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DESCRIPTION OF YOUTH SLANG AS AN INDISPENSABLE TOOL FOR MODERN SPEECH

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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.

Сленг қазіргі уақытта үйреншікті жағдайға айналды, оны авторлар өз романына енгізді; фильмдер мен музыка жаңа өрнектерді қолданады.

Негізгі мәселе - уақыт өте келе сленгтің даму факторлары және сөздік қорын әр минут сайын толықтыруы.

Осындай гипотеза алға тартуға болады: жастар сленгі әр минут сайын толықтырылып отырады, және кейбір сленг сөздер уақыт өте келе әдеттегідей әдеби сөздер болады.

Кілт сөздер: жастар сленгі, эмоционалды компонент, жаргон, сленгизмдер.

All events that embrace society affect the lively development of colloquial speech, receive a response in the languages of the world, and add new phrases and expressions to the vocabulary of mankind. Political elections, wars, technological progress - these are all examples of the constant activities of the modern world that affect the emergence of a new slang.

Speech is a specific form of reflection of reality. It follows the changes taking place in our lives associated with the change of cultural landmarks, values and attitudes.

For decades teens have been notorious for having a unique vocabulary. Oftentimes, they cleverly create words, and other times they recycle words and give them a whole new meaning. Language, including slang, is symbolic of what is occurring in society, and how youth are responding to their environment. It's fascinating to see what new words youth will invent and whether or not it will sweep the nation or better yet, the world. [1; 1]

As an object of the article, I examined the phenomenon of slang in the English language.

The subject of the study is the use of slang as an emotional component of modern speech.

The aim is to consider the concept of "slang" and ways to replenish it in various areas of communication in society, as well as a description of the systemic-semantic features of English slang in modern linguistics.

Slang is the use of informal expressions in everyday speech. Mostly teenagers use it, but the further we keep up with the times - the more people speak with informal expressions. This is especially common in connection with the development of the media.

The term "slang" is used not only in Anglo-American lexicographical practice, but also in Russian, French, German, Czech, etc. Most linguists share the view on the use of the term "slang" to denote the corresponding layer of vocabulary and phraseology of a natural language. On the scale of functional styles of the English language, slang is located immediately after the spoken language, followed by jargon and vulgarisms. [2; 32]

Slang is a stylistic synonym for the term "jargon", more often used in relation to English-speaking countries, as well as to youth jargon (youth slang), to jargons of intellectual fields of activity (writer slang, acting slang). Slang covers almost all areas of life. The slang word is born as a result of the speaker's emotional attitude to the subject of the conversation. It is proved: slang existed and exists at any time, is constantly changing and is closely connected with the social or age group where it is applied. This is most often a youth language, since it is youth that is isolated from the adult world and creates its own world, with its own laws and even language. But very quickly such words break out of the youth group and become ubiquitous. [3; 33]

The term "slang" refers to the following linguistic phenomena:

1. A vocabulary that is more metaphorical, vivid, and short-lived than an ordinary language.
2. Speech and writing characterized by the use of vulgar and socially taboo vocabulary.

3. Social and professional jargon.

4. Thieves' Argo [4; 108-109]

The concepts of jargon and slang should be distinguished. Jargon means a more established expression, many of the words in it are very old. Jargon appears in a specific group and is accessible to a certain circle of people. Slang is widely used among young people, as young people often come up with new words, their own unique and understandable language. In contrast to jargon, slang selects popular words from the jargon of different groups of society. Slang differs from jargon in its mass use. Slang can be used by people of different groups, different educational status and professions. This can be people with a criminal past, or cultured and intelligent. Slang usually reflects the latest trends in new supermodel vocabulary and is often associated with youth speech. [5; 1]

English slang can become a separate discipline that can be studied continuously. After all, it contains so many linguistic word formations that surprise with their popularity. Many of the words invented in the English slang, and became popular in other countries. For example: avatar (avatar – photo in social networks), crazy people (crazy people who like to party) and many others. [6; 1]

Dumas and Lighter posit four criteria for identifying a word or phrase as slang .

1. Its presence will markedly lower, at least for the moment, the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing.

2. Its use implies the user's familiarity either with the referent or with that less statusful or less responsible class of people who have such special familiarity and use the term.

3. It is a tabooed term in ordinary discourse with persons of higher social rank or greater responsibility.

4. It is used in place of the well-known conventional synonym, especially in order (a) to protect the user from the discomfort caused by the conventional item or (b) to protect the user from the discomfort or annoyance of further elaboration. [7; 14-16]

Slang also has a number of features. In linguistic terms, it is difficult to define slang.

