УДК 28.276

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ON THE ISSUE OF PROFESSIONALLY-ORIENTED CRIMINAL SLANG IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AT UNIVERSITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The article examines slang as a set of words and expressions used by representatives of certain groups and professions, as a set of highly informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker's dialect or language. The article analyzes professionally-oriented slang as a part of the modern language, which reflects the specificity of today's unique life. The article considers the necessity to study slang by law enforcement officers who have to deal with the slang of offenders, the so-called slang of the international criminal world. The article also stressed the necessity to study slang by the students of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in order to translate special legal scientific literature from English into Russian, as well as newspaper articles.

Foreign language teaching at the colleges of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is aimed at the developing of the skills and abilities of all types of speech activity in pragmatic communicative situations that arise in the performance of official duties. Among some of the features of teaching a particular type of activity, it is worth highlighting the study of culture, traditions and customs of the language being studied, which contributes to improving the cadet and listener's own worldview, as well as their ability to navigate skillfully and professionally media sources of information and communicate with a native speaker.

Communication with a native speaker in both professional and daily activities causes certain difficulties for cadets and trainees. Secondary schools in our country teach only the basics of English. Most Russian universities also do not allow students to learn the language to such an extent that they can apply it in ordinary conversation, for example, in hotels, airports, train stations, or just on the streets, where native speakers use their own language, a language that differs from the language taught in the educational establishments. None of the most advanced and flexible ways of teaching English in any country can keep up with modern rapidly developing English slang. Native speakers often use a different vocabulary — they use a set of words that are far from the norms of literary language and, as a rule, are full of emotions.

There are many types of slang: this is army, journalistic, computer, youth, football hooligan slang, and a criminal slang.

Law enforcement officers, Interpol officers, are forced to deal with the slang of offenders, the so-called slang of the international criminal world. In addition, there is a stile of speaking of British or American police officers that is not taught in the universities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, but is nevertheless used in educational videos, dialogues, educational films, etc.

American poet, historian, novelist and folklorist Carl Sandberg said of slang as of a language that rolls up its sleeves, spits on its hands and goes to work. What role does slang play in our everyday and professional lives? Is it necessary in modern life, or is it a relic of the past, or is it the language of the future? Will we use slang units in the future? What is the professionally oriented slang?

Philologists divide English into two different types: standard English, which is taught, for example at higher and secondary educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and slang. This fact proves that slang is a significant part of the English language. Misunderstanding of the slang language erects a language barrier between native speakers and students who have an advanced level of English. Difficulties arise when cadets and students of law schools of the Ministry of Internal Affairs translate special legal literature, both artistic and scientific, from English into Russian and translate newspaper articles.

Professionally oriented slang can be used in interviews and interrogations of persons who have violated the law. Professionally oriented slang can be used in practical foreign language classes at universities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

So, it is a fact that professionally oriented criminal slang is present in colloquial speech, but it is outside the limits of the literary norm; slang does not stand out as a special style, since the features of slang are limited to only one lexical level; slang can be divided into classifications, for example, professional, criminal slang, student, youth slang, Internet slang, computer, etc.; slang lives its own life, which is not subject to any rules of grammar. Some definitions die very quickly, and new ones replace them quickly, others live for centuries and become part of the literary norm; slang can be found not only in oral speech, but also in written.

The Oxford English Dictionary interprets the concept of slang quite prosaically: «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».

The etymology of the very concept of «slang» has not been established precisely and is controversial.

J. B. Greenock and J. L. Kittridge in their famous works figuratively describe «slang» as a vagabond language that loiters in the vicinity of literary speech and constantly tries to make its way into the most refined society.

Slang today, as a collection of words and expressions used by representatives of certain groups and professions, is a part of the modern language that reflects the specificity of today`s unique life. Slang attracts people with its strangeness, humor, abbreviations, timesavings, and originality. In the criminal world, slang is used to maintain secrecy, to avoid being understood by other segments of society, and to denote a certain status. Slang is of particular interest to both linguists and people who encounter it on a daily basis when communicating, translating articles, reading literature, watching art and educational films.

In the 21st century, century of high speeds, words and expressions are simplified, shortened, and given other names to help save time. That is why slang has gained such an advantage and is widely used nowadays, especially among young people. Due to its accuracy, brevity, capacity and content, it becomes more preferable in conversation. It is very difficult to discard or ignore any slang expression if it perfectly and accurately reflects the idea, thought, state at that moment of speech. The paradox of slang is that people t cannot do without it.

The richness of professionally oriented English slang is associated with the emotionally expressive functions of speech, even in such a conservative nation as the British. Many definitions of professional slang have been used since the 17th century, while others became famous only at the beginning of the 21st century. The purpose of slang is apparently to impress the interlocutor with novelty, effectiveness, as well as to communicate some information that will be incomprehensible to prying ears, the ability to elicit one or another reaction from the interlocutor. That is why the study of slang units is an integral part of language learning today.

In conclusion, we will give an example of slang units used by people living aside to the criminal environment, information collected from Internet sites, as well as video materials, the press, television, as well as carefully studied fifty Internet sites that have also devoted their work to covering the criminal chronicle:

1) epic fail — неприятное происшествие;
2) awesome — потрясающий, восхитительный;
3) flop — ложиться спать;
4) flopperoo [ˌflɔpə'ruː] — неудача, полный провал;
5) noob — новичок в каком-то деле;
6) weeny — новичок, профан;
7) buddy — приятель;
8) what are you up to? — чем занимаешься?
9) dunno [də'nəu] — не знаю;

– *what are you going to do tomorrow? (что собираешься делать завтра?)*
– *dunno (не знаю).*

10) (to cost) an arm and a leg — (стоить) очень дорого;
11) downer/drag/party pooper — зануда;
12) to have a hissy fit — в истерике, истерить;
13) kook — сумасшедший, странный;
14) goon — болван, тупица;
15) bummer — облом;
16) wino — алкоголик;
17) to crash the gate — явиться без приглашения;
18) dude! — клево, классно;
19) dude up — вырядиться, приодеться;
20) grub — еда.

Learning slang while foreign language studying in the universities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is a challenging process for the researcher, as it is the most changing, emotional and secret style of language. The study of criminal slang and slang itself can provide practical assistance to law enforcement officers when communicating with native speakers, as well as when watching educational films and educational videos.

Ю. В. Музыка

К вопросу о профессионально-ориентированном криминальном сленге при обучении иностранному языку в учреждениях высшего образования Министерства внутренних дел

В статье рассматривается сленг как совокупность слов и выражений, употребляемых представителями определенных групп и профессий. Анализируется профессионально-ориентированный сленг как часть современного языка, которая отражает специфичность сегодняшней уникальной жизни. Рассматривается необходимость изучения сленга работниками правоохранительных органов, которые вынуждены иметь дело со сленгом правонарушителей (так называемым сленгом международного криминального мира), необходимость изучения этих единиц обучающимися вузов МВД для перевода специальной юридической литературы как художественного, так и научного стиля с английского языка на русский, а также при переводе газетных статей. В статье анализируется необходимость и актуальность изучения профессионального сленга, приводятся примеры единиц сленга.