

# Slang Vocabulary of the Ukrainian and English Languages: Translation Aspect

Tetiana Nikolaieva<sup>1</sup>, Yuliya Boyko<sup>2</sup>, Oleksandr Yemets<sup>3</sup>, Yuliia Herasymenko<sup>4</sup>, & Iryna Dumchak<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts, 36 Yevgena Konovaltsa str., Kyiv 01601, Ukraine

<sup>2</sup> Khmelnytskyi National University, 11, Instytut's'ka Str., Khmelnytskyi, 29016, Ukraine

<sup>3</sup> Khmelnytskyi National University, 11, Instytut's'ka Str., Khmelnytskyi, 29016, Ukraine

<sup>4</sup> Berdyansk State Pedagogical University, 4, Schmidta St., Berdiansk, Zaporizhzhia oblast, 71100, Ukraine

<sup>5</sup> Technical University of Liberec, Studentsk 1402/2, 461 17 Liberec 1, Czech Republic

Correspondence: Tetiana Nikolaieva, Ph.D., Candidate of philological sciences, Associate Professor of Department of foreign philology Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts, 36, Y. Konovaltsia str., Kyiv 01601, Ukraine.

Received: December 1, 2022

Accepted: February 17, 2023

Online Published: March 17, 2023

doi:10.5430/wjel.v13n5p52

URL: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v13n5p52>

## Abstract

The modern language of young people is characterized by expressiveness and special coloring, widely represented by slang, which is the most expressive form of vocabulary in linguistics. That is why the question of using slangisms of modern society is quite relevant. The purpose of this research work is to study the term slang, determine its place in the system of Ukrainian and English language lexicon, study the nuances of the formation and functioning of slang, as well as determine the peculiarities of translation of English youth slang into Ukrainian language. To study the issue of Ukrainian and English slang vocabulary through the prism of translation aspect, the method of theoretical analysis, linguistic analysis, transformational analysis, as well as the descriptive method of research were used. Using the method of theoretical analysis, the basic theoretical concepts, in particular slang, were studied, and the scientific literature devoted to the topic of research was analyzed. Using the research's linguistic analysis method, the pragmatic aspect of Ukrainian and English slang was studied. The transformational analysis method helped study the use of translation transformations in the translation of English slangisms. Using the descriptive method, the peculiarities of slang usage in Ukrainian and English were depicted. As a result of the scientific research, the tendencies in the development of modern slang vocabulary of Ukrainian and English languages were studied and analyzed, as well as the changes in the potential in the translation aspect of slangisms, which is the prospect of further scientific research in this direction.

**Keywords:** slang, general slang, slang, non-literary language, slangism, substandard vocabulary

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Slang Vocabulary

In linguistics, when defining the term "slang" is ambiguous, as the scientific community does not converge to a single definition. Some define it as a colloquial version of professional speech, while others define it as lexical units inherent in the speech of people of specific professions or social strata with a large content of emotionally expressive coloring (Sobchuk & Haida, 2021). Non-normative vocabulary, in particular slang, is considered a complex linguistic phenomenon that is somewhat below the commonly used standard (Pereyma, 2021).

The use of slang introduces a degree of informality between native speakers and brings them closer together on a mental level. However, there are communicative problems if the interlocutors are speakers of different languages, so it is important to level such misunderstandings by studying the slang vocabulary of Ukrainian and English languages. When analyzing the translation aspect of slang vocabulary, one should pay attention to the presence of the analogs in the target language, as the direct translation of slang expressions is often irrelevant and can confuse native speakers of the other language. In the absence of analogs, it is recommended to use synonymic substitutions of slang forms of utterances and translation transformations (Gubych & Holoboroda, 2020).

A large number of researchers have studied slangisms in linguistics, as well as their meanings for different languages and their speakers. According to Lobotskaya (2021), the traditional stability and meaningfulness of moral and ethical principles are inherent in the older generation, but young people are freer both in their gaze and in the statements expressing their emotions and feelings, using slang lexicon. However, researcher Latenko (2021) believes that the vocabulary of young people, the most common users of slangisms, is a language subcode, which is defined as "youth slang".

The hypothesis of this study is the opinion that the emergence of modern slang vocabulary, namely slangisms is one of the real processes of word formation because it is a word code in both Ukrainian and English languages. Based on the hypothesis of the research the corresponding research objectives are formed, namely:

- To investigate the terminology, namely the concept of “slang”;
- To determine the place of slang vocabulary in the system of Ukrainian and English languages;
- To clarify the nuances of the formation and functioning of slang;
- To analyze the peculiarities of the translation of slang words from English into Ukrainian.

