

CLASSIFICATION AND VARIETIES OF SOCIAL DIALECTS

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INTRODUCTION

Argot, jargon, slang and their analogs exist in languages since ancient times. The most ancient and historically famous among social dialects is thieves' argot. During their existence social dialects have evolved in different languages. Views of linguists have been changed: classification of social dialects has been transformed, their new varieties appeared and were studied, conceptual essence, functions have been reinterpreted.

Social dialects have been developed actively since the second half of the XX century: they function in the majority of developed world languages, cover different spheres (professional, corporative), their differentiation deepens; sociolects gain more and more popular among youth. In the end of the XX – the beginning of the XXI centuries new sociolects enter different languages swiftly: sociolects of computer technologies, Internet, users of cellphones, representatives of LGBT-communities, drug addicts.

In the present work we aim to investigate classification, varieties of social dialects in the process of evolutionary development in available for learning world languages. Versatility of argot, jargon, slang and their analogs, swift development of social dialects in different languages, limited number of modern fundamental linguistic historiographical works of argot, jargon, slang, lack of established views on problems of social dialects, opening perspectives for scientific investigations motivate us to this. Targeted research tasks are disclosed with help of actualistic, descriptive, comparative methods.

The set goal to disclose the views of sociolinguists to the classification and varieties of argot, jargon, slang, professional vocabulary in the process of evolutionary development is achieved.

1. Classification, terminological differentiation of social dialects

Social dialects are variegated, have essential differences. There is no one point of view to their structure in linguistics. The term "social dialect" is understood as a variety of language, the existence of which is

limited by the frames of a certain social group. The term is used as a general name for various linguistic formations, based on the social identification of people. Social dialect is like a complex of linguistical features (principally lexical and phraseological), peculiar to a certain social community – professional, estate, gender, age and others in the frames of the national language¹. The structure of sociolect is heterogeneous and includes the elements of other sociolects. The illustrative example is youth sociolect. It includes the sociolects of pupils and students, various musical subcultures, hippie, football fans, sportsmen, vegans, hipsters².

One of the first classification of social dialects has made J.C. Hotten³, underlining: a) slang of all layers of the society (without naming it a general slang) and b) a special slang (slang of various professions, occupations and groups). The followers of J.C. Hotten have developed his views to the classification and terminological differentiation of social dialects. By the end of the XIX century there had been the subdividing all unilliterate vocabulary and phraseology to three main layers, named by the terms “slang”, “cant” and “jargon”, that, for instance is seen in the title of the vocabulary A. Barrère and C.G. Leland ”A Dictionary of Slang, Jargon and Cant”⁴. One of the first, who has divided sociolects according to the main functions (communicative, conspirative and expressive) to argot, jargon and slang was O. Jespersen⁵. E. Partridge⁶ underlined Standard Slang and Special or departmental Slangs as well as professional or technical jargons.

In the second part of the XX – XXI centuries a lot of conceptions of classifications, terminological differentiation of social dialects are fixed

¹ Романов А.С. Военный сленг в контексте этнической стереотипизации. *Вестник РУДН, серия Лингвистика*, 2014. 2. С. 134–135.

² Маштакова Е.И. Словарь социолекта сноубордистов. *Вестник Пермского университета. Российская и зарубежная филология*, 2018. 10(4). С. 54. doi: 10.17072/2037-6681-2018-4-53-58.

³ Hotten J.C. A Dictionary of modern slang, cant, and vulgar words, used at the present day in the streets of London. London : John Camden Hotten, Piccadilly, 1860. P. 54, 58–87.

⁴ Barrère A., Leland Ch. G.A Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant. Vol. 1 : A–K. London : George Bell & Sons, 1897. xix, 500 p.

⁵ Jespersen O. Mankind, Nation and Individual from a Linguistic Point of View. Oslo : H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard), 1925. 221 p.

⁶ Partridge E. Slang to-day and yesterday. London : Routledge & Kegan Paul LTD, 1954. P. 5, 143, 146–147.

in English. S.B. Flexner⁷ underlines in lexical system of American English social dialects: cant, jargon, argot, slang. E.V. Metelskaya⁸ thinks, that like in Russian as well as in English more relevant, well-spread and often used components of substandard lexical layer, in the most degree depicting lifestyle and inner hierarchical structure of discursive community, its social features, modern tendencies of vocabulary and speech behavior are the categories of “argot”, “jargon”, “slang”.

According to our opinion the most structural and clear classification of English social dialects V.A. Khomyakov presents⁹. The author refers social dialects to the vernacular and divides them to general slang and special slang, that includes cant and some close to it formations (rhyming slang, back slang, centre/medial slang), professional and corporative (group) jargons.

So, many authors classify social dialects in English with significant discrepancy. Assignment to each lexical layer definite term is not done till the end. Not occasionally A.S. Romanov¹⁰ notices as a problem, that English linguistical tradition reveals the tendency to unite under term “slang” different notions (“colloquial speech”, “argot”, “jargon”, “professionalism”).

In German linguistics the first systematization of special languages was presented in 1909 by H. Hirt¹¹. The author underlines four groups of languages (jargons): 1) Berufssprachen, 2) Standessprachen (languages of estates), 3) Geschlechtssprachen, 4) Sprachen der Altersklassen. Moreover a special meaning is paid to student slang, considering it simultaneously the language of a certain age class and a certain estate¹². In the end of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries researchers

⁷ Flexner S.B. Preface by Stuart Berg Flexner. *Dictionary of American slang*. New York : Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1967. P. vi.

⁸ Метельская Е.В. Образ человека в английской и русской субстандартной лингвокультурах. Автореферат дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Пятигорск : Пятигорский государственный лингвистический университет, 2012. С. 5–6.

⁹ Хомяков В.А. Введение в изучение слэнга – основного компонента английского просторечия. Вологда : Вологодский государственный педагогический институт, 1971. С. 39, 70–71.

¹⁰ Романов А.С. *Op. cit.* С. 134.

¹¹ Hirt H. *Etymologie der neuhochdeutschen Sprache*. München : Beck sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1909. S. 244.

¹² Россихина М.Ю. Молодежный жаргон в русской и немецкой лексикографии XIX–XXI вв. : дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Брянск : Брянский государственный университет, 2009. С. 21.

underline jargons among social dialects of German: youth, student, soldier, prison, jargons of declassed elements, sport, jargons of hunters, of night life¹³.

In Indonesian M.H. Effendy¹⁴, A. Wulandari¹⁵ list social dialects: “jargon”, “slang”, “argot”, “ken” (“cant”).

D. Unuk¹⁶ in Slovenian underlines social dialects: a) “slang”; b) “jargon”; c) “argot” (insignificant amount), “professional language”.

The intention to divide similar terms is remarked in typology of social varieties of language, proposed by St. Stoikov¹⁷. The author builds his classification of socially-speech styles on the materials of the Bulgarian language on different, sometimes intercrossed reasons. Basing on secrecy and non-secrecy, historical connection and continuity, referring to literary language, differences in structure, functions and using, he says, firstly, about secret speeches (“patters”, “argot”), secondly, about group, or corporative speeches, “known as general name ‘slang’”, thirdly, about professional speeches, fourthly, about classed speeches.

In Russian linguistics known interest presents the classification of social dialects depending on their nature, purpose, language features and conditions of functioning, proposed in 1960s by V.D. Bondaletov¹⁸. This classification is the most consistent. To social dialects the scientist refers: 1) proper professional “languages” (exactly – lexical systems); 2) group or corporative jargons; 3) patters (argot) of seasonal artisans, traders and close to them social groups; 4) jargon (argot) of declassed ones. Besides underlined main types we can meet a lot of intermediate varieties, for example, combining professional “language” and group jargon (professional jargons), professional “language” and peculiarities of estate speech (merchant, bureaucratic, church and other jargons).

¹³ Крючкова Т.Б. Социоллингвистика в Германии. *Зарубежная социоллингвистика*. Москва : Наука, 1991. С. 52–54.

¹⁴ Effendy M.H. Jargon bahasa Madura pada masyarakat nelayan Pantura. *Okara : Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 2011. 5(2). P. 165–166. doi: 10.19105/ojbs.v5i2.510.

