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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JARGONISMS FORMATION WAYS IN UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИЙ АНАЛІЗ ШЛЯХІВ УТВОРЕННЯ ЖАРГОНІЗМІВ В УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ ТА АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВАХ

Objective. *The objective of the article is to study the features of jargonisms and their use in Ukrainian and English languages; to investigate the specificity of jargonisms formation.*

Methods. *The need to consider the ways of jargonisms formation in English and Ukrainian languages has led to recourse to the methods of historical and analytical approach, as well as analysis and generalization of scientific literature on the problems of jargonisms in both languages.*

Results. *A lot of different changes, such as political, economic or cultural, have affected English-speaking society. However, the most visible processes are those concerning information and communication in English which have been changing over time and this is a natural process.*

The English lexical fund is constantly replenished with neologisms (words and phrases), nevertheless jargon, being one of the integral parts of the English vocabulary, quickly found its place in the Ukrainian language as well. Recently, English vocabulary is actively penetrating into books, everyday language and the film industry.

Language is an inseparable element of culture, being a product and reflection of the culture of its speakers. In Ukrainian society, English vocabulary is perceived and memorized quite quickly. That is why this issue constantly needs research, as it changes and is supplemented with new words, and as a result, the culture of speech changes. This means that this topic does not lose its relevance in study.

The jargonisms with the help of a special “simplification”, namely with the help of new language units provides generalized information about events, phenomena, people, addressees of information.

This work is devoted to the consideration, classification, study of jargonisms in modern Ukrainian and English languages.

We emphasize that the demand for the formation of jargonisms is growing, and this, no doubt, precedes the change in the vocabulary of the language in which we see the importance of our study.

In the article the results of research on the history of origin and research of jargonisms have been analysed. The description of the types and varieties of jargonisms in English and

Ukrainian have been provided. The peculiarities of the translation of English jargonisms have been investigated.

Key words: *jargonisms, jargon, language, lexical, jargon language.*

Introduction. In the Middle Ages, such writers as Geoffrey Chaucer, William Caxton, and William Malmesbury identified territorial differences in pronunciation and dialects. This was the first definition of the term “Jargon”. However, the modern meaning of the concept of “jargon” did not arise earlier than the 16th-17th centuries.

English criminal jargon appeared at the end of the 16th century. It was a new type of speech used by criminals and swindlers in drinking establishments and gambling establishments [10].

At first, English criminal jargon was considered foreign. So, many scholars assumed that it either originated in Romania or had something to do with the French language. But, despite the spread of the language, criminal jargon was formed very slowly. Of almost four million people who spoke English, only ten thousand people used criminal slang. In the 18th century, teachers convinced their students that English criminal slang was wrong from the point of view of the English language. Based on this, it became considered taboo [13, p. 17].

There are several works devoted specifically to the language of thieves, which date back to the XV-XVI centuries. One of the most important works in this field is the dictionary of T. Karmiya, the written premise of which, of course, was the work of R. Copeland [4].

In the dictionary of T. Karmiya you can find:

1) metaphorical expressions: «smelling - chete» — «nose», «crashing - chetes» — «teeth», «caster» — «coat», «gygger» — «door», «famble» — «hand»;

2) jargonisms, mainly foreign borrowings of «bread» (cf. Latin «Partis»), «cassons» «cheese» (cf. Latin «Caseus»), «bunge» «purse» (from Nied.) [7].

Later, numerous works followed, in which, along with jargon, «slang» vocabulary was used. Among them, the following stand out: Greene R. «A notable discovery of coosnage» (1591); Th. Dekker «The shoemaker's holiday» (1599); R. Head «Canting academy, or villainies discovered» (1674); «The dictionary of the singing crew, ancient and modern, of gypsies, beggars, thieves», London, 1699 [1, c. 21].

To date, there is no consensus on the interpretation of the concept of «jargon». It does not contain terminological precision, and different linguists mean by it different interpretations. Numerous dictionaries offer different interpretations of this concept. For example, «Oxford Dictionary & Thesaurus of Current English» gives the following definition: «... a type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing, and are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people» — «a type of language consisting of words and phrases that are considered very informal, are more common in speech than in writing, and, as a rule, are limited to a certain context or group of people» [14].

The dictionary «Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English» offers another interpretation: «... very informal, sometimes offensive, language that is used especially by people who belong to a particular group, such as young people or criminals» — «very informal, sometimes offensive a language used especially by people who belong to a certain group, such as young people or criminals» [15].

Among jargon researchers, there is also no unified view on the interpretation of the term «jargon.» One of the famous researchers of jargon, E. Partridge, as well as his followers J. Greenock and K.I. Kittridge defines jargon as «... existing in the conversational sphere, very fragile, unstable, not codified, and often quite messy and random collections of lexemes

that reflect the public consciousness of people belonging to a certain social or professional environment» [14, c . 122].

Lexicology is a branch of linguistics. It is in it that the history and culture of the nation and the country are reflected in a more complete form. Some groups of words are almost always in action and make up an active part of our language. Others form its passive. [20].

One of the definitions of what jargon is is as follows: it is a specific set of newly formed lexemes or the transfer of additional semantic nuances to already existing ones, which are used by a limited circle of people and are not easily understood by other speakers of the language. In this regard, professional, social group, age, etc. jargon are distinguished.

