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УДК 81-25. 811.111

ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ РАЗГОВОРНОЙ РЕЧИ ПОДРОСТКОВ В АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОМ РОМАНЕ З.Э. САГГ «ДЕВУШКА ОНЛАЙН»

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Аннотация. Исследование сосредоточено на влиянии разговорной речи подростков на их языковое развитие и культурные практики. В этом контексте подростки активно используют сленг, новые выражения и могут создавать собственные языковые тренды. Лингвистический анализ данного явления охватывает различные аспекты, включая лексические особенности, такие как использование сленга и новых слов, грамматические характеристики, фонетические особенности и межличностные аспекты коммуникации, включая языковые стратегии для установления связей и создания идентификационных групп. В данной статье рассматриваются особенности современной разговорной речи подростков, основываясь на материале из романа "Девушка онлайн" З.Э. Сагг. Исследование раскрывает концепцию "разговорной речи в художественном тексте" и выделяет основные лингвистические средства, применяемые подростками. Также рассматриваются методы перевода данных средств с английского на русский язык, обращая внимание на трансформацию лингвистических особенностей с учетом культурных и социальных контекстов.

Ключевые слова: разговорная речь подростков, лингвистические средства, переводческие трансформации, подростковый роман.

FEATURES OF MODERN COLLOQUIAL TEENAGER'S LANGUAGE IN THE NOVEL «GIRL ONLINE» BY ZOE SUGG

Abstract. The study focuses on the influence of teenagers' informal speech on their language development and cultural practices. In this context, teenagers actively use slang, new expressions, and can create their own language trends. The linguistic analysis of this phenomenon covers various aspects, including lexical features such as the use of slang and new words, grammatical characteristics, phonetic features, and interpersonal aspects of communication, including language strategies for establishing connections and forming identity groups. This article examines the characteristics of contemporary teenage informal speech, based on material from the novel "Girl Online" by Z.E. Sugg. The study reveals the concept of "informal speech in literary texts" and identifies key linguistic devices used by teenagers. It also considers methods for translating these linguistic devices from English to Russian, highlighting the transformation of linguistic features with consideration of cultural and social contexts.

Keywords: teenager's colloquial speech, linguostylistic devices, translation methods, teenage novel.

The relevance of the research is determined by the fact that all phenomena in our world leave their mark on the development of speech of a modern person, especially teenagers. The speech of teenagers is constantly in the process of changing, new borrowed words and expressions appear in everyday life; speech is so simplified that it is often difficult for elders to understand the younger generation. Knowing of slang expressions and verbal simplifications will help not to lose touch with young people.

The research was based on the study of sentences that belong to the English spoken language of teenagers and were used in the novel and their equivalents translated by M. Shanina.

The purpose of the paper is to identify features of modern English colloquial speech of teenagers at the lexical and syntactic level in the novel by Z. Sugg «Girl online».

According to the purpose of the study, the following **tasks** were defined:

1. To define the notion “teenagers’ colloquial speech
2. To define translation methods
3. To list stylistic and syntactic devices in the novel by Z. Sugg «Girl online»
4. To identify the main translation transformations

The theoretical basis were the works in the field of linguistics and translation theory.

M.A. Sokolova, in her work defined colloquial speech.

According to Theoretical phonetics of the English language textbook by M.A. Sokolova, colloquial style is the most commonly used type of intonation style. This style is used in everyday communication. It can be heard in the conversations of native speakers, which is why scientists call it colloquial. Linguists also call this style of speech informal, as it is most often used in informal communication. [3]

I.V. Arnold was engaged in the development of a linguistic study guide, which contains the descriptive lexicology of the English language deals with the English word in its morphological and semantical structures, investigating the interdependence between these two aspects. Literary and colloquial vocabulary is the vocabulary of everyday speech of everyday or business communication.

I.V. Arnold identifies the Classification of colloquial vocabulary: literary-colloquial, familiar-colloquial, professional. [4]

1. Literary and colloquial vocabulary (literary colloquial);

Literary and colloquial vocabulary is the vocabulary of speech of everyday communication.

