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**ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА МОЛОДЕЖНОГО СЛЕНГА С
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

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Аннотация: Авторы представляют особенности перевода молодежного сленга с английского языка на русский. Распространенное использование молодежного сленга и высказываний в речи молодых людей. Важная роль в жизни большинства молодых людей. Что такое сленг? Когда и как она возникла? Что следует учитывать при переводе молодежного сленга? В данной статье описаны трудности, возникающие при переводе молодежного сленга, а также способы их решения. Проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются иностранные граждане при переводе определенных слов, фраз, предложений и т.д. Откуда берется молодежный сленг, где он используется, как он обогащается, распространяется и т. Д. Как получить текст, адекватный оригиналу, максимально приближенный к нему по смыслу и стилю? Что поможет вам решить проблему основных ошибок перевода с английского на русский?

Ключевые слова: сленг, молодежный сленг, перевод, особенности перевода, применение молодежного сленга, основные ошибки, жаргон.

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ «ДНЕВНИК НАУКИ»
***SOME FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF YOUTH SLANG FROM
ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN***

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Abstract: The authors present the features of the translation of youth slang from English into Russian. Common use of youth slang and utterances in the speech of young people. An important role in the lives of most young people. What is slang? When and how did it arise? What should be considered when translating youth slang? This article describes the difficulties that arise when translating youth slang, as well as ways to solve them. Problems encountered by foreign citizens when translating certain words, phrases, sentences, etc. Where does youth slang come from, where is it used, how is it enriched, distributed, etc. How do I get a text that is adequate to the original, as close as possible to it in meaning and style? What will help you solve the problem of basic translation errors from English to Russian?

Keywords: slang, youth slang, translation, translation features, application of youth slang, basic errors, jargon.

Slang is a set of words or meanings of existing words that find their application in different groups. Slang is «an integral part of any developed natural language, arising as an inevitable consequence of the codification of the national language. Slang is the

most dynamic layer of the lexical and semantic system of the language, which is very quickly updated, so it represents in a concentrated form the basic concepts, a kind of linguistic polygon, where many new elements of the language are tested, and then partially assimilated by the standard, literary language» [1].

«Slang for teenagers is a “secret language” that adults do not understand, which gives them the opportunity to stand out from the general mass» [3].

“Slang” in English translation:

- speech of a socially or specifically isolated group;
- the method of oral speech (as well as expressive parts of speech) that are not similar to the standards of the literary language.

The American poet Carl Sandberg (1878-1967) said: “Slang is a language that takes off its coat, spits on its hands, and goes to work” [4].

«Slang is a territorial, temporal, or social variety of language that is used by a limited number of people and differs in phonetic, grammatical, lexemic composition, and semantics» [4].

Foreigners very often, have difficulties in understanding words when translating them. This makes it difficult to understand the information received, since it sounds different in the native language and it is very difficult to accurately convey the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence. These words are used to communicate with people of the same age category. In English, as in Russian, there are polysemantic words. When translating, you need to follow not only the words themselves, but also look at the context, at the prepositions that stand next to the words, so as not to make a mistake in the meaning. For example:

“nails”

“bark”

“bolt”

“novel”

“draft”, etc.

It seems that translation is not such a difficult task until you come across it. It would seem that you passed the necessary text to the translator and this problem is solved, but according to the requirements of universities, literary translation follows all the grammatical rules that the application or the translator on the Internet is not yet trained to perform. Therefore, there are difficulties that are not so easy to cope with if you do not know all the features of the language.

It is important to present the main essence of a particular phrase, word, because if you convey it incorrectly, the true meaning of most of the information will be lost and misunderstood. From the above, we can see that there are difficulties in translation, since it is very difficult to convey the essence for another national culture of people and it is necessary to take into account their national characteristics, traditions, habits, manner of communication, etc. All this is done for a more accurate translation and for understanding, for example: an American film or a book in Russian.

Linguists have traced that in Russia, jargon originated in prisons among prisoners (especially in the 50s of the last century), came from the hippie movements (60s) and the underground (80s), from informal groups at the turn of the century. Now the main source is computers and the Internet. In addition, many words come to us from America these days. For example, the annoying use of words a la “hype”, “cold”, “flex”, etc.

The development of slang is influenced by various factors: 1. Development of computer technologies; 2. Modern music culture; 3. Foreign languages; 4. Modern cinema; 5. Computer games, videos, cartoons.

Slang expressions are understandable even to those people who have never studied English, since these expressions mainly consist of abbreviations of English words and expressions. Of all the existing languages, English among young people is “fashionable” and the most promising for learning. Most youth jargon is a word taken from English, but still not translated into Russian [3].

For example:

“laptop”

“fifty-fifty”

“respect”

“change”

“louser”

“drink”

“crazy”

“best”

“lovestory”

“durling”

“gohome”

In the youth lexicon, all the main types of word formation are represented: conversion, affixation, phrase combination, abbreviation, and many others.

In the work of V.G. Vilyuman, we talk about the theory, which says that the «key to the completion of this stylistic group in the English language is the reinterpretation of words in connection with their figurative application, narrowing and expanding the meaning» [2]. A greater number of slang expressions are formed due to the reduction of words, the composition of words. The role of affixation in the formation of slang words is minimal. Thanks to his observations, borrowings that have undergone phonetic adaptation and reinterpretation are also considered a productive method.

We study only some features of word formation that clearly show the general trends in English slang.

1. reverse word formation: to crack wise – “wit” to make a joke;
2. adoption from other languages: “swami guy” – a divine person (from “swami” – a Hindu deity);
3. affixation (from the Latin “affixus” – attached) – a method of forming words using affixes, in other words, attaching affixes to the root or base of a word. Affixes do not exist in languages outside of words, they accompany the root, serve for word formation and inflection. Thanks to the studies of V.G. Vilyuman, the place of this method in the formation of slangisms is insignificant [2]:

“*smiley*”

“*hacker*”

“*kludgy*”

“*crocky*”

Let's also consider the following suffixes: «the suffix-loo has no independent meaning, which only increases the slang suffix that gives the word a tonal meaning ("artist fakeloo")» [3].

«The suffix-ly is a diminutive ("buddy"); "scramola umpchay" - get out of here, boy"; this suffix-ola, which gives slangisms a stormy look, has no special meaning and in most cases exists to form nouns "payola", "mayola" [3].

"Umpchay" - dummy (is an example of a "secret" language; this is the case when the first letter is transferred to the end of the word and the suffix-ai is attached to the main part);

“keeno” (suffix-o has the same function with the suffixes-and loo -ola); "zero desperandom” (the suffix -dom, who once lost their productive characteristics, the back is one of the most productive affixes) [7].

Slang is divided into several types and is used in different fields [9]. It is necessary to distinguish between youth slang, as it is used in the conversation of the modern generation. Since it is the most common and used in the speech of even the older generation, it can be concluded that some slang is quite common and is widely used in colloquial speech [6].

It should be noted that slang is constantly being improved and developed, new expressions are being born, which are quickly gaining popularity and are actively used in speech [1].

Youth slang plays an important role in colloquial speech [10]. A feature of slang is common knowledge and widespread use. Today we do not have an exact and uniform slang term, there are a lot of them.

Slang plays an important role in the speech of young people [5]. It helps them to communicate with each other, find a common language, and also simplifies the process

of mastering new foreign vocabulary, expanding the vocabulary. Slang was, is and will be in our colloquial speech. It will continue to be updated, change depending on the time, changes in culture, traditions, etc. Slang is an integral part of our life.

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