The term itself was coined not so long ago, at the beginning of the 19th century. A special type of language that wedges itself into the literary language, leaving its own unattractive traces in it. Of course, this definition is figurative, but there is a large share of truth in it [20].

If you trace how the requirements for language culture have changed over time, you may be surprised to find that a huge number of words that were once jargon have now become a literary norm. Recently, it is increasingly difficult for philologists to give a clear definition of the concept of jargon. First of all, we faced the problem of clarifying the differences between the terms jargon and slang [1].

As for the scientific substantiation of the term slang: «Slang is a relatively stable for a certain period, widely consumed, stylistically marked (reduced) lexical layer (nouns, adjectives and verbs denoting everyday phenomena, objects, processes and signs), a component of expressive colloquial speech, which is part of the literary language, is very heterogeneous in terms of its sources, the degree of approximation to the literary standard, which has pejorative expression» [6, p. 48].

We met a somewhat different definition in the Great Encyclopaedic Dictionary. Jargon:

1. The same as slang (in domestic literature — mainly for English-speaking countries). As you can see, here jargon is simply declared as a synonym for slang, especially the jargon of English-speaking countries.

2. A set of jargonisms that make up a layer of colloquial vocabulary that reflects a rough-familiar, sometimes humorous attitude to the subject of speech. It is used mainly in casual communication: Eng. junkie — drug addict, gal — girl.

Here we find an emphasis on the roughness and familiarity of jargon.

As for foreign philologists, many use jargon as a term identical to the concepts of slang and slang (for example, Eric Partridge) [13, p. 53]. However, jargon, in comparison with slang, has a fairly clear definition: a type of language that differs from the national language by a special lexical composition and phraseology, etc. a distinctive feature of jargon is that it is used by certain professional, social or other groups that are united by common interests. Jargon, in turn, can be used by representatives of different social status.

Thus, jargon is considered as a conscious, deliberate use of elements of a literary standard in colloquial speech for purely stylistic purposes:

— to create the effect of novelty, unusualness, difference from generally recognized samples;

— to reflect a certain mood of the speaker, to add concreteness, vivacity, expressiveness, brevity, imagery to the expression.

Another well-known researcher J. Hottey characterizes jargon as a street language full of humor [8, p. 85].

In Soviet linguistics, the most detailed definition of jargon was given by V. Khomyakov: «Jargon is a special peripheral lexical layer, which lies both outside the boundaries of the

spoken literary language and outside the boundaries of the dialects of the national English language, which includes, on the one hand, a layer of specific vocabulary and phraseology of professional sayings, social slangs and slang of the criminal world, and, on the other hand, a layer of widespread and generally understood emotionally expressive vocabulary and phraseology of non-literary languages.»

The following types of jargon are distinguished:

abbreviations — this category of expressions should be known to everyone who studies the English language. They can be used in movies, songs, books.

For example: wanna (want to), lotsa (lot of), ye (yes), etc.

vivid youth expressions — this type includes all words used by teenagers and adults only in informal language. Expressions are mostly simple, they can be used freely in everyday speech, but it should be remembered that it is necessary to exclude this vocabulary during business meetings, interviews, as well as conferences [30, p. 170].

abusive expressions

abbreviations — abbreviations used in correspondence in SMS or chats, in turn, are also jargon. These reductions are rational for users, they provide an opportunity to save time and money [15, p. 10].

Kent, as we understood, performs two functions, the main of which is conspiratorial, and the secondary one is expressive.

There are the following functions of jargon:

Identification function. Enables members of a certain group to feel cohesiveness, unity of thinking and expression of feelings.

Communicative function. It can be argued that jargon is the language of communication within a certain group of people [16].

Emotional and expressive function. Using jargon, the speaker has a chance to express the feelings and emotions that he is experiencing at the moment especially freely and especially fully.

Evaluation function. When using jargon, members of certain groups aim to express their personal attitude to objects or, most often, to the people around them. The assessment can be friendly-ironic, or even contemptuously, humiliatingly. Thus, evaluative expressions, like emotionally expressive ones, are divided into generally positive and generally negative [3, p. 172].

Manipulative function. Often slang vocabulary is reflected in persuasive sentences. In them, the speaker expresses his will, his goal is to influence the interlocutor, to encourage him to act in a way that is convenient for the speaker. However, most often, slang expressions of the manipulative function demonstrate the speaker's irritation, the desire to stop communication with the interlocutor.

«Creative» function. We come across such jargon when people need to express something for which there is no corresponding equivalent in the literary language. Words and expressions that were created in fact as a result of such necessity, and are a kind of «creation» of jargon [3, p. 176].

It is known that the student jargon of Great Britain began to dynamically expand and enrich in the middle of the 19th century. Presumably, since the creation of such educational institutions. Probably, the pioneer in jargon was the word *lupi* (Latin for «wolves»); peculiar «spies» of that time who reported to the management of the educational institution about those students who spoke in their native English instead of Latin. The difficulty of learning student jargon is that it is rapidly updated. The word may not even have time to become recorded in the dictionary, but it may partially change its original meaning, go out of circulation, lose relevance [2, p. 136].

