jargon (for example, the jargon of doctors). Profanity includes territorial dialects, colloquialisms, obscenities and other jargons (for example, slang).

Profanity is the generally accepted use of linguistic means: sounds, stress, intonation, words, their forms, syntactic constructions. Obscene expressions are found both in the daily life of some people, and recently in works of literature, the media, and even in the speech of some public figures. Profanity is the grossest vulgar expressions, often expressing a spontaneous verbal reaction to an unexpected, usually unpleasant situation, words, and actions. Profanity, also called swearing, swearing, obscene language, obscenities, obscene expressions, obscene expressions, obscenities, swearing, vulgar expressions, vulgarity or simply inappropriate words, includes the use

of allegedly offensive words for various purposes, including to demonstrate disrespect or negative evaluation, to express strong emotions, as a grammatical enhancer or accent, or to express informality or intimacy in conversation. In many formal or polite social situations, this is considered rude (a violation of generally accepted norms), and in some religious groups it is considered a sin. Profanity clogs our speech, makes communication difficult, and hinders human intellectual development.

It is necessary to distinguish obscene vocabulary from profanity, the composition of which is determined by a set of sociolects (slang, jargon, argot, colloquialisms, dialects), as well as surjik, which is one of the types of stylistically reduced vocabulary.

Obscene vocabulary (from Latin *obscenus* “obscene, lewd, immoral”; also swearing, swearing, obscene language, obscene language, profanity) is taboo (unacceptable) vocabulary that speakers perceive as repulsive, obscene. This definition includes such concepts as blasphemy, curses, swearing, vulgarisms, obscenities, euphemisms, and dysphemisms.

Obscene vocabulary is a segment of the expletive vocabulary of various languages, including disrespectful, threatening and abusive expressions. Thus, obscene vocabulary is a segment of the expletive vocabulary of various languages, including the grossest expletives, often expressing a spontaneous verbal reaction to an unexpected situation. The main role played by obscene vocabulary is the establishment of trusting relationships between people and a marker of belonging to the same social group. In the modern world, obscene vocabulary performs certain functions:

- the function of emotional discharge;
- the function of relieving pain shock;
- the function of a certain courage;
- the function of demonstrating aggression;
- the function of humiliating and insulting the person to whom the obscene words and expressions are addressed;
- the function of increased emotionality;
- the function of independence and looseness;
- the function of ignoring the system of prohibitions;
- the function of demonstrating the speaker's belonging to “his own”.

The use of any kind of profanity has clear national, cultural and social characteristics and differs significantly in different cultures and

social groups, common to all cultures and countries is that swear words and expressions are formed by violating various taboos in society. Foul language is more associated with taboo parts of the body or bodily functions, especially those that cause unpleasant emotions.

In some countries, profanity often has pagan roots, which, under the influence of Christianity, turned from names of deities and spirits into profanity and were used as such, for example, the Finnish profanity *perkele*, which was considered the original name of the thunder god *Ukko*, the main god of the Finnish pagan pantheon. English profanity is mostly Germanic, profanity is sometimes colloquially called “Anglo-Saxon”, referring to the oldest form of the English language; in English, swear words like *shit* have a Germanic root. Spanish swear words are often associated with prostitution or homosexuality. In Polish, there are words and expressions related to religious beliefs, bodily functions, sex and childbirth, as well as body parts that are considered shameful.

During the archaeological excavations of Academician Valentin Yanin in Novgorod in 2006, birch bark letters containing obscene expressions were discovered. Obscene words on birch bark letters are adjacent to elements of Finnish vocabulary – that is, the chronicles were not written by Slavs, but by local semi-Slavized colonists of Rurik - Finns. This gives rise to the version that the Finno-Ugrians brought the mat. Abusive expressions in pagan times were a mystical weapon, and it was dangerous to use it without a certain skill, it was possible to ruin not only yourself, but also your entire family.

