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**PROFESSIONAL JARGON IN MODERN BUSINESS DISCOURSE**

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## INTRODUCTION

Language is a practical, real consciousness that reflects both the socio-historical experience of mankind and the social status of a particular social stratum. Language has a symbolic nature and systemic organization; thus, it is a universal medium of communication. Language is used in everyday life, in professional activity, in various fields of science, culture, social and political life of society. The choice and usage of its various means in each case depends on the goals, objectives and conditions of communication, as well as on the social environment, age group and many other factors.

The social variability of speech, the specificity of language use by representatives of different age and social groups is in the focus of linguistic researches.

Among the various forms of language manifestations, considerable attention is paid to the sociolect, which consists of linguistic sub-standards of varying degrees of codification, including jargon. Jargon, as a kind of linguistic sub-standard, has traditionally attracted the attention of domestic and foreign linguists, due to the bright emotional and expressive coloring, laconic nature and vivid imagery, as well as the ability of jargon words to vanish the boundaries of what is considered to be a linguistic norm.

Various aspects of jargon have been studied by such Ukrainian and foreign researchers: F. Batsevich, V. Krupnov, T. Solovyov, R. Rozina, L. Stavitskaya, V. Khomyakova, T. Zakharchenko, G. Kittridge, J. Grinog, G. Mencken, E. Patrid, G. Sudzilovsky and others.

Though the use of jargon is considered to be *mauvais ton*, it is widely used in many professional spheres and areas of activity. In most cases, a jargonism is much more concise than the official term, thus it can be said or written faster.

During the recent decades, the interest of linguists and experts in various branches of science and technology to the problems of professional terminological systems has increased dramatically, which is explained by the increasing flow of scientific and technical information, integration processes, the merging of sciences, the strengthening of terms creation processes.

Nowadays there is no doubt that it is necessary to study the terminology on the basis of its naturalness and regularity of existence in the system of national language in order to have accurate and scientifically sound solutions of terminological problems. Within the aforementioned style, terminology research should be conducted by both linguists and terminologists representing the relevant fields of science and technology.

**The topicality of the research** is stipulated by the fact that modern term creation process in different languages is characterized by purposeful scientific influence on the processes of normalization of individual terminological systems, their unification, standardization, harmonization both at national and international levels. The special regulation of the development of terminological vocabulary, in particular, of professionalisms and jargon, is determined by objective factors, first of all, by the substantial need for unambiguous scientific communication.

The value of the study is determined by the growing interest in sub-standard language, the rapid change in the lexical structure of jargon as a kind of emotionally colored vocabulary, which at each stage of its development requires new research, the need for new approaches in its research, and the lack of the relevant research in the linguistic space of Ukraine.

Therefore, the aim of the study is to systematize the theoretical views of linguists on the peculiarities of the functioning of jargon lexical units in English, determine the

relation between the concepts of non-standardized vocabulary and jargon, substantiation of patterns of use and analysis of the expressive means of jargon in professional communication.

The study of any professional English jargon is relevant in practice. Many professionals in a specific field are increasingly seeking possibilities to work in Western / foreign companies both abroad and in Ukraine. It is also concerns people working in various creative spheres. Professional jargon as a specific vocabulary, which is not understood by the majority, is also interesting for linguistics.

The conceptual basis of the thesis are the works of researches who studied the general problems of terminology (T. Kiyak, I. Kochan, A. Kryzhanivska, D. Lotte, G. Matsyuk, T. Panko, O. Reformatsky, L. Symonenko, O. Superanskaya, etc.), as well as some issues concerning different branches of terminological systems (L. Boyarova, M. Godovan, B. Kalashnik, L. Polyuga, O. Pokrovskaya, B. Knight, I. Sabadosh, etc.).

**The object of the study** is professional jargon in English.

**The subject of analysis** is the specificity of the functioning of professional jargon in English scientific and technical texts.

**The purpose of the study** is to analyse the semantic features of professional jargon in the language of science and technology of different functional-stylistic genres of English.

Achieving this goal involves solving specific **tasks**, namely:

1) to clarify and specify the concepts of jargon and to determine their place in the English vocabulary;

2) to characterize the specificity of the jargonisms and to determine the fields of their usage;

3) to consider the lexico-stylistic semantic and pragmatic features of the jargon of English professional discourse;

4) to provide a definition of jargonisms as lexical units of professional language and related concepts;

5) to explore the main categories and thematic groups of professional jargon in scientific and technical text;

6) to identify the specificity of mastering English scientific and technical professionalisms and jargon in the Ukrainian language in the context of the phenomena of polysemy and homonymy.

**Research methods** and techniques of linguistic analysis are determined by the specificity of the object and specific tasks of the work. The descriptive-analytical method with the methods of comparative, typological and component analyses was used. The analysis of the functioning of professional jargon in the scientific and technical style was carried out by descriptive and comparative methods.

**The theoretical significance** is that this work broadens and deepens the theoretical studies of the social dialects of the English language. In particular, the conclusions and generalizations made on the basis of a complex analysis of professional jargon as emotionally colored vocabulary make it possible to identify trends in the development of such a poorly researched linguistic layer, as a sub-standard vocabulary, to substantiate the role of jargon as a means of professional language dynamizing.

**The practical significance of the study** is determined by the fact that its results can be applied in the further study of the professional jargon of English and its impact on the development of national language. The practical value of the research stems from the expediency of using its main results in the framework of special courses in lexicology,

psycholinguistics, semantics and pragmatics, translation studies, as well as in writing diploma and course papers, compiling textbooks and manuals.

**The structure of the research** is determined by its purpose and tasks and consists of an introduction, two sections and conclusions to each of them, general conclusions, a list of used literature and appendices.

## **CHAPTER I. PROFESSIONAL JARGON IN MODERN ENGLISH AS A KIND OF EMOTIONALLY COLORED LINGUISTIC SUB-STANDARD**

### **1.1. The concept of jargon and its place in the English vocabulary**

The vocabulary of a language, like a language itself, is in motion. However, it should be noted that changes do not cover the entire vocabulary equally. The main vocabulary, as the most constant category of words, changes much slower than the other word groups.

Language is a complex hierarchical system that reflects the social differentiation of society. In this regard, there are different forms of English, such as:

- Literary Language;
- Colloquial Speech;
- Low Colloquial Speech;
- Vernacular;
- Social Dialects [8, p. 102].

Social dialects are secondary forms of language because they do not function at all social levels, but contribute to the linguistic separation of certain social, professional and age groups. Social dialects differ in their functions, spheres and conditions of use, lexical structure, ways of enriching the vocabulary, etc. In this regard, social dialects are divided into the following groups:

- professional dialects that unite people of the same profession or activity;
- group (corporate) jargon characterizing the language of teenagers, students, athletes, youth teams, etc;

- argoes, which are conventional or secret languages, such as artisans or shopkeepers;

- thieves' jargon, which is characteristic of declassified elements [3, p. 48].

By social importance, the whole vocabulary is divided into active and passive. Active vocabulary encompasses common words that are used by all native speakers, regardless of profession, education, place of residence. Passive vocabulary includes rare lexical units: obsolete words, neologisms, professionalisms, exotisms, jargons, argotisms, slangisms, as well as vulgar and abusive vocabulary.

Usually, the words of low stylistic tone have synonyms in the neutral vocabulary. Unlike the words of high stylistic tone (poems, archaisms, barbarisms, foreign and book words), they are in a state of continuous change. The tendency for continuous renewal is one of the most characteristic features of stylistically low lexical units. The words of one group can easily be transferred to another because their belonging to a certain group is relative [4, p. 125].

The English national lexical standard includes words such as *flummox* – «бентежити», *humbug*, *sham* – «обман», *pluck* — «смилівість», *whitewash*, *baggage* - «дівчина», *to bolt* - «мікати», *fishy* - «нідозрілий» and others. [72]. However, certain jargons have been used in speech for hundreds of years. For example [73]: *grub* (*food*) *has been used since the 1600s* and *lousy* (*bad*) *has been used since the 1700s*.

From a stylistic point of view, jargonisms, as well as slangisms, poetisms, archaisms, barbarisms, foreign and literary words, stylistic neologisms, colloquialisms, dialectisms, professionalisms, vulgarisms, are included in the lexical-stylistic paradigm that has several characteristic features:

1. Direct connection with the denotation, i.e. communication occurs through the meaning of the corresponding neutral word: *zoo* – *any jungle or jungle area*; *zoo* – *a confusing and chaotic place* [73].

2. Blurred reference limits – these words are evaluative and can be applied to a variety of referents: *heat* – *вогнепальна зброя: пушка; поліція: фараони, копії; nitty-gritty* – *непристойність; неприємна, неминуча ситуація, неприкриті факти; чесність, прямолінійність; практичні деталі; суть, сутність, основа.*

3. Obligatory synonymy: "*money*": *ackers Br.; berry - 1st Am. a dollar 2. Br. a pound; brass esp. Br., Aus; cabbage; C, also C-note Am. \$ 100; clink Br; clod Br. — Penny, copper coin; coconut - Am. a dollar; do-re-mi Am.; half-spot - Aus. fifty dollars; Hawaii Banknote of 5 or 50 pounds; hoot Aus; kale Am., Can.; lobster Aus. - a \$ 20 note; lolly Br.; mean-green Am; monkey - 1st Br., Aus. 500pounds 2. Am. 500 dollars; oil - 1. Am. money, esp. for bribery and corruption; megabucks — дуже велика кількість грошей; scratch — гроші: «бабки», «капустя»; bucks — великі гроші [74].*

4. Ability to form antonymic series [74]: *bad* - *відмінний, чудовий, класний: That rap song is very bad! (Класний рен!); wicked* - *блискучий, майстерно виготовлений: смертельний: That tennis player's got a wicked serve. (У цього тенісиста смертельна подача); heavy* - *вражаючий, важливий, серйозний.*

Speakers can understand the meaning of jargon lexical units, if they are familiar with the code jargonisms are included in, since the denotation may be known under a different name. In lexicographic practice, this feature of the words is manifested in the fact that their meaning is explained by a reference to the synonymic row to which they belong, or through a reference to neutral synonyms. However, in this case the speech necessarily stipulates possible areas of their use. For example: *josser - fool, fellow* [24, p. 185].

Differentiation of the meanings of lexical units having a lexico-stylistic paradigm occurs in English according to the functional styles. Therefore, jargon is a spoken or unceremonious style of language in a specific field. The stylistic distinction between slangism and jargon is minimal [38, p. 61].

By the nature of the "reduced" words of low stylistic tone can be divided into three groups: 1) literary-colloquial, for which situational reduction is not natural; 2) familiar-colloquial, inter-jargon and jargon, which have a special reduction; 3) vulgarism (low colloquial), which is characterized by highly emotional reduction [32, p. 56].

The term "jargon" refers to the terminology associated with a particular profession: physician, lawyer, programmer. It is used much more frequently in linguistic literature to refer not to a professional but a social branch of a common language. The spoken language of any professional environment always contains a certain amount of emotionally colored narrow-use words. Such words, which are characteristic of the spoken language of a certain professional environment, are called professional jargon.

The word vernacular comes from French, meaning adverb or dialect. The jargon is used both by different specialists and also by representatives of different social groups - from sportsmen to criminals. Jargonism is a separate term that is part of a specific jargon.

It is believed that the jargon is used to conceal the meaning of what is said from the "uninitiated." It is not completely true, as anyone can find the meaning of any jargon on the Internet or in a special dictionary (however, not in professional literature). The true purpose of using such words is merely the desire to shorten the phrase. Moderate use of jargon is almost unnoticeable, but its abuse seems at least ridiculous [54, p. 71].

Jargon is a type of language used mainly in oral communication by a particular social group that brings people together by the same profession, interests, habits, occupations, social status or age.

Today, linguists single out the jargon of young people, programmers, philatelists, hunters, fishermen, athletes, drunkards, declassified elements (thieves, card-scammers, etc.).

In open groups (youth, hunters, etc.), jargon is a kind of "collective game". Closed groups (beggars, thieves, etc.) are separated from the rest of society by jargon; it helps members of the group recognize "their" and "others" and performs the function of conspiracy [43, p. 126].

Elements of thieves' jargon are, for example, the words: *перо* (ніж), *мочити* (вбивати), *стибрити* (вкрасти), *лажа* (неприємність), *збацати* (станцювати), *закласти* (видати), *розколотися* (зізнатися), etc. The main purpose of such words is to conceal the subject of communication [51, p. 103].

A kind of jargon is argot. Argot, a cryptogram of thieves, is a conventional speech of a certain social group with a set of words that are not understandable for others. It is believed that the professional function of the argot sets it apart from other types of jargon. Argot, used by beggars, thieves, vagrants, serves as an instrument of their so-called professional activity, self-defense and struggle against the rest of society. The difference between argot and slang lies in the fact that argot is aimed at hiding from outsiders, and expressiveness or metaphoricity is not a characteristic feature of the word: *cannon*, *hook* (a pickpocket); *tool* (a pistol or gun). Individual words-argotisms became slang: *filth* (the police), *a gunsel* (a criminal who carries a gun, fence (a dealer in stolen property), *gig* (a punishment for a minor infraction of rules) and *mild* (a robbery with violence) [75].

However, English argot is a fact not of the present, but of the past state of its development. Argotisms were used as a means of secret communication. Only a few argotisms have entered the system of modern jargon, and they entertaining rather than

communicative functions. Argotisms, like jargonisms, are beyond literary vocabulary, their use can only be justified in the speech of characters of a work of art, if it comes with a sense of measure and is predetermined by its theme and stylistic instructions [12, p. 51].

Lately, the term slang has become increasingly used. Slang means jargon words or expressions, a conversational version of a social or professional group.

The term "slang" in English means "the language of a socially or professionally segregated group as opposed to a literary language; a variant of spoken language (including expressively colored elements of speech) that does not coincide with the norm of literary language" [58, p. 46].

