

УДК: 347.78.034

СПОСОБЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ НОВЫХ СЛОВ В МОЛОДЕЖНОМ СЛЕНГЕ НА АМЕРИКАНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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В данной статье рассматриваются способы образования слов, употребляемых в американском молодежном лексиконе. Настоящее исследование представляет огромный интерес к способам и методам словообразования конструкций, включающих в себя элементы нестандартной лексики, также в статье включены социолингвистические факторы, которые в большой мере влияют на этот процесс.

Цель исследования – выявить наиболее действенные способы образования американского сленга в молодежной среде, найти очаги происхождения единиц сленга, представить и систематизировать. Объектом изучения являлись сленговые конструкции, вычлененные из сценариев молодежных американских кинокартин (общее количество составляет более 1000 единиц). В исследовании были задействованы морфемный метод, метод наблюдения, метод сравнительного анализа, метод компонентного анализа. Настоящее исследование может представлять интерес для исследователей заинтересованных в разговорной лексике, диалектах, лингвистике.

Ключевые слова: сленг, молодежный сленг, социолингвистика, лексикология, словообразование

METHODS OF FORMATION OF NEW WORDS IN YOUTH SLANG IN AMERICAN

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Current article discusses the ways of word formations which are used in the American youth lexicon. The present study is of great interest to the ways and methods of word formation structures including elements of non-standard vocabulary; also you can find sociolinguistic factors that greatly affect this process.

The purpose of the study is - to identify the most effective ways of education of American slang in the youth environment, to find the origin of the centers of slang units, to present and systematize. The object of study was

slang constructions, isolated from the scenarios of youth American films (the total number is more than 1000 units). The study involved morphemic method, observation method, comparative analysis method, component analysis method. This study may be of interest to researchers interested in colloquial vocabulary, dialects of the social environment, linguists

Keywords: slang, youth slang, sociolinguistics, lexicology, word formation

Language - is a social phenomenon. As an instrument of communication, language reflects the characteristics of its speakers, their culture and history, reacts to all changes in society.

The main element of communication is speech. Speech is a specific form of reflection the reality. It follows the changes taking place in our lives, associated with the change of cultural orientations, values and attitudes [1. C. 15]. Slang is integral part of language.

Slang is studied in the framework of different language disciplines: Philology, linguistics, lexicology, socio - and psycholinguistics, pragmatics, etc. Researchers of slang consider it in comparison with other phenomena of language (social dialects), study its structural and semantic features, functions in speech and ways of word formation.

Slang is diverse, heterogeneous. Slang words can be classified into different groups and types, depending on the goal of pursued and interest. The lexical composition of American youth slang can be classified semantic, dividing it into lexical-semantic fields, which allows you to determine the areas of speech where the using of slang is frequent and popular. Also, the lexical composition of slang can be classified structurally, dividing it into ways of word formation of slangisms.

The lexical composition of the language is constantly updated, as well as the dictionary of slang. This replenishment of vocabulary is carried out not only by borrowing from other languages.

The aim of the study is to establish the most popular ways of word formation of American youth slang, i.e. to determine the sources of slangisms, to characterize them and to provide appropriate examples, to analyze and form a proper classification. In this article we consider the mechanisms of replenishment of the vocabulary of youth American slang: phonological, semantic, morphological methods of word formation, antonomasia and foreign-language borrowings.

1. Phonological method of word formation. The phonological methods of word formation include the mechanism of onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia is a sound imitation, which is a phonetic likening to non-speech sound complexes. Most often onomatopoeic vocabulary is directly related to creatures or objects, the sources of sound. This can be both verbs that convey the produced sound and nouns. In a sentence, these words are syntactically independent, can perform the function of subject, predicate, definition and complement. In this way they differ from interjections, which Express emotions and expressions of will, but are not an independent syntactic unit and in the implementation of which an important role is played by intonation, gestures and facial expressions.

Onomatopoeic words do not express any emotions or feelings, are not imitations of very specific natural sounds of beings, objects and situations.

Onomatopoeic words are characterized by a sound motivation of lexical meaning, absent in interjections. Unlike interjections, onomatopoeia is less "tied" to intonation and context. The semantics of onomatopoeic words is not closely dependent on intonation. It does not require gestural and mimic accompaniment. It also does not depend on the situation and context.

