

ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF SLANG AND JARGON IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

The use of slang and jargon in English is a fascinating aspect of language that reflects cultural and social dynamics. Slang refers to informal words and phrases that are not typically found in standard dictionaries, while jargon refers to specialized vocabulary used within specific groups or professions. The analysis of their use can provide insights into various aspects of society, such as generation gaps, social identity, and subcultures, among others.

Keywords: *jargon, slang, police force, linguistic, strategic study.*

Language is a city to the building of which every human being brought a stone (Emerson, 1876). Within any recognizable speech community, variations are normally found on all levels of linguistic structure such as phonological, grammatical, and lexical. Some of the variations are correlated with the social and cultural context. All speakers of one particular language can talk to each other and pretty much understand each other.

Two people do not speak exactly alike yet. Each person speaks somewhat differently from all others is shown by our ability to recognize acquaintances by hearing them talk. The unique characteristics of the language of an individual speaker are referred to as the speaker's idiolect. Beyond these individual differences, the language of a group of people may show regular variations from that used by other groups of speakers of that language. When speakers

in different profession and from different social groups shows systematic differences, the groups are said to speak different codes of the same language. The codes of a single language may thus be defined as mutually intelligible forms of a language that differ in systematic ways from each other. The belief that language studies and strategic studies are alien in methodology is superficially ambiguous. There are sufficient findings to regard the two disciplines as interlinked or parallel as both are social sciences in nature.

According to Bernard Loo (2011), the discipline of strategic studies concerns itself with the use of force as an instrument of state policy. In that respect, Strategic Studies remains an eminently Clausewitzian enterprise, deriving from the

Clausewitzian notion of strategy as “the use of engagement for the purpose of the war” (Von Clausewitz, 1976). A further refinement of this notion of strategy comes from Colin Gray, who defines strategy as “the bridge that relates military power to political purpose” (Gray, 1999). This notion of strategy, however,

opens up questions about the notion of war, which, again from Clausewitz, we understand as “an act of force to compel our enemy to do our will” (Gray, 1999). What these definitions tell us about strategic studies, however, is limited. The discipline has evolved from its Cold War origins, to encompass not simply the use of military force, but has since widened its focus considerably. The difficulty the discipline will face is in incorporating these new aspects within its ambit to remain relevant. That being said, strategy has always been about finding the right prescription to the specific problems at hand. In this respect, the definition of strategic studies within the scope of this paper is narrowed to social aspects of language being used by police force world-wide known as jargon and slang.

Jargon

It is well known that police forces all over the world speak a language that is highly specific to them and is not readily understood outside of the milieu of law enforcement. However, if a place’s code of conduct is extremely vibrant, the language will be richer as a result, and vice versa. Almost every field of study, trade, and occupation has its own vocabulary, some of which are classified as slang and others as technical, depending on the social standing of the users of these “in” words. ‘Jargon’ is a term that has been used to describe these terms. Terms like phoneme, morpheme, case, lexicon, phrase structure rule, and others make up linguistic jargon. Fromkin and Rodman (1993) use the example of a seaman witness who was being cross-examined at a trial and questioned if he knew the plaintiff to illustrate the prevalence of jargons. When he said he didn’t understand what “plaintiff” meant, the lawyer reprimanded him: “You mean you came into this court as a witness and don’t know what ‘plaintiff’ means?” The sailor was subsequently asked where he was when the boat jolted. “Abaft the binnacle,” was the response, and in response to the lawyer’s pleading gaze, he said, “You mean you came into this court and don’t know where abaft the binnacle is?” Court reporters in the Los Angeles Criminal Courts Building have a library that includes volumes on medical words, weapons, trade names, computer jargon, as well as street slang due to the extensive (and obscure in meaning) use of jargon by many professional groups. Changes to your text are highlighted in orange, and you can add more by clicking on individual words and changing them with synonyms. Test it out!