### *1.2 Importance of the Problem*

It should be noted that the dynamic properties of slang vocabulary, the speed of formation of slangisms, according to the trends of the time, and the variability of their expression form the main problematics of the study of this area of vocabulary, and therefore it is so important to perform such studies and analyze the newly formed forms of slang in accordance with the time of their creation.

### *1.3 Relevant Scholarship*

The issue of studying slang vocabulary has been dealt with by a large number of linguists and scholars. Pilipey (2018), in his study, studied the phenomenon of slang vocabulary, taking into account the stages of its formation in the modern world. Yu. Kovalchuk (2020), studied slang as a sociocultural phenomenon. In turn, Rudenko (2019) analyzed slang vocabulary, in particular argos and slang in European and American linguistics, considering the history and current state of research. And researchers Novoseletska & Yakovchuk (2022) studied the main features of American and Ukrainian student slang.

### *1.4 State Hypotheses*

Considering that the hypothesis of the research was the opinion that the emergence of modern slang vocabulary, namely slangisms, is one of the real processes of word formation, this study was guided by the theoretical foundations of Ukrainian and English languages. In this research work, the modern tendencies of slangisms were investigated and the peculiarities of lexical innovations in Ukrainian and English were revealed. In accordance with the topic of the research, a general review of theoretical studies related to the slang lexicon of the Ukrainian and English languages, in particular through the prism of the translation aspect, forming a general picture of the formation and development of this phenomenon, was performed. The study examined and analyzed the works of researchers who studied the issues of slangism in their works.

## **2. Method**

### *2.1 Identify Subsections*

The structure of the scientific article on the study of Ukrainian and English slang vocabulary through the prism of the translation aspect was formed in three successive stages.

#### *2.1.1 I Stage of the Work*

During the first stage of the scientific work, the collection and analysis of literary sources of specialists who studied the slang vocabulary of the Ukrainian and English languages from the perspective of the translation aspect, which in turn helped to form the main focus of the research.

#### *2.1.2 II Stage of the Work*

At the second stage of the work, an analysis was carried out, with the help of which the main emphases of slang research in Ukrainian and English were established. Also, at this stage of work, the peculiarities of newly formed words and their typological analysis were highlighted.

#### *2.1.3 III Stage of the Work*

At the third stage of the scientific work was carried out summary and results, which were formed during the work on the topic of slang vocabulary of the Ukrainian and English languages, as well as the translation aspect of this area, which helped in summarizing the overall results of this study.

### *2.2 Characteristics of Slang Expressions*

The paper studied different types of slangisms and analyzed their meanings for the groups that use them.

### *2.3 The Main Research Methods*

Studying the slang vocabulary of the Ukrainian and English languages, as well as the nuances of the translation aspect of colloquial forms of vocabulary we used the following methods of research: method of theoretical analysis, method of linguistic analysis, method of transformational analysis, descriptive method.

#### *2.3.1 The Method of Theoretical Analysis*

Using the method of theoretical analysis in this research work, the main theoretical concepts were studied, as well as the thematic literature was analyzed.

#### *2.3.2 Method of Linguistic Analysis*

Using the method of linguistic analysis in scientific research, the pragmatic aspect of Ukrainian and English slang was studied.

2.3.3 The Method of Transformational Analysis of the Study

Using the method of transformation analysis, the research work studied the use of translation transformations in the translation of English slangisms.

2.3.4 Descriptive Method

Using the descriptive method, this scientific work depicts the features of the use of slang in Ukrainian and English.

3. Results

3.1 Definition of Slang

An evolving and changing lexical field depending on external factors, but still does not have a full explanation and coverage in the linguistic field. Slang vocabulary forms a social identity, but socially useful, due to the achievement of an informal and friendly atmosphere. The use of slang form of communication involves the delimitation and deformation of traditional forms of speech, which is popular mainly among young people and children of adolescent age (Pilipey, 2018).

3.2 Features of English Slang Vocabulary

It is worth to get acquainted with some peculiarities of slang word formation in English, which most clearly reflect the tendencies of its formation (Table 1).