Slang is a word that is often seen as a violation of standard language. These are very expressive, ironic words that serve to refer to objects spoken of in everyday life [73]. Here are examples: *все в ажурі - hunky-dory* — it means nice-going, okay and no mistake; *Фільтруй базар!* — *Stop blabbing!* — meaning — *Hold your tongue!* *бакси* — *green backs greens*; *пахне смаженим (погані справи)* — *war is in the air, не життя, а малина* — *a real picnic*.

V. Viluman, who has been dealing with the problem of slang for many years, proposed to distinguish between two types of slang [15, p. 47-48]:

1) common slang – figurative words and phrases of emotional and evaluative coloring that are outside the literary language, commonly understood and widespread in spoken language, claiming novelty and originality, and are synonymous with words and phrases in literary language;

2) special slang – words and phrases of a particular professional or class jargon.

Therefore, in English, jargon is an active component of live spoken language, representing a significant part of its vocabulary, because the diversity of interests of the

community, the assessment of certain phenomena by native speakers of different social and professional groups, is clearly reflected in slang.

Language that unites people who work with computers is defined as professional dialect (professional pronunciation) or as professional jargon. As this phenomenon has emerged relatively recently, linguistic scholars have not yet reached a consensus on its definition, which causes differences in terminology [28, p. 14].

Professional collusion is defined as a set of means of expression used in the oral and written communication of representatives of certain areas of professional activity [17, c.18]. The professional language subsystem includes a number of lexical means, among which a special vocabulary – words and phrases, which refer to subjects and concepts that relate to different spheres of human professional activity and are not common – occupies a special place.

Special vocabulary is conditionally divided into several interconnected subsystems [40, p. 103]:

- scientific and technical terminology;
- professionalism represented in the professional and business language of specialists;
- professional jargon, represented in everyday speech by representatives of the same profession (for example, the language of Internet users who propose to call it Usertalk is considered as independent jargon).

The above subsystems are quite mobile since there is a constant interchange of vocabulary within them.

## 1.2. The peculiarities of jargon and its sphere of usage

Language is a living phenomenon that verbalizes the existence of a particular cultural and historical era. Most new jargonisms emerge and evolve quite naturally from specific situations. In addition, each new generation also needs some new words to explain their different perspective on certain things. This different view reflects, in particular, the changing cultural and historical situation. Therefore, an inherent attribute of the living functioning of a language is the existence of a kind of sub-languages – the so-called sociolects. These are the languages spoken by certain social groups, representatives of certain professions and age categories [63, p. 124].

A prominent place among them is the jargon of young people, programmers, hunters, fishermen, athletes, dentists, convicts and others, for whom jargon is an element of collective play. Nowadays, the most popular among the jargon is youth and computer. Young people are more emotional, it is important for them to have a specific language of their own, that is, to have a personal code for communication. Computer jargon is a separate language that can evolve as the languages of nations. That is why new words are constantly appearing in jargon, while others disappear or continue to be used only in very narrow groups.

Many jargons are widely used in spoken language, for example: about a person: *dead-cush* – *порядний*; *drag* - *нудний*; *pretty boy* - *хвалько*; *fishy* — *підозріла*; *leery* — *хитрий*; *shy fish* - *сором'язливий*; *про особу: clock, dish, mask, pan, signboard, smiler, kisser, snoot*; *про дівчину, жінку: peach, foxy, cobra, vamp, flapper, tomato, gold-digger*; *про гроші: dirt, cabbage, dough, long green, blood, boot*; *chip* — *монета, yellow boys*, — *золоті монети, bob* — *шиллінг, quid* — *фунт стерлінгів, Charlie, buck* — *долар, nickel* — *5 доларів, quarter* - *25 доларів*; *про зброю: big boy* — *гармата*,

*barker, piece, six-shooter* — револьвер; *померти: to go pop, to conk out, to go West, to kick the bucket, to croak* [72; 74].

We assign slang constructions to the following areas of communication:

1) social and common: *try to dialog him* — *постарайся його вговорити; I'm dead sure.* — *Я у ньому абсолютно впевнений; No kidding.* — *Я не жартую; Don't try to duck.* — *Не намагайся ухилитися* [77];

2) family: *Here comes my better half.* — *Ось і моя найкраща половина; Who wears the pants in the house?* — *Хто в будинку господар?* [77];

3) professional and occupational: *I'm afraid to get the ax.* — *Я боюся вилетіти з роботи; That's no-go.* — *Це не годиться; Don't try to pass the buck.* — *Не старайся перекласти роботу на інших;*

4) socio-cultural: *This hotel is too rich for my blood.* — *Цей готель мені не по кишені; We'll turn to the Big Apple on the way.* — *По дорозі ми заїдемо у Нью-Йорк* [71];

5) show business: *He's a big noise.* - *Він дуже важлива персона; Let's talk shop.* — *Давайте поговоримо по справі;*

6) students: *He's our double-dome.* — *Він у нас розумник; You 're a super-strap* — *Ти, зубрило; Rattin'!* — *Все чітко; No pipe!* — *Шара не проходить* [73];

7) public and social activity: *You're acting daffy.* — *Ти чиниш неправильно; GI put in a plug for you.* - *Я замовлю за тебе слівце;*

8) administrative and legal: *Let's be level.* - *Давайте по-чесному; Here's a pink slip.* — *Ось повідомлення про звільнення;*

9) games and hobbies: *You'll be a bench jockey.* — *Ти будеш запасним; I'll come out on top.* — *Я обов'язково виграю; I enjoy watching B-ball.* — *Я люблю дивитися баскетбол;*

10) mass entertainment: *People rage about that movie.* — *Люди масово ідуть на цей фільм; What a bore!* — *Яка скука;*

11) military: *crunchie* — *рядовий; flyboy* — *пілот; rotsee* — *офіцерська школа; brass* — *старший офіцерський склад; on the double* — *Бігом!; calaboose* — *зуба; gringo* — *солдат-американець.*

In addition, professional jargon is divided into specific thematic groups according to a specific area. For example, if you consider the layer of professional jargon in music, then it can be divided into certain lexical groups: words to denote players on certain instruments; style and quality of performance; the style of the music tracks themselves; musical equipment and instruments; the process of performing, recording, producing, promoting and promoting music material.

The group of words used to refer to players refers mainly to jazz musicians. For example, there are the following options for the «барабанищик»: *The hide hitter / skins player. The hide hitter did not show so we had to make it a duo* [68, с. 111].

*Man, we were all ready to have a little jam session but our skins player skipped out on us. There is one cat I'm gonna skin.*

The words *cat* and *gate* are used to refer to a jazz musician. *I used to partake in late-night jam sessions with Sid over.*

And the expression *Rusty Gate*, by contrast, denotes a person who is unable to play normally. *That cat swings like a rusty gate* [77].

*Finger-zinger* in English is *людина, котра дуже швидко грає.*

*Ignoring the new guitarist is a finger-zinger on the guitar.*

*Damn, that boy is incredible!* [80].

In terms of individual figures, people in general, and their affiliation with particular music genres and periods, this group includes words such as *Yogurt*

*Weaver* and *Hipster*, which generally refer to «*xinni*» and «*фаната джазової музики*» respectively.

*Those hipsters who hang out at Shelly's Manne Hole are really digging the West Coast sound* [72].

*The 'yoghurtweavers' formed a circle of light at the 'Breatheyourwayto Wholeness and Bliss' festival in honor of the Play typus that had been found floating belly up in the nearby creek.*

Music making is a process that involves the work of many people who remain “behind the scenes”. This could be a *Pony-tail* - продюсер or представник звукозаписуючої студії; *bouncer / doorman / cooler* - викидала, вишибала.

*"Onward Into the Audioscape": In ponytail parlance, I don't hear a hit, and the decaffeinated reaction to the lead single, the "PeterGunn" homage to "Juicebox" suggests tha tl'm not alone* [72].

*I pushed the girl that slapped me and then the bouncers threw me out.*

Words such as *session musician* (сесійний музикант) and *sideman* (рядовий член джазового оркестру) are included in the vocabulary of musicians.

*Tom Hampton has been described as a multi-instrumentalist, sideman, session musician and singer / songwriter* [52, с. 71].

There are also some words in the jargon for tool designation. For example, *ax* means «будь-який інструмент» or «гітара»; *horn* also means «будь-який інструмент», not necessarily a wind instrument.

*Hey, Jack, bring your "axe" over tomorrow and we'll jam.*

*That dude can surely blow his "horn".*

Words are also used, such as *varies* - piano keys; *crunch* - a type of electric guitar used in the style of heavy metal; *sax* - saxophone; *tubs* - a set of drums.

*Jo is really hot tonight. Listen to him pound those "tubes" [79].*

The jargon of musicians, especially jazz players, is rich in vocabulary that describes the quality of the game. For example: *fly* (гладко), *gas* - cause feelings in the listener with their game, *the end* - *сильно, божевільно*, *get down* - відмінно грати, etc.

*Hey, Eddie, did you see the hat-check girl Berenice? Man, she is a fly!*

*The way that guy beats the skins is a real "gas"!*

*The way Benny blows the clarinet is "the end"!*

*Jaco can really get down on the 4-string! [77].*

Finally, there is no music without the process of playing the instruments. The following expressions are especially common in rock bands: *to play the head* (виконати основну мелодію), *to play the ink* (грати по нотах), *to play the cuts* (виконати варіацію мелодії, записаної нотами). And if you play with your head, here they use a word like *head chart*.

Therefore, the jargon belongs to the non-literary, passive, stylistically colored low-style vocabulary, low stylistic tone and is constantly updated. A jargonism is distinguished by its pronounced expressiveness, rudeness, evaluation, jocularly, a tinge of ignoring, which are not differentiated, but descriptive and can be applied to all layers of vocabulary of reduced stylistic tone.

Therefore, jargon is a spoken vocabulary that is considered lower than the standard; these are words that are either not used in the standard language or have a specific meaning.

### **1.3. Lexical, stylistic, semantic and pragmatic features of the jargon of the English professional discourse**

Although jargon may affect the sphere of grammar and syntax, it manifests itself primarily in the lexical system of language. The jargon does not affect grammar, since the latter is not subordinate to logical laws, but to conventional ones. Due to the fact that the immanent properties of jargon are manifested primarily in the field of lexical semantics, the transformational and innovative processes in the jargon take place mainly at the lexical, morphological and phonological levels [45, p. 109].

One feature of the semantics of jargonisms is the superiority of connotation over denotation, the pragmatic component over the significative, that is, they do not so much mean objects or concepts as they characterize them. Jargon is an emotionally colored vocabulary that has the maximum connotative value (sometimes a negative connotation). It should be emphasized that the jargon dictionaries include many units only on the grounds that these units have a pronounced emotionally expressive connotation or novelty [3, p. 107].

Unlike the common English lexemes, where pragmatic markings can be absent, in the semantic structure of jargon units, a pragmatic component that includes expressive, emotional, and evaluative elements of meaning dominates. Most jargons contain not only conceptual but also pragmatic information, which is encoded in a pragmatic meaning.

Often the conceptual core of meaning coexists with the axiological value, which is considered to be the most striking representative of pragmatic meaning. Most jargons indicate the speaker's relation to the object of expression, that is, they contain semantic structures in their semantic structure.

The semantics of jargon units are characterized by both objective-logical and emotional evaluation [13, p. 11]

Objective-logical assessment arises as a result of processes related to the cognitive activity of man and is conditioned by the objective qualities of the object or phenomenon, which were realized in the semantics of the word, regardless of the individual perception of "positivity" or "negativity". It is motivated by social, ethical and aesthetic factors and expresses the opinion about the desirability or undesirability of phenomena, their conformity or non-compliance with any norms, requirements. Objective-logical evaluation is allocated on the basis of logical interpretation and can make a positive assessment if the object meets the ethical and aesthetic standards, and negative if the object has negative characteristics.

The specificity of the evaluative semantics of jargon is mainly negative. Most jargonisms are characterized by a negative evaluation, that is, they are concentrated around the negative in the logical aspect of the concepts [19, p. 68].

In addition to the objective-logical evaluation that characterizes the positive or negative qualities of the person, in the semantic structure of jargon there is an emotional evaluation, which indicates the emotional attitude of the speaker or his assessment of what is called a word, because the logical and emotional-evaluating attitude of the person to the world reflected in the semantics words at the same time [16, p. 108].

Spontaneous emotionality is the result of subjective associations that arise in the individual carriers of sociolects in connection with the word and determine its perception. Spontaneous emotionality is not an emotion that is included in the word's own lexical meaning, that is, it is felt by all members of the speech community. It appears in the meanings of the jargon formed by the figurative rethinking of the meaning of neutral words, that is, the individual emotionally-colored perception of a word may be

conditioned by those contexts in which it has encountered the speaker the role of objects and events designated in the word.

Emotional evaluation is present in the semantics of most jargons and enhances their expressiveness. At the morphological level, emotional appraisal is expressed by suffixes that have emotional and appraisal potential. At the lexical level, it is not implicit but present implicitly. The most reliable information about the presence of an emotional-evaluative component in the meaning of a word is given by vocabulary tags or dictionary definitions [29, p. 81].

In jargon, there are two types of emotional evaluation: pejorative and ameliorative. The jargon nomination is characterized by the advantage of pejorative formations. Pejorative emotional evaluation is inherent in the units of jargon whose semantics expresses a negative relation to the object or phenomenon. It is typical particularly for jargon, formed as a result of [27, p. 108]:

- 1) metaphorical transfers: *airhead*, *bubblehead* - a fool;
- 2) metonymic transfers: *boom box*, *boob tube* - TV set;
- 3) reduplications: *dum-dum*, *hubba-hubba*, *ju-ju*, *mucky-muck*, *pip-pip*, *walkey-walkey*, *yo-yo*.

Ameliorative evaluation expresses the positive response of the speaker caused by positive qualities of the object, phenomenon or concept denoted: *dream boat* - attractive person or thing, *fave rave* – favourite piece of music, *glitterati* – fashionable set of beautiful literary and show-business people [73].

