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THE USE OF SLANG IN THE MODERN SPOKEN ENGLISH

The vocabulary consists of different new languages containing a large number of specific linguistic constructions, slang words, and dialectics that appropriate certain age or professional groups of people. Studying the words of such a non-literary vocabulary is of particular interest.

Slang covers almost all areas of life and describes almost all situations, except boring. The vocabulary of young people reacts most briskly to all actions in life. Therefore, the language of youth communication never stands still, constantly is changing in the process of transformations, and as a result - has had an impact on the use of colloquial language, which is used in everyday communication, gradually displacing other vocabularies from use. First of all, vocabulary that refers to slang can be used in fiction (artistic literature), on radio and television, on the Internet, and in conversation.

It should be noted that slang is an integral part of the language, which is the only one of the actual and conflicting problems of the modern lexicon because some researchers believe that it was perceived as something strange for the literary language, not suitable for an intelligent person with a good education.

A significant contribution to the research of slang was made by E. Partridge in the first half of the 20th century. His works "Slang today and yesterday" (1933), and "Usage and Abuse" (1942), in which slang is considered from a linguistic point of view, were widely known and recognized. The difference in the stylistic assessment of slang is expressed in the fact that some researchers (S. Flekser, V. Berk) believe that slang pollutes the literary language, and that it is a parasitic layer of vocabulary

that must be considered. F. Wilstek, S. Potter, on the contrary, see it as an element that gives the language liveliness and contributes to the enrichment and improvement of the language.

As noted earlier, authors use slang in literary works, such as Anne Taylor's «Scrapbook Planet», which was written in the 21st century. It contains the latest slang tokens. This story is on behalf of Barnaby, who is about 25 years old. However, despite the age of the hero, there are a lot of slangisms in it. especially many sentences with the word "hang out", "hang out" means "to have a party". "Hang up" is the main component in some slang expressions: "to be hung up on somebody or something" means "to be hung up on somebody or something"; "to hang up on somebody" means "to come, stick to somebody", but "to hang up on somebody" also means "to hang up".

Each generation has its own unique slang words that are formed almost every day. Let's analyze unusual examples: "tea" - gossip or interesting news shared by friends, "salty" - means to be upset, angry, or cranky about something, "dank" - something really wonderful or good. For instance, "bet" is an answer indicating agreement. «— You wanna go surfing? »

«— Bet».

All this indicates that slang is a living organism that is in the process of constant change and restoration. Young people actively and quickly use it in their conversations, and authors more and more often improve and update their works with the latest expressions.

Rapid development leads to the fact that the modern languages of the world are becoming more dynamic, constantly supplemented, and expanded. On the one hand, the creation of new lexical units in the language leads to updating the vocabulary, on the other hand, slang leads to the appearance of non-literary lexical expressions, and sometimes obscene vocabulary, which negatively affects the development of the literary language. Therefore, the study of modern slang makes it possible to analyze

modern trends in word formation and better understand the direction of changes in modern colloquial language.

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