Table 1. Basic forms of slangisms with explanation, examples, and their translation

|     | Form of slang                    | Explanation  | Examples/translation  |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1.  | Reverse Word Formation           | Reverse word formation is a way of forming words in colloquial speech or in the speech of children, which involves.  | «to crack wise» – «wisecrack» – sarcasm, wit.   |
| 2.  | Borrowing from other languages   | The use of words of foreign origin to describe or explain certain phenomena or conditions.   | «swami guy» – the divine person (from «swami» - Hindu god).   |
| 3.  | Affixation                       | Affixation, which from the Latin word “affixus” means attached, is a means of forming slang words using affixes, namely by attaching affixes to the root or base of a word. Such forms as affixes cannot exist independently, for they accompany the root, serving for word formation and word change. | «smiley» – sign-symbol, «kludgy» – hastily made, «crocky» – gentle, afraid of change.   |
| 4.  | Abbreviations                    | It implies the use of abbreviations instead of several words (PDQ - pretty damn quickly).  | «prowlie» – prowl car – police patrol car, «rep» - reputation – reputation, good name   |
| 5.  | Metaphorization                  | The use of metaphor can be explained by the desire for expressive expression and the use of specific images.   | «hold on to your socks» – so hold on; «stay kind» («be healthy») «to peak career-wise» – make a career; «to shake a bit» – dance. |
| 6.  | Rethinking lexico-semantic units | Unusually using familiar words.  | to hang out (around)<br>cool<br>to squeeze in - to fit a large company into a small apartment.                                    |
| 7.  | Word formation                   | The combination of two or more two independent words into a single compound word. Slangisms, which were created by means of word compounding, may be written together or with a hyphen.  | Nut box - psychiatric hospital;<br>he-man – strong man.   |
| 8.  | Contamination                    | Contamination comes from the Latin word “Contamination,” which means “collision” or “shift”. It is a combination of quasimorphs of two or more linguistic units based on their structural, functional, semantic, or individual proximity, resulting in slangism.                                       | drinketite from appetite; mooneymoon from honeymoon;  |
| 9.  | Reduplication.                   | It is a phonomorphological phenomenon in a language, formed in the doubling of an initial compound or root.  | blah-blah – talk nonsense;<br>dingle-dangle – swing back and forth.   |
| 10. | Abbreviation                     | This phenomenon allows the language user to simplify long words while replacing them with shorter ones.  | biz – business;<br>cab – cabriolet;<br>uni – university.  |

Source: (Bovkun, 2021).

Using these methods for the formation of slangism, it should be noted that the formation of words can be a more complex process in each language, particularly in English, because it requires an understanding of the context of the creation of a new form of the word and the laws of its creation.

3.3 Peculiarities of Ukrainian Slang Vocabulary

It is important to note that the study of slang vocabulary on the territory of Ukrainian lands began only in the 20-30s of the XX century with the beginning of educational reforms, which stimulated and scaled the spread of slang and their study. It should be emphasized that during the same years the active integration of words from the vocabulary of criminals into the spoken language of the younger generation began (Melnyk, 2020).

3.4 Features and Signs of Slangism

When studying the issue of distinguishing slang vocabulary, it is important to understand its characteristic features that distinguish slang from the accepted traditional colloquial language. Let us pay attention to a number of special characteristics of slangisms and their features identified during the fifties of the XIX century and up to the forties of the XX century (Figure 1).