The use of interjections, comparisons, synonymous or antonymic pairs makes speech more emotional.

2. Familiar-colloquial vocabulary (familiar-colloquial);

The familiar-colloquial vocabulary is less ordered and normalized than the literary-colloquial one. She is distinguished by a variety of expressions, often humorous or ironic. Due to the widespread use of words with emotional overtones, the hyperbolized use of many words, and understatement.

3. Professional vocabulary (professional words);

Professional vocabulary has the same basic features as the familiar-spoken one, but is characterized by a special vocabulary and phraseology within a certain profession.

The colloquial language of teenagers is characterized by a violation or reduction of grammatical structures. Youth speech, like all languages of the world, is not frozen, temporary changes occur in it. It is used by modern youth as a means of self-expression. [6] At the lexical level, teenagers often use slang expressions, new words and expressions from Internet culture. They may use jargon to emphasize that they are a part of the certain youth subculture and to show their belonging to their peers. At the syntactic level, the colloquial language of teenagers also differs from that of adults. Teenagers often use simplified sentences, avoiding complicated grammatical constructions. They can use a lot of interrogative sentences, often repeat words or phrases to enhance the utterance. Teenagers also often use interjections, exclamations and turns of speech to emotionally express their feelings.

A.M. Fiterman and T.R. Levitskaya distinguish 3 translation transformations:

1. grammatical transformations,
2. stylistic transformations,
3. lexical transformations.

During the analysis, we identified 50 examples of the syntactic and stylistic devices and their version of the translation transformation into Russian:

Example of repetition is presented below.

*As I hear his front door slam, I quickly look in the dressing-table mirror and sigh. I sigh pretty much every time I look in the mirror. It's like a reflex action. **Look at the mirror – sigh. Look at the mirror sigh.***

*Я слышу, как Эллиот хлопает входной дверью, бросаю взгляд на зеркало у туалетного столика и тяжело вздыхаю. Я всегда вздыхаю, когда смотрю на свое отражение. **У меня уже выработался рефлекс: посмотрела в зеркало – вздохнула.***

This sentence used combining sentences and omission. Combining sentences was used for a more logical perception by Russian readers. Translating into Russian, using omission, the meaning of the text is preserved, so there is no need to leave two identical sentences.

Sentence combining is the process of joining two or more short, simple sentences to make one complicated sentence. [5] Omission is a refusal to transfer semantically redundant words of the original in translation, the meanings of which turn out to be irrelevant or easily restored in context. [5]

Next stylistic device that could be distinguished in the novel is metaphor.

I look up and see Ollie grinning down at me. There is no denying it -his grin is puppy-dog cute.

Рядом садится Олли и улыбается мне своей очаровательной улыбкой.

In this version of the translation, the original phrase «puppy-dog cute», which means a dog's smile, would not be able to be perceived by Russian-speaking readers. So, the translator had to use a descriptive translation, it was replaced with a more appropriate phrase with the meaning «charming smile».

Descriptive translation is a lexical and grammatical transformation in which the lexical unit of the source language is replaced by a phrase that explicates its meaning. [5]

The next stylistic device that we have identified is irony.

'What do you want?' he asks Ollie tersely.

'Can I get a chocolate milkshake?' Ollie says. Sebastian scowls at him like he's just asked for a cup of vomit. 'Seriously? Please don't tell me you want sprinkles and a flake too?'

– Что будешь? – резко спрашивает он Олли.

– Молочный коктейль, шоколадный.

– Серьезно? Может, его еще сладким конфетти посыпать?

In this version of translation, the original sentence «Seriously? Please don't tell me you want sprinkles and a flake too?» is transformed from the active sentence to the passive one «Seriously? Should I sprinkle it with sweet confetti?» to give the dialogue more audacity and arrogance emphasizing the character of the hero.

