

# **THE USAGE OF SLANG AT CLASSES AS A MEANS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

**Malvina Kolomiets,**

**Lecturer**

**Pavlo Tychyna**

**Uman State Pedagogical University**

The phenomenon of slang has been studied by linguists for more than a decade. This fact is explained by the continuous process of replenishment of the lexical composition of the language. Slang in the text – is one of the linguistic means of influencing the reader, shaping his outlook, behavior, perception and assessment of the environment, which explains the reasons for the growth of his popularity.

The use of slengisms is a fairly widespread phenomenon in journalism both in English and in Ukrainian. The lexical system of the language of journalism, as well as the subsystem of slang – is the most dynamic systems of modern languages. The work of such linguists as, L.O. Stavytska, S.A. Martos, S.V. Pirkal, Khimik VV, V.A. Khomyakov, A. Schweitzer can serve as a proof of the interest of domestic scientists in the problem of slang. In addition, the problem is actively developed by foreign researchers, for example: J. Krotti, R. Spears, E. Partridge and others[1]. Scientists are trying to determine the slang, however, as shown by the study of scientific literature on the topic of research, the only approach to this phenomenon still does not exist. However, some aspects and problems of the use and functioning of slang remain open to research, namely the feasibility of using slang, its functions and methods of translation in journalistic discourse. The lack of a systematic approach to the problem of slang, a wide range of methods for its study, increased the role of English as an international language of communication, the mechanisms of influence of newspaper text on the reader's worldview. The keen interest of scholars to slang determines the relevance of this study.

Slang is a very broad in view of the reasons and motives of its use concept . In a live speech production and use of youth slang in general are stimulated:

- dissatisfaction with traditional words and phrases;
- a collision with new circumstances, for which the available vocabulary turns out to be poor;
- the desire to impress society;
- the desire for "true, genuine" communication;
- the desire to achieve a certain comic effect;
- the desire to create a certain stylistic effect through the brightness and expressiveness of slang [2, p. 57].

The main factors contributing to the creation of new slang entities are internal-linguistic laws of the development of the lexical composition of language and extrasolar influences. Among the latter we will name:

- the output of the media from censorship, their ideological non-regulation, liberty;
- free search of journalists for new expressive means of expression against the background of standard and cliché;
- with the proclamation of Ukrainian statehood, the attention of the authors to the specific sources of the Ukrainian national language has been intensified.

The greatest difficulty in translating slang units from foreign to language, and vice versa, is that slang, especially youth, is the slowest layer of vocabulary, and no dictionary of new words can cope with the development of language in this area. In addition, many lexical units of slang are very short-lived and quickly get out of use. Dictionaries simply do not have time to register. Thus, the greatest difficulty in working with slang is finding modern equivalents [2, p. 13]. In addition, translators encounter a number of other difficulties, which we will consider in more detail. Lexical units of professional jargon are the most stable in time, and the selection of equivalents for them is carried out quite easily. Such lexical units can be attributed to contextually-free slang grammars.

We have been investigating that the most common reasons for using slang in speech are the desire to stand out among others; the desire to give your speech a concise and expressive color; the desire to encode information so that others do not

understand it. Also, the reason for the slang operation according to the interviewed students is the influence of foreign languages on their native language; language development and speech modernization etc [4].

Thus, in the translation of slang, including the youth, which arose on the basis of the realities of a particular country, it is necessary to resort to: descriptive translation; to borrow words based on transliteration with descriptive translation. Consequently, the problem of slang, in particular its translation, is one of the priority sections of the study of journalistic discourse. The research has proven that the most adequate solution for the translation of slang terms is the use of functional analogues or variational correspondences in the presence of them in the language of translation. In their absence, one can succeed in descriptive translation or use a number of translation transformations, while adhering to the relevant rules of the language of translation, and in the case when the context forces one to refuse to choose one of the variant matches to search for a contextual substitution.

#### References

1. Antrushina G. B. Lexicalology of the English language [Text] = English Lexicology: study way. for studio high schools, teaching on ped. Spec.] / G. B. Antrushina, O. V. Afanasyeva,
2. Arnold I.V. Stylistics. Modern English: (Stylistics decoding): [study. way for studio ped ints on spec other] / Irina Vladimirovna Arnold. - 3rd ed., Corrected. and add - M.: Enlightenment, 1990. -300 s. - Bibliogr. : - P. 296-298
3. Arutyunova N.D. Anomalies and language / ND Arutyunova // Questions of linguistics.- 1987. - No. 3. - P. 3-19.
4. Belyaeva T. M., Non-standard English vocabulary / T. M. Belyaev V. A. Khomyakov. - L.: Publishing House of the Lviv State University, 1985. - 136 p.
5. Issues of English Contextology: [Interuniversity. Sat.] - L.: Publishing House of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 1974.