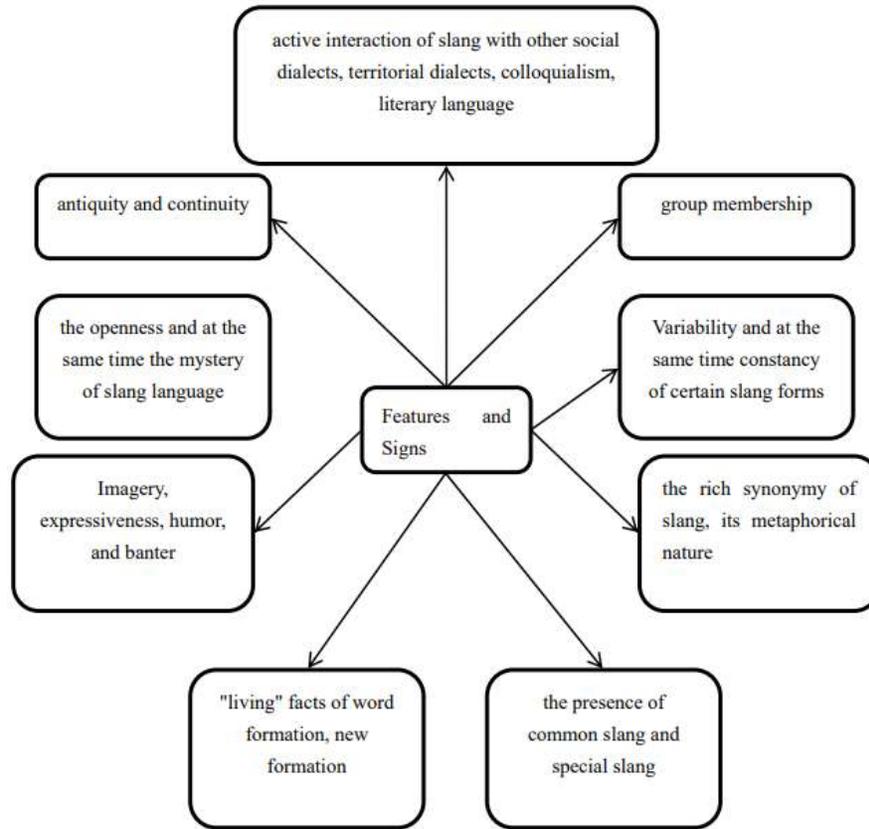


Figure 1. Features and characteristics inherent in slangism

Source: (Rudenko, 2019).

3.5 Slang Types

The phenomenon of slang is most common among young people because it reacts and adapts to events quickly because it is a reflection of new phenomena (Botvinko-Botyuk & Karchevska, 2022). It is also important to distinguish the types of slang used by young people (Table 2).

Table 2. Table title (this is an example of table 1)

|   | Slang types   | Explanation  | Examples with translation   |
|---|---------------|--|---|
| 1 | General slang | figurative words and word combinations of emotional and evaluative words and phrases of emotional and evaluative coloring that are outside the literary language commonly understood and widespread in colloquial speech, which claim to be new and originality and in these qualities are synonymous to the words and phrases literary language | bed-sitter (bed-sitting room);<br>bob (shilling);<br>booze (a drink, to drink liquor);<br>to dry straight (to straighten up );<br>hide (human skin);<br>knock-out drops, dope (narcotic drops).   |
| 2 | Special slang | words and phrases of a particular professional or class jargon   | finals – final exams;<br>scam – fraud;<br>to neck – kiss and dove;<br>pineapple – bomb, hand grenade;<br>cabbage – money;<br>Hey, kiddo! – Hey, boy!;<br>I’m dog-sick – I feel really bad;<br>give me a tinkle tomorrow – Call me tomorrow. |

Source: (Botvinko-Botyuk & Karchevska, 2022).

3.6 Slang Types

Slang is a peculiar unit of speech, which is in accordance with linguistic theory, which refers to the position of translation theory. There are many groups of slang (Figure 2), but this division is conditional because it is believed that there cannot be an unambiguous division into groups due to the fact that slang is used in different life circumstances and is not isolated from each other.

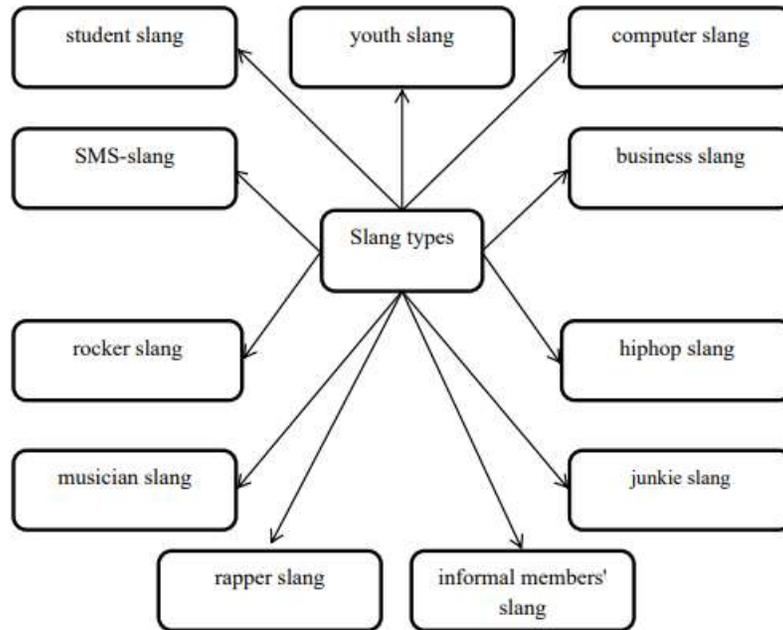


Figure 2. Conditional groups of slang

Source: (Boyko & Savchuk, 2021).

