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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**ШКІЛЬНИЙ СЛЕНГ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКИХ МОВАХ (НА
МАТЕРІАЛІ СУЧАСНИХ ІНТЕРНЕТ-ВИДАНЬ)**

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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з першої іноземної мови
для студентів IV курсу

студентка IV курсу ПА20-19 групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад

Тема роботи Шкільний сленг в англійській та українській мовах (на матеріалі сучасних Інтернет-видань)

Науковий керівник Курбаль-Грановська Ольга Олегівна

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Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання теоретичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 1)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання практичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 2)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р.	
4.	Оцінювання курсових робіт науковими керівниками , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	Захист курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник _____ (підпис)

Студент _____ (підпис)

**РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

студентки IV курсу групи ПА20-19 факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад

Огородник Ганни Сергіївни

(ПІБ студента)

за темою Шкільний сленг в англійській та українській мовах (на матеріалі сучасних Інтернет-видань)

	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — <i>загалом 5 балів</i> (усі компоненти присутні – 5 , один або декілька компонентів відсутні – 0)	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , незначні помилки в оформленні – 8 , значні помилки в оформленні – 4 , оформлення переважно невірне – 0)	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , відповідність неповна – 8 , відповідність часткова – 4 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 15 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 15 , відповідність неповна – 10 , відповідність часткова – 5 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 20 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 20 , відповідність неповна – 15 , відповідність часткова – 10 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , відповідність неповна – 8 , відповідність часткова – 4 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту»

_____ (42-70 балів)

_____ (підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання»

_____ (0-41 балів)

_____ (підпис керівника)

” ” _____ 2023 р

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INTRODUCTION

The rationale for the topicality of the topic is that in the modern Ukrainian literary language, trends characterized by the desire to move away from the study of the language as a traditional language system are becoming more and more relevant, and researchers are increasingly attracted to the vocabulary of various social groups as the basis of people's social and practical activities. Due to the fact that the language of each nation is constantly developing and replenished with new lexemes both through the emergence of new words within the mother tongue and through borrowing from other languages, especially English, there is a need for systematization and codification of new lexemes. Therefore, this paper is **focused on** there is a great need to research school slang in English and Ukrainian languages based on the material of modern Internet publications.

Accordingly, the **purpose** of the proposed work is to consider English lexemes of school slang in the modern English language and peculiarities of translation into Ukrainian.

This research **is aimed** at describing school slang in English and Ukrainian languages based on the material of modern Internet publications. The **objectives** of the research are as follows:

- to describe theoretical aspects of the study of school slang;
- to find sources of formation of school slang on the material of popular online platforms;
- to prove classification of school slang by ways of creation and functional specificity;
- to define the influence of anglicisms on modern Ukrainian youth slang;
- to determine peculiarities of translating English tokens of youth slang into Ukrainian;
- to describe slang as a feature of personality transformation in the Internet network.

The **object of the research** is the analysis of the translation of school slang in English and Ukrainian based on the material of modern Internet publications.

The **subject of the research** is the peculiarities of the translation of school slang in English and Ukrainian based on the material of modern Internet publications.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the work consists of the works of such foreign and Ukrainian **scientists**, dedicated to the coverage of the theoretical problems of the language study of slang, youth slang, computer slang and SMS slang (M. Adams, V. Balabin, J. Kolman, E. Partridge, O. Glazova, I. Nikoliv, O. Ponomariv, L. Stavytska, O. Forsa, T. Tymoshenko, O. Romanova, O. Selivanova, L. Lysak, S. Martos, I. Kirienkov, V. Dorda, P. Grabovy, etc.), translation problems (V. Balabin, I. Byk, A. Parshin, V. Komisarov, A. Fedorov, T. Holstinina, etc.).

Research methods: inductive, descriptive-analytical and comparative.

The **theoretical and practical significance** of the research lies in the fact that the paper comprehensively outlines the peculiarities of the translation of school slang in English and Ukrainian based on the material of modern Internet publications.

Research structure. The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, and a list of references. The total volume of work is 37 pages.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL SLANGISMS

1.1. Theoretical aspects of the study of school slang

The vocabulary of a language is divided into literary and non-literary. Literary or so-called language norm is a historically conditioned set of commonly used language means, as well as the rules of their use, determined by society as the most acceptable in a specific historical period [7]. Characteristic features of the language norm are relative stability, common usage. Literary vocabulary includes: book, standard colloquial and neutral words. Non-literary words include words limited in use to a certain environment, determined by the community of territorial residence, the community of occupations, as well as the purpose of communication. Within this group, the following are distinguished: vulgarisms, dialects, professionalisms, jargonisms, slang. This part of the vocabulary is characterized by its colloquial and informal character.

Informal discourse can occur in various settings, such as social gatherings, personal conversations, and informal writing, such as text messages or emails to friends. It is often used to establish a sense of rapport and familiarity between the speakers, as well as to convey a sense of informality and intimacy.

One of the key features of informal discourse is its flexibility and adaptability to the context and the relationship between the speakers. For example, the level of formality used in an informal conversation with a close friend may be different from that used in a conversation with a boss or a teacher.

Informal discourse can also have some drawbacks, such as the potential for miscommunication or misunderstandings, particularly when it involves complex or sensitive topics. It may also be perceived as inappropriate or unprofessional in certain contexts, such as formal writing or public speaking

Informal discourse is a type of communication that is used in everyday situations, such as social interactions with friends or family members. It is characterized by its relaxed and casual tone, as well as its use of non-standard

language and expressions. Some of the characteristics of informal discourse include:

1. **Relaxed and casual tone:** Informal discourse is characterized by its relaxed and casual tone. It is often used in social situations where the participants are familiar with each other.
2. **Use of non-standard language:** Informal discourse often uses non-standard language and expressions that may not be acceptable in formal settings. This can include slang, regional dialects, or colloquialisms.
3. **Lack of structure:** Informal discourse may not follow a strict structure or organization. Participants may jump from one topic to another without following a particular order.
4. **Use of humor:** Informal discourse often involves the use of humor, sarcasm, or irony. These devices can be used to create a sense of camaraderie or to express ideas in a more lighthearted manner.
5. **Use of personal pronouns:** Informal discourse often uses personal pronouns, such as "I" or "you," to refer to the participants in the conversation. This creates a sense of familiarity and can help to establish rapport between the participants.

