

UDC 81'25

DOI <https://doi.org/10.32447/2663-340X-2020-8.36>

LINGUOSTYLISTIC FEATURES OF FUNCTIONING FRENCH YOUTH SLANG

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The purpose of the article is to analyse and identify the linguistic and stylistic features of the origin and translation of French slang, taking into account the peculiarities of word formation. Research methods: comparison, classification, systematization, observation, analysis of the results of researchers on the problem of the study and expert evaluation. Results: the article is a study of phonetic–morphological and semantic–stylistic features of argotic vocabulary in contemporary French language. The author emphasized that the developed national language is not monolithic, but rather constitutes the set of forms in which it exists and is manifested in a hierarchically organized multi–stage system. The possibility of transformation method applying, translation combined method, as well as the techniques of variative, contextual, hyper– and hyponomic substitutions, calculations, descriptive translation, interpretation and compensation is characterized. The influence of modern computer technologies on modern youth slang trends is noted. Basic ways of formation of slang words and the phraseology of the youth speech are analyzed. The specific directions of future translation, contrast, lexicological, lexicographic, stylistic studies have been identified: the translation of the language of films with an argot component, modern youth argot, argotisms of national–territorial variants of the French language; bilingual dictionaries creation of argotic vocabulary; theory and practice of forming translation competence in the field of social dialectology. The importance of considering the content and quality content of youth slang under the influence of modern social processes is emphasized. Conclusions: The conducted research has shown that the argotic vocabulary can be considered as a special lexical subsystem of spoken language, which is characterized by a steady tendency to penetrate into higher linguistic levels due to its phonetic–morphological and semantic features. The author separately considers the question of existence and functioning of the French youth language, the causes of such a concept and how it is used in the language of modern youth, as well as the conditions and means of creating a French youth language, which is relevant when translating from French. The relationship of cultural features of youth slang is revealed, which manifests itself in opposition to social patterns and norms.

Key words: *argot, dialect, phraseology, linguistic picture of the world, jargon.*

Statement of the problem. The social shifts of our time, associated with changes in the structure of the socio–political system, changes in ownership and composition of active participants in communication, lead to the well–known shaking of traditional literary norms. This is expressed primarily in the growth of non–normative variant elements that arise under the influence of non–literary vernacular, dialects and semi–dialects, in a large number of new foreign words and terms (not always functionally justified) and, finally, in the stylistic decline of modern oral and written language, household sphere of communication.

The actuality of this work is provided by the verity that the lingual particularities of the youth informal speech are undeniably concerned problems of language and community which are obliged to the linguistics in the present circumstances.

The scientific novelty of the article is specified by the youth population dissimilar coalitions discourse of involute evaluation essentiality, which is consistently pertained to repeated practice of slang.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Modern linguistics is engaged not only in the study of written language, but also in the study and analysis of the language facts in live communication. According to authoritative linguists (H. Walter, V. Balabina, E. Berehovska, D. Roulland etc.), direct oral sound communication is the most important area of language functioning, spoken language is in some sense the minimum system of the national language, the most important by the range of social and individual significance.

Theoretical problems, related to the functioning of slang vocabulary, have been studied by both Ukrainian and foreign scholars, in particular V. Zhirmunsky, H. Sciffman, B. Hawkins, K. Tuite. The main emphasis was placed on the vocabulary's functioning peculiarities of colloquial speech in the modern press of different countries. However, so far there is no comprehensive system–structural and functional–semantic analysis on the slang vocabulary role in modern French. In addition, theoretically, the linguistic and extralinguistic

factors that contribute to the penetration of slang into literary language are not yet fully understood.

The purpose of this research is to determine and ascertain the source lingual and stylistic peculiarities and youth informal speech interpretation, making allowance for word building particularities.

Attaining this goal implies realising the following tasks:

- illustrating the youth argot position among preserve speech deviations;
- itemizing vital aptitudes catalysing origination of the youth language street talk;
- modifying rhetorical convolutions of the youth jargon;
- explicating word building pivotal practises in the youth slang.

The investigation chief target is the texts examination that are not societal and the aim is to identify the sense enclosing in passages with respect to their formation, cognition, and issues, and to probe the multiplicity and social phenomena intent of French youth slang. Essential research methods in this investigation are juxtaposition, codification, arrangement, oversight, analysis of researches results on the problem under consideration.

The main research material. Linguistic variability is considered to be one of the most traditional sociolinguistics problems, which is studied actively and intensively. Linguistic variability does not mean the variation of individual speech acts, but socially conditioned forms and language use methods, of certain groups characteristic of speakers or language use branches of. The sources question and linguistic variability causes are inevitably related to the relationship between language and society. After all, in every language community there are groups that differ in both social and linguistic characteristics. In addition, different language variants are used depending on the communicative situation and the relationship between communicators. It is clear that there is no clear situations and forms set that would be universal for language communities and languages.

Verbalization methods, as well as the language emotional sphere can be judged with confidence on young person's ethics, psychology, morality and culture, including young people in France. It is largely because of word-formation models and their peculiarities that modern French youth discourse is influenced by the youth communication formats. It is important to keep in mind that young people tend to prefer the modern technical innovations use designed to exchange messages of various kinds.

