



SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF SLANG

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This article deals with the study of the features of the youth slang using in modern English language. The aim of the article is to analyse the usage of slang expressions among young generation. The definition of slang begins to attract attention of modern philology. Now there is rather large number of the definitions of slang which are quite often contradicting each other. The authors claim, that the Russian slang has a huge number of English borrowings. This article is devoted to the analysis of a concept of a youth slang of the modern English. Relevance of our research is that the youth slang is in continuous development. Modern slang in English, being an integral part of language, represents one of the most urgent and contradictory problems of the modern lexicology. This research promotes a solution of the problem of determination, an entity and the main distinctive features of the studied phenomenon.

Key words: Social group, Youth slang, Linguistic features, English language

INTRODUCTION

Slang is kind of speech variety. Speech variety, or language variety, refers to any distinguishable form of speech used by a speaker or a group of speakers. Linguistic features of a speech variety can be found at the lexical, the



phonological, the morphological, or the syntactical level of the language [1]. The last several decades rates of development of certain spheres of public life have repeatedly accelerated in comparison with the previous periods. These processes have caused certain changes in a lexicon of the certain countries as language is inseparable from culture. All events which cover society influence live development of informal conversation, receive a response in languages of the world and add new phrases and expressions to the modern vocabulary. In each sector of society for colloquial communication between participants the insignificant number of the expressions which are attributes of this contingent of people - the lexicon, a slang is used at least. It arises in one group of people, but at the same time extends within all class of society. These are some features that define a 'prototype' slang word or expression. They are not necessary or sufficient conditions to call something slang, but define a 'prototype', the human kind of human category. The more characteristics of slang a word has, the better example it is of slang.

Register characteristics not part of the Standard language informal. Not likely to be used in formal contexts (borders here on professional jargon, which can be used in more formal contexts, cf. dead cat bounce by economists) typically oral, rather than written can be taboo (borders here on set of conventional taboo words that lack other slang characteristics: cf. crap vs. shit) Group characteristics associated with certain social groups that are not part of "establishment" favored by the young often found with groups DISfavored by society or at least mainstream society: criminals; poorer groups; minority ethnic groups; drug addicts; hobos; other itinerant groups that the settled majority fears; in general, the powerless; also teen-agers and students, particularly those who like to break taboos, experiment with illicit substances, and in general behave in ways their parents and the society at large do not favor typically used as a marker of an 'in-group' (borders here on jargon, which is the technical terminology of a community



of experts); i.e. slang terms can be shibboleths marking group membership. typically marks a subculture, an elaborated set of behaviors associated with a group within a larger group.

METHODS

Often found in taboo semantic domains such as sex, alcohol (shit-faced, hammered), illicit drugs, violence, bodily elimination (including defecation, vomiting, burping, etc.), body parts associated with sex and elimination, and death (this semantic characteristic often goes along with taboo) often vividly metaphorical. Picturesque (e.g. Australian liquid laugh = puking) often involve exaggeration (shit a brick; kill someone or something) often used for negative references to people (particularly body parts: dickhead, cunt, etc.

Formal characteristics-some typical types of form (some of these characteristics also used in advertising/marketing) often short, punchy words (e.g. smack, dope, screw) or compounds of these (blow job, jerk-off (n.), pizza-face certain sounds favored (language-specifically). In English, oral stops; final /z/ and /ts/, spelled with z or zz (fizz, shizz), non-conventional clusters (e.g. in English, schl-, schm-, as in schlong 'penis', schmuck 'jerk' from Yiddish) can involve creative respellings (e.g. warez 'pirated software') reduplication often favored (bling-bling, now simplified to bling) language game formation often favored (e.g. Cockney rhyming slang); rhyme, alliteration, systematic deformations (e.g. -izzle addition, as in shizzle). Often a novel creation Often conventionalized only in a subgroup very subject to change in form, degree of conventionality, meaning (e.g. swell, swag). novelty highly prized; hence slang words rather transient often designed to be offensive to out-group members or "establishment" can be regional (e.g. Cockney Rhyming Slang) but more often dispersed geographically and associated with a subculture. can rapidly fall out of fashion (groovy, tubular).

