

тогочасної системи. Так, наприклад, загальновідомий для всіх літератур біблійний мотив зради розкриває у творах письменника сутність тоталітарного режиму. У часи правління Й.Сталіна зрада була закономірністю: якщо ти переховуєш «ворога народу», то ти сам стаєш ним. Тому не дивно, що І. Багряний, щоб показати типову ситуацію тих років, звертається саме до мотиву зради. Інтерпретований автором мотив страждання допомагає змалювати цілісний образ людини, яка переживає на собі всі тортури сталінської в'язниці, військових подій. Незважаючи на засвоєння образів та мотивів зі Святого Письма, І. Багряний по-своєму їх інтерпретує, не завжди прямо вказує на біблійний сюжет чи образ, а вводить його у тканину твору, надаючи власної інтерпретації.

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THE SLANG FUNCTIONING WITHIN THE ENGLISH FILM SCRIPTS

Diuzhenko K.S., Podvyezchna T.O.

Abstract. The linguistic research of film scripts represents a new branch of modern linguistics. The study of slang seems to be very perspective, because the slang vocabulary develops constantly and every day is enriched with new words. The present research includes the references to the works of modern researches, such as Tony Thorne and V.I. Alikberov. Also it contains the most up-to-date information and in-depth analysis of slang based on the film script of the American TV show *2 Broke Girls*.

Keywords: stylistics, slang, part of speech, film script, stylistic function

The present research is aimed at studying the semantic characteristics of slang words and expressions and their ways of functioning within the scripts of the modern films. The thematic justification of this research is determined by the fact that the slang vocabulary is a constantly changing phenomenon and slang units are often transferred to the literary language, so it is important to trace this process in order to use only up-to-date data in the process of studying and making research. The issue of the slang words semantic characteristics is a vexed point because of the fact that at the present stage this branch of modern linguistics lacks the relevant research data concerning the ways of the slang words and expressions functioning.

It seems suitable to start with the determination of slang as a linguistic phenomenon. Tony Thorne, the author of the *Dictionary of Contemporary Slang*, says that slang usage represents the example of the phenomenon which modern linguists name the code and style shift – merging and shifting of different languages, dialects or codes. Slang is used in the colloquial speech in order to simplify the speech structure, to make something more precise or to show the liability to some social group. There is one more reason why people use slang which can be often omitted by the analytics; this is about using and creating slang words and

expression in speech just for fun [1, p. 5].

V.I. Alikberov, the modern researcher working in the field of linguistics, considers that “Most slang words typically possess critical, mainly negative, things and notions evaluation which is often expressed in familiar or even rude way. Novelty of the slang words and expressions usage allows us to refer them to the group of new type of the neologisms. One of the main slang features is its inconstancy” [2, p. 29]. In the light of all aforesaid it seems possible to say that in general slang is the deliberate use substandard and sometimes vulgar words and expressions in the colloquial speech only for the sake of adding some particular stylistic colouring and in this way creating the novelty effect. Slang words are mostly expressive and often appear to be rude and humiliating. It seems important to add that slang is used by the film characters according to its main purposes – to set the character out, to show his/her belonging to some particular social group and to embellish the character’s speech. In respect of the film scripts it is necessary to mention that slang usage may be aimed at creating the particular image of the character or be important for the plot of the film itself.

The film represents the solid and logically complete piece of information which includes the audio-visual content as its distinctive feature. Its written component (the film script) is of great interest for the researchers in the field of linguistics in general and the stylistics in particular. Our research is based on the peculiarities of the slang words semantic characteristics and studied the way they function within the given film script.

Proceeding to the main issue of the present research, it is necessary to underline that it is based on the analysis of slang words and expressions used by the main characters of the modern American TV show *2 Broke Girls*, so most of the studied units can be defined as those belonging to the typical American slang. The TV show under the study tells the story of two poor girls living together and trying to start their own cupcake business. One of them is an ex-millionaire who lost her fortune because of her father’s financial machinations and the other one is a kind of outsider because she has got used to living in the lower-class districts and treating the life as an obstacle. In the course of the film plot they make new friends and communicate a lot (which results in the usage of slang words to address people). Max shows a strong refusal to accept the norms of behavior, obtruded by the new fashion and the society itself, so in this case slang is the way to express disagreement and the main character’s lack of decent upbringing.