French youth are trying to create their own communication language that will be understood

only by themselves. Thus, young people develop their own language on their native language basis, which fully reflects its speakers lives.

Any study object requires drawing an epistemological interpretation and terminology boundary used in the research material analysis. Modern French youth discourse also needs to be categorized of this type.

Argot is the language of a socially closed group, characterized by the vocabulary specificity used, its uniqueness use, but does not have its own phonetic and grammatical system.

Argot has become an integral part of the modern French world, and so in order to fully master the language, social dialects cannot be neglected. Unfortunately, the youth dialects study can cause some difficulties due to the large number of abbreviations, disregard for spelling and punctuation rules, the borrowings presence from other languages. The key role for youth language characterization is its lexical enrichment peculiarities study, determining various means effectiveness of replenishing its vocabulary, finding the relationship among the different word-formation methods. Language and culture are semiotic systems where sign relations are a priority.

Jargon and argot should not be confused. Jargon usually has a professional attachment, and argot can be used regardless of profession. For example, in modern French, many argot words are used by both young people from poor neighborhoods and managers with higher education.

Argot often refers to the language of declassed groups of society, thieves language, vagrants and beggars. In fact, argot has become synonymous with the word combination "hair dryer". Argot is not an independent system and is reduced to a specific word usage within a common language. Argot interacts with jargon and colloquialism, forming a special lexical layer – slang [2].

In general, it is important to realize that the study of French youth argot helps to keep abreast of the various social spheres development of human activity, to understand the way of thinking, to identify the French adolescents national characteristics. The argot understanding and knowledge provides ample opportunities to be included in the cultures active dialogue, which is especially important in the expanding intercultural relations context.

The slang phenomenon can be considered in the same way from a psychological viewpoint. It is a kind of means for teenagers not to feel lonely, to create their own world, understandable to a certain group of people. They tend to hide secrets from adults. This is also reflected in the language.

The word "jargon" dates back to the 13th century and is believed by many French linguists to be the root of the word "garg", meaning the birds singing and the sounds made by some animals. Many French authors widely use different types of jargon and argot. This is rightly seen as the folk–carnival tradition influence, the noisy fair influence, uniting people from different regions [3, 48].

Note that the French youth culture is a kind of world that is unlike anything. It is distinguished from the adult culture by its expressive, and sometimes even harsh and rude, manner of expressing its thoughts and feelings, a kind of verbal absurdity used only by young people. As a result, there is French youth jargon, which exists not only in the field of young students living in the city, but also in separate, more or less closed, reference groups.

Industrialization of European countries, which began in the 18th century, is gradually changing the society's professional structure. The former professions and the languages that serve them (for example, by the beginning of the 19th century the argot of washers of flax completely disappear) are replaced by new ones and with them new professional languages [4, 231–232].

In modern French there are several argot varieties, among them argot Verlan, a play on words.

Socio–professional dialects are used in the environment of certain open groups of people and differ from each other and from the literary language mainly only in the field of vocabulary. In the urban lower classes and various declassed population groups, special group social dialects are created, not related to any geographical area, but associated with different professions and life of social strata – it's jargons or argots [5].

Youth (school, student) jargons and slangs are rather colourful and unstable pictures. There are also barbarisms, from the studied languages and foreign pop music, thieves' jargon, "censorship" vulgarisms, various nicknames and figurative paraphrases, ridicule of language stamps.

Basically, French youth jargon appears as a protest against verbal stereotypes or as a desire to stand out, to look original, which is typical of young people [5, 48].

When French teenagers use slang, they seek to express their critical or ironic attitude towards the adult world, to show themselves more independent, to gain popularity among peers [4]. French youth want to be different from adult speakers and hide the meaning of what is said, speaking a special fashionable language.

Phonetic and morphological slang vocabulary classification reflects the word–forming features of the slang paradigm. Argotic abbreviations

quantitative analysis revealed phonetic tendencies that dominate in modern French colloquial language, in particular the formations productivity ending in –o. Slang vocabulary iematic analysis and processes classification, carried out on examples from French newspapers and magazines over the past 20 years, prove the neologisms formation productivity [7].

Quantitative argotic abbreviations analysis revealed phonetic tendencies that dominate in modern French colloquial language, in particular the formations productivity ending in –o. Semantic analysis and classification of semantic processes in slang vocabulary, carried out on examples from French newspapers and magazines over the past 20 years, prove the neologisms formation productivity [7].

The French youth language is very different from the literary language. Expressions and words are simplified and shortened, and more abbreviations are added to save time, simplicity and convenience. The French youth jargon vocabulary is replenished mainly by borrowing from other languages. But it should be noted that most of it is created by rethinking commonly used words, the formation of new words, among which stands out such an interesting process of word formation as writing a word in reverse order.

First of all, the use of this coded language is associated with the desire of young people to assert themselves and separate themselves from the adult world in a language special manner, to show their belonging to a certain age category or group. The French performs symbolic youth language, playful and expressive functions. This is due to the age of its creators and carriers – adolescents.