Each society defines separately what refers to profanity or swearing, and formulates its attitude towards it. In many countries of the world, there are laws restricting the use of obscene language in public life and in the media. For example, in every state and territory of Australia, it is considered a crime to use profanity, obscene or offensive language in public places or in close proximity to them. These offences are classified as crimes prosecuted under summary procedure. This means that they are usually dealt with in local courts or magistrate courts. The police also have the right to impose fines on alleged offenders. Section 175 of the Canadian Criminal Code criminalizes “disturbing public order in or near a public place” by “swearing [...] or using offensive or obscene language.” Articles 294A and 294B of the Indian Penal Code contain legal provisions providing for punishment for persons who use obscene or offensive expressions (verbally or in writing) in public places with malicious intent aimed at insulting religious feelings or

beliefs. In Russia, swearing in public places is an administrative offense. The penalty is a fine of 500-1000 rubles or 15 days of arrest. However, law enforcement agencies rarely bring foul-mouthed people to justice.

At the same time, profanity in itself, as a rule, is not a criminal offense; in a number of countries such as Pakistan, the United Kingdom, and the United States, there is no legislation providing for punishment for the use of profanity.

The World Day against Profanity is celebrated on February 3rd. This date was invented by enthusiasts and has not been officially established; nevertheless it is difficult to deny that the reason exists. In Russia, profanity is being fought at the state level. July 1st, 2014. A resonant law has come into force that prohibits the use of profanity in films, theatrical productions, concerts, literature and music. On February 1st, 2021, amendments to the law “On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection” came into force, according to which social networks are required to remove illegal content, including messages with obscenities.

This problem has been given attention at the state level since the Middle Ages, in 1480, when Prince Vasily III, along with the dry law, demanded that the people stop swearing. The first text specifically condemning swearing was written around the middle of the 16th century by the elder of the Joseph-Volotsky monastery, Photius. And then, in 1552, the decree of Ivan the Terrible appeared, where swearing was specifically prohibited. Ivan the Terrible is the first Russian ruler who opposed the use of mat at the state level. Ivan the Terrible ordered to “click on the auction” so that the peasants “would not swear and would not reproach each other with all sorts of obscene speeches.” In 1648, Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich issued a series of decrees where profanity was prohibited along with various folk customs and games. The Military Article and the Naval Regulations of Peter the Great also contain a ban on blasphemy, but nothing is specifically said about profanity. According to the Charter of the Deanery (1782) and the Code of Penal and Correctional Punishments (1845), the public use of “abusive”, “obscene” and “contrary to decency” words was punishable by a fine or short-term arrest. According to the Charter of the deanery, it was supposed to “collect a fine” for public swearing and “put ... in custody before he pays.” The list of obscene words themselves in both codes, however, was not given. (In the Code of 1845, a fine from 1 rub to 100 RUB is provided for “expressions offensive to good morals” at

the discretion of the court, or arrest for a period of 1 to 3 days.— “Kommersant”.) The Mat began to be perceived as a form of blasphemy only in the 16th-17th centuries, but, as we see from the above sources, this association did not receive legislative consolidation, while the taboo on such vocabulary existed before. To date, most Russian citizens do not present their speech without obscene language. The average person in his life resorts to using words related to profanity about 146,000 times in his entire life (these figures are acceptable if a person uses at least 10 obscene words a day in his communication), according to some sources, the figure increases to 230 thousand times. Although, judging by the results of the conducted surveys, 29% of the country’s population does not swear at all with obscene words. To date, 37% of Russians use profanity on a weekly basis, according to the results of a survey by the All-Russian Center for the Study of Public Opinion (VTSIOM). Of these, 18% swear every day, and 19% — several times a week. On average, over the year, as calculated in Social Networks, the monthly quantitative indicators of messages with obscenities are approximately uniform and reach 6.7 million posts per month.

Analysts say that since February 1st, 2021, when amendments to the law “On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection” came into force, which oblige social networks to delete obscene messages, until February 2022, the number of messages with obscene vocabulary has steadily decreased by at least a third. VTSIOM notes that the data obtained indicate that profanity has become less frequently used. So, in 2008, 44% of Russians cursed weekly. In addition, the survey showed that residents of the country began to use proverbs and catch phrases more often in their speech: today this figure is 21%, while in 2008 it was at 13%. Regular use of quotations from literary works, movies and songs is noticed by 18% of Russians — in ten years they have increased by 7%. The respondents also admitted to a more active use of foreign words — 19% compared to ten in 2008. According to 68% of Russians, it is important to protect their native language and fight for its purity “by all available means.” At the same time, deliberate distortion of words irritates every second respondent.

