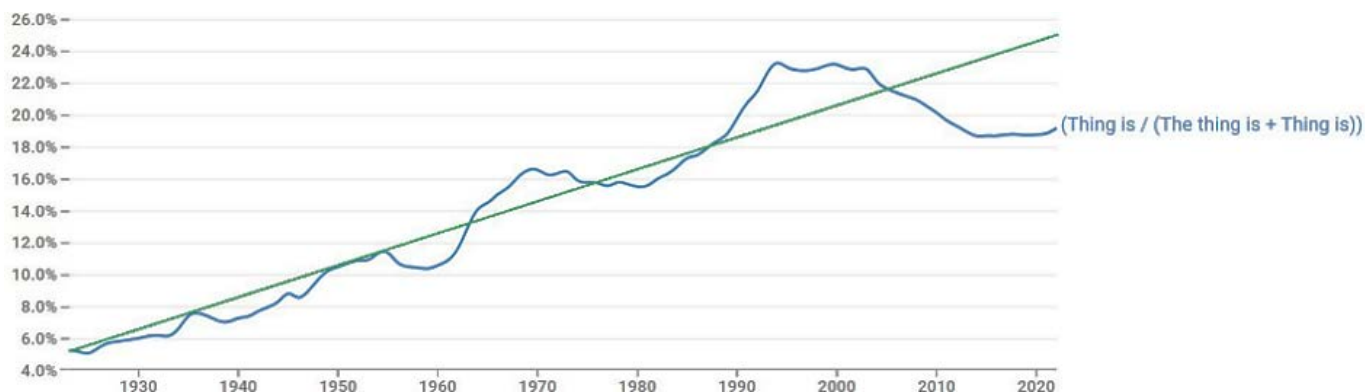


armed»]. This phenomenon, surprisingly, has a very minimal dedicated coverage in the literature, despite its considerable and ever-rising commonness in speech – in part, due to, perhaps, the problematicness of citing and gathering spoken, not written, sources.

That this usage is natural (in an informal style, at any rate), one can see in the dynamic of the zero article share in the phrase *[The] thing is, ...*, shown in the figure³.



The dynamic of the zero article share in the phrase *[The] thing is*

Lastly, changes have also been happening in morphology under the influence of NAmE, to the point where, according to the linguist Dr. Geoff Lindsey, the use of simple past with present-relevant meaning has now also gotten not unheard of in BrE: *Did something just fall?* or *No, thanks, I already ate*, which reflects the impact of globalization coupled with diffusion along the digital space whereby users are often unable to make a judgment as to the spatial origin of the content presented to them.

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TYPES OF SLANG: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECT

Виды сленга: социолингвистический аспект

Alongside the literary, normative language, there exist its non-codified variants, represented by jargon and slang. In everyday communication, slang is used by

³ Please note that the author would opt for the combined (British + American) English corpus to illustrate the dynamic, but, for the unaccounted spike in the constituent American data in 1938 perhaps arising from an OCR error or an inadequately small pool in that year that would groundlessly skew the resultant graph, abstained from doing so. The results are case-sensitive to ensure only the beginning of sentences are taken into account. The blue line depicts each year's moving average for 5 years. Since the elision of the type **[A] thing is* is not normal, especially that *?a thing is* is in itself marginal, one can be sure *Thing is* in the graph above only represents definite article omission in both the numerator and denominator, which is part of the reason the phrase was chosen as the illustration in the first place. The green line roughly illustrates the general trend, showing clear-cut proof for the increase in the incidence of left-edge article elision.

representatives of various social groups and professions, which serves as a basis for its classification.

At present, there are multiple definitions of slang. However, they are all based on the idea of slang as a lexical phenomenon or a specific layer of vocabulary. Such words or expressions are called slangisms. Slang refers to non-literary vocabulary that exists outside the literary language from the perspective of modern literary norms. This type of vocabulary typically arises and is used primarily in spoken communication. Slang is an emotionally colored phenomenon. It has a limited stylistic scope and displays a distinct informal tone with a spectrum of nuances – humor, disdain, irony, mockery, rudeness, and so on. It is worth noting that the emotional connotation of many slangisms shares a common feature: they often express a negative or critical evaluation of the actions, phenomena, or objects they denote. This quality distinguishes slangisms from words belonging to the literary language [1].

Depending on the sphere of use, slang can be divided into various types, such as youth slang, Internet slang, gamer slang, and cadet slang. Youth slang is the most widespread and heterogeneous in composition, as it serves as a means of communication for an entire age group within society. Other types of slang have a more specific functional focus: Internet slang is used in online communication, while gamer slang is used in the context of online games.

Cadet slang is used for informal communication within educational institutions of the security and defense sector. It is heterogeneous in its composition and includes vocabulary derived from student, military, and youth slang, as well as from other, more narrowly defined slang varieties. It can be assumed that the main lexical layer is borrowed from military slang. A more detailed analysis of cadet slang reveals a number of lexical-semantic groups whose composition reflects the everyday life and routines of cadets. For instance, this includes names of places, nicknames, and terms denoting important actions and events.

Reference

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