Slang occupies a special place among social dialects. This concept includes a wide variety of lexical and stylistic phenomena. Slang are words that are most often considered to violate the norms of standard language. This is a very expressive, ironic vocabulary that is used to denote objects that are talked about in everyday life. It is worth noting that jargonisms are sometimes classified as slang, thus not distinguishing them as an independent group, and slang is defined as a special vocabulary used for communication by a group of people with common interests [17].

School slang unites the collectives of its speakers by internal group ties. S.B. Flexner considers youth to be the most active element that forms American and British slang [16]. A significant part of the units of school slang are represented by those lexical units that are actually the equivalents of neutral or colloquial words. The emphasis on casualness of the conversation, the knowledge of the

communicators of each other contributes to the penetration into the speech of young people of those lexical units, the characteristics of which do not disturb the friendly atmosphere. They are not relevant for official communication. These are reduced synonym doublets: roaddog, dude, boogerhead = chap, pal, fellow, buddy, guy, chum, mate – comrade, pal, friend. This category of words includes such units as:

- wench, gooeey = girlfriend – friend, beloved girl;
- bank, yen, duckets, spent, bones, Benjamin, loot = money – money, dragonflies, greens;
- buttons = remote control device for IV – remote control for TV;
- posse, dogpack, trite, crew = one circle of friends;
- to bum = ask – asks;
- buzz crusher = killjoy – a bore, a person who spoils the pleasure of others;
- to jack = to steal;
- to jet, jam = to leave, to go - leave;
- janky = unattractive, not stylish;
- jewels = a very nice pair of shoes – a very nice pair of shoes;
- to lunch = to go crazy [12].

That part of student slang, which represents emotionally colored vocabulary, most often of a mocking, ironic or parodic nature, deserves special attention. For example, cuenvobe bacon ma police – a policeman; beef = problem – a problem; buffalo chick = fat female – fat woman; mule with a broom = a very ugly girl; business class = fat, too large to fit in a normal sized seat – too fat to fit in a normal seat; dark side = the student neighborhood – student district; fruit = a loser, stupid person. As can be seen from the examples given, metaphorical transference plays a significant role in the creation of these units.

Words from other social dialects very often enter student slang, and vice versa, it becomes a source of borrowings for other professional groups and jargons. For example, in the creation of God squad - students specializing in the study of religion, there was a metaphorical transfer of the military term squad - platoon and God -

God; the metaphorical expression jump on the grenade means entertaining an ugly girl in order to give your friend the opportunity to spend time with her beautiful friend; walk of shame, created by analogy with walk of fame, means returning home after a night party in front of all the neighbors; commodore from the naval title of a ship commander, after a metaphorical transfer means a slow-working computer.

Student collectives draw their innovations from the lexicons of groups that are popular among young people and are role models (usually negative) for them. Thus, many slangisms were borrowed from the lexicon of addicts: hooch, tree, buddak, Cripps, doobie, hronik, smokey treat - marijuana; to get one's johny, blaze on, burn, pull tubes, play monopoly - cover marijuana; spliff – cigarettes with marijuana; geek, fiend – to be addicted to marijuana; hypertweaked – addicted to cocaine; blew out - to be in a state of intoxication from drugs.

A large part of student slang is vocabulary related to alcohol consumption and parties: chill - to relax; have arms, chizsily - throw a party; raise da roof - have a good time. As the examples show, common to student slang is the reductive value orientation of slang use, common to forms of communication within a social group. This probably explains the predominance of slangisms dominated by drugs and alcohol, while slangisms dominated by education make up a relatively small number.

Within student slang, various abbreviations and shortened forms of words are very common. There are many examples of creating expressively colored abbreviations, the function of which varies depending on the structure. Some of these lexical items are used for conspiracy purposes, for example, when taboo words are used: B.D.S. < Big Dick Syndrome – Self-confident. Sometimes used to save language: I.T.Z. < Going well - things are going well; I's < ID - driver's license; SCO < let's go - let's go; T.P.T. < trailer par trash = a white poor person who lives in a trailer P. < parent.

Many slangisms are formed by abbreviations, for example: za < pizza; fam < family, fundas < fundamentals – basics, basics < basic subjects – basic subjects; geri < geriatric – an elderly person; rony < pepperoni – pizza with sausage.

It is also worth noting a large number of slang formations, which include

numerals and decimal fractions: 2.5 - university policeman or security guard; 5.0 – policeman; 42 = cool, hip – hip, cool; 86 – get rid of, throw away.

A special place among youth slangisms is occupied by quite a large group of words that give expressive coloring to the expression, and are also used for direct expression of feelings and expression of will. Most often, they are short exclamations or sound imitations and express varying degrees of surprise, for example:

- bonk!, chyaa!, eesh!, flip mode!, oh my goshness!, shnikies!;
- consent: bet!, dude!, shoots for real!, ah ja!;
- disagreement: negotary!, ta huh!;
- approval: dig that!, cool!, score!, damm right!;
- embarrassment: sqeebs!, erf!;
- distrust: badand!;
- excitement: squish!, woochow!;
- immediately: shiznet!;
- way to get attention: yo! [15]

The emotionality of slang can also be expressed by creating neologisms and occasionalisms, which very often turn into other stylistic phenomena. For example: rentals = parents – parents; digthead or tool – someone who works a lot with a computer; brainia – an intelligent student; floppy disk - lesson; iron pimp – school bus; metal mouth – a teenager who wears a metal prosthesis to correct his teeth. In addition to this way of expressing emotions, there are more than 100 adjectives with an evaluative connotation, which make the speech of young people expressive and emotional. Examples of positive connotation adjectives are: awesome, bomb, biggity, bommy, brad, chouch, coolarific, doke, dope, fantabulous, 42, groovycool, killer.

The adjectives have a negative connotation: bunk, bogus, booty, buttery, doobs, schwag, shady, skadip, jankety.

So, student slang is far from a homogeneous entity. In fact, it consists of microsystems specific to one or another semantic category:

1. slang, which refers to commonly used vocabulary;
2. slang formations that describe a person (man, woman);
3. description of a person's state and feelings (very often after taking alcohol, drugs, as well as various states of stress);
4. money;
5. vehicles;
6. clothes;
7. social relations;
8. emotions;
9. communication;
10. morality and religion;
11. training [7].

