

PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF UZBEK JARGONS

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ABSTRACT

In this article Uzbek jargonism is investigated. Currently due to the fact that it is essential to explore illiterary words linguistically and psychologically as well as literary words during conversation the psycholinguistic peculiarities of the national Uzbek jargons are analyzed. It is given definitions of jargon words by various scholars. According to the article it is pointed out to approach the usage of words universally. Additionally, the speaker's social, personal, age and other aspects should be expressed on the basis of psycholinguistic analysis of jargonism. At the present time they mention that that it is considerable to study jargons alongside different language sciences including philosophy, linguistics, lexicology, social and psycholinguistics, pragmatics etc. and their peculiarities during social conversation are also taken into consideration.

Keywords: individual, age, mind, word, information, language, element, concept, viewpoint, trend, vocabulary, jargons, argons, slang, communications, invariant, function, social, nation, thought, conduct, psycholinguistics, philosophy, linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

Language - social phenomenon. As a means of communication, language reflects the characteristics of its carriers, its culture and history, and reflects all changes in society. The main element of communication is speech. Speech is a distinctive form of mirroring. It monitors changes in our lives associated with the change of cultural values, values, and relationships.

Word, which is the resource of an individual, should be approached as a means of working tool for speech. That is to say it should be an existence of such approach that is significant by the side of meaning which can be realized to utilize, what kind of basic elements and methods to search from mind, on what recognizing the meaning of a word depends, what a person knows when he realizes or seems to realize the meaning of a word. Word is a basic element of language and speech. The most important feature of a word is having a meaning. The problem of word meaning is permanently considered one of the most complicated question also in philosophy, linguistics and psychology as well. What is significance of word? What is its essence? At the present it is given more consideration to analyze a word on the side of psycholinguistic point. This problem was also explored by several scholars. There are so many different views to meaning that almost every separate trend in science has the system of its own view point on meaning. Generalizing the most widely spread ones of them, N.H. Komlev separates 11 main concepts. Each of these investigated concepts has seasonable significance and existence of such different viewpoints to meaning shows that the object indeed, has multifunction. Without going into any of them the first of them is just mentioned to be the first among the others. This conception offers that a word relates to an object: a word names things.

It becomes clearly obvious from the result of investigation, the meaning matters differ from each-other according to theoretical position of vary those scholars with different hypothesis. Besides that it also deals with a number of other complicated matters. Based on the aforementioned conception by Komlev it is sorted out to analyze the gists of argots and jargons. Their social psychological and linguistic peculiarities are taken into consideration. They are referred by following:

- 1) Meaning (word) – it is a named object
 - 2) Reference
 - 3) Conception
 - 4) The descriptions of explanatory word dictionaries
 - 5) The meaning of a word in jargonism and argotism
 - 6) The emotiveness of jargons and argots
 - 7) The usage of a word in people's communication
 - 8) The dependence of word usage on age aspect
 - 9) Word-sign function
 - 10) Informative invariant
 - 11) Representation of reality
- “Mol” (denotative meaning - cow)

It delivers the meaning of domestic animal, cow in literal language. Primary group domestic animals belonging to mammals family cow, cattle, horse-herder, goat, sheep, camel and etc, (8.M. page 610).

However, the word “mol” is considered as jargon and used also in totally different meaning in Uzbek language. Firstly: the meaning of the jargon “mol” expresses a blunt, bad-bred, stupid person. It is given such a description in Uzbek language explanatory dictionary as: it is used for blunt, foolish, stupid person (8.M. page 610).

It is also used to abuse somebody. Besides that one may use it when he or she hates somebody. Then the state of that hated person's stupidity is expressed by the name of the domestic animal, cow. For instance: “Molmisan?!” – “Are you stupid?!” One expresses his abhorrence towards any person by using it. On some occasions, using it to scold shows nervousness. Likewise, this jargon is defined to be used in adult men and women's daily life. But teenagers use it hardly ever, yet older people especially women do use it more often. Secondly, it conveys the meaning of goods, objects, products for sale. For this the Uzbek language explanatory dictionary indicates following description: stock, possessions, commodity, wealth, garments, dowry. Merchandise, commodity. Rare materials (8.M.610).