The present research data concerning the slang words semantic characteristics allows us to point out that the major part of them is represented by the nouns: 163 words (65,4%) out of total 249 units and possesses the negative connotation. This can be illustrated with the help of the research data provided in the following table:

Table 1

Semantic characteristics of the slang words used in the film *2 Broke Girls*

Part of speech	Sum	%	Example
1. Nouns	163	65,4	<i>weed</i> – ‘травка’
1.1 People	90	36,1	<i>crackhead</i> – ‘наркоман’ <i>cat</i> – ‘цыпочка’
1.2 Things and phenomena	40	16	<i>stilts</i> – ‘ходули’ <i>rag</i> – ‘газета’, ‘клочок бумаги’
1.3 Body-parts and physiological characteristics	33	13,2	<i>boob</i> – ‘грудь’ <i>guns</i> – ‘бицепсы’
2. Verbs	32	12,8	<i>to freak</i> – ‘капризничать’
2.1 Ways of communication	14	5,6	<i>to dump</i> – ‘бросать’ <i>to spoon</i> – ‘бить’
2.2 Ways of behaviour	10	4	<i>to trash</i> – ‘обозвать’, ‘обгадить’ <i>to bug</i> – ‘доставать’, ‘надоедать’
2.3 Drugs usage and its consequences	2	0,8	<i>to huff</i> – ‘нюхать наркотики’ <i>to crump</i> – ‘торкануло’

2.4 Other	6	2,4	<i>to twit</i> – ‘сделать пост в Твиттере’ <i>to tag</i> – ‘рисовать граффити’
3. Adjectives	25	10	<i>dope</i> – ‘клёвый’, ‘модный’
3.1 Characteristics of things and phenomena	15	6	<i>freaky</i> – ‘дурацкий’ <i>toxic</i> – ‘классный’
3.2 Characteristics of people according to their social status	6	2,4	<i>broke</i> – ‘на мели’ <i>fritz</i> – ‘нищий’, ‘бедный’
3.3 Visual characteristics of people	4	1,6	<i>legit</i> – ‘классный’, ‘приятный’ <i>lame</i> – ‘отстойный’
4. Adverbs	12	4,8	<i>slick</i> – ‘лихо’, ‘здорово’ <i>lame</i> – ‘отстойно’, ‘лажёво’
5. Interjections	9	3,6	<i>shazam</i> – ‘та-дамм’ <i>jeez</i> – ‘черт’
6. Conjunctions	8	3,2	<i>'cause</i> (разг.) – because – ‘потому что’
Total	249	100	

The wide use of slang words within the script of the TV show *2 Broke Girls* can be explained by the plot peculiarities, such as the place where the main characters live (Brooklyn, New York) and by peculiarities of the way they treat other people and life in general. Looking at the data given in the table above more precisely, we can confirm that the group of nouns numbers a lot of units and it requires division into several subgroups. The words of the largest subgroup of nouns ‘Determination of people’ mostly have negative connotation and are used to humiliate people or to brighten the verbal expression of the characters’ feelings. The wide use of such words as *queen* – ‘гей’, *cop* – ‘полицейский’, *pimp* – ‘сутенер’ is explained by the fact that the protagonists live in the poor district full of such people. The second group of nouns ‘Things and phenomena’ contains the words which main characters use to name different objects and the reason why they use exactly these words is simple – the main characters do not like the way they live and treat the things that surround them with contempt. It seems necessary to say that most of the slang words are used by the character named Max Black who, as we already mentioned, is of poor upbringing; she often addresses people by calling them *trooper* – ‘крутой чувак’, *guy* – ‘парень’ or *dude* – ‘чувак’ despite the person’s sex. The characters often discuss other people using such words as *beak* – ‘нос’, *dukes* – ‘руки’. Often the main characters get compliments from men concerning their appearance, especially often such words as, for example, *butt* – ‘задница’, *rack* – ‘грудь’, *choppers* – ‘ноги’ are met within the present film script. The names of different objects and phenomena, such as *hit* – ‘кусочек’, *buzz* – ‘шумиха’, *deli* – ‘небольшой магазин’, *gimmick* – ‘приманка’ are used in order to produce a comic effect. Different names of male genitals, such as, for example, *wing-wang* – ‘причиндалы’, *nuts* – ‘шары’, *peter* – ‘дружок’ are often used by the other character – Oleg, who is quite sure that he is the best man in the neighbourhood. Proceeding to the verbs it seems important to mention that these units represent the second large group which numbers 32 words (12,8 %). Because of the relatively large number of verbs present in the studies script it seems necessary to divide them into several groups according to their semantics. Max tends to make fun of the other people and she is a kind of outsider, so she often uses such verbs as *to freak* – ‘капризничать’, *to bug* – ‘доставать’, *to suck* – ‘быть ужасным’, *to sling* – ‘таскать’, she also likes *to burn* ‘опускать’ people. Due to the fact that Max grew up with her alcoholic mother, she uses some light drugs, so her speech contains such words as, for example, *to huff* – ‘нюхать (наркотические вещества)’, *to crump* – ‘торкануло’, etc.

