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SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JARGON AND SLANG

Annotation: In this article, some differences of jargon and slang will be given. Besides this, their types will be analyzed.

Key words: jargon, scientific meaning, slang, difference.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ МЕЖДУ ЖАРГОНОМ И СЛЕНГОМ

Аннотация: В этой статье дано некоторые различия жаргона и сленга. Кроме того, проанализировано их типы.

Ключевые слова: жаргон, научное знание, сленг, разница.

In the same level of jargon, the term called slang is used. Now, we will have a look to the definition, explanation and difference of slang. Slang is a type of informal category of language developed within a certain community, and consists of words or phrases whose literal meanings are different than the actual meanings. Hence, it is not understood by people outside of the community or circle. Slang is more common in spoken language than written.

Jargon is a professional vocabulary that only jobholders use. Slang is a funny language that people use socially. Jargon words are particular words that are used in specific profession. Slang words are not specific, they are used as funny words. Slangs are evolving over time and always come with a new getup or version. Jargon can be of a police department, gaming or gardening. Many slang words

evaporate, and new words take their place. Jargon is a specific terminology only comprehended by certain people. Below we will analyze the types of slang:

1. Abbreviations

Etc- etcetera

Vid- video

Po-po- police

2. Acronyms

TLC-tender loving care

BFF- best friend forever

3. Shorthands

GR8-great

24/7-24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

4. Symbols

\$\$\$- a lot of money

5. Idiomatic expressions/phrasal verbs

Pain on the neck-somebody who is annoying

Screw around- to waste time

6. Numbers

404-error or page not found

7. Words

Swotting-studying a subject intensely for examination

Bummed-to be sad or depressed

8. Phrases

Full monty-to do something complete as possible

Honkey dory-something that is excellent, fine or perfect

9. Sentences

I am hooked on you- extremely addicted

Use your loaf and bread-use your head

10. Rhyming slang

Apples and pears-stairs

Artful dodger-lodger

Cain and Abel-table

North and south-mouth

Read and write-fight

Trouble and strife-wife

Bees and honey-money

11. Exclamation/Cockney Slang

Charle's dead-to draw attention when somebody's trousers are unzipped

He has a load on- he is drunk

12. Backslang or Pig Latin

Rennig-nigger

Ump chay- chump

As it is commonly known, slangs are very informal English and maybe understood only within a certain group of people. Words are often have short shelf life, fading away after a generation. Some slang words have endured and entered the general lexicon, including bogus, geek, mob, hubbub and rowdy. There are some proper reasons for using slang.

- *For fun*

- *As an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humor*

- *To be different to be novel*

- *To be secret or not understood by those around*

Slang exists alongside jargon and argot.

- The use of slang plays a major role in the maintenance of the gang's group identity.

- It separates the in-group, who use the slang, from the rest of society who do not and are not part of the gang.

- For example: Glasgow slang, American university (UCLA) slang.

Jargon- a language that is characterized by uncommon or pretentious vocabulary and convoluted syntax and is often vague in meaning. Unlike most slang, most academic jargon is typically not imaginative or picturesque. Too much

of it would make one feeling stifled, even oppressed. Like some slang, jargon might keep outsiders out, serving to exclude. Nonetheless, jargon has its place, enabling members of a group to communicate about their interests. There is also non-academic jargon which is delightfully creative as with the metaphoric trucker jargon like bear in the air, rubber duck, roller skate, alligator and so on.

This is originally an old French word meaning “warbling of birds”. In Britain, government jargon is called, “whitehallsese”. In the United States, “Federal prose” or “Gobbledygook” (from the gobbling noise of Turkey cook).

Jargon and Argot

- The term jargon and argot are often used almost interchangeably to refer to “obscure or secret language” or “language of a particular occupational group”.

- The term argot arose in the 17th century as the label for a speech variety used by French beggars and street merchants and later was applied to the secret language criminals.

- The examples of Jargon and Argot

- Cockney rhyming slang...English argot used among navies in London’s East End in the 19th century (bees& honey; merry-go-round; pound sterling)

- Gay lingo; used among homosexual co.

- Hacker jargon (freeware, happiware, etc.)

- Cyberspace jargon (www, mailing list, e-mail, etc.)

Examples of Jargons:

1. Grease-money

2. A tiger hunter-gambler

A lot of people confuse the them as synonymous because they share one similarity. But if we try to study the real roles they play, we will discover that, aside from that solitary likeness, they have nothing else in common.

Jargon and slang all refer to a specified language that only certain groups of people use. However, slang, is bounded by every factor we have already mentioned: geography, age, ad class. It is a type of informal language which is more often utilized by teenagers in social settings.

Conclusion

Jargon, as we have already discussed, can be understood only by people who are a part of the same industry. It is not, and cannot be, bounded by region, class, or age. On the contrary, utilizing and becoming a part of those who use it is a choice that only the individual can make for himself. After all, he can be an art enthusiast without using any relevant jargon.

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