Student slang confirms that the structure of the language reflects the social multifacetedness of the structure of society. It reflected social processes and socio-psychological attitudes of American society. According to A.D. Schweitzer, units of student slang are related to the social stratification of American society and its ego-social, social-group, socio-demographic, age differentiation, and also reflect the life path of an American. The study of slang can be of particular interest to professional translators, teachers, people who are interested in the English language and are ready for a full understanding of modern, far from always literary colloquial language. Units of student slang have absorbed not only the vocabulary of other social groups, but are also one of the most powerful channels of their popularization and assimilation in general slang and in specific cases of colloquial and literary language [5].

Student slang is an integral part of American culture and one of the ways to replenish the vocabulary of the American version of the literary language.

The processes that occur in student slang make it a natural experimental laboratory for observing language changes in a social context.

1.2.Sources of formation of school slang on the material of popular online platforms

Slang is an integral part of social classes. Youth slang in any language is the most interesting. It covers the main interests of people of the younger generation. Even after growing up, a person habitually continues to use slang expressions and, thus, their introduction into the speech of the older generation is ensured.

Youth slang changes according to the environment of its use. Each of these environments has its own differences and slang expresses the realities of life in this environment. School slang is especially peculiar. It causes significant difficulties in understanding. This is due to a number of reasons:

1. The desire of communicators to establish casual mutual understanding; installation on familiar communication; spontaneity and lack of detailed consideration of the content of the conversation.

2. An inadequate approach to teaching foreign languages, which consists in the fact that traditional textbooks, as a rule, are not built on the basis of natural speech, but on the basis of artificially created speech.

3. The tendency to decrease the influence of Standard English and the spread in its composition of elements of non-literary language, in particular slang.

4. The expansion of youth slang, which leads to an increase in the gap between academic language, which is oriented towards exemplary Oxford English, and the language used in everyday communication.

The active development and popularity of the blogosphere among Internet users affects the style of communication on the Internet. Scientific and technical progress has provoked the emergence of new technical means of communication, which change the commonly used vocabulary, which is the main way of knowing, thinking and communicating. The development of technologies gives rise to new cultural phenomena that contribute to the emergence of new communicative units - images, styles, signs, icons, rules and norms of their use, which constantly change along with the communicative process. Online communication of the modern generation is characterized by numerous violations of the normative grammar of the modern English literary language. The constant desire of Internet users to save time

contributes to the emergence of new ways of expressing thoughts, which significantly affected the grammar of the language. In particular, the above-mentioned deviant processes affected the lexical-semantic level of the English language and launched an irreversible process of semantic transformation of traditional linguistic and cultural established expressions, which are clearly traced primarily in Internet slang.

Most slang units appear in everyday communication due to the transformation of spoken units and their transfer into written language, with the aim of using them during online communication.

For example, the following units of network slang are considered the most used among Internet users and are rapidly moving to everyday informal communication outside social networks and online platforms:

Hype

1. excellent, cool

- Fun, crazy, wild, impressive
- That party last night was hype man

2. stimulated, excited, or agitated

- A state when a person feels emotional excitement [2]
- Damn..you hype calm down homey.
- Trashed, trash·ing

1. criticize, attack, abuse, insult

- Reject, refuse
- The film was trashed by reviewers.
- Criticize

1. anything worthless, useless, or discarded; rubbish.

- Worthless, useless

2. foolish or pointless ideas or talk; nonsense

- A stupid, absurd, worthless idea

1. a worthless or disreputable person.

Sassy

1: Insolent

2: Energetic, lively

3: Trendy, stylish Pretty sus

Pretty sus is short for "pretty suspicious," meaning "suspicious; one who is suspected of a shady scheme or dishonest.' The phrase became popular as a meme in 2020, thanks to the computer game "Among us" [2].

For example: I gotta say, that guy over there is being pretty sus.

Stacy or Stacey or Stacie

Initially, the term was associated with the so-called "incels". Stacy is a pejorative slang term to describe a woman who is considered extremely beautiful but also boring, self-righteous, rude and reckless.[2]

Moots or moots

In internet slang, moots is short for mutual followers, people who follow and actively interact on social media. The above slang is often found in the singular form "moot". People who use social networks to communicate usually call virtual friends that way.

Wherever my Moots goes (mtb bike) I have a smile on my face!

"Go home ASAP for XOXO." Below is an analysis of this example of the use of network slang in the process of communication on Instagram. The construction "ASAP" consists of four letters that stand for four words. The abbreviation "XOXO" also has four letters, but stands for three words. "ASAP" means "as soon as possible" and "XOXO" means "hugs and kisses". ASAP is an informal way of expressing urgency. "XOXO" is an informal unit for the feeling of sadness [2].

An example from the Instagram network is the unit "IDGAF", which is an online slang word for "I don't give a F*ck" and means "I Don't Care". For example: Middle fingers up cuz #IDGAF!!!. "IDGAF" is an informal way of expressing feelings of carelessness [4].

The phenomenon of the Instagram social network has gained tremendous popularity in recent years. For most representatives of the modern generation, the

social network has become a means of communication and dissemination of information. Instagram stars actually became famous exclusively thanks to this social network. Commenting on photos and publications is an equally important aspect of communication in social networks and microblogs. With the help of comments and likes, users determine the relevance, originality and usefulness of information [21]. Thus, a request to comment on a photo for a similar service becomes an integral means of communication in the online language environment:

"Lb" - "Like back" - "like for like" [16].

When followers of the Instagram page leave the comment "Lb" under photos of Jenner Kardashian, they are not trying to discuss the girl's weight ("Lb" is short for the measure of weight - pound), but only asking people to like your profile photos - a way of self-promotion. "Lb" is the most common comment under a photo of the Kardashian sisters.

"Cb" - "comment back" - "comment for a comment" [2].

The meaning of the lexical unit is similar to "Lb", it means "to leave a comment in response to a comment on your photo". In other words, "I'll comment on your photos if you comment on mine."

"Fb" - "Follow back" - "subscription for subscription" [5].

The above examples help to understand the meaning of this lexical unit: the letter "B" means "in return" in the world of Kardashian fans.

"First for first" - "I'll like your first photo if you like mine" - "first photo for the first photo".

The above lexical unit is used if the comment "First!" does not give the desired result. Fans of the Kardashians believe that "sharing likes" is an effective way to increase their number. If you leave a "first for first" (or "F4F") comment, another user likes the first photo on your Instagram profile, you offer to like that person's first photo in return.