The jargon of both pejorative and ameliorative orientation is also familiar with familiarity. Familiar emotional coloring of jargon units, featuring a variety of shades claiming originality: jokey, ironic, mocking, parody, derogatory, rude, and even

vulgar: *airhead, back-seat driver, bimbo, brat pack, bubbleet cornball, couch potato, dipstick, dweeb, fat-cat, geek, gender-bender, gismo, gross-out, guppy, nerd* [75].

The use of the spoken language of stylistically reduced jargon endows the whole expression with coloring, which suggests the semantic structure of jargon of a certain expressive component, which testifies to the assessment of the communicative situation as familiar [67, p. 65-66].

Expressiveness can occur either at the expense of the content or the outside of the lexical unit. Thus, pejorative expression is achieved by the sub-standard suffix – *o*: *cheapo, dumbo, lesbo, neato, sicko, sleazo, wacko* [76].

In the structure of the pragmatic component, expressiveness can be represented by a number of elements, such as: novelty, unexpectedness, brightness, originality, and imagery, i.e. a visual representation of something. The pragmatic motivation of the imagery is the speaker's desire to increase the influence on the addressee. Naming the phenomena of the world around them, their signs, a person captures in the mind everything that is essential for social practice. For the standard language, informativeness – what is being reported about an object or phenomenon – is important. For the jargon how it is reported is important [71, p. 85].

Significant pragmatic potential is the figurative jargon formed by metaphorical and metonymic transpositions. In most cases, the metaphor is based on imagery: *bubblehead, dipstick – a fool, to chase the dragon – to take heroin* [78].

The particularity of the semantics of jargonisms is associated with the desire for conciseness and semantic saturation lies in the ability of lexical units to update information of considerable semantic volume, which is realized in other communicative spheres by a phrase or sentence: *bimbo — a young woman considered sexually attractive but of limited intelligence, wilding — rampaging by a gang of youth through a public*

*place, attacking or mugging people along the way* [77].

A characteristic feature of the semantics of jargon is semantic redundancy, which in many cases creates an expressive coloring of the name. The designation of the same object, action, or feature in two or more words only makes sense if the new names of phenomena are different from those already existing in the language. If there are no such differences, either one of them will come out of the language, or a meaningful differentiation will occur between them. The need for differentiation of concepts, in the diversity of expressions of thoughts and feelings, brings synonymous to life. Synonyms specify not only the meaning of a concept, sign, but also the nuances of the speaker's attitude to the subject of speech, which is determined by his emotional state, social status, conditions of communication [44, p. 27].

As a rule, jargon is an expressive synonym of literary words and phrases, because the process of nomination in spoken language is determined by the desire to name a new object or phenomenon a clear word or to replace an old name with a new, more expressive and original one. The capacity and expressiveness of the jargon far exceeds these lexical characteristics of its standard vocabulary.

The jargon is characterized by wide-ranging internal synonymy, that is, the concentration of a large number of synonyms around the concepts that provoke the most intense emotional response. Because slang synonyms, as often used by fashion, are semantically erased and replaced with new ones, one of the most characteristic features of jargon is moving synonymy, which concentrates a wide series of synonyms around centers of synonymous attraction [6, p. 84].

The quantitative composition of the synonymic row is directly dependent on the social meaning of the object. Consider the word-forming varieties of English jargon.

Metaphorical rethinking is central to the vocabulary of jargonisms. The leading

role of metaphor in the formation of semantic jargon is explained by the fact that it helps to realize specific nominative properties of language: predication of one object by signs of another by comparing these objects or their signs. For example: *Am.*: *birdcage* — *студентський гуртожиток, табір військовополонених* — *Ukr.*: *зоопарк*; *Am.*: *zombie* — *втомлена людина, новобранець*. — *Ukr.*: *доходяга*; *ambulance-chaser* — *юрист, який спеціалізується на нещасних випадках*; *dreamboat* — *приваблива людина або річ*. У метафориці часто є гумористичне трактування означуваного: *Am.*: *four-eyes* — *людина в окулярах*. — *Ukr.*: *бінокль, melon-head - a fool*; *sea gull* — 1. *курка, індичка*; 2. *дружина моряка*; *bird legs, bird man* — *пілот*; *bisquits* — *матрац*; *fox-tail* — *вуса* [72].

The metonymic word formation of English discourse is also traced: *suit, vest* — *людина, яка займається бізнесом*; *berries* — *вино*; *ghettoblaster* — *портативна стерео магнітола*; *play* — *діяльність*; *reptiles* — *туфлі*; *rat* — *негідник, крива*: *Someone here's a rat that's been talkin 'to the cops*; *turkey* — *туна людина: пентах*; *squirrel* — *божевільний*; *chick* — *молода жінка* [73]. Metonymy as a mechanism for the formation of semantic jargons is less common than metaphor. Metonymic models clearly correlate with certain associations. One of the characteristic means of word formation, especially for jargon, is the punctuation: *Am.*: *Ygapias - intellectual*; *Ukr.*: *бухарест* — *вечірка* [74].

Complex English jargon is formed by the word combination: *run-of-the-mill* — *average, typical*; *youngblood* — *Am. A black youth*; *bluebottle* — *a police officer*; *blue + stocking = bluestocking* — «*синя панчоха*», *вчена жінка*; *you-and-me* — *tea*; *goggle-box* — *Br. a television set*; *hot-dog* — *Am., Can. an expert in smth.*; *meat-head* — *Am. a stupid person*; *meat-wagon* — *esp. Am. 1. an ambulance 2. a hearse 3. a police van, black Maria*; *gumshoe* — *шукач: He was a gumshoe with the New York police for ten years.*;

*bughouse* — *crazy: Joe's gone bughouse; cathouse* — *a house of prostitution* [80].

The process of jargon formation is characterized by the relatively wide use of duplication, which is often combined with onomatopoeia (for example: *ack-ack* – *armed forces; choo-choo* – *train; buzz-buzz* - *noise, noise; chop-chop* – *Immediately, at this moment; Do it now! Chop-chop!*; *buddy-buddy* (*very friendly, friendly*); or even tripling: (example: *blah-blah- (blah) chats: la-la-la, I can not take any of that Forum more dummy's blah-blah-blah; boom-boom-boom* – *In quick succession, one after the other : bang-bang-bang: Business was slow in the morning, but in the afternoon the customers came in boom-boom-boom*). Other jargon neologisms are based on rhymes: *mop-top* - *a person with long and/ or untidy hair; space-case* — *an eccentric, mad or spaced-out person; hot-shot* — *людина, яка домоглася успіху; artsy-fartsy* — *кричущий; gruesome-twosome* — *нерозлучна пара; ding-a-ling* — *нерозумна людина, дивна людина* [80].

An interesting feature of English jargon is the ability to break a word and use it as a kind of an infix of another word: *abso-bloody-lutely; inde- goddam-pendent* [9, p. 45].

Characteristic for jargon is a model of word formation that does not occur in other layers of vocabulary, a deliberate pun-like phonetic distortion that changes the internal form of the word: *gust* instead of *guest*, *picture-askew* instead of *picturesque*, *drinketite* and *bitetite* instead of *appetite*.

Conversion is frequent in English jargon. The N-V conversion is basic: *to buddy* - *to act as a buddy to; to badmouth* — *принижувати, ображати: Bert badmouths everyone behind their back*. The jargon is formed by conversion both from ordinary words (for example: *chin* — *балакати, neck* — *обійматись, цілуватись, break* — *шанс, можливість, broad* - *дівчина*), and from jargon lexical units (for example, the verb *snafu* — «*все переплутати*» утворилося від скорочення *snafu* - *безлад, розгардіяш*) [79].

Some of the jargonisms are formed by reversion. Here are examples of slang verbs that have been “reversed” from nouns: *booker* - *to book*; *arse-licking* — *to arse-lick*; *ass-kissing* — *to ass kiss*; *headhunting* — *to headhunt*; іменників від прикметників: *flacku-flake* — *дуже дивна, ексцентрична людина*;

The suffixation word formation is characteristic of American jargon. It should be noted that the most common feature of English jargon is the transformation of a series of meaningful words into semi-suffixes [60, p. 243]. For example, the word *monkey* is used as a semi-suffix with the meaning «робітник; механік»: *air monkey*, *broom monkey*, *company monkey*, *grease monkey*, *powder monkey*, *weed monkey*, *wheel monkey*. Also «*monkey*» means: £ 500; *monkey nuts* — дурниці [80].

The word *happy* has become a semi-suffix with the meaning «ентузіаст, аматор»: *adjective-happy*, *bomb-happy*, *brass-happy*, *buck-happy*, *cab-happy*, *car-happy*, *coin-happy*, *dough-happy*, *footlight-happy*, *gin -happy*, *jive-happy*, *power-happy*, *rock-happy* [80].

The word *dog* is a semi-suffix of the synonymous «*man*» (звичайно «хитрий чи той, кому пощастило»), *bird dog* — радіопеленгатор; *bird dog* - a person, like a detective, talent scout, etc, whose job is to find something or someone; *barking dogs* — tired or sore feet; *line dog* (or *doggie* - a soldier, esp. a sergeant, in a combat unit; *red dog* — a defensive assault in which the linebacker goes directly for the quarterback; *road dog* - a good friend; best friend; *short dog* - a bottle of cheap wine; *top dog* - the most important person; the chief; = BOSS: Who's top dog around this place?; *yellow dog contract* — an employee's work contract that forbids membership in a union [74].

This word is also included in the following jargons of the English discourse: *dog* — 1. an ugly, unpleasant or unattractive woman or girl; 2. a company or share that performs badly on the stock exchange, a worthless piece of stock; *dog (and bone)* —

*telephone (an example of rhyming slang); dog's breakfast – a mess, an extravagant display; dog collar — військовий священник; dog biscuit — (пайковий) сухар; dog face — рядовий, солдат; dog flight – повітряний бій, рукопашний бій; dog food — м'ясні консерви [73].*

The jargon semi-affixes are also borrowed from the German language *-fest* (from the German noun *Fest - a holiday*). *-fest* is not an independent word in English [31, p. 102]. Semi-affix *-fest* is used in nouns to mean any activity (usually too intense or immeasurable) that lasts for a certain period of time. For example: *bull-fest — невимушена розмова, бесіда; gab-fest — зустріч з метою порозмовляти (також talk-fest); chin-fest — пусіті балачки.*

As a semi-affix, denoting a person with certain characteristics, English speakers use *-pot* (*crack-pot — божевільна чи ексцентрична людина, gum-pot – п'яниця, stink-pot — неприємна людина, sex-pot — приваблива дівчина*).

Unlike *-fest* and *-pot*, semi-affix *-bug* corresponds to a noun, which in jargon means «аматор, людина, схиблена чомусь». The same meaning is also observed in words in which *-bug* is used as the second element: *shutter-bug, radio-bug, jitter-bug [79].*

From the jargon suffixes we distinguish *-o*, which has no special meaning, but adds to the words a kind of jargon coloring [59, p. 70]: *lingo < a language, jargon or way of speaking; limo < a limousine, luxury car; loco < locomotive; resto < Can. a restaurant; aggro -I. Br., Aus. n., adj. fighting esp. between street gangs; aggressive 2. Am. wonderful; Latino — Am. person from Mexico or Latin America; milko -Aus. a milkman; doggo adj — a variation of dogass: worthless, inferior, bad; Maceo's — Aus. / Am. Mac(k) / (food from) a McDonald's Family Restaurant; medico — a doctor [73].*

The suffix *-ee*, which has very limited use in the English discourse, is productive in the vernacular. It does not necessarily denote the object of any action, but also the figure itself: *beatee*, *biographee*, *cookee*, *disappointee*, *for-geftee*, *happenee*, *kissee*, *waitee*, *wishee*, *holdupee*, etc.

Productive for jargon is also the suffix *-er*: *docker* - a person who engages in clocking; *beezer* — Am. the nose; *ankle-biter* — Br., Aus. a child; *bleeder* — Br. 1. a (contemptible) person 2. a very troublesome thing; *blister* — Br. obs. 1. (an annoying) person; 2. a summons; 3. to serve with a summons; *boozer* - Br. Pub; *greener* — Br. inexperienced workman, esp. a foreigner; *hacker* — зломник комп'ютерних програм, людина, помішаний на комп'ютерах: хакер; *honker* — Am., Aus. a nose; *punter* — someone who makes a bet with a bookmaker. We compare the following interesting formations: *gotr-to-bedder*, *putter-to-bedder*, *reader-in-bedder* and others [75].

Particular attention is given to derivatives of verb + adjective conjunctions, in which the suffix *-eg* is added both to the base of the verb and to the base of the adjective adverb: *adder-upper*, *backer-upper*, *bender-downer*, *bracer-upper*, *breaker-upper*, *outer-bringer*, *closer-upper*, *finder outer*, *awayer-goer*, *giver-upper*, *kicker-offer*, *putter-awayer*, *upper-walker*.

Productive for the jargon of modern English are the following prefixes: *co-*, *de-*, *non-*, *over-*, *re-*, *un-*, *up-*. They form nouns, verbs, rarely adjectives, joining, respectively, with nouns, verbs and adjectives [22, p. 60].

The word *rat* is used as a semi-suffix with the meaning of «людина, що захоплюється певною діяльністю»: *beach rat*, *pool rat*, *gym rat*, *rink rat*, *surfrat*, *mall rat*, *market rat*, *party rat*, *football rat* [76]. Word *busting* turned into semi-suffix with the meaning «той, що контролює, домінує»: *home-busting*, *prison-busting*, *classbusting*, *team-busting*, *ball-busting*, *gang-busting*, *opinion-busting*, *business-busting*, *model-*

*busting* [76].

The jargon is characterized by affixal synonymy, that is, the attraction of synonymous word-forming elements [ZO, p. 69]:

*-man; -boy; -bug; -hound* = male figure;

*-house, -shop, -joint* = low-class entertainment establishment.

The tendency to economize language means is universal and driven by the needs of human thinking and communication. Linguistic economy encompasses a variety of phenomena and processes that lead to a concise way of expressing the content of the utterance, resulting in the elimination of excessive jargon elements, increasing the informational brevity of the utterance, and therefore increasing the rate of speech. The tendency to save linguistic effort is manifested in word compression with the help of a component reduction: truncation (compaction) of words (apherisis, syncope, apocope), initial abbreviations and telescoping (contraction) [34, p. 38].