The group of adjectives, the third largest group, it numbers 25 units (10%). Most of them are used by the characters in order to describe each other, more often in a positive way, so the adjectives describing people number only 4 units (1,6%), for example: *cha* –

‘стильный’, ‘модный’, *fab* – ‘великолепный’, while he adjectives describing things and phenomena tend to be less expressive but have more negative connotation: *funky* – ‘вонючий’, *lame* – ‘отстойный’, *freakin’* – ‘дурацкий’, etc. Within the film script there also appear the words used in order to describe the person’s social state, for example: *hip* – ‘популярный’, *brokeass* – ‘нищий’, ‘бедный’, etc.

In the studied film script the adverbs are mostly used to describe the conditions and situations in which the protagonists appear to be. The most vivid examples of the adverbs used are the following: *totally* – ‘абсолютно’, *shitsure* – ‘однозначно’, *anyhoo* – anyhow – ‘как угодно’, etc. It seems necessary to mention that most adverbs found within the studied film script have positive connotation.

Conjunctions compile one of the biggest groups and numbers 8 unit (3,2%), for example: *cause (coll.)* – because – ‘потому что’. This conjunction is used in order to shorten the sentences and to simplify the speech structure.

The group of interjections is not very large, it numbers only 9 units (3,6%) and is represented by such words as: *freaking* – ‘блин!’, *goddamn* – ‘дьявол!’, etc. These slang words are used by the characters in order to express surprise or negative attitude to some objects or situations.

The variety of slang units is not restricted only by the slang words. The studied film scrip also contains a lot of slang set phrases which are of great interest for the researchers.

Proceeding to the issue of slang set-phrases functioning within the context of the film scripts it seems necessary to point out that they represent the smaller group of the words, but still number 75 units most of which are of verbal origin 48 units (64%). These considerations are supported by the research data provided in table 2 given below:

Table 2

Classification of the slang set phrases used in the film 2 Broke Girls

Type of the set phrase	Sum	%	Example
1. Verbal	48	64	<i>to freak out</i> – ‘пугать’
1.1 Ways of behaviour	25	33,3	<i>to rip off</i> – ‘ограбить’ <i>to shoe somebody down</i> (coll.) – ‘обуть (обмануть)’
1.2 Interaction in the society	5	6,6	<i>to get action</i> – ‘переспать’ <i>to hook up</i> – ‘познакомить’
1.3 Abilities	4	5,3	<i>to suck at</i> – ‘не разбираться в чем-либо’ <i>to choke at</i> – ‘не уметь чего-либо’
1.4 Physiology	4	5,3	<i>to throw up</i> – ‘страдать рвотой’ <i>to take a piss</i> – ‘помочиться’
1.5 Drug usage	3	4	<i>to do crack</i> – ‘обкуриться’ <i>to tootsie-roll</i> – ‘наглотаться колёс’
1.6 Other	7	9,3	<i>to high-five</i> – ‘дать пять’ <i>to Chanel up</i> – ‘воспользоваться духами’
2. Substantive	26	34,6	<i>meth addict</i> – ‘обдолбанная’
2.1 People	11	14,6	<i>punk ass</i> – ‘стервоза’ <i>gamblin’ man</i> – ‘игрок’
2.2 Things and phenomena	12	16	<i>looney tune</i> – ‘мультфильм’ <i>spank bank</i> – ‘пошлые воспоминания’
2.3 Parts of the body	3	4	<i>back door</i> – ‘задний проход’ <i>brain box</i> – ‘голова, черепушка’
3. Adverbial	1	1,3	<i>damn good</i> – ‘чертовски здорово’
Total	75	100	

