SOCIOLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SLANGS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Shakirova Dildora Amangeldievna

2-year Masters' degree student of the Faculty of Foreign languages, NSPI.

Abstract: In this article, we will talk about slangs and their sociolinguistic features in the English language. Nowadays, Internet technologies and especially social networks are very developed, so it has become common for people to use slang during communication.

Key Words: slang words, youth committee, features, sociolinguistics effects, widely used terms.

INTRODUCTION: Youth culture has nothing to do with the world. It is different from older age, sometimes brave and decisive in relation to the world and expressing thoughts, feelings that create a unique world and their unique world. As a result, the emergence of youth anxiety, the concept of slašish begins to capture the attention of modern philology more and more. Nowadays, there are a large number of definitions, often contradicting each other. These contradictions include, first of all, the scope of the "SLAN" concept: a phrase synonymous with a conflict, literary equivalents or nonordinary vocabulary, sarcastic words., condemns its use among educated people. It is worth noting that the term "Slang" is often used in English, but recently it has been actively used in Russian. Often, the word "jarang" is used as a synonym for the word "slang". Slang is vocabulary (words, phrases, and linguistic usages) of an informal register, common in verbal conversation but avoided in formal writing. It also sometimes refers to the language generally exclusive to the members of particular ingroups in order to establish group identity, exclude outsiders, or both. The word itself came about in the 18th century and has been defined in multiple ways since its conception. In its earliest attested use (1756), the word slang referred to the vocabulary of "low" or "disreputable" people. By the early nineteenth century, it was no longer exclusively associated with disreputable people, but continued to be applied to usages below the level of standard educated speech. In Scots dialect it meant "talk, chat, gossip", as used by Aberdeen poet William Scott in 1832: "The slang gaed on aboot their war'ly care." In northern English dialect it meant "impertinence, abusive language". The origin of the word is uncertain, although it may be connected with thieves' cant [citation needed]. A Scandinavian origin has been proposed (compare, for example, Norwegian slengenavn, which means "nickname"), but based on "date and early associations" is discounted by the Oxford English Dictionary. Jonathon Green, however, agrees with the possibility of a Scandinavian origin, suggesting the same root as that of sling, which means "to throw", and noting that slang is thrown language - a quick and honest way to make your point.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION: Linguistics have no simple and clear definition of slang, but agree that it is a constantly changing linguistic phenomenon present in every subculture worldwide. Some argue that slang exists because we must come up with ways to define new experiences that have surfaced with time and modernity. Attempting to remedy the lack of a clear definition, however, Bethany K. Dumas and Jonathan Lighter argue that an expression should be considered "true slang" if it meets at least two of the following criteria: It lowers, if temporarily, "the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing"; in other words, it is likely to be considered in those contexts a "glaring misuse of register". Is learning English too difficult for you? Have you been studying English for at least a few years, maybe even a decade, but still can't speak naturally or can't catch a native speaker's phrases clearly? There should be a language gap between what you learn in school and real life. The truth is that native speakers often use English slang words in their conversations. Chances are, you might be too focused on learning academic vocabulary and miss out on learning popular English slang words. In this article, we offer a new aspect of learning with Word Cloud to improve your English skills, especially English slang words. You will have access to the ultimate list of 60 of the most popular English slang words, phrases, their meanings and examples used in both America and England, and some old English slang words. If you're still wondering whether learning English slang words is worthwhile, consider five reasons: Adapt to a new environment and expand your network quickly, increase the level of accuracy of expression and prevent false passes and misunderstandings, develop a sense of belonging and deep connection to culture and traditions, learn in-depth information about local history and past events, presenting personal thoughts and evoking emotions is a new and meaningful way to engage in any conversation and speech. Salt is used to describe something wonderful. A popular word in the North and among the youth nowadays, a load of stone is used to describe something that is not very good. For example, your teacher may describe your essay as a "rock load"....hard!