"Row for row" - "If you like one row of photos on my Insta, I'll like one row of photos on your Insta..." - "row by row".

Usually, users try to exchange "likes" of the first row of photos in each other's

profiles.

"Instant" - "If you like my photos, I'll instantly like yours in return".

Kardashian fans want "likes" here and now. If you see an "Instant" comment under one of Kylie's photos, it means that he or she will instantly like your photos if you take the first step by liking their photos.

English-language Internet slang is full of violations and deviations from the grammar norms of the modern English literary language. The desire of Internet users to update the communication process led to the emergence of new forms of communication, which led to changes at the structural and syntactic level of the English language. In a short period of time, the network English language not only became popular among online users, but also determined the ways of transformation of the traditional norms of the English literary language. This process is global, because it is about a certain verbal and non-verbal way of identifying online communication in the Internet space [26].

1.3. Classification of school slang by ways of creation and functional specificity

School slang in English and Ukrainian may have some similarities and differences in terms of the characteristics of their discourse. Here are some possible discourse characteristics in school slang:

1. Derivation.

Derivation or word formation is the formation of derived words from the base word. Derivation in English network slang occurs analogously to the ways of creating units of literary language. For example: "stupidness" - "stupidity"; "I'm screwed up" - "it's over."

2. Rhyming slang.

Rhyming slang originated among London workers and consists in replacing ordinary words with phrases that rhyme with the replaced words.

For example: "loaf of bread \ head"; "Adam and Eve \ believe"; "you and me \ tea".

3. Foreign loanwords.

Foreign language loanwords are actively used by English youth.

For example: "adios" (Spanish) - "goodbye", "see you"; "avatar" (Sanskrit) - "incarnation, manifestation") - a small image that reproduces a certain person (user) in virtual reality (in social networks, forums, blogs, etc.) [20].

4. Polysemy.

Polysemy is the presence of several meanings in a word, polysemy.

For example: "shot" means "an attempt", but users use this unit when they say "Hey, shot!" to their friends; "Ok" - "good, don't worry"; the original meaning of the word "roost" is "chicken, hen house", but as a slang unit - "a place of residence" [2].

5. Initial abbreviations.

Initial abbreviations or abbreviations in English network jargon are usually written both with periods after the initial letters and without them.

For example: "B. F." - "best friend"; "O. M.G." - "oh my God"; "BTW" - "by the way" [15].

6. Universalization.

Universalization is the formation of one word from a word combination while preserving the meaning.

For example: "Burger" from "hamburger"; "motel" from "motor hotel"; "kiboar" from

"keyboard"; "smog" from "smoke-fog"; "mama" - "motherboard"; "vercity" - "university" [30].

7. Tmesis.

Tmesis is a phenomenon in which a word is divided into two parts, distant from each other, between which any other words are inserted.

For example: "abso-bloody-lutely", "inde-goddamn-pendent"; "beauty-bloody-ful".

1. truncation of roots (apocopa).

For example: "zam" - "exam"; "pre sci" - "preliminary science examination"; "soph - sophomore"; "ret" - "tobacco cigarette".

8. Metaphorization.

Metaphorization is the creation of a verbal image using a metaphor. For example: "flame" - lively discussion of an issue in the network, usually caused by a provocative message or publication; "to live in a birdcage" - "to live in a student dormitory"; "sheesh" - mocking, sarcastic messages or news on the Internet [18].

9. Metonymy.

Metonymy is the transfer of one concept to another that is in a certain relationship with it.

For example: "Visit lady Perriam" - "to go to the toilet"; "blue cap" - "policeman".

10. A pun.

Pun substitution – the use of homonymy or paronymy to create a satirical effect. For example: "Bastard" - "basket"; "Compy" - "computer" [12].

11. Antonomasia.

Antonomasia is an indirect metonymic name of a literary character or a depicted phenomenon by the name of a mythical or literary hero.

Example of antonym: "Baltic" - "very windy weather"; "George" - "clever", "clever"; "Jerry" - "experienced", "good" [2].

12. Metathesis.

Metathesis is the permutation of two adjacent sounds in a word.

For example: "Dab nam" instead of "bad man" - "bad person"; "doog" instead of "good" - "good".

13. Assembling the roots.

An example of adding roots: "fruit" - "fruit + juice"; "eduhater" - "education hater" - "a teacher who hates his job"; "brofessional" - "brother professional" - "real brother"; "netizen" (network + citizen) - "network resident".

14. Telescope

Telescopy is the combination of two or more words. For example: "Bri-utiful" - "Brianna beautiful"; "mathemagician" - "mathematician + magician".

The study of the sample structure of network communication units made it

possible to determine the key ways of creating netspeak units and the frequency of their use. The processes of formation of network slangisms in the English language have their own specificity. For example, phrasal verbs are characteristic of English network slang, in contrast to Ukrainian, Russian and German, because this method of word formation is inherent to the English language. The most frequent way of forming network slangisms in the English language is reduction [4].

When translating slangisms into Ukrainian, it is necessary to replace the original slang with its equivalents. So, for example, the phrase "The phone bill arrives, but you don't pay it right away, because you are a kook!" is translated as "Уяви, що прийдуть телефонні рахунки, а ти відразу не платиш, бо ти із джмеликом". Slangism To be a kook means to be an idiot, which is the Ukrainian equivalent "з джмеликом".

There are also situations in which it is not possible to choose a respondent. Among them, we would like to offer to consider the phrase "the eyesore from the Liberace house of crap", when translated literally, the original meaning will be lost. This unit is formed by combining the word eyesore - something disgusting, unpleasant to the eye, the phrase house of crap, which means - a place where various junk is sold, and a reference to Walter Valentino Liberace, an American musician and showman of Polish-Italian origin, as an image of something rich and brilliant. Therefore, the descriptive translation the eyesore from the Liberace house of crap turned out to be the most acceptable in this case - гидота з універмагу для жлобів.

Can open, worms everywhere. To reproduce the meaning in the Ukrainian language, the only possible way of translation turned out to be the 19 descriptive method, because it successfully reveals the essence of the described situation and clearly explains the emotional state. As a result, the Ukrainian version sounds like - Розкрилася жахлива правда

An example of a text with informal discourse:

"Yo, what's up fam? Did you catch that lit party last night? It was off the hook! There were so many people from our school there, and we were all

vibin' to the sick beats. And did you see Jenny? She was lookin' fly in that new dress she got. I was like, damn girl, you slayin'! But anyway, we gotta hit the books now 'cause we got that math test tomorrow. You down for some last-minute crammin' at my place?