¹⁵ Wulandari A. Penggunaan jargon oleh komunitas chatting WhatsApp Grup. *Transformatika : Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 2016. 12(2). P. 61. doi: 10.31002/transformatika.v12i2.190.

¹⁶ Unuk D. Slovenski jezik v sočasnem sporazumevalnem prostoru. *Revija za Elementarno Izobraževanje*, 2016. 9(4). S. 28–30.

¹⁷ Стойков Ст. Социальные диалекты. *Вопросы языкознания*, 1957. 1. С. 78–84.

¹⁸ Бондалетов В.Д. Социальная лингвистика. Москва : Просвещение, 1987. С. 69–70.

During the second half of the XX–XXI centuries a lot of authors have presented their view to the classification of social dialects in Russian, though they don't give a clear answer about a structure of social dialects. For example, M.A. Grachev¹⁹ depending on functions, word-formation, sources of refilling distinguishes: argot (vocabulary of criminal environment), patters of artisans and traders and jargons. M.I. Solnyshkina, Ch. R. Ziganshina and L.M. Garaeva²⁰ offer their author classification of sociolects, the base of which is the parameters of openness / closeness of the society and codification / non-codification of used language material. The given classification includes next forms of language existence: professional languages, codes (ciphers) of secret services, jargons and argot. The authors notice, that uncodification forms of language in scientific literature are named as jargon, slang, argot, jargon vocabulary, reduced colloquial vocabulary, interjargon, expressive vocabulary of colloquial usage and others. The meanings of these terms intercross, pass each other, include each other and carry over to each other, but depict, generally, the same, only from different points of view.

In Ukrainian linguistics till recently there have been used synonymic terms “argot”, “jargon”, “slang”. Although as sociolinguistic studios develop, the tendency to differentiation of the terms is observed. L.O. Stavys'tka²¹ considers such most acceptable terminologically-conceptual paradigm of social dialects: “argot”, “jargon”, “professional jargon”, “slang”. In this way the author suggests not only qualitative, but in a certain way quantitative division of notions “argot” – “jargon” – “slang” (accordingly closed, half-opened and opened subsystems, different level of professionalism, that is reduced from argot to slang).

So, till nowadays the views of the researchers to the classification, terminological differentiation of social dialects differ. On the modern stage the most common components of substandard lexical layer are the categories of “argot”, “jargon”, “slang”. Common differentiations of their usage are: slang defines “nonstandard, informal vocabulary of

¹⁹ Грачев М.А. Словарь современного молодежного жаргона. Москва : Эксмо, 2006. С. 7.

²⁰ Солнышкина М.И., Зиганшина Ч.Р., Гараева Л.М. Социолектология: современное состояние и проблемы. *Вестник Волгоградского государственного университета. Серия 2, Языкознание*, 2014. 4(23). С. 126, 129. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15688/jvolsu2.2014.4.14>.

²¹ Ставицька Л.О. Арго, жаргон. сленг: Соціальна диференціація української мови. Київ : Критика, 2005. С. 22.

common usage”, as well as “special vocabulary of subgroups and subcultures”. Term “jargon” means words and expressions specific to one or another profession or occupation. Term “argot” is fixed to the sociolects, main function of which is secrecy; it also signifies special language (or special vocabulary) of criminal world. Professional speech also stands out among social dialects. “Interjargon” – composition of different jargons, expresses itself actively.

Differentiation of terms “jargon”/“slang” has important value for classification of social dialects, understanding their essence in different linguistics. The term “slang” is often used towards a certain component of substandard vocabulary of English. Simultaneously in German, Russian and some other sociolinguistics term “jargon” gets advantage in classification of sociolects.

2. Social dialects since ancient times till the XIX century

2.1. Birth and first information about social dialects (from ancience till the XV century)

History of social dialects goes back to ancience. Numerous stories and literature sources testify about the existence of social dialects, similar to cant, argot, jargon, professional language, slang in many languages and states even BC. Non-standard language was used in the communication not only by criminal elements, but also by wealthy citizens, by representatives of different professions, occupations and interests. There is information, that in the X century in Ireland argot existed in monasteries as separate “Latin”. At the same period school Latin argot was also fixed²². First references of Turkish argot were found in the XI century in Mahmoud al-Kashgari’s work “Collection of Turkish languages”²³. In Spain since the XV century argot of tuna, created by professionals, involved in fishing and tuna processing, has been known²⁴. One of the oldest, most wide-spread and famous argot were languages, created in different time by thieves world, robbers: French “argot” (the XIII century), Spanish “germania”, or “robbers’ language”, German “rothwalsch”, or “red Italian”, in Malta – “Lingua Franca”, or “bastard

²² Горбач О.Т. Арго в Україні. Львів: Інститут українознавства імені І. Крип’якевича НАН України, 2006. С. 177, 182.

²³ Razuvaeva O. Slang in the Turkish Language as a Social, Linguistic, and Semiotic Phenomenon. *Gaziantep University Journal of Social Sciences*, 2009. 8(1). P. 299.

²⁴ Llorca Ibi F.X. The Tuna Lexicon, a Mediterranean Sociocultural Creation. *Revista de Dialectologia y Tradiciones Populares*, 2017. 72(1). P. 240. doi: 10.3989/rdtp.2017.01.009.

Italian”, in Naples and Rome – “gergo”, English – “cant”²⁵, Portuguese – “calão”, Dutch – “bargoens”²⁶, Russian – “thieves music”²⁷. A brief example is robber argot in Russia in the XI century²⁸.

S. Stoikov²⁹ theoretically admits the existence in Bulgaria classed jargon among feudal aristocracy during First (681–1018) and Second (1185–1396) Bulgarian Empire. In France first references of the word “jargon” as a criminal language refers to the XIII – the XIV centuries^{30,31}.

J.K. Hotten³² has described centuries-old history of social dialects. The author has noted, that slang is as old as speech. It exists in the works of ancient Greek and ancient Roman authors of the II – the V centuries BC, the II – the III centuries AD. In England slang has been known since the XIV century, but under other names, more often as cant. In the end of the XIV – the beginning of the XV centuries sport slang, for example, was used. T. Thorne³³ gave lexeme *nag* (horse), fixing in slang of racing enthusiasts in 1400.

2.2. Varieties of social dialects in the XVI – the XVIII centuries

In the XVI century the sphere of using social dialects was much widen. Argot, jargon, slang are actively used in different languages and countries. Criminal elements are main users (thieves, beggars, tramps, homeless), but a lot of users of non-standard speech are also among other stratum of the population: traders, artisans, representatives of different professions (including prestigious), military, intelligentsia, people of creative professions, nobles, student youth.

Peculiarities of basic social triad of argot users have been distinctly distinguished since the XVI century: of thieves, beggars and small roving merchants. In the XVI – the XVIII centuries argot was used by: a) thugs,

²⁵ Hotten J.C. Op. cit. P. 3.

²⁶ Йордан Й. Романское языкознание. Москва : Прогресс, 1971. С. 536.

²⁷ Жирмунский В.М. Национальный язык и социальные диалекты. Ленинград : Художественная литература, 1936. С. 20.

²⁸ Грачев М.А. Русское арго. Нижний Новгород : НГЛУ, 1997. 246 с.

²⁹ Стойков Ст. Социальные диалекты. *Вопросы языкознания*, 1957. 1. С. 83.

³⁰ Жирмунский В.М. Op. cit. С. 121.

³¹ Pop A.-M, Sim M.-A. Business English outside the box. Business jargon and abbreviations in business communication. *Annals of the University of Oradea: Economic Science*, 2014. 24(2). P. 112.

³² Hotten J.C. Op. cit. P. 45.

³³ Thorne T. Dictionary of Contemporary Slang. London : A&C Black Publishers Ltd, 2007. P. 302–303.

thieves, tramps, other declassed elements in France, Poland, Germany, Bulgaria, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus; cant – in London since the XVI century, on the territory of modern USA – since the XVII century³⁴; b) professional beggars in France, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus; c) bagmen, craftsmen in France, Poland, Bulgaria, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus. In Spain in the XVI – in the beginning of the XVII centuries argot went beyond thieves, its application borders were widen. Argot was used in songs³⁵, in books³⁶. In many countries young people, who mastered sciences, used argot widely: in Germany in the XVI – the XVII centuries – “fahrende Schüler” (goliars)³⁷; in Russia in the XVIII – the XIX centuries – seminarians; in Ukraine in the XVII – the XVIII centuries – pupils, roaming students³⁸.