Of course, in order to fully and freely use living, not always cultural and literary English jargon, it is worth studying it more deeply, for example, communicating with native speakers and watching modern films [16, p. 509].

A huge number of words originated precisely in the form of jargon. Thus, the transfer of words from slang to the literary language is quite a frequent phenomenon. Jargon does not exist in the English language in isolation, but is part of its system, forming microstructures.

Thus, jargon is not a characteristic of any particular class of society, but, on the contrary, is used to one degree or another in all strata of society.

The **objective** of the article is to study the features of jargonisms and their use in modern Ukrainian and English languages; to investigate the specificity of the translation of jargonisms into Ukrainian from English and their meaning.

Materials and Methods. No less conceptually significant is the use of the names of social phenomena related to the past and present of China, Japan and other countries of Asia, Africa, and America as a source of jargon metaphorization. Undoubtedly, precedent texts (folklore, Ukrainian and world fiction, movies and cartoons), school courses in history and geography are the source of such knowledge [26].

A fairly high level of erudition and linguistic competence of jargon speakers is also evidenced by the formation of word-forming and phraseological occasionalisms based on the names of social phenomena, especially precedent anthroponyms, toponyms, phraseological units and clichés; the meanings developed by them can be attributed to partial metaphors and slang phraseological units, which are formed on the basis of metaphorical models

Thus, it can be stated that precisely these layers of social lexicon make up an important part of the conceptual sphere of jargon speakers.

To an even greater extent, these trends are manifested in transfers to non-subject areas. Moreover, more or less stable conceptual metaphors are formed on the basis of socio-political, ideological associations within the framework of this slang metaphorical subsystem.

In general, non-subject areas are consistently represented by two groups: «Man as an individual» (about 35% of the studied units), «Man as a part of society; state; ideology; culture» (over 33%) [18, p. 375].

However, it should be noted that the juxtaposition of these spheres within the framework of the analyzed material is often quite conditional, since the speakers of jargon, characterizing the social and property status of a person, formal relations, usually also record the personal attributes of a person, the type of personal relations (often conflicting, disharmonious) between members of the social institute, etc.

In addition, the personal component is regularly manifested in the emotional and expressive, pragmatic assessment of social life on the part of the naming subject, the speaker of jargon as a result of this formation of metaphorical transfers in the specified spheres often follows the same principles and within the framework of one conceptual model [1, p. 342].

As in the literary language, the most regular model of metaphorization is the basic social macromodel: the source and the target of the transference belong to the same (social) macrosystem, are functionally similar, but «when forming transferred meanings, a kind of metaphorical expansion occurs: the main qualitative characteristics of the person, the type of relations and dependencies, but at the same time the scope of application of these features changes» [3, p. 48].

The specificity of the jargon implementation of this macromodel is that it regularly includes, as in the subject area, a language game associated with transference built on an oxymoron, often antonymic, — a significant or pragmatic mismatch of the social characteristics of the source and target of metaphorization [3, p. 93].

An equally striking feature of the slang metaphorical system is the regular correlation of social realities of different eras and states with a certain type of social and personal characteristics.

Semantic classification involves the grouping of metaphors by the thematic affiliation of the auxiliary subject (that is, according to the thematic relevance of the comparison underlying them). So, the following types of metaphors are distinguished:

1. An animalistic (or zoomorphic) metaphor is based on a comparison with an animal. Such a comparison can be implemented by means of word formation, resulting in author's neologisms.

2. The anthropomorphic (or anthropocentric) metaphor is based on the comparison of objects, plants, animals with a person.

3. Spatial (or orientational) metaphor is based on analogy with any dimension of space, time can also be compared with space.

Metaphor, like all other stylistic devices, can be classified according to the degree of surprise. Yes, it is quite unexpected that non-trivial metaphors are called individually authorial. Those that often appear in everyday speech, and sometimes are fixed in dictionaries to a certain extent as a means of artistic expression, are called banal.

Individually authored metaphors are relevant for speech in action, that is, they appear at the moment of oral or written speech (linguistic metaphors). They are usually recorded in dictionaries as units of language.

Slang vocabulary is often used in various fields, among which one can single out the military sphere of activity, the medical sphere, the sphere related to cooking, as well as many metaphors of slang vocabulary are used in everyday life (the very designation of household items) and others.

Many metaphors of slang vocabulary with a somatic basis are used in speech to implement a certain characteristic of a person.

It is also worth adding that the metaphorization of slang vocabulary is quite common in poetry and a number of works in mythology. That is, slang vocabulary is manifested not only in live communication, but also in the display of certain works of art, mainly in literature.

Thus, metaphor occupies a significant place in the author's works, which makes them bright and attractive both for lovers of literature and for researchers. Thanks to the correct use of jargon metaphors, it is possible to demonstrate high command of all aspects of language and, in particular, the ability to choose a clear, concise, deep metaphor.

The range of use of this stylistic technique is wide and varied.

Thus, in the Ukrainian and English languages, slang vocabulary is very common, and even a common phenomenon. Metaphors used in such communication are also part of slang vocabulary and reflect it as a special verbal form of language units.

Theoretical background. The English language has an extremely high percentage of borrowings (more than 70%), most of which are borrowings from French and Latin languages, which gives us the right to include English in the group of Romano-Germanic languages.

