

**THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

THE UZBEK STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY

II ENGLISH PHILOLOGY FACULTY

“APPLIED SCIENCES” DEPARTMENT

QUALIFICATION PAPER

on

“THE USAGE OF SLANG IN MODERN ENGLISH”

Written by the student of the 4 course

Group 402B

JURAYEV SHAVKAT SOBIRJONOVICH

Scientific supervisor

Assistant Professor

ATAKHANOVA GULMIRA SHAVKATOVNA

This qualification paper is considered and admitted to defense

Protocol No _____ of “____” _____ 2011

TASHKENT 2011

PLAN:

INTRODUCTION.....	3
CHAPTER I THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF SLANG	
1.1 Definition of slang	6
1.2 The formation and sources of slang words.....	11
1.3 Characteristics of types of slang.....	20
1.4. The stylistic use of slang	38
CHAPTER II. LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SLANG	
IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE	
2.1 Phonetic peculiarities of slang.....	53
2.2 Morphological characteristics of slang.....	56
2.3 Slang in culture and language.....	59
CONCLUSION.....	68
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	71

INTRODUCTION

The integration of Uzbekistan into the world community, the intense of growth of international, political and cultural relations causes new approach to the deepen development of science education, i.e the foreign language study and teaching.

Some scholars divide the English language into two different languages: the Standard English language and slang. This fact proves that slang comes to be a very numerous part of English. Ignorance of slang causes a great miscommunication between students and native speakers.

The language of the previous centuries contrasts from the modern language. The life does not freeze in the same position. It always develops. And it makes the language develop too. That is why the present work is devoted to this social phenomenon.

Actuality. We do not live behind the "iron curtain" any more. There is a great importance to understand up-to-date English. English is the chief language of international business and academic conferences, and the leading language of international tourism. English is the main language of popular music, advertising, home computers and video games. Most of the scientific, technological and academic information in the world is expressed in English. International communication expands very fast. It is very important for them to understand foreigners and be understood by them. In this case the English language comes to be one but very serious problem. A word comes to be a very powerful means of communication but also can be a cause of a great misunderstanding if it is not clearly understood by one of the speakers. The topic of British slang is very actual in terms of sociolinguistics and language interaction development, in racial relations and ethnic cultures. Through understanding linguistic aspects of slang we can observe peculiarities of language development and culture of people, discover the interesting layer of the English language.

The aim of work is to analyze different approaches to the definition of slang, to determine the most important groups of the British slang, to show its lexical, phonetic, morphological peculiarities.

The object of study is the wealth of English language, ambiguity of its vocabulary and the most common rules of slang usage in Britain.

The subject of research are various points of view on slang, its history and types and linguistic characteristics common for the British slang.

To achieve the set aim we determine the following **tasks**:

1. to search the origin of slang;
2. to analyze the stylistic uses of slang;
3. to study the problem of the classification of slang;
4. to understand the aim of the modern usage of slang;
5. to distinguish different kinds of slang;
6. to study the ways of slang word- formation;
7. to analyze phonetic peculiarities of slang;
8. to compare the results of the analysis.

The novelty of this work consists in the studying British slang as informal, non – standard words or phrases (lexical innovations) which tend to originate in subcultures within a society and the complex analysis of its linguistics aspects, especially phonetic, morphological characteristics in the process historical development.

Theoretical base of research are comprised by the works of D. Crystal, C. Baugh and T. Cable, A.D. Schweitzer, F.S. Dusiebayeva and etc.

Theoretical significance.

The investigation of slang and its linguistic aspects contribute for a further development of English lexicography, sociolinguistics theory, British and American studies.

The practical significance.

The material can be used as teaching manual in the process of teaching English Language, Sociolinguistics theory, Lexicology, History of the English language, Countryside.

Methods of research.

For gaining the mentioned aim we used the following methods:

- * Descriptive;
- * Observation;
- * Critical study of scientific literature;
- * Comparison and contrast;
- * Distribution;
- * Statistic.

The structure of work. The structure consists of an introduction, two chapters, practical part, conclusion and bibliography.

The introduction covers actuality, aim objectives, theoretical significance, the practical significance, and methods of research and the structure of work.

CHAPTER I THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF BRITISH SLANG

1.1 Definition of slang

Every adult speaker has a concept of slang-knowing at the least that some words and expressions transgress generally accepted norms of formality or appropriateness and in some way do not fit the measure of what "good" language is. Despite such recognition by almost all speakers, scholars with formal training in linguistic analysis have almost ignored slang--though they acknowledge having the same intuitions about this type of vocabulary as do all speakers. In truth, most linguists have given no more thought to slang than have people who claim no expertise in language. In the English-speaking world in particular, the description of the form and function of slang has been left largely to lexicographers rather than to others who study language for a living.

Webster's "Third New International Dictionary" gives the following definition of the term slang:

1. Language peculiar to a particular group as:
 - a) the special and often secret vocabulary used by a class (as thieves, beggars) and usually felt to be vulgar or inferior: argot;
 - b) the jargon used by or associated with a particular trade, profession, or field of activity.
2. A non-standard vocabulary composed of words and senses characterized primary by connotations of extreme informality and usually a currency not limited to a particular region and composed typically of coinages or arbitrarily changed words, clipped or shortened forms, extravagant, forced or facetious figures of speech, or verbal novelties usually experiencing quick popularity and relatively rapid decline into disuse.

The "New Oxford English Dictionary" defines slang as follows:

- a) the special vocabulary used by any set of persons of a low or disreputable character; language of a low and vulgar type;
- b) the cant or jargon of a certain class or period;

c) language of a highly colloquial type considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some special sense."

As it is seen from these quotations slang is represented both as a special vocabulary and as a special language. This causes confusion. If this is a certain lexical layer, than why should it be given the rank of language or a dialect of even a patois, and then it should be characterized not only by its peculiar use of words but also by phonetic, morphological and syntactical peculiarities.

In general all linguists agree that slang is nonstandard vocabulary composed of words or senses characterized primarily by connotations of extreme informality and usually by a currency not limited to a particular region. It is composed typically of coinages or arbitrarily changed words, clipped or shortened forms, extravagant, forced, or facetious figures of speech, or verbal novelties. They are identified and distinguished by contrasting them to standard literary vocabulary. They are expressive, mostly ironical words serving to create fresh names for some things that are frequent topics of discourse.¹

Slang consists of the words and expressions that have escaped from the cant, jargon and argot (and to a lesser extent from dialectal, nonstandard, and taboo speech) of specific subgroups of society so that they are known and used by an appreciable percentage of the general population, even though the words and expressions often retain some associations with the subgroups that originally used and popularized them. Thus, slang is a middle ground for words and expressions that have become too popular to be any longer considered as part of the more restricted categories, but that are not yet (and may never become) acceptable or popular enough to be considered informal or standard. (Compare the slang "hooker" and the standard "prostitute.") Slang fills a necessary niche in all languages. It can serve as a bridge or a barrier, either helping both old and new

¹ Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка.: учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр. языка.- 3-е издание, перераб и доп.- М.: Высшая школа, 1986.- 295с.
www.urbandictionary.com. ,

words that have been used as "insiders' " terms by a specific group of people to enter the language of the general public or, on the other hand, preventing them from doing so. Thus, for many words, slang is a testing ground that finally proves them to be generally useful, appealing, and acceptable enough to become standard or informal. For many other words, slang is a testing ground that shows them to be too restricted in use, not as appealing as standard synonyms, or unnecessary, frivolous, faddish, or unacceptable for standard or informal speech. For still a third group of words and expressions, slang becomes not a final testing ground that either accepts or rejects them for general use but becomes a vast limbo, a permanent holding ground, an area of speech that a word never leaves

Slang words cannot be distinguished from other words by sound or meaning. In fact, most slang words are homonyms of standard words, spelled and pronounced just like their standard counterparts, as for example slang words for money such as beans, brass, dibs, dough, chinc, oof, wards; the slang synonyms for word head are attic, brain-pan, hat peg, nut, upper storey; drunk- boozy, cock-eyed, high, soaked, tight, and pot (marijuana). Of course, these words are alike in their ordinary standard use and in their slang use. Each word sounds just as appealing or unappealing, dull or colorful in its standard as in its slang use. Also, the meanings of beans and money, head and attic, pot and marijuana are the same, so it cannot be said that the connotations of slang words are any more colorful or racy than the meanings of standard words.¹

All languages, countries, and periods of history have slang. This is true because they all have had words with varying degrees of social acceptance and popularity.

The same linguistic processes are used to create and popularize slang as are used to create and popularize all other words. That is, all words are created and

¹ . Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1986, 295 с. /

popularized in the same general ways; they are labeled slang only according to their current social acceptance, long after creation and popularization.

To fully understand slang, one must remember that a word's use, popularity, and acceptability can change. Words can change in social level, moving in any direction. Thus, some standard words of William Shakespeare's day are found only in certain modern-day British dialects. Words that are taboo in one era (e.g., stomach, thigh) can become accepted, standard words in a later era. Many prove either useful enough to become accepted as standard or informal words or too faddish for standard use. Blizzard and okay have become standard, while conbobberation ("disturbance") and tomato ("girl") have been discarded. Some words and expressions have a lasting place in slang; for instance, beat it ("go away"), first used in the 16th century, has neither become Standard English nor vanished.

Language is dynamic, and at any given time hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of words and expressions are in the process of changing from one level to another, of becoming more acceptable or less acceptable, of becoming more popular or less popular.

Slang is very informal use of words and phrases for more colorful or peculiar style of expression that is shared by the people in the same social subgroup, for example, computer slang, sports slang, military slang, musicians' slang, students' slang, underworld slang, etc. Slang is not used by the majority of native speakers and many people consider it vulgar, though quite a few slang phrases have already come into standard usage. Slang contains many obscene and offensive words and phrases. It also has many expressions that are acceptable in informal communication. Slang is highly idiomatic. It is flippant, irreverent, indecorous; it may be indecent or obscene. Its colorful metaphors are generally directed at respectability, and it is this succinct, sometimes witty, frequently impertinent social criticism that gives slang its characteristic flavor. Slang, then, includes not just words but words used in a special way in a certain social context.

The origin of the word slang itself is obscure; it first appeared in print around 1800, applied to the speech of disreputable and criminal classes in London.

Language is the property of a community of speakers. People rarely speak, or write, with only themselves as the audience. It should not be surprising then that some components and forms of language are socially motivated. Slang is one kind of vocabulary that serves the social nature of language. In an important article in 1978 Bethany Dumas and Jonathan Lighter make the crucial point that slang must be identified by its social consequences, by the effects its use has on the relationship between speaker and audience.

Dumas and Lighter posit four criteria for identifying a word or phrase as slang.¹

1. Its presence will markedly lower, at least for the moment, the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing.

2. Its use implies the user's familiarity either with the referent or with that less statusful or less responsible class of people who have such special familiarity and use the term.

3. It is a tabooed term in ordinary discourse with persons of higher social rank or greater responsibility.

4. It is used in place of the well-known conventional synonym, especially in order (a) to protect the user from the discomfort caused by the conventional item or (b) to protect the user from the discomfort or annoyance of further elaboration.

They conclude that "when something fits at least two of the criteria, a linguistically sensitive audience will react to it in a certain way. This reaction, which cannot be measured, is the ultimate identifying characteristic of true slang". In other words, Dumas and Lighter's formulation requires that the type of lexis called slang be recognized for its power to effect union between speaker and

¹ Dumas, Bethany K. and Jonathan Lighter. 1978. "Is Slang a Word for Linguists?" *American Speech* 53: 5-17.

Thorne Tony. *Dictionary of Contemporary Slang*.-third edition.; A.C.Black, London, 2007.-513p.

hearer. Whether or not the particulars of their definition are necessary or sufficient, Dumas and Lighter are right. Slang cannot be defined independent of its functions and use.

Despite the difficulties of defining the term, slang does have some consistent characteristics.¹ Slang is lexical rather than phonological or syntactic, though, in English at least, body language and intonation are often important in signaling that a word or phrase is to be interpreted as slang. Nor is there a peculiarly slang syntax. Slang expressions do not follow idiosyncratic word order, and slang words and phrases typically fit into an appropriate grammatical slot in an established syntactic pattern. Furthermore, the productive morphological processes responsible for slang are the same ones responsible for the general vocabulary, i.e., for English, compounding, affixation, shortening, and functional shift.

