Jalilova G.T.g.**Analysis of new words in the jargon of English youth***Western Caspian University
(Azerbaijan, Baku)**doi: 10.18411/lj-02-2021-181**idsp: ljjournal-02-2021-181***Аннотация**

Большинству людей сегодня нужен канал связи, чтобы получать информацию, новости, развлекаться, знакомиться с продуктом/услугой, участвовать в любой производственной/потребительской деятельности или общаться. Было замечено, что до конца 1990-х гг. Эти действия осуществлялись только в рамках традиционных средств коммуникации, однако с 2000-х гг. Они были выполнены в интерактивной среде. Другими словами, предел односторонней связи может быть нарушен гибкостью и скоростью двусторонней связи. Иногда люди создают свои собственные группы и используют некоторые уникальные слова и фразы, понятные только членам их группы. Эти слова и выражения могут также включать сленг. Сленг-это обычно язык определенной социальной группы.

Ключевые слова: жаргонные слова, современный год, подростки, интернет-сервис

Abstract

Today, most people need a communication channel to get information, get news, have fun, get to know a product/service, engage in any production/consumption activity, or socialize. While it was seen that these actions took place only under the umbrella of traditional communication tools until the end of the 1990s, it has been done in an interactive environment by gaining great momentum since the 2000s. In other words, the limit of one-way communication could be broken with the flexibility and speed of two-way communication. People sometimes produce in their groups and use some unique words and phrases that are only understood by their group members. These words and expressions can also include slang. Slang is usually the language specific to a social group.

Keywords: slang words, modern year, teens, internet service

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The origin of the slang word written as argot in French is XVII. It goes back to the century. It used to mean "theft craft or thieves shopkeeper", and according to another statement it meant "beggar shopkeeper". Slang and swearing is a communication method used by people all over the world and reflects that society in different structures from society to society. "Slang is a strange kind of rogue language that hangs at the foot of legitimate speech [2, p.15-19]."

People sometimes produce in their groups and use some unique words and phrases that are only understood by their group members. These words and expressions can also include slang. Slang is usually the language specific to a social group. It also includes rude or offensive language that makes for exciting reading. Slang is sometimes created by literary

writers, and sometimes it becomes the popular language. Moreover, people use them in everyday conversations to make their communication more colorful, funnier, more appropriate, and friendlier.

Slang words in English contain cultural and social implications beyond their real meanings. This structure is formed by language and this language is generally used by young people. Natural languages emphasize the inherent quality of the semiotic structures that guide the order of languages. Communication tools that do not have these features are called artificial languages. It appears that the person making this language or the young group is known, allowing individuals to communicate easily for specific purposes, to transmit encrypted messages, and to be inspired by natural language. Slang is also in this artificial language group.

Based on this, it can be concluded that slang and swearing are undesirable expressions and words in the general moral structure of society. Although it is believed that slang and swearing are generally used by uneducated people who do not have sufficient vocabulary, today even the most educated people use these ugly words. Politicians, famous artists, and even academicians speak and swear using mass media (KIA-newspaper, radio, television, internet).

Slang is an informal English language used by young people. Slang consists of words used between people who belong to the same social group and know each other well. If this language is used about other people or other than a group of people (usually young people) who know each other well, it can disturb people.

It is observed that slang and swearing are quite common, especially among adolescents who display aggressive behavior. Slang is considered to be degrading and humiliating words, while swearing is defined as insulting people's honor, personality and chastity by using harsh words.

It means swearing, using heavy and bad words in English, using shameful and ugly expressions that hurt rape and honor, and swearing. "Slang and swearing are an ugly word and behavior that not only embarrass the users but also embarrass the interlocutor". Although slang and swearing are not welcomed by society, they can be used according to the emotional intensity (anger, hatred, excitement, joy, etc.). While some tolerance can be given to the use of slang; It is difficult to say this for the use of profanity. While slang is a metaphor in terms of content; It extends language directly to blasphemy, rape, and honor. "This language is mostly used in social communication between adolescents and young people. The use of slang is common, whether in sports, at work or at social events, among close friends, or at other events in the community. Slang is the instinctive element of the cultural heart to express our mood in daily activities [2, p. 5].

It is seen that a language (slang and swearing) is used in daily communication, especially in informal environments, again shaped by the dynamics of their native language. In this sense, slang, hidden language, and cursing (swearing) have an important place in the language used. Although these three fields are used interchangeably as the ability to represent, slang, hidden language, and words of cursing are completely different from each other, they have different reasons and usage differences.

According to some linguists, slang can be considered as a product of intelligence. Slang comes out with the derivation of new, joyful, and delightful new words that convey a business, a situation, by shifting the meaning of the words carefully selected from the natural language. Slang is designed by intelligent individuals, young people, not by ignorant people. This language is "a product of the enthusiasm of a mental activity and the natural taste of language making" and is a form of communication that evokes strong emotions [5].

Some people find it fun to use slang, while others hate it. Although those who use slang are judged as uneducated, stupid, or hopeless, when used correctly, slang makes it easier to enter the social environments where they want to be included [1, p.93]. The reasons for using slang among young people in daily communication can be classified as follows; being

different from others, avoiding clichés or being short and to the point, providing ease of social contact as an exercise of intelligence and mastery or humor, or hiding communication.

