



**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
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**ТОМ 1**

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З усього вище сказаного можна назвати, що саме поняття «компетентність» і «компетенція» визначають як початкову шабель формування професійно- педагогічної компетенції..

*Література*

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## **USE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE SLANG BY MODERN TEENAGERS**

In modern Ukrainian language, trends characterized by the desire to move away from learning the language as a traditional linguistic system are becoming increasingly relevant, and researchers are increasingly attracted to the vocabulary of different social groups as the basis for people's social and practical activities. The ability to communicate is one of the most important indicators of a person's education and erudition, as well as his or her authority in social and professional activities. Of course, the main tool for communication is language. Language is a specific form of reflection of reality, it responds to changes in our lives, in socio-cultural values and guidelines. As the language of each nation is constantly evolving and being replenished with new lexemes both by the emergence of new words within the mother tongue and by borrowing from other languages, especially English, there is a need to systematize and codify new lexemes. That is why social dialects are becoming the subject of study for many researchers, both domestic (O. Hlazova, A. Andrusiak, P. Hrabovyi, L. Lysak, O. Starova, O. Romanova, L. Stavvytska, etc.) and foreign (M. Adams, E. Patridge, E. Matiello, J. Coleman, Gab Harevoy, etc.).

In modern life, young people very easily resort to borrowing, in particular English, creating their own language environment and using words and concepts that are often not inherent in their mental and cultural space – the phenomenon of “slang” is no exception. Anglicisms are most often borrowed from popular social networks (Facebook, Instagram, etc.), numerous reality shows, sitcoms, media, and computer games, which indicates the active promotion of the American way of life and thinking.

In general, the desire to be “in trend” has become a key behavioral and, ultimately, language pattern for a large part of young people. Often, the language of young people is not understood by other segments of the population, which provokes a tendency to actively study these lexemes in modern linguistics as a bright and original phenomenon. Because of this, a large number of young people almost

completely switch to an informal style of communication, which results in misunderstandings between them and other members of society who often do not know what these “trendy” words mean.

It should be noted that there is no single definition of the term “slang” in linguistics, which refers to non-standardized speech along with “argot” and “jargon” [3]. The need to distinguish between the concepts of “jargon” and “slang” is emphasized very clearly by L. Stavytska, who notes that jargon “historically indicates the limited group of its speakers, as well as the narrowness of the semantic field of lexical units.” Instead, “the language environment of communication of a large number of people, which differs from the linguistic norm, was called “slang”” [3, p. 61].

It should be noted that young people are the ones who actively use many slang units, namely computer terminology. Often, slang units are derived from games, programs, computer hardware companies, operating systems, and social networks (волюм, клік, скіл, стрім, хештег, скрін, лайк, вайн, скетч, геймер, юзер, ютубер, хейтер).

A separate group consists of lexemes that are translated by transliteration and denote modern greetings in the sphere of youth slang (for example: Хай! Хеппі Бьоздей!, Сюрпрайз!, окей, ноу проблем, сенкс, сорі, соу світ!, супер, файн, кул, крейзі, ізі, etc.)

The second group of lexemes is related to youth slang (chill, mil, relax, trolling, hype, bullying, meme, kringle, glitch). The most productive ways of translating anglicisms in this group are the following: transcription and transliteration, calculation, abbreviation and other types of abbreviations, direct translation, literal translation (e.g., tuner, provider, stream, Dota, Contra, Apple, upgrade, donate, link, meme, dislike).

Thus, the active creation of new words in the national language, in particular by borrowing from other languages, most often English, by using transcription and transliteration, abbreviations, various types of abbreviations, and calquing, is currently a relevant and ambiguous trend in the study of slang in general and youth slang in particular in the modern Ukrainian language.

However, in general, it should be noted that the use of English-language youth slang lexemes and the process of finding their successful translation is a productive and relevant linguistic mechanism for replenishing the modern vocabulary of the Ukrainian language.

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3. Stavytska L. *Argo, jargon, slang: Social differentiation of the Ukrainian language. Kyiv, Krytyka. 2005. 464 pp.*