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THE THEORY OF LEXICAL CHANGE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A.A. Sultanbekova, Kostanay State Pedagogical University
named after U. Sultangazin, Kostanay

Scientific director: M.A. Kudritskaya, Kostanay State Pedagogical University
named after U. Sultangazin, Kostanay

Аннотация: Статья посвящена роли изменений лексического корпуса в фильмах. Она посвящена изучению изменений в лексике, как время влияет на словарь фильмов разных времен.

Ключевые слова: диахроническая лингвистика, словарный запас, фразеология, лингвистика, лексикология, язык, значение, прикладная лексикология, семантический сдвиг, расширение, сужение, улучшение.

Abstract: The article is dedicated to the role of changes in lexical corps in films. It is devoted to the study of changes in the vocabulary, how time affects the vocabulary of films of different times.

Index terms: diachronic linguistics, vocabulary, phraseology, linguistics, lexicology, language, meaning, applied lexicology, semantic shift, *broadening, narrowing, amelioration, pejoration.*

Түйіндеме: Мақала фильмдердегі лексикалық корпусстың өзгеру рөліне арналған. Ол лексикадағы өзгерістерді, уақыт әр түрлі кезеңдегі фильмдердің сөздік қорына қалай әсер ететінін зерттеуге арналған.

Түйін сөздер: диахрондық лингвистика, лексика, фразеология, лингвистика, лексикология, тіл, мағына, қолданбалы лексикология, семантикалық ығысу, кенею, тарылу, жетілдіру.

Our world is changing year after year. Everything changes: fashion, cars, trends, people, music, architecture, films, and language. All languages in the world change over time. This is influenced by people and trends of a given time. As the German philosopher - linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt noted in 1836: «There can never be a moment of true standstill in language, just as little as in the ceaseless flaming thought of men. By nature it is a continuous process of development». [5]

There is a science that studies the changes of languages throughout the entire time of our existence. This science is historical linguistics (also known as *diachronic linguistics*). Language change is the phenomenon by which permanent alterations are made in the features and the use of a language over time. [6]

We can observe these changes by watching films of different times, centuries or decades. Basically, the changes are lexical. This means that in the past the vocabulary of one film may differ from the vocabulary of a film of today. Lexical changes may include words, phrases, or phraseological units.

Over time, many words lose their value or change its full meaning. Legendary films made in the last century, are the property of our history and art, and it is important to understand what people were talking about at that time.

In the modern world, language change is often socially problematic. Long before divergent dialects lose mutual intelligibility completely, they begin to show difficulties and inefficiencies in communication, especially under noisy or stressful conditions. Also, as people observe language change, they usually react negatively, feeling that the language has "gone down hill". You never seem to hear older people commenting that the language of their children or grandchildren's generation has improved compared to the language of their own youth. [2,p3]

English professor John Sovereland argues that the language of adolescents prevents proper understanding between them, their parents and representatives of other generations. A study conducted by Samsung revealed a “seismic language gap” between generations. A rating of the most obscure neologisms was left. Most parents do not know the meaning of many new words, but children may not understand the old words that were popular during the youth of their parents.

Difficulties in communication leading to the creation of a language barrier between parents and teenagers are compounded by acronyms borrowed by young people from popular social networks. [5]

We are particularly interested in lexical changes that go beyond local conditioning factors and whose effects are not dependent on the immediately local context – in other words, changes that arguably take place at the level of lexical representations. [3,p299]

The language often resorts to nouns and nominalizations related to deconstruction and reinterpretation; such lexical items, to a greater or lower extent, contain in their definition the idea of “meaning”, or “change of meaning”. Some of these words have that implication in their basic dictionary definitions, as is the case with construal, construction, critics/criticism/critique, meaning or stereotypes. [1,p309]

There are different ‘mushrooming’ varieties of English resulting from various non-linguistic and linguistic factors. It should not be viewed as an inaccurate language that needs to be corrected and labeled as standard or non-standard as compared to the standard varieties such as SBE (standard British English). [8,p283]

There are a number of factors which contribute to meanings changing over time. One of the rather interesting ones is called "semantic drift". Semantics is the study of the meaning of word. "Drift" means that the meanings aren't fixed, but evolve over time.

