



Youth Lexicon As A Current Topic Of Modern Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the youth lexicon, which is one of the actual topics in modern linguistics, and covers the issue of the relevance of youth lexical research

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Language is one of the essential social phenomena, and its development is closely linked to the history, culture, and lifestyle of a nation. Every language has its unique characteristics, developmental directions, and historical stages. German, in particular, is one of those languages with a rich and long history. Its lexicon has been shaped and developed over centuries under the influence of various factors. Specifically, studying the language usage characteristics of German youth and their vocabulary richness holds significant importance in contemporary linguistic research.

The lexicon of German youth, including the vocabulary and expressions they use in daily life, serves as a unique reflection of the social, economic, and cultural changes in society. Their language often reveals the influence of modern technologies, the internet, fashion, music, and other cultural phenomena. At the same time, there is a noticeable interest among German youth in archaic words and regional dialects,

showcasing a distinctive harmony between the past and the present. Youth lexicon simultaneously manifests the socio-cultural lifestyle within the linguistic heterogeneity and reflects the impact of cultural and historical phenomena.¹

In linguistics, there has always been a special language called "Youth lexicon" in studies of individual youth lexicons to the youth lexicon for several years, or the fact that this concept is incorrect is one of the most controversial topics. Accordingly, to date, several theories have been advanced about this concept. In modern youth lexicon studies, Helmut Henne, a famous linguist, was the first to apply an aspect based on social-psychological categories, and this aspect was very important for the further development of these studies. Helmut Henne assessed the youth lexicon as a special oral and written style unique only to young people². To date, however, it is regarded as a complex

¹ Neuland E. Jugendsprache. Tübingen, A. Franke Verlag Tübingen und Basel, 2008, S. 91

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language register by scholars such as Peter Schlobinski, Gaby Kohl, Irmgard Ludewigt.³

The concept of youth lexicon is seen in some sources as a dialect related to the age of people in society. It is believed that on the basis of this sheva lies the social-cultural ties and relationships of young people. But this theory has received a lot of criticism, and the presence of such a special "sheva" is rejected by many linguistic scientists.

On the other hand, the youth lexicon is also seen as the jargon of youth. Youth lexicon is often used among equals. Such groups are known as Peer Groups.⁴

Despite the fact that for several years in the field of linguistics there has been a continuing tradition of research on the lexicon of young people, there is no clear and one-stop definition of the lexicon of young people. This testifies to the fact that this topic is still an area that is relevant and requires scientific research. In addition to the above, several other factors can be evidence of our opinion. In particular, the youth lexicon reflects the dynamic development of the language. The youth lexicon is the most accurate indicator that reflects the constant change and development of the language. New words, phrases, changes in meaning and grammatical changes first appear in youth speech and then penetrate into the common language. Therefore, the study of youth lexicon provides important information about the evolution of the language.

Youth lexicon reflects not only language itself but also social and cultural changes. Newly emerging words and expressions demonstrate how new phenomena, technologies, cultural trends, and perspectives integrate into language. For example, terms and phrases associated with the advent of the internet quickly permeated youth lexicon.

This topic serves as clear evidence of the connection between language and society. By studying youth lexicon, one can gain deeper insights into the complex relationship between

language and society. How do young people express their identity through language, form social groups, and distinguish themselves from older generations? These questions can be explored through an analysis of youth lexicon, offering a valuable perspective on linguistic and societal dynamics.

In addition to the above, youth lexicon can make a significant contribution to the fields of education and upbringing. Understanding the modern language of youth enables educators to communicate more effectively with students and adapt to their needs. Furthermore, the findings from such studies can be utilized to develop new educational materials and dictionaries.

Another aspect of studying youth lexicon is its potential impact on language policy and planning. Analyzing youth lexicon plays a critical role in these areas, as it helps identify the directions of language development and devise measures to preserve linguistic purity. Such analyses provide valuable insights for shaping strategies to ensure the sustainable evolution of language in alignment with societal needs and expectations.

In conclusion, researching youth lexicon in linguistics plays a vital role in understanding the dynamic development of language, analyzing social and cultural changes, exploring the connection between language and society, improving education and upbringing practices, and contributing to language policy and planning.

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³ Schlobinski P., Kohl G, Ludewigt I. *Fiktion und Wirklichkeit*. Opladen, 1993, S.12.

⁴ Gebruder Borntrager. *Jugendsprache*. Berlin, 2002, S.118