1.2. The formation and sources of slang words

Slang expressions are created by the same processes that affect ordinary speech. Expressions may take form as metaphors, similes, and other figures of speech (*dead as a doornail*). Words may acquire new meanings (*cool*, *cat*). A narrow meaning may become generalized (*fink*, originally a strikebreaker, later a betrayer or dissembler) or vice-versa (*heap*, a run-down car). Words may be clipped, or abbreviated (*mike*, microphone), and acronyms may gain currency (*VIP*, *awol*, *snafu*). A foreign suffix may be added (the Yiddish and Russian *-nik* in *beatnik*) and foreign words adopted (*baloney*, from Bologna). A change in meaning may make a vulgar word acceptable (*jazz*) or an acceptable word vulgar (*raspberry*, a sound imitating flatus; from *raspberry tart* in the rhyming slang of Australia and Cockney London; Sometimes words are newly coined (*oomph*, sex appeal, and later, energy or impact).

¹ Eble, C. Slang and Sociability. London and Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996. Crystal D., The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language.-Cambridge University: Press. 1996-712p.

The vocabulary of Old English differs from the vocabulary of Modern English. Modern English abounds in the words that were absent in Old English. The language is not a dead phenomenon, it is alive, and it is always up-to-date. The development of the language is gained due to the endless appearance of new words.

Slang comes to be a very numerous part of the English language. It is considered to be one of the main representatives of the nation itself. The birth of new words results from the order of the modern society. Slang arises due to our propensity for replacing old denominations by expressive ones. And yet the growing popularity of ever new creation prevents it from remaining fresh and impressive. What was felt as strikingly witty yesterday becomes dull and stale today, since everybody knows it and uses it. So how do the slang words come to life? There are several ways of slang words formation:

1. Various figures of speech participate in slang formation.

For example: upperstorey-head (metaphor)

skirt-girl (metonymy)

killing-astonishing (hyperbole)

some-excellent or bad (understatement)

clear as mud (irony)

Slang items usually arise by the same means in which new words enter the general vocabulary.

2. The slang word can appear thanks to the recycling of the words and parts of words, which are already in the language.

Affixation allows limitless opportunities for open-ended sets.

For example: megabucks, megabeers, megawork (for vast quantities of the item in questions).

Compounding makes one word from two.

For example: airhead-someone out of touch with reality homeboy-a person from the same hometown

3. A currently productive process especially in American English is the addition of a particle like OUT, OFF or ON to a noun, adjective or verb, to form a phrasal verb.

For example: blimp out-to overeat

blow off-to ignore

hit on-to make sexual overtures to

4. In slang, frequently used words are likely to be abbreviated.

For example: OTL-out to lunch-out of touch with reality

VJ-video jock-an announcer for televised music videos

OBNO-obnoxious

Sup?-What's up?

Pro-professional

5. Unlike the general vocabulary of the language, English slang has not borrowed heavily from foreign languages, although it does borrow from dialects, especially from such ethnic or special interest groups which make an impact on the dominant culture as American Black, or from a second language that is part of the culture.

For example: Yiddish

6. Certain slang words are mere distortions of standard words.

For example: cripes-instead of "Christ!"

7. Sometimes new words are just invented.

For example: shenanigans-tricks, pranks

8. Mock dialect and foreign pronunciation result into the formation of slang.

For example: "my feet are staying" (goodbye)-mock for German "auf wiedersehen".

9. Some sounds appear to give words a slangier flavor.

For example the sound [z]: zazzy from jazzy, scuz from scum, zap from slap

10. Sometimes a new slang word can appear due to the replacement or addition of a vowel with [oo]

For example: cigaroot from cigarette, bazoom from bosom

11. Rhyming is a favorite means or creating slang for many Londoners

For example: trouble and strife-wife mince pies-eyes

12. The transition of slang words within the English language itself comes to be one of the ways of slang words formation .

Our students study Oscar Wilde's, Maugham's, Jack London's works of art. These masterpieces can be good examples of the last way of slang words formation. The language of Maugham is still understood but even priests don't speak this way.

There is a good fairy-tale to demonstrate how the transition of slang words is used in practice.

A frogman liked to take pictures under water but a princess liked to stroll along the shore. The princess lived one hundred and ninety seven years ago but the frogman still lives.

One day he happened to dive in 1997 and to emerge in 1800. He was a bit embarrassed to see the boats and fishing net, which were not few hours ago. But having noticed the strolling girl dressed in unfashionable clothes he smiled: "They make movie". The girl came closer and saw him. "Oh boy!" - exclaimed the boy having looked at the wonderful dress of the princess. "I'm a girl" - she answered. "What a nice joke!" - thought the frogman. "I'm a princess" - she said. "I see, she plays the role of princess" - the frogman thought. "Cool day today, isn't it?" - he told. "Why does he say that it is cool today? It's too warm." - thought the poor girl. "No, the day is good. Who are you?"

"I'm the frogman," - he introduced himself.

"Frogman?!" - exclaimed the princess with fear. The man really liked the frog.

“Yeah, frogman, I shoot submarine world. I see you shoot movie over here as well. Cool.”

The princess prowled back. She didn't want to communicate with the strange frog-man.

Suddenly she saw his camera lying on the sand.

“It's my camera. Sometimes I shoot.” - he added.

“Oh my God! He shoots under water. He is the killer. He is the water-monster!!!”

The princess yelled and ran away.

“She is so strange” - the frogman thought and took his way.

The same linguistic processes are used to create and popularize slang as are used to create and popularize all other words. Slang expressions often embody attitudes and values of group members. They may thus contribute to a sense of group identity and may convey to the listener information about the speaker's background. Before an apt expression becomes slang, however, it must be widely adopted by members of the subculture. At this point slang and jargon overlap greatly. If the subculture has enough contact with the mainstream culture, its figures of speech become slang expressions known to the whole society. For example, cat (a sport), cool (aloof, stylish), Mr. Charley (a white man), The Man (the law), and Uncle Tom (a meek black) all originated in the predominantly black Harlem district of New York City and have traveled far since their inception. Slang is thus generally not tied to any geographic region within the country. A slang expression may suddenly become widely used and as quickly dated (23-skiddoo). It may become accepted as standard speech, either in its original slang meaning (bus, from omnibus) or with an altered, possibly tamed meaning (jazz, which originally had sexual connotations). Some expressions have persisted for centuries as slang (booze for alcoholic beverage). In the 20th century, mass media and rapid travel have speeded up both the circulation and the demise of slang terms. Television and novels have turned criminal cant into slang (five

grand for \$5000). Changing social circumstances may stimulate the spread of slang. Drug-related expressions (such as pot and marijuana) were virtually a secret jargon in the 1940s; in the 1960s they were adopted by rebellious youth; and in the 1970s and '80s they were widely known.

In fact, most slang words are homonyms of standard words, spelled and pronounced just like their standard counterparts, as for example (American slang), cabbage (money), cool (relaxed), and pot (marijuana). Of course, the words cabbage, cool, and pot sound alike in their ordinary standard use and in their slang use. Each word sounds just as appealing or unappealing, dull or colorful in its standard as in its slang use. Also, the meanings of cabbage and money, cool and relaxed, pot and marijuana are the same, so it cannot be said that the connotations of slang words are any more colorful or racy than the meanings of standard words.

“Cool” is a very meaningful word. In the Standard English language it is translated as something between warm and cold. But in the everyday conversations it is used in the meaning of something “great”, “wonderful”, “good”. The word “cool” can be both the noun and the attribute.

Compare: cool cat = great fellow

It's cool = it's good.

The meaning depends on the person uses it. So the expression “cool weather” can have two translations depending on the content.

These are the slang meaning of the word “cool”.

Cool:

1. To postpone, await developments in; let's cool this whole business for week or so.
2. To kill; who knew what he wanted to it look like when he cooled her.
3. In control of one's feeling; learn to be cool under fire.
4. He lost his cool and bolted like a rabbit.
5. Aloof and uninvolved, disengaged; He's cool; don't give a shit for nothing.

6. Cool musician Jazz marked by soft tones, improvisation based on advanced chord extensions, and revision of certain classical jazz idioms.

7. Pleasant, desirable; you enjoying it? Is everything cool?

The verb “to get” is worth mentioning in order to give the sufficient information about the slang meaning of the ordinary word “to get”. The ordinary meanings are not enough for the decent conversation. Meanwhile “to get” substitutes a great number of verbs. This verb can be used instead of the verbs: to have, to understand, to find and so forth. “To get” is a very popular verb. But when it is used in relation to the human beings it has another meaning.

For instance: The sheriff got the criminal-The sheriff killed (shot) the criminal.

The robber got the hostess-The robber raped the hostess.

The boy tells the girl: “I love you since the first day I got you.”-
“I love you since I met you for the first time.”

He got the government to declare it a wildness area.-He made the government to declare it a wildness area.

To get closer-to reach

It's getting dark - The night comes.

It's getting better - It becomes better.

To get somebody to do something - to make somebody to do something.

These are the slang meaning of the verb “to get”:

TO GET:

1. to seize mentally; grasp; understand; Do you get me?
2. to take note of, pay attention to; Get him, acting like such like a big shot.
3. to kill or capture, retaliate destructively against; He can't say that. I'll get him.
4. offspring, progeny.

5. the route taken by criminals in fleeing the scene of their efforts; to get or getaway route.

6. to get the punishment one deserves; Don't worry, he'll get his before this is all over.

7. to become rich, get one's large share of worldly goods; she went into this business determined to get hers by the time she was thirty.

Slang was the main reason for the development of prescriptive language in an attempt to slow down the rate of change in both spoken and written language. Latin and French were the only two languages that maintained the use of prescriptive language in the 14th century. It was not until the early 15th century that scholars began pushing for a Standard English language.

During the Middle Ages, certain writers such as Chaucer, William Caxton, and William of Malmesbury represented the regional differences in pronunciations and dialects. The different dialects and the different pronunciations represented the first meaning for the term "slang."

However, our present-day meaning for slang did not begin forming until the 16th or 17th century. The English Criminal Cant developed in the 16th century. The English Criminal Cant was a new kind of speech used by criminals and cheats, meaning it developed mostly in saloons and gambling houses. The English Criminal Cant was at first believed to be foreign, meaning scholars thought that it had either originated in Romania or had a relationship to French. The English Criminal Cant was slow developing. In fact, out of the four million people who spoke English, only about ten thousand spoke the English Criminal Cant. By the end of the 16th century this new style of speaking was considered to be a language "without reason or order". During the 18th century schoolmasters taught pupils to believe that the English Criminal Cant (which by this time had developed into slang) was not the correct usage of English and slang was considered to be taboo ¹.

¹ www.ask.com/questions-about/British-slang

Because most people are individuals who desire uniqueness, it stands to reason that slang has been in existence for as long as language has been in existence.

A slang expression may suddenly become widely used and as quickly die (23-skiddoo). It may become accepted as standard speech, either in its original slang meaning (bus from omnibus, taxi, piano, phone, pub mob, dandy) or with an altered, possibly tamed meaning (jazz, which originally had sexual connotations). Some expressions have persisted for centuries as slang (booze for alcoholic beverage). In the 20th century, mass media and rapid travel have speeded up both the circulation and the demise of slang terms. Television and novels have turned criminal cant into slang (five grand for 5000). Changing social circumstances may stimulate the spread of slang. Drug-related expressions (such as pot and marijuana) were virtually a secret jargon in the 1940s; in the 1960s they were adopted by rebellious youth; and in the 1970s and '80s they were widely known. But this must be done by those whose mother tongue is English. They and only they, being native speakers of the English language, are its masters and lawgivers. It is for them to place slang in its proper category by specifying its characteristic features.

Many words formerly labeled as slang have now become legitimate units of the Standard English. Thus, the word "kid" (=child), which was considered low slang in the 19th century, is now a legitimate colloquial unit of the English literary language.

It sounds unbelievable but not so long ago the words: of course, to take care, to get up, lunch were considered to be slang. "Lunch" entered the language after World War I is not used in some books that prefer "dinner" to "lunch".

1.3 Types of slang

Slang users tend to invent many more synonyms or near-synonyms than might be thought strictly necessary: for example, criminals may have a dozen different nicknames (gat, crone, iron, chrome) for their guns, or for informers

(canary, grass, snout, stoolie); drinkers can choose from hundreds of competing descriptions of a state of intoxication (hammered, hamstered, languered, mullered) ¹

It is convenient to group slang words according to their place in the vocabulary system and more precisely in the semantic system of the vocabulary. If they denote a new and necessary notion they may prove an enrichment of the vocabulary and be accepted into Standard English. If on the other hand they make just another addition to a cluster of synonyms and have nothing but novelty to back them, they die out very quickly, constituting the most changeable part of the vocabulary.

