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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MACHINE TRANSLATION SYSTEMS

Introduction: The translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text [6: 1051-54].

Machine translation (hereinafter MT) is a technology of automated translation of texts from one language to another with the help of computer. It is also the field of the research which is related to the structure of automated translation systems.

Review of recent publications. Considering the problem of machine translation, a number of linguists and programmers have tried to develop the ultimate way to make a machine translation more accurate.

Objective of the paper. This paper aims to specify what machine translation is, its pros and cons and the way of machine translation development in Ukraine.

Results of the research. Today, translation software programs are able to make meaningful phrases, and the quality of translation has improved over the past few years. However, the translation software programs still poorly understand some grammar nuances and slang, so their main purpose is translation of business papers, manuals, e-mails, Internet pages (Webpages).

It is known that MT can be used to translate both oral and written texts from one language to another using special translation software programs.

The very idea of using electronic computing machine for translation originated in 1946. On January 7, 1954 in New York, a public demonstration of the machine translation system (MTS) was first held at IBM's headquarters. The demonstration was reported in newspapers, and the event was widely publicized. Despite the fact that the system itself had only 250 words and 49 Russian sentences translated into English (mainly in the field of chemistry), and was rather primitive, it demonstrated the prospects of machine translation, stimulating financial support for this study, not only in the United States, but also throughout the world [5].

In accordance with the current classification of machine translation systems, the following can be distinguished:

- fully automated translation;
- machine translation, which is carried out with the participation of a person;
- translation done by a person using a computer [2: 19].

The advantages of machine translation programs include:

1. A quick access and a high speed. A translation program is always on hand while dealing with a translation agency is often associated with extra time and effort. Just a few seconds and we get a complete translation of the whole text. This allows a person to quickly understand the general content, and if the program is configured to translate texts on topics required, only minimal editing is needed.

2. Cost efficiency. If we turn to professional translators, then we have to pay for their service according to the number of translated pages. The online machine translation system does not require any payment; the only thing which is required is Internet access.

3. Information protection and security. You can entrust any information to a system of machine translation, even personal one (i.e. business correspondence, financial reports). A translation program guarantees privacy.

4. Flexibility and versatility. The concept of flexibility means the ability to customize either a specific subject area (specialized dictionaries), or a specific book or text (dictionaries created by users). An interpreter usually specializes in particular subject area, that is, if a client changes the subject from fiction to scientific or technical texts, the mistakes cannot be avoided. In turn, the machine translation system is universal. The user only needs to properly link vocabulary specialized in relevant topics.

The disadvantages of machine translation programs are the following:

1. Electronic translation programs translate correctly simple parts of the language, but do not always cope with the translation of terms, phraseological units (set expressions) and spoken language.

2. Electronic translation programs may fail to translate some words, they simply transliterate them. In such cases, it is necessary to choose synonyms, to rearrange the structure of the sentence. So, the translation often needs to be corrected, or edited. And this is a very hard work and it takes a lot of time and effort [3].

As for the MTS development in Ukraine, since 2014 there have been at least two widely known machine translation systems: Ruta plaj (ProLing Office) and Pragma made by Trident Software Company.

Trident Software Company was founded in 1998, and since that time several product lines, such as Language Master, L-Master 98 and Pragma have been developed. Their latest development is Pragma 6.x for English, Latvian, German, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, French and Kazakh languages. The translation program covers 56 areas of translation and supports about 50 topics.

ProLing office includes 3 services:

1. ProLing PLAJ Online - Russian-Ukrainian-Russian translator;
2. ProLing RUTA Online – checks spelling of Russian and Ukrainian texts;
3. ProLing ULIS Online - a family of Russian-Ukrainian-Russian electronic dictionaries (translational, synonymous, explanatory, spelling, paradigmatic, etc.) [7].

Conclusion: Despite the fact that machine translation systems are not very much developed in Ukraine nowadays, and further progress in this area is promising as they are in great demand. It should be emphasized that development of new technologies in this area requires significant investments and support from the government, as well as a serious work of large teams which bring together programmers and linguists.

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YOUTH SLANG IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Introduction. English youth slang is an integral part of the English language and culture. Being widely used in everyday speech, songs, mass-media and artistic texts, it is the most volatile and dynamic phenomenon the development of which depends on political, social and territorial aspects. Slang as a part of a language reproduces the linguistic features of the society that uses it and the time in which it is relevant.

Review of recent publications. The works of E. Patridzh, V. Viljuman, M. Makovsky, V. Balabin, I. Halperin, U. Potyatinnik, and G. Menken represent the study of various aspects of slang.

Objectives of the paper. The purpose of this paper is to analyze such a dynamic phenomenon of language as "youth slang", as well as to study the history of its origin, to clarify its significance and to give examples of slang in modern songs.

Results of the research. The word "slang" originally started as a dialect word in the north of England and was used to refer to a territory. Gradually, it was used by sellers to advertise their products slang. Today, slang is interpreted as a complex of special words or meanings of the existing previously words used by people of different groups (professional, public, age, etc.).

New trends in culture, social development, and technological progress have led to the emergence of a large number of associations and groups that have a particular impact on youth. One of the fields to be influenced is music the analysis of which (Rihanna, Nigahiga, Kany West, Lady Gaga, etc.) has revealed the following phonetic and morphological features of slang:

a) The absence of the letter g in the ending -ing what is whether indicated with ' or not (*dabbin', weepin', dancin', hatin', gnashin, nothin, slayin, fallin, stealin, needin, hangin, singin, winnin, findin, wearin, waitin, keepin*);

b) A semi-affix -fest (borrowed from German *Fest* (*holy*)) is used in nouns to note any activity (usually too intense or immeasurable) that lasts for a period of time: *bull-fest* (casual conversation) [8]; *gab-fest* (meeting to talk (also talk-fest)); *chin-fest* (empty chats) [8];

c) As a semi-affix, denoting a person with certain characteristics, they use -pot (*crack-pot* – crazy or eccentric person, *rum-pot* – drunkard, *stink-pot* – unpleasant person).

Abbreviations: