

# SEMANTIC CHARACTERISE OF ENGLISH JARGONISMS

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**Abstract:** *The given article deals with the study of semantic analysis of English jargonisms .We try to define the differences terms of jargons and slangs with examples with definitions. There given some theories about origin and examples of English jargonisms and their stylistic components, which is being used over the countries.*

**Keywords:***jargon, slang, students jargon, youth jargon, military jargons, stylistic component*

## INTRODUCTION

English jargonisms and slangs have been studied well by scholars. But their translation problems into other languages still remain actual. That`s why the theme is selected to look through the semantic analysis of English jargons and their examples with definitions .The concept of "jargon" is clear to everyone. If you ask the question "What is slang? Define, "most people answer is clear:" It's something like abusive or vulgar words." However, this is not true. In the dictionary of foreign words jargon are defined as follows: Jargon - it is a social group that is different from the language of General special composition of words and expressions. For example, the jargon used by scientists all the relevant specialty. This conditional language understood only in a particular environment. In the explanatory dictionary we read the following:

Jargon is a slang of certain closed groups, such as blacks, thieves, of schoolchildren.

## MAIN PART

Jargon is a recognized term for a group of words that exists in almost every language and whose aim is to preserve secrecy within one or another social-group. Jargonisms are generally old words with entirely new meanings imposed on them. The traditional meaning of the words is immaterial, only the new, improvised meaning is of importance. Most of the jargonisms of any language, and of the English language too, are absolutely incomprehensible to those outside the social group which has invented them. They may be defined as a code within a code, that is special meanings of words that are imposed on the recognized code—the

dictionary meaning of the words. Thus the word *grease* means “money”; *loaf* means “head”; *a tiger hunter* is “a gambler”; *a lexic* is “a student preparing for a law course”. Jargonisms are social in character. They are not regional. In Britain and in the US almost any social group of people has its own jargon. The following jargons are well known in the English language: the jargon of thieves and vagabonds, generally known as can't; the jargon of jazz people; the jargon of the army, known as military slang; the jargon of sportsmen, and many others. Slang, contrary to jargon, needs no translation. It is not a secret code. It is easily understood by the English-speaking community and is only regarded as something not quite regular. It must also be remembered that both jargon and slang differ from ordinary language mainly in their vocabularies. The structure of the sentences and the morphology of the language remain practically unchanged. But such is the power of words, which are the basic and most conspicuous elements in the language, that we begin unwittingly to speak of a separate language. Jargonisms do not always remain the possession of a given social group. Jargonisms, like slang and other groups of the non-literary layer, do not always remain on the outskirts of the literary language. Many words have overcome the resistance of the language lawgivers and purists and entered the standard vocabulary. Thus the words *kid*, *fun*, *queer*, *bluff*, *fib*, *humbug*, formerly slang words or jargonisms, are now considered common colloquial. They may be said to be dejargonized.

The etymology of the term slang is one of the most controversial and complex questions in English lexicography. The difficulty of disclosure of the origin of the term compounded, as will be shown below, its multiple meanings with different interpretation of the authors of the dictionaries of slang and special studies for the last two hundred years. The dating of the emergence of the term can be set by BOS<sup>1</sup> which states that the first term with the value Slang language of low or vulgar type witnessed in 1756, since 1802 under the term sum. The can't or jargon of a certain class or period, and since 1818 under the slang began to be understood as the:

Language of a highly colloquial type, considered as below the level of standard educated speech and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some special sense. E. Partridge (*Slang today and yesterday*) pointed out that half of the last century, the term became a common slang designation for «Illegitimate colloquial speech», whereas before 1850 the term showed all kinds of Vulgar language except can't. It should be noted that along with the term Slang words as terms were also used as slang synonyms to lingo, argot, jargon, slash,

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<sup>1</sup> Oxford English Dictionary, -London, -1933

gibberish, cant<sup>2</sup>. First Slang used as a synonym for the term of Kent, and later to the slang term, a linguistic term, not in the dictionary of Slang by S. Johnson, published in 1755.

The difference lies in the character and causes of limitation: professional jargonisms, or professionalisms, circulate within communities joined by professional interests and are emotive synonyms to terms; social jargonisms are to be found within groups characterized by social integrity, they are emotive synonyms to neutral words of the general word-stock and purposefully conceal or disguise the meaning of the expressed concept.