Its special feature is that it contains a huge number of verbs and adjectives, but surprisingly few nouns (which cannot be said about the other two layers of Latin words, which entered the vocabulary earlier, in the Middle English period).

Most of these borrowings from Latin can be divided by morphological indicators. The classification of Latin borrowings of this period is based on this morphological principle [3, p. 5].

The process of mastering borrowed lexical units is the result of the interaction of the phonetic, grammatical and semantic systems of the "donor language" and "receiver language".

Due to the fact that the phonetic, grammatical and other phenomena in the systems of different languages do not coincide, during the transition to a borrowed language, foreign words are processed, adapting to its norms and laws. When borrowing, the word is adapted to the phonological system of borrowings.

In addition to phonetic assimilation, a borrowed word is also subject to grammatical (morphological) assimilation — borrowed words, being part of a new language, obey its grammatical norms [3, p. 64].

As you know, the presence of contact of the recipient language with the donor language is considered a necessary condition for borrowing foreign words. However, at the basis of the modern process of borrowing, when the main way of transferring words from one language to another is the written way, borrowing should not be understood only as the result of territorial contact between two neighboring peoples or living in the same territory.

It should be noted that with the development of electronic technologies and the expansion of intercultural communication, the borrowing process is even faster.

In contrast to lexical penetration, which, according to V. Martynov, “presupposes as a necessary and sufficient condition territorial contiguity and border bilingualism”, borrowing, according to the fair remark of the same V. Martynov, “Presupposes as a necessary condition cultural influence and export-import of realities (new tools and means of production, new concepts of social life)” [1, p. 1064].

In addition, actual borrowing implies further adaptation and inclusion of the borrowed word or its element in the vocabulary of the recipient language.

The following are the criteria for determining borrowing:

- 1) graphic;
- 2) phonetic;
- 3) morphological;
- 4) semantic [3, p. 61].

Since diacritical marks and combinations of sounds not characteristic of the English language contradict the pronunciation norms of the English language and betray the foreign origin of the word, it is more reliable to rely on graphic and phonetic criteria when establishing borrowing.

Two other criteria — morphological and semantic, in our opinion, are less reliable and can be used when it is impossible to find out the origin of a word by its phonetic composition.

Thus, morphological and semantic criteria are secondary, optional. As such, the historical-geographical criterion was not taken into account in our study; to establish the language — source and date of borrowing, we turned to etymological dictionaries containing historical reference.

The conducted research made it possible to identify the following ways of creating slang vocabulary: affixal, affixless, base and word formation, telescoping, reduction, deabbreviation (morphological methods); word play and conversion (non-morphological methods). Borrowed lexemes are assimilated through transcription, transliteration and morphological transmission. So, it is worth analyzing and comparing the performance of each of the mentioned methods of jargon formation on the material of two languages.

In particular, after comparing the jargon units of the Ukrainian and English languages in such areas as: medicine (Table 1), business (Table 2), police (Table 3), politics (Table 4), education (Table 5), journalism (Table 6), aviation (Table 7), we came to the following conclusions. In the Ukrainian language, such suffixes as -к-, -ш-, which together with the ending -а form feminine nouns, are quite productive. Some of them call female persons by a specific sign (чувачка, фрасерша, бичка).

Table 1 — Comparative analysis of the areas of use of English and Ukrainian jargon

Jargonisms in the English language	Jargonisms in the Ukrainian language
Medical jargon	
acute (a condition that comes on suddenly)	качати (реанімувати хворого)
agonal (term to signify a major, negative change in a patient's condition)	завести хворого (відновити нормальний ритм серця після зупинки)
atypical (something that isn't completely normal)	посадити на трубу, трубити (перевести пацієнта на апарат ШВЛ)
comorbid (two or more conditions that occur at the same time)	відвести до дельфінів (направити на УЗД)
iatrogenic (something that didn't go as planned)	стукати, проводити відстріл, стріляти (поновлювати роботу серця за допомогою дефібрилятора)
idiopathic (a condition that does not have a clear explanation of cause)	рецидивіст (хворий, що повертається до лікарні з рецидивом)
metabolic syndrome (a group of risk factors that increase the likelihood of heart attack and stroke)	пірамидон (жарознижувальне)
negative (result of a test that indicate a tested condition is not present)	наркота (препарати, які використовуються для введення наркозу)
sub-therapeutic (something at a low level)	молоко (пропофол, емульсія білого кольору)
tachycardia (fast heart rate)	флекса, флексюля (венозний катетер)
blood swab (a blood sample taken with a cotton-tipped stick)	спис (голка для спінальної пункції)
embolus — a blood clot	боковушки (затискач Мікуліча)
gomer ("Get Out of My Emergency Room" and is a derogatory term for geriatric patients with multiple complicated medical problems)	екзітус (летальний кінець)
GSW (abbreviation for gunshot wound)	Б-20 (Віч-позитивний пацієнт)
meds (short for medications, or drugs)	шлаки (креатин сечовина, продукти розпаду білків та переробки компонентів)
wheezer (an asthmatic patient, or any patient having difficulty breathing) [27]	переферія (погана венозна система у пацієнта)

Ukrainian jargonisms become extremely expressive and bright thanks to the diminutive suffixes. Also, it should be noted that they not only realize their direct meaning when

creating new jargonisms, but also give them a more ironic and humorous color (kaifelyk, blueberry, beer mug).