The largest singled out group of the slang set phrases is represented by those with the

verbal origin; this can be explained by the wide use of the phrasal verbs in the colloquial speech. Such verbal set phrases as *to charge in* – ‘лезть не в своё дело’, *to make out* – ‘тусоваться’, *to bent over* – ‘кривляться’, *to piss off* – ‘злить, бесить’, etc. are used by the characters when speaking about their lives in general and ways of spending their free time. The verbal phrases as *to hit on somebody* – ‘приставать’, *to blow off* – ‘отшить, послать’, *to crush on somebody* – ‘быть без ума от кого-либо’ are used by the characters because they are young and interact with other people, especially often the phrases of the third group are used when speaking about the relationships between the main characters and the representatives of the opposite sex. Owing to the fact that the main characters of the TV show are quite usual people they often find out that they are able or unable to do something, so the use of such phrases as, for example, *to be cool about something* – ‘уметь, удаваться’, *to stink at something* – ‘не справляться с чем-либо’ is usual in the given context. The small subgroup of verbal set phrases which numbers only 4 units is connected with the physiological processes of the human body, for example, *to throw up* – ‘тошнить’, *to pour out* – ‘помочиться’ and so on. As we have already mentioned before speaking about the slang verbs describing the process and the results of taking drugs, these units are used by the people who grew up in the poor districts, the same scheme is applied to the slang set phrases with the similar semantics, for example: *to get somebody hooked on* – ‘подсадить на’, *to take powder* – ‘нюхать (наркотики)’, etc. The residual subgroup of the set phrases of the verbal origin numbers 8 units (10,6%) and is represented by the set phrases of diverse semantics, for example: *to scope out* – ‘выяснить’, *to whip out* – ‘делать, выполнять’, etc.

The second largest group set out during the present research, it numbers 26 units (34,6%). Due to the fact that this group consists of the units of the miscellaneous semantics it seems useful to divide it into three different subgroups. As well as the slang nouns the substantive-originated set phrases are used to address people, mostly with disregard and taunt, for example: *jersey shore* – ‘звезда реалити’, *dug mule* – ‘наркоторговец’, *gamblin’ man* – ‘игрок’, etc. The subgroup of set phrases describing body parts numbers only 3 units but nevertheless is quite expressive: *snot locker* – ‘шнобель’, *baby blues* – ‘глазки’. In all the cases these phrases are used in order to show the negative attitude to some person either naming the part of his body with rude word or saying something with positive connotation but in sarcastic tone. The names of different things and phenomena are also represented by slang equivalents, for example: *pooper-scooper* – ‘совочек’, *flash mob* – ‘флешмоб’, *booty call* – ‘зов плоти’, etc. The phrases of the adverbial origin are often used as expletives and in the present research are represented by only one unit – *damn good* – ‘чертовски здорово’ which was used to describe the character’s positive attitude to the particular situation. So, the slang set phrases are used within the film script in order to show the main characters belonging to the group of outsiders who are against the boundaries and are used to show their emotions with the help of slang.

