

СЛЕНГ КАК ЯВЛЕНИЕ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Целью написания данной статьи является изучение особенностей одной из частей разговорного русского языка, а именно сленга. Термином «сленг», как правило, называют те языковые выражения, которые не совпадают с литературным языком. Русский язык, как и многие языки мира, существует в постоянном развитии. Поэтому он и выполняет свою основную функцию – служить средством общения, передавать, обрабатывать и хранить информацию. Изучение разговорной речи, в том числе сленга, необходимо, так как именно эта форма является единственным истинным языком и нормой оценки остальных форм речи

***Ключевые слова:** русский язык, лингвистика, жаргон, сленг, социальный диалект.*

SLANG AS A PHENOMENON IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of writing this article is to study the peculiarities of one part of the spoken Russian language, namely slang. The term “slang”, as a rule, refers to those language expressions that do not coincide with the literary language. The Russian language, like many languages of the world, exists in constant development. Therefore, it performs its main function – to serve as a means of communication, to transmit, process and store information. The study of colloquial speech, including slang, is necessary because this form is the only true language and the norm of evaluation of other forms of speech

***Keywords:** Russian language, linguistics, slang, slang, social dialect.*

INTRODUCTION

The term “slang” appeared in Russian lexicology relatively recently. Unlike jargon, it is not recorded either in Dal’s Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language or in Brockhaus and Efron’s Encyclopedia. The penetration of this word into Russian language was due to the study of English-speaking cultures. Initially, slang referred exclusively to foreign-language reality, but later the scope of the word expanded.

Ten to twenty years is a negligible period for the development of a language, but there are periods in history when the speed of linguistic changes increases significantly. Thus, the state of the Russian language in the seventies and nineties can serve as a perfect confirmation of this fact. The changes have affected the language itself, and first the conditions of its use. If we use linguistic terminology, we can talk about a change in the linguistic situation and the emergence of new types of discourse. Communication between a person from the seventies and a person from the nineties could well end in communicative failure due to a simple misunderstanding of language and, perhaps, incompatible linguistic behavior. As confirmation it is enough to point out the most noticeable, though not the most interesting change: the appearance of a huge number of new words (including borrowings) and the disappearance of some words and meanings, that is, the change of the Russian lexicon.

Researchers in the process of studying the living colloquial language became clear that the concepts of “jargon” and “argot” historically indicate the limited group of their speakers, as well as the narrowness of the semantic field of lexical units. At the same time, a linguistic medium of oral communication, different from the norm, uniting a large number of people became evident. It is this concept that got the name of “slang”.

If we proceed from the traditional definitions of slang, youth slang is the language of a particular age group, but this concept is somewhat more complicated. It should be taken into account that young people are people of various occupations, passions and beliefs, level of education, so youth slang is as heterogeneous as young people themselves are. Vocabulary of young “Internet user” differs from the vocabulary of adolescents who gravitate to criminal adventures; fans of Russian rock speak differently than “fans” of Western bands and followers of hippies. all these and other numerous communities of teenagers and youth oppose themselves not only to the world of boring adult “civilians”, but also – to a greater extent – to each other. Therefore, it is in the youth environment that the slang of certain groups is one of the

ways to get to know “one’s own” and a means of isolation, the creation of a certain “esoteric” sphere. The slang of various youth groups borrows from other slangs (criminal, programming, hippie, sports) elements that most correspond to the system of values and aesthetic preferences of a particular group.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Slang understood as a variety of colloquial speech, which evaluated by society as an emphatically informal (“everyday”, “familiar”, “confidential”). At the same time slang tends to borrow the units of slang and slang, metaphorically reinterpreting and expanding their meaning. These are varieties of speech with artificially exaggerated expression, language games, and fashionable neologisms. If an informant refers to real camp guards as “guards”, he is using jargon. If he, on the other hand, refers to the janitor in the dormitory as a “gatekeeper”, we are dealing with slang [2; 22].