In the period a lot of authors fix different jargons (professional, corporate, youth). In particular, jargons were fixed: a) in England – professional corporate (the XVI century)³⁹; b) in France (the XVIII–XIX centuries) – of craftsmen, traders⁴⁰; c) in Germany – of social elits of class society (the XVIII–XIX centuries); military (end of the XVIII century): (“Rifle” of German soldiers has been named *Kuhbein* and *Kuhfuß* – “cow’s (cowhide’s) leg” since ancient times⁴¹; borsche (student) language (the XVI–XVIII centuries); d) in Ukraine (the XVIII century) – bursa-seminary, student’s language⁴². Since the XVI century jargons: “lingua franca”, used in trade among people of different nationalities; “pidgin English” – English-Chinese trade jargon of Far East; “chinook jargon” – trade pidgin, existed on the North-Western coast of the Pacific Ocean from Oregon to Alaska; “Beach-la-Mar” – trade jargon of Pacific plantations and others have been known^{43,44}.

³⁴ Coleman J. *The Life of Slang*. Oxford : University Press, 2012. P. 143, 175.

³⁵ Жирмунский В.М. *Op. cit.* С. 124.

³⁶ Йордан Й. *Op. cit.* С. 539–540.

³⁷ Жирмунский В.М. *Op. cit.* С. 131–132.

³⁸ Горбач О.Т. *Op. cit.* С. 525.

³⁹ Рябичкина Г.В. *Проблемы субстандартной лексикографии английского и русского языков: теоретический и прикладной аспекты : дис. ... доктора филол. наук*. Пятигорск : Пятигорский государственный лингвистический университет, 2009. С. 84.

⁴⁰ Горбач О.Т. *Op. cit.* С. 168.

⁴¹ Липатов А.Т. *Сленг как проблема социолектики*. Москва : Эллис, 2010. С. 101.

⁴² Ставицька Л.О. *Op. cit.* С. 114–115.

⁴³ Блумфилд Л. *Язык*. Москва : Прогресс, 1968. С. 520.

⁴⁴ Шор Р.О. *Язык и общество*. Москва : Либроком, 2010. С. 134.

In England in the XVI – the XVIII centuries in vocabulary lists there was reflected such slang as general, parliamentary, secular, legal, slang of book publishers, of typographers, medical, pharmacist, marine, navy, soldierly, university (mainly Oxford and Cambridge) slang, slang of teens, students, sport, church, circus, cockney, burglarious, declassified and others. Gradually slang became funny, waggish and at the same time satiric, sharp⁴⁵. In the second half of the XVIII century slang was understood as a vulgar language⁴⁶. In France (the XVI century) in the vocabulary of doctors there was medical slang⁴⁷. In Australia since the beginning of the XVIII century criminal slang was fixed. Later first slang words and phrases were created from pidgin English and aboriginal languages⁴⁸.

2.3. Varieties of social dialects in the XIX century

In the XIX century the geography of social dialects continues to widen. Argot had a lot of fans, it was used: a) in England, the USA, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine – by thieves, robbers, gamblers and other declassed elements (beggars, impostors, rogues, tramps and others); b) in France, Germany, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Slovakia – by representatives of roving trades (peddlers, seasonal agricultural workers), artisans of various professions; c) in England, Germany, Ukraine, Russia, Slovakia – by students, school and college students, children. All these secret languages had significant common lexical material, that testified of international character of argot vocabulary. In general, in the XIX century argot gradually lost its former isolation and secret character⁴⁹, in the end of the XIX century argots entered deeply in speech of all strata of Western European society⁵⁰.

In the XIX century in many languages, with gradual reducing of influencing secret speech, the activity of using jargon and slang by numerous strata of the population increases. In the period jargons are especially popular: a) in England – general, social-professional, social-

⁴⁵ Partridge E. Op. cit. P. 43–264.

⁴⁶ Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 118.

⁴⁷ Partridge E. Op. cit. P. 188–189.

⁴⁸ Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 206–208.

⁴⁹ Жирмунский В.М. Op. cit. С. 140, 151–152.

⁵⁰ Руденко М.Ю. Арго, жаргон і сленг у європейському й американському мовознавстві: історія і сучасний стан дослідження : дис. ... канд. філол. наук. Слов'янськ : Донбаський державний педагогічний університет, 2019. С. 102–103.

corporative⁵¹; b) in the USA – professional-corporative, including art, sciences, philosophy, religious⁵²; c) in Russia – of different professions (tailors and hair-dressers, hookers, migrant workers, book sellers⁵³), wandering actors, market dealers, beggars⁵⁴; d) in Ukraine – professional⁵⁵; e) in Bulgaria – classed (bourgeois) (*mercy, pardon, cavalier, dame, highlife, negligee, jour, flirt, menu, consumers* “to drink” and others)⁵⁶. In the XIX century – in the beginning of the XX centuries in France, Germany, England, the USA, Russia, Ukraine jargon of declassed elements was spread wider (criminals, thieves, rogues, gamblers), that was not secret. In the XIX century youth jargon dominated in many languages: in Germany – borsche language⁵⁷; in Russia – among students, gymnasium pupils, lyceum students, cadets, pupils of the house of noble maidens, seminarians, bursaks^{58,59}; in Ukraine – bursack-seminary, university, school^{60,61}. Simultaneously in the period youth jargon had not been outlined as separate lexical content yet⁶².

The term “slang” has appeared in English lexicography since about the beginning of the XIX century. In the XIX century usage of general slang became wider, all new varieties of professional and group (corporative) slang appeared⁶³. Slang was actively applied by educated and illiterate classes of England, America, France⁶⁴. To the middle of the XIX century English slang was somewhat changed: it became more gentle, polite, affable, cheerful⁶⁵. In England back slang (*dab* – bad,

⁵¹ Рябичкина Г.В. *Op. cit.* С. 113–114.

⁵² Partridge E. *Op. cit.* P. 146.

⁵³ Крысин Л.П. Социолінгвістическіе аспекты изучения современного русского языка. Москва : Наука, 1989. С. 68.

⁵⁴ Будагов Р.А. Введение в науку о языке. Москва : Добросвет-2000, 2003. С. 465.

⁵⁵ Масенко Л.Т. Нариси з соціолінгвістики. Київ : Києво-Могилянська академія, 2010. С. 87.

⁵⁶ Стойков Ст. *Op. cit.* I. С. 83.

⁵⁷ Россихина М.Ю. *Op. cit.* С. 141–142.

⁵⁸ Синхуа Ван. Особенности отражения в словарях единиц русского молодежного жаргона в зеркале восприятия вторичной языковой личности. *Вестник ТГПУ*, 2017а. 2(179). С. 61. doi: 10.23951/1609-624X-2017-2-59-66.

⁵⁹ Россихина М.Ю. *Op. cit.* С. 104.

⁶⁰ Ставицька Л.О. *Op. cit.* С. 114–115.

⁶¹ Масенко Л.Т. *Op. cit.* 2010. С. 92.

⁶² Синхуа Ван. *Op. cit.* 2017а. С. 61.

⁶³ Hotten J.C. *Op. cit.* P. 54–86.

⁶⁴ Partridge E. *Op. cit.* P. 104–105.

⁶⁵ Partridge E. *Op. cit.* P. 91.

eno – one, *yenep* – a penny, etc.) and rhyming slang (*abraham's willing, a shilling; castle rag, a flag*, – slang term for fourpence and others) were spread⁶⁶. In the USA in the end of the XIX century there has been already slang of representatives of unconventional sexual orientation, whereof first published gay-glossaries in this period testified⁶⁷. Youth slang spreads in English. In Great Britain there were distinctly definite groups of slang users among young people: schoolchildren, wealthy young people. In American colleges slang was required student attribute⁶⁸. In Australia in 1850s, with arriving new immigrants from the USA, slang became criminal⁶⁹. In Portuguese (Portugal, Brazil) since the second half of the XIX – in the beginning of the XX centuries both professional and group slang were spread⁷⁰.