There are also examples of jargon formed by telescoping (contraction) - the merging of fragments of lexical units or one lexical unit with a fragment of another: *buppie* < *a black yuppie*; *eyelyser* < *eye + analyzer*; *Juppy* < *a Japaneseyuppy*; *she-male* < *she + female*; *cigaroot* < *cigarette + cheroot*; *brunch* < *breakfast + lunch* and others [78].

Among the jargon lexical units of English discourse stand out those formed by a compression, which is of four types:

- 1) final compression (apocope - from the Greek "to cut"), that is, the fall of the final part of the word with the original being preserved, for example: *div* < *divvy* – *a person who is odd, stupid, weak or deviant in some way*; *graph* < *graffiti*; *hero* < *heroin*; *snap* < *a snapshot*; *hyper* < *hyperactive*; *kanga* < *Aus. a kangaroo*; *Merc* < *No. A Mercedes car*; *Gib* < *Br. Gibraltar*; *lit.* <

*literature; cig < a cigarette, and cigar; veg < vegetable; cham and sham < champagne*

- 2) initial compression (apheresis) – the fall of the initial part of the word with the preservation of the end, for example: *roo < a kangaroo*
- 3) middle compression (syncope) – the middle part of the word falls out, for example: *specs < spectacles, McD's < McDonald's: Can you take McD's tonight?; Mickey D's < McDonald's fast food restaurant; movie < moving-picture*
- 4) mixed compression, where the beginning and end of the word fall out simultaneously, for example: *a throat – a cut-throat student; an earnest student; force < psilocybin (drugs); [78].*

Much of the jargon accounts for the share of initial abbreviations [56, p. 59-60]: *B. Y.O.(B.) bring your own (booze or bottle); D.O.A. < dead on arrival — American police and hospital slang to mean: «dead to the world», particularly after taking drugs or alcohol; D.O.M. < a dirty old man; DTP < desktop publishing; R & R. < rest and recuperation; rest and relaxation (originally military); u. vs ultra-violet rays, sunshine; EDI < electronic data interchange; SIDS < sudden infant death syndrome; VJ < video jockey; B.S. < bullshit esp. Am., Can.; O.T.T. < Over The Top — excessive; Z's [zeds] — sleep, a nap; B.S. < bullshit — обман, брехня; C.K. < cocaine; D.D. < drop dead — забирайся геть, замовкни [80].*

Acronyms are also traced - the initial lexical abbreviations that pronounce as words of a new type, the phonetic structure of which corresponds to the phonetic structure of single-morphic words, and read them according to the rules of orthoepia, as ordinary words [37, p. 102]: *JAP < Jewish American Princess — a young Jewish girl, especially a wealthy or a spoilt one; L.I.F.O. and LIFO < last in, first out — комп'ютерний*

*термін: refers to the order of data put in and returned from the processor.*

In the new century, the English language widely uses euphemistic jargon abbreviations (euphemisms) or complex jargon abbreviations. Some of them are words in which the first letter is considered as a taboo word. For example: *A-head* < *an acidhead*, a user of the drug; *A-day* — 29 April 1988; *B-ball* < *basketball*; *V-ball* < *volleyball*; *B-girl* < *Am. bargirl*, a prostitute or woman of dubious morals who frequents bars; *B.B. brain* < a stupid person, a brain the size of shot; *C-joint* < *coke joint* — a place where cocaine is sold; *E-free* — food without additives; *E-fit* < *Electronic Facial Identification Technique*; *X-ray eyes* — having the apparent ability to see through things; *A-OK* — in the best of condition: *I really feel A-OK* [78].

Analysis of the jargon used in English allows us to distinguish the following processes in the development of the meaning of lexical units existing in the normative language during their transformation into jargon [57, p. 138]:

1. Amelioration / pejoration (e.g., ameliorative changes: *ginger ginger* «імбир» > «вогник, піднесений настрій»; *some* «якийсь» > *AmE* «визначний, вражаючий»; пейоративні зміни: *drool* «слина» > *AmE* «нісенітниця, дурниці»; *iceberg* «айсберг» > *AmE* «холодна, черства, бездушна людина» [78];

2. Loss of positive / negative semes - neutralization (*deadline* — *AmE* «обмежувальна лінія навколо в 'язниці, яку заборонено перетинати під загрозою смертної кари» > «граничний (крайній) строк будь-якої умови чи події»; *good* «гарний, добрий» > *AmE* «дійсний» (про білети, особливі пропозиції); *flunky* «презирл. ліврейний лакей» > «підлабузник, підлесник, низькопоклонник» > *AmE* «робітник без кваліфікації, що виконує незначну або будь-яку «чорну» роботу») [80];

3. Polarization of axiological value (induction of the opposite sign of axiological

value) – enantiosemia (*groovy* - *AmE* «приємний, гарний, чудовий», «привабливий, цікавий, модний» > «нудний, неприємний»; *crazy* «божевільний» > *AmE* «чудовий, сучасний»; *awesome, brutal, crazy, dirty, evil, savage, wicked* у значенні «чудовий, першокласний»).

4. Intensification pejorative evaluation (*dufus* – *AmE* «дивак, ексцентрична людина» > «дурень або незграба»; [80].

5. Semantic transference (*mataphorical: cherry* «вишня» > *AmE* «новенький, свіжий, привабливий», *breeze* – «легкий навчальний курс»; *bear* – «шкільний вчитель» — *pejorative*; *metonimic: smoker* — «вечірка тільки для хлопців»; *gun* «рушниця» > *AmE* «найманій вбивця»; *buttery* — «відстійний» - *pejorative*) [79].

6. The process of axiological rethinking of proper names – an antonomasia (*Clyde, Ken, Waldo, Zelda* — «дурень, бовдур, телепень», *Babbit, Ozzie and Harriet, jeff*— «консервативний, відсталий, обивательський», *Chester Molester* — «мачо» ін.) [79].

7. Axiological rethinking in associative-thematic fields of zoomorphisms (*appearance: «потворна»* — *bat, bear, dog, pig* — про жінку, *gorilla* — про чоловіка; *intelligence: «тупий, дурний»* — *baboon, boa, jay, newt, turkey*; *behaviour: «агресивна»* — *banty, rooster* (про будь-яку людину), *vulture* (про дівчину); «дивна, чудна, ексцентрична» — *bird, duck, squirrel, wombat*; *occuration: «проститутка»* — *bat, chipru, moose*, «поліцейський, детектив» - *bear, bull, pig, sleuth*, «інформатор» - *canary*) [80].

To summarize, the differentiation of the meanings of lexical units having a lexical-stylistic paradigm occurs in English according to functional styles. Therefore, jargon is a spoken or familiar style of language in a specific field.

## Conclusions to the Chapter 1

The first section of the study deals with the notion of jargon and its place in English vocabulary, its specificity and scope as well as lexico-stylistic, semantic and pragmatic features of jargon in English.

The jargon often depends on the social status of the people who use it, their nationality, profession and hobby. It is always more expressive and accurate than common vocabulary. Characteristics of the jargon used in the English discourse are the metaphoricity and superiority of the representative function over the communicative one.

Jargon with its extraordinary semantic richness, striking variety of associations is an effective means of expressing one's personality, transmits one's thoughts and feelings in a variety of situations. The most important requirement for newly created jargon units is that they have an expressive coloring, as this is the main guarantee that such jargon will "take root" in a certain communicative environment.

Regardless of how the jargon is formed, whether everything is correct from a grammatical or phonetic perspective, it is always characterized by a special correlation of denotative meaning and emotional coloring, that is, a greater proportion of emotional coloring.

Based on the goals and objectives of the study, we turn to the analysis of the specifics of the functioning of professional jargon in scientific and technical discourse.

## **CHAPTER II. THE SPECIFICITY OF THE PROFESSIONAL JARGON FUNCTIONING IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DISCOURSE**

### **2.1. Jargonisms as lexical units of professional language**

The study of professional languages has as its object peculiar linguistic features of a particular field of science. In this case, the professional language is to some extent opposed to the common language, although the vocabulary of the former originates from latter. The problems associated with the specific vocabulary of professional languages, gave rise to the need to separate a science – terminology. While the science of professional languages aims to study the language of a particular field of science and technology, the subject of the study of terminology is not the language itself, but the term as the unity of concept and name. Thus, terminology also includes the conceptual scope of a particular professional field.

Our world is marked by rapid technological transformations as well as social and economic changes caused by the global exchange of knowledge and information, achievements in the fields of production and services, in education and culture, the achievements of science and technology [31, p. 44].

At first, the study of professional languages concerned only professional vocabulary. Only recently it has been distinguished by its own branch of linguistics, although it remains very closely related to terminology. A professional language can be called a set of all language tools used in the professionally closed field of communication in order to ensure mutual understanding between people working in this field.

Specialized language is used in a specific area or field of knowledge. In the system of professional languages can be distinguished the following subspecies as: medical,

economic, legal language, language of advertising, sports, high technology. With the emergence of new branches of science and knowledge and the rapid development of technology, there is a need to create a specific vocabulary and terminological systems, which are the basis for the formation and emergence of new specialized languages.

The professional language is characterized by the presence of professional vocabulary and foreign words (professional vocabulary), which, outside of the professional sphere, which it serves, are underused, or are used with a different or special meaning. Also, at the grammatical, syntactic and pragmatic levels, professional and common languages may have some differences [49, p. 25].

The national language can be called multifunctional, while every professional language is monofunctional. Some professional languages use specific linguistic means, which in turn may take place in other specialized languages. Multiple sub-classes can form larger classes with their common features. Thus, among professional languages it is possible to distinguish between the languages of social sciences and the languages of technical branches, which have not only specific terminological systems, but also different text organization and linguistic structure.

The primary task that arises for a researcher of any professional language is to outline the scope of the object under study. In our opinion, the object of study of professional languages is features of a language of a particular field of science. The specialty of professional languages is the presence of a special, needs-oriented set of vocabulary units that have smooth and flexible links to common vocabulary, which is also present in the professional language.

In order to gain a better understanding of the concept of professional jargon, we also need to consider the basic concepts associated with the definition of professional jargon.

The entire vocabulary of the professional text can be divided into types:

- terms of this field of knowledge that have their own definitions;
- semi-terms or professionalisms, which may include nomenclature, however, professionalisms can usually be interpreted as opposed to nomenclature units;
- professional jargon, which does not claim accuracy and unambiguity, have a high level of imagery and emotionally colored meaning [41, p. 106].

The dictionary of specialized terms contains narrow-industry lexemes, cross-industry scientific terms, professionalisms, nomenclature titles, professional jargon and common lexemes. The level of abstraction of a professional language depends on the level of text saturation by terminology [18, p. 131].

Literary language, in addition to the common part, has numerous prerequisites that satisfy the needs of communication of people in various fields. One such pretext is scientific language, the most important part of which is terminology.

There are two components to the system of terms in each industry - terminology and terminological systems. Terminology – 1) a section of linguistics that studies the terms (in this sense, increasingly use the expression terminological studies), 2) a set of terms in a particular language or industry.

For example, we can talk about English, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian and other terminology, as well as mathematical, legal, chemical, technical, and so on. Sectoral terminology, that is, a set of industry-specific terms, is called terminology systems or terminological systems. The terminology as well as the professional language has its own kind. There are terms: medical, philological, chemical, military and more. The translation of these terms is very difficult for the translator. Some terms have certain specific features without which the translator will not be able to translate them correctly [21, p. 78].

In the course of the development of science and production new phenomena are discovered new concepts emerge, denoted by names of a particular kind – terms. The term here refers to a word or phrase of a special form of usage. The specificity of the term, which distinguishes it from other words of the language, is a special purpose, the function of the term - whenever possible to clearly express special concepts. Therefore, the term is first and foremost a functional unit of language. Bernard Shaw, with his characteristic wit, defined the terminology as a "conspiracy of the initiates," thus emphasizing the closed, sharply restricted nature of the spread of special vocabulary available only to a select few dedicated to the specifics of a particular field of knowledge [53, p. 142].

The emergence and development of vocabulary is connected with the specialization of productive activities of people. The more developed a particular branch of the production of science and technology is, the more it has special terms, the richer is its terminology. The terminological vocabulary, which is part of the vocabulary of the language, however, differs significantly from the common one. Moreover, some linguists also distinguish between scientific and technical terminology [66, p. 209].

Thus, J. Vignier and A. Martin emphasize that this difference is due to the very circumstances of the origin of science and technology, since technology emerged as a result of a long series of often randomized trials through empirical searches for artisans and mistakes; science, however, developed in its own way and, freeing itself from the original mystical and religious ideas, only in the early 19th century, thanks to its new advances, was able to give a new impetus to the spread of technical knowledge. However, we must admit that in an era of rapid development of science and technology, these two spheres of human activity develop in parallel, complement each other, which is also manifested in the interpenetration of the peculiarities of their languages. Today it is

already more logical to assert the existence of the language of science, within which the language of technology is contained [48, p. 50].

In the vocabulary under study, in addition to terms, the following nominations should be distinguished: terminologized jargon, professional jargon and professional vocabulary [3, p. 34]. "Terminologized jargon" is understood as stylistically colored nominations that function in the form of professional expressions, but express scientific concepts, have a well-defined definition, "claiming" thus the role of terms. "Professional jargon" includes connotatively labeled expressions that do not express a scientific concept and have no definition, but satisfy the needs of professional communication in a particular field. And finally, "professional vocabulary" is defined as words, expressions that are inherent in communication of people associated with a particular field of activity [47, p. 154].

Jargon is a type of language used mainly in oral communication by a separate, relatively stable social group that brings people together by profession, place in society, interests or age. From the common language, jargon is distinguished by specific vocabulary and phraseology and the special use of word-forming tools. Professional jargon in our study is considered as emotionally colored words and is characterized by limited functioning in spoken language, for example: *nipple up*, *kill*, *pusher*, *short trip*, *roustabout*, *monkeyhoard* [7, p. 144].