3.6.1 Youth Slang

Modern youth slang is not based on a particular phenomenon, but it is important to remember that a large number of young people are not members of a particular social or professional community but are active users of the slang form of communication. Thus, the rapid modification and deformation of this type of slang from others is explained by the fluidity and change of generations and the sphere of activity of young people. For example, 5-8 years ago popular slang forms were considered to be words borrowed from the English language: hello, bye, Happy Birthday, surprise, okay, no problem, top, but at the moment such forms are obsolete, although they are still in use (Yu. Kovalchuk, 2020).

3.6.2 Student Slang

It is important to note that the place of youth and student slang in the system of general slang is quite close, but in the lexicographic literature, these types often refer to special slang, which is opposed to general slang and is included in the common colloquialism. Note that such colloquialisms include a large number of slangisms that represent shouts. These are often short-sounding expressions (Table 3), which express various degrees of disgust, disapproval, joy, excitement, or attracting attention (Novoseletska & Yakovchuk, 2022).

Table 3. Student slang

| Type of slangism motions  | Laanguage  | Examples    |          |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| Disapproval               | українська | йо-майо!    | м-да!    |
|                           | англійська | boo!        |          |
| Excitement                | українська | в шоці!     | уф!      |
|                           | англійська | squish!     | woochow! |
| Disgust                   | українська | фе!         | бе!      |
|                           | англійська | shiznet!    |          |
| Expression of joy         | українська | кул!        | ляля!    |
|                           | англійська | woorty-woo! |          |
| Ways to attract attention | українська | гей!        | ау!      |
|                           | англійська | yo!         |          |

Source: (Novoseletska & Yakovchuk, 2022).

It should be remembered that the spoken form of language is an independent mechanism, which is capable of self-purification or absorbing new trends. It is also important to pay attention to the fact that the majority of Ukrainian student slang is formed by metaphor, metonymy

because young people who study at universities actively study and use the English language producing conversion and word formation, borrowing basic forms of words from the English language.

Let us also note that the modern stage of slang vocabulary distribution is associated with the digital revolution and the general computerization of people's lives, that is, we should consider computer slang as one of the most common forms of non-literary language among young people.

3.6.3 Computer Slang

With the rapid development of digital technology in the late XX century - the beginning of the XXI century, with the introduction of digital gadgets in everyday life there was an urgent issue of computer slang. Computer slang is a set of stylistically marked words that are not characteristic for the literary language but were actively used first by narrow specialists of computer industry, and later became popular in the domestic sphere of Internet users (Figure 3).

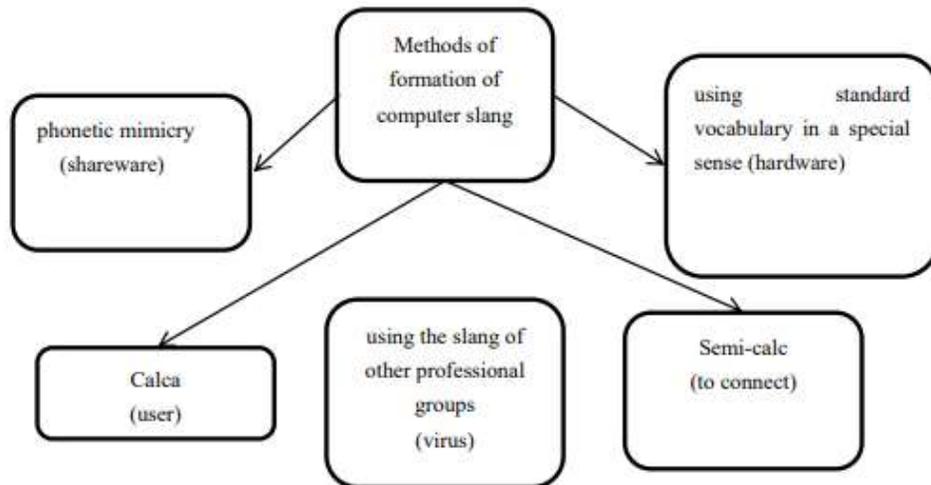


Figure 3. Basic methods of creating computer slang

Source: (Kis & Kalnik, 2021).