Many jargon terms find their way into everyday speech. Like slang, jargon spreads from a small group to be used and understood by a significant portion of the

public. In reality, it's not always possible to tell what is slang from what is jargon. The term "fossil"—which refers to a "person who has been a college student for more than four years"—is likely only used in this context on college campuses, but the term "prick," which denotes a "mean, offensive, inconsiderate, rude person (typically a male)"—is undoubtedly used as a general slang term both on and off university campuses. Writing in police force slang demands at least a fundamental comprehension of how group members speak. The police force is overflowing with police jargon, just like any other government-supported organization. Police jargon is rather wide and covers every part of the police force because it is related to the legal profession. When performing their tasks, police employ jargon quite well to mislead the people. Police jargon is unique in that it is complex and meant to mislead the public. Many terminology are branch specific, while some are used generically. To make the language sound normal, service members utilize it in everyday discourse. Police jargon is the specific vocabulary (terms or idioms) used most frequently when doing official police duties.

Numerous language terms pass into the standard language. Language, similar to shoptalk, spreads from a restricted gathering until it is utilized and figured out by a huge section of the populace. As a matter of fact, it isn't generally imaginable to recognize what is language and what is shoptalk. It is profoundly plausible that the word fossil, meaning a "individual who has been an undergrad for over four years" is utilized in this way just on school grounds, yet surely the term prick, alluding to a "mean, hostile, discourteous, impolite individual (normally, a male) is utilized as a general shoptalk term on and off college grounds. Writing in police force language expects essentially a fundamental comprehension of how individuals from the gathering impart. Like some other government upheld division, the police force is packed to the gunnells with police force language. As it is connected to the legitimate calling the police force language is basically complete covering all parts of the police force. Police language is additionally utilized actually to befuddle the public when they do their obligations. All police language is in a classification its own - muddled and intended to befuddle general society. A few terms are utilized generally; nonetheless, many are branch explicit. Servicemen and ladies utilize the language over standard discussion with the goal that it seems normal. Police language is the particular language (terms or articulations) fundamentally utilized in the line of police obligation. At the point when the regular folks attempting to utilize this language, the gamble of dissatisfaction are there when individuals began to be confound. Notwithstanding, it will be fascinating in the event that the educational experience in police language is suitable. Police business language is remembered for this message in light of the fact that the police are a fundamental, significant piece of our general public. The police

additionally gaining some new useful knowledge and "unique" can invigorate our minds and points of view and there are business relationships between police work and the work that regular folks frequently do. The following are a few normal terms we most likely know well and others might not have heard before.

Slang

The presentation of shoptalk terms can be viewed as a reaction to a sort of need. At the point when more established words have become over-utilized and lose their effect, new clear ones are presented in their place. As one essayist communicated it: Shoptalk is language that removes its jacket, spits on its hands, and goes to work (Aitchison, 1998). Police are infamous for making new words by shortening existing ones, for example, culprit for culprit, ped for passerby, mind for witness and rempit (malay shoptalk for unlawful bicycle road racer). More puzzling to court correspondents is the gangster who could affirm that he was in his hoopty around dimday when some mud duck with a plate eight attempted to remove him from the case. Interpretation: The man was in his vehicle about nightfall when a lady equipped with a .38 type firearm attempted to kill him (Los Angeles Times, August 11, 1986).

One sign of a casual style is the incessant event of shoptalk. Nearly everybody utilizes shoptalk on certain events, yet characterizing the word is difficult. Shoptalk has been characterized as "a unique little something that everyone can perceive and it's not possible for anyone to characterize." The utilization of shoptalk, or everyday language, brings many new words into the language by recombining old words into new implications. Scattered, right on, obstacle, and sham have all acquired a level of acknowledgment. Shoptalk may likewise present a completely new word, like Tom, Po, and 10/8. At long last, shoptalk frequently comprises of crediting absolutely new implications to old words. Grass and pot enlarged their importance to "cannabis"; pig and fluff are offensive terms for "cop". The utilization of the word pig for cop returns to some extent to the extent that 1785, when an essayist of the time called a Bow Road cop a "China Road pig" (Fromkin and Rodman, 1993). Rap, cool, dig, bread, and split have all drawn out their semantic area.