The bees' knees - this expression does not refer to the bees or the knees, but is an idiom for excellence. It became popular in the 1920s along with the "cat's whisker". A bird: This is English slang for a girl or woman. Bevvy is short for "drinks", usually alcoholic, often beer. Bloody: As British slang, "bloody" emphasizes a comment or other word. "That's so cool!". For example. It is considered a mild insult (expletive), but due to its common usage, it is generally accepted. For example, "Oh, hell!" Bonkers: Can mean "crazy" or "angry" depending on the context. Someone can be "totally stupid" or "hot-tempered" (the latter can also mean losing your temper). Bollocking - When you do something you shouldn't have, you get bullied. "I didn't do my homework and the teacher gave me the right answer."Butcher's hook is rhyming slang for a look, originating in the East End of London. Can't be Arsed: A commonly used English slang phrase is "Can't be Arsed." This is a less polite version of saying you can't be bothered to do something. You may also see it abbreviated to "CBA" in the text.

Cheers: A multi-purpose word that can be used to thank someone or even as a toast to say goodbye. Cheese is a strange euphemism for being miserable. Obviously, you'd be miserable if your cheese went off! It can be used in both casual and formal situations, such as when someone says, "I'm glad you ate the last piece." Shout: If someone is "chuffed", he is very happy or excited dead: a common English slang word for "very", especially in the north of England. "Have you seen this guy? He's drop dead gorgeous."

Donkey years - Donkeys seem to live long, and when someone says "I haven't seen you as a donkey", they say they haven't seen you in a long time. Dislikes: Unreliable. A person can be cynical, but so can an object: "I think I ate a dodgy curry." Easy peasy - A fun and childish way to express something easy to do or understand, we dare you to use it the next time your teacher is explaining something. Eared - this expression is used to insult someone. For example, you might hear someone say, "Last night, they filled their ears because it was so loud." Over: London slang for the area you live in. Articulating your goals is important. Fancy: Used as a verb to express a desire for something or someone. "I love him very much" is a profession of love, but you can ask someone: "Do you like lunch?". Fool: despair. For example. "It's very strange. I'm sorry it happened." chick: a word for a girl or young woman. For example, "This chick is funny." Chill: means to relax. For example: I am going to Pari for my upcoming holiday cool: similarly cool means "awesome" or "awesome". It also shows that you agree with the idea given by others. Grow a Potato: A person who exercises little or no exercise and watches a lot of TV. For example: "It's not good to be a potato and have a Doberman" Cram: Read like crazy. For example: I am taking a history exam and now I need to get as much knowledge as possible. Flakey: Used to describe someone who is indecisive. For example: "Harry is very dim. He never shows up when he says he will flick: movie. For example: "Avatar" is worth watching. Hypebeast: Someone who just wants to be famous I can't even!: used without an adverb to indicate that the speaker is overwhelmed with emotion. For example: "This is ridiculously cute. I can't even.' I don't buy it: I don't believe it I fell: I can join. For example. "I got into table tennis." I'm a gamer: I'm up for it. For example: that you are willing to do it/want to do it. For example: Does anyone want to go to a nightclub tonight? I'm a gamer. In a short time: Quickly. For example, "We'll do our homework in no time." On the bag: the North American word drunk. For example: After a long night in the pubs, he was in the bag".

Language is a living thing, constantly changing depending on the situation. And it's good. But sometimes, it can seem like it's changing faster than we can keep up, especially when it comes to buzzwords that change every season. For example, "cold" was used as a temperature or indication, then it became synonymous with "relaxed", then "cool" or "cool" was added, and now it not only means all these things, but also can mean Netflix and chill. Some buzzwords become so popular that they are referred to in dictionaries as "real" words. In English, as well as in Russian, there are not only currency words that are suitable for business communication, but also words that are

in the language, they do not hear in the dictionary or shy words. In 1999, Aaron Pacham, a student at the California Technical University, decided that traditional dictionaries would appear "not in English, but not as they say." And in the urban dictionary online dictionary, it is now the largest and most popular online dictionary of pronunciation in the English language. In general, Slang is special words (or ordinary words with a special meaning used in a certain age, social and other groups). They are in the language, widespread and disappear after a while, giving a new one along with new fashion and new trends. But at the same time, idiomatic expressions are always appropriate, and it is always worth understanding where they should be rejected. First, people may not know and understand what you are trying to say. Secondly, the phrases of the gangs are very emotionally colored, always with irony and somewhere rude. Therefore, if you get it right, it is better to tell them to someone. English is a sea of gibberish, some linguists even believe it makes up a third of the entire language.

