

burb – a suburb, *za* – pizza, etc.). It should be noted that American students are used to writing SMS on the Internet, often replacing full words or their parts with digits: *4 ever* – forever, *2* – to, etc. Besides, so-called “blends” may be easily found in American college slang [6]: *huney* – huge and puny; *fugly* – fat and ugly, etc.

Conclusion. It has been revealed, that one of the most common ways of word formation in American student slang is a morphological one, in particular, composition, suffixation (such suffixes as: *-er*, *-ed*, *-ie*, *-age*, etc.) and abbreviations (including apocope and blends). Our study has shown that student slang is a productive lexical layer of American English and it certainly requires further investigation.

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ONLINE TRANSLATORS AS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF WORKING WITH ENGLISH TEXTS

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The English language has become an essential part of our life. More and more people are learning English. This process means translating from one language into another one. For this purpose we usually use a bilingual dictionary. But modern generation has a growing tendency to use online translators. They are convenient as if you have access to the Internet translation takes little time. Moreover, online-translators give a chance to translate not only separate words but the whole passages from books,

magazines, etc. The question is if they are so good why online translators cannot substitute interpreters and translators.

The aim of our article is to look into the essence of online-translators and understand the main drawbacks of them.

Material and methods. While working at the article we used the following methods: analysis of various sources of information: books, publications in magazines; the compilation of the information; a survey among first-year students of our college.

Results and their discussion. Nowadays the Internet provides a variety of online-translators. It is no use examining all of them. Therefore, we decided to narrow the area of our research and conducted a survey among first-year students in order to learn the most popular online translators and understand how good they are.

According to the survey 57% use Google Translate, 31% - Yandex Translate and 12% – PROMT Translate. Our students turn to online translators to do their homework, to chat online, to translate unknown words. The research shows that these translators are popular as they are convenient and quick in use. We can translate not only separate words but also extracts from texts if you do not have a good knowledge of the language. The second part of our survey proves that online translators aren't so effective as they seem to be. 76% of the surveyed are not satisfied with the level of translation accuracy when they translate the whole passages and extracts. They note that in some cases the translated variant is awkward and ambiguous and sometimes meaningless.

To prove that fact we decided to translate an extract from the book “The Great Gatsby” by Francis Scott Fitzgerald online.

The original variant	Google Translate
He didn't say any more, but we've always been unusually communicative in a reserved way, and I understood that he meant a great deal more than that. In consequence, I'm inclined to reserve all judgments, a habit that has opened up many curious natures to me and also made me the victim of not a few veteran bores.	Он больше ничего не говорил, но мы всегда были необычайно коммуникабельны, и я понял, что он имел в виду гораздо больше. В результате я склонен зарезервировать все суждения, привычку, которая открыла мне много любопытных натуры, а также сделала меня жертвой не нескольких ветеранских буре [4]

We see that Google Translate variant is too literal, it gives a mechanical and direct translation of words, it doesn't analyze entire phrases for context and choose the proper meaning before offering up a translation the way a human interpreter does. The translator doesn't always differentiate tense-forms, if you translate from Russian into English the word order is incorrect.

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The original variant	Yandex Translate
He didn't say any more, but we've always been unusually communicative in a reserved way, and I understood that he meant a great deal more than that. In consequence, I'm inclined to reserve all judgments, a habit that has opened up many curious natures to me and also made me the victim of not a few veteran bores.	Он больше ничего не говорил, но мы всегда понимали друг друга без лишних слов, и я понял, что он имел ввиду гораздо больше, чем это. В результате я склоняюсь в сдержанности суждений, привычка, которая открыла много любопытных натур ко мне и чаще делала меня жертвой на несколько ветеран отверстий [5]

In comparison with Google Yandex Translate is more proficient. It differentiates grammatical structures, finds suitable alternatives for Russian equivalents. In general, the translation is adequate. But the last sentence shows that this translator isn't reliable in more complicated sentences.

The original variant	PROMT
He didn't say any more, but we've always been unusually communicative in a reserved way, and I understood that he meant a great deal more than that. In consequence, I'm inclined to reserve all judgments, a habit that has opened up many curious natures to me and also made me the victim of not a few veteran bores.	Он больше не говорил, но мы всегда были необычно общительны зарезервированным способом, и я понял, что он имел ввиду гораздо больше, чем это. В последствии я склонен отложить все решения, привычка, которая открыла много любопытной природы мне и также сделала меня жертвой многих, ветеран наводит скуку [6]

The PROMT Translate proves to be the least popular as it doesn't give a comprehensive translation of the text. The level of accuracy is low. It doesn't differentiate grammatical structures and lexical meaning of words. The translation is incomprehensible.

Kevin Devlin, executive director of Stanford University's Center for the Study of Language and Information, notes that "fluent translation, as a human expert can do, is in my view, not achievable" [3, p.93]. Translation is much more than just word-for-word changes, it has to include idioms, cultural context and intention of the writing to get to the true meaning of some text.

Therefore, machine translation is recommended for quick translations, on websites and in general texts when you need something incomprehensible translated. They can be used by beginners and pre-intermediate learners who chat online or communicate with a pen friend. To ensure that your message gets through as you intend it we recommend making up clear and concise sentences, using correct punctuation, checking spelling, and avoiding using slang or colloquialisms that may not be translated well.

For upper-intermediate and advanced learners we advise to use English-English dictionaries (for instance, Cambridge Dictionary, Oxford Dictionary,

Longman Dictionary). They define the word, give examples and the sphere of usage.

Conclusion. Online translators can be useful for tourists who want to eliminate some gaps of language misunderstanding both in spoken and written communication. They are still far from what would be ideal as not everything is translated with the service, thus, a comprehensive translation of the text is not provided. Machine translation is mechanical and not natural-sounding. Words are intricately interwoven with cultural and personal meanings, ideas, feelings, tone, a target audience. Today's computers are not able to delve into these depths.

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ARTIONYMY AS A BRANCH OF ONOMASTICS: THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY

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Oftentimes works of art reflect the current state of society. It is necessary to examine the names of the works of art in close connection with them, because their names can convey social-cultural information and may act as a translator of historical, political and other kinds of information.

In modern onomastic science special attention is paid to the analysis of onomastic periphery, artionymy in particular. In view of this, to our mind this study seems to be relevant.

The aim of the article is to examine and to systematize linguistic studies, which are devoted to the analysis of the names of paintings in various aspects.

Material and methods. The sources for the study are the scientific works of scientists who deal with the linguistic analysis of artionymy.

The aim of our research has led to the choice of methods. Therefore, we used the descriptive method, which includes studying, generalization and interpretation of the theoretical material.