3. Varieties of social dialects in the first half of the XX century

3.1. Varieties of argot in the first half of the XX century

Despite the gradual development of jargon and slang, in the first half of the XX century argot still played an important role in many languages. In the first decades of the XX century in France, Germany, England, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, the USA, Mexico, Malaysia (West Malaysia), Indonesia, the Philippines argot was widely spread among criminals, thieves, swindlers, gamblers. These argots had international character, other argots were closely connected with them. In Mexico since the beginning of the XX century argot of smugglers and migrants has been known (it exists till nowadays)⁷¹.

Since the beginning of the XX century in many countries secret languages have been used by representatives of some subcultures, different age groups, professions. For example, in Malaysia (West Malaysia), Indonesia, the Philippines hunters, shamen, fishers, traders,

⁶⁶ Hotten J.C. Op. cit. P. 251–270.

⁶⁷ Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 68.

⁶⁸ Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 19, 61–62.

⁶⁹ Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 209.

⁷⁰ Gonçalves M.F. “Gíria portuguesa” e brasileirismos nos inícios do século XX: o dicionário de Alberto Bessa. *Linguagem: Estudos e Pesquisas*, 2014. 18(2). P. 25–26. doi: 10.5216/lep.v18i2.39576.

⁷¹ Meneses G.A. De migras, coyotes y polleros. El argot de la migración clandestina en la región de Tijuana-San Diego / On “Migras, Coyotes and Polleros”. The slang of undocumented migration in the Tijuana-San Diego region. *Ogigia*, 2010. 8. P. 15–31.

representatives of sex-business⁷². In Russia after revolutionary events of 1917 children argot appeared. During World War I front argot, that served coordination of fighting, argot of war prisoners were formed in many languages⁷³.

In the middle of the XX century in many countries argot was still popular among criminal elements; new communities, that used secret languages appeared. In Japan confidential language “ingo” was used by declassed elements, criminal groups, such as yakuza, thieves⁷⁴. In Malang (Indonesia) during the war for independence (1945–1949) argot “Bòsò Walikan” (inverted language), that later was used by criminal elements, appeared⁷⁵.

3.2. Varieties of jargon in the first half of the XX century

In the first half of the XX century jargon continued to evolve, there was its further differentiation. There were distinguished: a) professional, b) corporative (grouped) jargons. Youth jargons dominated in grouped jargons. Jargons functioned in German, Russian, Ukrainian, English, American English, French, Bulgarian and other languages.

In the first half of the XX century commercial jargon⁷⁶, jargons of different occupations, trade, sport, art were distinguished among professional jargons in American English⁷⁷. During World War II the usage of front jargon was promoted in the languages of warring countries. In German army “military office” got biting name *Blechmide* (“forge of lies”), generals, who tossed their troops to “meat grinders” and military surgeon-farriers got unflattering sobriquets – *Metzger* and *Schlachmeister* (in both cases – “butcher”)⁷⁸.

Among grouped jargons criminal, thieves’, religious, poet were popular. In the Soviet Union since 1920s thieves’ language ceased to be secret, lost its meaning as argot. On the basis of thieves’ language jargons of prostitutes, sharpers, homeless. In American English there was

⁷² Hoogervorst T.G. Youth culture and urban pride. The sociolinguistics of East Javanese slang. *Wacana: Journal of the Humanities of Indonesia*, 2014. 15(1). P. 105. doi: 10.17510/wjhi.v15i1.107.

⁷³ Йордан Й. Оp. cit. С. 545, 548–549, 555–556.

⁷⁴ Тақдир Т. Pembentukan ingo (kata sandi) dalam dunia kepolisian Jepang. *Izumi*, 2016. 5(1). H. 20. doi: 10.14710/izumi.5.1.20-24.

⁷⁵ Hoogervorst T.G. Op.cit. P. 107–108.

⁷⁶ Поп А.-М, Сим М.-А. Оp. cit. P. 115.

⁷⁷ Partridge E. Оp. cit. P. 166.

⁷⁸ Липатов А.Т. Оp. cit. С. 100–101.

language of communication between masters and servants, who spoke literary speech poor – conditional jargon (childish)⁷⁹.

In the beginning of the XX century youth jargons were actively declared in many languages: student, gymnasium, pupil. In this period in Germany, Russia, there was a tendency of youth jargons to go beyond the social groups, that created them. In fact, single youth jargon was created⁸⁰. In Bulgaria in the first half of the XX century general youth, student, soldier jargons were extremely popular⁸¹. In Germany after World War II youth jargon was formed as a new phenomenon on the background of development of youth culture⁸².

There were also untraditional forms of jargon (“mixed languages”): a) slaveholdings in Western Africa: petit nègre, black English, black Portuguese⁸³; b) lingo jargon, that was used by American, who, visiting slums and travelling abroad, replaced (distorted) English in order foreigner understood him⁸⁴.

3.3. Varieties of slang in the first half of the XX century

By the beginning of the XX century slang has got a big number of new fans in many languages. At the same time, as English slang, that preceded World War I, with comparison to slang of the middle of the XIX century, changed a little⁸⁵. In 1933 E. Partridge⁸⁶ besides the standard slang, underlined special one and studied 24 most important its species, that largely remind kinds of slang, described by J.C. Hotten in his dictionary⁸⁷.

In many languages (English, American English, Italian and others) slang got serious momentum during World War I. Moreover, British military personnel were more active in slang creation, than American⁸⁸. Front slang was international, it was easily adopted by allies⁸⁹, it was

⁷⁹ Блумфилд Л. Оp. cit. С. 519.

⁸⁰ Россихина М.Ю. Оp. cit. С. 104, 142, 169.

⁸¹ Исса К. Отражение на софийския жаргон върху речевата ситуация в България. *София 135 години столица на България*. Брой: Многообразие в единството, 2014. С. 3.

⁸² Россихина М.Ю. Оp. cit. С. 142.

⁸³ Шор Р.О. Оp. cit. С. 134.

⁸⁴ Блумфилд Л. Оp. cit. С. 519.

⁸⁵ Partridge E. Оp. cit. P. 95–96.

⁸⁶ Partridge E. Оp. cit. P. 143, 148–273.

⁸⁷ Hotten J.C. Оp. cit. xvi, 300 p.

⁸⁸ Partridge E. Оp. cit. P. 253–264, 327–328.

⁸⁹ Coleman J. Оp. cit. P. 168–169.

used in speech, songs, press: *balaclava* (woolen helmet); *boobies' hutch* (place for drinking in barracks); *soldier's supper* (dinner of soldier)⁹⁰. Front slang was also used in after-war life^{91, 92}.

After World War I British slang was developed slowly, American – extremely. In the USA, Great Britain, Australia, slang was spread under influence of slang words and expressions from American films. In the USA professional slang was popular among doctors, policemen, restaurant staff. In 1920s slang was used by young women of easy virtue and their partners (*bun-duster*, *cellar-smeller*, *scandal*). In 1920s – 1930s slang of musicians among Afro-American students, who studied in the USA universities, was popular. It influenced on slang of other American musicians, became general youth⁹³.

In the first half of the XX century slang seized many languages, youth was especially committed to it. In France argot commun (general argot, matched by its nature and content with slang), which elements were known by all French speakers, was formed. In Czech Republic there was slang of different professions (including actors), as well as students, students of vocational schools. In Croatia youth slang, including school one, was especially popular.

During World War II front slang was again revived; it was spread in active army, among counterintelligences, partisans, war prisoners⁹⁴. We give examples of words and word-expressions from slang of American military personnel: *soup* – “overcast”, “fog”; *boxer* – “bomber”; *little friend* – “own fighter aircraft”⁹⁵. And here are lexemes from slang of Russian military counterintelligences: *granny came* – conventional sign, meaning “we have caught them”; *wolfhound* – “experienced searcher”. In 1940s – 1950s slang was still used by veterans as well as by youth⁹⁶.