With regard to the English language, we came to the conclusion that in the system of word formation of this language the most common method is the suffix method, but it should be noted that there are significantly fewer productive suffixes in the English language compared to Ukrainian. Among these suffixes, the most used are -ed, -ing, -y, -er, for example: drum — drummer (trading merchant), float — floating (drunk), goof — goofer (bad work). The suffix -o should be considered specifically slang, since it does not have a separate special meaning, although it gives slang a special flavor, for example: afto = afternoon, blotto, botto = bottle.

Table 2 — Business jargon examples in Ukrainian and English languages

Business jargon	
bang for the buck (a term that means to get the most for your money)	дедлайн (крайній термін здачі проекту/завдання)
best practice (the best way to do something)	таймінг (розклад)
core competency (basic strength of a group or company)	спіч (вступне слово)
due diligence (putting effort into research before making a business decision)	локація (місцезнаходження)
drill down (to look at a problem in detail)	велком кава (кава, яка подається гостям, коли вони тільки приїхали)
low-hanging fruit (the easiest problem to fix)	таймлайн (перелік проектів та час їх запуску)
scalable (an endeavor that can be expanded without a lot of additional investment)	бекап (резервне копіювання)
sweat equity (getting a stake in the business instead of pay)	реліз (запуск проекту)
the 9-to-5 (business jargon meaning a standard work day)	адженда (порядок денний)
chief cook and bottle-washer (a person who holds many responsibilities)	аттач (прикріпити файл або документ у електронному листі) [25]

Among the characteristic features of English jargon is the transformation of nouns and a number of full-fledged independent words (for example, burger, monkey, dog) into so-called semi-suffixes. In this case, the suffixal method of creation is combined with word formation (or root formation). So, the word monkey is used as a suffix with the meaning “worker, mechanic”, for example: grease monkey (car mechanic), wheel monkey (bicycle mechanic); the word dog (dog) turned into a suffix with the meaning “a cunning person, or one who is lucky”: bird dog (a person who searches for good players for a sports team), sea dog (an old, experienced sailor); the word burger is taken from the word hamburger, which was arbitrarily split into ham and burger, and the last part turned into an independent suffix: cheese-burger, double-burger, sausage-burger.

Table 3 — Police jargon examples in Ukrainian and English languages

Police jargon	
10-4 (radio jargon meaning “OK” or “I understand”)	стотридцятий (водій у стані алкогольного сп’яніння)
assume room temperature (an individual has died)	нормальні люди (цивільні)
beat (an officer’s parole area)	браслети (наручники)
berries and cherries (the lights on top of a police car)	кухня (побутовий злочин, сімейний скандал)
code eight (term that means officer needs help immediately)	поставити вуха (встановити прослуховування, найчастіше телефонне)
code eleven (a code that means the individual is at the scene of the crime)	адреса (місце затримання або місце злочину) [21]
mirandize (to read someone their rights)	Анальгін, демократизатор (поліцейська гумова палиця)
Sam Browne (a police belt)	Висяк (нерозкрита кримінальна справа)
suspect (a person whom the police think may have committed a crime)	Глухар (нерозкрите вбивство)
wolf pack (a group of patrol cars travelling together) [23]	Жмур (труп)

Among native speakers of the Ukrainian language, in addition to the suffixal method of creating jargonisms, the prefix-suffix method is widely used. To form expressive combinations of actions and signs, native speakers use various combinations of prefixes and suffixes, which makes it possible to diversify their speech.

For example, in the Ukrainian language: башляти — безбашльовий (free), мороз — відморозок (emotionally and intellectually short-sighted person, often aggressive), тулити — втуляти (to tell difficult-to-understand things), висіти — зависалово (a party with a large number of people, which can to continue indefinitely), ковбаса — заковбасити (kill someone), сухар — засухарений (depressed), тихий — затихарити (to hide something), пудра — припудрений (mentally limited)

The characteristic of the way of creating jargonisms in the Ukrainian language is the postfixal way of creating jargon, because in the English language this way of derivation is absent at all. Here are some examples: чатитися (to communicate using the Internet), засвітитися (to reveal, to betray oneself), відмазатися (to evade some kind of work), врубатися (to understand something), добазаритися (to agree on something), жмотитися (to be mean, to be greedy).

Table 4 — Political jargon examples in Ukrainian and English languages

Political jargon	
astroturfing (creating a false impression of organic support for or opposition to an organization, policy, individual or program)	Струмок, ручайок (процес відвезення на виборчу дільницю «куплених» виборців, винесення з дільниць порожніх бюлетенів для «правильного» заповнення та вкидання).