Another type of classification suggests subdivision according to the sphere of usage, into general slang and special slang. ²General slang includes words that are not specific for any social or professional group, whereas special slang is peculiar for some such group: teenager slang, university slang, public school slang, Air Force slang, football slang, sea slang and so on.

General slang is language that speakers deliberately use to break with the standard language and to change the level of discourse in the direction of formality. It signals the speakers' intention to refuse conventions³ and their need to be fresh and startling in their expression, to ease social exchanges and induce friendliness, to reduce excessive seriousness and avoid clichés, in brief, to enrich the language. General slang words have a wide circulation as they are neither group – nor subject – restricted.⁴

¹ . www.slanginsider.com

² Арнольд И.В. *Лексикология современного английского языка*.: учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр. языка.- 3-е издание, перераб и доп.- М.: Высшая школа, 1986.- 295с. www.English.language.ru/slang/

³ Dumas, Bethany K. and Jonathan Lighter. 1978. "Is Slang a Word for Linguists?" *American Speech* 53: 5-17.

⁴ Mattiello Elisa. The Pervasiveness of Slang in Standard and Non- Standard English.- *Mots Palabras Words*-6/2005.-41p.

You'll hear Brits refer to their currency as quid, much in the same way American dollars are "bucks" and Canadian money is called "loonies."

If someone asks to borrow a fag off you, give them a cigarette.

In Britain, a kiss is called a snog. If someone is knackered, that means they are exhausted. If someone is referred to as "a minger", that means that they're unattractive. If someone tells you to "Bugger off!" well, it is suggested that you go away.

Instead of "Hi, how are you?" go with the quick and easy British "Alright?" No answer is expected.

Emphasize greatness. These include "barry," "ace" and "kewl." The latter kind of sounds like "cool" but you'll know the difference in your heart.

Insult others. Calling someone an "arseface" or a "pilchard" will be even more the merrier if they have no clue you are insulting them to their face.

Throw in the emphatic "bloody" a lot. Bloody this, bloody that and bloody everything. The British are also known to put it in the middle of words for even more emphasis, such as "absobloodlylutely."

Describe drunks. Slang is always full of euphemisms for "drunk" in any language. The British versions include "airlocked" and "bevved up," as in "full of beverage."

Special slang is language that speakers use to show their belonging to a group and establish solidarity or intimacy with the other group members.¹ It is often used by speakers to create their own identity, including aspects such as social status and geographical belonging, or even age, education, occupation, lifestyle, and special interests. It is largely used by people of a common age and experience to strengthen the bonds within their own peer group, keeping the older generation at a distance.² It is also used by people sharing the same occupation to increase

¹Mattiello Elisa. The Pervasiveness of Slang in Standard and Non- Standard English.- Mots Palabras Words-6/2005.-41p. www.ask.com/questions-about/British-slang

² Eble, C. Slang and Sociability. London and Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996

efficiency in communication; or by those sharing the same living conditions to hide secret information from people in authority. It is finally used by people sharing an attitude or a life style to reinforce their group cohesiveness, keeping insiders together and outsiders out.

Special slang tends to originate in subcultures within a society. Occupational groups (for example, loggers, police, medical professionals, and computer specialists) are prominent originators of both jargon and slang; other groups creating slang include the armed forces, teenagers, racial minorities, citizens-band radiobroadcasters, sports groups, drug addicts, criminals, and even religious denominations. Slang expressions often embody attitudes and values of group members. They may thus contribute to a sense of group identity and may convey to the listener information about the speaker's background.

While some slang words and phrases are used throughout all of Britain (e.g. knackered, meaning "exhausted"), others are restricted to smaller regions¹.

a) Cockney rhyming slang

Cockney Rhyming Slang originated in the East End of London.

Rhyming slang is a form of slang in which a word is replaced by a rhyming word, typically the second word of a two-word phrase (so stairs becomes "apples and pears"). The second word is then often dropped entirely ("I'm going up the apples"), meaning that the association of the original word to the rhyming phrase is not obvious to the uninitiated.

Rhyming Slang phrases are derived from taking an expression which rhymes with a word and then using that expression instead of the word. For example the word "look" rhymes with "butcher's hook". In many cases the rhyming word is omitted - so you won't find too many Londoners having a "bucher's hook" , but you might find a few having a "butcher's".

The rhyming word is not always omitted so Cockney expressions can vary in their construction, and it is simply a matter of convention which version is used.

¹ Арнольд И. В. Лексикология современного английского языка. М; 1959;

In this list of example Cockney slang for parts of the body, you'll notice that some expressions omit the rhyming word but others do not.

English	Rhymes with	Cockney
Feet	Plates of meat	Plates
Teeth	Hampstead Heath	Hampsteads
Legs	Scotch eggs	Scotches
Eyes	Mince pies	Minces
Arms	Chalk Farms	Chalk Farms
Hair	Barnet Fair	Barnet
Head	Loaf of bread	Loaf
Face	Boat race	Boat race
Mouth	North and south	North and south

The proliferation of rhyming slang allowed many of its traditional expressions to pass into common usage. Some substitutions have become relatively widespread in Britain, for example "scarper", meaning to run away is derived from "Scapa Flow" meaning "to go". "To have a butcher's", which means to have a look, from "butcher's hook. For example "use your loaf" is an everyday phrase for the British, but not too many people realize it is Cockney Rhyming Slang ("loaf of bread: head"). There are many more examples of this unwitting use of Cockney Rhyming Slang.¹

Television has raised awareness of Cockney Rhyming Slang to far greater heights. Classic TV shows such as "Steptoe and Son", "Minder", "Porridge" and "Only Fools and Horses" have done much to spread the slang throughout Britain and to the rest of the world.

Modern Cockney slang that is being developed today tends to only rhyme words with the names of celebrities or famous people. There are very few new Cockney slang expressions that do not follow this trend. The only one that has gained much ground recently that bucks this trend is "Wind and Kite" meaning "Web site".

¹ www.cockneyrhymingslang.co.uk.

This style of rhyming has spread through many English-speaking countries, where the original phrases are supplemented by rhymes created to fit local needs. Creation of rhyming slang has become a word game for people of many classes and regions. The term 'Cockney' rhyming slang is generally applied to these expansions to indicate the rhyming style; though arguably the term only applies to phrases used in the East End of London. Similar formations do exist in other parts of the United Kingdom; for example, in the East Midlands, the local accent has formed "Derby Road", which rhymes with "cold": a conjunction that would not be possible in any other dialect of the UK.

Examples of Rhyming Slang

Cockney	English
Adam And Eve	Believe
Almond Rods	Socks
Apple and Pears	Staks
Artful Dodger	Lodger
Ball of Chalk	Walk
Band of Hope	Soap
Bird & Lime	Time
Boat Race	Face
Brixton Riot	Diet
Brown Bread	Dead
Bubble and Squeak	Greek
Cock & ft n	Ten
Cream Crackered	Knackered
Currant Bun	Sun
Daisy Roots	Boots
Dancing Fleas	Ke>s
Dig the Grave	Shave

Dog and Bone	Phone
Drum and Fife	Knife
Duchess of Fife	Wife
Elephants Trunk	Drunk
Fork and Knife	Wife
Forsyte Sag^	Lagpr
Gingpr Beer	Queer
God Forbid	Kid
Twist and Twirl	Girl
Weeping Willow	Pillow
Gold Watch	Scotch
Kane and Able	Table
Lemon and Lime	Crime
Ocean Pearl	Girl
One Time Looker	Hooker
Ones & Twos Oxford Scholar	Shoes Dollar
Paraffin Lamp	Tramp
Pat and Mick	Sick
Porky Pies	Lies
Rhythm and Blues	Shoes
Schindler's List	Pissed
Skin And Blister	Sister
Strang^'if	Beard

Weird	
Trouble and	Wife
Strife	
Tumble down	Drink
the sink	
Whistle and	Suit
Flute	

b) Polari

Polari (or alternatively Parlare, Parlary, Palare, Palarie, Palari, Parlyaree, from Italian parlare, "to talk") was a form of cant slang used in Britain by actors, circus or fairground showmen, criminals, prostitutes etc., and latterly by the gay subculture. It was revived in the 1950s and 1960s by its use by camp characters Julian and Sandy in the popular BBC radio shows *Beyond our Ken* and *Round the Horne*, but its origins can be traced back to at least the 19th century (or, according to at least one source, to the 16th century). There is some debate about how it originated. There is a longstanding connection with Punch and Judy street puppet performers who traditionally used Polari to talk with each other.¹

Polari is a mixture of Romance (Italian or Mediterranean Lingua Franca), Romany, London slang, backslang, rhyming slang, sailor slang, and thieves' cant. Later it expanded to contain words from the Yiddish language of the Jewish subculture which settled in the East End of London, the US forces (present in the UK during World War II) and 1960s drug users. It was a constantly developing form of language, with a small core lexicon of about 20 words (including bona, ajax, eek, cod, naff, lattie, nanti, omi, palone, riah, zhoosh (tjuz), TBH, trade, vada), with over 500 other lesser-known items.

In 1990 Morrissey titled an album *Bona Drag*— Polari for "nice outfit"— and the title of his "Piccadilly Palare" single that same year is an alternative spelling of what would be "Piccadilly Polari."

¹ . www.rapidsteps.com/en/ru/blogs/tags/London

Also in 1990, comic book writer Grant Morrison created the character Danny the Street (based on Danny La Rue), a sentient transvestite street for the comic Doom Patrol. Danny speaks largely in Polari.

The 1998 film *Velvet Goldmine*, which chronicles a fictional retelling of the rise and fall of glam rock, contains a 60s flashback in which a group of characters converse in Polari, while their words are humorously subtitled below.

In 2002, two books on Polari were published, *Polari: The Lost Language of Gay Men*, and *Fantabulosa: A Dictionary of Polari and Gay Slang* (both by Paul Baker). Also in 2002, hip hop artist Juha released an album called *Polari*, with the chorus of the title song written entirely in the slang.

Word	Definition
AC/DC	a couple
ajax	nearby (from adjacent?)
alamo	hot for you/him
aunt nell	listen, hear
aunt nells	Ears
aunt nelly fakes	Earrings
aunt nell dangles	Earrings
barney	a fight
batts	Shoes
bibi	Bisexual
bijou	small/little (means "jewel" in French)
blag	pick up
blue	code word for "homosexual"
Bod	Body

c) Internet slang

Internet slang (Internet language, Internet Short-hand, leet, netspeak or chatspeak) is a type of slang that Internet users have popularized, and in many cases, have coined. Such terms often originate with the purpose of saving keystrokes. Many people use the same abbreviations in texting and instant messaging, and social networking websites. Acronyms, keyboard symbols and shortened words are often used as methods of abbreviation in Internet slang.

In such cases, new dialects of slang, such as leet or Lolspeak, develop as ingroup memes rather than time savers. In leet speak, letters may be replaced by characters of similar appearance. For this reason, leet is often written as l33t or 1337.

The Internet has transformed the way we manipulate our systems of signs and the relationships between producers and consumers of information. Its effect on slang has two aspects. Firstly, online communication has generated its own vocabulary of technical terminology, essentially jargon (spam, blogging, phishing) and informal, abbreviated or humorous terms (addy, noob, barking moonbat etc.) which qualify as slang.¹ The amount of new cyberslang is fairly small, but the Internet has also allowed the collecting, classifying and promoting of slang from other sources in.

Another technical development – text messaging – has triggered changes in the culture of communication, especially among young people, and brought with it, like telegrams, CB-radio or Internet chatrooms, a new form of abbreviated code. It has excited some academic linguists but it hasn't, however, contributed anything meaningful to the evolution of slang.²

Word or phrase	Abbreviation(s)
Account	acc, acct or acnt
Address	addy or add
And	n, an, nd, or &
Anticipate	ntcp8
Alright	aight or ight or aite
Are you there?	rut or u der
At the moment	atm
As far as I know	afaik
Back	b
Be right back	brb

¹ Thorne Tony. Dictionary of Contemporary Slang.-third edition.; A.C.Black, London, 2007.- 513p.

