

Military Slangs and Their Semantic Features

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Annotation: The main purpose of this article is to ascertain how military slang terms are formed and how they can be obtained by English learners in the process of evolving their language and development among advanced learners. Types of slang that can be found in everyday life were recognized and examined, including one of the main ones.

Keywords: Slang, sangar, brat, bone, types of slangs, phonetic, army slangs, evolution of slang words, police slangs.

Introduction. Users of slang frequently produce synonyms and near-synonyms.

Everyone knows that slang words and sentence structures differ significantly from those used in formal and standard language. Slang has inexorably influenced even the mainstream media. It is an active, evolving, and constantly changing linguistic entity. This explains why Uzbek students studying a foreign language frequently struggle to interact with younger people and understand some TV shows even American or British movies with military actions.

Slang terms can be divided into groups based on where they fit into the conceptual structure of a lexicon or the dictionary system itself. When expressing new and important ideas, they can test their vocabulary and adapt it to Standard English, but they soon disappear and turn into the vocabulary's most erratic element.

Another method of categorization is the division of technical languages into general technical languages and technical languages according to the application area. In contrast to specialized slang, everyday slang refers to expressions specific to a given social or professional group.

Research methods. People intentionally stray from formal language and change the level of discourse by using common slang. This reveals the speakers' desire to challenge convention, express themselves in a novel and surprising way, and promote friendliness and social interaction. Since they are neither topical nor group-specific, generic slang expressions are frequently used.

Results and discussions. While some slang words and phrases are used throughout military personnel (for example, word "brat"), Russian word which means "brother".

Slang of army, police.

Military slang is an array of colloquial terminology used commonly by military personnel, including slang which is unique to or originates with the armed forces.

The Andrew/Grey Funnel Ferries - The Royal Navy, named for some important bloke or a Saint or something.

Blighty - The UK, the name was taken from a province in India...

Blighty The UK (originated in India, where bilāyatī meant "foreign country")

BLR (Army) Beyond local repair (requires backloading to a central repair depot)

Blue jobs (or bluejobs)

members of the R.A.F.

Blunty (RAF) A person not on the 'sharp' end of the stick. Typically work in personnel support or another non-frontline role.

Bodysnatcher

(Army) stretcher bearer

Bone extremely. "Bone idle" - extremely lazy. Also "stupid" as in "head solid bone" (RM)

Boots Combat High, or BCH

The replacement for the DMS (Direct Moulded Sole) boot. A good quality, high leg boot. These were replaced by the CAB (Combat Assault Boot) - an unsuccessful, shoddy quality attempt to replace BCH with something more modern. Given the poor quality of the plastic-y leather, also called "Boots Cardboard Horrible."

Bootneck/bootie (Army) Royal Marine

Bowser Mong AAC term for Bowser Operator

Boxheads (BAOR) Bundeswehr personnel

Brag Rags (Army) Medals

Brat (RAF) Apprentice or a child born into any of the Forces or junior soldiers who went in at 16.

Brag Rags - Medals.

Cant-be-arrsed-itis -suffered mainly by those on exercise

"Chin-strapped" - "chin-strap" - tired knackered

Combat Suit - Jacket, trousers, and possibly hood, cap, etc., made from DPM material.

Doss-bag - Army Issue Barnes-Wallace, Gonk-bag and Green Maggot.

Dust - Washing powder.

Gat - rifle (also Bunduk, or Bang-Stick) (mainly used by "Hats").

Green/Bleeds green - a keen soldier, probably should be watched suspiciously...from a long way away.

NAAFI - "Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes". Quasi-civilian non-profit retaining such as tea, pies, cakes and sandwiches to the troops within garrisons worldwide. Pronounced 'NAFF-ee', it was created in 1921 to run recreational establishments for the Armed forces to sell goods to servicemen and their families. It runs clubs, bars, (EFI), which provides NAAFI facilities in war zones.

Puttees - long strips of flannel cloth in shades of khaki, rifle green or black, wrapped tightly at the top of ankle-boots to provide support over rough ground (now CVHQ RA)

Sangar - possibly derived from the Indian; usually a low wall with side wings built to give cover from fire in areas where digging is difficult or impossible.

Sky Pilot - The Padre - he's got his head in the clouds talking to his boss.

Stripey - Sergeant.

Teeny-weeny Airways - The Army Air Corps.

Warry (or War-y) - aggressive, militaristic; can be an insult.

Webbing - cotton for belt as worn by the type of ladies I never get to meet, and several dodgy RM types down Union St.

There are more than a hundred words for "police" in different glossaries.. And this is by no means a unique case.

Names taken from the coloring of police clothes or the coloring of police cars:

blue boy, blue jeans, man-in-the-blue, salt and pepper, black and white, blue and white;

A female police officer:

girlie bear, honey bear, lady bear, mama bear, sugar bear, smokey beaver;

A city policeman or rural police:

citty kitty, country Joe, country mounty, little bear, local yokel;

state police:

boogey man, boy scouts, state bears, whatever;barnies, bear, bearded bubby, big brother, bull, Dudley, do-right, Peter Rabbit;

An unmarked or hidden police car:

brown-paper bag, night crawler, pink panther, slick top, sneaky snake;

A radar unit:

shotgun, electric teeth, gunrunner, Kojak with a Kodak, smoke screen

A police helicopter:

bear in the air, eye in the sky, spy in the sky, tattle tale

There have found new expressions for an already established concept; such expressions that make them appear to be saying one thing while they are really communicating something very different to insiders.

Offences and description

ABH: Actual bodily harm

D&D: Drunk And Disorderly

DIP: Drunk In Public

GBH: Grievous Bodily Harm

TDA: Taking and Driving Away

TWOC: Taken Without Owner's Consent

Initialisms describing situations

ASNT: Area Searched No Trace

FATAC: Fatal Road Traffic Accident

MFH: Missing From Home

NAI: Non-Accidental Injury

RTA: Road-Traffic Accident. Miscellaneous initialisms

ARV: Armed Response Vehicle

TFU: Tactical Firearms Unit

SOCO: Scenes Of Crime Officer; a forensic crime scene examiner

VSS: Victim Support Scheme

Miscellaneous abbreviations

MISPER: Missing person

POLAC: A collision involving a police vehicle

WOFF: Write off; a vehicle or other property deemed a total loss for insurance purposes

WINQ: Warrant inquiry

Conclusion. The article under analysis demonstrates that one of the major issues for many people is the problematic definition of slang. There are numerous definitions of slang from various perspectives. Slang is a non-standard vocabulary and an extravagant part of the language; it is the spoken form of the language and something that cannot be found in books but can be heard on the streets; it also serves as a means of escape from the mundane familiarity of daily life. After considering all of these factors, we can draw the following conclusions: Slang is a spoken form of language. The current article demonstrates that because slang words have a short lifespan, they must be treated with extreme accuracy.

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