

USING JARGONS AND SLANGS IN FORMAL SPEECH PROCESS (ON EXAMPLE PROGRAM OF TV, MEETING)

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Abstract: Jargons and slangs are often used in informal communication. However, in nowadays they are also used in formal style. This article was analyzed the positive and negative aspects of using jargon and slang in formal speech. It mainly studies how slang and jargon words are perceived by audiences and their impact on communication effectiveness, mainly in television and official meetings. The article discusses how jargons and slangs can cause confusion or ambiguity for listeners.

Key words: Jargon, slang, informal and formal speech, programm of television, official meetings, communication, language, audience, miscommunication, professionalism, language register, context.

Annotatsiya: Jargon va slanglar ko'pincha norasmiy muloqotda qo'llaniladi. Biroq, bugungi kunda ular rasmiy uslubda ham qo'llanilyapdi. Ushbu maqolada rasmiy nutqda jargon va slanglardan foydalanishning ijobiy va salbiy tomonlari tahlil qilindi. Unda asosan jargon va slang so'zlarning auditoriya tomonidan qanday qabul qilinishini va ularning muloqot samaradorligiga ta'sirini, asosan televideniya va rasmiy uchrashuvlar orqali o'rganadi. Maqolada jargonlar va slanglar tinglovchilar uchun qanday qilib chalkashlik yoki noaniqlik keltirib chiqarishi haqida gap boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Jargon, slang, rasmiy va norasmiy nutq, televideniya dasturlari, rasmiy uchrashuvlar, muloqot, til, tinglovchilar, tushunmovchilik, professionallik, til registrari, kontekst.

Абстракт: В неформальном общении часто используются жаргоны и сленги. Однако в настоящее время они также используются в официальном стиле. В данной статье были проанализированы положительные и отрицательные стороны использования жаргона и сленга в официальной речи. В основном он изучает, как сленговые и жаргонные слова воспринимаются аудиторией и их влияние на эффективность коммуникации, главным образом на телевидении и на официальных встречах. В статье обсуждается, как жаргоны и сленги могут вызвать путаницу или двусмысленность у слушателей.

Ключевые слова: Жаргон, сленг, неофициальная и официальная речь, программа телевидения, официальные встречи, общение, язык, аудитория, недопонимание, профессионализм, языковой регистр, контекст.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a structured system of communication that people use to express their thoughts, emotions and knowledge.¹ It is a combination of words, symbols, sounds, and grammatical rules that help people understand each other. Language can be expressed through oral, written, and gestural means, and it evolves over time because of cultural and social influences. It is a powerful tool that shapes communication in various settings, from casual conversation to professional environments. Language evolves, and with it, the border between formal and informal speech decreases. In the formal speech, whether it is a television program or an official meeting, it is usually expected to be in a standard and professional style. However, in recent years, using jargon and slangs has increased.

The term “jargon” refers to words and expressions representative of a specific profession or occupation.² It is known from this; Jargon is a special type of language used in specific profession or activity such as art and science. Another person who does not belong to these professions will not understand the meanings of them. Take a "suspect" word as an example. It is police jargon and means a person whom the police think may have committed a crime.

Slang words are used in formal situations, and people understand each other fast and easily. It is not used in formal speech or communication. There are some words that were introduced as slang, like taxi, but nowadays, they are considered standard words. For example, the word “wicked” means “evil or cruel”, but in slang it means “wonderful or excellent”.³

In a television program or an official meeting, jargon and slang are sometimes used deliberately to attract the audience's attention and sometimes out of habit in television programs and formal meetings. However, using jargon and slang in these contexts can be both useful and complicated. We can also see the use of these words in the speech of the state leaders and officials who are required to use the formal speech style.

MAIN BODY

In formal speech, the use of jargon and slang can have a double effect. While they are interesting and understandable for some listeners, they may cause misunderstanding for those who do not know, so people should avoid such things in formal style. However, in recent years, the use of jargon and slang in these areas has increased. This has led to debates about whether this weakens the effectiveness of communication. The use of these words is also common among state officials and

¹ Oxford's English dictionary. United Kingdom, 1989.

² Page, S.E. The difference: how the power of diversity creates better groups, firms, schools, and societies. Princeton, 2008.

³ <https://pediaa.com/difference-between-jargon-and-slang>

members of the government. Here are some jargons and slangs that were used by state officials during their speech at the official meeting:

Game changer⁴ — Barack Obama, was the former president of the United States, used this word in his speech at the signing ceremony of the JOBS Act. This term means the occurrence of a major change or significant event. It is usually used to describe a breakthrough or major change in a field. This phrase originally comes from sports, where a single play, strategy, or player can completely change the outcome of the game. However, while it started in sports, it is now used widely in many fields.

Win-win situation⁵ — Bill Clinton, was the 42nd president of the United States, and in nowadays, is a member of the democratic Party, used it several times in his speech. This term means situation that is good for everyone who is involved. This deal works for every people. The phrase “Win-win situation” originally comes from business, but it is now widely used in many fields.

The red tape⁶ — Boris Johnson, was former Prime Minister of United Kingdom, has used it regarding COVID-19 response efforts and infrastructure projects. It refers to eliminating unnecessary bureaucracy or official procedures that slow things down, allowing things to move more quickly. It originally comes from the old type of documents with red tape. Government paperwork often required cutting through this tape to access important documents.

