

которых выступают реальные люди. Роль прецедентных текстов в этих романах велика. Во-первых, они отсылают к работам, дневниковым записям или цитатам известных людей. Во-вторых, помогают воссоздать исторический период, в который жил известный человек. В-третьих, подлинные или проверяемые ссылки создают иллюзию правдоподобия всего текста, даже если процент вымысла в нем довольно высок.

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FEATURES OF ENGLISH SLANG LANGUAGE

O. V. Kostochkina^a, E. S. Tishkevich^b, A. S. Grigorian^c

^a Belarusian State University, Niezaliežnasci Avenue, 4, 220030, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

^b Belarusian State University, Niezaliežnasci Avenue, 4, 220030, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

^c Belarusian State University, Niezaliežnasci Avenue, 4, 220030, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

Corresponding author: O. V. Kostochkina (kostolga@bsu.by)

This article deals with the concept of “slang”, main features of modern slang in the English language, and examples of its use. Attention is paid to expressions from literary works as well as from modern TV and the press.

Key words: slang; idioms; the English language; cultural and social realia; modern expressions.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО СЛЕНГА

О. В. Косточкина¹⁾, Е. С. Тишкевич²⁾, А. С. Григорян³⁾

*¹⁾ Белорусский государственный университет,
пр. Независимости, 4, 220030, г. Минск, Беларусь, kostolga@bsu.by*

*²⁾ Белорусский государственный университет,
пр. Независимости, 4, 220030, г. Минск, Беларусь, fmo.tishkeviES@bsu.by*

*³⁾ Белорусский государственный университет,
пр. Независимости, 4, 220030, г. Минск, Беларусь, fmo.grigoryaAS@bsu.by*

В данной работе дается определение понятию «сленг», рассматриваются основные черты современного сленга в английском языке, приводятся примеры его

употребления. Внимание уделяется как выражениям из литературных произведений, так и современным явлениям, возникшим благодаря телевидению, кино и прессе.

Ключевые слова: сленг; идиомы; английский язык; культурные реалии; современные выражения.

Eric Partridge defines slang as very fragile, unstable, not codified, and often completely colloquial subjects of lexemes, reflecting the public consciousness of people belonging to a particular social or professional environment [1]. In mass culture, it is generally believed that modern slang is more like an abnormal vocabulary, but it is not quite true. The word *slang* since the middle of the XVIII century is found in the meaning of «vocabulary of thieves and vagabonds» [2], since the XIX century it has been applied to slang of any professional and social group.

In English, slang has its own unique distinctive feature. English slang has its own individual expressiveness, like other languages, but it differs from other languages in its monosyllabic nature and subtlety. The use of English slang is often appropriate when speaking. *Slang* helps to express emotions more colorfully and vividly [3]. In this regard, people who have decided to learn English should take into account the development of this point of the language, if they want to feel comfortable and free in the conversational, linguistic sphere of the language.

According to A. Boykiy, the estimated value in English youth slang is expressed by jargon included in the following thematic subgroups: 1) the appearance of a person; 2) the inner world of a person; 3) social status; 4) race problems, nationality; 5) interpersonal relationships; 6) gender problems; 7) drug addiction and alcohol [2].

The thematic subgroup "Appearance" is the most extensive. It distinguishes the following subgroups:

- human body: *bush, breaver* – beard; *mince pies, window lights* – eyes; *think-piece* – head; *fish talk, trap, hole in the head, gang, gob, cakehole* – mouth;

- physical properties of a person: *ginger* – red-haired; *fancy pants* – effeminate man; *north eye* – cross-eyed; *cream faced* – pale; *slaphead* – bald; *bange Bunny* – handsome; *dog sick* – sickly; *mutt'n Jeff* – deaf; *face-on-stick* – thin handsome guy;

- assessment of appearance and qualities: *slob(-)foot* – clumsy; *long drink of water* – a very important person; *cutie pie* – beauty, a short man.

The inner world of a person has also become a source of dynamic expressions. It reflects the qualities of people: brave – *gutsy*; honest – *kosher, clean living*; boring – *nice Nellie, anorak, neb*; strange – *old ball, kook, queer beer, zombie*.

Expressions concerning the race differences are mainly of a negative connotation. For example, *kraut* – German, *coco* – black, colored, *hook nose* – Jewish.

Also, due to the spread of drugs in the world, slang was formed for this group: drug addict – *acid head*, *goof*, *up against*; state of drug intoxication – *knocked out*, *junked up*; alcohol – *boose*, *sherbet*.

Expressions related to gender relations occupy a significant place in the lexicon of modern youth: *each way* – bisexual, *angle face* – beautiful girl, *stuff* – beautiful guy [4].