Analysis:

The text under analysis was taken from the social platform Instagram.

It is aimed at the readers who are interested in being understandable to a particular professional, social or age group with the aim to identify these participants as 'insiders' or 'outsiders', which is evident from the slang that is used: fam, lit, off the hook, vibin', crammin'.

The communicative aim of the textual information is to implement practically any communicative intention with the aim to achieve the perlocutionary effect as it is planned by the oral speech act participants, aiming to be understandable to a specific group of people with the use of tropes and figures of speech (stylistic devices and expressive means), characteristic of substandard language and colloquial informal standards.

Structural level of the text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion. Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

- simple paraphrase: off the hook – lit
- complex paraphrase: yesterday – tomorrow , catch – got
- substitution: Jenny – she

Grammatical cohesion and syntactical structure is ensured by sequence of tenses, the use of prepositions. For example:

Did you catch that lit party yesterday night? It was off the hook!

The colloquial grammar is emphasized by the use of elision and contraction, as in the following sentences:

Yo, what's up fam? She was lookin' fly in that new dress she got. I was like, damn girl, you slayin'! But anyway, we gotta hit the books now 'cause we got that math test tomorrow. You down for some last-minute crammin' at my place.

Semantic level establishes the macroproposition of the text: I (the author) inform you (the reader) about the news that has recently happened, and use emotives to confirm my attitude towards news with the use of slang and jargon.

Considering stylistic characteristics of the text, there is a variety of tropes: synecdoche (fam), metaphors (she was lookin' fly, we gotta hit the books), elision (crammin', vibin', lookin').

The author used special vocabulary that belongs to the group of slang and jargon, which is: fam, lit, off the hook, vibin', crammin'.

CHAPTER 2. ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL SLANG IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF MODERN INTERNET PUBLICATIONS)

2.1. Ways of translating school slang in the English Internet discourse

School slang is a type of language that is commonly used by students in educational settings. It is often informal and can include words and phrases that are not typically found in standard English. In the English Internet discourse, school slang is frequently used in social media, messaging apps, and online forums.

One of the key features of school slang in the English Internet discourse is its dynamic nature. New slang terms and expressions are constantly emerging and evolving, often reflecting changes in popular culture and technology.

Here are some examples of school slang:

1. Homework hustle - швидко і ефективно виконувати домашні завдання (literal translation)
2. Pop quiz - несподіване тестування (literal translation)
3. Cutting class - пропускати урок (literal translation)
4. Teacher's pet - улюбленець вчителя (literal translation)
5. Locker jam - застрягла шафка (literal translation)
6. Detention - затримка після занять (literal translation)

7. Bathroom pass - дозвіл на візит до туалету (literal translation)
8. Hall monitor - староста коридору (literal translation)
9. Backpack dump - хаотичне викидання речей з рюкзака (literal translation)
10. Summer slide - втрата навчальних досягнень протягом літніх канікул (literal translation)
11. Class clown - клоун класу (literal translation)
12. Bookworm - книжкова моль (literal translation)
13. Pencil pusher - любитель писати (literal translation)
14. Cheater - шахрай (literal translation)
15. Brainstorm - спільне знаходження рішення (literal translation)
16. Bell ringer - перший завдання з відвідування уроку (literal translation)
17. Book bag - книжкова сумка (literal translation)
18. Bus duty - обслуговування автобуса (literal translation)
19. Cafeteria - їдальня (literal translation)
20. Classmate - однокласник (literal translation)
21. Coach - тренер (literal translation)
22. Counselor - радник (literal translation)
23. Curriculum - навчальна програма (literal translation)
24. Deadline - термін виконання (literal translation)
25. Desk - партія (literal translation)
26. Essay - есе (transliteration)
27. Field trip - виїзна екскурсія (literal translation)
28. Graduation - випуск (literal translation)
29. Hallway - коридор (literal translation)
30. Homework - домашнє завдання (literal translation)
31. Lecture - лекція (transliteration)
32. Lockers - шафки (literal translation)
33. Lunch - обід (literal translation)
34. Notebook - зошит (literal translation)
35. Paper - папір (literal translation)

- 36. Playground - ігровий майданчик (literal translation)
- 37. Principal - директор (literal translation)
- 38. Quiz - тест (literal translation)
- 39. Report card - звітна книжка (literal translation)
- 40. Recess - перерва на відпочинок (literal translation)

2.2 Ways of translating school slang in the Ukrainian Internet discourse

In the Ukrainian Internet discourse, school slang is commonly used by young people. Ukrainian school slang includes a mix of Ukrainian, Russian, and English words and expressions, reflecting the linguistic and cultural influences in Ukraine.

1. "Книжка з хеловіном" - a mixture of the Ukrainian word "книжка" (book) and the Russian word "хеловин" (Halloween). Transformation used: Code-switching
2. "Діктант уголос" - a combination of the Ukrainian word "діктант" (dictation) and the Russian phrase "на уголос" (out loud). Transformation used: Code-mixing
3. "Блогерське завдання" - a combination of the Ukrainian word "завдання" (assignment) and the English word "blogger". Transformation used: Loanword
4. "Ріпетиторка" - a combination of the Ukrainian word "репетитор" (tutor) and the feminine suffix "ка". Transformation used: Affixation
5. "Стеклити" - a combination of the Ukrainian word "стекти" (to leak) and the Russian verb suffix "-ить". Transformation used: Affixation
6. "Тупити" - a combination of the Ukrainian word "тупий" (dull) and the Russian verb suffix "-ить". Transformation used: Affixation
7. "Курити на локті" - a combination of the Ukrainian phrase "курити" (to smoke) and the Russian phrase "на локте" (on the sly). Transformation used: Code-mixing

8. "Зафренджувати" - a combination of the Ukrainian verb "зафрендити" (to friend on social media) and the English verb suffix "-ize". Transformation used: Affixation
9. "Харкати на 5+" - a combination of the Ukrainian verb "харкати" (to spit) and the English grade designation "5+" (equivalent to an A+). Transformation used: Code-mixing
10. "Гуглити" - a combination of the Ukrainian verb "шукати" (to search) and the English company name "Google". Transformation used: Loanword
11. "Футбольний фрістайл" - a combination of the Ukrainian words "футбол" (football) and "фрістайл" (freestyle). Transformation used: Code-mixing
12. "Баскетова площадка" - a combination of the Ukrainian word "площа" (court) and the English word "basketball". Transformation used: Loanword
13. "Джазбенд" - a combination of the Ukrainian word "бенд" (band) and the English music genre "jazz". Transformation used: Code-mixing
14. "Консолідація скру" - a combination of the Ukrainian word "скрутити" (to tighten) and the English company name "Consolidated Screw". Transformation used: Loanword
15. "Хелловінський диск" - a combination of the Ukrainian word "диск" (CD) and the English holiday "Halloween". Transformation used: Code-mixing

One feature of school slang in the Ukrainian Internet discourse is its regional variation. Different regions of Ukraine may have their own unique slang expressions and variations on existing slang terms.

