

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
ТА СОЦІАЛЬНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ**



СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

**МАТЕРІАЛИ ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ ВИКЛАДАЧІВ,
АСПІРАНТІВ, СПІВРОБІТНИКІВ ТА СТУДЕНТІВ**

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relations between main characters and it emphasizes urgency of researching this aspect.

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2. Eysenck 1994 – Eysenck M. W. The Blackwell Dictionary of Cognitive Psychology. Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142, USA. (3 Parts), 1994. – 390 p.
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SLANG AS A SPECIFIC YOUTH LANGUAGE. WAYS OF FORMATION OF SLANGISMS

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A language is developing with a great speed. Every generation changes it a lot. One word can be understood in different ways and can change its meaning so much that it could not even be recognized. For example, in the 1950s' Beat Generation all good things were called “cool”, but in the early 1960s, the word “ace” began to be used, then in hippy vocabulary it transformed into “groovy” and now anything from “sick” to “amaze” can be used to define that.

Deborah Tannen, University Professor and Professor of Linguistics at Georgetown University and an author of many books and articles about how the language of everyday conversation affects relationships has said: “Technology creates greater opportunities for coming up with new words” [1, 59]. The difficulties in understanding of slang words lead to the difficulties in translation. To translate them correctly, it would be better to try to find out how slang words are created and in what situations the one particular word is used.

Slang is the continual and changing phenomenon and meanings of such words can be understood if to find out the likeness between words. Understanding the language right has perhaps never been so important or more difficult as it is today. Tony Thorne, editor of the Dictionary of Contemporary Slang, says that teen and street talk is

something new never-known before; their language is pronounced in the ways, never used before.

And it's not just a collection of words anymore. He says that they created their own language and are proud to use it. Students and pupils are the most creative and innovative language users as they have some knowledge about official literary language, young and old slang (if interested), family and workplace slang, local and global and different kinds of street slangs [2].

There are several possible ways of formation of slangisms: 1) change in meanings – a shifting of meaning from one thing to another, for example: *frenemy* – (a combination of words 'friend' and 'enemy') – a person who appears to be a friend but, at the same time does not like you; 2) combinations of meanings - combinations of thoughts that create a new word, for example: *greycation* – having grandparents join your vacation; *iceman* – a friend with steel nerves; 3) new words for new activities – periodically there appears a need to describe new innovational or Internet activities, an example is a usage of words in social networking: to *friend* and to *unfriend* – to add or remove someone from the friends list who can see your profile on FaceBook or other social media networks; *follow* and *unfollow* – to add or remove someone to the list of people' posts viewing on Twitter.

There are also such interesting ways of creating new words (once thought as slang) as: creating from scratch (many new words added to the growing lexicon of the English language have little or no etymological pedigree, words like *gadget*, *scam*, *jazz* and *googol* appeared in the last century with no apparent etymology); errors (according to the “Oxford English Dictionary”, there are at least 350 words in English dictionaries created purely by typographical errors) [3].

Many more words which are often in quite common use, have arisen over time because of mishearings (e.g. *penthouse* from *pentice*); by imitation of sound (*tweet*, *click*, etc.) and by transfer of proper nouns (a surprising amount of words have been created by the transfer of the proper names of people, places and things into words known as eponyms. In the 20th century, specific brand names have become generalized descriptions (e.g. *hoover*, *kleenex*, *xerox*, *aspirin*, *google*, etc.).

There are many difficulties of translating slang, because some words cannot be found in the dictionaries, because of short duration of their existence and the tendency to disappearance. To select the right meaning, it is needed to look at a word in the context. The chosen variant has not only to include meaningful shades of the word, but also it has to

represent its expressively stylistics coloration. The translation of slang is impossible without understanding the style of the text. This specific language of youth is one of the most effective creators of a language. Thanks to it a literary language is developing, improving and expanding. And as the greatest number of new slangisms is constantly appearing and begin to be used by adolescents and children, it's important to search their meaning and to study slang as a specific youth language.

1. Deborah Tannen "You're wearing that? Understanding mothers and daughters in conversation"// New York, USA 2006. – 304 p.
2. Catrin Nye and Denise Winterman (2011) "How teenagers keep reinventing language" BBC News [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-13445487>
3. Oxford English Dictionary [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.oed.com/>

ІМПЛЕМЕНТАЦІЯ ФЕНОМЕНУ КОНКРЕТИЗАЦІЇ ПРИСЛІВ'ЯВ КОРЕЛЮЮЧИХ МОВ

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Одним із джерел осмислення мови та світогляду народу є паремії (від грец. *pareimia* – прислів'я). Прислів'я трактуються як видові позначення фольклорних малих жанрів афористичного спрямування. Самі прислів'я містять уявлення про норми співіснування і взаємодії людей та представляють їх цінності. Паремії англійської та української мов є ізотопічними за лексичним складом, комунікативним значенням та стилістичним забарвленням, але при цьому вони відкриті процесам добудови, модифікації, структурно-семантичній девіації.

Актуальність теми роботи зумовлена дискусійністю питання проблеми перекладу англійських прислів'я на українську мову для наукового загалу і потребує поглибленої ідентифікації.

Об'єктом дослідження є прислів'я, а **предметом** – імплементація феномену конкретизації на матеріалі англійської та