Internal youth slang's sources are divided into grammatical and semantic ways of word formation and evolution. And a separate way to enrich the language vocabulary is the phraseologisms or phraseological units formation [2].

In addition to internal sources, there are external sources – borrowing from other languages. In the French youth vocabulary in recent decades there has been an intense penetration of words from English and American slang. Borrowing in French is as much a part of its vocabulary as originally French words.

The results of the study confirm the possibility of using the method of transformation (stylistic, morphological, syntactic, word–forming, lexical), the method of combined translation (transcription + explication, tracing paper + transcription or vice versa), as well as methods of variable, contextual, hyperconjunctival hyponym, mixed), descriptive translation, interpretation (contextual, euphemistic) and compensation.

Structural and semantic slang analysis is a necessary prerequisite for the improvement of the French dictionary. The main aspect of slang vocabulary individualization in normative speech is synonymous matrices, which encourage broadcasters to replace certain literary tokens with slang neologisms [4, 225].

The results of studying the French slang reproduction methods give grounds to outline specific areas of translation future studies, contrastive, lexicological, lexicographic, stylistic: further study of the slang translation aspect at each of the language levels; military translation, professional, general slang (each type separately); language movies with argo component translation; modern youth slang translation; slang of national-territorial variants of the French language translation; creation of slang vocabulary bilingual dictionaries; theory and practice of translation competence formation in the field of social dialectology.

4. Conclusions

Our time social shifts, associated with changes in the structure of socio-political system, changes in ownership and composition of active participants in communication, lead to a certain shaking of traditional literary norms (both at the level of units and at the level of the text).

Society has changed, and the language it speaks has changed. People spoke freely, without fear, at meetings and rallies, at work and on the street, in newspapers and on television.

The dialogue genre and interviews were flourished. Passers-by casually answer reporters' questions. The language now manifests personality, character, and opinion. And immediately there was culture and lack of culture, education and ignorance.

Hence – an avalanche of errors, stylistic, syntactic and others. This is expressed primarily in the growth of non-normative variant elements that arise under the influence of non-literary vernacular, dialects and semi-dialects, in a large number of new foreign words and terms (not always functionally justified) and, finally, in the stylistic decline of modern oral and written language, communication household sphere.

French youth jargon is not constant, because with the change of one fashionable phenomenon, people forget the old words, replacing them with others. This is happening very rapidly and is due to changes in society, as jargon is a living part of the language and, rather than a literary language, is a new trend, idea and news of the world around us. Therefore, if in another form of jargon the word can last a very long time, then in the jargon of young French only in the last decade there has been a rapid disappearance of many words.

The conducted research does not claim to be a final solution to the stated problem, does not cover all issues related to youth conversational vocabulary. Promising areas for further work are seen in the additional and more detailed study of colloquial vocabulary in the modern French language.

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ЛІНГВОСТИЛІСТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ФРАНЦУЗЬКОГО СЛЕНГУ

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Метою статті є аналіз та виявлення лінгвостилістичних особливостей походження та здійснення перекладу французького сленгу з врахуванням особливостей творення слів. Методи дослідження: порівняння, класифікація, систематизація, спостереження, аналіз результатів діяльності дослідників з проблеми проведеного дослідження та експертна оцінка. Результати: Стаття є дослідженням фонетико–морфологічних та семантико–стилістичних особливостей арготичної лексики в сучасній французькій мові. Автор наголошено, що розвинена національна мова не є монолітною, а становить сукупність форм, у яких вона існує та знаходить прояв у ієрархічно організованій багатоступеневій системі. Охарактеризовано можливість застосування способу трансформації, методу комбінованого перекладу, також прийомів варіативної, контекстуальної, гіперо– та гіпонімічної підстановок, калькування, описового перекладу, тлумачення і компенсації. Відзначено вплив сучасних комп'ютерних технологій на сучасні молодіжні сленгові тенденції. Проаналізовані базові способи утворення сленгових слів, фразеологізація молодіжного мовлення. Визначено конкретні напрями майбутніх перекладознавчих, контрастивних, лексикологічних, лексикографічних, стилістичних студій; переклад мови кінофільмів з аргокомпонентом, сучасного молодіжного арго, арготизмів національно–територіальних варіантів французької мови; створення двомовних словників арготичної лексики; теорія та практика формування перекладацької компетенції у галузі соціальної діалектології. Наголошено на важливість розгляду змістовного та якісного наповнення молодіжного сленгу під впливом сучасних суспільних процесів. Висновки: Проведене дослідження показало, що лексику арго можна вважати особливою лексичною підсистемою розмовної мови, яка характеризується стійкою тенденцією до проникнення у вищі мовні рівні, завдяки своїм фонетико–морфологічним та семантичним особливостям. Автором окремо розглянуто питання існування і функціонування французької молодіжної мови, причини виникнення такого поняття та способи його використання в мові сучасної молоді, а також умови та засоби творення французької молодіжної мови, що є актуальним під час перекладу з французької мови. Виявлено взаємозв'язок культурних особливостей молодіжного сленгу, що проявляється в протистоянні суспільним шаблонам та нормам.

Ключові слова: арго, діалект, фразеологізм, мовна картина світу, жаргон.