Crystal D., The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language.-Cambridge University: Press. 1996-712p

² [www. lexscripta.com/desktop/dictionaries/](http://www.lexscripta.com/desktop/dictionaries/)

Be back later	bbl
Be back soon	bbs
Because	cuz, bcuz, bcz, bcos, bc, cos, coz, cz or bcoz
Best friend or Boyfriend	bf or b/f
Between	btwn or b/w
By the way	btw
Cousin	cuzin or cuz
Definitely	def or deffo
Does it look like I give a shit?	DILLIGAS
Don't know	dunno
Don't worry	dw
Falling off chair laughing	focl
Forever	4eva or 4evr or fo eva
Girlfriend or GoodFriend	gf or g/f
Got to go	g2g or gtg
Great	gr8
Have a nice day	H.A.N.D.
Hold on	hld on or h/o
Homework	hw, hwk or hmwk
How are you	hru
I can't remember	icr
I know	aino
I know, right?	ikr
I love you	ily, luv u, ilu, luv ya, i wub u or i <3 u, 143 (I stands for one letter, Love stands for 4 letters, You stands for 3 letters)
Laugh out loud / lots of love	lol
Laugh out loud (multiple times)	lolliesm lulz or lolz
Love	luv or <3
Love you (see also I love you)	ly, <3u
No problem	np
No thank you	no tnk u, nty or no ty
Oh My God	omg or (comically) zomg, romg, womg, omgz
Okay	k or kk
Oh really?	orly?
parents behind back	pbb
Peace	pc, pce, pece, or √
People	ppl, peeps
Right On!	RO
Rocking/Rock (metal hands)	\m/

See you/see you later	cya, cu, or cya/cu l8er/l8a/l8r
Sorry	sry or soz
Scare the shit out of my self/Scare the shit out of yourself	stsooms/stsooys
Talk to you later	ttyl or t2yl
Ta-ta for now	ttfn
Thinking of you	TOY
What the hell	wth
What's up	sup or zup

d) Slang of army, police.

Military slang is an array of colloquial terminology used commonly by military personnel, including slang which is unique to or originates with the armed forces.¹

- The Andrew/Grey Funnel Ferries - The Royal Navy, named for some important bloke or a Saint or something.
- Blighty - The UK, the name was taken from a province in India...
- Brag Rags - Medals.
- Cant-be-arrsed-itis -suffered mainly by those on exercise
- "Chin-strapped" - "chin-strap" - tired knackered
- Combat Suit - Jacket, trousers, and possibly hood, cap, etc., made from DPM material.
- Doss-bag - Army Issue Barnes-Wallace, Gonk-bag and Green Maggot.
- Dust - Washing powder.
- Gat - rifle (also Bunduk, or Bang-Stick) (mainly used by "Hats").
- Green/Bleeds green - a keen soldier, probably should watched suspiciously...from a long way away.
- NAAFI - "Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes". Quasi-civilian non-profit retaining such as tea, pies, cakes and sandwiches to the troops within

¹ www.arrse.co.uk/wiki/

garrisons worldwide. Pronounced 'NAFF-ee', it was created in 1921 to run recreational establishments for the Armed forces to sell goods to servicemen and their families. It runs clubs, bars, (EFI), which provides NAAFI facilities in war zones.

- Puttees - long strips of flannel cloth in shades of khaki, rifle green or black, wrapped tightly at the top of ankle-boots to provide support over rough ground (now CVHQ RA)
- Sangar - possibly derived from the Indian; usually a low wall with side wings built to give cover from fire in areas where digging is difficult or impossible.
- Sky Pilot - The Padre - he's got his head in the clouds talking to his boss.
- Stripey - Sergeant.
- Teeny-weeny Airways - The Army Air Corps.
- Warry (or War-y) - aggressive, militaristic; can be an insult.
- Webbing - cotton for belt as worn by the type of ladies I never get to meet, and several dodgy RM types down Union St.

There are more than a hundred words for "police" in different glossaries.. And this is by no means a unique case.¹

Names taken from the coloring of police clothes or the coloring of police cars:

blue boy, blue jeans, man-in-the-blue, salt and pepper, black and white, blue and white;

A female police officer:

girlie bear, honey bear, lady bear, mama bear, sugar bear, smokey beaver;

A city policeman or rural police:

citty kitty, country Joe, country mouny, little bear, local yokel;

state police:

¹ www.coolslang.com/british/

boogey man, boy scouts, state bears, whatever;barnies, bear, bearded
bubby, big brother, bull, Dudley, do-right, Peter Rabbit;

An unmarked or hidden police car:

brown-paper bag, night crawler, pink panther, slick top, sneaky snake;

A radar unit:

shotgun, electric teeth, gunrunner, Kojak with a Kodak, smoke screen

A police helicopter:

bear in the air, eye in the sky, spy in the sky, tattle tale

There have found new expressions for an already established concept; such expressions that make them appear to be saying one thing while they are really communicating something very different to insiders.

Offences and description

- ABH: Actual bodily harm
- D&D: Drunk And Disorderly
- DIP: Drunk In Public
- GBH: Grievous Bodily Harm
- TDA: Taking and Driving Away
- TWOC: Taken Without Owner's Consent

Initialisms describing situations

- ASNT: Area Searched No Trace
- FATAAC: Fatal Road Traffic Accident
- MFH: Missing From Home
- NAI: Non-Accidental Injury
- RTA: Road-Traffic Accident

Miscellaneous initialisms

- ARV: Armed Response Vehicle
- TFU: Tactical Firearms Unit
- SOCO: Scenes Of Crime Officer; a forensic crime scene examiner
- VSS: Victim Support Scheme

Miscellaneous abbreviations

- MISPER: Missing person
- POLAC: A collision involving a police vehicle
- WOFF: Write off; a vehicle or other property deemed a total loss

for insurance purposes

- WINQ: Warrant inquiry

e) Money slang

While the origins of these slang terms are many and various, certainly a lot of English money slang is rooted in various London communities, which for different reasons liked to use language only known in their own circles, notably wholesale markets, street traders, crime and the underworld, the docks, taxi-cab driving, and the immigrant communities. London has for centuries been extremely cosmopolitan, both as a travel hub and a place for foreign people to live and work and start their own businesses. This contributed to the development of some 'lingua franca' expressions, i.e., mixtures of Italian, Greek, Arabic, Yiddish (Jewish European/Hebrew dialect), Spanish and English which developed to enable understanding between people of different nationalities, rather like a pidgin or hybrid English. Certain lingua franca blended with 'parlyaree' or 'polari', which is basically underworld slang.

Backslang also contributes several slang money words. Backslang reverses the phonetic (sound of the) word, not the spelling, which can produce some strange interpretations, and was popular among market traders, butchers and greengrocers.

Here are the most common and/or interesting British slang money words and expressions, with meanings, and origins where known. Many are now obsolete; typically words which relate to pre-decimalisation coins, although some have re-emerged and continue to do so.

Some non-slang words are included where their origins are particularly interesting, as are some interesting slang money expressions which originated in other parts of the world, and which are now entering the English language.¹

Here are some examples of money slang words:

archer = two thousand pounds (£2,000), late 20th century, from the Jeffrey Archer court case in which he was alleged to have bribed call-girl Monica Coughlan with this amount.

ayrton senna/ayrton = tenner (ten pounds, £10) - cockney rhyming slang created in the 1980s or early 90s, from the name of the peerless Brazilian world champion Formula One racing driver, Ayrton Senna (1960-94), who won world titles in 1988, 90 and 91, before his tragic death at San Marino in 1994.

bag/bag of sand = grand = one thousand pounds (£1,000), seemingly recent cockney rhyming slang, in use from around the mid-1990s in Greater London; perhaps more widely too.

bar = a pound, from the late 1800s, and earlier a sovereign, probably from Romany gypsy 'bauro' meaning heavy or big, and also influenced by allusion to the iron bars use as trading currency used with Africans, plus a possible reference to the custom of casting of precious metal in bars.

bender = sixpence (6d) Another slang term with origins in the 1800s when the coins were actually solid silver, from the practice of testing authenticity by biting and bending the coin, which would being made of near-pure silver have been softer than the fakes.

bees (bees and honey) = money. Cockney rhyming slang from the late 1800s. Also shortened to beesum (from bees and, bees 'n', to beesum).

big ben - ten pounds (£10) the sum, and a ten pound note - cockney rhyming slang.

boodle = money.

¹ Thorne Tony. Dictionary of Contemporary Slang.-third edition.; A.C.Black, London, 2007.- 513p.

[www. lexscripta.com/desktop/dictionaries/](http://www.lexscripta.com/desktop/dictionaries/)

bunce = money, usually unexpected gain and extra to an agreed or predicted payment, typically not realised by the payer.

cabbage = money in banknotes,

carpet = three pounds (£3) or three hundred pounds (£300), or sometimes thirty pounds (£30). This has confusing and convoluted origins, from as early as the late 1800s: It seems originally to have been a slang term for a three month prison sentence, based on the following: that 'carpet bag' was cockney rhyming slang for a 'drag', which was generally used to describe a three month sentence; also that in the prison workshops it supposedly took ninety days to produce a certain regulation-size piece of carpet; and there is also a belief that prisoners used to be awarded the luxury of a piece of carpet for their cell after three year's incarceration. The term has since the early 1900s been used by bookmakers and horse-racing, where carpet refers to odds of three-to-one, and in car dealing, where it refers to an amount of £300.

chip = a shilling (1/-) and earlier, mid-late 1800s a pound or a sovereign. According to Cassells chip meaning a shilling is from horse-racing and betting. The association with a gambling chip is logical. Chip and chipping also have more general associations with money and particularly money-related crime, where the derivations become blurred with other underworld meanings of chip relating to sex and women (perhaps from the French 'chipie' meaning a vivacious woman) and narcotics (in which chip refers to diluting or skimming from a consignment, as in chipping off a small piece - of the drug or the profit).

clod = a penny (1d). Clod was also used for other old copper coins. From cockney rhyming slang clodhopper (= copper).

coal = a penny (1d). Also referred to money generally, from the late 1600s, when the slang was based simply on a metaphor of coal being an essential commodity for life. The spelling cole was also used.

cock and hen = ten pounds. The ten pound meaning of cock and hen is 20th century rhyming slang. Cock and hen - also cockerel and hen - has carried the

rhyming slang meaning for the number ten for longer. Its transfer to ten pounds logically grew more popular through the inflationary 1900s as the ten pound amount and banknote became more common currency in people's wages and wallets, and therefore language. Cock and hen also gave rise to the variations cockeren, cockeren and hen, hen, and the natural rhyming slang short version, cock - all meaning ten pounds.

commodore = fifteen pounds (£15). The origin is almost certainly London, and the clever and amusing derivation reflects the wit of Londoners: Cockney rhyming slang for five pounds is a 'lady', (from Lady Godiva = fiver); fifteen pounds is three-times five pounds ($3 \times £5 = £15$); 'Three Times a Lady' is a song recorded by the group The Commodores; and there you have it: Three Times a Lady = fifteen pounds = a commodore. (Thanks Simon Ladd, Jun 2007)

cows = a pound, 1930s, from the rhyming slang 'cow's lick' = nicker (nicker means a pound). The word cows means a single pound since technically the word is cow's, from cow's lick.

deep sea diver = fiver (£5), heard in use Oxfordshire late 1990s, this is rhyming slang dating from the 1940s.

dosh = slang for a reasonable amount of spending money, for instance enough for a 'night-out'. Almost certainly and logically derived from the slang 'doss-house', meaning a very cheap hostel or room, from Elizabethan England when 'doss' was a straw bed, from 'dossel' meaning bundle of straw, in turn from the French 'dossier' meaning bundle.

dough = money. From the cockney rhyming slang and metaphoric use of 'bread'.

dunop/noonup = pound, backslang from the mid-1800s, in which the slang is created from a reversal of the word sound, rather than the spelling, hence the loose correlation to the source word.

flag = five pound note (£5), UK, notably in Manchester. The word flag has been used since the 1500s as a slang expression for various types of money, and

more recently for certain notes. Originally (16th-19thC) the slang word flag was used for an English fourpenny groat coin, derived possibly from Middle Low German word 'Vleger' meaning a coin worth 'more than a Bremer groat' (Cassells).

flim/flimsy = five pounds (£5), early 1900s, so called because of the thin and flimsy paper on which five pound notes of the time were printed.

folding/folding stuff/folding money/folding green = banknotes, especially to differentiate or emphasise an amount of money as would be impractical to carry or pay in coins, typically for a night out or to settle a bill. Folding, folding stuff and folding money are all popular slang in London.

foont/funt = a pound (£1), from the mid-1900s, derived from the German word 'pfund' for the UK pound.

french/french loaf = four pounds, most likely from the second half of the 1900s, cockney rhyming slang for rofe (french loaf = rofe), which is backslang for four, also meaning four pounds. Easy when you know how..

garden/garden gate = eight pounds (£8), cockney rhyming slang for eight, naturally extended to eight pounds. In spoken use 'a garden' is eight pounds. Incidentally garden gate is also rhyming slang for magistrate, and the plural garden gates is rhyming slang for rates. The word garden features strongly in London, in famous place names such as Hatton Garden, the diamond quarter in the central City of London, and Covent Garden, the site of the old vegetable market in West London, and also the term appears in sexual euphemisms, such as 'sitting in the garden with the gate unlocked', which refers to a careless pregnancy.

generalise/generalize = a shilling (1/-), from the mid 1800s, thought to be backslang. Also meant to lend a shilling, apparently used by the middle classes, presumably to avoid embarrassment. Given that backslang is based on phonetic word sound not spelling, the conversion of shilling to generalize is just about understandable, if somewhat tenuous, and in the absence of other explanation is the only known possible derivation of this odd slang.

gen net/net gen = ten shillings (1/-), backslang from the 1800s (from 'ten gen').

grand = a thousand pounds (£1,000 or \$1,000) Not pluralised in full form. Shortened to 'G' (usually plural form also) or less commonly 'G's'. Originated in the USA in the 1920s, logically an association with the literal meaning - full or large.

greens = money, usually old-style green coloured pound notes, but actually applying to all money or cash-earnings since the slang derives from the cockney rhyming slang: 'greengages' (= wages).