Another rather important problem is the presence within the special vocabulary of terms and nomenclature notation (nomens). Terminology is a set of terms, names of concepts that reflect the most important and essential features of objects, processes or phenomena of objective reality in the system of this science. Nomenclature is a collection of names, names of specific subjects of a particular branch of science or production [14, p. 35]

The nomen acts as a relatively arbitrary "label" of the object, conventionally "attached" by representatives of the relevant field of knowledge, which does not claim to be disclosed or at least partially displayed in the form of a lexical meaning. Nomen includes the names of different types of equipment, machines, types of designs, product brands, for example: *Development (DEV)*, *Deviated (DEVW)*, *Gas Injection (GI)*, *Water Injection (WI)*, *Chalwyn MPX diesel engine shutdown valves*, *EYE-C -GAS infrared cameras* [8, p. 45].

Recognizing the use of common vocabulary in scientific and technical text, the special role of terminological and non-terminological units in the presentation of relevant information should be emphasized. Thus, it is obvious that the general vocabulary is used in the descriptive parts of the scientific and technical text, and also creates the conditions for the introduction of terminological units, which call the basic concepts of science and technology and serve to some extent as "background" for them. Terms as lexical units are an integral part of the vocabulary of the language. Therefore, their research is subject to those provisions that apply to the entire vocabulary.

According to Leshchuk, "... there should be no artificial barrier between common words and terms that can complicate understanding of the processes of term formation." Given certain features that characterize the terms, they should be considered in relation to common words in juxtaposition, not in opposition [cit.: 4, p. 125].

This understanding of terms is based on a number of objective factors.

First, it is not possible to distinguish between terms and common words in a scientific and technical text, since there is a transition of terms into common words and vice versa. And so-called "general scientific terms" are beginning to be applied at the level of other words to anyone who uses the language. Secondly, term formation is based

on the same principles as general word formation, constructed on the same word-forming models [17, p. 38].

Third, terms, like all words of a language, are subject to one phonetic, morphological, syntactic rule, one grammatical category.

Fourth, terms, like general words, serve a basic function - communicative, conveying concepts that reflect phenomena of objective reality, concrete and abstract concepts, and the like.

Fifth, during the compilation of common (non-terminological) dictionaries, most of the terms are placed outside them along with the common words [10, p. 1-3].

Thus, terms are interrelated with common words and together with them create a set that is a means of presenting information in a scientific and technical text and is understood as lexical richness of any language [5, p. 129].

The problem to distinguish professional vocabulary and terminology remains quite complex. It should be emphasized that this question usually does not arise in literature on terminology, but in linguistics, which uses the term "professional vocabulary", scientists always consider it necessary to point out the differential features of this concept, which does not coincide with the term "terminology". Professional jargon is an equivalent of terms in everyday speech. They express special concepts and are semantically close to terms, but cannot be considered full terms because of a non-standard way of expressing concepts that is different from the norm.

Among the features common to professional jargon and terms, scholars distinguish the specialization of meaning and formation on this basis of special, distinct from the general lexical-semantic systems, the limitation of the number of users of these units and the scope of their use. Professionalisms are recognized on the same grounds as terms, but with emphasis on their inconsistency with the high criteria that are put to terms [39, p. 42].

It is about the degree of inconsistency of the word-professionalism, functionally similar to the term, therefore, the selection of features that are recognized as mandatory for the term. Most of the information is professional jargon when used by professionals. The opposition "term – professionalism" is often argued that the terms are official names of special concepts, and professional jargon is semi-official.

“Terms are legalized names of any special concepts. Professional jargon is used as their unofficial substitute only in the limited special topic related to the profession”, according to Prokhorova [47, p. 154].

In summary, we should support the idea that it is advisable to distinguish between professional jargon and terms. Bordering on each other, terms, however, are more streamlined and normalized, while professional jargon is a semi-official lexical unit used by a narrow range of specialists, mostly in spoken language, for example: *fishing - the act of using specialized tools lowered downhole on the drillstring to retrieve a fish; fish - any object that has been dropped or lost down the hole* [77].

Features of professional jargon are the non-normative use of a word or phrase in a certain sense, functional and stylistic limitations, emotionally expressive connotations. However, despite significant differences, terms and professional jargon are constantly interacting because they belong to one area of discourse and are used by the same people. The impact of codified terminology on professional vocabulary is manifested in the fact that individual terminological elements and complete terminological lexemes are used as a basis to derive professional jargon [23, p. 69].

Herewith, a term may either partially change its form and meaning, or be used in its full form and with the fundamental meaning of professional jargon.

Consequently, these linguistic units, which differ in the nature of their meanings, modes of formation and stylistic features, do not exist in isolation but in constant interaction with each other.

In modern linguistics, there are different views on the meaning of the term "professional jargon". All efforts to define the term are centered around "playing" with concepts such as terms, professionalism and professional jargon, which have much in common but are not entirely identical. Yes, the terms are completely official, accepted and legalized in a particular field of science or technique of designation, the names of concepts, such as in music: *mezzo forte*, *acappella*, *strings*, etc. [70, p. 301].

Terminological vocabulary includes words or phrases used to define certain specific concepts accurately, determine their content, features, and more. Professionalisms are semi-official words or phrases that are most commonly used in spoken language by people of a particular profession, profession, but are not, in fact, strict scientific terms. For example, in music: *acoustics* (meaning: 1) звуковідтворювальна апаратура; 2) музика, яка виконується без використання електронних інструментів); in music. *apparatus* (meaning: 1) комплекс звуковідтворювальної апаратури; 2) магнітофон або плеєр) та ін [Pavlova 2008, 51].

In the works of Superanskaya and Podolskaya it is noted that the jargon does not belong to a special vocabulary. They interpret them as special, bright, fashionable words, characteristic of particular social groups and consider that they add practically nothing to the language, but only create a special color of speech [53, p. 145].

Describing this special vocabulary, Prokhorova points out that professionalism and jargon are similar in gross expression, in that the named units do not constitute independent language subsystems with their grammatical features, but are lexically complex, relatively limited in number. 47, p. 158].

We adhere to the definition of professional jargon given by scientist Khomyakov, who notes that in each profession there are a number of imaginative and emotionally-colored words and phrases with a certain connotation, most often - ironic or parody, which exist as synonymous with professional terms. He considers such expressive synonyms to be professional jargon [57, p. 73].

## **2.2. The main categories and thematic groups of professional jargon in scientific and technical text**

Professional speech is understood as a non-normalized form of existence of special language means. In every language, the main sources of professional broadcasting are similar. Among the causes of this phenomenon are psychological, cognitive and linguistic.

For the psychological reasons for the emergence of professional speech, we include the desire of specialists in certain industries to diversify their professional language, to convey subjective understanding and to give an assessment. Thus, experts in a particular field can be considered not only as consumers but also as potential creators of the language [64, p. 48].

Psychological source of the emergence of professional speech is also observation, the search for similarity, comparison, emotional attitude to the objects of reality. Unlike the demo-scientific fields of communication, professional speech produces emotionally colored neologisms. The cognitive pathways of professional broadcasting are represented through metaphorization and metonymization, realized through associative connections and analogies.

One of the possible linguistic sources of professional broadcasting is the desire to

reduce forms, which results in complex short words and abbreviations that are not used in scientific texts, lexicographic sources, and nomenclature. For example, *assy* is a professional abbreviation of *assembly* - «складання», «монтаж» [72].

By professional jargon, we understand the words and expressions inherent in the languages of professionals in a particular field of professional activity, science and technology, which are the colloquial equivalents of a term and are characterized by a limited scope and expressive character. For example, in the terminology subsystem of mechanical engineering, there is a *slave driver's* professionalism to indicate a worker who does not follow the instructions for operating devices.

In the terminological subsystem, professional jargon is singled out, serving as equivalents of terms, words, terminological phrases and expressions [14, p. 38]. Examples of such professional jargon are presented in Table 2.1.

The terminological subsystem is characterized by the presence of professional jargon – abbreviations. Such lexical units tend to streamline the language, to save linguistic effort, which increases the efficiency of communication and ensures the transmission of the maximum amount of information per unit of time.

**Table 2.1**

*Words, phrases and expressions of professional communication that are equivalent to the terminology units and have different expressive character*

<b>Terminological lexical unit or expression</b>	<b>Professional jargon</b>	<b>Translation</b>
to put into production	kick of meeting	«запустити виробництво»
to destroy a virgin	to extinguish a life of a device	«вивести пристрій зі строю»
to damage a mechanism	to kill a mechanism	«зіпсувати механізм»
to destroy a virgin	to choke the device to death	«зруйнувати пристрій»
to work badly	to complain	«погано працювати (напр. про насос)»
Continuation of the table. 1 tap wrench	tommy bar	«вороток»
master-key	jimmy	«інструмент, що виконує функцію відмички»
decreasing pressure stage	dummy	«додатковий ступінь, що використовується для зменшення натиску»
fire pump	donkey	«насос, що використовується при пожежах і аваріях»
paint adhesion test	engineering blueing	«перевірка прилипання фарби (до поверхонь, що труться)»

Professional jargon - contractions may qualify as transitional units in evolution: term => contraction-professionalism => term-contraction [8, p. 71]. Examples of professional jargon abbreviations are shown in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2**

*Professional jargon contractions*

<b>Term</b>	<b>Professional jargon</b>	<b>Translation</b>
answer	ans	«відповідь (автоматизованої системи на сигнал)»
lubricant	lube	«змащувальний матеріал»
machine	mach	«верстат, машина»
repetition	rep	«повторення (виробничого циклу навантажування)»

In the terminological subsystem professional jargonisms are also functioning, which are expressed by phraseological units [11, p. 112]. Examples of such professional jargon are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3

*Professional jargon phraseological units*

<b>Professional jargon</b>	<b>Translation</b>
to die hard	«про пристрій, інструмент, обладнання, що важко вивести зі строю»
to play with fire	«не дотримуватись інструкцій з експлуатації»
to rock the boat	«наражати на небезпеку»

Obviously, phraseologisms are inherent in both literary language and professional speech, but in the professional field they serve as a means of transmitting information of a technical nature.

As already mentioned, professional jargon forms thematic groups within a certain category. Consider thematic groups of professional jargon on the example of student jargon as a kind of professional category is distinguished by units, which are grouped into semantic groups [62, p. 398]. Let's illustrate some of them.

1. Alcohol, drugs, leisure: *hooch, tree, buddak, cripps, doobie, hronik, smokey treat* — *марихуана, бадилля, дран, дубас, кукіс, пишна, трава; get one's johnny, blaze, burn, pull tubes, play toporoly* - *палити марихуану — димити, дуги, свистіти, читати, шифрувати; chill* - *розслабитися; релаксувати; have arms, chizzil* — *влаштувати вечірку, влаштувати памі* [74].

2. Love, sex and relevant body parts (30% of English discourse is tabooed lexical units related to sex): *on the sniff, out trouting, chirpsing, sharking* *означають флірт з партнером, залицяння; lumbering, corping off* *означають, що процес знайомства досяг своєї мети.*

3. Evaluation attitudes, preferences and values [2, p. 44]: *book smart, fossil* - «розумник»; *hoser, bonehead, dolt, dickhead, fathead, pothead, dunderhead, baffle-head, ditz, boofa, buttllick, dumb-head, brain-dead, ass, assface, asswipe, bub* — «дурень»; *adonis, badass, boss, Chester Molester, frat fag, hoss, mazeh, G.Q.* - «мачо»; *biscuit, cheese dong, dorm-rat, sissy, moppet, beastmaster, dunt* — «слабак»; *babe, betty, cherry, fifi, chick, birdie, filet, cutie, rosebud, hottie, peach* — «красуня»; *beddy, bidy, biff, heifer, broomhilda, bushpig* — «погануля»; *asslick, blotto blown, simp, monkey* — «негідник»; *невихованість (villain, swain, slouch, slob, lout, loon, yob, oaf, yokel, boor, churl, hick, cowpruncher, -»мужслай»); жорстокість (bully, thug, butch, ruffian, varmint, hoodlum, plug-ugly, — «шибеник»); франтівство (buck, beau, smoothie dude, for — «денді»); перелюбство (womanizer, lothario, lady-killer, lecher, wife-swapper, satyr, goat, amatorist, wooer, skirt-chaser, cicibeo, innamorato, soupirant, rake, poodle-faker - «бабій») тощо [78].*

4. Friendship, friendly relations [33, p. 55]: *roaddog, dude, boogerhead boogerhead = char, pal, fellow, bud(dy), guy, chum, mate, friend, associate* — товариш, приятель, друг, компаньйон; *wench, gooeu = girlfriend* — подружка, кохана дівчина; *коло друзів, орда, френда - posse, dogpack, tribe, crew = one's circle of friends* [80].

5. Lexical means of expressing emotional state in communicative acts of English discourse: *astonishment (bonk!, Chyaal, Eeshl, Flip mode!, Oh my goshness!, Shnikies — отакої!, маєш!, тю!; agreement (bet!, Dude!, Shoots for real!, Ah ... ja! — полюбе, в будь-якому випадку); disagreement (bet! dude!, negotary!, ta huh! — оце так!, не за яких обставин!); approval (dig that!, cool!, score!, damm right! — клас!, супер!, фонтан!); abashment (sqeebs!, erf! — ого!, йолки!); distrust (badand — розкажуй!, та ну!); disagreement (boo! - йо-майо!, хана!); agitation (squish!, woochow! — шоці!, зашибісь!); disgust (shiznet- фе!); joy (woopty-woo! — кул!, ляля!); attracting attention (yo! — гей!, йо!) [55, с. 214].*

6. Adjectives with the connotation of evaluation English discourse: *awesome, bomb, biggity/diggity, boss, brad, chouch, coolarific, doke, dope* — кльовий, крутий, суперовий; *bunk, bogus, booty, buttery, doobs, schwag, shady, skadip, jankety* — відстійний, задринаний і т.ін. [80].

7. Essentials, clothing: *grazing* — попоїсти; *caning* — святкування; *kegs* - брюки; *shreddies* - неприваблива жіноча білизна [77].

