

PAPER

THE COLLOQUIAL SPEECH (SLANG)

Teshabayeva Nasibaxon Ibrohimovna¹, *

¹English language teacher, Fergana academic lyceum of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Republic of Uzbekistan

* nteshabayeva89@gmail.com

Abstract

Ushbu maqola suhbat tili, ayniqsa, argo tilining dinamik tabiatini o'rganadi. Suhbat tili – bu kundalik suhbatlarda ishlatiladigan no-rasmiy til bo'lib, argo esa uning bir qismidir, odatda o'ziga xos, ijodiy va guruhga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Maqolada argoning ijtimoiy funksiyalari, jumladan, guruh identifikatsiyasini shakllantirish, ijtimoiy aloqalarni yaratish va shaxslar yoki jamoalarni ajratishdagi roli ko'rib chiqiladi.

Key words: so'zlashuv nutqi, jargon, tushunarsiz, mudblood, squib, uesli-dare, oddiy jargon, ko'zni qamashtiruvchi, maxsus jargon, Paytavasiga qurt tushdi, dam olish

Introduction

In English linguistics, the colloquial speech includes words and phrases that are not accepted in literary discourse with a bit of roughness and humor which are referred to the term of “slang”. The etymology of the word slang remains unclear or controversial. It is unknown when the word slang first appeared in the English language. In writing, it was first recorded in England in the 18th century. Around 1850, the term became more widely used as a symbol of “illegal” phrases.

According to Mihaliček, V. Wilson, C. (2011). slang is the language of individual social groups (sometimes a secret language) that is artificially created to isolate a language, mainly characterized by the presence of words that are incomprehensible to ordinary people.

Slang can be used for stylistic purposes in literary language. For example, Harry and his friends use a lot of slang phrases in the Harry Potter series written by J. K. Rowling (1997–2007).

Mudblood is an insulting word for someone who does not have wizard parents.

Do something Weasley-dare to do something, be brave, like the Weasley twins.

Squib—someone born in a magician family but with limited abilities.

Or in “Shaytanat” written by Tohir Malik (1992).

Paytavasiga qurt tushdi – worry about something, be uneasy anxious.

The effects of including slang phrases in literary language are to make the text colorful and intriguing. With only a few or no

slangs in the piece, it became monotonous, uninteresting, and difficult to remember. Overall, having more professional language words in printings is beneficial in terms of improving readers' language skills and expanding their vocabulary, whereas books containing interesting slangy words may encourage young readers to enjoy reading.

Some authors include in the concept of the term slang thieves slang, crude vocabulary, professionalism, dialecticisms, and emotionally charged words used in the vernacular. This opinion was expressed by Richard A. (1998), author of the English-Russian Dictionary of American Slang. In his editorial, he notes that over the nearly two centuries of U.S. history, American drinkers, thieves, drug addicts have made a significant contribution to the creation of the American slang, and that any professional can have their own slang. To this day, the author says that slang has become an integral part of the American language.

Mihaliček, V. Wilson, C. (2011). stated that slang can be divided into the following groups, noting that they are methodological synonyms of the lexicon of literary language due to their novelty and originality.

1) common slang – speech that is not part of the English literary language, but colloquial. There are figurative words and fixed combinations in speech that are common and understandable to everyone, and form language units that are distinguished by their emotional color. For example:

English slangs:

What's up? – Hey; what are you doing?

I get it – I understand

Eye-popping – astonishing, fantastic (The Times had an eye-

popping article yesterday.)

Russian slangs:

Класс! - Great! Awesome!

Тусить - to hang out, throw a party (Класс, можешь тусить с нами. – Great, you can hang out with us.)

2) Special slang - the vocabulary of special professions, words and phrases of sailors, athletes, actors, lawyers, slang for students and other categories, and slang for various social groups, such as Cockney, the dialect of the common people of London, the upper class slang, words and phrases used in closed schools open to the children of English aristocrats, thieves slang, and so on. For example,

English slangs:

Ace A Test - to get an excellent mark. (students' slang)

Blue Pipe - means vein (antonym for 'red pipe' or artery) (doctors' slang)

Russian slangs:

Академик - опытный преступник-criminal with experience, амнистировать себя - совершить побег из мест лишения свободы-to escape from prison (воровской/блатной язык- thieves' slang)

Uzbek slangs:

Yakan-pul-money, danap-qiz bola- a girl (otarchilar slangi – musicians' slang)

In conclusion, slang is usually a conditional language consisting of allusions and riddles, which serves to provide a particular group and separate it from society. Slang serves to enrich the language phonetically at a time when it cannot meet the requirements of literary language. At the same time, slang also serves a temporary function, that is, it is a means of masking the changes and distortions that literary language has experienced.

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