1.4. The stylistic use of slang

a) The use of slang in emotive prose

The English language contains a rich array of slang words and phrases¹. This can be particularly seen when examining the day-to-day language of an average speaker. Some words and phrases are perhaps not suitable for general consumption. It is worth stating that their inclusion is to provide a realistic representation of the language. Every slang word refers to this or that group of slang that represents different social groups². The groups studied most persistently are criminal underworld, narcotics, teenagers, college students, and police. Slang words of these social groups come to be the object of the present research.

Every day and every moment people use slang words referring to different social groups. Some of the groups are used rarely but some of them-very often. What does it depend on? To investigate the frequency of usage of slang words referring to different social groups in emotive prose we studied fiction. The analysis of fiction proves that slang words are freely used in every-day life. Having a great thematic range the books reflect all spheres of social life. By definition the fiction deals with social conflicts, i.e. it has a stylistic ground and takes a special place in language. The language material has been selected from the

¹ Гальперин И. Р. Стилистика английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1981, 334 с.

² Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1986, 295 с.

following books: “Generation”, by Douglas Campbell Coupland and “The Death on a Casual Friday”, by Sharon Duncan. Both books come to be the modern representatives of the up-to-date usage of slang words.

The first book is devoted to the young generation and demonstrates the wide usage of slang words referring to the college students’, teenagers’, and drug addicts’ groups of slang.

Being a very popular detective the second book contains a great amount of slang words that refer to the police and underworld groups of slang.

For our research we used 102 examples of slang words usage. Then we selected them in accordance with the social groups. The results are represented in the table 2.

Table 2. The frequency of slang words usage in emotive prose

	Group of Slang	Absolute Number	Relative number%
.	Police	25	25
.	College students	18	18
.	Teenagers	15	15
.	Underworld	5	5
.	Narcotics	39	38
otal		102	100

According to the statistic results slang words referring to narcotics (38%) are used more often than slang words referring to other social groups. They are used

to name different kinds of drugs: Marijuana, Heroin, Ecstasy, etc. They also help to name the physical and psychological condition of people who are under the influence of drugs. For example there is no the suitable standard word to describe the person who is out of touch with reality. The slang word “freak” gives the sufficient information about such a person in short. This is one of the main reasons of using slang words in emotive prose. Slang words of the present social group are mostly used by young people because they go under the influence of drugs more than other age groups. Some of them come to be buyers and some of them are suppliers but all of them are in close contact with narcotics. They widely use slang words referring to narcotics in every-day speech in order to understand and be understood by their mates.

Here we can present the most colorful examples of usage slang words referring to narcotics.

“Martin was horrified that an employee had called the inspectors, and I mean really freaked out”.

In this case the slang word “freak out” has the meaning of “to go out of touch with reality.” Here the slang word helps to describe the psychological state of the hero. The reader can understand that s/he behaves as a drug addict.

“...now she phones friends and relatives at 2:30 in the morning and scares them silly with idle, slightly druggy chat”.

In the present example the slang word “druggy” has the meaning of “a narcotic user.”

Due to this word we can understand that the girl takes drugs. The word helps to imagine the way she talks and behaves.

“...he is in London, England this Christmas, doing ecstasy and going to nightclubs”.

Here the slang word “ecstasy” means “a variety of amphetamine narcotics.” It is used in order to name the special kind of drugs because there is no the suitable standard word to name this narcotic.

“He was weeping and I could only place my chin on his heart and listen-listen while he blubbered that he didn’t know what happened to his youth, and that he had become a slightly freaky robot”.

In the present example the slang word “freaky” is appeared in the meaning of “having qualities of a freak-out”. Due to the usage of the present slang word the reader can imagine the behavior of the man. He seems to be unemotional, dependant person.

“...simply stood beside me while I spoke with the juggler”.

The slang word “a juggler” means “a drug supplier, connector.” This word is used in order to give direct name to the seller of drugs. It also happens to be a code word in the conversations of drug addicts.

“The scent of freshly brewed coffee waved up from below and Elyse sniffed”.

In the present example the slang word “to sniff” is appeared in the meaning of “to inhale a narcotic powder.” The slang word helps the reader to imagine the way the girl smells freshly brewed coffee. She smells it with pleasure as if drug addict smells narcotic.

“They all preferred to spend this night in this acid pad than to return in the mom-and-pop motel”.

Here the slang word “Acid-pad” means “a place (flat) where LSD is taken.” The slang word helps to imagine the place the heroes spend night. Due to its usage we can imagine this place as a very terrible one.

Slang words referring to police group of slang are also widely used (25%) in every-day communication. The book “The Death on a Casual Friday” is devoted to the life of police. This kind of words is mostly used by the people related to police.

Here are some interesting examples of the usage of police group of slang.

“As I remember, Karen was spooked about the Sick Building business more than any of us”.

The slang word “to spook” is used in the meaning of “to spy, to investigate.”

“But before I get a lawyer I need evidence: photos, recordings of his phone conversations, a bug or something”.

In the present example the slang word “a bug” has the meaning of confidential information, which is got with help of electronic surveillance by installing hidden microphones.” Policemen use this word in order to be short.

“Either way, boss, looks like you got your work cut out for you”.

Here the slang word “cut out” is appeared in the meaning of “main business, purpose.”

The slang word is used in the conversation between two policemen.

“He looks squeaky clean for the first few pages”.

In this case the slang word “squeaky clean” is used in the meaning of “perfectly clean, white.” It comes to be a specific name for the police term.

“I told him about you and he thinks spooks are cool”.

In the present example the slang word “spook” is used in the meaning of “a spy”.

“He is furious that the feds might have a file on him”.

The slang word “fed” is used in the meaning of “a federal government worker”.

“Nope, he got a booster rabies shot today”.

In this case the slang word “booster” is used in the meaning of “a shoplifter”. This word comes to be a specific name for this kind of criminals.

Slang words that are contributed by underworld are not in wide use (5%). Such social groups as robbers, burglars, killers, etc. can be referred to this subculture. These words are supposed to be code words. The people use these words in order not to be understood. So, it is not a surprise that an average speaker does not understand slang words referring to underworld. That is why these slang words are rarely used in the text.

But there are some examples of slang words usage referring to the underworld.

“Oh, My God! It is plutonium! You brought plutonium into my house. This place is a waste dump now”!

Here the slang word “a dump” has the meaning of “shabby or ugly place”.

“Check out the Vegas housewife on chemotherapy,” whispered Tobias to me and Dug, misguidedly trying to win our confidence through dump wisecracks”.

In this case the slang word “wisecracks” is appeared in the meaning of “a joke”.

“His normally pink cheeks are a dove gray, and his chestnut hair has the demented mussed look of a random sniper poking his head out from a burger joint and yelling, “I’ll never surrender”/27:68/.

In the present example the slang word “poke one’s head” has the meaning of “to show up”.

“...and their biker-bitch chicks with pale green gang tattoos...”.

Here the slang word “chick” is used in the meaning of “a woman”.

“Half the guys were either dead now or in a federal pen somewhere.” In the present sentence the slang word “pen” has the meaning of “a penitentiary prison”.

Slang words referring to college students (18%) and teenagers (15%) groups of slang are in the middle. They are mostly used by young people. These words usually name the subjects somehow related with college, streets, pubs, relationships between young people.

People who do not contact these things do not use such words and sometimes do not get acquainted with them and their meaning because the life of these slang words is usually short. These facts prove the low frequency of slang words usage referring to these social groups.

Here some colorful examples of usage of slang words referring to teenagers group of slang.

“Hi, Andy,” Elvissa whispers, bending down to peck me on the check.”/26:34/

In this case the slang word “peck” has the meaning of “to kiss”.

“... the buzz-cut love child, spoiled little monster who hands a microwaved dish of macaroni back to mum and commands, “There is a patch in the middle that’s still cold. Reheat it”!

Here the slang word “buzz-cut” is appeared in the meaning of “nice, lively”.

The word is usually used when speak about something with pleasure.

“I spied Matt Petersen. Looking like a bearded Norseman, stomping down the other side of the wide ramp, red toolbox in hand”

In the present sentence the slang word “stomp” is used in the meaning of “to move quickly”.

“But then, hey! Come 5 o’clock. I’d go nuts”!

In this sentence the slang word “go nuts” is appeared in the meaning of “to have fun”.

“Her advisor was a dork”.

Here the slang word “a dork” is used in the meaning of “an idiot”.

“Her brown stable boots were dusty, the kind my daughter Melissa wore for a year when she was eleven and horse-crazy and just before she discovered boys”

In the present example the slang word “Horse-crazy” has the meaning of “very young, girlish”.

The following examples demonstrate the usage of slang words referring to the college students’ group of slang.

“Chill, boy. This sort of things is misdemeanor”

In this example the slang word “chill” is used in the meaning of “to relax”.

“Elvissa gathered the pooch after leaving the college”

Here the slang word “pooch” is appeared in the meaning of “information”.

“Thanks, god. I’m working tonight. Creepy as it may be, dreary as it may be, representative as it may be, work keeps me level”.

In the present example the slang word “creepy” has the meaning of “disgusting, loathsome”.

“At Thanksgiving two years ago, after dinner my mother was bagging all of the dinner trash into a huge nonbiodegradable bag”

In this case the slang word “bag” means “to get rid of”.

“The staff were all bitching about commuting time”

Here the slang word “bitch” is appeared in the meaning of “to complain”.

“She shook her head, then hesitated, “Well, I’ve been hanging out with Gregg”/ /.

In the present example the slang word “Hang out” is used in the meaning of “to pass time.”

“She was dating a hot guy from Brazil who was in her math class; she hated economics and would probably flunk it”/ /.

In the present case the slang word “flunk” is used in the meaning of “to fail an examination”.

So, according to the present data we can conclude that slang words referring to narcotics and police groups of slang are used by everybody, while such slang groups as college students and teenagers are used by the limited part of society. Slang words referring to the underworld are rarely used because they commonly name the things related with criminals.

b) The use of slang in the dictionary

There are a great number of slang words in the English language. Almost everyday new slang words are born and die, migrate from slang to the standard language or vise versa. People widely use slang words in every-day conversations, newspapers, magazines, etc. But not all of the existing slang words are used. So, how not to lose the words that are not in great use.

Dictionaries come to existence in order to keep every slang word that has ever appeared. In linguistic any corpus or body of vocabulary is worth recording. Linguistics, lexicography is like a science in that its values have to do with accuracy, completeness, and demonstrability rather than with moral or social good /6:4/. “Dictionaries are popularly thought to have strong influence. They are thought to give validity and authority to their entries, and therefore to have social and moral impact” /6:3/.

The first slang dictionary was published in 1785 and was called “A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar tongue”. Since that time the scholars have been collecting and recording slang in order to capture for our descendants the differing elegancies of standard language. In other words, dictionaries contain almost all the slang words that have ever appeared. In the present research we selected slang words according with the social groups and studied the frequency of their appearance in the dictionaries. The base for the present research comes to be 2286 examples which were taken from the following dictionaries:

1. “American Slang”, by Robert L. Chapman, Ph.D.
2. “New Dictionary of American Slang”, by Robert Chapman L.
3. “The Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang”, by John Simpson.

The results of the investigation are indicated in the table 1.