Although slang is spoken by the lowest strata of the people in English and obscene expressions are used in its content; Cultured human societies such as artists, scholars, and students also have broad slang. Slang, based on folk language, includes local, technical, and craft terms used by small arts and craftsmen. The field of argon also intersects with swearing and insult. It targets the physical (fat, obese, dwarf, blind, disabled), mental (imbecile, idiot, senile, spastic, psychopathic), social (ethnic, ideological, class, etc.) aspects of the interlocutor. Every slang depends on a language and follows the rules of the language in which it is spoken. A person or people who do not know that language cannot understand anything from what is spoken. When speaking slang in daily communication, words must have a second meaning apart from the daily spoken language to be regarded as slang.

Generally, slang is based on three bases - reproducing the meaning of the language in which it is used, that is, metaphorizing the word, unchanging or modifying it from languages other than its own.

According to the findings that the use of slang and swearing in the family increases the use of the individual, it was seen that 61.3% of the participants were mostly approved, and the use by relatives was approved by 59.2%. Again, according to the data obtained, the participants; 66.6% of the use of slang and swearing in the environment of friends, and 53.6% of the use on the street affect the use of individuals. The use of slang and swearing-in radio and television is thought to increase the use of individuals by 56.3%. On the other hand, 59.1% of its use in social media is thought to harm the use of slang and swearing.

When we look at the descriptive analysis of the survey data, it is seen that in addition to the general use of slang/swearing in their daily communication, only the father of the family members uses slang, while the mother, brother, sister, and siblings do not use slang/swearing. Also, it is among the findings that close relatives of the participants use slang/swearing in their daily communication. Although the majority of the participants stated that they sometimes prefer to speak slang in daily life, the fact that only the father speaks slang in the family can be considered as a contradictory or paradoxical situation. Participants' use of slang / swears words in their communication with their friends is considered as an area where they feel comfortable. It was determined that the subjects did not use slang / swear words in their communication with family members, close relatives, and official institutions. It is meaningful that the subjects stated that although they use slang/swearing in their daily communication, they are uncomfortable with others using it or using it in CBA. The disapproval of such preferences in the CBA can be evaluated as the result of a concern that the use of slang and swearing will increase.

Although swearing and slang are seen as an unwanted, strange, and inferior language in almost every society, they continue their lives in a unique language dynamic in almost every society. In the light of the data of this study, it was seen that the use of swearing and slang was common in our country. The use of this artificial language, despite being desired, shows that it develops involuntarily and spontaneously. Particularly, the slang speeches of the participants when they are sad, scared, angry, and surprised support this argument. In the light of the data obtained, the following recommendations are made within the scope of this study, since the use of swearing and slang is common:

It is important to measure the effect of personality traits as a determinant of the use of swearing and slang in subsequent studies. It is thought that a study to be conducted with a wide-ranging personality scale (such as the five-factor personality traits scale) will contribute much to the relevant literature. Also, it may be suggested to examine the psychological premises and successors of the subject. Also, since this study was carried out only in state universities, it would be very useful to carry out a future study in foundation universities.

It is now possible to instantly access much content through KIA. However, the (relative) lack of control of these contents can have negative effects on young minds. When

looking at this situation in the context of swearing and the use of slang, it is seen that the control mechanism of RTÜK only responds to negative situations during the broadcast with a warning and fines after the broadcast. By making the technical equipment (broadcast delay) compulsory for the inspection mechanism to cover the moment of broadcast, productions including negative examples such as slang and swearing can be intervened immediately.

Internet, which is one of the fastest and most comprehensive communication tools of our age, also lacks an audit process in proportion to its speed and scope. Internet, which is under the responsibility of BTK in our country, is one of the most difficult channels to control. In this sense, much undesirable content can be easily accessed. The use of swearing and slang is quite common, especially on social media platforms. Slang and swearing in the language here threaten the communication and language skills of young people. A control mechanism should be established for this situation. It may take weeks or even months for audits to be made only ex officio and upon complaints, blocking or removing unwanted content. The fact that internet service providers leave the control of secure internet service (SIS) and the users to their initiative, causes the common users, especially children, and young people, to be negatively affected by such content. To prevent this situation, it would be appropriate for service providers to restrict access to unwanted content by filtering, without hindering freedom of communication. For individuals who want full access in special cases, a reasoned request may be requested.

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The experience of using case method for forming students' readiness to professional communication

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Аннотация

В статье рассматривается проблема формирования готовности обучающихся вуза к эффективной профессиональной коммуникации, которая является важной составляющей коммуникативной подготовки студентов. Представлен опыт использования кейс метода для решения этой проблемы.

Ключевые слова: готовность, навыки XXI века, профессиональная коммуникация, кейс-метод.

Abstract

The article deals with the problem of forming the readiness of university students for effective professional communication, which is an important component of their communicative training. The experience of using the case method to solve this problem is presented.

Key words: readiness, skills of the XXI century, professional communication, case method.