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PLACE OF YOUTH SLANG AND BANTER IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM OF MODERN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES

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МІСЦЕ МОЛОДІЖНОГО СЛЕНГУ ТА СТІБУ В ЛЕКСИЧНІЙ СИСТЕМІ СУЧАСНОЇ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ

Objective. *The objective of the article is to study the features of youth slang and banter and their place in modern language systems; to investigate the specificity of the translation of youth slang and banter into Ukrainian from English and vice versa.*

Methods. *The need to consider the formation of interactive relations between youth slang and banter 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 youth slang and banter.*

Results. *Youth slang is an integral part of expressive vocabulary and serves to enrich and diversify the process of communication, works of literature, reports and journalistic works. Already at the beginning of the research, it was clear that this is a special vocabulary that not everyone understands, therefore, for the sake of an effective comparative analysis in English and Ukrainian languages, the main difficulties of translating youth slang and banter were first of all solved and considered. This is a rather important stage, because in order to move on to the main ways of education, it is necessary to correctly translate this or that slang expression.*

Having researched and presented an analysis of various scientific works and opinions on this matter, we learned that this branch of linguistics has been and continues to be of interest to many researchers. They described slang vocabulary from different angles, trying to analyze the origin, distribution, representatives and conditions of distribution.

When writing, it was found that, in addition to the ways of formation acceptable for linguistics, one should rely on the emergence of social groups, because they are the beginners who lay the foundation for the creation of jargonisms. The obtained results also have given us an understanding that jargon is gaining popularity among all strata of the population and because of this, it is often used without even understanding the meaning of what is said or written. But on the other hand, in some spheres of distribution, it acts as an effective and even necessary means of communication. The topic was not chosen by chance, a large number of examples and a wide field of distribution provided an opportunity to investigate the initial stages of the formation of jargonisms.

In addition, we paid attention to neoplasms in this area. Observation shows that any lexical structure of the language is a dynamic organism. It is constantly in need of development, rejects outdated units and accepts new ones. Having characterized the examples related to the new phenomena of the world scale, we made sure that the slang vocabulary is capable of changes and transformations.

Having analysed the jargon of Oxford and Kyiv-Mohyla Academy students, we can draw conclusions about vocabulary in both languages. First of all, a comparative analysis of different ways of formation in English and Ukrainian languages was carried out. We singled out the main methods and, based on examples, provided certain statistics regarding the composition of methods (in percentage) in both analysed languages. Moreover, the results showed a tendency towards the spread of one or another path in certain social groups.

Another important issue was the study of the appropriateness of the use of jargon. As the study showed, when submitting certain literary works, periodicals, journalistic articles and materials for public review, it is necessary to monitor not only the quantity and quality of this vocabulary, but also the topic where it will look appropriate. After all, in pursuit of popularity and attractiveness, authors often oversaturate the text. Sometimes it causes dissatisfaction in the reader, and sometimes even disgust.

Understanding that modern Ukrainian literature is filled with so much youth slang and banter gave us the opportunity to make an in-depth analysis, illustrated with samples taken from the works.

Considering everything analysed above, we note that we encounter jargon in everyday life almost every day. Currently, it is used in many areas and we can now clearly define the signs of its use, formation and distribution.

Key words: youth slang, banter, jargon, language, lexical, slang expression

Introduction

Speaking about jargon in general, it should be noted that this concept is one of the components of expressive vocabulary. Such vocabulary helps to express and express emotions, vision of the surrounding world and feelings of the speaker. Unlike the commonly used one, it contains words that have a more solemn or, on the contrary, more familiar sound. With the help of such words, it is possible to convey certain phenomena and objects in completely different, not identical ways, that is, synonymously, but more pronounced. For example, the word "walk" can be replaced by the word "шкандибати" or "тілюпати". We are used to the usual simple "walk" and use it every day, but after replacing it with a synonym of the book version, the emotional load and perception immediately changes. In the same way, by turning the word mother into mommy, we will get a caressing meaning. A fairly large part of the expressive vocabulary is actively used, and therefore new words are constantly appearing. This is also the case with jargon.

Jargon is one of the varieties of social dialect and differs from literary language in that it uses words of stylistically marked vocabulary. Jargonisms usually arise in groups of people who are connected by common interests, professions or occupations. Such vocabulary is distinguished by its somewhat special character of expression and has certain equivalents in the literary language. Quite often, these words are perceived as obscene or negative, but they give the language a color different from obscenity.

Since jargonisms arise in the social environment, a large number of researchers distinguish their spheres of distribution and use. In general, slang vocabulary is formed with the help of a certain layer of people who are engaged in a common business or are in a common territory for a long time.