8. Socially and culturally conditioned phenomena, objects, relationships: *bank, yen, duckets, spent, bones, benjamin, loot = money* — гроші; *бабки, зелені; buzz crusher = killjoy* — зануда; *людина, що отруює, kill, kari = make fun of* — підсміюватися, стібатися, тюкати; *to bum = ask* — просити, клянчити [77].

9. Education: *bear* — шкільний вчитель; *aggie* - «аграрій» (зневажливе прізвисько студента сільськогосподарського заклад освіти); *underclassman (underclasswoman)* — «мелюзга» (зневажливе вираження, що вживається студентами старших курсів у відношенні до молодших студентів); [32]; *breeze* — легкий навчальний курс; *killer* — складний навчальний курс; *net-head* — про залежну від Інтернету людину; *wag it* — пропускати заняття у коледжі; *dorm rat* - довгожитель у гуртожитку, який рідко з нього виходить; *granola* - поборник здорового харчування та способу життя; *book* — «зубрити»; *campus English* — «студентський жаргон»; *save* — «Бережись! Гвалт!»; *first track* — «перша доріжка» (курс для учнів із підвищеним коефіцієнтом розумових здібностей); *hazing* — випробування (випробувальний термін для студента, який дав обіцянку вступити в братство; може означати виконання (звичайно протягом тижня) важких та принизливих доручень); *medico* — студент-медик; *smoker* — вечірка тільки для хлопців [76].

Summarizing the above, it can be noted that the jargon used in the English discourse is a complex linguistic entity that reflects the socio-psychological

characteristics of the youth subculture, which in turn reflects the general socio-political and economic processes.

### **2.3. Rendering of professionalisms and jargon of the English scientific and technical texts in the target language**

When we translate scientific and technical texts, it should be noted that there may be different genre and stylistic norms of texts in the language of the original and the translation. There are some differences in the organization and lexical characteristics of texts, for example, in English-language scientific articles, authors often use the first-person singular pronoun, which is inadmissible for articles in Ukrainian, in English-language scientific works, more professionalism etc. [1, p. 43].

One of the common scientific and technical texts is the cliché "in terms of", which translates mainly in the constant phrases «з точки зору», «в плані», «у вигляді»: *in terms of computer technologies* - з погляду комп'ютерних технологій; *in terms of computer language* - в плані мови комп'ютера; *information in terms of holistic images* - інформація у вигляді цілісних образів [72].

Typical for scientific and technical texts are also the constant phrase combinations of professionalism and jargon: *in question* — означений, про який ідеться; *at issue* — спірний; *to be true* - бути правильним, підтверджуватися у випадку; *with respect to* — стосовно; *in terms of-в* термінах, з точки зору, у плані [72].

A significant problem can also be jargonism - phraseological elements that are not sufficiently common in the scientific and technical literature, but create some difficulties for translation, primarily because the translator may not identify the phraseologism,

taking it for the usual non-idiomatic combination of words, or it is wrong to determine its value, which is not the ordinary simple sum of its components.

Figurative phraseologies used in English scientific and technical literature are translated in such ways [26, p. 217]:

- full equivalent with identical or similar structure, lexical composition, stylistic characteristics, meaning and imagery: *a Procrustean bed* - *прокрустове ложе*; *to cross the Rubicon* - *перейти рубікон*; *to clip someone's wings* - *підрізати комусь крила* [72].

Such a method of translation is the most adequate, but not always in the corresponding English and Ukrainian phraseologies the imagery coincides;

- a relative equivalent that is very similar to English phraseology in meaning and stylistic characteristics, but different in lexical, imaginative or grammatical features: *not to see the wood for the trees* - *за деревами не бачити лісу*; *to play into somebody's hands* - *грати комусь на руку*; *to make a mountain out of a molehill* - *з мухи робити слона*; *a hard nut to crack* - *міцний горішок*; *to beat the air* - *носити воду решетом*; *to kill two birds with one stone* - *убивати відразу двох зайців* [72];

- variant equivalent, when one of the several synonymous phraseological units is selected to be the one that is most appropriate in a particular case: *to be poles apart* — *різнитися як небо і земля (бути відмінним як день і ніч)*; *to hold one's ground* - *не здавати своїх позицій (міцно утримувати позиції, не поступатися ні на йоту); калкою, коли англійський фразеологізм перекладається послівно: to acquire currency -набувати поширення; instrument of peace - інструмент миру; trial balloon - пробна куля; to have the last word - мати останнє слово; to get hold of the wrong side of the stick - ухопитися не за той кінець палки (it should be noted that the calque of phraseologisms is possible only when the content of translated phraseologism is clear to the reader) [73];*

- descriptively, when the meaning of English phraseology is conveyed without preserving imagery: *plain as a pikestaff* - *абсолютно зрозумілий*; *to bear in mind* — *пам'ятати*; *acid test* - *точне випробовування*; *all in all* - *беручи все до уваги*; *as matters stand* — *за існуючого стану речей* [72]. This method is only applicable when other methods do not work.

In addition, both the linguistic ("erased") and the spoken (individually-author's) metaphors of professionalism and jargon are used in scientific and technical texts among the national words and terms. The translators of the former are usually fixed in the translation dictionaries and the linguistic metaphors are translated, like other words, by selecting a dictionary. However, such metaphors are not necessarily translated into Ukrainian by a metaphorical word, if the translation in a certain way violates the stylistic and genre norms of the language of translation and speech, since the use of such metaphors is not a sign of the author's style [46, p. 74].

Therefore, language metaphors in translation can be transmitted:

- by the metaphorical word: *coal basin* - *вугільний басейн*; *apron* - *козирок*; *captain's bridge* - *капітанський місток*; *shear lips* - *губи зрізу (ділянки в'язкого руйнування)* [72];

- non-metaphorical word: *altar* - *горизонтальний шельф*; *needle beard* - *крючок голки*; *bedroom* - *спальне купе*; *beetle* - *важка киянка* [73].

In some cases of translation of a linguistic metaphor, the translator has the choice between a metaphorical and a non-metaphorical correspondent.

For example, the metaphorical term "logic family" can be translated as «серія логічних елементів», «система логічних елементів», так і «сімейство (родина) логічних елементів». As a rule, the choice of a metaphorical or non-metaphorical translation option is determined by the translator on the basis of a general stylistic analysis of the text, but in reality it is mostly of no fundamental importance [65, p. 210].

Where the linguistic metaphor of professionalism and jargon is translated by metaphor, the latter does not necessarily contain the same image as the corresponding metaphor in the original language. For example, the Ukrainian metaphorical term "arm" may be such metaphorical Ukrainian terms that contain different images, including one that is in the English term, such as «рука, плече, коромисло, хобот, гілка, промінь, стріла», etc. : *bridge arm* - плече (вимірювального) мосту, *cantilevered arm* - хобот, *arm of crane* — стріла крана, *anchor arm* - рiг якоря, *illuminated arm* — крило із запаленим сигнальним вогнем, *motional arm* - динамічна гілка, *wash arm* - миючий душ [72].

The speech metaphor in English scientific and technical texts is more difficult for the translator, since in the language of translation it has no established translators, speaking virtually semantic neoplasms. There are three basic ways to convey such metaphorical words (including professionalism and jargon):

1) metaphorical word that has the same or a very similar nature imagery (*grey absorption* — *cipe* поглинання, *guest - host* - «гiсть - господар» (ефект у рідких кристалах), *hat* - шапка (піна на поверхні рідини, що бродить), *sawtooth wave* - пилкоподібне коливання, *snow* (TV) - «снiг» (на екрані телевізора), *alligator skin* - «крокодиляча шкіра» (дефект поверхні), *tray* - кишень (у системах обробки тексту), *hole transistor* - дірковий діод, *code tree* — кодове дерево, *iceberg tongue-язик* айсберга) [77],

2) a metaphorical word that has a different character of imagery (*zapping* - затирання (запису у пам'яті), *tortoise* — робо-кар, *bleed* (полігр.) — «зарізати» (обрізати поля разом з частиною тексту) [78],

3) non-metaphoric word that conveys only denotatum content English metaphorical words, not imagery (*Christmas tree* - фонтанна арматура, *teardrop turn* - розворот на посадочний курс, *squirrel cage washer* - роторно-елеваторна мийка

машин, *killed well* — *заглушена* свердловина, *bottleneck* - критичний параметр, *brain* — центральний процесор, *donkey* - допоміжний механізм, *guillotine (полігр.)* - паперорізальна машина, *kiss coater* - пристрій для нанесення покриття *контактним способом*, *coffin* — контейнер для транспортування радіоактивних речовин) [72].

It should be noted that translations tend to preserve metaphorical imagery, which is in some way related to the weakening of genre-stylistic norms in the Ukrainian language for the use of jargon and professionalism, since they are used more widely in English scientific and technical texts.

The general rule for the translation of metaphorical words (including professionalism and jargon) is as follows: the imagery of the linguistic metaphor is not necessarily translated, and the imagery of the speech metaphor is conveyed whenever possible. In order to compensate for a certain stylistic loss due to the use of the translation of the obscene vocabulary instead of the metaphorical words in the original, the translator may in another piece of text use the metaphorical word of the translation language as the correspondent of the obscure word in the original [1, p. 43].

English scientific and technical texts may include colloquial elements - vocabulary, phraseology, lexical syntactic constructions, etc. that are the least acceptable in Ukrainian texts. Example:

The formal axiomatic system that Hilbert wanted to construct would include all of mathematics: elementary arithmetic, calculus, algebra, *everything*.

Формальна аксіоматична система, яку Гілберт хотів опрацювати, мала включати всю математику: елементарну арифметику, числення, алгебру *та ін.* [73].

Here in the English sentence the spoken lexical element *everything* «все-все» is used, which should be conveyed with a neutral word or phrase, therefore in the Ukrainian translation «та ін.» is used.

The following English sentence used two colloquial words - *tell against* «наговорювати щось на когось» and *outrageous* «обурливий», which do not meet the stylistic norms of the scientific text in Ukrainian, so they are replaced by the neutral words «свідчити проти» and «неприпустимий» [74].:

Two points *tell against* this *outrageous* comparison. - Два моменти *свідчать* проти такого *неприпустимого* порівняння.

Thus, sometimes when translating professionalism and jargon, it is necessary to replace English colloquial elements with Ukrainian elements of neutral scientific and technical style, given the norms of the Ukrainian scientific and technical style. The degree of preservation of colloquial elements in translation is determined in some way by the genre of text and style: in popular scientific texts - more, in monographs - much less, and, for example, in standards or patents - colloquial elements are completely unacceptable.

### **2.3.1. Professionalism and jargon in scientific and technical texts and specifics of their translation**

The scientific and technical style has the following features: the lack of emotional coloring, clarity, clarity, brevity of presentation of material, objectivity, accuracy, logical sequence, etc. Scientific and technical texts are characterized by a distinctive style that sets them apart from other types of texts. When translating such texts, this feature creates additional difficulties and problems [69, p. 51].

The lexical difficulties of scientific and technical translation are: the ambiguity of words (professionalism and jargon) and the choice of an adequate vocabulary or variant of translation of a word (term), the peculiarities of using common words in scientific and technical texts, the correct use of one or another method of translating vocabulary.

Determination of the admissibility limit of translational lexical transformations, translation of terms-neologisms, acronyms, such "false friends" of translator as pseudo-internationalisms, lexicalized forms of plural nouns and terms-homonyms, ethno-specific vocabulary and ethno-ethnic terminology, different personal names (companies, institutions and organizations), etc. [20, p. 33].

A prerequisite for the full translation of any special text, especially scientific and technical text, is a full understanding of its translator. Mechanical learning of terms, without getting into their essence, without knowing the phenomena, processes and mechanisms referred to in the original, can lead to gross mistakes in translation. The translator must study in detail the field of science and technology in which he works. Only then will he be able to boldly use the appropriate terminology dictionaries.

Lexical transformations in the translation of professionalism and jargon are used when it is not possible to find the full equivalent or lexical units during translation change not only the external form, but also take on a new meaning different from the original ones.

Translational lexical transformations of professionalism and jargon is a different kind of change in the lexical elements of the original language during translation in order to adequately convey their semantic, stylistic and pragmatic characteristics, taking into account the norms of the language of translation and the language traditions of the language of translation [13]. 16].

As we know, the lexical element is not translated separately, in isolation from the sentence and the text where it is used, but in the totality of its contextual relations and functional characteristics. Only in this way is the accuracy and adequacy of the translation of words (including terms) achieved. The more the translator takes into account all the characteristics of the word being translated, the more appropriate his translation will be.

An important way of choosing the contextual correspondent of professionalism and jargon is to translate lexical transformation of the specification of meaning, which is caused by differences in the functional characteristics of the vocabulary correspondents of the lexical elements of the original and the traditions of speech [42, p. 19].

Specifying the meaning of professionalism and jargon is a lexical transformation that results in the word (term) of wider semantics being replaced in the original by the word (term) of narrower semantics, for example [72, p. 149]:

*The largest machine-building subsectors in terms of their employment are engaged in instrument-making and machine-tool construction. - Найбільші підсектори машинобудування, відносно до їх застосування, займаються виробленням приладів та верстатобудуванням.*

*In the base configuration, the EC-1600 comes with no enclosure, complete access to the table is allowed for very large workpieces. - В базовій конфігурації, модель EC-1600 з'являється без корпусу, повний доступ до столу забезпечується при обробці дуже крупних деталей.*

Here is an example that demonstrates that adequate translation is often impossible without the use of translation transformations that specify the meaning of certain linguistic units, making their meaning clearer, which fully meets the requirements for scientific and technical texts:

*This method of pumping heat from one place to another served mankind well when refrigerators' main businesses were serving food and, as air conditioners, cooling buildings. - Цей метод перекачки тепла з одного місця в інше поєною мірою використовувався людством у холодильниках, основними функціями яких було зберігання їжі, тау повітряних кондиціонерах, що охолоджували будівлі [78, с. 109].*

When translating the selected tokens in the example, the technique of concretization was used, which is a selection of words with a narrower volume of meaning than in the concept used in the original. Often, such clarification requires context and not only the sentence itself, but the text as a whole:

*In fact, it more than doubles, because besides increasing in number, the components are getting faster. - Насправді, рівень тепла більш ніж подвоюється, адже, окрім зростання в кількості, компоненти працюють швидше [72, с. 44].*

Such transformations, aiming to clarify the meaning of the unit, undoubtedly help to make the scientific and technical text of the translation accurate and unambiguous, that is, to give it its basic characteristics.