In the first half of the XX century urban slang got further development in many languages. Slang was “brought” to cities by veterans of World War I and World War II, it was absorbed and developed by youth. In Russia urban jargon was spread under influence of revolutionary commotion of 1917 and civil war, as a result of transformation of thieves’ argot to jargon. The same occurred in

⁹⁰ Partridge E. Op. cit. P. 255–260.

⁹¹ Partridge E. Op. cit. P. 118.

⁹² Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 75.

⁹³ Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 55, 73, 76–80, 165–166, 198–199, 250–252.

⁹⁴ Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 19.

⁹⁵ Липатов А.Т. Op. cit. С. 98.

⁹⁶ Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 19, 199–200.

Ukrainian cities, where was bursatky style of youth speech, heritage of criminal argot⁹⁷.

To the end of the first half of the XX century social dialects became more public, uninhibited, they captured everyday speech wider. Amount of professional and corporative communities, that used argot, jargon, slang increased.

4. Varieties of social dialects in the second half of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries

4.1. Varieties of argot in the second half of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries

In the second half of the XX century in many languages argot did not lose its attraction. Criminal elements, representatives of some professions, young people had their argot. In 1960s there was criminal argot in Indonesian capital Jakarta. In Malang (Indonesia) in 1970s gold jewelers had their own secret argot⁹⁸. In the end of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries in Japan confidential language “ingo”, that had been earlier used by criminal communities, gained popularity among police officers, doctors, pharmacists⁹⁹. In Canada argot of medical workers was used by hospital, ambulance staff to hide information from patients¹⁰⁰.

Since the second half of the XX century in many countries confidential sociolect of LGBT-communities, that is quite rightly attributed to argot. It is very prolific and creative language of transgender community. Pun in this argot takes place with using many languages, as well as names of cities, countries, trademarks, colors and animals¹⁰¹. In many languages there is gay slang. Gay community in the USA has its own history, traditions and value, its own slang¹⁰². In Indonesia Community Surabayan gay uses a lot of Dutch, English words in slang creation for confidentiality, joy¹⁰³.

⁹⁷ Горбач О.Т. Op. cit. C. 177, 179, 524.

⁹⁸ Hoogervorst T.G. Op. cit. P. 107, 114.

⁹⁹ Taqdir T. Op. cit. H. 20–21.

¹⁰⁰ Vaska M. The Secret Language of Doctors : Cracking the Code of Hospital Slang. *Journal of the Canadian Health Libraries Association*, 2015. 36(1). P. 27. doi: 10.29173/jchla/jabsc.v36il.24350.

¹⁰¹ Garing J. Penggunaan jargon oleh komunitas waria di jejaring sosial “Facebook”. *Ranah : Jurnal Kajian Bahasa*, 2017. 6(1). P. 1–3. doi: 10.26499/rmh.v6il.259.

¹⁰² Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 68.

¹⁰³ Hoogervorst T.G. Op. cit. P. 120.

In the second half of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries secret languages gained popularity among youth. In modern linguistics term “argot” denotes modern varieties of English nonstandard, e.g., argot of teens or ballplayers in the USA. In Japan in the XXI secret languages of teen age have been widen, e.g., “kogyaru kotoba”, language of high schoolgirls, who want to stand out from the crowd; it is created by reductions and abbreviations: *choberibe*; *cho* “ultra”; *beri* “very”; *baddo* “bad”¹⁰⁴.

O.T. Horbach¹⁰⁵ considers, that special languages of primitive tribes, communities resemble argot a lot in Australia, Polynesia, Africa.

In general, since the second half of the XX century in many languages argot has changed, dissolved in common languages. In France vocabulary of marginal groups has entered the language of French community, lexical innovations (*verlan* and others) have been widen; argot has been studied as popular French. In Russian community tolerance to argot vocabulary has appeared, it has been elitarized¹⁰⁶. According to L.P. Krysin¹⁰⁷, there are literally no or almost no argot speakers nowadays. There are people and groups of people, who use elements of argot – lexical and phraseological in intragroup communication.

4.2. Varieties of jargon in the second half of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries

In the second half of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries general jargon has actively expressed itself in many languages¹⁰⁸; professional and corporative jargons, that are sometimes difficult to distinguish, are popular. In this connection E.N. Malyuga¹⁰⁹ notices, that

¹⁰⁴ Juanda J. Bahasa Prokem dan pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia. *Retorika*, 2017. 8(1). P. 29. doi: <https://doi.org/10.26858/retorika.v8il.510>.

¹⁰⁵ Горбач О.Т. *Op. cit.* С. 177–178.

¹⁰⁶ Синхуа Ван, Курьянович А.В. К вопросу об интерпретации и употреблении русской жаргонной лексики китайскими инофонами. *Вестник ТГПУ*, 2018. 2(191). С. 82. doi: 10.23951/1609-624X-2018-2-80-86.

¹⁰⁷ Крысин Л.П. *Op. cit.* С. 74–75.

¹⁰⁸ Синхуа Ван. Лингводидактические возможности использования жаргонизмов в преподавании русского языка как иностранного в китайской аудитории. *Вестник ТГПУ*, 2017. 10(187). С. 74. doi: 10.23951/1609-624X-2017-10-70^o78.

¹⁰⁹ Малюга Е.Н. К вопросу о языке деловых переговоров как жанре межкультурной деловой коммуникации. *Вестник РУДН, серия Лингвистика*, 2009. 3. С. 57.

American marketers name popular profitable goods *a monster, big wheel, fat cat*.

According to L.O. Stavvyts'ka¹¹⁰, almost all social-professional groups create jargon nominations. There are professional jargons of medics, railroaders, miners, metallurgists, pilots and others. In Germany medical workers use general as well as medical jargon in communication with patients¹¹¹. Professional jargon is relevant in scientific world¹¹². It is developed in highly intelligent and intellectual spheres: nuclear physics, adverts, cinema, computerization¹¹³.

L.P. Krysin¹¹⁴ notices, that in many languages among corporative jargons association of people “by interests”, also connected with illegal activity, are distinguished. In the end of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries new jargons have been formed: users of cell phones, bikers¹¹⁵.

In many languages youth jargon continues to develop actively, significantly affecting style of speech behavior of other speakers¹¹⁶. Youth jargon is subdivided into subjargons: student (the most common), school, soldier, sailor, working youth. Jargons of informal youth groups (metalheads, punks, hippy, tough youth and others) express themselves. In the beginning of the XXI century hipoper, tolkinian jargon fashion continues; computer and Internet jargons, jargons of street musicians, fans are popular. M. Yu. Rossikhina¹¹⁷ notes international character of youth jargon, that is shown in typicality of its development in different languages: from separate jargon (borsche language in Germany, school jargon in Russia, separate groups in Spain) to single youth jargon.

In the end of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries linguists paid attention to the total speech jargonization as one of dominant features in modern language situation in the world¹¹⁸. It is especially true

¹¹⁰ Ставицька Л.О. Оп. cit. С. 229.

¹¹¹ Leung R.C.H. An analysis of conversational discourse in medical settings for learners of German: language, communication and pedagogy. *Journal of Languages for Specific Purposes*, 2018. 5(1). P. 31.

¹¹² Rakedzon T., Segev E., Chapnik N., Yosef R., Baram-Tsabari A. Automatic jargon identifier for scientists engaging with the public and science communication educators. *PLoS ONE*, 2017. 12(8). P. 1–2. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0181742.

¹¹³ Липатов А.Т. Оп. cit. С. 135.

¹¹⁴ Крысин Л.П. Оп. cit. С. 75.

¹¹⁵ Липатов А.Т. Оп. cit. С. 172.

¹¹⁶ Синхуа Ван. Оп. cit. 2017а. С. 61.

¹¹⁷ Россихина М.Ю. Оп. cit. С. 169–171.

¹¹⁸ Синхуа Ван, Курьянович А.В. Оп. cit. 2018. С. 80.

for youth language. The speech of modern young people is criminalized, it is over saturated by argotisms. In Russian such words of argot origin, as *mayhem*, *gopnik*, *maza*, *show off* and others have become peculiar symbols of our time. Simultaneously M. Yu. Rossikhina¹¹⁹ considers, that in speech of youth jargons, reflecting technical progress, e.g. in sphere of computer vocabulary are actively created. Here are examples of youth German: *Compi* “Computer-Experte”, *wikipedieren* “etwas bei Wikipedia nachschauen”, *Datenzäpfchen* “USB-Stick”, *googeln* “suchen”, *daddeln* “auf dem PC spielen”.

