

or anything to do with you is like living in someone else's apartment for free for a long time. The fifth adjective is **“shook”**. It means stunned, shocked. Shook is the past tense form of shake, used as a slang term to describe feelings ranging from fear to rage and elation, kind of like “all shaken up, can't believe what you're seeing”. The sixth verb is **“Vibe check”**. Its meaning can be described as to make sure someone is having a good time. The word **“vibe” (vibration)** was first used to name something esoteric and positive vibes, and then the word migrated to young people. For example, “he broke **the vibe** with his appearance” — ruined the general atmosphere in the company. And the second component of this expression is the verb **“to check”** in its literal sense. The seventh adjective is **“woke”**. Its meaning can be described as someone who is socially conscious, culturally aware. The original term **woke** does not stand for anything: it is literally the past participle of “wake,” as in “to wake up,” and that underpins its basic meaning. Someone who has “woken up” to issues of social injustice.

According to the analysis, it is seen that the direct meaning of words is different from the meaning that is invested in slang by young people. To fully understand the language it is necessary to pay more attention to the colloquial speech of different parts of the population, to study, analyze and comprehend new slang expressions. Slang develops as a language within a language, on the one hand simplifying and on the other hand complicating it.

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THE PROBLEM OF EQUIVALENCE IN THE COMPILATION OF THE RUSSIAN-PERSIAN TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF WEB DESIGN

Проблема эквивалентности при составлении русско-персидского терминологического словаря по веб-дизайну

Russian-speaking countries and Iran are actively developing cooperation at the present stage, however, there are clearly not enough Russian-Persian and Persian-Russian dictionaries that could fully meet the requirements of users. The lack of necessary publications is especially noticeable in narrow fields of science and technology, including in the field of web design, which is intensively updated with new concepts and, accordingly, terms and terminologized words.

The purpose of the study is to inventory and systematize the terms by which knowledge in the field of web design is accumulated and transmitted in Russian, and the subsequent translation of these units into Persian.

In achieving equivalence of translation of web design terms, ensuring their interlanguage coordination, ordering and unification, an important role is assigned to the English language, since a significant number of web design terms originate in it, and it is from it that these terms are borrowed by other languages, including Russian and Persian.

The selection of language material was carried out from English- and Russian-language textbooks, scientific articles, monographs devoted to the problems of web design, as well as from electronic reference sources posted on specialized Internet resources.

As a result of the sample, a corpus of two thousand units was formed, including: general scientific terms expressing categories and concepts used in all branches of scientific knowledge (*технология, класс, процесс, стиль, документ, структура*, etc.); interscientific terms that have boundaries of distribution within the complex of sciences and represent organized associations of the names of concepts common to the whole complex or to most of the sciences included in this complex (*интерфейс, меню, навигация, языки программирования*, etc.); highly specialized terms denoting web design-specific realities, concepts, categories (*фронтэнд, ширина устройства, тэг, строчные элементы, блочные тэги*, etc.). The terminology of web design includes thematic groups: «design» (*интерфейсы, пиксель, шрифт*); «programming» (*переменная, значение, отладка*); «frontend» (*каскадные таблицы стилей (CSS), шапка сайта, класс*); "backend" (*сервер, Питон, HTTP-запросы*); «computer architecture» (*системный блок, процессор, жесткий диск, блок питания*). A significant part of the selected terms are international, in the Persian language they are subject only to graphic and accent adaptation: *пиксель (Pixel) — پیکسل*, *фронтенд (Frontend) — فِرنتِند*, *компьютер (computer) — کامپیوتر*. Some of the terms are represented by language pairs of the form: «a single-component term of the Russian language is a multicomponent term of the Persian language»: *программирование — برنامه‌ریزی* (сущ.+глагол.), *интерфейс — رابط کاربری* (сущ.+сущ.); «a multicomponent term of the Russian language is a one-component term of the Persian language»: *жесткий диск — هارد*, *семейство шрифтов — خانواده فونت*. A significant part of the terms in the Persian language arises through literal, literal translation: *теги блоков (block tags) — تگ‌های بلوک*, *шапка сайта — سرگسلیت*.

Further work on the creation of a Russian-Persian terminological dictionary on web design will allow us to create a tool that will ensure the barrier-free use of the Persian language in this area.