A group of criminal or criminal jargons is distinguished. That is, it is a jargon that is formed in the social circle of people who are in prisons. This category has a broader aspect of study, because it has been studied for a long time. The subgroup is so interesting precisely because it is constantly replenished with new words and phrases, and also very often leaves its mark on the everyday life of people not connected to places of deprivation of liberty. Therefore, people often use this lexicon without even realizing its meaning. And thus new forms of its use appear. Jargonisms that were formed in the environment of drug-addicted people also have a similar criminal meaning. For

example, jargonisms "спайс" (mixtures intended for smoking), "bookmark" (a place where a narcotic substance can be hidden), "blow" (use of a drug through the respiratory tract), "garage" (cap from a syringe needle) are the most popular among representatives of this class.

Computer jargon, which began to spread with the development of modern technologies, is also singled out. At first, interest in this field was mainly among young people, and therefore vocabulary of this nature began to appear and spread rapidly. The words of this group are mostly professional, but often common among teenagers [8].

According to most researchers, this classification is the most popular and established. The jargon of the criminal world is known to many strata of the population and has undergone transformations and modifications at various times, as well as began to be used in various social groups. For example, the words "фапи" (eyes), "менты" (police, or police department), "ствол" (firearm) are familiar to many and often used. And mastering the jargon that arose with the spread of digitalization is perhaps necessary for many in today's world. After all, people use such words everywhere. For example, after sending your laptop to the service center, you may hear that you need to install a "іпора" (computer program) or that you, as a "юзер" (user), should be more careful with the device.

Some researchers can distinguish a separate type of jargon, such as that used by representatives of different subcultures. Usually, this type is more typical for young people, because they make up a large part of this direction. For example, the vocabulary of rock musicians is quite interesting. It includes both words that are used only professionally and words that do not have a clearly expressed professional character. Thanks to the use of such jargon, members of a certain group or subculture feel as if they are in their own world, separated from others [9].

If we consider youth as a separate social formation, then we can also talk about jargon in this area. Sometimes scientists use the concepts of slang and jargon as similar when they study the language inherent in a given society. Both concepts can refer to the vocabulary of a professional or social group, but slang has a more blurred meaning and can extend beyond a particular grouping. Jargonisms used by young people are quite important in the study of this topic, because they best reproduce the rapid dynamics of both vocabularies in general and language behavior. Young people are determined and irrepressible individuals who are ready to take risks and try to do something new, they are constantly on the move. The same thing happens with language and phenomena related to it. Young people, and especially teenagers, express their feelings and emotions expressively, sometimes they resort to rudeness and harshness, and as a result we have the emergence of such a specific group of jargonisms [6].

Of course, one of the largest groups of jargonisms is vocabulary of a professional color. Persons who are participants in any professional activity use specially designated words that are able to reproduce the realities of this or that work. They make up a special part of the vocabulary of each language. This leads to more efficient performance growth and a better overall result. After all, using the vocabulary common to people of the same specialty, people achieve a better understanding and work harmoniously.

This is successfully demonstrated by representatives of military professions. Their type of activity requires transforming special terms and professionalism into simpler, more understandable words for ease and speed of use. This is quite correct, because the success of military strategies and operations depends on successful communication [3].

The formation of jargon is no less important for workers in factories and various types of enterprises. Almost the same method of replacing terms with short and apt names applies here, as in the military, but already in order to increase the result of work. Jargonisms are also used by drivers, musicians, sailors, medical professionals, athletes and journalists. A large group is made up of sailors' jargons: "булл" - commander of a unit; "watch" - duty on a ship, "голяк" - a broom; "дід" - senior mechanic; "індик" - a person who performs inspection and control; "пайка" - a portion of food calculated for one person; "мозок" - a smart person, or a person who came up with a brilliant idea.

The **objective** of the article is to study the features of youth slang and banter and their use in

English and Ukrainian languages; to investigate the specificity of the translation of youth slang and banter into Ukrainian from English and vice versa.

Materials and Methods

Speaking about the spread of jargon in both languages, one should take into account the gender and age aspect of the use of this vocabulary, because jargon should be based on the people who use it. However, we currently have a situation that depicts the settlement of the gender and age gap in the modern world. For example, such a stereotype as the fact that only men use jargon is no longer relevant. Adults use the jargon associated with modern computer technology with the same success as young people and professionals in this field. In the same way, in our time it is impossible to say that some purely professional words cannot be used in ordinary communication at the everyday level. You can also often find cases when people who were born and raised in the same territorial area can use completely different words during communication. This happens due to the influence of various social factors. Therefore, problems of a socio-cultural nature leave a significant mark on the use of certain jargonisms in both languages.

Characterizing jargon in the English language, researcher Mykulanynets notes that it has somewhat humorous and original features. Quite often, such conclusions are made based on the phonetic composition of the vocabulary. For example, the word "cheesy" [1], used by designers to denote bad taste in clothes, or "darkies" - thieves' flashlights have a somewhat reduced and caressing sound, so they acquire comical characteristics. It is for this reason that vocabulary of this type is used by some people in everyday life as jokes; at the same time, people sometimes do not even understand the exact meaning of a word.

