

APPROACHES TO THE SPECIFICITY OF WORDS - SLANG, ARGO, JARGON

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ABSTRACT

It is important now to study the functioning of language units in the spoken word process. Attention is also paid to the scientific study of the features of the national language. The lexical layer of the language is very rich as a basic unit, and some of it is inactive, that is, words with limited use. These include the words jargon and argo. Approaches to the specifics of words - slang, argo, jargon are discussed in this article. The methodological basis of the study of jargon vocabulary in the language is analyzed, the psychological and linguistic roots of non-literary phenomena of the language (jargons, slangs) are examined.

Keywords: Jargon, slang, dialect, language, speech, communication, psycholinguistics, national language, literary language, youth vocabulary, speech activity.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

In modern linguistics, there is a trend of sustained interest of linguists and psycholinguists to study the peripheral areas of the national language, in particular jargon, which give an idea of its social differentiation.

It is well known that the word argo, jargon has been used for a long time in the speech process, and experts have given it different definitions and explanations.

Argo is a closed special lexical system that serves the most well-known socially disadvantaged social groups. In modern linguistics, the term "argo" is used in the sense of "thief language", meaning that the meaning of the term is associated with the sealing of oral communication (8.69).

"Argo" (French "argot") - is a closed group created for the purpose of separating the language, mainly composed of words used by special groups (11.30).

As we know, the words jargon and argo have existed in speech activities since ancient times and have been variable, national, social, and age-specific. Only the scientific study of it dates back to the early twentieth century, according to research analysis. While the scientific study of the Argo words is done by linguists, the social, psychological, and linguistic aspects of linguoculture have also been explored. But initially, because linguistics is arguably an unconventional language, they have been viewed as deficiencies in speech discourses. The use of argo in speech activities was considered to be an indication of the shallowness of these individuals or the elements of immorality and moral inferiority.

Recently, it is an element of a broad range of vocabulary that combines social, national, periodic, and age-specific features, and has been used as a tool to represent the specific features of a particular group, period, and culture, and target research.

When describing the meaning of the term “jargon”, it should be noted that the use and meaning of this term in modern linguistics and psycholinguistics is controversial. Referring to the reference literature, we observe the terminological inconsistency in distinguishing between the terms “jargon”, “sleng” and “argo”. To compare them: phrases that are quite common not only for mass use but also for scientific use: thief jargon, vocabulary, jargonism, youth jargon and youth slang in Europe and Russia. Terminological amorphous words and expressions are also found in specialized literature.

Jargon (fr. jargon) is a socialite; common languages are vocabulary and vocabulary, expressive turnovers and words that have no own phonetic and grammatical systems (10). The words jargon are also called "jargonisms."

The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language also describes the jargon. Jargon - (French) is the specific language of any social or professional group that differs from the artistic language by the words and phrases that meet the tastes and requirements of this group. A conditional language that only certain people understand (12.274). So the jargon is the words that apply to the stratification of society and to the opposite group.

Jargon is the term used to classify his or her class and community to differentiate within the community. For example, the terms such as noble, noble, barefoot, black, lord, gentleman, may be mentioned (9.54-58).

The French word jargon has three meanings:

- 1) broken, wrong language, dialect;
- 2) a strange foreign dialect;
- 3) the specific language of a particular class, circle (6.103).

Jargon is a special language that is common to the general public or to the upper class, not to the lower class, such as the Argo. Therefore the scope of application is wider than argon.

In previous studies, it was found that the words argo and jargon were used by some experts in a general sense. Later, scholarly research on the words jargon and argo has expanded, and their features have been explored in greater detail, with differences explained. Therefore, since the first scientific study of such words has been studied as "the words of the lower classes of society," in the first place, in the sense of the arguments, the arguments are drawn. Then words of jargon are learned as vocational jargon.

The word Sleng comes from English. In English lexicography, the term “sleng” has been used since the beginning of the 19th century (4.15-31). Slang is the type of speech that is used in informal, everyday communication and indirect communication. In this sense, slang is an artificial expression of speech, modern neology, that is, oral forms of communication. Some researchers believe that sleng is composed of jargon and argon.

There is no clear definition of the term “sleng” in linguistics. In English literature, this concept is used to denote non-traditional (non-Arabic) language. Today, dictionaries can identify at least two basic definitions of the concept of "sleng": first, a special talk of social groups and subgroups or subcultural communities; and second, the common vocabulary for informal communication.

