



Psycholinguistic Features Of Slang Vocabulary In The National Language

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ABSTRACT

Currently, it is important to study from a scientific point of view the features of speech, language, which are considered means of communication. This article discusses the jargons used in the daily communication process. Slang words used by the younger generation, which is the main stratum of society, and explains the importance and necessity of learning slang vocabulary. The peculiar psycholinguistic features of slang words were scientifically analyzed.

Keywords:

language, jargon, psycholinguistics, speech, vocabulary, social, community, communication, speech activity, vocabulary, system, youth, group, argot.

Introduction.

Language is a "practical, genuine mind", in which not only the social historical experience of mankind, but also the social status of the concrete social layer of society is reflected. The language sign has a nature and a systematic structure, therefore it remains a means of communication. Language is used in the household life of a person, in production activities, in various spheres of Science and science of society, madnat, social and political life.

Over time, the pace of living, especially in the XXI century, accelerated. Accordingly, the process of communication has increased, the vocabulary has increased. It is not denied that Bunda corresponds to any new concept at least one word. At the same time, the content of the sleng dictionary in society has also expanded. As a result of the rapid development of mass communications, thousands of new words have been added that reflect new political and social

changes. New jargon words will appear to update old concepts.

Argot and slang speech function as Kilidi usually distinguish. Ular zavala chuglanadigan oshlar horasida noadabiyligi bilan is known as Ahiraja ega. Argot and jargon-mining are commonplace, literature is a clear difference characteristic of both countries [2.87]. Slang (French jargon is known as a bir group at the campfire). Biror bir idtimoi or profi guru khos, only Tajik language and literature tildan distinguish ciladigan suz and pharmalar, deb definition bertilada uzbek tilining from vocabulary [8.74].

Main part. The lexical layer of the language as the main unit is very rich, part of which is nouns, that is, consists of words with a limit in application. These are dialectisms (a potential reserve of the literary language), terms, obsolete words, neologisms, jargon and argotism (there is also a sleng in English) [9, 2014]. The etymology of the word Sleng is not

determined or remains controversial in linguistics until now. In fact, it is also unknown when the "slang" question first appeared in English in oral speech. In writing, it was recorded in America in the XVIII century. Then meant "insult". By 1850 year this term was widely used as the name of common vocabulary. During this period, synonyms also appeared: "slang-lingo" (slang-Lingo), a language spoken by the people of the lower class and used by the people of argot (argot) - African-American population [7.21]. Although slangs were used in the last years in Uzbek linguistics, they do not have a complete description, as well as groundbreaking studies of the structure of the dictionary have not been carried out.

The choice and activation of various language tools depends on the goals, functions and conditions of communication in any concrete situation, as well as the social environment, a certain age group and many other factors. In this way, the language is divided into functional layers. These are social dialects, which can be divided into 3 large groups, namely jargons, conditional-professional languages and Argo.

Slang speech, as noted by many researchers, is in many respects an emotional and expressive coloring. Emotional-expressiveness in them is divided into 4 types: cynical, official-humor, indecent, aggressive.

Jargon is a semi-open lexical-phraseological subsystem used by a certain social group in order to recognize its members as well as to separate them from the rest of the linguistic community. Jargon carriers consciously or unconsciously participate in the linguistic game, thereby artificially creating a state of digression (they can also be carriers of the normative literary language). The reasons for the application of Jargon words and phrases are hidden in the ustanovka, which, in addition to distinguishing and recognizing them, saves speech actions (means). Slang speech is characterized by bright emotional-expressiveness. Jargon can also be represented as an indicator of the values of its carriers.

The wider the social phenomenon in society, the more widely this jargon lexicon

penetrates into colloquial speech. New jargon words will appear to update old concepts.

Obviously, the interaction of different jargons and literary language primarily depends on social factors. In particular, in the social life of the last 10-15 years, on the one hand, the words and opinions about the abandonment of the strict rules and norms of the past related to the councils, on the other hand, both in the socio-political and economic sphere and in the relations between people, are taken into account and decisions about the land. All this seems to be a new assessment, in particular, of some language evidence and processes: what was previously considered relevant to an environment without social influence (criminals, mafia, and simply culture), is becoming "civil rights" in addition to traditional literary language tools. In this regard, V.Shlyakhov notes ([www.mapryal.org]), "in the beginning, new words in jargon appear and are used in closed social systems, and then, under the influence of mental and social changes in society, a violation of the causative factors occurs, complementing the previously closed spheres of language for jargon". It is against this background that jargon relieves itself of its previous social and age limitations and becomes a stylistic type of written and oral national language.