For example:

1. "Тупень" - a person who is slow to understand or lacks intelligence (used in Western Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet

2. "Підгоріти" - to become nervous or upset (used in Central Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
3. "Роздача" - distribution of papers or tests (used in Eastern Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
4. "Приймач"- a person who always answers questions in class (used in Southern Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
5. "Підрізати" - to copy someone else's homework (used in Western Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
6. "Хана"- a failure, bad grade (used in Central Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
7. "Скалічити"- to fail a test or exam miserably (used in Eastern Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
8. "Шкіра" - a grade that is not quite a passing grade, but not a failing grade either (used in Western Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
9. "Коцати"- to prepare for an exam or test (used in Central Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
10. "Висяти" - to be kicked out of school or university (used in Southern Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet

11. "Бук" - a book or textbook (used in Western Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
12. "Горіхи" - an easy test or exam (used in Central Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
13. "Флегма" - indifference, apathy towards school or studies (used in Eastern Ukraine). Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
14. "Виваливатися" - to drop out of school or university (used in Southern Ukraine) Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet
15. "Зошит" - a notebook or exercise book (used in Western Ukraine) Transformation: direct translation with a change in spelling to match the Ukrainian alphabet

Another feature of school slang in the Ukrainian Internet discourse is its use as a form of social identity and expression. Ukrainian students use school slang to identify themselves as part of a particular social group, demonstrate their cultural knowledge, and express their individuality. In addition, school slang in Ukrainian may also reflect the political and social context of the country, with some slang expressions being used as a form of political protest or satire.

1. "Кличкофан" - "Klitschko fan" - This term is used to describe supporters of the former mayor of Kyiv, Vitali Klitschko. The transformation used here is a combination of the Ukrainian and English words.
2. "Зрадофіл" - "Betrayal lover" - This expression is used to describe people who support politicians accused of corruption or betrayal of national interests. The transformation used here is a combination of the Ukrainian and Greek words.

3. "Коханий президент" - "Beloved president" - This expression is used ironically to refer to the current president of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelensky. The transformation used here is a literal translation of the original slang expression...
4. "Мовчання ламає історію"- "Silence breaks history" - This expression is used to criticize the Ukrainian government's lack of action towards acknowledging and addressing the crimes committed during the Soviet era. The transformation used here is a literal translation of the original slogan.
5. "Слава Україні - Героям слава!"- "Glory to Ukraine - Glory to the heroes!" - This expression is a traditional Ukrainian slogan used to honor those who fought and died for Ukraine's independence. In recent years, it has also been used as a form of political protest against

2.3 Slang as a feature of personality transformation in the Internet network

The question of the influence of language on people's life and worldview, its role in shaping the values and views of the modern generation is interesting and somewhat controversial for linguists. In the modern world, language is no longer supported by a simple means of communication, it is its own tool of influence, persuasion or manipulation. Significant interests are caused by language phenomena that affect consciousness at an implicit level and contribute to the created category, images, influencing the behavior of Internet users. It can be assumed that the language creates the reality around us, and the scope of its application, subject matter and target communication creates an essential feature of the style and its main features.

Modern transformational processes in English and American cultures have provoked qualitative changes in language culture, in particular. exclusively natural formation of lexical units, current conditions contribute to the development of network slang, popular among the modern information society [20]. First of all, one of the above-mentioned conditions is globalization - the transition to a new type of

society, which has an urgent need to adapt to rapid transformational processes in all spheres of social life.

In fact, it is difficult to imagine a modern person without a smartphone, one of the main means of communication. Of course, one cannot ignore the influence of the new form of communication on the consciousness of the new generation. The active use of gadgets for communication has given rise to the term "text generation". The fast pace of life dictates its conditions, in particular, to communication, forming characteristic features: speed, brevity, stability, popularity. Due to the fact that Internet users want to reduce the volume of a text message, lexical units should contain the maximum content in the minimum volume.

It is worth noting that the term "slang" refers to a type of speech that is separately used by a stable social group, which includes, in particular, users of social networks Facebook and TikTok, Instagram and microblogs Tumblr and Twitter, who share common interests. Within the scope of the study of these special interests are units that arose in the process of functioning of the virtual communication environment, that is, they are used in a limited circle of users of certain social networks and microblogs. English is the most widespread language in the world, therefore English-language concepts of uses in online communication. With the purpose of speeding up the pace of communication and reducing the time for writing messages, many commonly used words and phrases are beginning to be replaced by individual letters from the alphabet, or numbers, provided they sound the same. Quite often, slang units have become so popular that all active Internet users need to know them in order to quickly find a common language with other subjects of online communication and avoid conflict situations. Types of slang units based on the theory of Allan and Berridge are presented in the Table 2.1.

Table 2.1.

Types of slang units based on the theory of Allan and Berridge

№	A type of slangism	Slang unit
1.	A: The trend of fashion	Dude
		Bruh
		noob

		kiki
		epic
		What the hell
		guy
2.	B: A joke	nope
		FIRE
		god man
3.	A: Imitation	LOTTA
		wussup
		Sheesh
4.	G: Abbreviation	ur
		xD
		OMG
		WTF
5.	D: Truncation	tho
		subs
		sus
		Cuz

In order to analyze and describe the functions of slang units, the theory of K. Allan and K. Burridge was used to classify the functions of network slang. The obtained research data are presented in the Table 2.2.

Table 2.2.

