

Conclusion. The comparative study of zoomorphic code in the Ukrainian and English languages enables to broaden the knowledge in the field of studying the theoretical and applied problems of the secondary semiotic system in phraseology.

References

1. Алефіренко М.Ф. Проблеми фразеологічного рівня мови [Текст] / М. Ф. Алефіренко // Мовознавство. – 1984. – №5. – С. 42-47.

Alefirenko M.F. Problemy frazeolohichnoho rivnia movy [Tekst] [Problems of phraseological level of language [Text]] / M.F. Alefirenko // Movoznavstvo. – 1984. – №5. – S. 42-47.

2. Л Левченко О. П. Принципи зооцентризму у фразеотворенні / О. П. Левченко // Проблеми зіставної семантики : [зб. наук. ст.]. – К. : КДЛУ, 2001. – С. 206–209.

Levchenko 2001: Levchenko O. P. Pryntsypy zootsentryzmu u frazeotvorenni [Principles of zoocentrism in phrasal generation] / O. P. Levchenko // Problemy zistavnoi semantyky : [zb. nauk. st.]. – K. : KDLU, 2001. – S. 206–209. [in Ukrainian]

Daria Dubenko

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnitsia

Research Supervisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

Language Advisors: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.,

O. Yu. Korzh, PhD in Pedagogy, Ass. Prof.

FEATURES OF ELDERLY PEOPLE'S SLANG

Introduction. The study of slang is not only of interest to linguists, because young people of every age group want to study and use in their speech such units that can become a means of understanding and communication among people of the same age category. Slang is undergoing constant changes and transformations, that is why new words and slang units appear to replace existing ones. It is a certain language formation that can disappear as quickly as it is created. Slang is a phenomenon which is inherent in every living language and a sign of constant development.

Review of recent publications. A lot of linguists have been engaged in the study of the “slang” concept. For example, V. Freeman, M. M. Makovsky, A. Barrera, V.A. Khomyakov, V. Balabin, I. V. Arnol'd, T. A. Solovyov, C. Leland, S. B. Fleksner, E. Partridge, V.G. Williamson, I. R. Galperin, V. J. Burke, I. R. Galperin focused upon the features of this phenomenon.

The objective of the paper is to reveal a change in slang over time and establish the peculiarities of its use by an elderly person, to find out how much speakers are aware of the slang of this age category.

Results of the research. The questionnaire for studying the features of the use of slang in a certain age group (elderly people) was applied. Communication plays a crucial role in everybody's life. Almost every person uses slang in speech. Slang helps people to avoid rules, taboos and cliches [1: 154].

Moreover, most of people use slang in order to be an “insider” of a particular surrounding and to be modern. Recent studies on slang usage show that 50% of boys and 33% of girls regularly use slang units in their daily speech.

To determine the causes of using slang and studying the peculiarities of slang used by older people, the following researches were conducted:

- 1) oral interviews of people aged from 35 to 55;
- 2) questionnaires of people aged from 35 to 55 years.

Twenty people took part in the survey and filled in the questionnaires. Each person was provided with a questionnaire that contained a list of 30 slang units. The task was to write the own explanation of the slang (preferably briefly) opposite to each word.

If the word was unknown to the participant – they had to mark it with a minus sign (-).

Пікап	
Проїхали	
Юзер	
Бро	
Спер	
Родаки	
Тирити	
Вмазати	
Змотатись	
В лом	
Перець	
Зависати	
Баг	
Фан	
Кришка	
Порвати	
Аск	
Атас	
Байк	
Бакланити	
Балалайка	
Баланда	
Батрачити	
Вольф	
Друшляти	
Дрова	
Малина	

Фарцовщик	
Шузи	
Ліміта	

The analysis of the age group of 35-55-year old people showed that 78% of the 30 words were explained, among them 64 % were the right answers. 5.3% of the 20 people explained slang genes with slang.

The vast majority of slang in the 80's contained a large number of epithets related to work and money. In the Soviet times, the development of the language was "very tight and bureaucratic", which greatly reduced the creative processes in it. "Aspiration for normativity, typing, conformity to generally accepted patterns and determined some artificiality, the unnaturalness of linguistic development. The inadequacy of live speech, its limitations in the so-called "kitchen communication" led to the language polarization, the opposition of formal and democratic elements" [2: 254].

The older age category analyzed, which includes people aged 35-55, is aware of slang and uses it in a moderate amount in daily speech, since this age group uses those units that have long been present in slang talking [3: 12]. Slangisms inherent to the language of this age group are widespread in the media: they are often used on television, they are used in newspapers (describing political or other news), in the Internet (in various social networks, in forums, blogs).

Conclusion. Slang is a phenomenon that is inherent to every living language and is a sign of constant development. Slang is constantly updated and transformed, it is a "flexible" formation compared to other language phenomena. It is this "flexibility" that allows slang to be used by a broad circle of people.

It should be said that this is a linguistic formation that may disappear as quickly as it was formed. Slang does not degrade the language but reflects the trends that are important for any language in general. Knowledge of a relatively small number of slang formations of the group of people aged from 35 to 55 is due to time shift: slang and jargon vocabulary of these people was replenished in the 90 years of the twentieth century. Dictionary slang, which is a special language code for each age period that distinguishes it from next generations, is being constantly updated.

References

1. Mencken H. L. The American Language / H. L. Mencken. – N. Y.: A. A. Knopf, 1992. – 206 s.
2. Slang – informal speech. Russian-English Dictionary. – Collins, 2000. – 564 s.
3. Hehl H. Lexikon der Jugendsprache / H. Hehl. – Leipzig: Mutton de Grutier, 2006. – 112 s.
4. Slang and Informal English [Electronic resource]. – Retrieved from: <https://2qdocg2za8g336a8w21fo83z-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/free/Free-Sample-Slang-and-Informal-English-E-Book.pdf>