Table 1. Frequency of slang words usage in dictionary

	Group of Slang	Absolute Number	Relative number %
.	Narcotics	789	35
.	College Students	400	17.5
.	Teenagers	365	16

.	Underworld	522	23
.	Police	210	9
Total		2286	100

Having analyzed the usage of slang words referring to different social groups in the dictionaries the following results have been obtained:

In dictionaries slang words referring to narcotics appear more frequently than slang words referring to other analyzed groups of slang (35%). According to the present data we can conclude that drug addicts' world happens to be the major contributor of slang words than the other subcultures. In other words, this group of slang comes to be the main source of slang.

Here some examples of slang words usage referring to narcotics are represented.

"I've had two joints in my hand...but I never smoked even one".

In this example the slang word "a join" has the meaning of "marijuana cigarette".

"I don't think anybody knew anyone who had kicked it."

Here the slang word "to kick it" is appeared in the meaning of "to rid oneself of narcotic addiction".

"You've got to get M to get that tingle-tingle".

In the present case the big letter "M" means "morphine".

"You got a hot shot, you are dead".

Here the slang word "hot shot" has the meaning of "a narcotic injection that is fatal because of an impurity or poison."

"My wife was a little grasshopper herself".

In the present sentence the slang word "grasshopper" has the meaning of "a person who smokes marijuana."

"How we s'pose to get off with no water to mix the stuff with".

Here the slang word “get off” is appeared in the meaning of “to get relief and pleasure from a dose”.

“He has suggested that some of our recent Presidents were acid freak”.

In this case the slang word “acid freak” has the meaning of “a person who uses LSD, esp. one who uses drugs heavily or habitually.

From the present examples it is clearly seen that slang words referring to narcotics are mostly used in order to name the things related with drug addicts.

The frequency of appearance of slang words referring to the underworld group of slang is also worth paying attention. It takes the second place (23%) among others. So, underworld can be also considered to be a very important source of slang.

Here we can present some interesting examples of usage of slang words referring to underworld that can be met in some dictionaries.

“Where would a hot can of corn like Dillinger hide out?

In the present example the slang word “hot” is used in the meaning of “wanted by police”.

“What they call “the nut”, payoffs to the police”.

Here the slang word “nut” means “any illegal payoff to a police officer”.

“The surprise award was a put-up job”.

In the present sentence the slang word “Put-up job” has the meaning of “a prearranged matter”.

“There would be a lot of loose quiff we would meet”.

Here the slang word “quiff” is used in the meaning of “a promiscuous woman”.

“The FBI’s suspect was a master paperhanger, the last of a breed”.

In the present case the slang word “paperhanger” is appeared in the meaning of “a person who passes counterfeit money”.

“The cops had gotten a rumble that gangsters were holed up”.

Here the slang word “rumble” has the meaning of “information given to the police”.

“People got shoved off for their money”.

In this sentence the slang word “shove off” is used in the meaning of “to kill”.

It is very interesting to mention that slang words referring to the underworld group of slang mostly name impolite, rude things related with such unpleasant things as prostitutes, murders, misdemeanors, petty offences, etc. In other words this group of slang words contains only the words that have negative meaning.

A social group that contributes the least amount of slang words is police group of slang (9%). Policemen being more educated have no need in creation of slang words. They have their own professional lexicon. In this case we can agree with the statement of most of the scholars that slang is mostly created by uneducated people, which is proved with the results of the present research.

Here are some colorful examples of usage of slang words referring to the police group of slang.

“Brick agent, the federal infantry who...knocks on the door”.

In this example the slang word “brick agent” has the meaning of “an FBI agent of the lowest rank”.

“Thompson was catching in the squad room at Manhattan South”.

Here the slang word “catch” is used in the meaning of “to do desk duty, answering the telephone and receiving complains”.

“The cops cooping in a police car at the corner”.

In the present sentence the slang word “coop” is appeared in the meaning of “to sleep while on duty; nap on the job, esp. in the police car”.

“He has a gun and might try to gease you”.

Here the slang word “gease” is used in the meaning of “to shoot, to kill by shooting”.

“The sergeant complained that the patrolmen were not papering enough”.

In this example the slang word “to paper” has the meaning of “to write parking and traffic tickets”.

“He was a good cop ten years, but never got a see”.

Here the slang word “see” is used in the meaning of “recognition”.

“He made me the minute he saw me”.

In the present sentence the slang word “make” is appeared in the meaning of “to make identification”.

From the examples it is clearly seen that the slang words are not very expressive.

They are neither negative nor positive. They are not used in order to be code words. They name the thing related with the work of police only. People who do not know the specific of their work cannot create and use slang words referring to police group of slang. And as a result this group of slang is not very numerous.

Such social groups as college students (17.5%) and teenagers (16%) are somewhere in the middle. They contribute almost equal quantity of slang words. There are a lot of young people and they take a half of the society. It does not matter if some of them criminals or drug addicts, all of them come to be teenagers or college students and contribute these groups of slang. The mentioned groups happen to be very numerous but not the major sources of slang words.

Here some interesting examples of usage of slang words referring to the college students group of slang.

“I really hit the eco final”.

In the present example the slang word “hit” is used in the meaning of “to pass an examination with good grades”.

“They’re afraid of getting hosed”.

Here the slang word “hose” has the meaning of “to turn down, reject, snub”.

“He and LD had been jacking around in practice and LD fell on his leg”.

In the present sentence the slang word “jack around” is appeared in the meaning of “to idle about”.

“We went downtown and had a kicking ass”.

Here the slang word “kicking ass” has the meaning of “a good time”.

“On critical issues of fact and analysis he is out to lunch”.

The slang word “out to lunch” is used in this case in the meaning of “insane, crazy”.

“The guard popped us as we tried to sneak in the back door”.

In this sentence the slang word “pop” means “to catch”.

“I hate to punt, but I just don’t have time to finish this job”.

Here the slang word “to punt” is used in the meaning of “to drop a course in order not to fail it”.

The following examples can help to illustrate the usage of the slang words referring to the teenagers group of slang.

“One slurp of gin and he’s in orbit”.

In this example the slang word “in orbit” is used in the meaning of “having a free and exhilarating experience”.

“The bomb cannot be exploded by a single kook”.

Here the slang word “kook” has the meaning of “an eccentric person”.

“I dug right away what the kicks were, so I said, “Later”, and he split”.

In the present sentence the slang word “later” is appeared in the meaning of “a parting salutation”.

“He swore he wouldn’t mark if they caught him”.

In this case the slang word “mark” is used in the meaning of “to inform”.

“I got mega homework tonight”.

Here the slang word “mega” means “much”.

“Fold the table down, and generations of crud and mung apper”.

In the present example the slang word “mung” has the meaning of “anything nasty”.

“I pigged out on runny Brie”.

Here the slang word “pigged out” is used in the meaning of “overeate”.

It is very interesting to mention that the slang words referring to the teenagers and college students groups of slang have nothing in common with the real meaning of the words. They come to be very interesting groups because slang words express casual attitude of the young people to the world, they add laughing effect to a sentence where they happen to be used.

The present research proves the statement of professor L. Kuleshova that the major part of slang originates from criminal world of drug addicts, robbers, burglars, criminals, killers, etc.

CHAPTER II LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SLANG IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

2.1 Phonetic peculiarities of slang

While many slang words introduce new concepts, some of the most effective slang provides new expressions--fresh, satirical, shocking--for established concepts, often very respectable ones. Sound is sometimes used as a basis for this type of slang, as, for example, in various phonetic distortions (e.g., pig Latin terms). It is also used in rhyming slang, which employs a fortunate combination of both sound and imagery. Thus, gloves are "turtledoves" (the gloved hands suggesting a pair of billing doves), a girl is a "twist and twirl" (the movement suggesting a girl walking), and an insulting imitation of flatus, produced by blowing air between the tip of the protruded tongue and the upper lip, is the "raspberry," cut back from "raspberry tart." Most slang, however, depends upon incongruity of imagery, conveyed by the lively connotations of a novel term applied to an established concept. Slang is not all of equal quality, a considerable body of it reflecting a simple need to find new terms for common ones, such as the hands, feet, head, and other parts of the body. Food, drink, and sex also involve extensive slang vocabulary. Strained or synthetically invented slang lacks verve, as can be seen in the desperate efforts of some sportswriters to avoid mentioning the

word baseball--e.g., a batter does not hit a baseball but rather "swats the horsehide," "plasters the pill," "hefts the old apple over the fence," and so on.¹

If we try to characterize rhyming slang in particular, we can find such phonetic features:

1. Monophthongization

This affects the lexical set mouth vowel. Wells believes that it is widely agreed that the "mouth" vowel is a "touchstone for distinguishing between "true Cockney" and popular London" and other more standard accents. Cockney usage would include monophthongization of the word.

Example:

mouth = mauf rather than mouth

2. Glottal stop

Wells describes the glottal stop as also particularly characteristic of Cockney and can be manifested in different ways such as "t" glottalling in final position. A 1970s study of schoolchildren living in the East End found /p,t,k/ "almost invariably glottalized" in final position.

Examples:

cat = up = sock =

It can also manifest itself as a bare as the realization of word internal intervocalic /t/

Examples:

Waterloo = Waerloo City = Ciy A drink of water = A drin' a wa'er A little bit of bread with a bit of butter on it = A li'le bi' of breab wiv a bi' of bu'er on i'.

As would be expected, a Cockney speaker uses fewer glottal stops for t or d than a "London" speaker. However, there are some words where the omission of t has become very accepted.

Examples:

Gatwick = Gawick

¹ www.peevich.co.uk/slang

Scotland = Sco'land

statement = Sta'emen

network = Ne work

3. **Dropped h at beginning of words (Voiceless glottal fricative)**

In the working-class ("common") accents throughout England, h dropping at the beginning of certain words is heard often, but it's certainly heard more in Cockney, and in accents closer to Cockney. The usage is strongly stigmatized by teachers and many other standard speakers.

Examples:

house = `ouse

hammer = `ammer

4. **TH fronting**

Another very well known characteristic of Cockney is th fronting which involves the replacement of the dental fricatives, and by labiodentals [f] and [v] respectively.

Examples:

thin = fin

brother = bruvver

three = free

bath = barf

5. **Vowel lowering**

Examples:

dinner = dinna

marrow = marra

6. **Prosody**

The voice quality of Cockney has been described as typically involving "chest tone" rather than "head tone" and being equated with "rough and harsh" sounds versus the velvety smoothness of the Kensington or Mayfair accents spoken by those in other more upscale areas of London.

7. Rhyme

Cockney English is also characterized by its own special vocabulary and usage in the form of "cockney rhyming slang". The way it works is that you take a pair of associated words where the second word rhymes with the word you intend to say, then use the first word of the associated pair to indicate the word you originally intended to say. Some rhymes have been in use for years and are very well recognized, if not used, among speakers of other accents.

Examples:

"apples and pears" -stairs

"plates of meat" -feet

There are others, however, that become established with the changing culture.

Example:

"John Cleese" - cheese

"John Major" - pager

2.2 Morphological characteristics of slang

Slang comes to be a very numerous part of the English language. It is considered to be one of the main representatives of the nation itself. The birth of new words results from the order of the modern society. Slang arises due to our propensity for replacing old denominations by expressive ones. And yet the growing popularity of every new creation prevents it from remaining fresh and impressive. What was felt as strikingly witty yesterday becomes dull and stale today, since everybody knows it and uses it. So how do the slang words come to life? There are several ways of slang words formation:

1. Various figures of speech participate in slang formation.

For example: upperstorey-head (metaphor)

skirt-girl (metonymy)

killing-astonishing (hyperbole)

some-excellent or bad (understatement)

clear as mud (irony)

Slang items usually arise by the same means in which new words enter the general vocabulary.

2. The slang word can appear thanks to the recycling of the words and parts of words, which are already in the language.

Expressions may take form as metaphors, similes, and other figures of speech (dead as a doornail). Some slang formation follow the rules of Standard English. F.e., slang behaves regularly in the forming of denominal adjectives by –y suffixation (e.g. cbordy- moody, cbord-a bad mood, gobby-mouthy, slang gob-mouth) and deverbal adjectives by –able suffixation (shaggable- slang to shag –to fornicate). It uses the suffix –ette to denote female sex as in punkette (a female punk). It uses the verbal prefix de- to convey a sense of removal or deprivation to the base as in de-bag –to remove trousers.¹

Words may acquire new meanings (cool, cat). A narrow meaning may become generalized (fink, originally a strikebreaker, later a betrayer or disappointment) or vice-versa (heap, a run-down car). Most affixation tend to belong to extragrammatical morphology, though they exhibit a certain regularity and stability.