Characteristics of slang units

№	Slang unit	Characteristic	The function of slang
1.	Dude	A word used as an address	appeal
2.	kiki	A slang term used to refer to an informal gathering or party	Creating a friendly atmosphere
3.	Bruh	A unit of reference for men. The word is used both in friendly conversations and in conflict and hostile situations.	appeal
4.	noob	Slang for an inexperienced person. Usually used in relation to online players.	An expression of contempt
5.	epic	One of the most popular words among Internet users.	Expression of impressions
6.	what the hell	A reaction to a strange or unexpected situation or event.	Expression of anger
7.	guy	A unit used for friendly address.	appeal
8.	nope	A modern way of saying "no" in an informal situation.	Creating a friendly atmosphere
9.	FIRE	Metaphorical designation of a beautiful and bright object.	Expression of impression

The above 21 units are slang words that reflect seven functions based on the theory of Allan and Burridge [25]. Eleven features of the use of slang words in comments on the Shroud streamer's YouTube channel were identified [4]. The study of the sample showed that 4 slang words have the function of addressing, 7 slang words that have the function of creating a friendly atmosphere, 4 slang words that have the function of expressing impressions, 2 slang words that are used to express the expression of looking down/negative attitude, 1 slang for expressing suspicion, 2 slang units to express anger and 1 slang to convey the emotion of surprise. The analysis of network slang units showed that the most dominant function of using a slang word during network communication is to create a friendly atmosphere.

The tendency to save time and reduce the number of active language units in everyday speech is due to the needs of human thinking and communication. Language economy activates processes that contribute to the brevity of the expression of the content of the statement, as a result, the "removal" of uninformative slang elements occurs, the informational brevity of the statement increases, and, therefore, the pace of communication speeds up [4]. There is a clear tendency to save efforts for communication, which is actualized by compressing the word with the help of syllabic reduction: truncation (condensation) of words (apheresis, syncope, apocopes), initial abbreviations, and telescoping (contraction).

In order to determine the attitude of Ukrainian youth to popular online slang and literary language, the extent of the influence of the modern technological boom, a survey of fifty Ukrainian students and schoolchildren was conducted. We asked students the following question: "Do you use Internet slang when communicating online?". 16% of the respondents constantly use the netspeak, 2% rarely use it, and 27% of the students do not use the netspeak. However, 55% of respondents admitted that they use slang words from time to time. Answers to the following question: "What is your attitude to Internet slang?" allowed us to obtain the following statistics: 15% of students have a positive attitude towards netspeak. 19% of respondents have a negative attitude, in particular 43% of students claim that the use of online slang is not always justified, 23% believe that in most cases Internet slang

is appropriate. In order to determine the extent of the influence of slang language on the thinking of society, the following question was proposed: "Do you consider yourself addicted to social networks?" According to the obtained results, 65% of the surveyed students cannot imagine themselves without social networks. 13% have a neutral attitude towards social networks. 22% do not consider themselves addicted. To the question "Does online communication affect your relationships with friends and family?". 20% of respondents answered in the affirmative, 80% believe that Internet communication does not affect close relationships. The last question of the questionnaire was the following: "In your opinion, what is the reason for the popularity of slang"? 55% of the surveyed students answered that slang units help to express their thoughts more easily; 3% do not know the answer to this question, and 42% think that Internet slang is trendy.

So, the conducted sociolinguistic research reveals problems that, unfortunately, can pose a threat to both language and general culture of young people. Of course, the survey carried out in a separate region cannot claim to be comprehensive in its answers and full-fledged conclusions, but it still makes us think and act in order to improve the situation. The popularity of computer slang among representatives of the modern generation and the excessive fascination with specific vocabulary hinders the full development of communication skills at the business or scientific level, contributes to the simplification of a person's personal qualities [22; c. 206]. Young people do not realize the extent of the influence of slang on the culture and mentality of Ukrainians, they do not consider the time spent online harmful to real communication with relatives and friends. It is not for nothing that the modern generation is considered to be technological, because today young people devote most of their time to virtual life, they are multi-functional and multi-tasking - they perform several tasks in parallel, which significantly affects the quality of the result [29; c. 107].

CONCLUSIONS

School slang unites the collectives of its speakers by internal group ties. A significant part of the units of school slang are represented by those lexical units that are actually the equivalents of neutral or colloquial words.

English-language Internet slang is full of violations and deviations from the grammar norms of the modern English literary language. The desire of Internet users to update the communication process led to the emergence of new forms of communication, which led to changes at the structural and syntactic level of the English language. In a short period of time, the network English language not only became popular among online users, but also determined the ways of transformation of the traditional norms of the English literary language.

The processes of formation of network slangisms in the English language have their own specificity. For example, phrasal verbs are characteristic of English network slang, in contrast to Ukrainian, Russian and German, because this method of word formation is inherent to the English language. The most frequent way of forming network slangisms in the English language is reduction.

The excessive and inappropriate use of English words is unacceptable, but such phenomena are harmful when using any word. Neither linguists nor journalists and writers should sit idly by and watch how the native Ukrainian language is littered with anglicisms. But bans will not help here. It is necessary to educate speech culture, speech taste in modern speakers. And taste is the main condition for the correct and appropriate use of means of speech, both borrowed and one's own.

According to many researchers, the translation of English tokens of youth slang and related youth computer and SMS slang into Ukrainian is a complex process. Often, the problem lies in late fixation and codification in modern dictionaries or the absence of these concepts. Another problem is the ambiguity of the translation due to expressiveness, metaphoricality, vulgarization of youth slangisms. Also, both Ukrainian and English slangisms may be similar in their basic meaning, but during translation may have different expressive colors or differences in usage in a certain context. Another problem is the translation of non-equivalent vocabulary by finding

a good counterpart in the target language.

The popularity of computer slang among representatives of the modern generation and the excessive fascination with specific vocabulary hinders the full development of communication skills at the business or scientific level, contributes to the simplification of a person's personal qualities. Young people do not realize the extent of the influence of slang on the culture and mentality of Ukrainians, they do not consider the time spent online harmful to real communication with relatives and friends. It is not for nothing that the modern generation is considered to be technological, because today young people devote most of their time to virtual life, they are multi-functional and multi-tasking - they perform several tasks in parallel, which significantly affects the quality of the result.