Similar phenomena are also observed in the Ukrainian language, when, for example, teenagers use the vocabulary of the criminal world in communication. This is what happens with the words: "братва" - to indicate your friends or comrades, "шмотки" - clothes, "шухер" - danger. Therefore, in some cases, it is even possible to observe the replacement of the primary meaning of the word. Many people create new words or misuse established ones, while others communicate using these words because they consider it fashionable [6].

In the English-speaking environment, the spread and spread of jargon is observed more often than the use of similar units in the Ukrainian language. Examples include words such as "atypical", "drill down", "code eight" (police jargon, which means a code for the need for help), "sweat equity" (get a part of the business instead of money). [6]. Moreover, the use is singled out not only in colloquial and informal vocabulary, but also during official events (to create more comfortable, relaxed conditions). Therefore, we can talk about borrowing slang vocabulary from the English language. Nowadays, this is really quite a common phenomenon. A good example is youth slang: "beg" (backpack or bag); "пати" (holiday event, party); "мані" (money). We also have many words from the English language in jargon related to computer technologies: "адмін" (that is, system administrator); "хард" (hard disk); "геймер" (a person who plays computer games) [7].

Recently, there has been an increase in the number and spread of military jargon in the Ukrainian language. This trend has been observed since 2014, since the beginning of the anti-terrorist operation in the east of Ukraine, and is currently spreading rapidly. According to Starova and Mostytska, such vocabulary consists of several groups:

1. Military equipment: "берп" is a shortened version of an armored personnel carrier; "беха" is an infantry fighting vehicle.

2. Participants in hostilities: "двохсотий" - a person who died on the battlefield; "трёхсотий" - a person wounded on the battlefield.

3. Names of weapons and military equipment: "бронік" - bulletproof vest; "бурячок" is a type of mine; "муха" - manual anti-tank grenade launcher; "пінселька" - a uniform designed for combat operations in the field.

4. Pronouncing orders and commands: "на 6 годин" - indicating the direction imitating the hands of a clock [1].

It should also be noted that the use of jargon in modern journalism is gaining great popularity in both languages. Since mass media actively influence our lives, journalists try to present material as close as possible to the indicated topic of writing. The author of any periodical or newspaper acts both as a reflection of his personal views and able to express the feelings and opinions of the public. Texts for such publications are usually written taking into account the fact that they will be understandable to readers of the general public. Therefore, quite often the use of jargon is one of the means to shorten incomprehensible long names, for example, of a professional nature. Another, more important, reason for the spread of this vocabulary in journalism is to give the text an emotional and expressive color and to completely immerse the reader in the topic of the article or chapter. In such cases, authors can use jargon from various groups: military, criminal or any other, the main task is to present material with expression and evoke emotions [4].

But there is a kind of jargon, with the help of which journalists communicate with each other exclusively in a professional environment. Vivid examples are: "brick" - a banal news script, "fish" - a draft version of the material, "exclusive" - rather rare material that not everyone manages to find and collect. Of course, this group develops more slowly due to the fact that it has a limited area of distribution. The jargon of journalists is very rare in everyday life, and sometimes it is even used by representatives of this profession to encrypt or hide information [8].

Representatives of the advertising business also show interest in jargon. In this way, the authors try to adapt the vocabulary to a wide range of people and immediately attract attention. That is, it is much easier to establish contact with the target audience using the language of its communication. The conversational tone of the presentation of the material is close to consumers, and therefore, using jargon in advertising creates trust in the text. But quite often this does not work in favor of advertisers. Such vocabulary is sometimes perceived as rude and too specific, and by presenting it to the masses, journalists and advertising representatives risk crossing a certain limit of using jargon. A person may misunderstand and interpret information [4].

When considering and comparing the use of jargon in both languages, attention should be paid to certain subtleties of the translation of this group of words and phrases. There are a large number of ways of translation, but for each separate group of jargonisms, one or more successful options can be selected. For example, when translating military jargon, it is very difficult to keep abbreviations in the same form, it is almost impossible. Even abbreviations in everyday use do not have exactly the same equivalents in the target language. Therefore, in this case, the translator must make a decision about the purpose for which the language unit is being translated. Whether to present it as a more informative meaning or to preserve the structure and colour of the word. For this, specialists resort to various types of transformations. Also, it is difficult to find an absolute equivalent in military jargon, so very often a literal translation is not quite successful. One of the successful solutions will be the use of descriptive translation [1].

Words that have become popular and used around the world almost do not need translation, they are simply borrowed from one language to another without changing their structure. For example, these are words such as user, updated, admin, community, drive, deadline, cash. They usually refer to computer jargon. But the neologisms formed on their basis are more difficult in terms of translation, because they entered the language system relatively recently and do not have the same alternatives in other languages. The Ukrainian language is one of those where there are countless neologisms, so when translating into English, they try to find the necessary equivalent, or use the tracing method, but in this case it will be necessary to further explain the meaning of the word. For example, the words "копійка" (a type of car), "гірчичник" (medicine), "джага-джага" (when someone appreciated a musical performance well), "первачок" (material of journalists, which is exclusive) will most likely be translated as tracing or a description and explanation of the word will simply be given.