According to the analysis given in the literature, the word jargon is characterized by a lack of stability, its lexical and phraseological composition is constantly updated. This situation is explained primarily by the fact that it is carried out in live speech, which reflects all the changes that occur in social life. Stability and longevity are characteristic for some sections of the general national jargon, which in turn indicates the flexibility of this phenomenon.

Now in almost all languages of the world there are some special words and phrases that characterize adolescents, their behavior and tastes are increasing at the same level from the norm, which causes them to be more skeptical and alert than anxiety in society. It must be said that in young people, fashion in relation to those or jargon words changes as quickly as the fashion of clothes.

There is no doubt that in jargonisms there are also Synonyms, Antonyms and homonymy, as well as paronymy. In other words, the lexical level of jargons is systematized. But it should also be noted that the majority of slang words increase with the emergence of a new generation. From the excess of jargons will get rid of their shortness and rapid forgetfulness. The sharp difference of jargonisms from literary words does not allow them to be systematized and described. Bunda again plays an important role in the fashion of language. The researchers identified the significative-marking, creative, playful, reductive functions of the jargon. Their definitions are as follows.

Signifikativ-marker function. On its basis lies the conformism within the group, the jeeps of the Gurh. This is a familiar function of self, the referent given using the word jargon in the bunda finds its expression of belonging to the group.

The creative function is due to the fact that the jargon reflects realities that are not expressed in the literary language (additional connotation and denotation). In addition, this is a similar phenomenon to the game. With its help, the language carrier tilni occupies not only in the quality of the consumer, but also as a creator. The use of its special dictionary will help in an informal situation to abandon jargon words and phrases, to understand the structure, boundaries and functions of the codified literary language, to master its specific "digluss". The presence of a similar aspect in the game confirms that there are a lot of synonyms for naming a concept.

The jargon reduction function is manifested in the reduction of the sentence. This function is now considered very important because of the extreme nature of the law on saving language tools. One or two words can be used in place of a whole word combination in the word goose, keeping the ottekas and obertons in the sentence (I picked up a cool electrician – электрухани қиччиғини сотиб олдим "I bought a wonderful electro guitar").

Slang speech, as noted by many researchers, is in many respects an emotional and expressive coloring. Emotional-

expressiveness in them is divided into 4 types: cynical, official-humor, indecent, aggressive.

Finally, the jargon also performs an axiological function, it serves as an indicator of the values of a particular group. For example, if the All-Union jargon of young people "PUP" means "everyone has a picture", "attention-grabbing", then for young people prone to alternative universally accepted forms of culture, then there is no more insulting word" [4, 350].

Thus, jargon is a semi-open lexical-phraseological subsystem used by a certain social group in order to recognize its members as well as to separate them from the rest of the linguistic community. Jargon carriers consciously or unconsciously participate in the linguistic game, thereby artificially creating a state of digression (they can also be carriers of the normative literary language). The reasons for the application of Jargon words and phrases are hidden in the ustanovka, which, in addition to distinguishing and recognizing them, saves speech actions (means). Slang speech is characterized by bright emotional-expressiveness. Jargon can also be represented as an indicator of the values of its carriers.

In the speech of modern young people, there are practically no elements of vocabulary, they use a dictionary of non-verbal (plural) words, which is mainly associated with the origin of the jargon. At the center of the jargon there will always be a priority, in which the priorities of a particular group and the uniqueness of these word combinations will protect these values from the influence of the outside world [1.88]. The wider the social phenomenon in society, the wider this jargon lexicon penetrates into colloquial speech.

Conclusion. Now in almost all languages of the world there are some special words and phrases that characterize adolescents, their behavior and tastes are increasing at the same level from the norm, which causes them to be more skeptical and alert than anxiety in society. It must be said that in young people, fashion in relation to those or jargon words changes as quickly as the fashion of clothes.

Thus, now it is observed that jargon, argo, slangs are used in the press and even in literature (and not only in the genre of detektiv) in order for the language to be more vivid and natural. Even high-ranking public figures use phrases, argotisms that are characteristic of colloquialism in their public speeches. So it is impossible to treat these only as a speech-polluting phenomenon. After all, it is worthwhile to study them in depth from the scientific point of view, since they are considered an integral part of the language, like simple colloquial speech.

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