Slang has some productive suffixes which are either novel (eg. -o/oo, -eroo, -ers) or used differently from Standard English. The slang suffix –o means either ``a stupid unintelligent person`` (dumbo, thicko) or a person with a particular habit or characteristic (eg. Saddo, sicko). This suffix seems to be productive in the making of forms of address (kiddo, yobbo)

A cumulation of the suffix –er with –o/oo produces –eroo in slang as in smackeroo, meaning the same as smacker but with a more light –hearted slant.

¹ . Mattiello Elisa. The Pervasiveness of Slang in Standard and Non- Standard English.- Mots Palabras Words-6/2005.-41p
Crystal D., The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language.-Cambridge University: Press. 1996-712p.

Another prolific slang cumulation is –ers as in some pair nouns (cobblers, conkers, knackers), plural nouns (choppers-teeth, trousers) and uncountable nouns (ackers-money, uppers- amphetamine). The slang suffix –ers often occurs after abbreviation as in bathers (bathing costumes), brekkers (breakfast), taters (potatoes).

The suffix –s lost its inflectional meaning in slang and conveys new meaning to the base: afters- dessert, flicks- cinema, messages- groceries.

The use of – ed is also noteworthy in slang. It is added to noun to obtain adjectives: boxed, brained, hammered, ratted. –er in slang gives unpredictable sense as in belter- excellent thing or event, bottler-person who easily gives up.

3. Compounding makes one word from two. Initial and final combination have intensifying function: butt naked- fully naked, butt ugly- completely ugly; earache- a talkative person, faceache – a miserable looking person, airhead- someone out of touch with reality, homeboy-a person from the same hometown

Infixes are unknown in standard English being a peculiarity of slang. Bloody, fucking are used to provide information about speaker`s attitude (as in abso-bloody-lutely, or in fan-fuckin`-tastic).

Conversion is anomalous in slang in case of adjective-noun as in high-pleasantly intoxicated state, massive- a group of people.¹

4. In slang, frequently used words are likely to be abbreviated. For example: OTL-out to lunch-out of touch with reality. VJ-video jock-an announcer for televised music videos

Words may be clipped, or abbreviated (mike, microphone), and acronyms may gain currency (VIP, awol, snafu).

5. A currently productive process is the addition of a particle like OUT, OFF or ON to a noun, adjective or verb, to form a phrasal verb.

¹ Mattiello Elisa. The Pervasiveness of Slang in Standard and Non- Standard English.- Mots Palabras Words-6/2005.-41p.
[www. lexscripta.com/desktop/dictionaries/](http://www.lexscripta.com/desktop/dictionaries/)

For example: blimp out-to overeat

blow off-to ignore

hit on-to make sexual overtures to

6. Unlike the general vocabulary of the language, English slang has not borrowed heavily from foreign languages, although it does borrow from dialects, especially from such ethnic or special interest groups which make an impact on the dominant culture .

7. Sometimes new words are just invented. shenanigans-tricks, pranks

So we can see that slang depart from what is generally regarded as grammatical or predictable and is likely to pioneer original word-formation processes which pave the way for further morphological process.

2.3. Slang in culture and language

Slang often suggests that the person utilizing the words or phrases is familiar with the hearer's group or subgroup-it can be considered a distinguishing factor of in-group identity. Microsoft Encarta states: "slang expressions often embody attitudes and values of group members." In order for an expression to become slang, it must be widely accepted and adopted by members of the subculture or group. Slang has no societal boundaries or limitations as it can exist in all cultures and classes of society as well as in all languages.

According to the British lexicographer, Eric Partridge (1894-1979), people use slang for any of at least 15 reasons :

1) In sheer high spirits, by the young in heart as well as by the young in years; 'just for the fun of the thing'; in playfulness or waggishness.

2) As an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humour. (The motive behind this is usually self-display or snobbishness, emulation or responsiveness, delight in virtuosity).

3) To be 'different', to be novel.

- 4) To be picturesque (either positively or - as in the wish to avoid insipidity - negatively).
- 5) To be unmistakeably arresting, even startling.
- 6) To escape from clichés, or to be brief and concise. (Actuated by impatience with existing terms.)
- 7) To enrich the language. (This deliberateness is rare save among the well-educated, Cockneys forming the most notable exception; it is literary rather than spontaneous.)
- 8) To lend an air of solidity, concreteness, to the abstract; of earthiness to the idealistic; of immediacy and appositeness to the remote. (In the cultured the effort is usually premeditated, while in the uncultured it is almost always unconscious when it is not rather subconscious.)
- 9) To lessen the sting of, or on the other hand to give additional point to, a refusal, a rejection, a recantation;
- 10) To reduce, perhaps also to disperse, the solemnity, the pomposity, the excessive seriousness of a conversation (or of a piece of writing);
- 11) To soften the tragedy, to lighten or to 'prettify' the inevitability of death or madness, or to mask the ugliness or the pity of profound turpitude (e.g. treachery, ingratitude); and/or thus to enable the speaker or his auditor or both to endure, to 'carry on'.
- 12) To speak or write down to an inferior, or to amuse a superior public; or merely to be on a colloquial level with either one's audience or one's subject matter.
- 13) For ease of social intercourse. (Not to be confused or merged with the preceding.)
- 14) To induce either friendliness or intimacy of a deep or a durable kind. (Same remark.)

15) To show that one belongs to a certain school, trade, or profession, artistic or intellectual set, or social class; in brief, to be 'in the swim' or to establish contact.

16) Hence, to show or prove that someone is not 'in the swim'.

17) To be secret - not understood by those around one. (Children, students, lovers, members of political secret societies, and criminals in or out of prison, innocent persons in prison, are the chief exponents.)

There is a great number of slang words in the English language. Almost every day new slang words are born and die, migrate from slang to the standard language or vice versa. People

widely use slang words in every-day conversations, newspapers, magazines, etc. But not all of the existing slang words are used. So, how not to lose the words that are not in great use.

Dictionaries come to existence in order to keep every slang word that has ever appeared. In linguistic any corpus or body of vocabulary is worth recording. Linguistics, lexicography is like a science in that its values have to do with accuracy, completeness, and demonstrability rather than with moral or social good . "Dictionaries are popularly thought to have strong influence. They are thought to give validity and authority to their entries, and therefore to have social and moral impact".

The first slang dictionary was published in 1785 and was called "A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar tongue". Since that time the scholars have been collecting and recording slang in order to capture for our descendants the differing elegancies of standard language. In other words, dictionaries contain almost all the slang words that have ever appeared. In the present research we selected slang words according with the social groups and studied the frequency of their appearance in the dictionaries. The base for the present research comes to be 2286 examples which were taken from the following dictionaries:

Jb "American Slang", by Robert L. Chapman, Ph.D.

2. "New Dictionary of American Slang", by Robert Chapman L.
3. "The Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang", by John Simpson.

The results of the investigation are indicated in the table 1.

Table 1. Frequency of slang words usage in dictionary

№	Group of slang	Absolute number	Relative number %
1	Narcotics	789	35
2	College students	400	17.5
3	Teenagers	365	16
4	Underworld	522	23
5	Police	210	9
Total		2286	100

Having analyzed the usage of slang words referring to different social groups in the dictionaries the following results have been obtained: In dictionaries slang words referring to narcotics appear more frequently than slang words referring to other analyzed groups of slang (35%). According to the present data we can conclude that drug addicts' world happens to be the major contributor of slang words than the other subcultures. In other words, this group of slang comes to be the main source of slang.

Here some examples of slang words usage referring to narcotics are represented. "I've had two joints in my hand.. .but I never smoked even one".

In this example the slang word "a join" has the meaning of "marijuana cigarette".

"I don't think anybody knew anyone who had kicked it."

Here the slang word "to kick it" is appeared in the meaning of "to rid oneself of narcotic addiction".

"You've got to get M to get that tingle-tingle".

In the present case the big letter "M" means "morphine".

"You got a hot shot, you are dead".

Here the slang word "hot shot" has the meaning of "a narcotic injection that is fatal because of an impurity or poison." "My wife was a little grasshopper herself".

In the present sentence the slang word "grasshopper" has the meaning of "a person who smokes marijuana." "How we s'pose to get off with no water to mix the stuff with".

Here the slang word "get off" is appeared in the meaning of "to get relief and pleasure from a dose".

"He has suggested that some of our recent Presidents were acid freak". In this case the slang word "acid freak" has the meaning of "a person who uses LSD, esp. one who uses drugs heavily or habitually.

From the present examples it is clearly seen that slang words referring to narcotics are mostly used in order to name the things related with drug addicts. The frequency of appearance of slang words referring to the underworld group of slang is also worth paying attention. It takes the second place (23%) among others. So, underworld can be also considered to be a very important source of slang.

Here we can present some interesting examples of usage of slang words referring to underworld that can be met in some dictionaries. "Where would a hot can of corn like Dillinger hide out?

In the present example the slang word "hot" is used in the meaning of "wanted by police".

"What they call "the nut", payoffs to the police".

Here the slang word "nut" means "any illegal payoff to a police officer".

"The surprise award was a put-up job".

In the present sentence the slang word "Put-up job" has the meaning of "a prearranged matter".

"There would be a lot of loose quiff we would meet".

Here the slang word "quiff" is used in the meaning of "a promiscuous woman".

In the present case the slang word "paperhanger" is appeared in the meaning of "a person who passes counterfeit money".

"The cops had gotten a rumble that gangsters were holed up".

Here the slang word "rumble" has the meaning of "information given to the police".

"People got shoved off for their money".

In this sentence the slang word "shove off" is used in the meaning of "to kill".

It is very interesting to mention that slang words referring to the underworld group of slang mostly name impolite, rude things related with such unpleasant things as prostitutes, murders, misdemeanors, petty offences, etc. In other words this group of slang words contains only the words that have negative meaning.

A social group that contributes the least amount of slang words is police group of slang (9%). Policemen being more educated have no need in creation of slang words. They have their own professional lexicon. In this case we can agree with the statement of most of the scholars that slang is mostly created by uneducated people, which is proved with the results of the present research.

Here are some colorful examples of usage of slang words referring to the police group of slang.

"Brick agent, the federal infantry who.. .knocks on the door". In this example the slang word "brick agent" has the meaning of "an FBI agent of the lowest rank".

"Thompson was catching in the squad room at Manhattan South".

Here the slang word "catch" is used in the meaning of "to do desk duty, answering the telephone and receiving complains".

"The cops cooping in a police car at the corner".

In the present sentence the slang word "coop" is appeared in the meaning of "to sleep while on duty; nap on the job, esp. in the police car".

"He has a gun and might try to gease you".

Here the slang word "gease" is used in the meaning of "to shoot, to kill by shooting".

"The sergeant complained that the patrolmen were not papering enough".

In this example the slang word "to paper" has the meaning of "to write parking and traffic tickets".

"He was a good cop ten years, but never got a see".

Here the slang word "see" is used in the meaning of "recognition".

"He made me the minute he saw me".

In the present sentence the slang word "make" is appeared in the meaning of "to make an identification". From the examples it is clearly seen that the slang words are not very expressive. They are neither negative nor positive. They are not used in order to be code words. They name the thing related with the work of police only. People who do not know the specific of their work cannot create and use slang words referring to police group of slang. And as a result this group of slang is not very numerous.

Such social groups as college students (17.5%) and teenagers (16%) are somewhere in the middle. They contribute almost equal quantity of slang words. There are a lot of young people and they take a half of the society. It does not matter if some of them criminals or drug addicts, all of them come to be teenagers or college students and contribute these groups of slang. The mentioned groups happen to be very numerous but not the major sources of slang words.

Here some interesting examples of usage of slang words referring to the college students group of slang. "I really hit the eco final".

In the present example the slang word "hit" is used in the meaning of "to pass an examination with good grades". "They're afraid of getting hosed".

Here the slang word "hose" has the meaning of "to turn down, reject, snub". "He and LD had been jacking around in practice and LD fell on his leg". In the present sentence the slang word "jack around" is appeared in the meaning of "to idle about".

"We went downtown and had a kicking ass".

Here the slang word "kicking ass" has the meaning of "a good time".

"On critical issues of fact and analysis he is out to lunch".

The slang word "out to lunch" is used in this case in the meaning of "insane, crazy". "The guard popped us as we tried to sneak in the back door". In this sentence the slang word "pop" means "to catch". "I hate to punt, but I just don't have time to finish this job".

Here the slang word "to punt" is used in the meaning of "to drop a course in order not to fail it".

The following examples can help to illustrate the usage of the slang words referring to the teenagers group of slang. "One slurp of gin and he's in orbit".