4.3. Varieties of professional speech in the second half of the XX century – in the beginning of the XXI centuries

In the second half of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries professional vocabulary continues to develop in the structure of social dialects. R.A. Budagov¹²⁰ notices the existence of highly professional terms and professionalisms of chemists, railway workers, cosmonauts and other specialists. In most cases this is about terms and professionalisms, related to the field of their activity. Author gives examples of professional lexis from pilot vocabulary: *barrel*, *bell*, *snake* – different designations of aerobatics. V.N. Denisenko and Zhang Ke¹²¹ pay attention to usage of computer professionalisms in Russian professional speech in situation of informal Internet communication. For example, *bykapit* – from English *backup*, “to create reserve copies”; *setka* – “Internet”; *frishka* (English *free*) – “free program”.

4.4. Varieties of slang in the second half of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries

In the second half of the XX century general slang got a wide spread in different languages. Special slangs continue to develop actively: a) professional; b) group (corporative)¹²², that are difficult to distinguish.

There is a huge number of kinds of professional slang. One of spread is military slang. It correlates with army slang, soldier slang, army

¹¹⁹ Россихина М.Ю. О динамике лексико-семантических процессов в немецком молодежном социолекте. *Вестник Томского государственного университета. Филология*, 2016. 4(42). С. 65. doi: 10.17223/19986645/42/6.

¹²⁰ Будагов Р.А. *Op. cit.* С. 466–467.

¹²¹ Денисенко В.Н., Чжан Кэ. Заимствованное компьютерное и сетевое слово в русскоязычном и китайскоязычном коммуникативном пространстве Интернета. *Вестник РУДН*, 2018. 9(4). С. 920–923. doi: 10.22363/2313-2299-2018-9-4-911-925.

¹²² Razuvajeva O. *Op. cit.* P. 300.

jargon. Peter Chien-Yu, Kao¹²³ considers, that humor, vivid imaginary are inherent in military slang. S. Zupan and M. Štefanič¹²⁴ pay attention to the fact, that military slang provides necessary speech concision: *bow has moved to the port* – “ship has arrived to the port”. Military slang updates quickly, but some expressions live for a long time. And today in the USA army some expressions, that have been actual during American Civil War (1861–1865), are used: *The Blue* and *The Grey*; phrase “*to see the elephant*” (to see combat, action)¹²⁵. In the sphere of political communication there is its own slang, that sometimes borders with vulgar one, it is often rather creative. Commercial slang becomes popular, many terms of that, as A.M. Pop and M.A. Sim¹²⁶ notice, are created in the USA: *leverage*, *end user*, *push the envelope*; sometimes it can be rude¹²⁷. In Croatia cooking slang is well-known¹²⁸. M.H. Effendy¹²⁹ distinguishes in Indonesia slang of fishing community Pantura of island Madura among numerous fishing sociolects. In Spain slang of tuna is spread: *cocedores* (autoclaves para esterilizar las latas); *bol* (arte de pesca, lance)¹³⁰; A.B. Sánchez and R.R. Abellán¹³¹ notice tourist slang as an interesting phenomenon. C. Peterson¹³² analyzes medical slang, that is popular in Brazil, the USA. In Serbia, as S. Miloradović¹³³ notices, musical slang is widely spread. Sport slang,

¹²³ Kao, Chien-Yu P. University students’ slang and its using context in Taiwan: complimenting and rebuking dictions as examples. *Agathos: An International Review of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2014. V(1). P. 74–75.

¹²⁴ Zupan S., Štefanič M. Military Jargon in the Slovenian Translation of Hostile Waters. *Elope*, 2014. 11(1). P. 169. doi: 10.4312/elope.11.1.165-177.

¹²⁵ Saber A. Lexicogenic matrices and institutional roles of U.S. military jargon. *Lexis : Journal in English Lexicology*, 2018. 11. P. 3. doi: 10.4000/lexis.1179.

¹²⁶ Pop A.-M, Sim M.-A. Op. cit. P. 115–116.

¹²⁷ Gläser R. Should LSP Dictionaries. Also Include Professional Jargon and Slang? *Lexicos*, 2011. 10. P. 91–92. doi: 10.5788/10-888.

¹²⁸ Stabińska A. Słownictwo kulinarne w chorwackich przysłowiaach, porzekadłach, frazeologizmach, przyśpiewkach, formach żargonalnych i ludowych. *Adeptus*, 2016. 8. S. 93–100. doi: 10.11649/a.2016.016.

¹²⁹ Effendy M.H. Op. cit. P. 161.

¹³⁰ Llorca Ibi F.X. Op. cit. P. 222, 239.

¹³¹ Sánchez A.B., Abellán R.R. El argot turístico y la teoría cognitiva de la metáfora y la metonimia. *Cuadernos de Turismo*, 2000. 5. P. 20–21.

¹³² Peterson C. Medical slang in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Trambiclinicas, pilantrópicos, e mulambulatorios. *Cadernos de Saúde Pública*, 1998. 14(4). P. 671–672. doi: 10.1590/S0102-311X1998000400002.

¹³³ Милорадовић С. Музички жаргон младих (I). Леђило свирка у Београду и гњатъ веселуху у Москви. *Гласник Етнографског института САНУ*, 2009. 57(1). С. 27. doi: 10.2298/GEI0901027M.

that covers a huge number of sport disciplines, declares itself overall. Sociolect of snowboarders is brightly underlined according to the number of its slang vocabulary¹³⁴. New phenomenon is slang of online reporting commentators of different sport events¹³⁵.

Remarkable feature of our time is slang of computer technologies, Internet, that promotes a significant changing and development of slang. Thanks to Internet, mobile connection, written slang, that essentially does not differ the oral one, gets a wide spread. English promotes slang development. Computer users in Vietnam¹³⁶, Turkey¹³⁷, students of many countries prefer Anglicized computer slang terms to native language¹³⁸. New slang words always appear under influence of information technology: *melkosoft* (Microsoft), *box* (computer) and others¹³⁹. We give examples from computer slang of Nigeria students: *abeg delete yourself* – “please leave here”; *why your brain no dey boot?* – “you are not using your brain”¹⁴⁰. Slang is actively created in social nets¹⁴¹, whereby, for example, student slang has become general¹⁴². At student chatting WhatsApp Grup there are 54 slang varieties in different languages¹⁴³. Layovay Internet jargon is known in China – language of

¹³⁴ Маштакова Е.И. Оp. cit. С. 55–56.

¹³⁵ Hoffmannová J. Termíny – Profesionalismy – Slangismy A Jejich Podíl Na Stylu On-Line Sportovních Reportáží. *Jazykovedný Časopis*, 2018. 69(3). P. 415, 421–425. doi: 10.2478/jazcas-2019-0020.

¹³⁶ Куать Тхи Бинь Тхо. Сленг в современной лингвокультуре вьетнамской молодежи. *Вестник РУДН, серия : Русский и иностранные языки и методика их преподавания*, 2011. 0(3). С. 56.

¹³⁷ Razuvajeva O. Оp. cit. P. 303.

¹³⁸ Nardyuzhev V.I., Nardyuzhev I.V., Marfina V.E., Kurinin I.N. American slang: diachronic analysis. *RUDN Journal of Informatization in Education*, 2017. 14(4). P. 402–403. doi: 10.22363/2312-8631-2017-14-4-399-405.

¹³⁹ Каменева Н.А. Анализ лексических особенностей английского и русского языков в сфере информационных технологий. *Вестник РУДН. Серия : Лингвистика*, 2019. 23(1). С. 194. doi: 10.22363/2312-9182-2019-23-1-185-199.

¹⁴⁰ Ugot M. From Slang to Acceptability: Style-Shifting Variation in English Language Usage by Students of CRUTECH, Calabar, Nigeria. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 2014. 3(1). P. 238. doi: 10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.3n.1p.231.

