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**Аннотация**  
к выпускной квалификационной работе  
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На тему: **Молодежный сленг в современном английском языке**

**Keywords:** slang, slang words, word-formation, general slang, special slang, word-building means

This thesis deals with youth slang in the contemporary English language. The study is based on 69 slang words gathered from different Internet sources. The **aim** of the present paper is to scrutinize and give analysis of slang words regarding their present meaning and word-building means.

The **structure** of the paper includes an Introduction, two Chapters, Conclusion and a List of References. In the Introduction the aim and goals of the paper are generated. Chapter I presents the theoretical basis of the work: it focuses on the study of slang and approaches that exist nowadays to examine various slang words. Chapter II is devoted to the analysis of slang words that were found in different sources of mass media. The analysis presupposes a close look at the present meaning of the slang words and the processes of building slang words.

The **relevance** of the work is conditioned by the growing number of slang words in speech. The study of word-building means will give a clue to the directions in which the language is developing nowadays.

The **subject** of the research is English youth slang as the most vivid and quickly developing layer of language, while the **object** of the work is the word-building means used in slang expressions.

To conduct the research and to give analysis of the slang words regarding their present meaning and word-building different articles, blogs, news reports, videos, chats, forums and songs were examined. They were taken from American sources only. As **material** of the paper 200 examples of slang words were selected. All words and expressions chosen for the research were checked by means of two dictionaries: Historical Dictionary of American slang and Dictionary of Slang. And finally, the list of slang words chosen for the paper was checked by 10 American students of the age range of 20-25. The list of slang words was sent to them and where they chose 69 words and expressions which they use themselves or hear in the speech of their friends. The **methods** applied in the work are definition analysis, quantative analysis, statistical analysis.

The research enabled us to come to certain **conclusions**. The results indicate that slang words appear within different parts of speech, mainly nouns, verbs and adjectives. The results reveal that slang words are employed in all spheres of life. The spheres of studies and relationship occupy the most part of life of the youth as the research has indicated that 15% of all selected words belong to the sphere of study, 15% to the sphere of relationship. The most unpopular words are words that refer to food, environment and traits of character.

In the present paper the processes of building slang words have also been analyzed. The research shows that the way of using old words in a new meaning is the most productive among those that we have studied in the paper: 33,3% of all selected words are built using old words in a new meaning. Two ways of word-building means are also considered to be very productive – neologisms and clipping. 16% of the slang words are registered as neologisms and 16% refer to clipping. Ways of building words such as blending, functional shift and onomatopoeia are regarded as less productive.

This paper does not provide an overall analysis of the whole slang words that are used in the language of this day, but it only gives impetus to some future research, where American slang can be compared to British slang in order to single out differences and coincidences. This paper can give impetus to study whether the phenomenon of slang exists in all languages or there are some exceptions.

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