In this example the slang word "in orbit" is used in the meaning of "having a free and exhilarating experience".

"The bomb cannot be exploded by a single kook".

Here the slang word "kook" has the meaning of "an eccentric person".

"I dug right away what the kicks was, so I said, "Later", and he split".

In the present sentence the slang word "later" is appeared in the meaning of "a parting salutation".

"He swore he wouldn't mark if they caught him".

In this case the slang word "mark" is used in the meaning of "to inform".

"I got mega homework tonight".

Here the slang word "mega" means "much".

"Fold the table down, and generations of crud and mung apper".

In the present example the slang word "mung" has the meaning of "anything nasty".

"I pigged out on a runny Brie".

Here the slang word "pigged out" is used in the meaning of "overeate".

It is very interesting to mention that the slang words referring to the teenagers and college students groups of slang have nothing in common with the real meaning of the words. They come to be very interesting groups because slang words express casual attitude of the young people to the world, they add laughing effect to a sentence where they happen to be used.

The present research proves the statement of professor L. Kuleshova that the major part of slang originates from criminal world of drug addicts, robbers, burglars, criminals, killers, etc.

CONCLUSION

In the present paper we attempted to investigate slang as a very complicated linguistic phenomenon. To achieve the mentioned object we studied the main aspects of slang: the origin of slang, the problem of definition, the ways of slang words formation, different kinds of slang and practical use of slang words.

The problem of definition of slang comes to be one of the main problems for those who study slang. There is a great number of definitions that define slang from different points of view. Summarizing all of them we can conclude that slang is a non-standard vocabulary, an extravagant part of language; it is the spoken form of the language and something, which cannot be met in the books but can be heard

on the streets; it is also the instrument to escape the dull familiarity of the every-day life. The present work proves that slang must be treated very accurately because the life of slang words is not very long. Usually when slang items stay in the general language, they become standard vocabulary. So slang may become "legal", but there is, of course, the reverse side. A lot of standard words find their ways into slang. Sometimes it is difficult to define the precise quality that makes an expression slang. It is often not in the word itself, but in the sense in which it is used. When speaking of soldiers who put down a rebellion, "put down" is proper enough. But it is slang when we speak of a remark, which "puts someone down". Slang is used in all spheres of language: conversations, books, songs, and mass media. But the origin of slang is still uncertain. There are a lot of ideas about the place and reason of its appearance. Some scientists believe that slang originates from the underworld; some sources give the information that slang was created by the traders as the means to deceive the customers. But actually each social group contributed and still contributes slang. In our research we studied the frequency of appearance of slang words referring to different social groups in the dictionaries and fiction. For this reason we selected slang words according to the social groups of narcotics, teenagers, college students, underworld, police. Having analyzed the obtained results we came to the conclusion that slang words referring to the narcotics group of slang appear in the dictionaries and fiction more frequently (35%); (38%) than the words referring to the other social groups. The second place is taken with the social group of the underworld (23%). Though in the every-day speech slang words referring to the present social group (5%) can be rarely met because this kind of slang words is hardly understandable by an average speaker. But the high frequency of appearance these two groups of slang words in the dictionaries proves the idea of professor Y.A. Kuleshova that a great part of slang originates from the world of burglars, killers, drug addicts, etc. The social group of the police (9%) contributes the least amount of slang words. It also proves the fact that slang is mostly created by the representatives of the uneducated part of

the society. But in fiction slang words referring to the present social group (25%) are in wide use. Slang words referring to the teenagers and college students groups of slang take the middle position in the dictionaries (16%), (17,5%) and fiction (15%), (18%). It happens because these slang words are created and used mostly by the representatives of these classes of the society.

In the present paper different reasons of slang words usage are presented. Slang words can be used to replace taboo phrases. Some people use slang to impress the others. Teenagers use slang words to seem cool, novel and not to be understood by adults. Sometimes due to the usage of slang words we can determine the social status of the speaker. The majority uses slang words just to enrich the language, to make their speech more colorful.

In linguistics, where definitions at best are often imprecise and leaky, that of slang is especially notorious. The problem is one of complexity, such that a definition satisfying to one person or authority would seem inadequate to another because the prime focus is different. Like the proverbial blind men describing an elephant, all correctly, none sufficiently, we tend to stress one aspect or another of slang .

There is hardly any other term that is as ambiguous and obscure as the term slang. Slang seems to mean everything that is below the standard of usage of present-day English.

Much has been said and written about it. This is probably due to the uncertainty of the concept itself. No one has yet given a more or less satisfactory definition of the term. Nor has it been specified by any linguist who deals with the problem of the English vocabulary.

Slang is now socially accepted not just because it is slang, but because, when used with skill and discrimination, it adds a new and exciting dimension to language. So slang should not be ignored or dismissed, even by those who do not like it. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the prominent part, which it plays in the language. It is the part of the language and cannot be treated a non-existent. We

should develop a more objective and scientific attitude towards this gesture of language.

The results of the present research can be used for writing the reports and course papers on this topic. Also the present material can be in the process of teaching English Language, Sociolinguistics theory, Lexicology, History of the English language, Countrystudy.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Аврорин В.А. Проблемы изучения функциональной стороны языка, - Л.:
2. Алексеева Л.М. Термин и метафора. - Пермь: изд-во Пермского университета, 1998, 250 с.
3. Андреева Е.Г. Отражение культуры в языке: сопоставительный анализ лексической семантики в русском и английском языках // Материалы ежегодной научной конференции "Бог. Человек. Мир", <http://rchgi.spb.ru/Pr/bchm99/andreeva.htm>, 2000
4. Апресян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика, М.: Наука, 1974
5. Арнольд И. В. Лексикология современного английского языка. М; 1959;

6. Арнольд И. В. Стилистика современного английского языка. Л., 1943;
7. Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1986, 295 с.
8. Арутюнова Н.Д. Метафора и дискурс. - В кн.: Теория метафоры: сборник. - М.: Прогресс, 1990.
9. Ахманова О. С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. М., 1966;
10. Барнет В.П. Дифференциация национального языка и социальная коммуникация, 1973. // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике, вып. 20;
11. Белл Р.Т. Социолингвистика: цели, методы и проблемы, - М.: 1980;
12. Беляева Татьяна Михайловна Нестандартная лексика английского языка (Беляева Т.М., Хомяков В.А.) -Л.: ЛГУ, 1985.
13. Бикертон Д. Введение в лингвистическую теорию метафоры. В кн.: Теория метафоры: сборник. - М.: Прогресс, 1990.
14. Блумфилд, Леонард. Язык. - М.: Прогресс, 1968.
15. Васильев Л.М. Современная лингвистическая семантика. - М.: Высшая Школа, 1990
16. Гальперин И. Р. Стилистика английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1981, 334 с.
17. Гинзбург Р.З. Лексикология английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1979, 271 с.
18. Гулыга Е.В., Шендельс Е.И. Грамматико-лексические поля в современном немецком языке. М.: Просвещение, 1969
19. Даниленко В.П. Структура лексико-семантического поля цели в ономаσιологическом освещении, <http://slovo.isu.ru>
20. Земская Е.А. Русская разговорная речь. - М.: Наука, 1981, 276 с.

21. Кассирер Э. Сила метафоры. - В кн.: Теория метафоры: сборник. - М.: Прогресс, 1990.
22. Кожина М.Н. Стилистика русского языка. М.: Просвещение, 1993.
23. Кузнецов А.М. От компонентного анализа к компонентному синтезу. - М.: Наука, 1986
24. Кузнецов А.М. Проблемы компонентного анализа в лексике. - М.: Наука, 1980.
25. Кунин А.В. Английская лексикология. - М.: Высшая Школа, 1940, 160 с.
26. Маковский М.М. Английские социальные диалекты. - М.: Высшая Школа, 1982, 136 с.
27. Медникова Э.М. Значение слова и методы его описания. М.: Высшая Школа, 1974
28. Наука, 1978;
29. Падучева Е.В. Прагматические аспекты связности диалога // Известия АН СССР, т. 41, 1984, № 4.
30. Палмер Ф.Р. Семантика. - М.: Высшая Школа, 1982
31. Проблемы семантики: психолингвистические исследования. - Тверь: ТГУ, 1991
32. Прохорова В.Н. Русская терминология (лексико-семантическое образование). М.: Филологический факультет, 1996. - 125с.
33. Селиверстова О.Н. Компонентный анализ многозначных слов. М.: Наука, 1975
34. Сиротинина О.Б. Современная разговорная речь и ее особенности. - М.: Просвещение, 1974
35. Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. - М.: Иностранная литература, 1956, 260 с.
36. Степанова Г.В. Семантика многозначного слова. -

- Калининград: Калининградский университет, 1978.
37. Сусов И.П. История языкознания,
http://homepages.tversu.ru/~ips/History_of_linguistics.htm
38. Сусов И.П. Системные связи между единицами лексикона // в кн. "Введение в теоретическое языкознание",
http://homepages.tversu.ru/~ips/3_04.htm.
39. Фролов Н.К., Моргун Н. Л. Научные стили речи в компьютерном дискурсе, опубликовано в эхоконференции +FIDO7.RU.LINGUIST, 2003
40. Хомяков В.А. Введение в изучение слэнга - основного компонента английского просторечья. - Вологда, 1971.
41. Шафф А. Введение в семантику. - М.: Иностранная литература, 1963
42. Шаховский В.И Эмоционально-оценочно-образная потенция словарных знаков. - В кн.: "Актуальные проблемы лексикологии и словообразования", выпуск 9. Новосибирск, 1980.
43. Шмелёв Д.Н. Проблемы семантического анализа лексики. - М.: Наука, 1973
44. Ayto John, The Oxford Dictionary of Slang.-Oxford University, Press.: 2000-415p.
45. Baker B. // Adventures of Slangman.- Los Angeles Times, September 29, 2003
46. Crystal D., The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language.-Cambridge University: Press. 1996-712p.
47. Connie Eble, Slang and Society.-N.Y. 2000-198p
48. Dumas, Bethany K. and Jonathan Lighter. 1978. "Is Slang a Word for Linguists?" American Speech 53: 5-17.
49. Eble, C. Slang and Sociability. London and Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996.

50. Flexner, Stuart Berg, and Anne H. Soukhanov. *Speaking Freely: A Guided Tour of American English from Plymouth Rock to Silicon Valley*. Oxford University Press, 1997.
51. Greil Marcus, *Lipstick Traces: A Secret History of the Twentieth Century* (1989),
52. Jon Savage, *England's Dreaming: Sex Pistols and Punk Rock* (1991)
53. Lighter, Jonathan E.; J. Ball; and J. O'Connor, eds. *Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang*. Random House, 1994.
54. Mattiello Elisa. The Pervasiveness of Slang in Standard and Non- Standard English.- *Mots Palabras Words*-6/2005.-41p.
55. Mark Hale, *HeadBangers: The Worldwide Megabook of Heavy Metal Bands* (1993)
56. Mark Slobin, *Subcultural Sounds: Micromusics of the West* (1993)
57. Pavlova . N.V., Kuleshova Y.A.. Slang as a Part of the English Language.- *English* 2003 №32-p.5-10
58. Partridge, Eric. *Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*. Macmillan, 1985. A classic, with 7,500 entries; first published in 1937.
59. Peter van der Merwe, *Origins of the Popular Style* (1989, reissued (1992), Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary, © 1996, 1998 MICRA, Inc Albert C. Baugh and Thomas Cable, *The History of English Language*.-N.Y., 2002-251p.
60. Thorne Tony. *Dictionary of Contemporary Slang*.-third edition.; A.C. Black, London, 2007.-513p.
61. Thorne T. Slang, style-shifting and sociability.// *Multicultural Perspectives on English Language and Literature* -Tallinn/London 2004.
62. *The New Encyclopedia Britannica*, 15th Edition © 1985, Britannica Corporation
63. *The Oxford dictionary of modern slang* - John Ayto / John Simpson. Published by Oxford University Press. 1992.

INTERNET SOURCES

www.lexscripta.com/desktop/dictionaries/
[www.ask.com/ questions-about/British-slang](http://www.ask.com/questions-about/British-slang)
www.slanginsider.com
www.cockneyrhymingslang.co.uk.
www.coolquiz.com/trivia/Britain/britishisms
www.coolslang.com/british/
www.arrse.co.uk/wiki/
www.urbandictionary.com.
www.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_slang
www.learnenglish.de/slang/moneyslang
www.english4fun.ru/slang
www.funeasyenglish.com.american_english_slang
www.peevich.co.uk/slang
www.londonslang.com
<http://English.globino.info/Slang>