

Youth Sociolect in Uzbek

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Abstract. *The article highlights several forms of sociolect, including slang and particularly the sociolect used by young individuals. Slangs are frequently employed, particularly in the speech of young individuals. Our study primarily focuses on elucidating the incorporation of the Uzbek language into the sociolect of young people, its promotion, and its significance in social communication.*

Key words: *sociolect, jargon, argo, slang, argotisms, jargonisms, slangisms, youth speech, artificial language, modernity.*

Introduction

Sociolinguistics, a specialized linguistic field, is regularly practiced across all languages worldwide. It specifically focuses on the social aspects of language. The term sociolect emerged in the field of linguistics around the latter half of the 20th century. The term "*sociolect*" is derived from the combination of the words "Society" and "dialect" towards social groups. It is a shortened version of the Russian compound "social dialect" which refers to a social dialect. Sociolect refers to a specific type of language that is created through spoken communication to fulfill the linguistic requirements of particular groups who are united based on their shared social traits. Unlike the normal language, there are instances where variations are allowed in the sociolect. Language serves as evidence of social classes, similar to how appearance does [Elova D., Safarova G., 2021: 67]. The sociolect reflects the coherence of linguistic patterns and social circumstances. Sociolects are words that are actively utilized by different social groups, with characteristics such as energy, and the ability to reveal an inner hidden link. Sociolects do not reflect a comprehensive system of communication.

However, is a member of words, combinations of words, syntactic constructions, stress features, etc. is the originality of speech in its presentation. Sociolects the base is vocabulary and grammar, which are almost no different from the national language. For example, in the Argos of Criminals,

some phrases have a certain meaning, in particular, a metaphorical connotation: *ment* – “policeman” step – “send to prison”, *narkota* – “drug, drug trafficking”, etc. However, the speciation, tossing, and linking of these words in the phrase is carried out in line with the basic mold and standards. Even words will belong to the broader lexicon.

Slang, argo, jargon are commonly regarded as synonymous words. But if their origin and application are explored in depth, we are convinced that there are quite substantial disparities between them. It also varies from Argo – jargon in that it is to some part a secret language (a language of a certain group constructed precisely so that outsiders do not understand it). Hence the name of a particular group is followed by the term argo: (“воровское арго”, “арго офеней”). In contrast, the little dictionary of linguist Roberi gives the term argo as a universally used term as “language of the criminal environment”, and as a linguistic term as a “non-technical lexicon used by a particular social group”. Argo's etymological background – the “*company des jeux*” – has been understood as a “society of persons with black intentions”. Argotisms and jargonisms are employed in a small range, mainly in vibrant colloquial speech. There are cases of their employment in the work of art to typify images and characters [Jamolkhanov, 2005: 201]. Argotism and jargonisms are lexemes particular to some argo or jargon. Argo and jargon are the “yasama language” of a social group or category, such as athletes, thieves, extortionists, graft workers, etc. Therefore, argo and jargon are also referred to as social dialects [Jamolkhanov, 2005: 201].

Jargon is also part of a Lexicon whose application is limited (France. jargon). The units of people who, according to their job, location in society, interests, and age, establish a separate social group, mostly utilized in oral speech and whose meaning others do not comprehend in most circumstances, are termed jargon. Argo (French. argot) is a separate language of some professional or social group. **Argo** is a blend of numerous language features and, in many circumstances, expresses itself in a type of speech that is incomprehensible to others. The Argo language does not have its own grammaticasigae. It relies on countrywide grammar [Sayfullayeva, 2010: 98].

Argo and jargon also give a relationship to the usage and nickname of dialect-specific words. Cases of nickname use are widespread among students, young males and girls. Among sociolects collected from youth speech, such words were used a lot. For example, *yambuk, mallosh, yalqov, siptakhanim, tulkikhon, dollar, airport* (in the sense of slaphead), *Pocahontas, melon, round, pumpkin, red suit, troll, azroil, Black Ghost, Rex, Germon, chairman of the Youth Union, governor, domla, mash, maqqi, Lord, taqsir*, etc. The nicknames employed show the speaker's appraisal grade concerning the item, metaphoric analogies.

Slang is a loanword from English, representative of a basic, conversational lexicon. Slang is a term typical of Western linguistics traditions. The term “slang” has not yet been explicitly defined. In numerous dictionaries and literature on sociolinguistics, it has been noticed that it stands near to the term “jargon” (group jargon, youth jargon). It is not known when the word slang came into existence, although it was first recorded in writing in England in the 18th century, and at that time signified ‘offence’. By the 1850s, the term in question began to be frequently employed as an expression of “irregular” simple vocabulary. At this time, its synonyms, like argot, used by the “colorful” population of slang-lingua, used by the lower sections of society, also developed. In Uzbek linguistics, slang is seen as a units characteristic of young speech.