The modern generation mostly collects “dirty” words even during primary education, someone heard from their parents, someone heard from a passerby, and someone even from classmates. There are many reasons for swearing, they are mainly related to socio-political and

psychological factors: - Modern Russian society is a society in which the principles of political freedom are actually implemented.

The strict regulation of the life of members of society by the state, the administrative and command system has disappeared. The activity of the majority of society members suppressed earlier by the state during the period of the country's reform found an explosive outlet, which led to the release of not only activity (business and political), but also to the release of aggressiveness and rudeness from a part of society. The previously restrained activity of many members of society has spilled out, including in the form of aggression, rudeness, defiant, uncontrolled behavior.

Freedom of speech has become the most visible political reality in modern Russian society. The abolition of censorship in society led to the disappearance of cultural and linguistic censorship, which, in turn, led to the penetration of a large volume of reduced, slang, vulgar and even profanity into the press, on TV screens, on radio, in cinema and literature.

The low standard of living of a significant part of the population, inflationary processes, unemployment and high cost in Russia are the causes of stress in which many Russians of various social and age groups live today. The lifting of the ban on coverage of certain topics and social groups has led to an expansion of the scope of acceptable vocabulary in writing. Mat and jargon have become fashionable, becoming one of the means of PR.

The modern world is a globalized world. A world in which there are no clear ethnic and cultural boundaries. The development of technology allows you to send information from one end of the Earth to the other in a couple of seconds. As a result of the blurring of borders and the mixing of languages, the cultural heritage of each nation is "dissolved". This is directly related to the use of profanity. The taboo on the use of abusive language, bearing a historical and cultural character, disappears in the human mind.

Cultural disintegration: intensive modernization processes, uncritical borrowing from the outside and the forced introduction of economic, political and cultural models, the destruction of the basic values of Christian culture and the expansion of non-traditional religions, manipulation by the media of public consciousness, the purposeful imposition of antisocial and illegal standards of behavior and lifestyles, manifested in a low level of civilization, in the decline of work ethics, the growing aggressiveness, the growth of crime. The

attitude towards profanity among our fellow citizens has always been ambiguous. So, some believe that it clogs and impoverishes speech, not to mention that it has a bad effect on morals, demonstrates a general decline in morality and morality. Others are sure that swearing helps to relieve negative emotions, “let off steam”, etc. According to the results of the study, 48% of Russians occasionally insert obscene words into their speech. 14% of respondents believe that swearing is a great way to relieve tension and reach out to some people.

However, few people now say that the leading function of obscene language is word substitution. Those who use profanity in speech do not bother to search for normative variants of words in their vocabulary: the speaker does not have the necessary vocabulary or does not want to stand out from the general mass. It is necessary to introduce a couple more concepts: slang and jargon. Slang - words that are considered a violation of the norms of the standard language. These are often very expressive words, with a figurative meaning, serving to denote objects that are spoken about in everyday life.

Russian-speaking youth slang is a linguistic phenomenon, the existence of which is limited not only by certain age (14-25 years), but also by social, temporal and spatial limits. It exists among urban students. Each generation, as scientists note, has its own language. Like any other language, slang is evolving. Slang vocabulary is a socially limited group of words located outside the literary language, belonging to any jargon. The concept of “jargon” in the Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopedic Dictionary in 1907 was defined as French Jargon, is a corrupted adverb, local speech, dialect (see), pronunciation. — This is a set of features of the spoken language of people united by common interests, occupations, social status, etc.