RESULTS



In our research we speak about use of the English youth slang among the Russian youth, feature of the transfer of English to the Russian slang, its factors, development of slang in Russia. In system of modern Russian and English languages the slang takes very important place. The conducted research has shown that the slang isn't the literary language, it is characterized by familiar coloring. The slang is divided into two groups: common and well known slang. The slang of the Russian youth has a big variety of shades and many words are unclear for population. It is possible to note such characteristic of a slang as common knowledge and wide common use. There is no accurate and one definition of a slang now. In most cases the process of adaptation is a long one and gradual. Some elements remain not to be fully adapted. For there may be some differences in pronunciation, they may not be declined. If a borrowed word is adapted by grammatical system of a language (nouns take case and number forms, the signs of grammatical gender appear) then it extends the opportunity of new derivatives formation. This way inanimate nouns with subject and material lexical meanings may form different adjectives with Russian suffixes -н(ый), -ов(ый): футбол-футбольный, хит-хитовый; some nouns form relative adjectives with suffix: -ск(ий): президент — президентский, Уэльс-уэльский; nouns which denote different branches of science, art, social trends etc may form adjectives with suffixes: -ическ(ий): туризм — туристический. [10]. Using questioning among youth we came to the decision that they use slang every day for designation of specialties, for the name of subjects, in the interpersonal relations, in the sphere of life and leisure. The slang plays very important role in youth life, their life is already inconceivable today without slang which not only helps young people to communicate among themselves, but also facilitates process of assimilation of new foreign lexicon, expanding a lexicon. We used the questionnaire in order to reveal features of the use of anglicisms in the speech of students of Kazan Federal University, which results have served as material for this



research has been conducted. The questionnaire consisted of the following questions:

1. Do you use words of a youth slang at communication with peers?
2. Why do you use slang?
3. What words of a youth slang do you use in the daily speech?
4. What television programmes do you watch?
5. Give examples of a youth slang from English

In total 30 students of the second course have participated in questionnaire. We have got the following results: All interviewed pupils have noted that they consider a youth slang an integral part of communication among peers. Such words allow them to maintain the relations with companions, to communicate, learn new. Studying level of the use of a youth slang in the speech it is revealed: for students the slang is only word-play. It gives easy comic characteristic to the speech. TV and broadcasts, publications of newspapers and magazines are also the results of speech influence. 80% of the interviewed participants have answered in the affirmative on the question “Do you use words of a youth slang at communication with peers?” for simplification of communication with peers using slang expressions from — for frequent viewing of various television youth programs. Frequent viewings of various television youth programs, participation in various sporting events, the Internet games are the reason of frequent use of a youth slang among the peers.

DISCUSSION

Thus, the reasons of increase in a share of slang in the speech of the modern teenager belong:

1. Social factors;
2. The importance of the language for communication with peers;
3. Influence of media (reading newspapers and youth magazines, viewing of



telecasts), Internet resources. Out of doubts the youth slang comes under considerable influence of English. Specific features of the use of borrowing in the speech of teenagers which have been revealed during the research, unfortunately, generally have negative character. Often students consider equivalents of the Russian words that give negative characteristic of our native speech become more fashionable and bright. And all this in spite of the fact that Russian is one of the most expressive languages in the world. Anyway, we won't be able to stop process of borrowing and distribution of foreign words until we begin to create something unique.

CONCLUSION

At the moment influence of English on Russian, and first of all on a youth slang, has very wide circulation. The set of the words connected with various spheres of interests, an occupation, the field of policy and economy has come from English to us. As it has become clear, often borrowings concern to various groups of formation. The data obtained during the research confirm the assumption of wide use of anglicisms. The youth slang in most cases represents the English borrowings or phonetic associations. Always it is necessary to show consideration for attraction of foreign words and furthermore when this process has such high speed.

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