V.N Yartseva defines slang as a set of jargonism used by social groups (7.709).

I.R. Galperin, in turn, reveals two concepts. It focuses on the jargon specific to social characters, but the local aspects are unknown. Jargonism is integrated into the code system, each of which corresponds to a particular word meaning. On the contrary, Sleng does not need much definition (4.108). It is not a coded system. It is understood by people in any age group, place of residence, services.

According to research, modern youth discourses do not have the words "specific" for all objects and actions, but several semantic units of discourse are defined, depending on the needs and interests of groups. The lifestyle of Sleng's creators is reflected in the group talk. A certain semantic field develops in a more social environment.

For Sleng, the press has virtually no thematic restrictions. (information about politics, economics, sports and arts). However, slangs are used in the text briefly, often without repetition. They are widely understood by speakers and are used by many speakers. The media, however, merely reflects this linguistic reality.

Modern literature can also be found in Slovenian units. As a result, there is a gradual increase in the use of natural environments and a written form of sleng. It is also the most important extrinsic sign of slang formation - "transparency" in the environment. Moreover, these expressions are stable and their frequency of use is high. Slugs are able to penetrate exactly where they are created and produced.

It is worth noting that in the mid-1990s, linguistic practice has been dominated by two terms, namely, argo and slang.

For example, EM Beregovskaya, using the slang term, identifies four features that make it closer to the term argo: 1) A formal, standardized critical center for depression; 2) Excessive metaphorism; 3) Advantage of the reproductive function; 4) The direction of human activity (3.38).

We prefer the term "jargon", which refers to the social or professional discourse of speech, which is manifested in its lexicoproteological and primarily expressive and creative functions. This vocabulary is full of curiosity, habits, occupations, motivations, and the talk of people who are grouped together.

LP Krisin (5.73) on the interest of people in social life to mark language phenomena, such as sports jargon; car enthusiasts have used jargons that have been used instead of the term social jargon, such as the jargon split.

According to research results, Sleng is an unencoded vocabulary and phraseology related to the speech of young people, derived from another language or from another language. It is noteworthy that slang is a synonym for youth jargon and is used by many young language learners.

Slang is a great way for a linguist: all the processes that are specific to a living language, pressure-limiting norms, a very fast phenomenon, and a laboratory for direct observation. It should be noted that, unlike regional dialects, all social dialects related to sleng are never the first and only means of communication for those who use them.

In functional development of lexical units we can observe the following modern methods:

- 1) the movement of lexical units from the periphery to the center of the literary language, and in some cases the common vocabulary, in some cases, with the vocabulary of the usual speech;
- 2) Activation of lexical units as a means of expression in a particular age-restricted environment;
- 3) Failure of words that are inactive or non-expressive.

It must be borne in mind that slang is an objective truth. It cannot simply disappear or disappear, even though it is a great desire under the influence of the strangled norms of the literary language.

The main difficulty of studying modern youth slang is that they have mixed characters, ambiguities, uneven boundaries and vivid nature. Our research has shown that the slang of boundaries is a characteristic feature of youth slang as a social type of language.

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As a continuous subsystem, it can be conventionally transformed into an object of observation. The general approach to studying Sleng should be emphasized separately. In addition, it can be very interesting to compare the identified public and private species of slengs to their various national subsystems in a multidisciplinary field. Therefore, further research on this topic may be continued in the same direction.

Despite the fact that the modern system of linguistics has a wide range of spoken languages and indigenous languages, the work devoted to jargon, argo, and slang is less systematic. There is a lack of terms, lack of communication with research approaches and methods, and significant gaps in theoretical understanding of language phenomena.

Youth jargon is more complex, and its social roots cannot be found, especially in speech in adolescents using only words and phrases that are different from the speech standard to "prove" themselves. Here, various linguistic elements of words related to foreign vocabulary, professionalism, as well as vulgarisms and dialectisms can be used.

The slang words of young people are psychologically and socially complex, and for all language communities they serve as a completely independent discourse. In addition, jargon forms a wide layer in the corresponding dictionaries(2.56).

Therefore, it is important to create a clear definition of the terms "argo", "jargon", and "sleng", as well as to identify and interpret specific features or characteristics of each other.

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