

Hello Dear
Friends!



*The Mad Hunter:

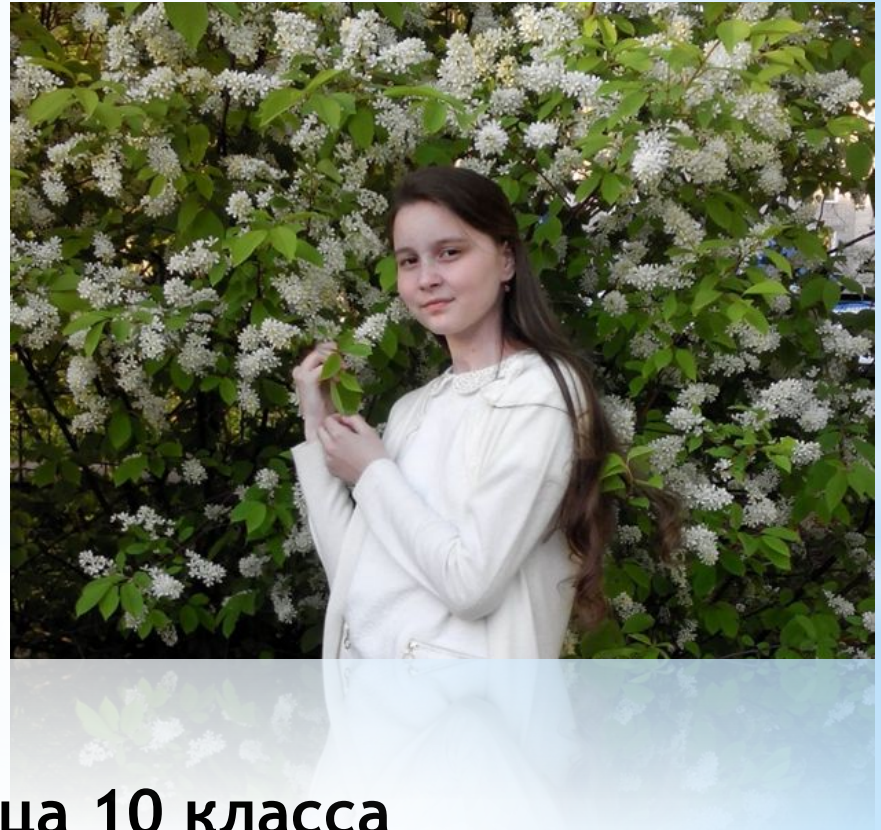
*-Have I gone Mad?

*Alice:

*- I'm afraid so. You're entirely bonkers. But I'll

*tell you a secret-All the best people are mad.

*The modes and sources of formation the slang in Russian and English languages



* Сараева Диана, ученица 10 класса
МАОУ « Гимназия № 4»

- * **The purpose** of our work is to research the topic of formation the slang in Russian and English languages.
- * The given purpose specified the performance of the following **tasks**:
 - * 1) To find out the meaning of the word the slang in system of modern linguistic terminology;
 - * 2) To set the main reasons of origin and use of slang in today's youth speech;
 - * 3) To find out the modes and sources of formation the slang in Russian and English languages;
 - * 4) To show the relations between the Russian speech of the youth and the English one;

The **object** of the research is the slang, as part of the today's youth speech.

The **subject** is the formation and functioning of the slang in the Russian and the English languages.

Chapter I The slang as the object of the research work.

I. 1. Stylistic stratification of English and Russian words

The main characteristics of the language are traditionally considered: 1) handles language;

2) oral and written implementation;

3) common used;

4) standart;

*** So, all words are divided into two main groups:**

- 1) words of the formal style and**
- 2) words of the informal style.**

Besides, one more group is constituted by basic vocabulary units, which do not belong to any of the above-mentioned groups.

In Russian language the meaning of slang and jargon are not the same.

slang is opposite to literary language ,its as the outside of literary colloquial language, and the jargon belongs to the world of «bad»people.

. 1.2. The meaning of slang, jargon , in modern linguistic.

Slang words.

All or most slang words are metaphors rooted in a joke:

nuts (for "heads"),
mugs (for "faces"),
flippers (ласты) (for "hands"), etc.

Slang is mainly used by the young and uneducated and helps the speakers dissociate themselves from others.

In the course of time slang words either disappear or become neutral lexical units (slang is colorful, humorous and catching and may be accepted by all the groups of speakers).

