



Use of Jargon in Literature

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ABSTRACT

This research work touches on a rather important topic: jargon, their development and use by people in colloquial and written speech. In this work, the student well revealed her goals: Defined what jargon is; I traced the history of jargon, their changes over time; I found out how the jargons of different groups and strata of society differ from each other; Identified the main group of jargon.

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Introduction. Language is a practical, real consciousness, which reflects not only the socio-historical experience of mankind, but also the social status of a particular stratum of society. The language has a symbolic nature and systemic organization, being, as a result, a universal means of communication.

The word, speech is an indicator of the general culture of a person, his intellect, his speech culture. Each association of people on a territorial or professional basis, according to their interests, has its own language, which is included in the national language as one of its forms. Along with the literary language, there are territorial dialects, vernacular words, professional and social-group jargon.

This topic is relevant because. currently there is a spread of youth jargon. This phenomenon is based not on social reasons, but on the desire to make speech expressive and vivid. Jargons have expression, so they are sometimes used in fiction as a means of creating an image.

When choosing this topic, the following tasks were set:

Define what jargon is;

Trace the history of jargon, their changes over time;

Find out how the jargons of different groups and strata of society differ from each other;

Try to identify the main group of jargon.

In general, jargons are jargon formations, therefore, the question arises, what is jargon? In the "Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary" we find that "jargon is a social variety of speech, distinguished by a nationwide specific vocabulary and phraseology." Argo is defined here as a dialect of a certain social group (thieves' language), created for the purpose of linguistic isolation.

The following definition is placed in the "Dictionary of the Modern Russian Language": "The speech of any social or professional group, containing a large number of words and expressions peculiar only to this group, including artificial, sometimes conditional.

The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" by S. Ozhegov and N. Shvedova says that this is "the speech of some social or other group united by common interests, containing many words and expressions

that are different from the common language, including artificial ones, sometimes conditional. Jargon of merchants. Jargon of thieves. It is also said here about slang that these are "conditional expressions and words used by some isolated social or professional group, its conditional language."

Finally, in D. Ushakov's Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language, which is more distant from us in time, we read: "1. Jargon is the same as slang. School jargon. 2. The current name of some local dialect that seems to be corrupted by a speaker in a literary language".

Jargon example:

Euroclass heavy buses ironed the pavements every day.

Ironed - destroyed.

So, jargon is a significant area of the speech corpus of the language, surrounding its normatively established core. It differs from the core in non-normativity, mobility, and the ability to change in short historical periods. It is characterized by high productivity, it is an inexhaustible source of replenishment of the vocabulary of the modern language. In written and oral speech, the following language functions are assigned to it: to be the first to describe new life, political, technological changes; serve the colloquial register for the most effective impact on the interlocutor / reader. With the help of jargon, social and linguistic taboos are most easily violated. He is the opposite of solemnity and pathos. There is nothing pathetic in slang words describing, for example, death or love: glue slippers, squint, croak. In these cases, jargon serves as a defense mechanism that softens the tragedy of life.

The very word "slang", as you know, comes from the French jargon. From French it is translated as "the language of crime"; according to the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, it supposedly came from the Gallo-Romance gargone - chatter. Jargon is a social dialect that differs from the common language in specific vocabulary and expressiveness of turns, but does not have its own phonetic and grammatical system. This is a conditional language, understandable only in a certain environment, it has a lot of artificial, sometimes conditional words and expressions.

The jargon does not have a specific history (as well as authors and schools). If we call Fenya one of the types of jargon, then we can get at least some idea of the first jargon. Dahl's dictionary interprets the word "jargon" as a development of the language of peddler-ofenei; this is how the Fenya language appeared - then in Rus' there was the era of the Middle Ages. Ofeni came up with new roots, leaving the traditional Russian morphology, and used the new language to communicate "not for other people's ears."

Jargon develops in an environment of more or less closed teams, various professional groups, which will be described below. It is worth noting that the jargon of one collective or group can be used by other collectives or groups, because the spheres of functioning of different groups may converge.

The vocabulary of the language is constantly changing; jargon is also changeable. In other words, it is characterized by instability and rapid change of the most common vocabulary. The prerequisites for the emergence of slang words also vary; from group to group they change, but basically it is possible to distinguish similar ones. So, one of the key prerequisites for the emergence of jargon can be called the desire to add expression to speech, giving it a certain amount of irony or contempt. Also, a prerequisite for the emergence of jargon can be called the desire to shorten a particular word in order to reduce the time for its pronunciation or to simplify its memorization.

On the one hand, jargon seems to be an "ulcer" on the body of the all languages, displacing classical, literary speech, making it not so much "democratic" as vulgar. The mass media also contribute to this, "carrying" the jargon of one group to the masses, making it the norm. The masses, out of habit, consider the speakers, and now just the presenters, as standards, and, without noticing it themselves, begin to use new words, often not without errors. So words become shorter, speech becomes more primitive, "difficulties" are a thing of the past; in my opinion, it is logical to assume that if our thoughts become simpler, then we ourselves become dumber. But on the other hand, jargon is already an integral, organic part of our language, without which it is difficult to imagine our everyday speech. It has become a necessity to some extent. Our communication seems to become "uncomfortable", "confusing" without it. According to experts, jargon is the future of our language.

So, the prerequisites for the emergence, and at the same time the goals of using jargon, can be called, firstly, the convenience of communication between people of one group or several groups. Secondly, jargon is used to hide the true meaning from "foreign" or uninterested persons; however, as mentioned above, it is not closed.

So, jargon is needed to isolate one group from others. Thirdly, jargon gives expression to our words, i.e. makes speech brighter, livelier, more emotional. In fiction, jargon is also present, showing the character of a particular hero, his belonging to a social stratum, group.

Social jargons are common words and expressions, first noticed in the 18th century in the circle of the nobility, the so-called "salon" language. Lovers and admirers of everything French often used distorted words of this language. For example: "pleasure" was called "plaisir". The original purpose of the jargon was to keep the transmitted information secret, a kind of encoding and recognition of "us" and "them". This function of the "secret language" is preserved in the gangster environment as the speech of asocial elements and is called "thieves' slang".

For example: The knife is a pen, Prison - "theatre", Call - "dial the numbers."

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