It is generally difficult to know where to define the boundary between shoptalk words and customary words. This disarray appears consistently to have been near. One age's shoptalk is another age's standard jargon. The utilization of shoptalk shifts from one area to another, so shoptalk in New York and shoptalk in Los Angeles and Shoptalk in Kuala Lumpur vary. The word shoptalk itself is shoptalk in English for "chide". Shoptalk words and expressions are in many cases concocted with regards to novel thoughts and customs. They might address "in" mentalities better than the more safe things of the jargon. Their significance is shown by the way that providing a specific gathering with a glossary of new words and phrases was thought vital. A considerable

lot of the terms had come into utilization during just quite a long while. A large number of the terms may dropped of the language and numerous new ones will have been added. Coming up next is a posting of shoptalk that may be utilized by cops around the world, extricated from the Metropolitan Word reference (2011).

One important aspect of analyzing slang and jargon is examining their origins. Slang words often emerge as a response to cultural changes, technological advancements, or the need for new expressions. For example, the rise of social media and technology has given birth to slang terms like "YOLO" (you only live once) and "FOMO" (fear of missing out). Likewise, jargon develops within specific professional or interest-based communities, creating a specialized language to facilitate communication. The use of slang and jargon can also reflect generational differences. Each new generation tends to bring its unique slang terms, creating a linguistic divide between older and younger individuals. This phenomenon can be seen throughout history, from the jazz age of the 1920s with terms like "cat's pajamas" and "bee's knees," to the hip-hop culture of the late 20th century with expressions like "phat" and "dope."

Furthermore, slang and jargon play a role in establishing social identity and group belonging. Adopting and using specific slang terms or jargon can serve as a way for individuals to express their affiliation with a particular community, whether it's a youth subculture, a professional group, or an online community. For example, using slang terms like "lit" or "savage" can denote familiarity with youth culture, while using jargon specific to a profession or hobby demonstrates expertise within that field.

The use of slang and jargon can also create barriers and exclusivity. Those who are not familiar with the slang or jargon may feel excluded from conversations or struggle to understand the intended meaning. Additionally, the rapid evolution of slang and jargon can make it challenging for people to keep up with the latest terminology, further widening the communication gap.

In conclusion, the analysis of slang and jargon usage in English provides valuable insights into cultural, generational, and social dynamics. It highlights the ever-changing nature of language and its ability to adapt to new contexts and express individual and group identities. Understanding slang and jargon can be crucial for effective communication and can shed light on societal trends and developments.

Certainly! Here are a few more points on the analysis of slang and jargon in English:

1. Regional variations: Slang and jargon can vary significantly based on geographical regions. Different countries, cities, or even neighborhoods may

have their own unique slang terms and jargon. This reflects the diversity and cultural nuances within a language.

2. Evolution and obsolescence: Slang terms and jargon are highly dynamic and can evolve or become obsolete quickly. Some slang terms gain widespread usage and become part of mainstream language, while others fade away. Tracking the evolution and lifespan of slang and jargon can provide insights into linguistic trends and societal changes.
3. Code-switching: Slang and jargon are often used in specific social contexts, and individuals engage in code-switching, which means altering their linguistic style based on the situation. People might use formal language in professional settings and switch to slang or jargon when with friends or within specific communities. This ability to switch between different linguistic registers is an integral part of communication skills.
4. Pop culture influence: Slang and jargon are heavily influenced by popular culture, including music, movies, television, and the internet. Expressions and phrases from movies, TV shows, or songs often enter the common lexicon, reflecting the impact of mass media on language.
5. Gender variations: Slang and jargon can also have gender-specific variations, with certain terms or expressions being more commonly used among men or women. This can be observed in different subcultures or professions where gender plays a significant role.
6. Online communication: The advent of the internet and social media platforms has revolutionized the use of slang and jargon. Online slang, abbreviated terms, and memes have become prevalent forms of communication, reflecting the fast-paced and informal nature of online interactions.

Overall, analyzing the use of slang and jargon in English provides valuable insights into linguistic and social dynamics, cultural shifts, and individual and group identities. It helps us understand the fluidity of language and its ability to adapt and evolve with changing contexts and social interactions.