*** Slang is divided into General slang and Special slang. And it depends on sphere of use the slang.
There are main characteristics of the today's youth slang:**

*** 1. -Emotionality**

*** - (cool, yes, ok, super; ништяк, потрясно, клёво нехило**

*** Damn, she is good! (Чёрт возьми, как она хороша!)**

*** - Indignation**

*** shit, That's bullshit! Это чушь собачья! shoot, ежик кот**

*** -Disappointment**

*** I don't believe that crap. Я не верю этой чепухе.**

*** - Surprise**

*** Holy shit! (Ни фига себе!)**

*** 2.The play of the words.**

*** All young people try to show themselves. This phenomenon occurs in Russian language only.**

*** - Phonetic**

*** mimicry-степа-стипендия, валя-валюта;**

*** -Metathesis-**

*** футли-туфли, футы-ноги;**

*** - Epensesa**

*** -тачанка -тачка; контробальная работа;**

*** - Contamination-**

*** таскотека-таски=хорошо; драконат-дракон и деканат.**

Conclusion of the Chapter I.

1. All words are divided into two main groups: 1) words of the formal style and 2) words of the informal style. Besides, one more group is constituted by basic vocabulary units, which do not belong to any of the above-mentioned groups.
2. In modern literary language there are words slang and jargon.
3. There are some features of slang such as emotionality and the play of the words.

* Chapter II. The modes and sources of formation the slang in Russian and English languages.

I.1 The modes and sources of formation the slang in Russian language .

- * 1) The borrowing from another language - **рум сингер**
- * 2) Use the resource of Russian language:
 - * 1) **affixation**- **оттяг** , **прикалываться**
 - * 2) Using the suffix **ов-брендовый**
 - * 3) **Metaphors**- баскетболист «человек маленького роста»
 - * 4) **Argot**-срубить, сорваться
- * About 22 % of argots had built the words which were famous in XIX-XX centuries -хавать-to eat , стрем, стремный-awful; When argots are used by the youth they transfer into another words and their meanings :
- * - **polysemy**-кинуть, заводить, париться.
- * - **antonomasia**-Машка, гнать муму, слушать мендельсона.
- * - **apocope**-транк-транквилизатор, маг-магнитофон, универ-университет.
- * - **contamination**-стипенсия-стипендия=стип+пенсия.
- * - **concretion**-академка, автомат, дипломка.
- * - **abbreviation**-чмо, гзм, ГИБДД(гони инспектору бабки и двигай дальше).
- * - **punning substitution**-бухарест-молодежная вечеринка со спиртным, чайковский-чай, белинский-белый хлеб.

II.2. The modes and sources of formation the slang in English language .

- * - **The borrowings** from other foreign languages -**chalkie**-the teacher in Britain since 1930, the influence of Australian cartoon in which the main hero was named-Old Chalky; swilge-swiggle-cofee whith enough sugar to make it tasteless.
- * - **Metaphors**-birdcage
- * - **Metonymy**- visit lady Perriam
- * - **Affixal type of word formation**-homers from homework
- * - **The truncation of words**- soph=sophomore-студент - второкурсник, pre sci=preliminary science examination - предварительное изучение науки; ret=tobacco cigarette-сигареты.
- * -- **Abbreviation**-B.F.- best friend-лучший друг.
- * Most of all these words came **from the Internet**. For example: YOLO- You Only Live Once; TBN- To Be Honest;
- * There are a lot of slang words **from mobile**.
- * **SMS TXT Abbreviations**- btw-by the way, cam-camera, cnt-cannot, fyi- for your information, g2g-got to go, gj-good job, np- no problem, ty-Thank you, tmr-tomorrow, tc-take care, yw-you're welcome.
- * -**Concretion**- boylogy- искусство привлекать мужчин.
- * -**Conversion**-shake up-gym-тренировочный зал от трясти, шевелить.
- * -**Composition**-blue+ stocking=-bluestocking-синий чулок.

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Conclusion of the Chapter II

Slang expressions are created by the same processes that affect ordinary speech.

Expressions may take form as metaphors, similes, and other figures of speech.

Words may acquire new meanings (cool, cat).

A narrow meaning may become generalized.

Words may be clipped, or abbreviated .

A foreign suffix may be added .

Some words in slang have the same equivalents in both languages.

Russian young people tell words from English language in Russian manner of speech and sometimes cannot express the same words in Russian language.

* Conclusion of the research work

1. The language is not a dead phenomenon, it is alive, and it is always up-to-date.
2. Slang comes to be a very numerous part of the English language. The birth of new words results from the order of the modern society.
3. There are several ways of slang words formation: recycling of the words and parts of words, which are already in the language, borrowings, compounding .
4. Youth slang is one of the most rapid developing sublanguages and it is popular. New computer and information technologies, the Inet influence into English and Russian languages.