

“SLANG - AS A MODERN UZBEK YOUTH LANGUAGE PHENOMENON”

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ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the slang features of lexical units in the Uzbek language. Slang expressions prove the necessity and importance of studying slang as an integral component of oral communication in the Uzbek-speaking environment.

Keywords:

The Uzbek language, the sphere of communication, social dialects, slang, jargon, argo.

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INTRODUCTION

New phenomena in the Uzbek language are evaluated by both speakers and linguists as a powerful dynamization of the language system with all the consequences that destroy and simultaneously update this open system, affecting various spheres of communication. We live in an era of global changes in society and are often "users" of the language updated by time, sometimes even the authors of language neoplasm.

The most significant and most susceptible to change and development in this respect is youth slang as one of the social dialects. Social dialects have long been of interest to scientists, and interest in them continues to the present day. This interest lies in the general trend of research attention to the problems of unmodified speech, which determines the relevance of this kind of research.

Vocabulary as the most mobile language level requires constant fixation and analysis of the collected material, which allows us to clarify the problems associated with the differentiation of the language, and to identify new trends in its development in certain areas.

The freedom of the printed word, the desire of journalists to express their speech, contributed to the disappearance of clichés and the

penetration of reduced vocabulary on the pages of newspapers and magazines, on TV screens, radio and on the Internet. This happened against the background of an increase in corporate, professional jargon, argo and slang. New social formations appeared ("new Uzbeks", "informal youth associations", etc.), which contributed to the emergence of new corporate slang. Socially restricted forms of speech used to be used in the casual communication of people who know each other well. Now they are perceived by speakers not as a set of linguistic units that are unacceptable in cultural communication, but, first of all, as a source of bright, fashionable, extremely expressive means that are allowed not only in informal, friendly communication, but also in the mass media.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Many works are devoted to the study of the speech of young people, and this is no coincidence. Due to its variability, linguists strengthen and accelerate the fixation of changes occurring in it in order to fully describe the system of linguistic phenomena as a whole. Intensive study of slang began in Russian linguistics in the late XIX early XX centuries. V.V.Vinogradov, B.A.Larin, A.M.Selishchev, in Uzbek linguistics A.Shomaksudov, A.Khazratkulov, B.Urinbayev

were the first linguists who turned to the study of the influence of slang and urban vernacular on the literary language. Further development of research on the interaction and mutual influence of slang, vernacular and codified literary language is reflected in the works of T.G.Nikitin (1998, 2006, and 2013), E.Shmelev (2003), V.F.Engalychev (1997), F.I.Rozhansky (1992) and other researchers. These works discuss the definition of terms that call the speech of young people ("youth jargon" and "youth slang"), the criteria for allocation and the semantic nature, the origin of lexical and phraseological units that function in youth speech. The article describes the productive models of word formation in the field of slang vocabulary, the principles of lexicographic description of slang, approaches to their analysis in the aspect of speech culture. These areas need further development. The sources of lexical and phraseological units of speech of young people remain unexplored. A more detailed and in-depth development requires a comparison of the lexical and semantic structures of the national language and slang.

Recently, there has been a noticeably revived interest of linguists in the study of slang vocabulary. Dictionaries of various slangs are being published, reflecting the vocabulary of youth slang to one degree or another: Nikitina T.G. "Explanatory dictionary of youth slang, words incomprehensible to adults" (2003); Nikitina T.G. "Dictionary of youth slang 1980-2000" (2003); Levikova S.I. "Big dictionary of youth slang" (2003); Nikitina T.G. "Youth slang. explanatory dictionary" (2004), etc.

The vocabulary of youth slang became a subject in Russian lexicographic processing back in the 90s: Rozhansky F. "Hippie slang: Materials for the dictionary" (1992); Yuganovs "So says the youth: A dictionary of slang. Based on the materials of the 7090-ies" (1996), etc. In some works there are incomplete interpretations, there is no linguistic, semantic and word-formation analysis, the development of the principles of lexicographic description. But in Uzbek linguistics has not yet become an object of study.

Despite the development of many issues in the field of spoken language, so far neither in Russian nor in Uzbek linguistics there is no unity in the definition and use of the terms "social dialect", "argo", "jargon", "slang", the boundaries of the corresponding language variants in their interaction with each other are not clearly defined. The question of the place of socially determined variants of speech in the system of forms of language existence remains unclear. Meanwhile, these issues are very significant and most difficult to resolve. To determine the place of these types of speech in the system of the national language, it is necessary to identify their fundamental difference from each other and to classify them on the basis of the most important sociolinguistic features. Only then is it possible to decide whether they are independent strata of the language, i.e. whether they can be qualified as a special form of language existence.