The traditional opinion that the grammar of slang differs from the grammar of the literary language only by its simplification does not at all exhaust the real picture. It is a priori assumed that the system of parts of speech in slang should repeat the corresponding formations in a common language. However, it is possible to point to the part-stratification that is different from the literary language: parts of speech that are characteristic of slang and rare in it are revealed. In addition, functional differences for individual elements of such classes of units have been identified. So, in modern English slang, numerals are not typical, however numerological slangisms are used as secondary products of categorization: the perception of the object itself and its relationship, various relationships with other objects dominates the perception of image characteristics (both qualitative and quantitative). As it turned out, individual grammar classes can be represented in slang much more extensively than in the literary language: words of the category of status (impersonal predicative adverbs) are extremely characteristic of modern youth slang in Russian. Obviously, they need slang to denote the physical, mental, including emotional state of the individual - this is the area that slang is extremely detailed. The slang describes in detail those classes that are sometimes considered unproductive or even unproductive in the literary language. So, a relict and non-replete group is sometimes called the category of collective nouns. In this regard, the abundance of collective names in slang (usually with a negative connotation) and the tendency to replenish this lexico-semantic group are noteworthy. [8; 1]

After listening to the speech of foreigners, you can immediately feel the differences between English grammar and spoken speech. For example, such abbreviations can be considered elements of slang:

Gonna – going to
Wanna – want to
Ama – I am
Yep, ye – yes
Dis – this
U – you
Dunno – don't know
Cause – because

The main function of slang in the language is not nominative, but expressive. Units of common slang are characterized by a crudely cynical or crude expressiveness, or by disparaging or joking imagery. [9; 384]

There are several suggestions as to why teenagers use slang so "zealously". The first is rather grim: teenagers simply don't have the baggage of literary language that is necessary to properly Express their thoughts. Most young people justify the use of slang by wanting to diversify their speech: they can use slang to express their thoughts more broadly, clearly, expressively and concisely. [10; 1]

There are several ways to form slang expressions: - derivation (stupidness - stupidity, stupidity); rhyming slang (loaf of bread = head); foreign borrowing. (adios (from Spanish) - bye, see you); polysemy (sand - sugar; ok - okay, everything is in order, do not worry); initial abbreviations (B. F. - best friend); universization (burger from hamburger; motel from motor hotel; smog from smoke-fog); tmesis (abso-bloody-lutely, inde-goddamn-pendent; beauty-bloody-ful); truncation of the (zam = exam; pre sci = preliminary science examination); metaphoric (to live in a birdcage (birdcage) - live in a student dormitory); metonymy (visit lady Perriam (go to Lady Perriam) - go to the toilet Lady Perriam presented one of the British colleges with a building that housed toilets) and so on. [11; 28-30]

Young people use slang to express a wide variety of emotions, as well as an emotional attitude to the opinion of the interlocutor or a third person: surprise (eesh !, flip mode !, oh mygoshness!); consent (shoots for real !, ah ... ja !, down with it); disagreement (bet !, dude !); approval (cool !, score !, damm right!); embarrassment (sqeebs !, erf!); distrust (badand); disapproval (boo!); excitement (squish! woochow!); disgust (shiznits !, Sheesh !, Rats!); joys (wooply-woo!), etc. [12; 770]

The expressiveness of jargon speech contributes to the fact that words turn into colloquial everyday speech, losing their eccentric coloring. Most of them become colloquial, and sometimes it becomes a literary norm. [13; 14]

Slang is interesting for its metaphor, expressiveness and brightness of the nomination. Using slang, the authors in their works give the speeches of the heroes the effect of novelty, unusualness, concreteness, expression, brevity and imagery. With the help of slang, writers also get rid of cliches, giving speech to the characters naturalness and ease. And finally, slang is an inextricable part of any developed natural national language and arises as an inevitable consequence of codification, which is inherent only in its literary version. Especially important is the development of slang expressions, since in the process of our life, we constantly introduce, use new words, expressions. [13; 14]

Slang is an indispensable part of the life of adolescents, and not only adolescents. Now all people use new words and expressions that they invented themselves. This contributes to convenience, such words quickly dig into the vocabulary. They are quickly remembered and then it is very difficult to get rid of them in your speech. I think this is good, as our speech becomes richer and brighter.

Every day more and more slangs and hard to keep track of their values and functions.

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ӨМІРІН ҒЫЛЫМҒА АРНАҒАН ҒАЛЫМ

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Қостанай облысы әкімдігі Білім басқармасының «Рудный құрылыс және көлік колледжі» КМҚК

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АННОТАЦИЯ. Бұл мақалада Әл-Фараби өмір сүрген уақыт айрықша кезең ретінде аталады. Өмірін ғылым-білім жолына сарп еткен ақын өмір бойы сапар шегіп, шет жерлерді аралап, туған жерден жырақта жүрген. Әл-Фараби 25-30 жас шамасында бүкіл дүниежүзілік ғылым-білімді терең де жан-жақты меңгеріп, енді өзі де құнды-құнды еңбектер жазды.

Түйінсөздер: Ойшыл, тілдер, мәдени мұра, ғалымдар, ұрпақ, ойшылдар, кітапхана, еңбек, ғасыр, ғылым, ғалым.

АННОТАЦИЯ. В статье написана время жизни Аль-Фараби которое называется особым периодом. Всю свою жизнь посвящал к науке познавал мир. Аль-