Sing in English plays a very important role that defines the whole language to the world, its difference from other languages. In addition, sing in English allows you to communicate on a completely new level without using the classical design of propositions and grammatical bases. And this means that people shine and understand each other. Each generation has its own nuances and colors. And who knows, maybe in five years, people will be speaking different languages, which can easily enter with words and maybe cause difficulties. Either way, there will be changes. The main reasons for the appearance of language noises are clearly stated, "Encrypting yourself", more convenient communication in chat rooms and attempts to reduce the desire to simply turn the window Guest English.

Nowadays, in English, it is used in many areas of society, among different people. The most popular torture among teenagers and young people, but this does not mean that others do not use it at all. Slang exists in politics, art, criminal world. Everyone uses it when they want in their speech, someone replaces simple words with obscene expressions, and others are replaced by more dwarfs. Slang is an integral part of teenage life. They use it when talking with parents, at school, at various events. All this, first of all, for approval among the "tick", in the main teenagers, it becomes a positive blur. According to some, thanks to this modern language, you can formulate your thoughts briefly and spend less time to quickly convey the important time. Also, slang is a kind of "mysterious" language for teenagers, incomprehensible to adults, which allows them to stand out from the general crowd and express themselves. Slang has had a major impact on traditional English. The British language has become modern and unusual, because the origins of aristocratic English seem bright, expressive and informal. Youth slang is one of the components of the development process, filling it, its diversity. After all, language cannot have a mystical and mythical subject by itself. It is developed. We are so interested in other languages by compromising our technical age. Of course, the language of poets and writers, masterful words, the youth population should know everyone who wants to be very active, those who want to be

more active in order to connect with the world around us, which means that it is good to have a basic international language.

CONCLUSION: Slang, which is actively used by modern youth, is against the surrounding reality, against writing and standardization. This is the appearance of young people (amazing hairstyles, clothes, cakes, tattoos). So the guy stands out from the crowd. But on the other hand, a specific language, a sediment whose appearance belongs to certain youth groups, belongs to a specific youth group (Goths, Rockers, Bikers). The guy admits that it's not like that. The constant emotions, interpretations, evaluations and imaginations of young people's speech are constant emotions. Together with speech, they develop and are constantly updated youth slang. This contributes to the overall dynamics of the Russian literary language; any slang, and more broadly, youth, is as similar to some subgram as any subgram. To define it as a closed subsystem, it can only be conditional as an object of observation. If the gradual distribution of youth is rooted in the environment and its minimum, slang is characterized by semantic humor. The most fully appreciated - sometimes very absurd - wordplay.

REFERENCES:

- Villum V. G. On ways of forming slang words in modern English // linguistic questions / B. Valyumman. 1960. 6 S. 137-140.
- Halperin, I. R. On the term "slang" // linguistics and English questions / I. R. Halperin. 1956 year. p. p. p. 107-114.
- Khomyakov V.A. Sample dictionary of the content of the national language of the national period. The author. Dr. Dis. Philol. Science 1980.
 - Agha, A. (2015). Tropes of Slang. Signs and Society, 3(November) https://doi.org/10.1086/683179
- Epoge, N. K. (2012). Slang and Colloquialism in Cameroon English Verbal Discourse. 4(1), 130–145. https://doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v4i1.1414
- Irma, R., Merina, Y., & Theresia, M. (2018). Slang Word Formation In. Tell-US Journal, 4(1), 1–11. https://doi.org/10.22202/tus.2018.v4i1.2496
- Kingshott, B. F. (2014). Police Culture, Ethics and Entitlement Theory. Criminal Justice Studies, 17 no 2, 187–202. https://doi.org/10.1080/0888431042000235020