

SLANG AS A COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH.

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Abstract: Currently, slang is one of the most interesting language systems of modern linguistics. In this article, we will discuss special styles, that is, low-level words and phrases -colloquialism ("colloquial" - from the English language "word combinations characteristic of the style of conversation and expressions), slang ("slang" - from the English language "slang, simple, words typical of the oral lexicon"), general slang, special slang (slang and slang - special words) and vulgarism (rude we are talking about words).

Keywords: Lexicology, vocabulary, slang, assimilation words, neologisms, etymological meaning, semantic meaning

The significant interest of modern linguistics in the problems of youth speech, the role of spoken language in communicative processes, as well as the multifaceted study of youth slang from the point of view of spoken language has led to a close discussion. Slang is an important aspect of linguistics, especially in the English language. Slang is created by people in order to satisfy their special needs in communication among friends, relatives and society, especially in the speech of young people. Slang is non-standard vocabulary used in casual communication. Almost all professions have their own professional jargon. Lawyers and doctors, according to the rules of ethics, must also communicate in the presence of the client. In addition, each family has its own words passed down from generation to generation, the authors of which were sometimes children. They twist words in a way that makes sense to them.

Youth slang is one of the most open and flexible systems in modern linguistics and is considered a special form of language. Youth slang is a means of communication for a large number of people united by age. The carriers of youth slang are, as a rule, people 12–30 years old. Indeed, despite the objective existence of youth slang, this phenomenon has not been stable over time, it is mobile and changing. Also, literary speech at the beginning of the 21st century is actively influenced by social dialects. This trend can also be seen in a significant increase in the use of stylistically reduced elements of speech on the pages of printed media, including the widespread use of youth slang. Among the vocabulary, in turn, the most mobile is youth slang, reflecting the age, psychological, and status

characteristics of the younger generation. Its functional features are clearly visible in the texts of modern media. And also a characteristic feature that distinguishes youth slang from other types is its rapid variability, explained by the change of generations.

A large number of words that are currently youth slang were borrowed from foreign languages. Most borrowings come from English, which is the most widely used language around the world. Obviously, the mechanism for the formation of slang systems of youth speech is based on borrowings. Since youth slang in the languages of many European nations - in Germanic, Slavic languages - has a significant part of borrowings, "cripples" and transliterations from English slang, and the study of slang in these languages cannot do without analyzing such an influence of English slang, and the speakers of the slang themselves are aware of this influence. In contrast to this situation, the English language itself is a "trendsetter" and the main supplier of slangisms in many other languages. Teenage slang doesn't just happen. It, like real languages, has the origin of words: borrowing from professional slang, new Russian and thieves Fenya, anglicisms, words that are newly formed by combining two words or a root and a suffix. Often, when the literary language does not have a word that expresses a certain concept of a teenage subculture, a new word enters the language. If it fully describes this concept, it can even pass into the literary category. There are many examples of this from programming languages. For example, the word "hang". At first, it was used in connection with the failure of the computer to boot. Later, the meaning "to stay in one place" was added. This is how Wiktionary defines it.

Since English words are being used a lot in our language, it is natural for them everyone is interested in the etymological origin. Including cowboy [English, cow-boy, cow - a cow, rich - a boy] lexeme is a horseman in the western states of the USA, it is used as the meaning of brave, valiant herdsman. A favorite of many young people Etymologically, the lexeme of the dish is hot-dog [hot – hot, dog – puppy]. Many people doubt it, as if it is a dish made of puppy meat. In fact and it has its own history. In 1884, hot dog was used in the sense of sausage, and the motto of sausage makers is "Love me, love my dog," that is, respect the owner if you do, it was used like throwing a bone to a dog. This is another great word cocktail. The lexeme Cocktail [English cock – cock, tail – tail] until independence was used in the dictionary sense of the cock's tail.

Scholars slang and argo are special slang or non-standart They are still at a dead end for the question of whether it is a separate part of the lexicon no.

Vulgarism with its rough and sharp adjectives is a non-standard lexicon is directly related. Vulgarism is taboo in Standard English ("taboo" is English is considered and understood as "prohibition, restriction"). The non-standard lexicon is part of the national language and evolves through speciation within its rules. Sometimes it is in the language phrases or words from a foreign language can be added to the words. Metaphor and metonymy words from a foreign language can be significantly transferred to another language. Non-standard The words in the lexicon dictionary are mainly different from the narrow or wide range of words in the literary language by carrying meaning, its application in the situation develops for various situations, without completely leaving its original meaning. It should be noted that this is the case in the language circumstances are not random. The development of the non-standard lexicon of the English language is mainly Germanic languages are characterized by the history of origin. Many refer to non-standard lexicon from the origin of the words in proportion to the literary language specific to its meaning is used. Below is a non-standard lexicon of American English slang we can consider a number of examples.

Learning the vocabulary of the Uzbek language has had a significant impact. More than 20 languages there are appropriations. Also, languages that are not very active in our language appropriations are also found. After independence, among the adopted words the number of English acquisitions and the development of meaning is unique. Uzbek language changes in the semantics of English loanwords included in the lexicon to a significant extent, in addition to the fact that they have a polysemantic character, the word expand its meaning, express it effectively and convey the meaning to the listener quickly takes a leading position in terms of giving. That is why neologisms, including sports, military, food, clothing and so on It is also appropriate to use appropriate words in their proper place and meaning serves the effective, clear and scientific nature of the speaker's speech.

In conclusion, we repeat that by youth slang we mean a set of constantly transforming linguistic means of high expressive power, which are used in communication by young people who are in familiar, friendly relationships. Youth slang easily incorporates words from different languages, different dialects, and criminal language. Youth slang never stands still. The strength and at the same time weakness of slang borrowed from foreign languages is its significant dependence on the realities of today. Thus, youth slang is considered a linguistic and social phenomenon. Youth slang is one of the uncodified subsystems of the modern

language; it is at this level that one can see how and to what extent linguistic phenomena relate to changes in the social life of society.

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