¹⁴¹ Yana A., Nurlela, Gustianingsih. Kosakata bahasa gaul siswa sekolah dasar kelas tinggi. *Jurnal Handayani: Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Pra Sekolah dan Pendidikan, Dasar*, 2018. 9(1). H. 8. doi: 10.24114/jh.v9i1.10507.

¹⁴² Harared N. Slang Created and Used in 1Cak.com Site: A Sociolinguistics Study. *Humaniora*, 2018. 9(2). P. 121. doi: 10.21512/humaniora.v9i2.4262.

¹⁴³ Wulandari A. Оp. cit. P. 60, 66–71.

Internet communication of Russian speaking expats in China¹⁴⁴. Users of groups of Indonesian slang Walikan of different ages are active in social nets¹⁴⁵. Some Internet users (gamers, hackers) from many countries try to secret their slang.

Next varieties of group slang are distinguished: youth, fan, hunter, family, immigrant slang, slang of cellphone users, song slang, slang of gamers, beggars, criminal, burglarious, prison slang, slang of drug addicts.

Since the beginning of the XXI century new phenomenon – slang vocabulary of cellphone, smartphone users has been popular: *bug* (mistake, failure), *user* (utilizer)¹⁴⁶, *SMS*, *drop*, *dog and bone*, *blower*, *charger*. SMS slang is actively used in speech community Surabaya (Indonesia)¹⁴⁷. The use of "aneh" (strange) words in SMS, that are not usually used as means of communication, are used to legitimize youth status¹⁴⁸.

There is song slang in many languages. A.V. Engelenhoven¹⁴⁹ studied well-known song slang Lirasniara, that serves local residents to contact with merchants in Southwest Maluku (East-Indonesia). Indonesian, Nigerian, Tuvianian (Russia) authors actively use slang words in song lyrics^{150, 151}.

Criminal slang is widely spread. For example, in Indonesia gangster jargon language thug life, that includes slang phrases: *Bitch Please*, *You Don't Say*, *Forever Alone*, *Go Home You Are Drunk*, *Genius*¹⁵².

¹⁴⁴ Орлова О.В. Лаовайский сетевой жаргон: китайский язык и культура в рецепции русскоязычных экспатов (введение в тему). *Вестник ТГПУ*, 2018. 2(191). С. 103. doi: 10.23951/1609-624X-2018-2-103-108.

¹⁴⁵ Yannuar N. Wōlak-waliké jaman; Exploring contemporary Walikan in public space. *Wacana : Journal of the Humanities of Indonesia*, 2018. 19(1). H. 107. doi: 10.17510/wacana.v19i1.625.

¹⁴⁶ Липатов А.Т. Op. cit. С. 138.

¹⁴⁷ Hoogervorst T.G. Op. cit. P. 125–126.

¹⁴⁸ Noor R., Laksono A., Kawentar R. Cultural Development through Language Styles and Expression of Teenage Girls Identity in Indonesian Teen lit Novel *Me Versus High Heels* by Maria Ardelia. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 2018. 73,14019. P. 2. doi: 10.1051/e3sconf/20187314019.

¹⁴⁹ Engelenhoven A.V. Lirasniara, the sung language of Southwest Maluku (East-Indonesia). *Wacana: Journal of the Humanities of Indonesia*, 2010. 12(1). P. 143–144, 147, 156, 158. doi: 10.17510/wjhi.v12i1.81.

¹⁵⁰ Ugot M. Op. cit. P. 232, 236.

¹⁵¹ Саая О.М. Язык поэтических текстов современных тувинских эстрадных песен. *Новые исследования Тувы*, 2017. 2. С. 223. doi: 10.25178/nit.2017.2.12.

¹⁵² Harared N. Op. cit. P. 124.

We notice the popularity of criminal slang among population in Ukraine. Prison slang is known in many countries. We give examples of prison slang: the USA: *fish, con, cage, joint, hole* and others¹⁵³; England: *grass* – “criminal who gives information to the police about other criminals”, *bellman* – “criminal who specialises in stopping alarm signals”, *cracksman* – “criminal who specialises in breaking safes”¹⁵⁴. International and creative slang of drug addicts is spread all over the world¹⁵⁵. Here are examples of slang of drug addicts by topics: a) happiness: *Marijuana* – joy smoke; *PCP* – happy sticks; *Cocaine* – joy powder; *Cocaine* – golden dust; *Heroin* – sweet dreams¹⁵⁶; b) la seringue: *artillerie, pompe, pravouze, shouteuse*¹⁵⁷; c) K.D. Tambovtseva¹⁵⁸ gives examples by topic “marijuana”: *bomb, buddha, combustible herbal, giggle smoke, mary jane, mota*.

Sexual slang is popular in many languages. For example, in Mexico there is both general and creative regional sexual slang¹⁵⁹.

The most common is youth slang, that is expressive, witty, dynamic, brief, in some cases coded in communication¹⁶⁰: *uni, teach, fumble, creeper, wench, go clubbing*¹⁶¹. Youth slang has intermediate position between social and professional slang, though it has common with them sociolinguistic characteristics¹⁶²; it is structured on general youth, that is widely spread and some special youth slangs (student, school, teen, childish, youth subculture, etc.).

¹⁵³ Pratama A.D.Y., Artawa K., Yadnya I.B. P., Satyawati M.S. Strategies applied in English into Indonesian translation of prison slang words in “The Shawshank redemption” movie subtitled. *E-Journal of Linguistics*, 2016. 10(2). P. 145.

¹⁵⁴ Gläser R. Op. cit. P. 90–91.

¹⁵⁵ Mátételki-Holló M. Étude de la langue parlée: Aspects sociolinguistiques de l’argot des toxicomanes et influences de l’anglo-américain. *Synergies Espagne*, 2013. 6. P. 105–106.

¹⁵⁶ Gyuró M. Conceptualizing the metaphors of drug abusers. *Topics in Linguistics*, 2016. 17(1). P. 84. doi: 10.1515/toppling-2016-0006.

¹⁵⁷ Mátételki-Holló M. Op. cit. P. 109.

¹⁵⁸ Тамбовцева К.Д. Лексико-семантические поля молодежного американского сленга. *Вестник РУДН, серия: Теория языка. Семантика. Семантика*, 2014. 3. С. 144–145.

¹⁵⁹ Villarejo-Martínez R., Castro-Sánchez N.A., Sierra-Martínez G.E. Dictionaries of Mexican Sexual Slang for NLP. *CLEI Electronic Journal*, 2017. 20(1.7). P. 1. doi: 10.19153/cleiej.20.1/7.

¹⁶⁰ Куать Тхи Бинь Тхо. Op. cit. С. 55.

¹⁶¹ Синхуа Ван, Курьянович А.В. Op. cit. 2018. С. 81.

¹⁶² Синхуа Ван. Op. cit. 2017а. С. 60.

In the end of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries different youth communities have their own slang. In Indonesia: a) “inverted language” Bòsò Walikan; b) Surabayan slang¹⁶³; c) S. Isnaniah¹⁶⁴ distinguishes the slang of social group Aktivistis Dakwah Kampus; in Nigeria: slang Cross River University of Technology, Calabar¹⁶⁵; in France: slang of poor suburb youth¹⁶⁶. Slang of some youth communities has marginal character. Alba Lara-Alengrin¹⁶⁷ notices, that in Mexico slang of youth community onda (Mexican version of hippy movement) is closely connected to jargon criminal world; in Indonesia: marginal youth slang Jakartan, known as Prokem^{168, 169}; T.T. Ramírez¹⁷⁰ notices, that in Peru a jeringa is known – Peruvian youth slang, that is cruel, sarcastic, impudent and cynic.

Since 1950s in the USA, other countries slang of rockers, mods, punks, glam rockers, new romantics, scinheads, goths, emos, and gangstas, others has been spread among teens; beat slang has been popular; in 1960s – slang of hippy¹⁷¹. In the end of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries in many countries various slangs of separate youth subcultures and communities, not connected with musical genres are spread: art subculture, Internet communities, sport subcultures, informal youth communities. “Bahasa Gaul Remaja” is popular in Indonesia¹⁷².