A dictionary search usually provides more general and neutral information about a stylistically colored word, so the translator is faced with the task of finding the exact equivalent. The context and environment of the translation unit is extremely important. Very often there is a combination of

jargonisms among themselves or their use in a metaphorical sense. Therefore, when translating them, it is necessary to take into account these subtleties [7].

Theoretical background

All languages of the world, as well as countries, are connected to each other in different ways. There is not one of them that does not have certain connections and is completely isolated from the rest of the world. It is through the processes of interaction, intersection in many spheres of life and exchange of information in languages that the phenomenon of borrowing occurs. As noted in the first chapter, this way of forming words, and in particular jargonisms, is quite common. In any language, these words are already adapted to certain realities, social and cultural aspects. This way is common because it is very intensive and active, foreign words enter the language at a fast pace. As already illustrated above, there is a large number of borrowed jargonisms in the Ukrainian language, but they also exist in the English language. If you examine the jargon originating from the English language, you can note a certain phonetic, morphological, and lexical-semantic adaptation in Ukrainian [10]. This is confirmed by the following words related to the film industry: "вестерн" (western) - a film about events in the American West, often of an adventure nature; "спойлер" - certain information about the film, about the events and the development of the storyline, which is announced by someone before the release of the film, but must not be officially distributed; "тревелін" (travelling) is a type of shooting that takes place during movement; "римейк" (remake) is a film made according to a similar plot of a previously released film [1].

If we consider loanwords in the English language, we can also single out many cases. For example, jargonisms in the field of culture and art that come from the French language: "cachet" (kudo), "chic" (pageantry), "sang froid" (more often in ballet, to denote stability and indomitability). Borrowings from Dutch and Flemish languages are also common. For example, jargon related to shipping: "avast" (pronouncing a command on a ship), "boom" (referring to a shot or an object in the water), "buoy" (sign), "skipper" (captain of a merchant ship), "tackle" (designation of a rope), "scour" (search in the sea) [2].

So, after analyzing the examples, it should be noted that borrowing is widespread and dynamic, thus different languages create an exchange and are enriched. With the help of this phenomenon, people of certain social communities from different countries can understand each other more effectively [10].

Significant social, historical and global events thus have a great impact on statistical data regarding the formation of jargon. With each new stage of their existence, people are able to designate new phenomena with new terms. The more global an event is, the more dynamically and broadly the vocabulary develops. Linguists call words formed under such circumstances neologisms. This can be observed on the example of jargonisms, because they are inextricably linked with social changes. Yes, good examples are the newly formed jargonisms that arose simultaneously with the new COVID-19 virus: "coronavirus outbreak", "we are dealing with pandemic" (doctors say when they encounter cases of coronavirus) [1], "корона" (the COVID-19 virus), "апгрейд" (isolation of a person in a special, isolated place), "суперпоширювачі" (people who are able to spread the virus much more dynamically, because they are quite active in social activities). It is also quite interesting to observe the development of youth jargon during the pandemic: "дистанційка" (virtual learning, when a person is not physically present at the class, but learns with the help of electronic devices), "зумбі" (the term arose to denote a person who spends too much time in programs where you can study remotely), "мьютитися" (that is, turn off the microphone so as not to create a mess during the conference) [1].

Another common way to form jargon is by shortening words. Acting as one of the ways of creating a word, this method has gained popularity among representatives of various social groups. It is usually used to a greater extent in youth jargon, because there is a tendency to simplify the language by all possible methods [5]. Such jargonisms include the well-known ones: "комп" (computer), "лава" (keyboard), "авік" (programmers shorten a file in this way for extension), "адіки" (in the youth jargon of Adidas shoes) [9].

Also, a well-known way of formation is giving slang vocabulary a different meaning, i.e. reinterpretation. This phenomenon occurs through metaphor and metonymy. Many jargonisms related to the educational process acquire a figurative meaning: "birdcage" (literally it can be translated as a birdcage, but in a metaphorical sense it acquires signs to indicate a student dormitory) [4], or the word "homeroom" (that is, a room at home, used in the jargon of educators for the name of a classroom where children stay either early in the morning or late in the evening) [5]. It is often possible to observe the reinterpretation of already existing and used words in everyday life, but they are used in a completely different context and most often acquire the opposite meaning. For example, if you think of such words that we seem to use every day, but in the world of criminal jargon they mean completely different concepts: "фари" (eyes), "пельсин" (a kind of thing that is usually made of a bag in which cotton wool is put and serves to clog the toilet), "баян" (syringe), "жало" (face), "лікувати" (tell a lie), маргарин (to denote a person who is not very smart, but who has great strength) [4].