Continuation Table 4

Political jargon	
balancing the ticket (when a presidential candidate chooses a running mate whose qualities will appeal to more voters)	каруселі (голосування по кілька разів на різних дільницях)
battleground state (a state that has an equal chance of being won by a Democratic or Republican candidate)	технологія «косинка» (отримання бюлетенів заангажованими виборцями від спеціально найнятого члена ДВК)
bellwether state (a state that typically votes for the leading candidate)	технологія «синій вітер» (розпізнавальний знак на одязі підкупленого члена виборчої комісії)
blue state (a state that votes primarily for Democrats or liberals)	гречка (хабарі на виборах)
coastal elites (typically wealthy, well-educated people from the northeastern or Californian coast of the U.S. that have left-leaning political views)	занюханий (поганий, неакуратний, огидливий)
coffers (the money in an organization's or political party's bank accounts available for spending)	браток (знижений іменник від брат — дружнє звертання до чоловіка)
dark horse (an unknown or underestimated candidate that seems unlikely to succeed, but who goes on to succeed)	калаш (автомат системи Калашнікова)
dark money (political funds or donations raised by nonprofit organizations where the donors are not disclosed)	братія (синонім до братва — люди, однієї професії, товариші, приятелі)
earmark (money set aside for a specific purpose or program)	понти (безпідставні вихваляння, самовпевненість)
endorsement (public approval from one political entity or organization for another)	фанат (пристрасний прихильник як правило музичного гурту, виконавця, спортивної команди)
inside the beltway (an idiom to classify issues that are significant to government officials rather than the general public; the "beltway" refers to Interstate 495 around Washington D.C.)	піарник (спеціаліст із зв'язків з громадськістю)
political action committee (PAC) (political committees that receive financial contributions from corporations, individuals or organizations to support or oppose specific political campaigns or legislation)	гопник (зłodий, грабіжник, агресивно налаштований підліток, молодик)
purple state (a state that has a similar amount of Republican and Democrat voters)	дерибанити (ділити награване, грабувати)
red state (a state that votes primarily for Republicans or conservatives)	шмонати (обшукувати когось, влаштовувати обшук, влаштовувати якусь перевірку)

Continuation Table 4

Political jargon	
stump speech (a prepared speech or pitch that explains their core platform)	базарити (говорити щось про когось, кричати, кликати на допомогу)
swing state (a state where both political parties have similar levels of support)	мармиза (обличчя)
war chest (funding set aside specifically to finance a war effort; funds earmarked for a particular purpose)	брехуха або брехунка (форма жіночого роду від «брехун». — Людина, яка завжди говорить неправду)
wedge issue (a controversial political issue that divides members of opposing political parties or the same party) [23]	Пика (потворне, бридке обличчя, обличчя людини, комусь неприємної, несимпатичної) [7]

In the Ukrainian and English languages, among the morphological methods of word formation, it is worth paying attention to the stem and word formation, which are basic in the creation of English jargonisms, since the English language, like other Germanic languages, has many full-meaning words that acquire the status of independent lexemes and turn into the second component of complex words, i.e. semi-affixes. For example: beeswax (business, occupation), broken arm (leftover food, malnutrition), fair dinkum (work, labor; soldier), end ville (best, biggest), find rover (work reluctantly, without enthusiasm), like fun (quickly), ghost writer (author of literary treatment).

Today, telescoping is considered one of the most modern ways of creating jargon [20]. Telescoping is a fusion of shortened bases of two words, which other scientists also call: ingot words (N. Amosova), amalgam words (I. Halperin), complex abbreviated words (R. Kiselyova, N. Shinskyi), telescoping (I. Arnold, M. Bryant, I. Berman, K. Barantsev, A. Levitskyi, O. Kubryakova, A. Sokolenko, N. Shanskyi), blending (O. Khrushcheva, E. Jespersen, A. Kennedy, T. Pyles), contamination (H. Wentworth, S. Ulman, N. Lavrova, T. Tsybalyuk-Skopnenko), etc.

Table 5 — Teachers' jargon examples in Ukrainian and English languages

Teachers' jargon	
anecdotal records (narrative descriptions of student behavior or performance)	вікно (вільний урок, ще одна перерва для вчителя)
assessment (gathering information about the level of performance of individual students)	кочівник (педагог, що не має власного кабінету і змушений весь час шукати для проведення уроків новий)
brainstorming (generating lots of ideas from many individuals)	рапортичка (документи, які доводиться заповнювати вчителю, наприклад, віжності про оцінки учнів)
closure (the final instructional activity in a lesson plan) [22]	нулівка (нульовий клас або клас підготовки)

In modern linguistics, there is no single recognized definition of telescoping, but our research led us to the conclusion that this method is quite modern in demand during the formation of jargonisms. It is most vividly represented in the jargon of the English language: absotively = absolutely+positively, annoyware = annoying+software, babelicious = baby+delicious, lametarded = lame+retarded, mathematician = mathematics+magician,

Jewfro = jew+afro, joygasm = joy+orgasm, boughetto (to be high-class but not to suffer) = bough+ ghetto In the Ukrainian language, it was also possible to record interesting cases of telescoping: ukr. бурситет (ironic to university) = bursa + university, пішкарус (walking on foot) = walking on foot + Ikarus (the make of Bus), скотобус (bus) = cattle + bus, крисодром (mat for a computer mouse) = rat + airfield.