Primarily slang is peculiar to urban area. For example, significant part of Northern Sotho dictionary (one of official languages of the RSA) consists of words borrowed from urban slang. Special position in the RSA has urban slang Soweto – Soweto Zulu because of its usage in

¹⁶³ Hoogervorst T.G. Op. cit. P. 104, 118.

¹⁶⁴ Isnaniah S. Kajian sosiolinguistik terhadap bahasa Dakwah aktivis Dakwah kampus (ADK) Surakarta. *Karsa : The Journal of Social and Islamic Culture*, 2013. 21(2). P. 272. doi: 10.19105/karsa.v21i2.521.

¹⁶⁵ Ugot M. Op. cit. P. 235.

¹⁶⁶ Sun J., Pu Z. Pour une approche sociolinguistique en didactique du français langue étrangère – l’argot français contemporain en classe. *Synergies Chine*, 2018. 13. P. 133–134.

¹⁶⁷ Lara-Alengrin A. L’irruption du jargon de la Onda dans le discours littéraire mexicain des années soixante et soixante-dix. *Cahiers d’Études Romanes*, 2000/2013. 4. P. 3–6. doi: 10.4000/etudesromanes.3268.

¹⁶⁸ Hoogervorst T.G. Op. cit. P. 105.

¹⁶⁹ Juanda J. Op. cit. P. 28–29.

¹⁷⁰ Ramírez T.T. Processos de criação lexical na gíria Peruana: o caso do floreo verbal. *Cadernos de Letras da UFF*, 2013. 23(47). P. 315–318.

¹⁷¹ Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 65, 82–90.

¹⁷² Juanda J. Op. cit. P. 29.

musical and political circles¹⁷³. In the USA together with usual urban slang there is rough urban (street) slang, that is close to slang of criminals¹⁷⁴.

CONCLUSIONS

Material, given in the article, allows to make next conclusions. Question of classification of social dialects is debatable. One of first classifications of social dialects belongs to J.C. Hotten. Followers of the scientist offered a big amount of other conceptions of the classification, but there is still no generally accepted variant. The views of researchers differ according to the problem. In generalized view “argot”, “jargon”, “slang” are recognized as well-spread. Many authors distinguish “professional speech” as well. The term “interjargon” – composition of different jargons, gets spreading.

On the basis of numerous sources there are enough reasons to confirm ancient origin of social dialects, their rich variety. According to the facts we have, using if non-standard vocabulary (in modern terms: “argot”, “jargon”, “slang”) has been reflected in literature resources since the V century BC. Among fixed first sociolects in different languages the most spread were thief, where a lot of common elements were fixed, that testifies about their internationalization. However, social dialects in last centuries were used not only by criminal elements, but also by respectable citizens, noblemen, representatives of different professions, occupations and interests.

In the XVI century the sphere of usage social dialects has incredibly widen. Argot, jargon, slang have been used rather actively in a lot of languages. Among people, who used non-standard vocabulary, were more criminal elements (thieves, beggars, tramps, homeless), but there were a lot of speakers from other stratum of population: traders, craftsmen, representatives of different professions (including prestigious), military, intellectuals, people of creative professions, noblemen, studying youth. In the determined period the differentiation of argot starts clearly to appear: of thief, beggars and petty itinerant traders. The borders of argot usage were widen. In Spain, e.g. argot was used in songs, books; in Germany, Russia, Ukraine (the XVI – the XVIII centuries) argot was widely used by young people, who mastered

¹⁷³ Mojela V.M. The Cause of Urban Slang and its Effect on the Development of the Northern Sotho Lexicon. *Lexikos*, 2002/2011. 12. P. 202, 204. doi: 10.5788/12-769.

¹⁷⁴ Coleman J. Op. cit. P. 66–67.

sciences. In the XVI – XVIII centuries there was a large amount of differentiations of jargons (professional-corporative, jargon of craftsmen, traders, social elites of classed society, military, lingua franca), slang (general, legal, university, jargon of pupils, declassed elements) in many European, Asian countries, Australia.

In the XIX century the geography of social dialects continues to widen. Secret languages of different countries intercross, enrich each other, that testifies of international character of argot vocabulary. Argot gained popularity, but gradually lost its previous isolation and secret character, resolving in urban common language. In many countries jargon and slang replace argot, that are well taken by numerous stratum of population. About since the beginning of the XIX century the term “slang” has appeared in English lexicography. In the XIX century the usage of common slang was widen, new varieties of professional and group (corporative) slang appeared. The revitalization and dominance of different groups of youth jargon / slang is observed. Although youth language was not distinguished as an independent content yet.

In the first half of the XX century, in spite of more active using of jargon and slang, argot still plays a noticeable role in communication. In first decades of the XX century argot was spread in many languages – as consequences of World War I – front, criminal, children argot. Secret languages were used by representatives of some subcultures, professions. Youth jargons expressed themselves actively. They went beyond social groups, single youth jargon was formed. Since the end of the XIX century – in the beginning of the XX century slang has gained a big number of new fans in many languages. In the USA and many other countries, influenced by American films, bands, slang has persistently made its way. In the first half of the XX century urban slang got its further development in many languages.

In the second half of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI century argot has not lost its attraction. It's used by criminal elements, representatives of some professions, young people, representatives of LGBT-communities, primitive tribes. However in general argot changes, dissolves in general colloquial languages; speakers of true argot are less.

In many languages general jargon declares itself actively, professional and corporative jargons are popular. In Germany, Russia, some other countries youth jargon develops intensely. In the end of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries total speech jargonization as

one of dominated features of modern language situation in the world has been noticed in some countries.

In the system of social dialects professional vocabulary, that has not received true recognition among linguists yet, is distinguished. In many professions highly professional terms and expressions, related to the field of their activity are known.

Common slang gets wide spread in different languages. Special slangs continue to develop actively: professional, group (corporative). Relatively new kinds of slang declare themselves loudly: slang of computer technologies, Internet, users of cellphones, drug addicts. Locomotive in creation and spread of slang is youth. Slang is widely used not only in oral speech, but also in written one. It is especially manifested in online communication. In the end of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI centuries slang has changed: it has lost its group affiliation, borders between slang and colloquial style of literary language have been erased.

So, social dialects, – are not harmful and extra formation in the language, but its organic, important and essential part. They enrich any language, make it bright, rich, figurative, unusual for perception. Social dialects are very interesting and useful for investigator. Mastering social dialects is especially important for learning foreign languages, because it gives an opportunity to understand the studied language better, especially common vocabulary, to communicate with people of other nationalities free.

The relevance of our research is that the study of social dialects can be successful only with consistent and comprehensive study problems of social dialectology in linguistic historiographical aspect. However special complex researches of indicated types are not enough. In linguistics there is no settled opinion to classification, differentiation, transformation of argot, jargon, slang and their analogs. Attention is not paid enough to the question of typological comparison of social dialects in different languages. Listed and other problems require further deep study. The prospects of further investigations we see in expanding the range of studied languages, deep linguistic historiographical analysis of works in social dialectology, typological collation of argot, jargon, slang in different languages, study of peculiarities of functioning of social dialects in different spheres, investigation of written slang as modern phenomenon, systematization of views of linguists toward the indicated problems. The results of the proposed research is appropriate to use in

training philologists in educational institutions of higher school as well as in cultural education.

SUMMARY

The article is dedicated to the investigation of social dialects from ancient times till modernity. The aim of the work is to disclose the views of sociolinguists towards classification and varieties of argot, jargon, slang, professional speech in the process of evolutionary development. Targeted research tasks are disclosed with help of actualistic, descriptive, comparative methods. In the introduction brief characteristics of origin and development of social dialects, attitude to them in the society, existing problems of the theme, further perspectives in the research are given. In the main part classification, terminological differentiation, varieties, separate general theoretical problems, typical features of social dialects according to the material of languages of European, Asian, North and South American, African, Australian countries are studied. The conclusions emphasize, that social dialects evolve, transform, change their main features, qualities, functions during their existence. In the second half of the XX – in the beginning of the XXI century youth sociolects are expressed brightly, new ones are developed actively (sociolects of computer technologies and Internet, users of cellphones, representatives of LGBT-communities, drug addicts). Slang of different subcultures appears. Jargon, slang are widely used in written speech, gradually lose their group affiliation, emphatically enter conversational style of literary language.

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