Jargonisms can be formed by adding various morphemes. The suffix method of formation is the most characteristic for expressive vocabulary. It is more widespread and has a large number of options. It is possible to single out a number of similar words related to sports: "бічний" or "боковик" (designation of different types of ball kicks), "анулюк" (overturned referee's decision), "буратінчики" (in football, the designation of legs that are not stretched when a person runs). Similar jargonisms are also inherent in the musical sphere: "вокалюга" (musical performer of songs), "басуха" (designation of bass guitar), "басюк" (performer who plays the bass guitar), "мінусівка" (pre-recorded music, accompanied by which can be played or sung). After studying this method, similar examples were also found in the modern business industry: "бабульки" (money), "бізнюк" (a person who manages his own business), "їжачки" (firms that open and close very quickly, because they do not have certain development strategies) [2]. In English, slang is usually formed using the suffixes -er, -ly, -ity, -ate, and -ery. Both in Ukrainian and in English, the creation of jargonisms can very often occur with the same suffixes as the creation of ordinary words, but in this case, the same morphemes give the vocabulary a completely different color and meaning. This technique is most pronounced in criminal jargon, because there are many suffixes that give words familiarity and rudeness. Currently, the prefix method of word formation has gained wide significance. Its presence in jargon is significant, but at the same time it is possible to identify some groups and areas where this path is almost absent. Such, for example, is the slang vocabulary of students, musicians and sailors. Prefixes in this case are added to words very rarely [4].

Compounding the bases of words is another widespread way of formation. Using this method, it is possible to combine two or more semantic parts in one word. These include the following jargons: "аутглюк" (the name of the Microsoft Outlook program), "бандерштадт" (the name of Western Ukraine), "бізнесовець" (businessman), "вузьколобий" (the designation of a mentally retarded person), "гоп-стопник" (a person, that robs and commits attacks), "дискогопанці" (disco), "крейзіхаус" (psychiatric hospital) [9]. This type is characteristic in a significant way for student, criminal and computer jargon. In other social groups, the compilation of bases did not become widespread [4].

Results and Discussions

Analyzing the topic of jargon and expressive vocabulary in general, it can be seen that characteristic words arise only under the influence of newly formed groups and phenomena in society. This has already been proved in the previous section. Therefore, it is impossible to consider the ways of formation, distribution and use of jargonisms, if one does not investigate the question of the origin of various social associations. In our opinion, the most successful way to analyse jargon is to compare student vocabulary, for example, students of the Ukrainian Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and students of Oxford University in England. These examples are able to best illustrate how jargon arises, under what conditions, how the first persons unite, which continue to contribute to its development, and why jargon acts as a vocabulary of a completely different, separate and open only to its members of the world.

Ways of formation and forms of vocabulary in this case differ. So, for example, there is a significant number of abbreviations in the jargon of Oxford students: "vac" - vacation, "U-key" - a key that allows you to enter areas of the college that are not accessible to the public, "SCR" - Senior Common Room; senior common room; a room for scholars and teachers, "MCR" - Middle Common Room; middle common room, common room for graduate students, "DoS" - scientific director, senior scientist in the college, responsible for the scientific work of the student [14]. And the representatives of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy quite often use diminutive and endearing jargons: "галочка" - in the student hospital, this name was given to the last name of the doctor, "фененятко" - a student studying at the Faculty of Economics, "філолошка" - a student studying at the Faculty of Philology, "ship" - parties that usually take place on the deck of a steamship [1]. Such words, reduced in meaning, indicate the individuality of vocabulary in this educational institution. Analysing the examples, it is also worth noting that in the English language, the slang vocabulary almost does not contain diminutive words, because it is not characterized by the formation of such special suffixes as in Ukrainian. At the same time, the number of abbreviations in jargon is small in the Ukrainian language, which cannot be said about English.

One of the most popular ways of forming students' jargon in both languages is the already considered abbreviation. As mentioned above, this type is very common among young people, because people of this age (and especially students) like to simplify their lives and do it primarily by expressing their thoughts in words. Good examples are options such as: "трим" - that is, a trimester, "гупро" - a student dormitory, and "Пузя" - the name of the restaurant "Puzata Khata", where students often order lunch (in Ukrainian) [1], and also: "sitter" - sitting room, "wekker" - waistcoat, "rugger" - rugby football (in English) [14].

In the jargon of representatives of the student body in England and Ukraine, one can trace the method of compiling the basics: "michaelmas" is the first of the semesters in Oxford, from the beginning of October to the beginning of December; "Oxbridge" is the name of Oxford and Cambridge universities in one word; "subfusc" - formal clothing worn by students and faculty during official events, including entrance, exams, and graduation [14]; "бонетовдягання" - putting on an academic hat at the monument to Grigoriy Skovoroda during the convocation (graduation from the university); "colloquium" - usually at the Faculty of Informatics, this is how the oral answer of the theoretical part of the course is designated; "Могиляля" is a student of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy [1]. This way of formation is one of the most common in both languages, because it is logical and convenient, by adding two semantic units you can get a successful combination for further use.