Using this word during conversation carries the meaning of object implicating one's possessions and wealth. Here also the jargon meaning is compared with that literary one. That is to say, cow is domestic animal and fed at home for its benefits to bring income. You can sell for milk, slaughter for meat, milk it for dairy products for consumption or sale. Anyway, owning a cow means, somehow having a little possessions or wealth. Just like that, having any object for sale such as those mentioned above is also beneficial source. In social life style this jargon is widely spread among people. For example, “qancha moling bor?” (How much wealth do you have?) “Moling qayerda?” – “where is your goods?”, “Molimni kutyapman” – “I am waiting for my materials”, “Shuncha moldan kechasanmi?” – “Will you refuse so much possessions?”. Here, nevertheless it does not deliver emotiveness, positive or negative feeling, it is just neutral. Although men and women use it in daily life, it is primarily attracted in commerce. It is more drawn by tradesmen, businessmen and merchants, even during sale in

large auditoria's it is simply more used. The invariant of the jargon word "mol" is "cho'chqa" (pig). Here also one compares the character of the abused person with fatness, messiness, filth of a pig. Next invariant version of the word means any product or goods. For example, manufactory, garment, outfit, foodstuffs and etc.

"Ko'ki", "ko'kat", "karam", "kal"

"Ko'ki" (denotative meaning – blue, green)

In the literary language the word "ko'k" is considered one type of color and means the colour of the sky. In Uzbek language explanatory dictionary it is defined as "blue sky". Yet it is used for expressing green colour, because of the fact that the word "ko'k" occasionally means grass, verdure. For example, "Hayvonlarning og'zi ko'kka tegdi" - "Animals start to eat grass". "Ko'k somsa" ("pie made of verdure). Here grass, greens are implicated.

By adding the possessive suffix "-i" to the word "ko'k" the word "ko'ki" is made.

"Ko'kat" (verdure, greenery)

In the Uzbek literary language the word "ko'kat" is given in the meaning of "verdure", young grass, greenery. Here also it mentions the color of grass.

"Kal" (bald)

According to the Uzbek literal language this word refers to a person who does not have any or barely hair on his head. In the explanatory dictionary this word relieves the definition that means a person with very little or without hair.

"Karam" (cabbage)

The Uzbek Language literary lexicology gives this word the definition meaning green vegetable which is used for meal. In social maintenance it is generally used for making different dishes and salads. It is also green.

It is a field vegetable and crop predicted in the bundle of cabbage leaves.

In jargon all the words "ko'ki", "ko'kat", "kal", "karam" refer to "dollar", the currency of the USA. The generally mentioned similarity of the meanings of those analyzed words is obvious only in the meaning of color green. Because the symbols and pictures are in white and green in the us dollar. Certainly there are several USA currency units (a hundred, a twenty, a ten, a five, and one). But it primarily notes a hundred. Thus, it implicates the fact that the state of the bald president of the country. As an indication to this the word "kal" is used for a hundred currency unit of dollar. Although these words are commonly used among majority of crowds in daily life, they are not included very often in communication. Because they are considered as of coded words which implicit the meanings but do not explicit them directly. For example: "ko'kidan cho'z" – bring from dollar, "ko'kidan bormi?" – "do you have dollar?", "ko'kat keltir" - "bring dollar", "karamidan qancha?" – "how much from dollar?" these words in jargonism are neutral which means they do not express either positive or negative emotions of a person during communication. Though these jargons are used by men and women in daily life. They are mainly connected with the processes of commerce or criminal case. So they are observed to be used more often by tradesmen, businessmen, criminals, people in high positions and etc. In Uzbek jargonism lexicology the invariant versions of the words "ko'ki", "ko'kat", "karam", "kal", "lemon" meaning dollar are currency. The psycholinguistic analysis of the meanings of jargons and argot words gives a chance to discover some important facts as language is the looking glass of the nation, first of all it describes national peculiarities within itself. Because every word and its meaning serve to express the activities, social life style, moral-cultural image and national mentality of its users. Additionally meaning of the word expresses human's thoughts, behaviors, level of his cognition, his working ability, experience, character and age peculiarities and etc. Spiritual image of a person reflects also on his words. It is possible to declare through words which social group a person belongs to. Argots and jargons are always connected with other lexical units.