The transformation of the generalization of professionalism and jargon, anonymous in its action, is also one way of achieving translation adequacy. Although this modification does not clarify the meaning of the lexical unit, but generalize it, this transformation also plays a role (and not the last one) in the translation of words with different meanings. Although the use of this transformation can sometimes lead to some loss of (accuracy) information, it should be used cautiously, and only when the use of a translated vocabulary can translate into grammatical or stylistic rules translation languages. Here is an example [72, p. 605]:

*The trick to a good thermoelectric material is a crystal structure in which electrons can flow freely, but the path of phonons - heat-carrying vibrations that are larger than electrons - is constantly interrupted. - Особливістю якісног о термоелектричного матеріалу є кристалічна структура, у якій електрони можуть вільно переміщатися, але шлях прононів — тепло-несучі вібрації, що більші за електрони — постійно переривається.*

Thus, in translation, the lexical unit of the *trick* has been replaced by a token with a more general meaning - *a feature* (generalization of the meaning of the word). In

addition, in this example, one can observe the use of specifying values to achieve the relevance of the style (*qualitative* instead of *good*) and clarify the characteristics of the material described.

Generalization is called the phenomenon opposite to concretisation - the replacement of a unit of the original language, which has a narrower meaning, a unit of the translation language, with a wider value [17, p. 131].

For example [72, p. 406]:

*Workpiece sizes run the gamut from 305 x 914mm to 711 x 3048mm. — Розміри заготовок можуть бути від 305 x 914 мм до 711 x 3048 мм.*

*These features and capabilities are typically found on machines costing thousands more - and some aren't available anywhere else. - Такі функції та можливості зазвичай характерні для верстатів, які дорого коштують, а деякі з них, взагалі ніде не знайти.*

The transformation of the generalization of professionalism and jargon is commonly used in the translation of national and general (general) layers of the lexical composition of scientific and technical texts. Since its use may lead to a certain loss (accuracy) of information, it should be used with caution only in cases where the use of a translated vocabulary can translate into grammatical or stylistic norms of the translation language [46, p. 82].

Considering the transformation of word addition, we must make the following caveat. As you know, the translator has no right to add anything to the content of the translated text.

When it comes to adding as a lexical transformation, the explicit expression of part of the implicit meaning of the original in the translation text is meant. As you can see, this is not about changing the meaning of the original by removing some of the common sense of the original or adding it to the common sense.

Therefore, the transformation of adding professionalism and jargon is to translate the lexical elements that are not present in the original in order to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence (original) being translated and / or to observe the spoken and linguistic norms that exist in the culture, for example, languages [1, p. 44]:

*Crushers are deployed in drifts. - Дробарки використовуються при веденні горизонтальних розробок.*

*These machines are flexible enough for high-torque, heavy-duty cutting as well as your finest high-speed machining operations. - Ці верстати є достатньо гнучкими, щоб забезпечити великий крутільний момент, тяжкі режими різання, а також виконання операцій високошвидкісної обробки з найвищою точністю.*

*The results: less chip clogging and double or triple tool life. - Результати: стружка менше забивається, а стійкість інструменту зростає в двічі або в тричі [79, с. 302].*

In the examples shown, italicized words are absent from the surface structure of the original, but their meaning is implicitly present in the text. Since the addition transformation is conditioned by the need to comply with the rules of the translation language, the application of this transformation requires a proper knowledge of the translation language and its rules.

Removing the word. Speaking of this transformation, one should make a caveat that is true of lexical addition addition. An interpreter, that is, arbitrarily, cannot remove anything from the content of the text being translated. It is possible to remove only those elements of meaning that are in some way duplicated in the original by the norms of the original language or the transmission of which into the language of translation may violate the norms of the latter [26, p. 117].

For this purpose, the transformation of the removal of professionalism and jargon is applied - justified in terms of the adequacy of translation, first of all, the rules of the

language of translation, the elimination in the text of translation of those pleonistic or tautological lexical elements that, by the rules of the language of translation, are parts of the implicit content of the text. 311-312]:

*Large parts were treated and machined in a single setup. - Великі деталі оброблялись за один раз (omission of one of the members of the tautological pair). This is apt to make. - Це є влучним зауваженням (omission of the attribute).*

It should be noted that this transformation is not common when translating scientific and technical texts. When applying it, care should be taken not to reduce the amount of original information in the translation.

Replacing one part of a word with another part of a language Due to the different lexical and grammatical features of the languages of the original and the translation and the differences in the speech norms, the translator has to apply the transformation of the part of the language when, for example, the noun is replaced by an adjective and an adjective etc. Such a transformation can be applied to the words of almost all parts of the language, but most often it is observed in the case of such parts of the language as the noun, verb, adjective and adverb [9, p. 32]:

*Mechanical engineers also design machine components. - Інженери-механіки також проектують і розробляють деталі машин substitution of adjective with noun).*

*The results: less chip clogging and double or triple tool life. - Результати: стружка менше забивається, а стійкість інструменту зростає в двічі або в тричі (substitution of the noun by a verb) [72, p. 419].*

*The high-speed machining option for VLK vertical and horizontal machining centers provides a powerful tool to reduce cycle times and improve accuracy. - Функція високошвидкісної обробки для вертикальних та горизонтальних верстатів ВЛК забезпечує потужний інструмент для скорочення часу циклів та підвищення точності (substitution of the infinitive with a noun).*

Replacing the word of the original language of one part of a language with the word of another part of the language of the target language in the process of translation or acquiring another morphological category is called transposition. In the case of complete transposition, besides the translation of the word as a result of translation from one part of the language to another, there are also lexico-semantic and syntactic transformations of the respective linguistic units. Incomplete transposition refers to the transition of a word from one morphological category to another within the same part of the language [4, p. 126].

The essence of the transformations of the permutation of professionalisms and jargon (also called permutation) is that when translating lexical elements are reversed (that is, they change positions to the opposite), for example: *control system* — *система управління / керування*; *numerically controlled machine* - *верстат з числовим програмним керуванням (ЧПК)*; *explosion engine* — *двигун внутрішнього згорання*; *safety regulator valve* — *золотник регулятора безпеки*; *tool advance* — *подача інструменту*; *coal beneficiation* — *збагачення вугілля і т.ін.* [20, с. 67]. This is usually the case when translating phrases or expressions.

Another kind of lexical transformation is the semantic development of professionalism and jargon. The essence of receiving is that the translation uses a word whose meaning is the logical development of the meaning of the word being translated. Most often, the meanings of the related words in the original and the translation appear to be related cause and effect relationships. The process of semantic development can be divided into several stages: perception of the general context; clarification of meanings of individual words; context check; construction of logical circuits; choosing the appropriate option; checking selected words in a general context [49, p. 37].

Logical considerations play a special role, given the content of the source text. Consider the following examples:

*Heat is released every time a logical operation is performed inside a microprocessor, the faster the processor is, the more heat it generates [78]. - Тепло виробляється кожного разу при виконанні логічної операції всередині процесора, і чим швидше процесор, тим більше тепла він виробляє.*

*Comprehensive measurements with modern measuring equipment on a large number of windings of various types have been made to order mathematical models for the calculation of the voltage distribution [80]. - Було проведене комплексне вимірювання за допомогою сучасного вимірювального обладнання з великою кількістю обмоток різних видів, щоб удосконалити математичні моделі для обчислення розподілу напруги.*

Again, we must note that the use of semantic development in the translation of professionalism and jargon should be careful and only where it is appropriate, since significant semantic development of the meaning of the word being translated can lead to distortion of the content of the original and violation of the adequacy of the translation.

An interesting example is the use of antonymic translation to achieve the same purpose - accuracy and compliance with translation language standards:

*In order to ensure that the transformer does not restrict the exchange of reactive power between the generator and the power system it may be necessary to provide tapings in the high voltage windings of the transformer [79]. - Для того, щоб запобігти обмеженню трансформатором обміну реактивної потужності між генератором та системою потужності необхідно є наявність у трансформаторі відгалуження в обмотці з великою напругою.*

The term "antonymic" translation of professionalism and jargon is recommended to replace with the term "formal negation", which emphasizes the change of form of a

word or phrase and does not refer to antonymicity as such, which is associated with the change of content to the opposite.

### **2.3.2. Mastering of the English scientific and technical professionalisms and jargon in the Ukrainian language in the context of the phenomena of polysemy and homonymy**

The number of foreign-language lexical units is increasing, most of all, in terminological systems in which borrowed vocabulary is used to nominate new concepts. The maximum amount of borrowing is recorded in the fields of science and technology, characterized by the closest interaction of languages and cultures: the development of science and technology leads to the gradual evolution of all components of social activity and the consistent mutual improvement of technology of production processes on the basis of comprehensive knowledge and development of the environment objects of scientific observation and technological transformation [50, p. 101].

Given that terminology - an integral part of literary language and terms, respectively, have a common linguistic nature, the main lexico-semantic processes that occur in the general system of language (polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, etc.), are implemented in terminology [42, p. 20].

According to our observations, the most common is inter-system polysemy, when the same English term with almost unchanged semantic nucleus (but with different set of peripheral semes) functions in different industry terminology of science and technology, for example: 1) *танкер* (< *tanker*) - «1) самохідне наливне судно, обладнане танками для перевезення рідких вантажів без тари; 2) літак-заправник для перевезення рідкого палива й заправляння літаків у повітрі» [74, с. 1030]; 2) *ексгаустер* (< *exhauster*) — «1) вентилятор для відсмоктування димових газів, переміщення

легких матеріалів; 2) *прилад, за допомогою якого збирають дрібні частинки якої-небудь речовини* [74, с. 253]; 3) *тест-драйвер (< test driver) — «1) програма для тестування іншої програми, застосовувана як частина процедури альфа-тестування; 2) водій-випробовувач (нових моделей і марок автомобілів)»* [74, с. 106]; 4) *інтерфейс (< interface) — «1) програмні та/або апаратні засоби перетворення вхідних/вихідних сигналів; 2) програма або частина програми, що взаємодіє з користувачем; 3) частина програми, в якій визначають константи, змінні й структуру даних»* [74, с. 278]; 5) *конвертор/ конвертер (< converter/convertor) «1) одноякірний перетворювач електричного струму; 2) програма, що перетворює дані з однієї форми на іншу; 3) пристрій, що перетворює сигнали одного виду в сигнали іншого виду»* [74, с. 563], а також *дефростер (< defroster), камер (< cutter), бустер (< booster), трек (< track), кулер (< cooler), ресивер (< receiver) and others.*

Cases of intrasystemic polysemy of professionalism and jargon - complications of the semantic structure of Englishisms as a result of the development of a new meaning on the basis of metonymic rethinking are few, among which are the terms in which metonymic reinterpretation ("whole - part") led to their acquisition of additional meanings in Ukrainian, for example: *клаксон (< klaxon) - «1) пристрій для сигнального гудка автомобіля, мотоцикла тощо»* [74, с. 159] - borrowed meaning; 2) *«сигнал, який подає пристрій для звукової сигналізації»* [74, с. 354] - new meaning; *драглайн (< dragline) —1) екскаватор з підвішеним на канатах ковшем, який можна закидати на далеку відстань* [74, с. 636] - borrowed meaning; *«2) ківш такого екскаватора»* [74, с. 240] is a new meaning.

The ambiguity of professionalism and jargon is closely related to the phenomenon of homonymy, which is characterized by the fact that the same formative is used to refer to completely different concepts.

The results of the analysis of definitions of a number of professionalism and jargon Englishisms have shown that they are intra-industry homonyms - terms that are similar in sound but differ in meaning within the same terminology, for example: 1) *бульдозер* (< *bulldozer*) — «1) землерийна машина, яку застосовують для зрізування й переміщення ґрунту, риття неглибоких котлованів тощо – construction and agriculture; 2) *потужний верстат* (*прес*) для холодного й гарячого штампуння, згинання, правлення металевих виробів - metallurgy» [74, с. 122, 123]; 2) *танк* (< *tank*) — «1) бойова гусенична повністю броньована машина високої прохідності з потужним озброєнням — військова справа; 2) спеціально обладнаний бак, цистерна, відсік для зберігання або транспортування зріджених газів – gas industry» [74, с. 211]; 3) *стрипер* (< *stripper*) — «1) механізм для виштовхування сталевих зливків із виливниць — металургія; 2) машина, яка зрізує та обмолочує колоски, а також очищає зерно - agriculture» [74, с. 378]; 4) *таймер* (< *timer*) -»1) *прилад, який автоматично вмикає (вимикає) машину, апарат і т. ін. після закінчення заданого часу або який сигналізує про настання моменту їх вмикання (вимикання) —engineering; 2) внутрішній реєстр центрального процесора для відліку часових інтервалів – computer technologies» [74, с. 189]; 5) *економайзер* (< *economiser*) — «1) пристрій (система труб), у якому вода перед надходженням у котел підігрівається відхідним топковим газом — heat engineering; 2) пристрій у карбюраторі двигунів внутрішнього згорання для встановлення найекономнішого складу пальної суміші – automobile construction» [74, с. 252].*

Among the professionalisms and jargon, which are intra-industry homonyms and are used in various scientific and technical fields, we also distinguish: *елеватор* (<*elevator*) - agriculture, transport and mining, *тригер* (<*trigger*) - electrical and military, *трал* (<*trawl*) - marine engineering, instrumentation and mechanical

engineering, *приклад (<trimmer)* - radio and electrical engineering, transport and wood industry, etc. [80].

