

*Вишнякова А. В., к. филол. наук, доцент кафедры*

*«Лингводидактика и зарубежная филология»*

*Севастопольский государственный университет, Россия, г. Севастополь*

## WAYS TO FORM SLANG UNITS

**Аннотация:** в статье рассматривается сленг как лингвистическое и как социальное явление. Изучение данного явления является очень важным с научной точки зрения и с точки зрения переводческого аспекта. Так, заинтересованность исследователей в области переводоведения обусловлена тем, что изучение особенностей воспроизведения соответствий сленговым единицам в языке перевода способно открыть новые аспекты выполнения переводческой деятельности. Для переводчиков–практиков перевод произведений, в состав которых входит сленг, требует высокого уровня владения языком оригинала и языком перевода, а также учета ряда факторов, прежде всего характеристик читателей: их возраст, принадлежность к социальной группы, сфера интересов.

**Ключевые слова:** коммуникант, сленг, жаргон, социум, язык, лексика, адресат, знания, формы слова, текст.

**Abstract:** The article deals with the slang as a linguistic and social phenomenon. The study of this phenomenon is very important from the scientific point of view and from the point of view of the translation aspect. Thus, the interest of researchers in the field of translation studies is due to the fact that the study of the features of reproducing correspondences to slang units in the translation language can open up new aspects of translation activities. For practical translators, translating works that include slang requires a high level of proficiency in the original language and the language of translation, as well as taking into account a number of factors,

primarily the characteristics of readers: their age, belonging to a social group, and sphere of interests.

**Keywords:** communicant, slang, jargon, society, language, vocabulary, addressee, knowledge, word forms, text.

Modern linguists use the term “slang” in several meanings, which makes it difficult to understand the specifics of the vocabulary of the language that it defines. That is, before talking about the variety of ways of word formation, it is important to pay attention to the main division of slang units into General and Special. General slang is outside the English literary language (Standard English), generally understood and widely used in colloquial speech figurative words and phrases of emotional and evaluative color, which claim to be new and original in these qualities and are synonymous with words and phrases of the literary language. Special slang includes words and phrases of a particular class or professional jargon [3, p. 137].

I. V. Arnold gives a similar method of dividing slangisms into General and special. This division is based on the features of the sphere of use, noting that, according to the semantic system of the lexical composition of the English language, if slang words and expressions denote new, but necessary concepts that are not in the vocabulary of the language, they can be fixed in it. However, if the meanings of these new words differ only in novelty, then their existence will not be particularly long, and they disappear from the language, thus forming the most variable part of the vocabulary of the language [1].

The slang dictionary is formed from the same sources and means as the language in General and, in particular, English. According to E.M. Berestovskaya, the difference between word formation in the language as a whole and specifically the formation of slang units is made up only in proportions and combinations [2].

In the modern process of creating slang units, the following methods are distinguished:

1. Word composition is a method of formation in which a part of one word or an entire form merges with another;

2. Abbreviations are compound words that are formed from words and phrases by removing part of their constituent letters or parts of words;

3. Affixation – (from the Latin “affixus” – attached) is a word formation using affixes by attaching them to the base or root of a word. Affixes do not exist outside of words, but accompany the root, contributing to inflection or word formation. Affixation, according to V. G. Vilyuman, plays a minor role in the formation of slang [8]. In the process of forming slang units, a fairly extensive and diverse inventory of word-forming means is involved in the affixal way. Most of the word-forming affixes are morphemes (suffixes, prefixes) taken in a “ready-made” form from the native language. The dependence of slang on the national language is manifested not only in the composition (set) of suffixes, but also in the generality of most models that combine bases and affixes. However, being a specific language category, slang not only repeats the laws of national word formation, it also has some original affixes, slang allows the speaker to invent and implement new words himself;

4. Conversion is expressed by converse words that convey two-way subject-object relations in the lexical-semantic system [4, p. 207];

5. Metaphorization is one of the most productive ways to form slang words. The presence of metaphors and metonymies in youth speech can be explained by the desire for an expressive way of expression, for specific images [8, p.207]. With the help of metaphor, modern youth tries to connect the concepts of objects and phenomena of one area with the concepts of another area, using the accumulated experience and personal emotions and feelings. Metaphorization is always subjective, since the freedom of transfer depends on the imagination and life experience of the speaker, which focuses the listener's attention on those features that meet the conditions of similarity. To understand a metaphor, you need to understand what aspects and properties of the designated object are updated in it and how they are supported by the created associations;

V. G. Vilyuman in his works believes that the main role in the replenishment of the slang vocabulary of the English language is played by the reinterpretation of

words as a result of their figurative use, narrowing and expanding the meaning. Many slangisms arise as a result of shortening, word composition. From his observations, we can conclude that borrowings that have undergone reinterpretation and semantic adaptation can also be considered an effective way of word formation [3].

English slang is unique. It has appeared and continues to appear in the depths of the English language itself, in various social spheres and age groups as a desire for expressiveness, brevity, and sometimes as a protest against a long or boring word, as a desire to “call” a phenomenon, object or their properties in its own way. And among young people, who are particularly prone to the formation of slang, there is also a clear desire to separate from the adult world, to “encode” their speech, as well as just a desire to make their speech unusual against the background of literary language.

Many colloquial words and expressions-neologisms inherent only in live communication also belong to slang. The main qualities of these words are their novelty, freshness, and unusual use – typical features of colloquial neologisms. But these features are the reason why such words are classified as slang [5].

From all the above, it can be noted that the XX-XXI centuries can be considered a period of maximum development and popularization of the slang language in the world. The rapid development and use of slang leads to the fact that modern languages of the world are becoming more dynamic, constantly being supplemented and expanded. But of course, as with any other phenomenon, the popularization of the use of slang units has its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, the creation of new lexical units in speech leads to an increase in the dynamics and updating of the lexical composition of speech.

On the other hand, the creation of new lexical units of slang leads to the appearance of non-literary lexical units, and sometimes obscene vocabulary, which negatively affects the use of the literary language. In my opinion, it is very difficult to determine whether this phenomenon is positive from the point of view of lexicology, or whether it has a more negative impact on the language. It can also be concluded

that the slang vocabulary is updated in exactly the same way as the entire vocabulary of the language.

### **Библиографический список:**

1. Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка / И. В. Арнольд. – М.: Высшая школа, 1959. – 318 с.
2. Берестовская Э. М. Молодёжный сленг: формирование и функционирование // Вопросы языкознания / Э. М. Берестовская – 1996. – №3. – С. 32 – 41.
3. Вилюман В. Г. О способах образования слов сленга в современном английском языке // Вопросы языкознания / В. Г. Вилюман. – 1960. – № 6. – С. 137 – 140.
4. Латышев Л. К. Курс перевода: Эквивалентность перевода и способы ее достижения / Л. К. Латышев. – М.: Учпедгизд., 1986. – 217 с.
5. Weseen M. H. Dictionary of American Slang / M. H. Weseen – London: L. Berrey and M., 1934. 243 p.