

THE USE OF SLANGISMS IN SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

This article describes a class of speech varieties whose members are traditionally called "slang" or "argo" in a large and long-standing literature. Despite the size of this literature, the characteristics of these speech variants remain unclear to those who intend to study them. The thing called "slang" has traditionally been reduced to repertoires that are considered samples of the subject, without taking into account either "a" reflexive processes by which samples of the subject are separated from other discursive forms of behavior, or "b" socio-interpersonal processes by which slang expressions undergo changes in form and meaning for different members of the linguistic community. This article explores these reflexive social processes using examples from a large number of languages and historical periods. He offers a comparative basis for studying the forms of social life that such discursive behavior allows or displaces.

KEYWORDS: *Slang, Internet, Deviant, Lexical Borrowing, Meta-Discourse.*

INTRODUCTION

Slang is the ideological basis of reasoning about language, defining the class of deviant registers of the language. Ideology can exist with varying degrees of intensity, ubiquity, and institutional strength in a language community. It is intensified when this speech diversity increasingly acquires the status of a basic register, a standard in relation to which others are normatively assessed as deviating or not conforming to standards. When a basic standard is considered to be set, a relatively uniform set of meta-discursive criteria of norm and deviation becomes available as intuition for individuals exposed to standard-setting institutions. The broader the standard is assumed in various social practices, the more "natural" its meta-discursive criteria seem to the users of the language and the more they attract attention to discourses that deviate from them [1].

In these conditions, the question "What is slang?" is often considered simply as a question about the characteristics of the subject discourse, usually words and utterances designated by the term slang. The more the object discourse becomes noticeable, the easier it is to collect a large number of slang words and try to study their structural properties or explore their use in discourse and social interaction.

Such a study reveals a lot about the characteristics of the slang repertoire, as I will show below, but we cannot answer the question "What is slang?" by taking the object discourse repertoire as a starting point, both for general reasons that I have outlined elsewhere, which ensure that

repertoire-oriented reductionism fails for every register formation in all known languages, as well as for others more specific to the case of slang.

The incompleteness of the repertoire perspective is painfully obvious, and its causes are well known. There are changes in the slang repertoire that cannot be explained by simply referring to the structural properties of slang words. Slang is a "passing language" (to use a nineteenth-century term) in more than one sense. Expressions enter and exit the current slang very quickly.

Many expressions also cross the boundaries of the repertoire over time, so expressions that began as slang abbreviations, for example, English telephone, bicycle, pub, bus, often fall into the standard language, sometimes even replacing the terms from which they originated.

Example: billboard

Meaning: a free-standing structure designed to accommodate large-sized advertisements.

Origin: from the English Billboard < bill 'billboard, poster' and board 'board, shield'.

Spelling: the spelling of the billboard is recorded by the "Russian Spelling Dictionary" of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Declension: the word changes in cases as a noun of the second (according to school grammar) declension: billboard, billboard, etc.

Thus, the repertoire-oriented approach does not reveal the nature of slang as a social formation. It is also an incomplete method of analysis, since slang expressions cannot be distinguished from the rest of the language without using metapragmatic judgments about norms and deviations as identification data. These data can be found not in slang expressions, but in discursive and other metasemiotic actions that distinguish such expressions from others and typify their social index values, and after analyzing them in the form of data, they find out whether and for which groups and in what period some expressions took place or are still considered slang expressions, thereby differentiating group-centric positions of social assessment.

Although the term slang describes the speech repertoire, its use indicates the relationship between social groups. To say that a statement is slang or contains a slang expression means to take a metapragmatic position that evaluates its speaker as a deviation from the intended standard. Such a position may or may not correspond to the social laws of evaluation. In the least restricted usage, the term slang can be used as a term of open disparagement for almost any form of speech simply to dismiss it. But there are cases when one person's judgment that a statement is slang is reproduced in the metapragmatic judgments of other speakers. Under these conditions, any meta-discursive use of the term slang places its bearer in the ideological basis for reasoning about varieties of registers, where the relationship between standard and deviant object discourses determines group social relations between their bearers.

The most obvious of these tropes is the image of personification. If we turn to the data of metapragmatic judgments, we will find that expressions that are registered as a repertoire of slang are usually described using words predictable from persons, including adjectives that describe character logical attributes, for example, casual, informal, rude, cool or modifiers. Which classify the slang repertoire into social categories, for example, teenage slang, doctor's slang, military slang. Some examples of sports-related slang expressions: to clout the sphere, the initial sack, to slam the pill, the dexter meadow. The slangism rain check is also taken from the

sports theme (the ticket stub to the stadium, giving the right to come to the game postponed due to rain). Then this unit got into the service sector and into the daily life of Americans. In a situation where it is not possible to accept an invitation or an offer, the speaker expresses a request or promise to do something another time as follows: I'll take a rain check on that or I'll give you a rain check on that [2, p. 23].

Slang ideologies usually transform the slang repertoire into systems of stereotypical social indexers, through which certain types of social characters are associated with slang expressions and, thus, can be populated and discussed using slang expressions, including characters symbolizing membership in certain social groups or exclusion from them. Despite the apparent simplicity, the creation of characters is a very multi-layered image that indicates a change in relations between groups.

Therefore, slang is used in this article not just as the name of a type of speech, but as a term, the use of which indexes the relationship between discourses and their carriers. This question becomes especially important when in the last section we turn to discourses of the type that was once called slang, but now their carriers give completely different meta-discursive and characterological formulations, and the basic term slang is becoming increasingly inappropriate for understanding social indexical terms. Effects mediated by their use.

There are many genres of slang meta-discourse - popular or authoritative, mediated by print or electronic means, which spread representations of certain types of speech in public life. Some of them use the term slang to characterize the repertoire and speakers, clearly delineating the socio-characterological boundaries around the facts of speech variations. Others simply embed slang expressions into discursive actions that are not officially related to slang, for example, movies, advertising, humor, but nevertheless use slang stereotypes in a more implicit way; Recognition of critical characters by the audience is often a condition for the success of these projects. This is especially important in the commercial sector, where product marketing strategically relies on the ability of the target audience to identify themselves with social personalities that can be populated even more fully through the acquisition of product logos. [3]

Meta-discourses that typify slang using the word slang are sharply different from the more implicit patterns of metapragmatic typing, as in the case of statements that simply react to usage as if it were substandard or deviant in some way, or statements indicating evaluative awareness to register a contrast in reaction to a certain pattern of slang usage by switching to a retaliatory slang response.

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