O.S. Akhmanova’s Dictionary of Linguistic Terms provides two definitions of the term “slang”:

1. The colloquial variant of professional speech.
2. Elements of the colloquial variant of this or that professional or social group, which, penetrating into literary language or in general into the speech of people who are not directly related to this group of people, acquire in these varieties of language a special emotional and expressive coloring [1; 32].

As we see, in the first definition, slang is simply a series of non-terminology words used in a terminological sense, like “wiper” or “spare wheel” for motorists. Such words are not suitable for official instructions, but are convenient for business conversation between professionals.

In the second case, it is something quite different: we faced with words that have already left the professional sphere and gone “out into the world”. Perhaps an example of this would be “six”: in the world of thieves, one of the meanings of this word is “a person who serves thieves”. In modern colloquial Russian, “six” is a derisive term for any insignificant person, possibly (but not necessarily) with criminal tendencies. Another quality noted by Akhmanova is very important: all such words are brightly expressive [1].

The state of the Russian language in the late XX – early XXI century is characterized by changes, first, in the terms of its use, which is associated with the new linguacultural situation. As confirmation it is enough to point out the most noticeable phenomenon: the emergence of a large number of new words (including

borrowings), as well as the disappearance of some words and meanings. Obviously, both the language changes themselves and their dynamics in this case are caused not by internal, but by external reasons – transformations in the life of Russian-speaking society.

Russian speech has begun to combine heterogeneous elements from once incongruous forms of language. In the speech of a modern person quite often, there are inclusions of non-literary words: argotisms, professionalisms, jargonisms, youth slang.

In this connection, the questions related to the semantics, structure and composition of slangisms, peculiarities and rules of their use, their communicative and pragmatic properties are actively studied. The specifics of slang is covered in the works of a number of researchers: V.S. Elistratov (1994, 1995, 1999), E.A. Zemskaya (1979), P.V. Likholtov (1997), T.G. Nikitina (2003) and others. The structural and semantic features of slangisms are described (T.V. Zaikovskaya, V.S. Elistratov, A.I. Marochkin), the place of these units in the Russian language is determined (V.N. Shaposhnikov), the ways of slangisms formation are studied (V.V. Lopatin).

The frequency of using slangisms implies the need to take into account the regularities of their choice in the process of communication, due to the specificity of slangisms, the potential capacity of functioning and the intentions of the writer and reader. Thus, in accordance with the current situation in modern linguistics there is a need to study youth slang in the aspect of formation and functioning in the linguistic and cultural environment [3].

However, borrowing explained by expediency alone. In many areas oriented toward America, borrowings are clearly redundant, since there are already corresponding words (sometimes-old borrowings) in Russian. Nevertheless, the new borrowings are more prestigious and displace Russian words from circulation. Thus, businessman struggles with entrepreneur, model with mannequin, presentation with presentation, image with image, make-up artist with hairdresser, etc. The appearance of these kinds of borrowings sometimes makes communication difficult. Announcements such as “Sales manager needed” are only for those who understand, and for the rest remain a mystery. However, the costs of this kind are temporary (only for the period of struggle and formation of the new terminology) and do not threaten the language as a whole either. We are hardly becoming Russian when we say accountant (how does it sound, if you think about it!) rather than bookkeeper. In

addition, why do we care so much about the hairdresser that we have to defend him in a difficult struggle with the make-up artist?

The number of borrowings in any language is enormous, which is not always felt by native speakers themselves. Language is an unusually stable system and is capable of “digesting” foreign phenomena, that is, adapting them and making them to some extent their own. The degree of this adaptation is important, but it does not solve the case either. Thus, words like coats (indeclinable noun) or poet (distinct o in the non-degenerate position) are not fully digested, but they have not destroyed the Russian language.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that often in the public consciousness, this or that state of language is subjected to evaluation, and usually it is the "bad" state of language that is noted. Such criticism is usually caused by too rapid changes in language and the resulting gap between the discourses of different generations. This is the situation we are in now.

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