In the course of the study, there were also cases of interbranch homonymy, the main feature of which is the functioning of borrowed terms identical in severity, in different term systems with different definitions, for example [50, p. 213]:

1) Borrowing *кліренс (<clearance)* with the meaning «*відстань між нижніми точками агрегатів самохідної машини (автомобіля) і рівнем дороги*» [74, p. 357] is a terminological unit of scientific and technical terminology. At the same time, *кліренс* is used in the field of law to indicate «*1) звільнення від «формальностей» митниці; 2) дотримання вимог про порядок заходження в порт та виходу з порту суден, ввезення та вивезення з країни вантажів*» [74, p. 546];

2) In English, the term *кросинг (< crossing)* with different meanings is used in the mining industry - «*вентиляційна споруда в шахті, призначена для відокремлення перехресних повітряних потоків*» [28, p. 392], as well as in the economic term system - «*операція купівлі-продажу на біржі, яку дилер виконує за відмінною від біржової ціною*» [74, p. 91];

3) In the scientific and technical field of borrowing *лаг (< log)* is «*прилад для визначення відстані, яку пододало судно, або для визначення його швидкості*» [74, p. 401], and in the sphere of economy - «*час від моменту вкладення коштів до моменту одержання віддачі*» [74, p. 401];

4) English *реверс (< reverse)* in the Ukrainian language functions at the same time as a unit of different terminological systems: science and technology - «*пристосування для зміни напрямку руху машини чи обертання окремих її робочих частин у зворотний бік*», law - «*гарантійний лист, що його видає вантажовідправник капітанові судна, беручи на себе ризик за можливі збитки*», «*письмове*

зобов'язання викупити заставлений вексель, купувати певні товари тільки у певного монополістичного об'єднання тощо» [74, p. 319];

5) the term English-language origin of the *тендер* (< *tender*) is used to refer to different concepts in the scientific and technical terminology - «1) причінний вагон особливої конструкції, де містяться запаси води, мастила тощо; 2) невелике допоміжне (з двигуном) або спортивне морське (з вітрилом) судно», as well as in the financial sector - «1) особлива форма надання замовлень на постачання товарів і підрядів на виконання робіт; 2) ціна, запропонована підприємством, при визначенні якої враховують насамперед ціни, що їх можуть призначити конкуренти» [74, p. 619];

6) lexical unit *автостоп* (< *autostop*) in the scientific and technical field means «пристрій для автоматичної зупинки поїзда за наближення його до закритого колійного сигналу», and in jurisprudence is «документ, що дає право на зупинку попутних автомобілів і проїзду на них на якусь відстань».

The results of the study of tendencies of lexico-semantic development of Englishisms give grounds to claim that polysemy as a hierarchically formed set of derivationally related lexico-semantic variants of one word is a natural and widespread phenomenon among English-language borrowings of scientific and technical terminology.

## **Conclusions to the Chapter 2**

To summarize the above, we note that we share the view of scholars who draw the line between terminology and professionalism. Among all the variety of differential attributes of professionalism to differentiate them and terms as defining, we distinguish the following:

- a) emotional-expressive coloring;
- b) limited scope (usually spoken by specialists in a particular field).

All other features (lack of clear definition, lack of systematic nature, etc.) are, in our opinion, optional and can only partially contribute to the process of delimitation of the analyzed units.

Thus, terminology and nomenclature are separate, to some extent interconnected subsystems of special vocabulary, within which the specific needs of industrial communication determine the emergence of the latter. Terminology is a set of terms that express the concepts of this field of science, and nomenclature only labels its objects and processes.

Based on the analysis of professional jargon, we can conclude that although these lexical units are not inherent in scientific accuracy, they satisfy the needs of communication specialists in the field of mechanical engineering. Professional vocabulary indicates the place of the concept in the scientific system, reveals the external, most characteristic features of the nominated subject, performs the function of an apt equivalent for the terms of the subsystem under study.

The translator should take into account lexical-grammatical transformations, that is, structural and lexical-semantic differences between English and Ukrainian, which require translation of the syntactic structure of the sentence or lexical changes. Since vocabulary is closely linked to grammar, it is very often the result of transformations that both lexical and grammatical changes occur at the same time.

It should be noted, however, that despite the natural nature of these linguistic phenomena, in the practice of terminological work, it should be borne in mind that the ambiguity and homonymy of the special vocabulary can adversely affect the system of professional language, since the consequence of complicating the semantic structure of

the term may be erroneous translation into or from a foreign language, difficulties in the process of learning new words, ambiguous perception of individual lexemes, etc.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Jargon implies a social dialect; differs from literary language by specific vocabulary and pronunciation, but does not have its own phonetic and grammatical system. Typically, it is a vocabulary of people who are connected by a particular community of interests. The term "slang" is sometimes used (synonym for English-speaking countries) as a synonym.

In addition to the term jargon, the term "argot" is used to denote the way in which the elements are communicated, which denotes the totality of the language features of a group of people trying to make their statements secret, to make them unclear to the environment.

Thus, one of the peculiarities of the semantics of jargonism is the superiority of connotation over denotation, of the pragmatic component over the significative, that is, they do not so much mean objects or concepts as they characterize them. Jargon is an emotionally colored vocabulary that has the maximum connotative value (sometimes a negative connotation). It should be emphasized that jargon dictionaries include many units only on the basis that these units have a pronounced emotionally expressive connotation or novelty. Unlike common English lexemes, pragmatic markings can be zero, in the semantic structure of jargon units, a pragmatic component that includes expressive, emotional, and evaluative elements of meaning dominates.

Most jargons contain not only conceptual but also pragmatic information, which is encoded in a pragmatic meaning.

The study found that professional jargon is the equivalent of the terms in speech. They express special concepts and are semantically close to terms, but cannot be considered full terms because of a non-standard way of expressing concepts that is different from the norm.

Professional jargon in our study is regarded as emotionally colored words and is characterized by limited functioning in spoken language. In the terminological subsystems, professional jargon is distinguished, which is the equivalent of terms, words, terminological phrases and expressions.

Significant difficulties in translation of professional jargon used in scientific and technical texts are caused by the fact that the scientific and technical style encompass these features: lack of emotional coloring, clarity, clarity, brevity of presentation of material, objectivity, accuracy, logical consistency, etc. Scientific and technical texts are characterized by a distinctive style that sets them apart from other types of texts. When translating such texts, this feature creates additional difficulties and problems. For example, translation of persistent, obscure phrases that make up professionalism and jargon causes some difficulties. Non-expressive phrase phrases are phrases that do not contain a clear expressive image, but still have some connotative meaning.

To sum up, the language reflects the cultural and historical background of each era and is generally only fully understood by people living in that era. Any national language is characterized not only by literary vocabulary, but also by various territorial and social dialects, which are characterized by certain lexical, grammatical and phonetic features that differ from national literary norms. Jargon of different social groups responds most vividly to all events in life. However, at this stage in the development of linguistics, jargon is a poorly understood problem that needs further investigation.

The prospect of further scientific research in this area could be related to the consideration of English jargon in various social groups, for example, in the field of Internet users, since today the rapid development of specific jargon is noted in the field of development of modern computer technologies.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A

**Words, phrases and expressions of professional communication that are equivalent to the terminology units and have different expressive character**

<b>Terminological lexical unit or expression</b>	<b>Professional jargon</b>	<b>Translation</b>
to put into production	kick of meeting	«запуск виробництва»
to destroy a virgin	to extinguish a life of a device	«вивести пристрій зі строю»
to damage a mechanism	to kill a mechanism	«зіпсувати механізм»
to destroy a virgin	to choke the device to death	«зруйнувати пристрій»
to work badly	to complain	«погано працювати (напр. про насос)»
Continuation of the table. 1 tap wrench	tommy bar	«вороток»
master-key	Jimmy	«інструмент, що виконує функцію відмички»
decreasing pressure stage	Dummy	«додатковий ступінь, що використовується для зменшення натиску»

fire pump	Donkey	«насос, що використовується при пожежах і аваріях»
paint adhesion test	engineering blueing	«перевірка прилипання фарби (до поверхонь, що труться)»

## Appendix B

### Professional jargon contractions

Term	Professional jargon	Translation
Answer	Ans	«відповідь (автоматизованої системи на сигнал)»
lubricant	Lube	«змащувальний матеріал»
machine	Mach	«верстат, машина»
repetition	Rep	«повторення (виробничого циклу навантажування)»

## Appendix C

### Professional jargon phraseological units

Professional jargon	Translation
to die hard	«про пристрій, інструмент, обладнання, що важко вивести зі строю»
to play with fire	«не дотримуватись інструкцій з експлуатації»
to rock the boat	«наражати на небезпеку»

## SUMMARY

Language used in everyday life, in the production of human activities in different fields of science, culture, social and political life. Selection and usage of a variety of means in each case depends on the goals, objectives and terms of communication, and the social environment, age group, and many other factors.

Among the various forms of existence of language, considerable attention is paid to sociolinguistic dimension of language, which consists of language substandard of different codification degree, including jargon.

Most new jargonisms emerge and evolve quite naturally from specific situations. In addition, each new generation also needs some new words to explain their different perspective on certain things. This different view reflects, in particular, the changing cultural and historical situation.

Jargon, as a form of linguistic substandard, traditionally attracts the attention of domestic and foreign linguists through bright emotional and expressive color, concise imagery and laconic nature, the ability to constantly change the boundaries that separate it from the linguistic norm.

Various aspects of jargon have been studied by such domestic and foreign scientists as: F. Batsevych, V. Krupnova, T. Solovyev, P. Rosina, L. Stavisky, T. Zaharchenko, J. Hrinoh, G. Menken, E. Patrid, G. Sudzylovskyy and others.

**The topicality of the research** performed due to the fact that modern term creation process in different languages is characterized by focused research on the influence of certain terminological systems and their unification, standardization, harmonization at both the national and international levels. Specific regulation of terminological vocabulary, including professionalisms and jargon is determined by objective factors, primarily real needs of society in unambiguous scientific communication.

The expediency of study is also caused by growth of interest in linguistic substandards, rapid variability of jargon vocabulary as a form of emotionally colored vocabulary that at each stage of development requires new research, the need to use it to explore new

approaches.

Therefore, the expediency of research consists in systematization of theoretical views of linguists on the peculiarities of the functioning of jargon lexical units in English, in justification and analysis of patterns of use of the expressive possibilities of jargon in the English professional discourse.

The conceptual basis for the research are the works of scientists, which highlight common problems of terminology (T. Kyiak, J. Kochan, A. Kryzhanivska, D. Lotte, G. Matsyuk, T. Panko, L. Symonenko, etc.).

**Object of research** is professional jargon in English. **Subject of analysis** is the specificity of the functioning of professional jargon in English scientific and technical texts.

**The purpose of the study** is to analyse the semantic characteristics of professional jargon in the language of science and technology of various functional-stylistic genres of English.

Achieving this goal involves solving **specific tasks**, such as:

- 1) to clarify and specify the concepts of jargon and to determine their place in the English vocabulary;
- 2) to characterize the specificity of the jargonisms and to determine the fields of their usage;
- 3) consider the lexico-stylistic and semantic features of English jargon of professional discourse;
- 4) to provide a definition of jargonisms as lexical units of professional language and related concepts;
- 5) to explore the main categories and thematic groups of professional jargon in scientific and technical text;
- 6) to identify the specificity of mastering English scientific and technical professionalisms and jargon in the Ukrainian language in the context of the phenomena of polysemy and homonymy.

**Research materials** served as the English terminology of scientific and technical literature: computer and information systems, telecommunications, navigation systems,

economics and business, selected by continuous sampling of English-language lexicographical sources.

**The theoretical significance** is that this work extends and deepens the theoretical study of social dialects of English.

**The practical significance of the study** is determined by the fact that its results can be applied in the further study of the professional jargon of English and its impact on the development of national language.

**The structure of executed research** determined by its its purpose and tasks, and consists of an introduction, two chapters and conclusions to each of them, general conclusions, a list of used literature and appendices.

**The first chapter of the study** deals with the notion of jargon and its place in English vocabulary, its specificity and scope as well as lexico-stylistic and semantic features of jargon in English.

Jargon is a type of language used mainly in oral communication by a separate, relatively stable social group that brings people together by profession, place in society, interests or age. From the common language, jargon is distinguished by specific vocabulary and phraseology and the special use of word-forming tools. Characteristics of the jargon used in the English discourse are the metaphoricity and superiority of the representative function over the communicative one.

Thus, one of the peculiarities of the semantics of jargonism is the superiority of connotation over denotation, of the pragmatic component over the significative, that is, they do not so much mean objects or concepts as they characterize them. Jargon is an emotionally colored vocabulary that has the maximum connotative value (sometimes a negative connotation). In the semantic structure of jargon units, a pragmatic component that includes expressive, emotional, and evaluative elements of meaning dominates.

**The second chapter of the study** deals with jargonisms as lexical units of professional language; the main categories and thematic groups of professional jargon in scientific and technical text and specifics of their translation.

Professional jargon in our study is regarded as emotionally colored words and is characterized by limited functioning in spoken language. In the terminological subsystems, professional jargon is distinguished, which is the equivalent of terms, words, terminological phrases and expressions.

Significant difficulties in translation of professional jargon used in scientific and technical texts are caused by the fact that the scientific and technical style encompass these features: lack of emotional coloring, clarity, clarity, brevity of presentation of material, objectivity, accuracy, logical consistency, etc. Scientific and technical texts are characterized by a distinctive style that sets them apart from other types of texts. When translating such texts, this feature creates additional difficulties and problems. For example, translation of persistent, obscure phrases that make up professionalism and jargon causes some difficulties. Non-expressive phrase phrases are phrases that do not contain a clear expressive image, but still have some connotative meaning.

**To sum up**, any national language is characterized not only by literary vocabulary, but also by various territorial and social dialects, which are characterized by certain lexical, grammatical and phonetic features that differ from national literary norms. Jargon of different social groups responds most vividly to all events in life.

The prospect of further scientific research in this area could be related to the consideration of English jargon in various social groups, for example, in the field of Internet users, since today the rapid development of specific jargon is noted in the field of development of modern computer technologies.