Replacing the sentence type leads to a syntactic rearrangement similar to transformations when using a division or union transformation. [5]

The next stylistic device that we have identified is parceling.

'Oh.My.God.Penny!' Megan shrieks. 'What have you done? It looks like I've got a moustache!'

О. Бо. Же! Пенни! – возмущается Меган. – Надо же так сфоткать! Я тут как будто с усами.

'I'm sorry,' Elliot says, raising his voice over the sound of ringing slot machines, 'but I just don't see the point of this dumb game. At. All. '

Не обижайся, – перекрикивает Эллиот пиликанье «одноруких бандитов». – Но в этой глупой игре нет смысла. Совсем.

The translator used a literal translation in both sentences. In the first case, the Russian equivalent of «Oh God» was successfully chosen for the English expression «oh my God». It could also be translated as «Божечки», in which not only the idea of the original phrase can be preserved, but also emphasizes teenagers' emotionality and colloquial speech. In the second case, the author translated the phrase with a direct meaning without losing the essence.

Example of ellipsis is presented below.

'It's nice.'

'Nice?' tum looks at me like I'm crazy.

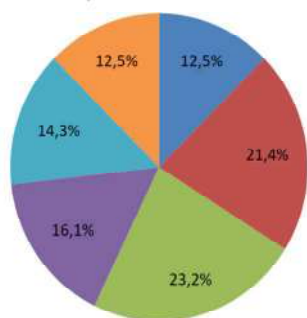
– Очень милое.

– Милое? – переспрашивает мама, не веря своим ушам.

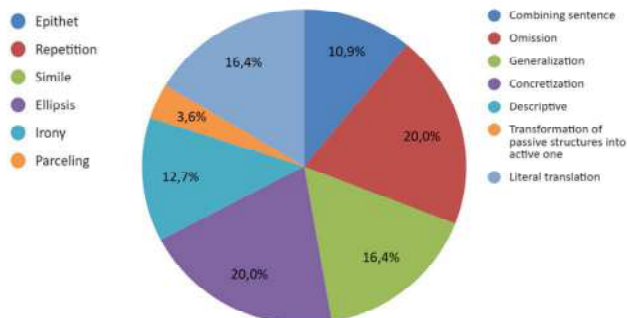
As in example of parceling, the translator used a literal translation, since this sentence does not contain any specific words that would cause complications when conveying the essence of the sentence from English to Russian.

During carrying out the research, we analyzed more than 50 colloquial sentences of teenagers. In addition to examples demonstrating the use of repetition, irony, metaphor, parceling and ellipsis and other linguostylistic devices and the above-mentioned translation transformations were identified, but there were few of them.

Stylistic and syntactic devices



Translation transformation



In conclusion, differences in the lexical structure between languages determine the peculiarities of translating teenagers' colloquial language from English to Russian. Translators use linguostylistic devices and translation transformation in accordance with the lexical norms of the target language in order to preserve the stylistic effect of the original work and its impact on the reader.

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УДК 32.019.51

КУЛЬТУРА ОТМЕНЫ В США

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Аннотация. Для США культура отмены является важным аспектом жизни общества. С помощью данного феномена общество оказывает влияние на известных людей, компаний. Отмена может негативно повлиять на карьеру, делая из человека «монстра» из-за его высказываний или действий. Существует множество примеров данного явления, демонстрирующие насколько это распространено в США.

Ключевые слова: культура отмены, высказывания, представители, США, знаменитости, критика.

CANCEL CULTURE IN THE USA

Abstract. The culture of cancellation is an important aspect of society for the United States. This phenomenon provokes society to influence famous people and companies. Cancellation can negatively affect a person because of his words or actions. There are many examples demonstrating how common it is in the US culture.

Keywords: cancel culture, statements, representatives, USA, celebrities, criticism.

Objective: Determination of how much the cancel culture affects society in the United States.

Goals:

1. Find out the position of people from different spheres in relation to the cancel culture
2. Look at the examples
3. Analyze the necessity of this phenomenon

Research methods: source analysis