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ANNEX

1. The school's dress code is so lame, they don't allow us to wear our fresh kicks.- Дрес-код у школі настільки відстійний, що вони не дозволяють нам носити наші свіжі кеди.
2. Let's hit up the vending machine and grab some snacks before class.- Давай підемо до торгового автомата і перекусимо перед уроками.
3. That group of girls are such divas, always strutting around in their designer clothes.- Ця група дівчат - такі діви, завжди хизуються у своєму дизайнерському одязі
4. I can't believe that teacher is still assigning homework over the weekend, like come on, let us have a break.- Не можу повірити, що вчитель досі задає домашнє завдання на вихідні, мовляв, давайте відпочинемо
5. Did you hear about the new couple that just started dating? They're such a power couple.- Ви чули про нову пару, яка щойно почала зустрічатися? Вони така крута пара.
6. That guy in our class is always making cheesy jokes, he's such a dad-joker.- Той хлопець у нашому класі завжди відпускає дурні жарти, він такий жартівник.
7. I'm so over this class, it's so boring, I'm ready to pease out.- Мені так набрид цей клас, він такий нудний, що я готовий піти звідси.
8. That girl is such a gossip, always spreading rumors and drama.- Ця дівчина - така пліткарка, постійно розпускає чутки та драматизує.
9. I'm gonna bail on the study session tonight, I need to catch up on some zzz's.- Сьогодні я втечу з занять, мені треба трохи поспати.
10. That teacher is so uptight, she needs to chill and have some fun once in a while.- Ця вчителька така напружена, їй треба розслабитися і трохи розважитися час від часу.
11. I'm gonna grab some grub from the cafeteria, you wanna join?- Я збираюся перекусити в кафетерії, хочеш приєднатися?

12. That dude is always flexing his muscles and showing off, he's such a gym rat.- Цей чувак постійно качає м'язи і випендрюється, він такий спортивний щур.
13. That party last weekend was lit, I'm so ready for the next one.- Вечірка на минулих вихідних була запальною, я готовий до наступної.
14. That girl in our class is such a mood, always giving off good vibes.- Ця дівчина в нашому класі така весела, завжди випромінює гарний настрій.
15. That guy is always trying to hit on girls, he's such a player.- Цей хлопець завжди намагається залицятися до дівчат, він такий залицяльник.
16. That test was such a breeze, I barely had to study for it.- Цей тест був таким легким, що я майже не готувався до нього.
17. That teacher is such a hardass, he never gives us a break.- Цей вчитель такий суворий, він ніколи не дає нам перепочинку.
18. That girl is always posting selfies on Instagram, she's such an influencer.- Ця дівчина постійно постить селфі в Інстаграм, вона такий інфлюенсер.
19. That project we did last week was fire, we aced it.- Той проект, який ми робили минулого тижня, був просто супер, ми впоралися з ним.
20. That guy is so extra, always trying to be the center of attention.- Той хлопець такий незвичайний, завжди намагається бути в центрі уваги.
21. I'm gonna skip class today, I need a mental health day.
22. That project we did last month was a total disaster, we totally bombed it.- Той проект, який ми робили минулого місяця, був повною катастрофою, ми його повністю провалили.
23. That teacher is so old school, he doesn't understand modern technology or slang.- Цей вчитель настільки старої закалки, що не розуміє ні сучасних технологій, ні сленгу.
24. That girl is always flirting with guys, she's such a flirt.- Ця дівчина завжди фліртує з хлопцями, вона така кокетка.

25. That guy is such a slacker, always procrastinating and not doing his work.-
Цей хлопець такий ледар, завжди відкладає і не виконує свою роботу.
26. That test was so tricky, I had to guess on half the questions.- Той тест був такий складний, що мені довелося вгадувати половину запитань.
27. That teacher is so out of touch with reality, he's living in the past- Цей вчитель настільки відірваний від реальності, що живе в минулому..
28. That girl is such a social butterfly, always making new friends and connections.- Ця дівчина - такий соціальний метелик, завжди заводить нових друзів і знайомства
29. That guy is always copying other people's work, he's such a cheater.- Цей хлопець завжди списує чужі роботи, він такий обманщик.
30. That project we did last semester was so complex, we had to do a lot of research.- Той проект, який ми робили минулого семестру, був настільки складним, що нам довелося провести багато досліджень.
31. That teacher is so boring, he lectures for hours without any interaction or engagement.
32. That girl is always complaining about everything, she's such a complainer.- Ця дівчинка завжди на все скаржиться, вона така скиглійка.
33. I'm gonna dip outta this class, it's boring AF. - Я валю з цього уроку, він нудний як стіна.
34. That party last night was lit! - Та вечірка минулої ночі була дійсно крутою!
35. I'm skipping school today, gotta catch up on some Netflix. - Сьогодні пропускаю школу, треба на досугу побачити щось на Netflix.
36. I'm gonna head out and grab some grub.- Я піду перекусити.
37. Let's hit up the cafeteria and grab some chow.- Ходімо в кафетерій і перекусимо
38. I'm so hungry, I could eat a horse.- Я така голодна, що можу з'їсти коня.
39. Can you hook me up with the answers? - Ти можеш мені дати відповіді?

40. Did you hear what happened at the pep rally? - Чув що відбулося на зборах команди?
41. Did you see the new kicks I copped? - Чи бачив ти мої нові кросівки?
42. That essay was a total snooze fest to write. - Це опрацьовувати цей твір було дуже нудно.
43. Let's link up after school and work on our project.- Давай зустрінемося після уроків і попрацюємо над нашим проектом.
44. Did you see that new meme that's going around?- Ти бачив новий мем, який зараз ходить?
45. Let's flex on 'em with our new gear.- Давай покажемо їм нашу нову техніку.
46. Did you see his fresh fade? - Ти побачив його нову зачіску?
47. I can't wait for homecoming next week! - Я не можу дочекатися наступного тижня!
48. I'm gonna bounce outta here, see ya later. - Я злиною звідси, побачимось потім.
49. That group project was a straight-up disaster. - Той груповий проект був катастрофою.
50. Yo, what's up fam?- Йоу, як справи, друже?

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню особливостей функціонування шкільного сленгу. Робота включає в себе теоретичне та практичне дослідження. В рамках теоретичного аналізу було розглянуто поняття сленгу та його класифікації в англійському та українському науковому дискурсі.

В другому розділі здійснено практичний аналіз функціонування та утворення шкільного сленгу. У висновках узагальнено результати роботи з теоретичного та практичного аналізу.

Ключові слова: сленг, шкільний сленг, молодіжний сленг, Інтернет