For the reason that young people are used to constant movement and creation of something new and "cooler", they began to give words a new meaning. And in our case, such a metaphor can turn the vocabulary into a more comic one. Thus, the following Ukrainian examples have acquired a completely different meaning: "будка" is a DJ booth located in the first building of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy; "ліхтарик" - on duty at night in the student dormitory; "спецназ" - a special physical education group provided by medical workers; "акваріум" is a large hall in the dormitory [1]. Through reinterpretation, jargonisms of the English language are also formed: "blue" is an award in the form of a special jacket, given only to participants of certain sports in the annual match against Cambridge; "collection" is an exam that is taken at the beginning of the semester based on the material studied in the previous semester; "exhibition" - an award given by the college to students who have passed university exams well, but may have lost a scholarship, or otherwise deserve special recognition; "paper" is a module of a certain degree [14]. So, this method is relevant for both languages, but in Ukrainian it often takes on a slightly humorous character.

Of course, when analysing the jargon of students, it is necessary to consider examples of borrowings, because, as many scientific works prove, there should be plenty of such examples in the lexicon of young people. Students of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy usually pick up various words from the English language: "джуніор" - a third-year student; "метод копі-пейсту" - a method aimed at combining several sources when writing a scientific text; "фреш" - first-year student; "софомор" - in the jargon of the people of Mohyla, it means a second-year student, but the word itself comes from

the Greek language (that is, not smart enough, but not stupid either), and those who study at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy are confident and stubbornly believe and prove that it came from English (suffer more) [1]. But in the English language, it is almost impossible to find similar options based on student jargon. Probably, for the reason that it is an international language, when talking about youth modern vocabulary, it should be noted that borrowings are not quite common.

Everything stated and analysed above demonstrates a certain mysteriousness of jargon. Using all these words or even just researching them, you plunge into a completely different world. They give a group of persons some particularity, distinguish it from others. And looking at the examples of the jargon of Kyiv-Mohyla students, it generally seems that, in addition to the ways of formation usual for linguistics, there are others that change the vocabulary to a more colourful one filled with linguistic curiosities. That is why we were interested in this jargon, its novelty, dynamics of development and interesting intersections between the two languages. In confirmation of this, we can cite the words of one of the students of the academy: "This university has the darkest slang name - Grave. There are nerds here day and night. Only hipsters, who proudly call their clothing style Mogyla-bomzhostyle, and call themselves nothing else than "еліта" [1] or such as: "Тут, як ви вже зрозуміли, усе як не в людей, тож навіть посада керівника університету — не ректор, а президент. І ставлення до цієї людини особливе. Почесного президента НаУКМА — В'ячеслава Брюховецького — тут ласкаво величають Брюхом і переповідають френшенятам історії про те, як Брюх виграв свій кабінет у шахи і як бабуся з кошиком полуниць вплинула на історію академії" [6]. In this case, only the traditional ways of forming jargon are established, and the words themselves depend on the representatives of the social community.

As for the structural and semantic ways of formation, thanks to the analysis, the predominance of certain methods was established. In the student jargon of the Ukrainian and English languages, abbreviations are the most common. In the first, it is 29% of the number of all analyzed paths, and the second contains 37% (if you include the formed abbreviations in this list). The next most common method in both languages is the method of adding morphemes, 25% and 23%, respectively. In the English language, a large share of words formed by the method of reinterpretation (metaphorization) is 20%, in the Ukrainian language this figure is 18%. Compilation of the basics prevails in English - 19%, in Ukrainian - 14%. Along with the previous method, Ukrainian jargon contains borrowed words - 14%. In the jargon of Oxford students, this technique is just 1% [6]. If we take into account the jargonisms of all social groups, it can be stated that the method of reduction and abbreviation is presented in both languages as one of the most common. This is evidenced by numerous examples of the jargon of the military, youth, programmers, and musicians. Criminal jargon has a slightly different appearance, it is generally distinguished from others by its semantic and lexical features. Here, metaphorization and affixation play a significant role in formation [8].

Conclusions

The authors always tried to diversify and fill their works with interesting and original lexical units. Any literary work is characterized by the presence of expressive vocabulary, because this is the only way to convey emotions and feelings to the reader. A novel, short story, short story, short story - all this can interest a person to read only when it is saturated with feelings, impressions and realities of the writer. Therefore, jargon, as a stylistically marked vocabulary, can be found not only in places of deprivation of liberty or by joining a certain subculture, but also on the pages of books. It is usually used for more realistic coverage of events and phenomena, as well as very often for depicting the characteristics of heroes. The introduction of jargonisms into the work helps the author to reproduce everything conceived in a real way, for the complete immersion of the reader in the world described by the writer.

We already know that in the modern English language, a large number of jargonisms are born among representatives of various professions, especially many in the field of sports. In the example below, slang words are used as characteristics of the hero. They are present not in specific replicas of the character, but in the description of the hero by the author himself: "'No real sportsman cares for money," he would say, borrowing a 'pony' if it was no use trying for a 'monkey'." There was something

delicious about Montague Dartie. He was, as George Forsyte said, a 'daisy'" [1]. In this case, we see first the direct speech of the hero of the work, which is presented to familiarize with the image, and only then the use of jargon in the words of the author, as a summary of the characteristics of this character. As for the formation of this jargonism, there is a giving of a different meaning to an ordinary word, so the word "daisy" acquired a different semantic shade.