This article provides the following classification of onomatopoeic word types:

- 1) imitations of the voices of animals, birds and sounds made by insects (buzz-call on the phone; coo-coo, cuckoo-crazy),
- 2) imitation of noises and sounds of natural phenomena (to glug-get drunk, swoosh-Nike logo),
- 3) imitations of sounds produced by inanimate objects (clackers-false teeth; ticker-clock (ticked); heart),
- 4) imitations of sounds produced by man (ding-dong-fight, hush-hush-secret policy).

2. Semantic way of word formation. Semantic methods of word formation include such methods that change the semantics of already existing words, and not their sound shell. These include the expansion and contraction of the meaning of words, metonymy and metaphor.

Semantic changes occurring within the word are caused primarily by the development of new meanings of the word in the process of transferring the name from one object to another by their similarity or by the presence of stable connections between them (that is, by adjacency). Closely related to this way of developing meanings is the semantic renewal of the entire word as a whole, as well as the expansion or contraction of meaning.

The expansion of the meaning of a word is a technique in which the transition from a narrower meaning of the word to a wider one (for example, from species to generic), coupled with the loss of semantic elements.

To gain a variety of metaphorical transfers is possible when secondary names of the subjects arising as a result of similarity of the functions performed by them.

An important role in the development and organization of the modern lexical system is played by adjacency transfers of names-metonymic transfers. In such cases, secondary meanings are based on associative relationships arising from the naming of a material and an object made of this material in one word; an action and the result obtained from this action; a whole and parts, as well as parts and whole; proper name and common name, and others. Examples of changing the meaning of already existing words: Bad - excellent, cool; Box-TV; Coconut - cocaine Get smb wet- to kill somebody; Go to the dogs - to reduce your social status; Grass - marijuana; Guts - courage; Job - case, crime; Juiced (juicy), oiled (soaked in oil), pickled- drunk; Jungle juice- samogon; Intel (the name of the brand of computer) - data, information; Lamb-time - spring; Law - police; Magic -

excellent, super; Make a bomb - get rich; Merry-go-round – a deceiver; naked - without money; rolling- rich; sharp - smart.

3. The morphological method of word formation is one of the most common ways of word formation of American youth slang. It includes various morphological mechanisms of word formation: word composition, metathesis, mirror image of the word ("back slang"), changes in the root of the word ("centre slang"), rhyming, the so-called "medical Greek", AF-fixation, reduction, abbreviation.

Word formation. This method is carried out by connecting two or more bases in a compound word (compound word). A compound word is a lexical unit formed from two or more bases by addition and distinguished in the flow of speech on the basis of its wholeness. These words are written as one word and a hyphen. Compounding is closely related to grammar and vocabulary, as well as with other ways of word formation. It is one of the ancient ways of word formation, which has preserved its productivity to this day.

We can give the following examples of words formed by the word structure, which are included in the literary English language and its American version, for example: toothpaste, highway, haircut. These words are formed by a combination of words belonging to different parts of speech: a combination of two nouns (toothpaste), an adjective and a noun (highway), a noun and a verb (haircut). As noted by O. D. Sacks, "the meaning of each individual model of word structure is determined by the fact that within some models can operate different semantic types with different relationships between the components, while other models can generate only the same type of words, finally, can be models, which created only a few, if not one word" [4. C. 177].

It should be emphasized that complex words formed by word composition can include not only nouns, but also other parts of speech (adjectives, verbs). However, there are undoubtedly many more examples of nouns. Returning to American youth slang, here are the following examples of compound noun words. Complex nouns formed by adding two nouns: airhead-a blockhead; asshole-a jerk; boneshaker-a clunker; bullshit-nonsense; cakehole-mouth; dirtbag - loser, "bag of shit"; gatemouth - talker;

headlights-big female breast, "buffers"; hellhole - mess; hayseed - hillbilly; jockstrap - Jock; lamb-time - spring; lunchbox-simpleton, sucker; moon-ass - lover; mouthpiece - lawyer; shithouse-toilet. Complex nouns formed by adding a noun and an adjective: deadbeat - failure, failure; deadhead - fool; hardeyes - unkind look; limpdick - impotent; loudmouth - talker; numbskull - stupid; shit-scared-very scared; sick-ass-crazy; wethead - beginner. Complex nouns formed by adding a noun and a verb: blabbermouth-talker; milksop-coward, weakling. Complex nouns formed by the addition of a noun and an adverb: comeback-replica, objection. Complex nouns formed by

the addition of the noun and pronoun: she-man-gay. Complex nouns formed by adding two pronouns: he-she-transvestite, homosexual.