Jargon can arise in any team. There is the jargon of schoolchildren, the jargon of students, youth and army jargon, the jargon of musicians and athletes, the jargon of merchants, the jargon of criminals, etc. So, the words belong to the youth jargon: nerd — excellent student, diligent student; cool, cool — the highest degree of positive assessment; cool, cool — beyond praise, strain — tire, to bother, etc. Slang is a common jargon. In other words, people of different professions, different social status, age, education, etc. can communicate (or use slang) in slang. Jargon as a variant of the national language always has a limitation from the point of view of its native speakers. Thus, speakers of youth jargon are ‘united’ by age; speakers of programming jargon are united by profession. In the 20-30s of the

20th century, the works of linguists G. Vinogradov and S. Ya. Kaporsky appeared. At this time, the Institute of the Living Word was also established, which studies the speech of various social strata, including jargons among schoolchildren. An example of an article in one of Vinogradov's (1978) works:

This is how, for example, the Russian-French salon jargon of the nobility, merchant-merchant jargon, etc. arose. For example, a pleasure - in the meaning of 'pleasure, fun', a promenade - in the meaning of 'walk'; sentiment - in the meaning of 'excessive sensitivity', magarych - in the meaning of 'a treat about making a good deal', etc. Sometimes slang vocabulary appeared in educational institutions, for example, in the Bourgeois jargon, he slammed, stole, whistled in the meaning of 'stole', lied in the meaning of 'deceived', fell asleep in the meaning of 'ailed the exam', etc.

Youth slang opposes itself to the older generation and the official system, differs in colloquial, and sometimes roughly familiar coloring. His bearers, like himself, are brash, sharp, peculiar teenagers. However, it is impossible to unambiguously determine whether jargons belong to normative or profanity.

Profanity is one of the main problems of modern youth, as young people spoil the beauty of their dialogue with the interlocutor in the process of using mats. Most often they use these words without understanding their true meaning, so their speech is heard less literate and less informative. This phenomenon is most likely due to a lack of education, and, as a result, the lack or the poverty of vocabulary. This means a lack of communication with literate people, his narrow circle, lack of book education, and/or an excellent source of vocabulary replenishment.

The problem of educating the speech culture of students of higher educational institutions is of both applied and national importance. The problem of protecting the Russian language should be considered as a matter of national security, as one of the main threats to it is seen as "the spread of obscene language and Internet slang."

Language is closely related to worldview. The use of obscene, profanity distinguishes people with pronounced negativism and a low level of culture. The identification of students' attitude to the phenomenon of profanity in the context of the formation of generally accepted norms of language communication in the student Russian-speaking environment from different cities of the Russian Federation based on the analysis of the results of an empirical study found that:

among students of 1-4 courses (the total number of survey participants is 70 people, including 20 boys (29%) and 50 girls (71%) aged 17 to 23 years) of full-time education at the Nizhny Tagil State Socio-Pedagogical Institute, all students have an idea of the essence of the phenomenon of profanity, emphasizing that it is about violation of the norms of the Russian literary language and the use of abusive language. 57% of the respondents replied that it was “a simple swear word.” More than half of the survey participants indicated that they often hear obscene language (74%). At the same time, 69% of students chose the answer option that they hear profanity “everywhere” — on the Internet, at university, on the street, in transport, in shops, in recreation areas and other public places. The following fact attracted particular attention: 43% of students wrote that they hear profanity at the institute and in the dormitory.

Diagnosing the attitude of students towards people who use obscene language, different opinions were revealed that characterize value attitudes in the minds of young people: • indifferently, I do not pay attention to it — 83 %; • negative, I condemn — 11 %; • positively, with understanding, it is impossible to do without swear words in colloquial speech — 6%. One person clarified: “I treat it normally, but only in cases where it is appropriate and does not violate other people’s borders.” In general, the revealed large number of survey participants who do not pay attention to people using profanity characterizes the current socio-cultural situation of the development of Russian society as a crisis, when violation of the norms of the Russian language is perceived by a part of society as the norm.