Jargonisms in the poem "Don Juan" can perform a slightly different function. Unlike the previous example, here the writer presents them without explanation, but this is not too important in this situation. After all, the author was able to achieve his main goal - to present his vision in the work in a sarcastic and ironic way:

"He from the world had cut off a great man,
Who in his time had made heroic bustle.
Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the spellken hustle?
Who queer a flat? Who (despite Bowstreet's ban)
On the high toby-spice so flash the muzzle?
Who on a lark, with black-eyed Sal (his blowing),
So prime, so swell, so nutty, and so knowing" [4].

Here, the text is full of jargon, and thanks to this, the image that the artist wants to present becomes clear and clear. It should also be noted that Byron introduced slang vocabulary into his works not so much to describe a character or situation in more detail as to show that the use of such words is in a certain way parasitic. If you cross the line and build almost the entire work based on jargon, it will be a failed attempt.

Jargonisms are also present in Dickens' works: "It was the very thing he liked. To edge his way along the crowded paths of life, warning all human sympathy to keep its distance, was what the knowing ones call "nuts" to Scrooge" [4]. Quite often, as in our case, authors separate such vocabulary with quotation marks to emphasize its non-literary origin. The phrase "nuts to," used to denote a source of pleasure for someone in the nineteenth century, was singled out as a colloquial neologism. But now (in modern language) it is used in this sense rather rarely. It is interesting to observe the word "humbug", which has the following meaning - lie, slander, fiction: "It was the voice of Scrooge's nephew, who came upon him so quickly that this was the first intimation Scrooge had of his approach. "Bah!" said Scrooge; "humbug!" "Christmas a humbug, uncle! You don't mean that, I am sure" [4].

Jargonisms of the criminal world can be seen in the novel "Oliver Twist". Almost all of them are formed by means of metaphors, for example, some person against whom it is approved to commit a crime (a kind of victim) representatives of crime will call "plant": "'He'll do,' said the Doger. 'A prime plant,' observed Master Charley Bates" [4, p. 74]. Or the already mentioned example of money or cash as "blunt" (usually in thieves' jargon) also nicely demonstrates the reality of the image in the work: "'It's all very well,' said Mr. Sikes; 'but I must have some blunt from you tonight.' 'I haven't a piece of coin about me,' replied the Jew" [4, p. 335]. The following sample demonstrates how the word "glim" in criminal jargon acquires the meaning of an ordinary flashlight: "'Let's have a glim,' said Sikes, 'or we shall go breaking our necks, or treading on the dog. Look after your legs if you do'" [4, p. 129].

In the Ukrainian language, modern literature contains many examples, going beyond some of the norms prescribed for classical writing, authors attract attention and thus interest in their works. The vocabulary introduced by artists attracts young people, because it is close and familiar and easy to understand. Therefore, such works are really read even by those for whom sitting behind a book always seemed too boring.

The vocabulary in Irena Karpa's works appears quite open and relaxed. The jargons used fully characterize the social group described by her [5]. The following words serve as a model: "Така, що молодий і красивий коронний принц поїхав вчитися до Лондона. Там закохався у прекрасну чи не дуже... — У прекрасну! — Ну добре, у прекрасну дівчинку, котру привіз на канікулах знайомити зі своєю *августійшою* родиною. — Що, сказав: «Не хачу учіцця, а хачу женицця»?

— Типу того. — і що *стапі*? [5, p. 17]. The jargon "стапі" in this case changed its meaning with the help of metaphor and now indicates the concept of parents. The word "августійшою" has approximately the same character.

Most of the slang vocabulary in such works is devoted to youth social groups, but words of a professional nature are often found. The following lines are also a good example: "Марла ненавиділа, коли він днями і ночами *квакав* за ноутбуком. Це дратувало її навіть більше, ніж сопіння вночі. Вона ладна була викинути ці *лижі*, ні на хвилину не жалкуючи витрачених грошей" [5, p. 26]. The words "quack" and "ski" vividly illustrate computer jargon. Again, being formed by metaphor, the first of them means the process of playing a computer game, and the second - objects intended for computer use.