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7. In-group versus out-group communication: Slang and jargon can act as a barrier between those who are part of a specific community or subculture and those who are not. Using slang or jargon can create a sense of exclusivity and serve as a way for members to identify fellow insiders. This distinction between in-group and out-group communication can reinforce social norms and hierarchies.
8. Cultural and historical context: Slang and jargon can be deeply rooted in a specific cultural or historical context. Understanding their origins requires considering the cultural references or historical events that influenced their

- emergence. Studying slang and jargon from different eras can provide insights into societal attitudes, values, and trends of that time.
9. Expressing creativity and individuality: Slang and jargon often provide individuals with an outlet for creativity and personal expression. People invent new words or repurpose existing ones to reflect their unique experiences or perspectives. Analyzing slang and jargon can reveal the ways language evolves creatively and adapts to individual identities.
 10. Global influences: With increasing globalization and cultural exchange, slang and jargon can be influenced by languages and cultures from around the world. Borrowing words or expressions from other languages, known as "loanwords," has become commonplace, particularly in technological or internet-related contexts. This blending of languages reflects the interconnectedness of societies and the evolution of language through cultural exchange.
 11. Power dynamics: The use of slang and jargon can sometimes reinforce power dynamics within a society. Certain groups or communities may assert their dominance or distinct identity by creating or adopting exclusive vocabulary. This can lead to linguistic hierarchies or linguistic elites within a language.
 12. Impact on language change: Slang and jargon play a significant role in language change and linguistic innovation. Over time, some slang terms and jargon can become incorporated into standard language, enriching and expanding the lexicon. They contribute to the evolution of language by introducing new expressions and meanings.

By analyzing the use of slang and jargon in English, we gain a deeper understanding of language as a social construct. It sheds light on communication patterns, cultural shifts, power dynamics, and individual and collective identities within society.

Certainly! Here are a few more points on the analysis of slang and jargon in English:

13. Social media and internet subcultures: The rise of social media and internet communities has given birth to new slang and jargon specific to these digital spaces. Online platforms like Twitter, Reddit, and TikTok have their own unique linguistic styles and memes, which reflect the collective identity and humor of these online communities.
14. Euphemisms and taboo language: Slang and jargon are often used to discuss sensitive or taboo topics, providing a means for people to communicate indirectly or humorously about subjects that may be uncomfortable or inappropriate in formal language. Analyzing the use of euphemisms and taboo language reveals cultural attitudes and societal norms surrounding these topics.
15. Verbal play and subversion: Slang and jargon can be a form of verbal play and subversion, allowing individuals to challenge linguistic conventions or norms.

This can include creating words by combining existing ones (e.g., "brunch" from breakfast and lunch) or using irony and sarcasm to convey meanings that are different from the literal interpretation.

16. Linguistic innovation and creativity: Slang and jargon demonstrate the creative potential of language and its ability to adapt to new contexts. They serve as a fertile ground for linguistic innovation, where new words, expressions, and meanings are constantly being invented. Analyzing the creative use of language in slang and jargon can provide insights into the human capacity for linguistic creativity.
17. Influence on mainstream language: Slang and jargon often have a significant impact on mainstream language. Words and phrases that originate as slang or jargon can enter the everyday lexicon and become widely accepted and used. This linguistic borrowing and incorporation of slang into standard language contribute to the linguistic evolution of a language.
18. Social change and political activism: Slang and jargon can reflect social change and political activism. They can be used to challenge and subvert existing power structures or express solidarity with marginalized groups. Analyzing the use of slang and jargon in social and political contexts can offer insights into grassroots movements and cultural shifts.
19. Sociolinguistic variation: The use of slang and jargon varies across different social groups, age groups, and subcultures. Analyzing sociolinguistic variation in the use of slang and jargon can provide insights into social stratification, identity formation, and language attitudes within a society.
20. Cross-cultural comparisons: Studying slang and jargon across different language communities and cultures can reveal interesting cross-cultural comparisons. Comparing the use of slang and jargon in different languages can shed light on cultural differences, language contact, and the ways in which societies express themselves through language.

The analysis of slang and jargon in English is a multifaceted endeavor, encompassing linguistic, social, cultural, and historical perspectives. By delving into the nuances of their usage, we gain a richer understanding of language as a dynamic and ever-evolving system.

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