

Computer jargon influence on literary language

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Анотація

В доповіді розглянуто функціонування сленгу , а також його вплив на літературну мову. Виявлено, що сленг використовують переважно підлітки.

Ключові слова: сленг, жаргон, термін

Abstract

The report reviewed the functioning of slang and its impact on the literary language. Found that slang is mostly used by teenagers.

Keywords: slang, jargon, term

The spoken word has traditionally been a more relaxed version of the structured written word. This has now changed. Today, the casual style of the spoken word is adopted by young people in much of their written communication (and by many older people who have adapted their communication styles to the new technologies), while the formalities of written communication are often ignored.

Young people use emoticons to convey emotion or emphasis. Instead of “Dear John”, they open with more casual salutations such as Hi, Hey or HAWU (hello all, what’s up?).Length and increase speed, as are new spellings. This is particularly true of chat rooms where the average chat message is under 10 words.[1, 26-15]

10 widely used acronyms		10 widely used phonetic replacements and abbreviations		10 widely used emoticons	
lol	laughing out loud	4	for	:) or :-)	happy, smiley
omg	oh my god/gosh	2	to/two/too	:(or :(sad, angry
btw	by the way	c	see	;-) or ;)	being cheeky, just kidding, “wink wink”
BRB	be right back	ur/yr	your/ you’re	:-P	sticking out tongue, being cheeky
ROFL	rolling on floor laughing	luv	love	:-D	laughing open-mouthed, exultant
OJ	only joking	ppl	people	:-0	surprised, shocked
LOLZ	laughing out loud	l8tr/l8r	later	:-X	kiss on the lips
ROFLUTS	rolling on floor laughing unable to speak	cul8tr/cul8r	see you later	:-/	undecided, skeptical
IRL	in real life	bc	because	8-)	wearing sunglasses (and happy!)
TTYL	talk to you later	u	you	:->	sarcastic

The theme of this research is «Slang influence on the cultural speech of teenagers».

Slang, being one of the non-standard language variants, is quite popular, and the investigation of this colorful, alternative vocabulary has been of great interest to many linguists for a long time. The new stage in the study of the slang has become the close research of its categories, one of which is the sociolect of the teenagers.

Slang is a set of special words or new meanings of already existing words used in various groups (professional, public, age and others).[2, 63-66]

Slang is very informal language that includes new and sometimes not polite words and meanings, is often used among particular groups of people and is not used in serious speech or writing.

Slang is an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large.

While many forms of language may be considered "sub-standard", slang remains distinct from colloquial and jargon terms because of its specific social contexts. While considered inappropriate in formal writing, colloquial terms are typically considered acceptable in speech across a wide range of contexts, while slang tends to be considered unacceptable in many contexts. Jargon refers to language used by personnel in a particular field, or language used to represent specific terms within a field to those with a particular interest. Although jargon and slang can both be used to exclude non-group members from the conversation, the intention of jargon is to optimize conversation using terms that imply technical understanding. On the other hand, slang tends to emphasize social and contextual understanding. [3, 25-50]

In its earliest attested use (1756) the word slang referred to the vocabulary of "low or disreputable" people. By the early nineteenth century, it was no longer exclusively associated with disreputable people, but continued to be applied to language use below the level of standard educated speech. The origin of the word is uncertain, although it appears to be connected with Thieves' cant. A Scandinavian origin has been proposed (compare, for example, Norwegian slengenavn, which means "nickname"), but is discounted by the Oxford English Dictionary based on "date and early associations".

All lexical units of the teen slang are classified into two large groups:

- 1) units belonging to school work and activities - academic slang;
- 2) units referring to the out-of-school life - social slang.

Each group consists of two thematic groups. Thus, academic slang includes the following ones:

educational process: aced, get reamed, bomb(do well on a test) bail, punt, roll (fail an exam) powertool (cram or study intensely);

the names of institutions, subjects, professions: hardcores - tough courses; slider - an easy course in college;

Social slang includes the following groups:

daily round: bank, iron, duckets (money, cash); rags - clothes;

load, ride (car)

types of personality:

roll, loaf, tubby – (a fat person); lame, hubba – (a stupid person) [4, 15-45]

References

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