

Language Specificity of Youth Slang of the English Language

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Abstract. *The article presents a description of the speech culture of the younger generation. Often, with youth slang, young people try to stand out, challenge others, demonstrate their belonging to a certain subculture, destroy existing rules, and inability to navigate situations of emotional stress. The author considers the main linguistic-stylistic features of slang, analyzes the main features of its functioning and concludes that slang is firmly entrenched in the communication of young people in the form of abbreviations*

Key words: *linguistic-stylistic features of slang, communication of young people,*

The modern world does not stand still, and language is dynamically developing along with it. All events that occur in the life of society, one way or another, are reflected in speech, introducing new expressions and phrases into the vocabulary of speakers. Language and speech are two sides of the same phenomenon.

At the present stage, language is considered as a powerful tool for regulating relationships between people in various spheres. Being the main means of communication, language provides information about its speakers, the culture of the country and its history, and also reflects all changes in society. In this sense, the language of young people most fully reflects the high pace of life. Youth language is a complex multicomponent structure that lives its own life. A characteristic feature of the youth language is the use of stylistically neutral and reduced vocabulary, a large number of abbreviations/abbreviations, since it is aimed at saving language resources while maintaining maximum emotional load.

In the world of linguistics, youth language is often associated with the term “slang”. Slang, being a part of language and, accordingly, speech, recreates the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the society that uses it. In modern linguistics, there are different approaches to the etymology of the term “slang”. According to one version, English slang comes from sling (“throw”). Thus, the archaic to sling one's jaw comes to mind - “to speak violent and offensive speeches.” According to another version, "slang" refers to slanguage. It should be noted that the initial s is added to the noun language because of the disappearance of thieves; that is, initially it was about the thieves' language [6, p. 168].

Nowadays, slang is used everywhere to add liveliness to speech. It is impossible to imagine modern youth without slang at all. Slang has a distinct national, linguistic and social specificity and is therefore most often used to create a colorful and

creative character characteristic. Both jargon and argot arise from the national language. They are parts of a sociolect, a social dialect - group speech, lexical, stylistic features inherent in a particular social group (by profession, by age, by subculture). The word "jargon" itself comes from the French "jargon". It is translated from French as "the language of crime."

Jargon is a social dialect that differs from the general spoken language in its specific vocabulary and expressiveness of phrases, but does not have its own phonetic and grammatical system. This is a conventional language, understandable only in a certain environment; it contains many artificial, sometimes conventional words and expressions. The jargon has no specific history. The vocabulary of a language is constantly changing; Jargon is just as changeable. In other words, it is characterized by instability and rapid change of the most popular vocabulary. Argo is no less important in our speech. According to the Soviet Encyclopedia, argot, like jargon, comes from the French "argot".

The history of argot is this. The term "argot" originated in French in the 17th century and originally meant "thieves' craft, corporation of thieves." Over time, the meaning of the word expanded and began to denote a language common to representatives of a particular profession or a closed social group. The argot became more "stable" by the first half of the 18th century and included not only criminal argot, but also the language of the traders, who existed from even more ancient times.

In addition, the term "slang" arose from the English language "slang" from an unidentified form. It was first mentioned in 1756 as "the language of a low or vulgar type", later as "the jargon of a certain profession".

Thus, slang was initially used among marginalized sections of the population, but over time, it went beyond this framework. Let us look at some of the many scientific definitions of slang. For example, the "Modern Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" defines slang as the first speech of a socially or professionally isolated group, and another definition is elements of speech that do not coincide with the norm of the literary language, usually expressively colored. The Oxford English Dictionary emphasizes the special nature of slangisms and takes into account the fact that "slang consists of either new words or common words used with special meanings" [The Oxford English Dictionary 1989: p. 734].

In the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms O.S. Akhmanov slang is defined as follows: – colloquial version of professional speech; - elements of the colloquial version of a particular professional or social group, which, penetrating into the literary language or in general into the speech of people who are not directly related to this group of people, acquire in these languages a special emotional and expressive coloring" [Akhmanova 1966: p. 419].

Leading linguist M.M. Makovsky calls slang a "colloquial form of the second level," distinguishing it from the phenomena of the first level colloquial norm (that is, grammatical, phonetic and lexical patterns of the English language, legitimized by literary use) [Makovsky 1962: p. 104]. Schweitzer believes that "slang includes emotionally charged words and stable phrases that exist in colloquial speech and are outside the bounds of the literary language" [Schweitzer 1963: p. 151]. I.V. Arnold

defines slang as “a heterogeneous layer of vocabulary and phraseology, which has a pronounced emotional, evaluative and expressive character, existing in colloquial speech and outside the limits of the literary norm” [Arnold 1981: p. 39].

Slang is interesting for its metaphorical nature, expressiveness and brightness of the nomination. With the help of slang, authors in their works give the characters' speech the effect of novelty, unusualness, specificity, expression, brevity and imagery. Finally, slang is an integral part of any developed natural national language and arises as an inevitable consequence of codification, which is inherent only in its literary version. The flow of slang never dries up, it only becomes scarcer at times, and in other periods, on the contrary, it is replenished. This is due to the historical background against which the language develops. The main feature of youth slang is the constant emotionality, expressiveness, evaluativeness and imagery of speech of young people. Along with speech, youth jargon develops and is constantly updated. This contributes to the overall dynamics of the Russian literary language.

In conclusion, I would like to say that both jargon and argot occupy a significant place in the Russian language along with vernaculars. They make Russian speech more expressive - brighter, livelier, more emotional; moreover, both jargon and argotisms significantly simplify it, making it less formal.

Secondly, the difference between jargon and argot is very significant. It lies in the fact that jargon has a certain professional attachment, and groups of speakers, as a rule, are open to outsiders entering or studying; argot is the language of a socially closed group; it has not only a professional, but also a class attachment

Thirdly, there are many jargons. They are divided into groups of speakers, which, in turn, are formed according to certain parameters, for example, age, interests, profession. Slang is important both in everyday life and in literature. In both cases, it performs many functions. Slang is also very important for foreigners who, having studied only literary Russian, will not fully understand informal, colloquial and informal communication. In addition, slang performs the same functions for them, that is, it is just as important as for a native speaker. Slang is undoubtedly an important part of substandard vocabulary.

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