It is quite common in slang formation, in particular in the English language, to shorten words, for example: bo (man, boy) from bimbo, hobo, cooch (deceit) from coochie, cop (policeman; occupation, job) from copper. In the Ukrainian language, this method of word formation is characteristic only of youth jargon, namely: student, school, and computer jargon. This shows the inclination of the young generation to language economy and the desire to stand out among other professional groups. For example: вінт (вінч) (Winchester), віп (computer virus), лаба (laboratory work), незарх (not counted), універ (university), дия (director), керя (class teacher), клава (computer keyboard), баскет (basketball), бутер (sandwich). The Ukrainian language, unlike English, is also characterized by an affix-free method of word formation (creating nouns from adjectives and verbs without using word-forming affixes), although it is not productive: шмонати — шмон (military) (checking, investigating), глючити — глюк (computer) (a malfunction of the program), кумарити — кумар (cigarette smoke; a person who bores others with stupid conversations), стьобати — стьоб (mocking-aggressive thinking, attitude towards something).

Table 6 — Journalists' jargon examples in Ukrainian and English languages

Journalists' jargon	
Above the Fold: A story placed on the top of a newspaper page, literally above the fold.	качка (опублікована псевдоінформація, неправдива сенсація)
Banner: Top of a newspaper (either print or online) that provides the name of the publication, teasers or other information, such as the high and low temperatures for the day if it's a daily.	<i>Паркет</i> (сюжет на основі брифінгів чи пресконференцій без цікавинок)
Circulation: The number of copies of a publication distributed either paid or non-paid.	<i>Робота в полі</i> (робота з місця подій)
FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions. Detailed questions and answers prepared either in anticipation of questions that will be asked about an issue by a certain audience or as a result of an influx of questions being received. FAQs are disseminated for external consumption.	<i>Риба</i> (заздалегідь написана заготовка під статтю, своєрідний каркас, який з часом заповниться інформацією)
Header: Another term for headline, often used as the headline term for press releases.	Evergreen (так званий вічнозелений контент, який не залежить від подій чи часу року й актуальний завжди)
Inverted Pyramid: Standard news writing style, which is used in PR written materials, which highlights the most important information first and follows suit through the end of the article, press release, op-ed, etc. The purpose is two-fold; first, to grab the reader's attention and second, to aid in the editing process depending on length.	<i>Цеглина</i> (великий журналістський текст, не розбитий на блоки)

Continuation Table 6

Press Kit: A packet comprised of recent relevant news releases, spokesperson bio, relevant fact sheets and other backgrounders. Not to be confused with a media kit, which is the industry term for an advertising kit.	<i>Джинса</i> (замовний або проплачений матеріал)
Teaser: Also, a news hook printed in the banner of a newspaper, in the far left column, or along the bottom of the front page to tease readers about stories on the inside [28]	<i>Крокодил</i> (людина, що під час інтерв'ю перехоплює на себе роль ведучого та змушує журналіста відповідати чи виправдовуватися)

Methods of learning borrowed jargon in the languages under study deserve special attention, because transliteration or transcription and morphological transfer (a process in which a foreign word is transliterated with its subsequent adaptation to the morphology of the native language) takes place here. Thus, transliteration and transcription are more typical for the Ukrainian language, because most of their jargons are borrowed from the English language, in particular its American variety. For example: айді (identification, from the English ID), апгрейд (modernization, hardware update, from the English upgrade), апдейт (software update, from the English update), бар (error, failure in the program, from the English bug), серфінг (search for various information on the Internet without a specific goal, from English serfing), ботл (bottle with alcohol, from English bottle).

The morphological development of borrowed jargons is typical for the two studied languages. It is characteristic that mostly neutral lexemes are borrowed, but after the addition of affixes of the recipient language, they acquire a stylistic color and pass to the category of slang. Thus, in the Ukrainian language, English, American and German borrowings are mainly subject to assimilation, for example: бедовий (a hard disk with a damaged surface, from the English bad — bad), бекапити (to create backup copies (make a backup), олдовий (old, from the English old), лібратня (library, from English library), драйка (value “three”, from German drei), цвайка (value “two”, from German zwei), аскати (to ask for something from outsiders, from English ask).

Unlike the other studied languages, English is more characterized by conversion, in particular, the transition of one part of the language to another, which is related to the analytical structure of this language. For example: blind (slang. «to weld, curse; forged»), house (slang. «to deceive»), fiddle (slang. «to deceive; hide, hide; obtain illegally»), heavy (slang. «thief, murderer; abundant»).

Table 7 — Pilot's jargon examplaes in Ukrainian and Enlish languages

Pilots' jargon	
Air Pocket (a nice term for turbulence)	<i>Чек</i> (добре, прийнято)
Area of Weather (a nice term for a huge storm)	<i>Роджер</i> (зрозумів)
Deadhead (refers to a flight attendant or a pilot who is on a flight for official reasons, but not on-duty. For example, if a pilot needs to get to Atlanta, they may do so by <i>deadheading</i>)	<i>Вілко</i> (зрозумів, буду виконувати)
F/A (flight attendant)	<i>Мряка з молоком</i> (туман з опадами)
First Officer (co-pilot)	<i>Пепелац</i> (самохідний трап)

Continuation Table 7

Pilots' jargon	
Landing Lips (when flight attendants put on makeup and lipstick to look refreshed as they say goodbye to passengers at the end of a flight)	Кавун (Airbus)
Sharon Stone Jumpseat (the seat on the plane that faces the other way, named after a famous scene from <i>Fatal Attraction</i>) [26]	Володар кільця (диспетчер кола) [21]

Results and Discussions. The role of the jargon and its different types in modern life leads to certain speech changes in all spheres, because it has become an endless stream of new expressions, words and phrases that are very popular in society, among members of all generations.

