

English Youth Slang Translation Methods

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Abstract: In this article, we attempt to solve the problem of translating the youth slang of the English language in both British and American versions, taking modern youth languages as a material.

Keywords: youth slang, public consciousness, terminological accuracy, translation methods, slang vocabulary.

Modern English is in the process of constant development. The emergence of new phenomena, objects and ideas in general leads to word creation, which consists in the creation of new lexical units, to the specific features of syntax, phonetics and other aspects of the language. Innovations resonate in the minds of young people - people who are ready to accept the unusual, want to look bright and sound short, modern. However, despite the objective existence of youth slang in the English language, this phenomenon has not settled down in time, it is mobile, changing and therefore presents a number of difficulties in its study and especially in translation.

Slang is one of the most controversial phenomena of the language. Despite the variety of definitions of slang put forward by various linguists, we adhere to the definition of E. Partridge: "Slang is a random collection of lexemes that reflects the public consciousness of people belonging to a certain social or professional environment." From his point of view, slang is used to create the effect of novelty, unusualness, difference from recognized samples, to convey a certain mood of the speaker, to give the statement concreteness, liveliness, expressiveness, visibility, accuracy, brevity, imagery, and to avoid clichés and clichés [1]. Thus, we can conclude that with the prevalence of the phenomenon of "slang" terminological accuracy does not have.

In relation to the functional component of slang vocabulary, we can distinguish such functions as:

"communicative" - first of all, slang is a way of speech interaction;

"cognitive" or "cognitive" - most units of slang vocabulary contain various information;

"nominative" - slang is a lexical subsystem where the realities of the surrounding reality are assigned their own names, coexisting with the lexical units of the literary norm of the language;

"Scientific interdisciplinary research" "expressive" - emotionally colored vocabulary, which has such properties as metaphor, subtlety, spontaneity, comic effect;

"ideological" - the language is under the constant influence of speech specifics of an age or professional nature, belongs to a certain public sphere, is associated with the level of education and culture;

"conspiratorial" - the originality of slang, which consists in the relatively hidden nature of its functioning, in contrast to the literary language;

"identification" - "slang" is considered to be a kind of "code word" that makes it possible to recognize "ours" among "the rest"; "time-saving" - slang vocabulary allows you to fit into a narrower temporal and spatial language framework [2].

Slang is an integral part of the language and is one of the most pressing and controversial issues in modern linguistics. Especially rapidly it develops today among young people. After all, young people

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are always the first to react to any social changes and assimilate them. Today, many restrictions on public life have been lifted, and, therefore, all this is reflected in the language, and in the way people express their thoughts. Youth slang is a heterogeneous microsystem of vernacular, which has communicative and emotional functions. Youth slang is a way of communicating people who are united by a certain age category, as a rule, these are people from 12 to 30 years old.

Slang today continues to be a rather complex and little-studied section in the context of translation theory. First of all, this is due to the heterogeneity and versatility of the very concept of slang, and the lack of a tradition of translating this layer of vocabulary in Russian translation practice. When translating slang, one should take into account the peculiarities of the context in which it is used. For most slangisms, mobility and stylistic marking are characteristic features, which in turn complicates their translation. More recently, about 50 years ago, expressions that were considered slang were introduced into the English language: "of course", "to get up" - "wake up", "to take part" - "take part". It is also worth paying attention to the variants of affirmation and negation that are already familiar to us. Now the British began to use the word "yea" instead of "yes" in their vocabulary. Examples of the word "yes" in "yap" can serve as a similar variation. Negation can go from "no" to "nope". Slang is used not only in speech, but also in writing.

In chat, in video comments, Americans often use abbreviations to convey their thoughts as quickly as possible. We have conducted a study of the most used abbreviations in comments on YouTube. One of the most popular abbreviations for "OMG" is "Scientific interdisciplinary research" "Oh My Got", which in Russian means "Lord, my God". This is a reaction to strong surprise or fright from something. Very widely used by Americans is the letter combination "LOL" - "Laughing out loud", which can be translated as "I'm dying of laughter." This expression is used as a reaction to something very funny, out of the ordinary, uplifting. "ROFL" is an abbreviation that also indicates that the user is very funny, and the topic being disclosed is close to him. It stands for "Rolling on Floor Laughing" and translated as "rolling on the floor, laughing"

Due to the ambiguity and inconsistency of the concept of "slang", the translator faces a difficult task, which consists in the most adequate transfer of these lexical units without distorting the meaning and ideas of the author. L.S. Barkhudarov is of the opinion that when transferring slang into other languages, the same methods of translation are used as for translating literary vocabulary. In the case of the transfer of slangisms, the methods of literal (direct) translation should be resorted to only in rare cases and only when the meaning of the word is clear to readers without special comments [2]. Much more often, resort to indirect methods of translation or translation transformations.

The concretization method is another popular way to convey slang. We found out that young people could call their comrade, and this or that event and thing with the same word. For example, the word "buddy" has been translated as "salaga", "brother", "bro", "sidekick", and "bro". In translation, the word is concretized and it becomes clear to whom the character is addressing or talking about. We were able to identify a number of other features in the translation of slang in serials. Often, sentences oversaturated with slang units were shortened, lexical units were omitted, which most often led to a change in mood.

It was noticed that the slang of American English is more playful, while in the British version vulgarisms and swear words prevail, and the translator made an attempt to convey such words in the most adequate way. This also includes insufficient consideration of situational factors of speech, which also leads to an unreasonable underestimation or overestimation of stylistic expression. In general, we can say that reduced vocabulary remains a poorly studied layer of the English language and carries difficulties in translation, since the translation of reduced vocabulary is poorly developed in the literary tradition.

Comparing the slang of American and British teenagers, you can see that the lexical composition differs in many ways (the most popular slang terms in British: *For Christ Sakes! Jesus wept! Cheers; safe; to fancy; bummer; bollocks*. The most popular slang terms in American: *shit; hot; crap; awesome; it sucks*). Both series are slang-heavy, but the American one has a wide variety of slang,



while the British one is saturated with more vulgar language, as well as frequent mention of God along with swear words. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the translator often turned to euphemistic translation when working with British. We also managed to notice that British slang is more often translated using equivalent lexical replacement, which may indicate a non-literal transfer of words into another language, the equivalence of two languages, while slang expressions still pass from American slang to another language (when working with American the translator used the tracing method 3 times). Thus, when translating slang, one should pay attention to the situational factor, age, social and individual characteristics of the characters.

The main task is to find semantically and stylistically equally acceptable units in the original with a focus on the audience for which the text itself is intended. Therefore, it is especially important to know the slang lexemes themselves, their meanings in another language, as well as their semantic and stylistic features, style and figurative system of the translated text as a whole.

And so we conclude that English youth slang translation methods comprise Concretization, Generalization, Replacing the effect with the cause and vice versa, Compensation, Antonymic translation, Descriptive translation, Omission, Addition, Euphemistic translation, Disfimistic translation, Calque, Equivalent lexical replacement.

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