Folks⁷ — Barack Obama, was the former president of the United States, used this word in his speech at Health Care Reform. It means people who live that place. It is considered informal English. It is more casual than words like “people” or “citizens”. It is often used in friendly and conversation speech but can also appear in formal speech to create a warm and polite tone.

Bhaiyo aur Behno⁸ — Narendra Modi, is the Prime Minister of India, frequently begins his speeches with this phrase. For example, he used it at the “Howdy, Modi!” event in Houston, Texas. It means brother and sister and he use it to reflect his effort to connect warmly with the audience and to strengthen national unity and familial bond.

Bottom line⁹ — Christine Lagarde, the President of the European Central Bank (ECB), has employed it in various speeches to emphasize essential points. It is usually used to talk about main argument or central idea to consider.

Most official people use jargon and slang words to create their speech effectively. They often incorporated slang to connect with younger audiences and make his speeches feel more relatable and conversational. Also, they use jargon words

⁴ Barack Obama. The speech about JOBS Act at signing ceremony, White House in Washington, 2012.

⁵ Bill Clinton. The speech about the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), United States, 1993.

⁶ Boris Johnson. the speech about Brexit Freedoms Bill, United Kingdom, 2017.

⁷ Barack Obama. The speech about Health Care Reform, Washington, 2012.

⁸ Narendra Modi. The speech at the “Howdy, Modi!” event, Texas in Houston, 2019.

⁹ Christine Lagarde. The speech about “Lift Growth Today, Tomorrow, together” at an event, Washington D.C., 2015

to attract the listeners' attention This is sometimes warmly understood by listeners, but sometimes it causes misunderstanding. These days, jargon and slang words is not only used by officials at the meeting, but also these words are used in television programs. Take some TV programs as examples.

Brooklyn Nine-Nine is a police comedy show. Here are some examples of jargons and slangs:

- Noice. A playful variation of the word "nice" in slang. It is often used to express excitement, approval, or enthusiasm about something. It is used by Jake and Boyle who are the characters of this show. Example: Boyle: "That was noice!"

- Toit. A mispronunciation of "tight". It means "awesome" and "cool" in slang meaning. It is mostly used by Jake. Example: Jake: "Amy, that plan is toit!"

- Smort. A sarcastic way of saying "smart" when someone does something dumb. Example: Jake: "Yeah, smort move, Boyle".

- M.O. It is a cop jargon and short for Modus Operandi. It means a criminal's usual method. Example: Amy: "This perp's M.O. is breaking in through basement windows".

- Perp. A short form of "perpetrator". It means "criminal". Example: Jake: "We got the perp, Captain!"

- Code 99. A serious emergency where all officers must respond. Example: Jake: "Guys, we have a Code 99"

Keeping Up with the Kardashians is an American reality television series which focused the personal and professional lives. It has introduced several slang terms that have become iconic. Here are some examples:

- Okurr. An alternative to "okay", often used to express agreement or excitement. Example: Khloe: "We're going to the party tonight, okurrr!"

- Snached. It is used to describe someone looking exceptionally good or stylish. Example: Kim: "Kourtney, your waist is snatched!"

- Lit. It is similar to "turnt", and used when they are excited about a party or event. It means something that is fun or exciting. Example: Kendall: "That event was lit!"

SportsCenter is ESPN's flagship sports news program that provides updates, analysis, and highlights from various sports events. Here are some slang and jargon words used in sports news, along with examples:

Top 10 plays — A daily ranking of the most exciting sports moments. Example: Neil Everett: "Coming up next, today's Top 10 Plays — some of these are just ridiculous!"

En Fuego (Spanish for "On Fire) — It is used to describe a player who is performing exceptionally well. Example: Stuart Scott: "Steph Curry is en fuego tonight — he can't miss from three!"

A walk-off — It means that a game-winning play that ends the game instantly (used in baseball, football, and basketball). Example: Scott Van Pelt: “That’s a walk-off home run — the game is over”.

Using jargon and slang words in formal speech has some drawbacks and benefits. When jargon is used in the wrong context or when the audience is not prepared, it can lead to misunderstanding. Especially in television programs, excessive use of slang in television programs aimed at a wide audience can alienate viewers. The use of slang words adds liveliness and sincerity to communication and makes it more understandable. Therefore, elements of slang are sometimes found in TV programs such as talk shows. However, the use of slang in formal meetings or business meetings can undermine professionalism.

The impact of jargon and slang words in formal speech largely depends on the context and audience. For instance, the use of jargon related to specific field in corporate meetings allows for quick and effective communication. However, using these words in meetings with clients can lead to misunderstandings. Similarly, slang can create a warm atmosphere in team meetings, but it may be inappropriate in important negotiations.

CONCLUSION

Whether on TV or in business meetings, the usage of slang and jargon in formal discourse demonstrates how communication is changing. In addition to being a useful tool for precise and efficient communication in specialized professions, jargon also fosters a sense of community and identity, particularly in the media and entertainment sectors. However, their usage needs to be properly balanced. Jargon can make conversations more difficult, and using too much of it can make one less professional.

Ultimately, knowing the audience and the situation is essential to effective communication, whether in a political speech, business meeting, or sporting event. Jargon and slang, when used properly, can improve communication without compromising clarity, making formal discourse both vibrant and educational. Therefore, it is better for us to use jargon and slang words due to regard for context and the level of understanding of the audience, but this does not mean that people should use them in abundance.

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