1. Stylistic component of the word is a stylistical structure of the word which represents different stylistic characteristics and overtones of the word carrying extra information of the word, its functioning and usage.

2. Stylistic component of the word is reflected in dictionaries by means of stylistic notations (labels). But for the present there is no one and the same system of stylistic notations that would satisfy and would be used in all the dictionaries of different types. Such a system is necessary for dictionaries not to mislead the users of the language and especially those for whom the language is foreign.

3. Stylistic component is rather complex and complicated, wide and peculiar what influences its lexicographical reflection in dictionaries.

There are two main types of jargonisms in English: Social jargonisms and professional jargonisms. Social jargonisms The vocabulary, therefore, must be carefully selected in accordance with the principle of selecting linguistic material, the conditions of teaching and learning a foreign language in school.

The first principle, word frequency, is an example of purely linguistic approach to word selection. It is claimed to be the soundest criterion because it is completely objective. It is derived by counting the number of occurrences of words appearing in representative printed material comprising novels, essays, plays, newspapers, textbooks and magazines. Modern tendency is to apply this principle depending on the language activities to be developed. For developing reading skills pupils need "reading vocabulary", thus various printed texts are analyzed from the point of view of word frequency. For developing speaking skills pupils need "speaking vocabulary". In this case the material for analysis is the spoken language recorded. Jargon is a recognized term for a group of words that exist in each language. Their goal is to maintain secrecy (secrecy) within the framework of one or another group of people. For example, the military people have their own language, which is understandable only to them. This "language" is designated as military jargon. In addition there is political, aviation, legal, sports, theater, film industry jargon, the

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<sup>2</sup> Patridge E. Slang to-day and yesterday, -London, -1933

thieves, the university, in the jargon of radio and the printing industry. Outdated jargon is also used. For example:

- Sports jargon:**
- 1) to broach to claret = to fight to blood
  - 2) liquidation = an agreement to win a game
  - 3) adjudged = referee's decision
  - 4) alley = секция запасных

- Student jargon:**
- 1) to buch out = зубрить;
  - 2) elective = a course chosen by students' will
  - 3) DSA = permission for not attending lessons
  - 4) halls = hostels

- Thief jargon:**
- 1) bulker = a petty thief;
  - 2) fo-fo = a gun of 44 calibre
  - 3) dog = the best friend
  - 4) po-po = police
  - 5) douche = a stupid person
  - 6) chronic = Marijuana

- Radio jargon:**
- 1) Beavertail = radar
  - 2) AF = audio frequency
  - 3) AFC = automatic control frequencies
  - 4) Amateur = specific listener of radio waves

**Polygraphic jargon:** The paper has gone to bed = newspaper

- Every-day jargon:**
- 1) Blood = dandy
  - 2) Hood = Ghetto poor area; a man living in the ghetto
  - 3) Homeboy [short for "homie",] = a close friend

- School jargon:**
- 1) To bolster = pillow fight
  - 2) Def = something / someone good, cool, nice
  - 3) Fly = trendy, stylish, cool
  - 4) Beef = quarrel, conflict, fight

Most of the jargon words in any language, including English are completely unacceptable in those social groups that were not involved in assigning a meaning to the given word. Before people learned "their" people through the "code." If a strange person in communication started using "code words" (jargon), it meant that he belonged to the group. Therefore, jargon can be defined as "code" words within a language. Thus, the word "grease" - in the vernacular is not money, but the dirt. And the word "loaf does not mean a loaf " but "head ", etc.

Jargon words are social in nature; even small areas of cities have their own "code words". For example: (Student jargon) bumper = boat race.

The word can be heard in Oxford or Cambridge Universities. Another vocabulary unit Borsh circuit = the district of Borsh (country houses near New York inhabited by Jewish population). This expression can be heard near the city of New York.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, It should be said that, based on the above, we can see that there is a great deal of difference between jargon and slang. In the main part, We have given examples of type of English jargons. It seems that there are similarities on the field both of languages. Jargonisms do not always remain in the possession of one social group. Some of them migrate to other languages, and sometimes become clear in the literary language of the nation. There are hundreds of words of jargon or slang, which have become legitimate members of the English language. As our groupers may not understand jargon, one fifth of our respondents use jargon as a coding language to hide a piece of information from the others. Jargon belongs rather to informal type of communication and suppose that jargon plays an important role in spoken in-group interaction.

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