3.6.3 SMS-slang

Given the number of gadgets and means of communication, the formation of a new form of slang culture of young people as SMS slang becomes understandable, because using computers, tablets, cell phones in which social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, or TikTok are the main means of communication. Thus, the main advantage of SMS communication has been its brevity, speed, paralinguistic restriction, and phonological approximation (Table 4).

Table 4. SMS-slang

| SMS-slang                  | Examples   | Translation   |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Brevity and speed          | S.T.U.D.Y. = Sleep, TV, Unlimited-SMS, Dota, Youtube         | Sleep, watch TV, chat, play Dota and watch Youtube videos |
| Paralinguistic restriction | «34U» = Three words For You (I LoveYou)                      | Three words for you (I love you)                          |
| Phonological approximation | «Come 2 C my 4grfs 2M» = Come to see my photographs tomorrow | Come see my pictures tomorrow night                       |

Source: (Bezditko, 2020).

The distinctive features of SMS slang include electronic text transmission, virtuality, mediated communication, remote users, hypertext, creolization. The presence of an electronic channel for transmitting information, which is called “computer-mediated communication”. It should also be noted that mediated communication between the participants of communication because it is carried out using electronic means of communication. Lack of communication participants in one room and direct visual contact is due to the remoteness of communication. Given that SMS communication is part of a hypertext system formed by nodes of information units, this phenomenon becomes the cause of 3 or multidimensional information space of the information environment and hypertext. It should also be remembered that virtual communication is a sign and symbolic system with computer-mediated interaction. Creolization, in turn, guarantees the use of not only linguistic but also paralinguistic means of communication between users, such as drawings, photos, a variety of fonts, the use of colors, graphic symbols, or other non-verbal means with the help of “smiles” (Kovalchuk, 2020).

4. Discussion

Modern society and the new forms of relations in it are reflected in the young generation of people, which is socially the most promising layer of society. However, the linguistic competence of young people and the linguistic behavior of certain groups of society determines the direction of both their own development and that of other social subsystems, namely, colloquial and literary speech. It is important to note

that slang is one of the groups influenced by both time and people (Levchenko, 2022).

The use of verbal abbreviations in speech or online correspondence, the use of graphic symbols, metaphorical expressions, or digital elements in communication between people significantly reduces the time of communication, which saves language resources and time in modern communication. However, the universality of slangisms used regardless of gender, hobbies, or field of activity should be emphasized because the popularization of the use of slang vocabulary due to the passage of time is an accessible and fast means of vivid and understandable broadcasting the opinions of modern society (Atamanchuk, 2022).

It should be remembered that slang vocabulary is developing very quickly, which creates obstacles for the translation community because the difficulty of keeping track of modern slang is one of the main problems in translation. The translator's knowledge of modern forms of slangisms, or familiarity with native speakers who have the ability to explain and help translate modern youth slang is an advantage for the modern translator (Drobina, 2020).

Given the current trends of the Ukrainian language, which has a rich vocabulary and contains a significant list of slangisms - Ukrainians use slang vocabulary despite the social and professional spheres, but nuances are taken into account in each group. Slang lexemes of the Ukrainian language formed under the influence of various factors have a multi-vector origin, including own interpretation of word forms among young people of specific terms, jargon of criminal layers of the population, interjargon, and many other factors. That is why translators from other countries need to take into account the colloquial vocabulary of the Ukrainian-speaking population, because in order to understand everyday language and be able to decipher the subtexts and Ukrainian witticisms you need to understand an important and peculiar part of linguo-country studies (Tumanevich, 2018).

## 5. Conclusion

Summarizing the research work on the study of Ukrainian and English slang vocabulary with regard to the translation aspect, one should pay attention to the formation of new words based on the events and phenomena that dominate the world media arena. Paying attention to the spread of lexical innovations, it is necessary to thoroughly study the contextual issues of slangisms for the correct interpretation and use.

According to the results of the scientific research, it should be noted that slang lexicon innovations and word formations continue to be modified depending on the context of circumstances and time, but the use of such phenomena and formations borrowed from other languages require explanations for the audience, for which they are unknown.

As a result of the research work on the research of slang vocabulary issues of Ukrainian and English languages and their translation aspect, the general results were formed. Trends of modern slang vocabulary development are unpredictable and quick in reaction to social changes, because in the Ukrainian language, because in English as well, the context of time is a weighty factor in word formation of a new non-literary language. Since linguistics is very sensitive to changes in slangism is a kind of adaptation of language to the demands of time and events.

