slang I

1. [slæŋ] *n*

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

сленг, жаргон American slang - американский сленг school [service, thieves'] slang - школьный [военный, воровской] жаргон to talk /to use/ slang - изъясняться сленгом; говорить на жаргоне "dough" is slang for "money" - на жаргоне dough значит «деньги» 2. [slæn] a относящийся к сленгу; сленговый, жаргонный slang word /expression/ - жаргонизм; вульгаризм 3. [slæŋ] v пользоваться сленгом, говорить на жаргоне II 1. [slæŋ] n брань; ругань; поношение 2. [slæŋ] v 1) браниться, ругаться 2) ругать, бранить, поносить Ш [slæŋ] n сл. 1. цепочка

2. pl ножные кандалы

slang

slang [slang slangs slanged slanging] BrE [slæŋ] NAmE [slæŋ] noun uncountable

very informal words and expressions that are more common in spoken language, especially used by a particular group of people, for example, children, criminals, soldiers, etc

teenage slang

a slang word/expression/term

see also ↑rhyming slang

Word Origin:

mid 18th cent.: of unknown origin.

Culture:

slang

Slang words are very informal words. They may be new, or existing words used in a new sense and **context**. As time goes by, some are used more widely and are no longer thought of as slang. *Clever* and *naughty*, for instance, were both formerly slang words that are now accepted as standard. Many slang words die out after a few years or sooner. The regular introduction of new words to replace them helps keep the language alive.

A lot of slang words are restricted to a particular social group. Use of slang suggests an easy, informal relationship between people and helps **reinforce** social identity. In the 18th century the word **slang** described the language of criminals, but since then every group in society has developedits own slang terms. The groups that use most slang are still those closest to the edge of society: criminals, prisoners and drug users. Young people also develop slang expressions to **distance** themselves from older people.

The street language of young people changes fast. Street slang includes words relating to young people's attitudes. Young people today may describe something exciting as *cool*, *massive*, *wicked*, or (especially in *AmE*) *bad* or *phat*. If something is old-fashioned or undesirable it is *naff*. Anything bad is *rank* or *minging*. A *geek*, *prat*, *anorak*, *nerd* or (especially in *AmE*) *dweeb* is somebody who seems rather stupid. Going out and having a good time is *chilling*. As people get older they sometimes keep on using the same slang words and in this way slang may indicate a person's age. The parents of today's young people used *great*, *super*, *fab*, *swinging*, *square* or *berk* and *clot*, when they were young, and many of them still use these words. Some older people try to use current street slang in order not to seem old-fashioned, though in many cases it sounds odd and *inappropriate*.

A lot of street slang refers to drink, \uparrow drugs and sex. Many of these words and phrases are not socially acceptable and are widely considered rude and offensive The expressions *pissed*, hammered and *rat-arsed* relate to being drunk. There are many expressions for **vomiting** after drinking too much, e.g. *blowing chunks*, *chundering* or (*AmE*) *praying to the porcelain god*. Slang words for drugs include *smack* (heroin) and *crack* (cocaine). Expressions connected with drug-taking include *chasing the dragon* (= smoking heroin in tinfoil) and *jacking / banging up* (= injecting drugs). Some of these terms have become more widely known through films like \uparrow Trainspotting. *Shagging*, *screwing* and *getting your leg over* all refer to sex. Other common slang expressions refer to the body's waste functions, e.g. *piss, take a leak*, *have a shit* and *take a dump*. Some words, such as *fuck* and *shit*, have become frequently used \uparrow swear words but they are still likely to offend many people.

Slang words are also widely used for things found in everyday life. The television, for instance, can be called the **box** and the **remote control** the **flicker** or **zapper**. The **blower** or the **horn** is the telephone. A **dive** or a **hole** is a cheap restaurant, bar or nightclub. Money can be referred to as **dough**, **dosh**, **dollars** (whatever the currency) or **moolah**.

Some slang expressions are **euphemisms**. Many older people use euphemisms for bodily functions, e.g. **spend a penny**, **powder your nose**, and **visit the bathroom**. Some common serious diseases have slang names which are lighter in tone than the formal name, e.g. **the big C** for cancer. Somebody with a bad heart has a **dicky ticker**. People use expressions like **pass**

away, kick the bucket or pop your clogs to refer to dying. In business, some companies, instead of sacking or firing an employee, may speak of letting them go or (AmE) dehiring them.

Some professions and areas of work have their own terms, often called **jargon**, which are different from slang. Many people learn bits of the jargon of other groups through television programmes and films about hospitals, law courts, prisons, etc. Some of the jargon used by people who work with computers has also become well known. Most people know, for instance, that a *hacker* is somebody who gets into other people's computer systems without permission.

Example Bank:

- 'Ruby Murray' is rhyming slang for 'curry'.
- 'Woofy' is slang for 'good-looking'.
- The gang members use street slang.
- cockney rhyming slang
- in army slang
- in military slang

slang

slang /slæŋ/ BrE * AmE * noun [uncountable]

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

very informal, sometimes offensive language that is used especially by people who belong to a particular group, such as young people or criminals:

- * schoolboy slang
- slang word/expression/term

-slangy adjective

slang

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