Let us turn our attention to the fact that how is the definition of the terms "slang" and "jargon" given in modern dictionaries:

According to the dictionary of Efremova: **Slang** is a set of words and expressions used by representatives of certain groups, professions, etc. and forming a layer of colloquial vocabulary that does not correspond to the norms of the literary language (usually applied to English-speaking countries). **Jargon** is the speech of a social or professional group that contains a large number of words and expressions peculiar only to such a group, including artificial, sometimes conditional ones.

In the Encyclopedic Dictionary: Slang - (English slang) -1) is the same as slang, mainly in English-speaking countries. 2) A variant of colloquial speech (including expressively colored elements of this speech) that does not coincide with the norm of the literary language. **Jargon** - (French jargon), a type of speech that differs from the national language in specific vocabulary and phraseology, a special use of word-forming means (compare Argo). It is used mainly in oral communication by a stable social group (programming jargon, youth jargon). Sometimes

the term jargon is used to refer to distorted, incorrect speech.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia": **Slang** (English Slang), an expressive and emotionally colored vocabulary of colloquial speech that deviates from the accepted literary language norm (the term "S" is most often used in relation to the English language and its functioning in England and the United States). It is distributed mainly among schoolchildren, students, military personnel, and young workers. C. Is subject to

frequent changes, which makes it a linguistic sign of generations. "C." is a partial synonym for the terms argo and jargon. **Jargon** (French jargon, presumably from Alo-Romance-chatter), a social dialect; differs from the common language in specific vocabulary and expressiveness of turns, but does not have its own phonetic and grammatical system. It develops in the environment of more or less closed groups: schoolchildren, students, military personnel, various professional groups.

Now we give a comparison of the word "slang" and "jargon»:

№	Slang	Jargon
1.	socialdialect	socialdialect
2.	a set of words and expressions used by representatives of certain groups	speech of a social or professional group
3.	the colloquial layer of vocabulary	the colloquial layer of vocabulary
4.	deviating from the accepted literary language norm	-
5.	usually applied to English-speaking countries	-
6.	-	it differs from the national language in its specific vocabulary and phraseology, and in the special use of word-forming means
7.	-	distorted, incorrect speech
8.	expressive and emotionally colored vocabulary of colloquial speech	-
9.	it is distributed among schoolchildren, students, military personnel, and young workers	it develops in the environment of more or less closed groups: schoolchildren, students, military personnel, various professional groups
10.	-	it does not have its own phonetic and grammatical system
11.	it is subject to frequent changes, which makes it a linguistic sign of generations	-

This means that jargon is specific words and expressions that initially arise when communicating with people who are related to one profession, social status, or have other common interests. The purpose of using jargon is not only to express one's belonging to a certain group and make speech expressive, but also to accelerate communication and mutual understanding. After all, many words that are unsuitable for official

instructions can bring noticeable convenience to the business conversation of professionals.

Slang is a popular vocabulary that does not meet the requirements of the language and is often more or less familiar. The emotional coloring of such words and phrases can range from joking and friendly to dismissive and cynical. Slang is mainly used in a situation of relaxed communication.

And also, we will give associations to the words "slang" and "jargon":

Slang	Jargon
related to	
Language words it conversation dialect communication youth dialect expression vocabulary Fenya bazar man	language word speech conversation dialect communication youth dialect expression vocabulary Fenya bazar man
differentiated	
Joke jargon speak people manner adverb the phrase the set pronunciation meaning teens checkmate the conversation statement dialogue fashion feature	profession social status common interests slang jail checkmate heat gon manner thugs voice lexicon kent con argo accent feature jargon snakes keywords party swear word cronyism rudeness

Thus, the jargon is characterized by a more rigid socio-group orientation. Some of this vocabulary is related to a special terminology that is understandable only to some people. The difference between jargon and slang is that jargon appears in a particular group, often in connection with some innovations, developments. Slang, in

addition to its own word formation, often draws its material from the jargon of different groups of society, selecting the most common and popular. Based on this, slang is sometimes referred to as general slang. It should be noted that special words, penetrating from the sphere of communication of a particular group of people

into common speech, often change their original meaning somewhat. For example, the "six" in certain circles is called the one who serves thieves. In ordinary language, such a word can contemptuously call any insignificant person. Slang, due to its lightness and mobility, is more associated with youth speech, but it is also very popular among older people. In general, in comparison with jargon, slang is more widespread. Although its social limitations are present, they are rather vague. Carriers of the same slangisms can be people of different professions and educational status, who have a criminal past and are quite decent and intelligent. Jargon is something more established, many of the words in it are very old. Slang to a greater extent linked to the current historical time. It responds sensitively to the changes taking place in the life of society and accurately reflects the latest trends in the new ultra-fashionable vocabulary. Slang is used by a wide range of native speakers of a general literary language, not limited to certain social limits (age, profession, level of education, common interests, etc.).

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