The present research shows the existing difference between the slang words and set phrases functioning within the script of the TV show *2 Broke Girls*; the first group is represented by the nouns mostly, while the second one tends to include the phrases of the verbal origin. According to the present research data, the slang nouns are used more often separately than as a part of the substantive set phrases. The slang words used in order to name and address people are used more often in the given context than the slang set phrases with the same function. The present research also showed that the slang words semantic characteristics are represented mostly by the nouns, while the ones of the set phrases contain more verbal units because of the wide use of the phrasal verbs in the colloquial speech of the English language. It seems very perspective to continue the research activity in this field due to the fact that the slang vocabulary is enriched with the new words which appear almost every day. So, this phenomenon gives a perfect basis for the further research which data can be used by students and researchers who study or work in the field of stylistics.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ АНГЛІЙСЬКИХ НЕОЛОГІЗМІВ, ЩО РЕПРЕЗЕНТУЮТЬ СФЕРУ ЗМІ У XXI СТОЛІТТІ

Н.С. Катецька, Н.Ю. Іщук

Резюме. У даному дослідженні вивчені семантичні особливості неологізмів, вербалізуючих реалії засобів масової інформації XXI століття. Встановлено, що «неологічний бум» призводить до появи на світ величезної кількості нових слів і значень. Семантичний аналіз матеріалу показав, що найчисленнішою групою, яка вербалізує сферу ЗМІ, є «Інтернет».

Ключові слова: англійські неологізми, неологічний бум, тематичні групи, ЗМІ, кількісний аналіз.

Вступ. Словниковий запас кожної мови постійно оновлюється і поповнюється. Одні слова потрапляють у лексику, стають загальноживаними і активно використовуються носіями тієї чи іншої мови. Також є слова, які виходять з ужитку, застарівають і втрачають актуальність у зв'язку з розвитком суспільства.

Словниковий склад – найбільш мінлива, рухлива та нестабільна частина мови, яку дуже складно структурувати. Лексика є тим мовним пластом, що реагує на всі зміни, що відбуваються в житті людини і в суспільстві в цілому. Отже, щоб відобразити різноманітні зміни та відзначити всі нововведення, необхідні нові слова, які будуть називати те чи інше явище. Основним джерелом поповнення словникового запасу є створення нових слів на базі рідної мови, а не за рахунок запозичень з інших мов.

Слова несуть на собі відбиток часу, і лексичні новоутворення демонструють це особливо яскраво. Навіть номінації, які живуть дуже недовго, динамічно характеризують той чи інший період в історії мови і суспільства. Вивчення нових слів знаходиться в колі найважливіших питань сучасної лінгвістики, оскільки дослідження складу новоутворень, їх структурних особливостей, функціонального призначення сприяє вирішенню багатьох проблем лексикології, словотвору, граматики, стилістики [1].

Інтерес до вивчення причин появи нових слів, закономірностей та аномалій їх утворення не слабшає протягом багатьох десятиліть. Проблеми неологізмів вивчалися багатьма вітчизняними та зарубіжними лінгвістами: В.Г. Гаком, О.Д. Мешковим, В.І. Заботкіною, Р.А. Будаговим, Л.А. Хахам, Є.Р. Розен, Г.Н. Алієвою, Т.В. Максимовою, Ю. А. Мурадян, Л. Гильбером, Д. Крісталом, С. Л. Катлером та ін. Однак, вивчення неологізмів, що формалізують реалії засобів масової інформації, досі є актуальним. У досліджуваний період ця сфера зазнала ряд змін, збагатилася новими явищами та особливостями, як у структурному, так і в семантичному відношенні, які потребують вивчення та розгляду.

Мета статті полягає у виявленні та описі структурних і семантичних особливостей англійських неологізмів, що вербалізують сферу засобів масової інформації в XXI столітті, наприклад телебачення (Tabloidization n. 'A change in emphasis from the factual to the sensational, especially in television news: the tabloidization of the nightly news during sweeps week. '), інтернет (Cyber squatting n. 'The practice of registering names, especially well-known company or brand names, as Internet domains, in the hope of reselling them at a profit. '), радіо (Feed n. 'A broadcast distributed by a satellite or network from a central source to a large number of radio or television stations: a satellite feed from Washington. '), газети (Display ad n. 'A large advertisement, especially in a newspaper or magazine, that features eye-catching type or illustrations. ') і журнали.

Виклад основного матеріалу. Причиною появи досить великої кількості