In youth American slang, there are also complex verbs, formed by the verbiage of two nouns: to window-shop- to look at showcases; noun and verb: to force-feed-to force - feed; to lollygag - to loaf; adjective and verb: to black-wash - to slander; to sweet-talk - to persuade;; complex adjectives, formed by the addition of a noun and an adjective: goddamn - fucking; smoke-free - smokeless, sorry-ass - worthless; and complex adverbs formed by adding a noun and an adverb: awesome-cool, awesome.

Metathesis (rearrangement of sounds or syllables). Usually the implementation of metathesis occurs on the basis of assimilation and dissimilation, often by borrowing a word from one language to another. However, metathesis can also be observed at different social levels of the same language, when a commonly used word of a literary language undergoes changes in slang. In American youth slang one can observe the mechanism of metathesis in the following ways of word formation: mirroring the words - "back slang" ("back slang"): Dab nam is bad man - bad man (man); Doog instead of good - good; Eno is one - one; On is no excuse, indicates the direction of action, condition, process, nature of the action; Reeb is beer is beer; Wen is new - new; Yob is boy - guy; Uoy nac ees reh screckin ginwosh is you can see her knickers showing - look through her panties;

Reductions. Abbreviations include abbreviations, acronyms, truncations, mergers. The tendency to rationalize language and save language effort is directly reflected in the creation and use of truncations in speech. One of the main types of truncations that are used in American youth slang is apocops (truncation of the final part). For example: 2nite — to-night-tonight; 4ever-forever-always; coz-because, 'cause-because; Gsus-Jesus-my God; hon-honey-cute, expensive (obraschenie); limo-limousine-limousine; Merc-Mercedes (brand auto-mobile); mo-moment-moment, second; ops-operations-operations; uni-university-University; X-mas-Christmas-Christmas. This type of informal abbreviation refers to slang and is not used in "correct speech". These abbreviations are used only in an informal setting.

Abbreviation. Modern American slang uses a wide variety of abbreviations. An abbreviation is a kind of abbreviation and is formed from the initial letters of each word of a stable substantive combination. Abbreviations occupy a significant place in the volume of American computer slang. In order to save space and space when writing text messages in English appeared a whole series of abbreviations that can replace messages. Here are some examples of them: AFAIK (as far as I know) , ATB (all the best) , BBLR (be back later), HAND (have a nice day), IMHO (in my humble opinion, LOL (laughing out loud) - hahaha, MSG (message), MYOB (mind your own business), OMG (oh my GOD) , WTF (what the fuck) .

4. Antonomasia. Antonomasia is a stylistic device consisting in the use of a proper name to characterize another person or thing that has one or more characteristic features of the bearer of the name. It is based on the interaction of logical and nominal meanings of the word, highlighting the main feature of a person or phenomenon. This can be the name of a real historical person, the name of a character in fiction or cinema, or an epithet instead of using a proper name (The iron Lady - , Margaret Thatcher), etc.

5. Foreign language borrowings. A comprehensive analysis of the current state of the vocabulary of youth American slang is impossible without knowledge of the history of its development. The unity of the synchronic and diachronic approaches is absolutely necessary here. As an integral part of the American English language system, slang is developed and enriched with this system, being in a very complex and multilateral relationship with it.

Like any language education, slang in its composition is heterogeneous. It, like English itself, is influenced by other languages. According to V. V. Eliseeva, "the peculiarity of the vocabulary of the English language is that it contains up to 70% of words borrowed from other languages" [3. C. 80]. Slang is no exception. In particular, he was influenced by Spanish, Gypsy and even Russian. For example: chokey - prison; conner - food; cosh - baton; call - policeman; man; fool; cushy - work, position.

Thus, words are formed and fall into slang in different ways. We were able to identify five main ways of word formation of American monogamous slang: phonological, semantic, morphological ways of word formation, antonomasia and foreign language borrowings. These word-development mechanisms replenish the American version of the English language with new language units or give a new nomination to existing words, or give them a new form. Some slangisms appear and ear-diat, while others remain and take root in the language, moving from slang to colloquial speech of speakers of the literary variant.

This study might be the basis for further work in the field of word formation of American youth slang. As mentioned above, the language does not stand still, and the emergence of new forms of word formation in slang based on traditional mechanisms of word formation is very likely. It is also worth noting that the mechanisms used for the formation of slang units depend on the needs of native speakers, whether it is the creation of a "bright" word to express expression or the emergence of a new abbreviation to save space and time, with increasing needs, the demand for new language forms also grows. This question could be studied in the framework of psycholinguistics.

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