Slang-Oral of persons of various professions or social groupings words and phrases that are employed in speech have an emotional-expressive coloring. Slangs are more typically encountered in the speech of young people. Slang is a vibrant, active language form that is impacted by any change in the life of the country and culture. According to the scope of Sleng

collation: known to all and applied by all the general sleng (generic slang) and known to select groups, decomposes into the narrow-range clashing private sleng (special slang) [3: 69]. Many of the slang words and phrases (especially during their early formative years) would be incomprehensible to the broader public. Because most slangs are used in a portable manner. Also, slengisms are commonly adopted from foreign languages, their dialects and jargons. For example, "tusovka", "telejka", "tachka", "stukach" are borrowed from Russian, "yuzer" ("user"), "chat" (chat), English. In general, argo, jargon, and slang are kinds of sociolect. A unique trait in each of these linguistic varieties is the professional isolation of these groups or their social limitation from other communities. Computer jargon (slang) is an example of a professionally restricted subcode, thieves' Argos, and student slang socially restricted subcode. Sometimes the group obtains both professional and social isolation. The speech of such a group contains the traits of both professional and social jargon. For example, if we take the jargon of soldiers, then, accordingly, militarism is considered a career, while people who perform this vocation live in their way, separate from other groups. Slangs are terms employed actively at the point of a certain social group (primarily young people), used by language consumers, and related with the live colloquial conversation, which is not used at all in written speech, covering a somewhat comical, ironic, ironic appraisal of meaning. Some sources characterize slang as terms that are actively utilized in young speech, and modernity is called its key sign. Certain words used in the language cannot fully meet their desire to use the language with the passage of times, the interchange of generations, and the new generation (young people) in a certain sense build their own "language environment". "Slang is understood, but difficult to describe. Slengs show us unique new words [Bultakova, 2022: 157].

Slangs have such an element that after certain times have passed, it might fade out of consumption and its position is taken by a new alternative. Many of the slang words and phrases (especially during their early formative years) would be incomprehensible to the broader public. Because most slangs are used in a portable sense by some scientists, in particular, T.I. Arbekova notes that slang is a stagnant compound, and language units characterized by emotional coloring make slang, says [Allamurodova S., An analysis of aspects of the progress of the lexical wealth of Uzbek and English //dissertation. Samarkand]. The applications of slang can be varied in terms of spatial point.

For example, the slang used by young people on the internet: *podpiska*, *podrobny*, *podpisation*, *klass*, *like*, *trend*, "I laughed at all", "the dog of the novelty", legend, the whim of something (mainly in the sense of the best in advertising), *obzor*, *legenda*, life hack; in educational institutions: close (to finish the session), *vozdux* (scholarship), *yaxlamaq* (not to pass the exam), *stukach* (student), *Fatherland* (those who do not avoid classes, give and study), *traitors of the Fatherland* (those who avoid classes), *chop* (chop the lesson-run), the Child Of The Godfather (arrogant student - even if you are the child of The Godfather, put in order), a separate republic (faculty), independent work - bribes to teachers, in the sense of *chushpon-monkey* (used by schoolchildren), Tarakan antenna (hair dropped from two sides of girls), *lakatir* (lightning students), chewing gum? (Smoke?n?), tank (who has a man to stand on his back), " *Pakhtakor* "(in the sense of flattering teachers), *knee* (who applies girls to a guy who licks to girls), *parriot* (Patriot- Applied on the side of students of the University of world languages), carrying Satyl in vain (using the meaning of the head), Street slangs: " *gone* "(the figure is attractive), dressed in *takoy* (barely dressed), *broke* (admired), *horror*, *slept* (deceived), *brick* (hunuk), *somersault over*(the end will be bad), *Board* (thin), *put cotton* (flattering), " *stuck in the age of dinosaurs* (about man and old things whose thinking is old)", giraffe understood late), *Heaven* (arrogant), *squirrel* (flirtatious girl), gone, *cow* (guys who spend money on girls), *Alfons* (a man who lives a

woman for money), *Ali akaning itiday sanqima* (to guys who play idle), *ate* (ace), *brake*, *gas*, *Gizz* (a man who doesn't look at himself), *turshak* (ugly), *draka* (war, quarrel), *compote* (admire), *be coco-cola* (hard to fall in love), *vacuum cleaner* (a man who eats things at the table a lot), *tap* (run), *crack* (delivery performance), *turn on* (devout, victim), *sown*, *heard* (unable), *mackerel* (unable to find a sentence, stutter), *kick* (disambiguation)

In conclusion, sociolects will continue to be updated with time. The rapid change in science and technology from day to day, and the processes of social communicative communication in internet networks also have a significant impact on the renewal of sociolects. This can be mentioned as an example above as evidence. This is especially noticeable in youth speaking. New slang is entering the Uzbek language. According to the essence of slang: young speech is used in internet networks, Street slang, slang is utilized in educational institutions, etc.

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