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YOUTH SLANG IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Introduction. English youth slang is an integral part of the English language and culture. Being widely used in everyday speech, songs, mass-media and artistic texts, it is the most volatile and dynamic phenomenon the development of which depends on political, social and territorial aspects. Slang as a part of a language reproduces the linguistic features of the society that uses it and the time in which it is relevant.

Review of recent publications. The works of E. Patridzh, V. Viljuman, M. Makovsky, V. Balabin, I. Halperin, U. Potyatinnik, and G. Menken represent the study of various aspects of slang.

Objectives of the paper. The purpose of this paper is to analyze such a dynamic phenomenon of language as "youth slang", as well as to study the history of its origin, to clarify its significance and to give examples of slang in modern songs.

Results of the research. The word "slang" originally started as a dialect word in the north of England and was used to refer to a territory. Gradually, it was used by sellers to advertise their products slang. Today, slang is interpreted as a complex of special words or meanings of the existing previously words used by people of different groups (professional, public, age, etc.).

New trends in culture, social development, and technological progress have led to the emergence of a large number of associations and groups that have a particular impact on youth. One of the fields to be influenced is music the analysis of which (Rihanna, Nigahiga, Kany West, Lady Gaga, etc.) has revealed the following phonetic and morphological features of slang:

a) The absence of the letter g in the ending -ing what is whether indicated with ' or not (*dabbin', weepin', dancin', hatin', gnashin, nothin, slayin, fallin, stealin, needin, hangin, singin, winnin, findin, wearin, waitin, keepin*);

b) A semi-affix -fest (borrowed from German *Fest* (*holy*)) is used in nouns to note any activity (usually too intense or immeasurable) that lasts for a period of time: *bull-fest* (casual conversation) [8]; *gab-fest* (meeting to talk (also talk-fest)); *chin-fest* (empty chats) [8];

c) As a semi-affix, denoting a person with certain characteristics, they use -pot (*crack-pot* – *crazy or eccentric person, rum-pot* – *drunkard, stink-pot* – *unpleasant person*).

Abbreviations:

a) truncation of the initial part of the word: 'cause – because, 'bout – about, 'em – them;

b) truncation of the final part of the word: rehab – rehabilitation, gon – gonna;

c) reducing the number of sounds in a word: cos, cuz – because; lil – little.

Merge words:

a) with pronouns: gimme – give me, lemme – let me;

b) with article: missta – miss the;

c) with particle to: shoulda, gonna, gotta, wanna;

Changing the graphic and sound shell of the word:

a) replacement of letters: letter combination of *th* with *d* (*wid*, *da* – *the*, *dis*, *dem*, *dat*), letters *f* with the combination *ph* (*phresh*), replacement of a vowel (*da* – *the*, *thang* – *thing*);

b) adding extra sound: coulda, woulda, shoulda.

To pick the samples of slang we investigated the following songs: Nicki Minaj feat. Drake, Lil Wayne&Chris Brown *Only*, Fifth Harmony *Work From Home*, Eminem *The Real Slim Shady*, Migos *Bad And Boujee*, Tory Lanez "Trap house" Feat. Nyce, Quavo&Nicki Minaj *She For Keeps*, Sean Paul *Nolie*, Fergie *M.I.L.F. \$*, Eminem *Girls*, Little Richard *Ready Teddy*, Aerosmith *Crazy*, Cardi B *Be Careful*, Ice Cube *It Was A Good Day*, Will Smith *ArabianNights*, Joan Baez *DiamondsAnd Rust*.

Lowkey – *hide, secret*: Yeah, *lowkey* it may be high key;

Bae – *baby*: Oh, the *bae*, I'm her boo;

Shady– *a suspicious person*: Will the real Slim *Shady* please stand up?

Whip – *machine*: Oh my gosh, *whip's* foreign;

Salty – *upset*: Ooh, they *salty*, I know they *salty*;

Lit (= turned up) – *super*: Get the vibe it's gonna be lit tonight

Kooky – *awesome*: As I domy little kooky dance.

On fleek–*it's used to describe perfection*: All my girls on fleek

Diss – *to talk about someone rude, without respect, what means disrespectful*: What's wrong? You scared, and Fred, you said you were dissing him too.

Dig – *indirect translation "to dig", but in slang meaning "to catch high"*. Talking about what you really like: The music really sends me, I dig that crazy style.

Drive up the wall – *annoy someone*: You know you drive me up a wall

Blatant–*it is something obvious*: It's a blatant disrespect, you're notin' like the n
** ga I met

Conclusion. Thus, slang plays a particularly important role in enriching the vocabulary of traditional English, and serves as a means of isolating the individual from the mass and is, so to speak, a way of verbal (linguistic) communication. Regardless of how the slang word is formed, whether everything is correct from a grammatical or phonetic point of view, it is always characterized by a special correlation of material meaning and emotional coloring, that is, a greater proportion of emotional color.

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