Of particular interest are expressions with «background», for example – *Bob's your uncle* (British Citizen's Slang). The phrase arose when, British Prime Minister Robert Gascoyne-Cecil appointed his nephew, Arthur Balfour, to the seat of Minister for Ireland. Arthur called his uncle just *Bob*, so people have come to the conclusion that everything in the world is easy for you if your uncle is Bob. *Bob's your uncle* means *there you have it*.

F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby* uses 1920s slang:

«He saw me looking with admiration at his car.

- It's pretty, isn't it, *old sport*?

He jumped off to give me a better view» [5].

Old sport is a slang term used between upper class gentlemen as a term of endearment.

An interesting example of slang is in Anthony Burgess' *Clockwork Orange*: «There were three *devotchkas* sitting at the counter all together, but there were four of us *malchicks*» [6]. The words *devotchkas* (girls) and *malchicks* (boys) represent the slang called Nadsat, which is based on the Russian language. There is a theory that is associated with the relationship of the West to the Soviet Union in the 1960s. The deliberate use of Russian in the *Clockwork Orange* could be seen as a threat to the post-war identity of the West. Rebellious teenagers use so called enemy language and become even more dangerous and repulsive [6].

The English language is constantly evolving and new words are appearing in it:

- *phone-yawn* – the phenomenon where one person pulls out a phone and looks at the screen while others do the same;

- *coffee face* – the unsightly face of a man who hasn't had his coffee yet this morning;

- *me time* – perhaps this is the most pleasant innovation, as it means personal time – a small period of time that we take away from the full care of the day to devote it to ourselves;

- *cyberchondriac* – like the hero Jerome K. Jerome, who, after reading the medical encyclopedia, found symptoms of all diseases, is a person

who, after reading the description of symptoms on the Internet, begins to suffer from these diseases, and is a real cyberchondriac;

- *baggravation* – this word is a fusion of the words 'bag' and 'aggravation'. It indicates a feeling of anxiety and annoyance at the airport when the luggage of all other passengers has arrived and yours has not yet [7].

There is also another interesting example of the untranslatable English words phenomenon:

- *gobbledygook* – this word means too pompous, bureaucratic language, typical for official communications, legal documents. Some people deliberately use words and sentences that are difficult to understand to seem more informed than they actually are;

- *serendipity* – the feeling you get when you accidentally find something nice or desirable. It comes from Serendip, the ancient name of Sri Lanka. The word was first used by the British writer Chora Walpole in the 18th century: he mentioned it in a letter referring to an adaptation of a Persian epic called *The Three Princes from Serendip*.

- *and all that jazz* – it's not about jazz or blues or even rock *and all that stuff* is the right interpretation;

- *globish* (global English) – a simplified version of English used by non-native speakers, consisting of the most common words and phrases only;

- *jetlag* – extreme tiredness and other physical effects felt by a person after a long flight across different time zones [3].

In conclusion, it should be said that slang is now of great importance for the modern English language. Learning a language at the proper level is difficult to imagine without understanding modern lexical traditions. And despite the fact that the true meaning of most expressions is known to native speakers, many utterances are used far beyond its borders.

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ПРОБЛЕМА ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ НЕВЕРБАЛЬНОГО КОММУНИКАТИВНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ

Л. А. Крель¹⁾, В. К. Крель²⁾

*¹⁾ Белорусский государственный университет,
ул. Ленинградская, 20, 220030, г. Минск, Беларусь, liudmila_krel@mail.ru*

*²⁾ Белорусский государственный университет,
ул. Ленинградская, 20, 220030, г. Минск, Беларусь, г. Минск, Беларусь, v.krel@mail.ru*

Актуальность настоящего исследования обусловлена неугасающим интересом методики преподавания иностранных языков к изучению невербальной репрезентации эмоциональных состояний человека в процессе межличностного взаимодействия, а также к проблеме осуществления эффективной межкультурной коммуникации. Невербальная коммуникация относится к области проблематики современной лингвистики и методики преподавания иностранных языков, расширяя горизонты исследований во взаимосвязи с культурой и ценностными ориентирами носителей того или иного языка. В проведенном исследовании был рассмотрен невербальный полифункциональный жест *улыбка* и его языковая репрезентация в англо-, испано- и франкоязычной культурах. Результаты данного исследования могут быть использованы как при обучении иностранным языкам, так и в рамках курсов по лингвистической прагматике и семантике.

Ключевые слова: невербальная коммуникация; невербальное коммуникативное поведение; мимический жест улыбка; обучение иностранным языкам.

THE PROBLEM OF INVESTIGATING NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATIVE BEHAVIOR WHILE TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

L. A. Krel^a, V. K. Krel^b

^a Belarusian State University, 20 Leningradskaya Street, Minsk 220030, Belarus

^b Belarusian State University, 20 Leningradskaya Street, Minsk 220030, Belarus

Corresponding author: L. A. Krel (liudmila_krel@mail.ru)