In modern Ukrainian literature, there is a tendency to use criminal jargon. This is well shown in the work "Mavka's Diary": "Щоденник Мавки": «У нас сидить, панімаєш, різний *контингентик*, і на *снідик* хворий також сидить" [5, p. 92]. They are formed by adding suffixes and completely immerse the reader in the reality of the world presented by the author. A clear picture of reality is illustrated by the following words: "Хто знає, може тільки *на понт* він Романа брав, та вирішив не перевіряти" [5, p. 92]. Proof that the reader better understands the character and qualities of the hero with the help of jargon can be observed in this work: "*Батя* йому вправив мізки – кажеш отакій *дуринді* набитій, що одружишся з нею, подаруночки-цілуночки – і вона твоя. Для чого силовати, а потім мати отакі, хоч і невеликі, та все ж прикрощі? Зрештою, *батя* порадив йому перейти на моделей. Там усе набагато простіше, інший рівень! Гроші, блиск, шик" [5, p. 206]. A word such as "father", firstly, is formed by shortening, and secondly, it acts as an auxiliary component for presenting a whole composite image of the described hero. Together with other jargonisms and neutral vocabulary, it is able to reproduce a complete picture and at the same time form a certain positive or negative meaning in relation to the character.

As a result, we can single out the main aspects related to jargonisms in works of literature. First of all, in view of the analysis of the ways of formation of writers' jargon, there are no significant differences compared to the one analyzed above on the basis of social groups. Most of them are also formed by shortening. Secondly, the given quotations proved that the expression achieved through the use of jargon in the work is successful and really attracts attention and depicts events and characters without a masking effect.

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Мета. Метою статті є дослідження особливостей молодіжного сленгу та стьобу та їх місця в сучасних мовних системах; дослідити специфіку перекладу молодіжного сленгу та стьобу українською мовою з англійської та навпаки.

Методи. Необхідність розгляду формування інтерактивних зв'язків між молодіжним сленгом та стьобом в англійській та українській мовах зумовила звернення до методів історико-аналітичного підходу, а також аналізу та узагальнення наукової літератури з проблем молодіжного сленгу та стьобу.

Результати. Молодіжний сленг є складовою частиною експресивної лексики і служить для збагачення та урізноманітнення процесу спілкування, літературних творів, репортажів і публіцистичних творів. Уже на початку дослідження було зрозуміло, що це особлива лексика, яку не всі розуміють, тому для ефективного порівняльного аналізу англійською та українською мовами основні труднощі перекладу молодіжного сленгу та стьобу полягали в першу чергу в їх вирішенні та розгляді. Це досить важливий етап, адже для того, щоб перейти до основних способів дослідження, необхідно правильно перекласти той чи інший сленговий вислів.

Дослідивши та проаналізувавши різноманітні наукові праці та думки з цього приводу, ми дізналися, що ця галузь мовознавства цікавила та продовжує цікавити багатьох дослідників. Вони описали сленгову лексику з різних боків, намагаючись проаналізувати походження, представників та умови поширення.

При написанні статті було виявлено, що, крім прийнятих для лінгвістики способів утворення, слід спиратися на появу соціальних груп, оскільки саме вони є початківцями, які закладають основу для створення жаргонізмів. Отримані результати також дали нам зрозуміти, що жаргон набуває популярності серед усіх верств населення і через це часто вживається, навіть не розуміючи сенсу сказаного чи написаного. Але з іншого боку, в деяких сферах поширення він виступає як ефективний і навіть необхідний засіб комунікації. Тема обрана не випадково, велика кількість прикладів і широке поле поширення дали можливість дослідити початкові етапи формування жаргонізмів.

Крім того, ми звернули увагу на новоутворення в цій області. Спостереження показують, що будь-який лексичний склад мови є динамічним організмом. Він постійно потребує розвитку, відмовляється від застарілих агрегатів і приймає нові. Охарактеризувавши приклади, пов'язані з новими явищами світового масштабу, ми переконалися, що сленгова лексика здатна до змін і трансформацій.

Проаналізувавши жаргон студентів Оксфорду та Києво-Могилянської академії, можна зробити висновки щодо лексики обох мов. Перш за все, було здійснено порівняльний аналіз різних способів творення в англійській та українській мовах. Ми виділили основні методи та на прикладах навели певну статистику щодо складу методів (у відсотках) в обох аналізованих мовах. Крім того, результати показали тенденцію до поширення того чи іншого шляху в окремих соціальних групах.

Ще одним важливим питанням стало дослідження доцільності вживання жаргонізмів. Як показало дослідження, виносячи на громадський огляд ті чи інші літературні твори, періодичні видання, публіцистичні статті та матеріали, слід стежити не лише за кількістю та якістю цієї лексики, а й за темою, де вона матиме доречний вигляд. Адже в гонитві за

популярністю та привабливістю автори часто перенасичують текст. Іноді це викликає у читача невдоволення, а іноді навіть огиду.

Розуміння того, що сучасна українська література наповнена такою кількістю молодіжного сленгу та стьобу, дало нам можливість зробити поглиблений аналіз, проілюстрований зразками з творів.

Зважаючи на все розібране вище, зазначимо, що з жаргонізмом ми стикаємось у повсякденному житті чи не щодня. В даний час він використовується в багатьох сферах і тепер ми можемо чітко визначити ознаки його використання, формування та поширення.

Ключові слова: молодіжний сленг, стьоб, жаргон, мова, лексика, сленгове вираження

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