The questions for collecting empirical data were grouped into three blocks. 1. Questions diagnosing the cognitive component of personality consciousness (identification of the level of students' awareness of the essence of the phenomenon of “profanity”). 2. Questions that allow us to assess the emotional component of personality consciousness through the diagnosis of students’ “attitude” to the use of profanity by their friends, strangers of different ages in various public places, on the Internet, etc. 3. Questions that diagnose the behavioral component of personality consciousness. Students were asked to answer questions about the frequency and situationality of the use of profanity, to name the reasons for the use of profanity in the youth environment, to determine their attitude to the need to eradicate the habit of using profanity.

In order to study the degree of use of obscene vocabulary among young people, a sociological survey of students of Chapaevsky Provincial College was conducted.

The survey was conducted by students of 1, 2 and 3 courses in the number of 100 people. To the first question about the permissibility of using obscene expressions, the students answered the following: “unacceptable” - 67 people (group 1), “permissible” - 33 people (group 2). To the second question about the degree of use of obscene vocabulary, the results are as follows: group 1: often-28, rarely-24, never-15; group 2: often-2, rarely-5, and never-2.

The majority of respondents believe that using profanity in speech is unacceptable under any circumstances. This fact can be called a positive result of the survey. The rest of the respondents believe that this is quite acceptable. This opinion is especially shared by those who often use the mat themselves. This fact can be called a negative result of the survey.

A study conducted at the GAPOU MO “Kandalaksha Industrial College” showed the following results: To the question “Do you use a mat in your speech?” the students answered: 48% answered – “yes, often”; 42% answered – “yes, but rarely”; 9% answered – “no, I try not to do that.” And to the question: “Is it worth fighting the use of obscene words?”: 35% replied that the fight against obscene language is useless; 50% decided to fight it, but they do not believe that it can be erased for sure; 15% replied that the fight is necessary in any case. To the question: “How to deal with foul language?” the respondents answered: the system of fines — 23%; education — 13%; self—education - 63%. To the question: “Would you like your children to use obscene words in their speech?”: “yes” — 16%; “no” - 84%.

Summarizing these studies, it can be concluded that in situations of official communication, the vast majority of students observe speech etiquette. At the same time, students consider it acceptable to use obscene language in an informal setting. Young people justify the use of profanity by saying that it allows them to find a common language with their peers. In addition, profanity is used to emotionally color speech. Despite the justification of obscene vocabulary, about half of the respondents have a negative attitude towards its use. The proportion of respondents who want to get rid of this bad habit is also relatively high.

Based on empirical analysis as well as analysis of theoretical sources, the following conclusions can be drawn: - the use of profanity

in speech most often depends on the situation in which the person finds himself; - the presence of a person of the opposite sex somehow affects the use of obscene words and expressions; - the presence of young children, relatives and close people who have authority for the speaker, in most cases puts a taboo on swear words and expressions; - a habit or reaction to people around you is the reason for using profanity.

Among the motives for the use of profanity among young people, one can distinguish: - intentionally insulting an opponent; - the desire to give an extreme emotional coloring to one's own statement; - in the interjection function; - to relieve the psychological or physical stress of the speaker; - to attract the attention of the audience; - in order to successfully adapt to a certain environment in which swear words replace normative vocabulary; - as a tribute to fashion.

Among the reasons for the spread of profanity, it can be noted that the difficulty of educating students' speech culture is due to the fact that most of the reasons contributing to the spread of profanity relate to external, social: - the attitude in society towards rude, aggressive communication; - the absence of language censorship (primarily on the Internet, to a lesser extent – in the media, in cinema, in literature; - low standard of living, generating stress, etc. In addition to the socio-cultural destructive function, the use of profanity affects mental and physical health, especially in childhood/adolescence and adolescence.

Psychologists and physiologists have found that the habit of uncultured expression can lead to mental deviations, that is, to a deviation from generally accepted, most common and well-established social norms. "Anyone who likes to use profanity for no apparent reason should think about their own mental health. The fact is that this may not be a harmless habit, but one of the symptoms of schizophrenia, progressive paralysis or Tourette's syndrome. In medicine, there are even several special terms for mental deviations associated with obscenities - coprolalia (an irresistible desire to swear for no reason), coprography (an urge to write profanity) and copropraxia (a painful desire to show obscene gestures)" (see "Tourette's Syndrome – it's not what you think". 2022).