According to those lexical units it can be known whether such jargon words can be told people directly face to face or just behind them. This provides naturalness of linguistic communication. As a rule, the most common peculiarity of jargonism is to keep secret the ongoing communication from other people around. Therefore their coinage ways do not always coincide with word-formation system of words. They are considered as artificial or conditional. However these "coded" words are not always unknown or misunderstandable to all of people. On the contrary they may be familiar to all, illiteracy words which mean certain meaning. In the world lexicology it is most often called "slang". By now the word "slang" has had variety of definitions. But in lexicology it does not receive only one stable identical definition. As for Uzbek language this word is not given any and not used in Uzbek.

When referring to scientific literature giving information, we can see the terminological instability in distinguishing between jargon, slang and argon. For comparison: not only collective use, but also commonly used in the use of scientific language: vocabulary jargon, jargonism, youth jargon, and youth spelling.

Terminological amorphous words and expressions can not be lost in special literature. In scientific literature, the notion of "jargon" is often used in all its differential variants: professional jargon, corporate jargon, jargon of classification, conditional language. Jargon (French Jargon) - distorted she ba, local speech or pronunciation, (IX, 10), jargon is often thought for some particular purpose, such as: thieves, stutters, beggars, and others.

Common vocabulary The phraseology and phraseology of social, professional and young vocabulary is an intermediate language that is accessible not only in public speech but also in conversation (methodology).

The language presence does not exclude the existence of interactions between them, one of which is the general jargon. The term "common jargon" means a cross-section of the social and functional division of the language, that is, primarily the general jargon associated with socially restricted lexical sub-systems, and secondly, methodological means of expression and evaluation.

Various groups of society, regardless of their education, profession, or social status, contribute to the formation of the jargon. When analyzing the peculiarities of the national language vocabulary, unlike the literary language, language labels can be seen in rude, funny, faded or threatening paints.

First of all, such qualities of jargon are directly linked to the causes of the use, including identity, transparency, hygiene, and so on.

Jargon is characterized by the lack of stability, the lexical and frazeological content of the jargon is constantly updated. This is primarily due to the fact that the live speech, reflecting all the changes in social life. For individual subdivisions of general terms, stability and longevity are characteristic, which in turn reflect the flexibility of this phenomenon. Jargons are an indispensable component of the speech speech, being used actively in the media and communicating differently through the jargon.

A comprehensive analysis of the national language jargon allows us to communicate to us that all of the key communicative goals, interrogations and interactions are expressed in common jargon units. In some cases, different communication styles can be expressed in terms of

template units and appear to be expressed in literary language, but in many cases the jargon unity has specific characteristics. The main distinguishing features of common jargon units are their distresses and emotions. Undoubtedly, emotional communicative forms are more prevalent than other communicative types, which confirms that emotionally significant communicative aspect of jargon.

Jargon investigators explore it comparing with other language phenomenas (norms, social dialects), study its semantic and constructive peculiarities, and how they work and are used in speech.

It is well known that the language does not stand in the same place, and it is likely that the new vocabulary vocabulary, based on the traditional method of vocabulary writing, can be created. It should be noted that the jargon mechanism is also dependent on the needs of the language carrier, whether it is a "bright, attractive" word designed to express emotions, or a new abbreviation for saving space and time, as the demand for new language forms increases. will go. The extent to which this issue can be studied in the context of psycholinguistics is not denied. However, according to scientific research, the psycholinguistic features of jargon have not been studied.

Over all, it should be taken into account to approach words generally. That is more the wide universal comparison in many ways of different national types may be interesting to discover their general and identical peculiarities. Thus, on this purpose it is possible to continue the prospective scientific work according to the pointed directions (7; 44.).

It is being clear from today's research works that the meaning of a word should be analyzed in the concern not only with the question of creating inner part of meaning but also with general vocabulary of certain words, all things related to people's speech organs' mechanisms and their role in the researches.

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