Everyday communication is constantly replenished with new expressions, speech units, which make the speaker interested and involved. Jargonisms are often used among language units, which primarily ensure the understanding among people of same profession. With the use of jargonisms there were problems of their interpretation and translation from Ukrainian into English and vice versa. In this article, we have analysed in detail the problems and ways of interpreting jargonisms. The main purpose of translating jargonisms from English into Ukrainian and vice versa is the effectiveness of content transfer, this may be due to cultural differences, the emergence of a new, still unexplored jargonisms or ignorance of its meaning by the translator.

Translation and interpretation are a factor of human activity, because we know that robots are not always able to literally translate the units of a language, and if there are professional jargonisms it becomes much more complicated.

Jargon words are used within separate groups of people united by any interests, ages, occupations: schoolchildren, students, musicians, actors, athletes, military personnel, entrepreneurs, etc.

Unlike dialectisms and professionalisms, jargons almost always have a pronounced emotional and expressive character and are conventional names adopted in the communication of members of a particular social group.

Jargonisms most often become commonly used words that are reinterpreted in the appropriate (specific) direction: в'їжджати ("to understand"), фара ("eye"), хвіст ("uncompromised test or exam"), автомат ("examination evaluation or credit results of work during the semester").

Conclusions. After analysing all the jargonisms in different spheres in English and Ukrainian, we can conclude that the jargon units are one of the ways to create a secondary lexical unit, which is based on the replacement of original meaning to another one, which occurs through some specific and logical operations.

Currently, jargon has become one of the most popular means of communication in the business sphere of the modern world, it is no longer used exclusively for understanding each other by professionals of the same profession, it is used by the masses even by those who have nothing to do with this profession. The popularity of jargon is growing every year. We widely use jargon in our daily life, both in writing and in communication, without even knowing that some time ago these linguistic phenomena were a sign of belonging to one limited circle of specialists in a particular profession.

The question of the translation of jargons from English into Ukrainian and how these jargons are modified during this process remains open for further research. When translating,

it is necessary to pay attention to the features and requirements for the translation itself, since the ways of jargon formation in one language may, in principle, not exist in another, and in this case the structure and components of this jargon change completely.

In recent years, study has been actively replenished with jargon and its research in various areas of life, and this is a great progress, especially in English and Ukrainian, where jargon helps to expand, and sometimes hide, the meaning of a word (for example, in the field of medicine, to hide a diagnosis from non-medical staff). Due to certain changes, jargon gives names and definitions a shorter and more concise form, which preserves the meaning of lexical units, which is understandable to a specific group of people.

Jargon in the modern language is a fairly common concept that changes and improves every day in connection with the development of all spheres of human activity, provides the basis for new research and scientific work in this field of knowledge. This saves time on the perception of information and the rational use of terminology,

Jargonism is a multifaceted and meaningful concept, and its study and research must be approached comprehensively and in detail.

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Мета. Метою статті є дослідження особливостей жаргонізмів та їх вживання в українській та англійській мовах; дослідити специфіку утворення жаргонізмів.

Методи. Необхідність розгляду шляхів утворення жаргонізмів в англійській та українській мовах зумовила звернення до методів історико-аналітичного підходу, а також аналізу та узагальнення наукової літератури з проблем жаргонізмів в обох мовах.

Результати. Багато різних змін, таких як політичні, економічні чи культурні, вплинули на англословне суспільство. Однак найбільш помітними є процеси, що стосуються інформації та спілкування англійською мовою, які змінюються з часом, і це природний процес.

Лексичний фонд англійської мови постійно поповнюється неологізмами (словами та словосполученнями), проте жаргон, будучи однією з невід'ємних частин англійської лексики, швидко знайшов своє місце і в українській мові. Останнім часом англійська лексика активно проникає в книги, повсякденну мову і кіноіндустрію.

Мова є невід'ємним елементом культури, будучи продуктом і відображенням культури носіїв. В українському суспільстві англійська лексика сприймається і запам'ятовується досить швидко. Тому це питання постійно потребує дослідження, оскільки вона змінюється і поповнюється новими словами, а як наслідок — змінюється культура мовлення. Це означає, що ця тема не втрачає своєї актуальності у вивченні.

Жаргонізми за допомогою особливого «спрощення», а саме за допомогою нових мовних одиниць подають узагальнену інформацію про події, явища, людей, адресатів інформацію.

Дана робота присвячена розгляду, класифікації, вивченню жаргонізмів у сучасній українській та англійській мовах.

Підкреслимо, що потреба в утворенні жаргонізмів зростає, і це, безсумнівно, передуює зміні словникового складу мови, в якому ми вбачаємо важливість нашого дослідження.

У статті проаналізовано результати дослідження історії виникнення та дослідження жаргонізмів. Подано опис типів і різновидів жаргонізмів англійської та української мов. Досліджено особливості перекладу деяких англословних жаргонізмів.

Ключові слова: жаргонізми, жаргон, мова, лексика, мова жаргону.