Considering that the language, in particular Ukrainian and English, continues to absorb all available changes and modifications, it is necessary to continue researching this issue. Researchers of the topic of slang vocabulary need to deepen the study of the phenomenon of slangisms, as well as to analyze future studies of this linguistic branch as a whole.

## References

- Atamanchuk, K. M. (07, 2022). *Youth slang in social networks*. In The 6 th International scientific and practical conference "Eurasian scientific discussions". Barca Academy Publishing, Barcelona, Spain. Retrieved from <https://sci-conf.com.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/EURASIAN-SCIENTIFIC-DISCUSSIONS-3-5.07.22.pdf#page=210>
- Bezditko, A. R. (2020). English SMS slang is a modern form of oral and written electronic communication. *Southern archive (philological sciences)*, 81, 56-60. <https://doi.org/10.32999/ksu2663-2691/2020-81-8>
- Botvinko-Botyuk, O., & Karchevska, S. (05, 2022). *American slangisms and their equivalents in the Ukrainian language*. L. E. Kupchyk, Modern Tendencies in Development of Linguistics and Linguodidactics: The Collection of Conference Proceedings. NUWEE, Rivne. Retrieved from [https://ep3.nuwm.edu.ua/23678/1/%D0%97%D0%B1%D1%96%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%20%D0%86%D0%86%20%D0%92%D1%81%D0%B5%D1%83%D0%BA%D1%80\\_%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%83%D0%BA-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BA%D1%82\\_%20%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%B5%D1%80\\_%282022%29\\_%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82.pdf#page=13](https://ep3.nuwm.edu.ua/23678/1/%D0%97%D0%B1%D1%96%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%20%D0%86%D0%86%20%D0%92%D1%81%D0%B5%D1%83%D0%BA%D1%80_%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%83%D0%BA-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BA%D1%82_%20%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%B5%D1%80_%282022%29_%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82.pdf#page=13)
- Bovkun, V. O. (10, 2021). *The specificity of American slang and the difficulties of its translation into Ukrainian*. R. p. Mygushchenko, *Problems of the development of humanitarian sciences in the context of global transformations of the modern communicative space*. Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute, Kharkiv. Retrieved from <https://web.kpi.kharkov.ua/dim/wp-content/uploads/sites/99/2021/11/zbirka-konferentsiyi-29.10.21.pdf#page=18>
- Boyko, Y. P., & Savchuk, V. I. (12, 2021). *The specificity of the reproduction of American youth slang in the Ukrainian language*. Scientific results of 2021, LXXVI International Scientific and Practical Internet Conference, Odesa. Retrieved from [https://el-conf.com.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/%D0%9E%D0%B4%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B0\\_2012\\_%D1%871-2.pdf#page=52](https://el-conf.com.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/%D0%9E%D0%B4%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B0_2012_%D1%871-2.pdf#page=52)