Where this is interesting is if you look at terms, for instance, for people with which have negative associations. This is where it gets political, but also where it gets interesting:

Take the word for people of African origin with dark skin. It used to be acceptable to call them "negros". The term itself had no negative associations; it simply described the black skin tone. But over time, as racism took its unpleasant toll, that word became "corrupted" and was gradually seen as negative (along with the "N"-Word). The same happened to the colonial terms such as "blacks", "coloureds", "darkies" and other words which, with time took on unsavoury semantic characteristics. Not because the words were the problem, but because our attitudes towards the people thus named was negative. [4]

Changes in word meanings (a process called *semantic shift*) happen for various reasons and in various ways. Four common types of change are *broadening*, *narrowing*, *amelioration*, and *pejoration*.

Broadening

Also known as generalization or extension, broadening is the process by which a word's meaning becomes more inclusive than an earlier meaning. In Old English, for instance, the word dog referred to just one particular breed, and thing meant a public assembly. In contemporary English, of course, dog can refer to many different breeds, and thing can refer to, well, anything.

Narrowing

The opposite of broadening is narrowing (also called specialization or restriction), a type of semantic change in which a word's meaning becomes less inclusive. For example, in Middle English, deer could refer to any animal, and girl could mean a young person of either sex. Today, those words have more specific meanings.

Amelioration

Amelioration refers to the upgrading or rises in status of a word's meaning. For example, meticulous once meant "fearful or timid," and sensitive meant simply "capable of using one's senses."

Pejoration

More common than amelioration is the downgrading or depreciation of a word's meaning, a process called pejoration. The adjective silly, for instance, once meant "blessed" or "innocent," officious meant "hard working," and aggravate meant to "increase the weight" of something.

What's worth keeping in mind is that meanings don't change overnight. Different meanings of the same word often overlap, and new meanings can co-exist with older meanings for centuries. In linguistic terms, polysemy is the rule, not the exception. [6]

Lexical system, like language in General, constantly changes. Also it compared with phonology and grammar system. Some words disappear from the language, others -appear.

Changes in vocabulary are due both to order and intra-language reasons. [7]

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DESCRIPTION OF YOUTH SLANG AS AN INDISPENSABLE TOOL FOR MODERN SPEECH

Tatagulova Zh.K.,
Kostanay State Pedagogical University, Kostanay.
Scientific director: Kudritskaya M.I.

Abstract. It is impossible to study a language as a social phenomenon without paying attention to its emotional component. Slang is no exception. Its main function is to convey emotional color. The relevance of the article is expressed by the naturalness and pronounced relevance and regularity of the use of slang, as an integral part of speech at the present stage of world development.

Slang has become the norm in modern speech, many authors include it in their novels; films, music - everything uses new expressions.

The main problem is the fact of developing slangs over time and replenishing the vocabulary every minute.

It is possible to put forward such a hypothesis that it is expected that youth slang will be replenished every minute more and more, and some expressions will cease to be slang at all and will be normal, literary.

Keywords: youth slang, modern speech, emotional component, jargon, slangisms.

Аннотация. Изучать язык как социальный феномен невозможно, не обращая внимания на его эмоциональную составляющую. Сленг не является исключением. Его основная функция - передать эмоциональный цвет. Актуальность статьи выражается в естественности и выраженной актуальности и регулярности употребления сленга, как неотъемлемой части речи на современном этапе мирового развития.

Сленг стал нормой в современной речи, многие авторы включают его в свои романы; фильмы, музыка - все использует новые выражения.

Основная проблема заключается в факте развития сленгов в течение времени и пополнении словарного запаса каждую минуту.

Можно выдвинуть такую гипотезу, что ожидается, что молодежный сленг будет пополняться каждую минуту все больше и больше, и некоторые выражения перестанут быть сленгом вообще и будут нормальными, литературными.

Ключевые слова: молодежный сленг, эмоциональный компонент, жаргон, сленгизмы.

Аннотация. Тілді әлеуметтік құбылыс ретінде үйрену мүмкін емес, оның эмоционалды құрамына назар аудармаңыз. Сленг ерекше емес. Оның негізгі қызметі - эмоционалды түсін жеткізу. Мақаланың өзектілігі жаргонды қолданудың заңдылығымен және нақтылығымен көрінеді, әлемдік дамудың қазіргі кезеңіндегі сөйлеудің ажырамас бөлігі ретінде.