It has been proven that profanity has a strong effect on a person's physical and spiritual life. Most studies in the field of profanity state one thing – that profanity negatively affects the physical, psychological and spiritual state of a person. Candidate of Biological Sciences P. P. Goryaev found out that swear words negatively affect a person by changing the genetic code. Bishop Mitrofan (Badanin) in his

book repeats Goryaev's thought: a pregnant woman should not swear under any circumstances, as this causes irreparable harm to an unborn child.

It is noted that in countries where there is a strict ban on the use of profanity, cerebral palsy and Down's disease have not been detected. Some scientists claim that people who swear by obscenities live much less than those who avoid this bad habit. People who use obscene language age cells faster and as a result develop diseases.

Another study showed that swearing is akin to radiation exposure in its effect on living organisms. Among students, the opinion on the necessity, appropriateness and eradication of profanity from the means of communication was divided as follows: 59% of the survey participants believe that it is necessary to "fight" the widespread use of profanity among young people; 16% expressed the opinion that it is not necessary to fight; 25% found it difficult to answer this question.

Students who believe that it is necessary to "fight" the use of profanity among young people presented the following arguments: • it is necessary to raise the cultural level of the country, to reduce to the maximum the clogging of the native language with obscene language; so that people can switch and speak, write in Russian literary language; it is necessary to explain to teenagers that it is indecent to express themselves in this way.

Profanity makes people's speech poor and meager. This is especially true for young people, since in the future they can instill such a manner of speech in their children, which will have a detrimental effect on them; • because from a very young age, children inadvertently hear curses from strangers on the street, this negatively affects their development; • people do not think about the fact that children pass by them and think that this is normal. This is not normal! Communication should be clean and without this "dirt"!; • clean and beautiful speech is a joy to the ears. Good speech is about personal growth. Reducing the use of obscenities will make us better people. The main arguments of students who do not believe that it is necessary to "fight" the use of profanity among young people are as follows: • because not in all cases it is possible to briefly and emotionally express your feelings, you need to fight against excessive use of obscene language; • because it is a personal choice of everyone; • it's useless to fight; profanity has always been and will always be, it's like It is a linguistic feature of any nation, especially Russian; I think that there

are certain rules for teenagers that they must follow in society, and it is simply useless to fight against profanity.

The arguments of the students, who found it difficult to express an unambiguous position on this issue, largely reflect their “special opinion” on the need to include knowledge about the appropriateness of using profanity in the process of educating the culture of speech. The same opinion was expressed by some students who gave “yes” and “no” answers to the question of the need to “combat” the use of profanity among young people. • I find it difficult to answer. In my opinion, “profanity” is ordinary words invented by people are considered fixed and are not welcome in decent society. Everyone determines for themselves what meaning to put into a particular phrase, but people may consider it an insult. • It is necessary to combat the excessive use of profanity, when this vocabulary sounds appropriate and, moreover, it is needed, then there is no point in fighting it. • I think that there is no need to fight, you just need to know the time and place where you can use profanity. • I believe that you need to know the framework and situations in which you can use obscene words, but which are not.

Profanity is not always appropriate in any communication. However, most people have no idea of the boundary between where such words can be used and when they should never be used. • You need to be able to understand these words, because these words are not needed in everyday life, and such vocabulary only takes place in case of a quarrel or in a situation when you need to stand up for yourself. It seems that it is necessary to fight, but it is already impossible to cope with this, since adults allow themselves to do this even more. • This is not appropriate in all situations. It would be great to teach speech etiquette. The answers received reflect the complexity of the problem under consideration. It can be noted that the proposal to teach speech etiquette is constructive. Speech etiquette is a set of rules of speech behavior accepted by society in relevant areas and situations of communication. All these rules are based on the principles of cooperation (with a partner in achieving communication goals) and the principle of politeness (respect for a partner), that is, tolerance, harmony of verbal communication. It is important to understand that bans and fines at the legislative level are not enough. A person himself must reject profanity from his speech. A person should understand that such phrases do not color his speech culture, but quite the contrary spoil and exhaust.

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