- Drobina, A. S. (04, 2020). *Peculiarities of the translation of American youth slang into Ukrainian using the example of feature films and TV series. Language and the world: problems of philology and translation studies. Eastern Ukrainian National University named after V. Dalya, Severodonetsk*. Retrieved from [https://deps.snu.edu.ua/media/filer\\_public/2d/88/2d8894e3-ee6b-4a81-8900-44761f970ca9/mova\\_i\\_svit\\_2020.pdf#page=44](https://deps.snu.edu.ua/media/filer_public/2d/88/2d8894e3-ee6b-4a81-8900-44761f970ca9/mova_i_svit_2020.pdf#page=44)
- Gubych, P. V., & Holoboroda, T. P. (2020). Peculiarities of reproduction of slang in audiovisual works in the Ukrainian language (on the example of the TV series "Bones"). *Scientific journal of the Lviv State University of Life Safety "Philological Periodical of Lviv"*, 8, 52-57. <https://doi.org/10.32447/2663-340X-2020-8.8>
- Kis, S. V., & Kalnik, O. P. (04-05, 2021). *Peculiarities of translating computer slang into Ukrainian*. Abstracts of the reports of the 73rd scientific conference of professors, teachers, researchers, graduate students and students of the National University "Poltava Polytechnic named after Yury Kondratyuk". Yuriy Kondratyuk National University, Poltava. Retrieved from <http://reposit.nupp.edu.ua/handle/PolNTU/9329>
- Kovalchuk, A. I. (2020). *Structural and semantic features of the translation of Spanish neologisms into Ukrainian (based on SMS-discourse material)*. Kyiv National Linguistic University, Kyiv. Retrieved from [http://rep.knlu.edu.ua/xmlui/bitstream/handle/78787878/856/%d0%9a%d0%be%d0%b2%d0%b0%d0%bb%d1%8c%d1%87%d1%83%d0%ba\\_%d0%90\\_%d0%b4%d0%b8%d0%bf%d0%bb%d0%be%d0%bc.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](http://rep.knlu.edu.ua/xmlui/bitstream/handle/78787878/856/%d0%9a%d0%be%d0%b2%d0%b0%d0%bb%d1%8c%d1%87%d1%83%d0%ba_%d0%90_%d0%b4%d0%b8%d0%bf%d0%bb%d0%be%d0%bc.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
- Kovalchuk, Y. A. (2020). Slang as sociocultural phenomenon. *Scientific Bulletin of Kherson State University, 1*, 210-215. <https://doi.org/10.32999/ksu2663-3426/2020-1-32>
- Latenko, E. G. (2021). *Linguistic and cultural features of German youth slang and their reproduction in the Ukrainian language (on the material of Internet communication texts)*. Kyiv National Linguistic University, Kyiv. Retrieved from <http://rep.knlu.edu.ua/xmlui/handle/78787878/2499>
- Levchenko, T. M. (2022). Slangisms for men in the language of modern mass media. *Academic studies. Series "Humanities"*, 4, 16-21. <https://doi.org/10.52726/as.humanities/2021.4.3>
- Lobotskaya, I. V. (2021). Methods of the evaluative nomination of persons in the modern Ukrainian language: tradition and innovation. Kyiv National Linguistic University, Kyiv. Restored from <http://rep.knlu.edu.ua/xmlui/handle/78787878/2284>
- Melnyk, A. O. (2020). *The semantic-pragmatic potential of slangisms in the language of modern Ukrainian online publications*. Vasyl Stus Donetsk National University, Vinnytsia. Restored from <file:///C:/Users/%D0%AE%D0%B7%D0%B5%D1%80/Downloads/9576-%D0%A2%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81%D1%82%20%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%82%D1%96-19107-1-10-20210223.pdf>
- Novoseletska, S., & Yakovchuk, T. (2022). Linguistic features of American and Ukrainian student slang. *Scientific notes of the National University "Ostroh Academy": Series "Philology"*, 13(81), 248-251.
- Pereyma, V. I. (03, 2021). *A cultural factor in the study of slang anglicisms from the point of view of the Ukrainian language*. Francophonie in conditions of globalization and multiculturalism of the world: a collection of theses of the 3rd International Scientific and Practical Conference. Ternopil National Pedagogical University named after Volodymyr Hnatyuk, Ternopil. Retrieved from <http://dSPACE.tnpu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/18524>
- Pilipey, Y. A. (2018). Slang, stages of its development and place in the modern world. *Scientific Bulletin of the International Humanitarian University*, 36(1), 112-114. Retrieved from [https://rep.btsau.edu.ua/bitstream/BNAU/2190/3/Sleng\\_etapy\\_jogo.pdf](https://rep.btsau.edu.ua/bitstream/BNAU/2190/3/Sleng_etapy_jogo.pdf)
- Rudenko, M. Y. (2019). *Argo, jargon and slang in European and American linguistics: history and current state of research*. State Higher Educational Institution "Donbas State Pedagogical University", Sloviansk. Retrieved from <http://dSPACE.pdpu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/2048>
- Sobchuk, T. V., & Haida O. M. (2021). *Sociolinguistic features of slang*. N. Machynska, *Educational Almanac* (pp.182-186). Lviv: Ivan Franko Lviv National University. Retrieved from [https://pedagogy.lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Osvitniy-almanakh\\_-4\\_2021\\_1-1-1.pdf#page=182](https://pedagogy.lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Osvitniy-almanakh_-4_2021_1-1-1.pdf#page=182)
- Tumanevich, K. V. (2018). Modern youth slang. *Trends and prospects of professional vocabulary formation*, 8, 109-112. Retrieved from <https://dSPACE.hnpu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/2846/1/%D0%9F%D1%96%D0%B4%D0%B4%D1%83%D0%B1%D0%BD%D0%B0%20%D0%9D.%20%D0%92.%20.pdf#page=109>

## Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).