

YOUTH SLANG IN THE SPEECH OF MODERN STUDENTS

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ANNOTATION

The relevance of the work is due to the need to study the lexical space of the modern Russian language, to describe the trends that form the speech portrait of modern youth. The semantics and etymology of slang vocabulary is analyzed on the basis of the results of a survey, the respondents of which were first-year students of the University.

The purpose of the article is, on the basis of students' vocabulary, to consider the main mechanisms of the functioning of youth slang, to identify the sources of its replenishment, to determine the meanings of the most frequent jargon, to identify the reasons for the use of this lexical layer by university students. Research materials can be useful for linguists, sociologists, copywriters, psychologists and other professionals.

Keywords: lexical meaning, slang semantics, etymology.

INTRODUCTION

At present, linguists are widely discussing the problems of the state of linguistic culture in Russian society. Modern social, political and economic processes are reflected in the lexical composition of Russian speakers, in which a large number of new words and expressions appear, a significant part of which are colloquial, vernacular and have a joking, ironic, rude or even abusive emotional connotation.

The active penetration of the spoken language into all spheres of linguistic communication is becoming a sign of the current linguistic situation. The existence of argotisms in the sphere of the media, in the speech of educated people, has become a frequent phenomenon, which undoubtedly influences the formation of the type of speech culture of the native speakers of the Russian language.

On the one hand, a craving for a language game may indicate both a desire for linguistic creativity and a desire to seem "ours" in a certain social group; on the other hand, the indicated tendency is alarming, since it can complicate the implementation of communication tasks between representatives of different generations, and also negatively affect the level of mastery of the culture of speech.

Monitoring the current state of development and functioning of the modern Russian language, analysis of active processes and phenomena occurring in the speech of its speakers at various levels of the language system are the most important research tasks for linguists.

One of the urgent problems is the study of the state of the language culture of modern youth. Researchers are making successful attempts to record the changes characteristic of linguistic reality, which is expressed in the compilation of youth slang dictionaries. So, the description of slang words and fixed expressions of the period of the 70s. XX century - the beginning of the XXI century is presented in the dictionaries of T. G. Nikitina [1, 2, 3].

The emergence of the "Dictionary of buzzwords" [5] and "Dictionary of the language of the Internet.ru" [6] is indicative. "After all, words do not appear just like that, they reflect the colorful features of our life, important shifts in public consciousness," notes the literary critic and critic Vl. Novikov [7, 3].

There are several definitions of the term slang, along with which the terms "argo", "jargon", "conventional language", "social dialect", "sociolect" function. Some researchers consider these terms to be identical, others differentiate between these concepts: "argo is a closed subsystem of lexical and phraseological means serving rather narrow social groups.

Argo is based on a specific vocabulary in which foreign language elements play an important role; a kind of jargon used in the environment of dextrous elements; the language of individual social groups, communities, artificially created for the purpose of linguistic isolation, characterized by the presence of words incomprehensible to uninitiated people; argo, or jargon, or slang - the speech of people belonging to a specific, closed social or professional group "

Jargon is often defined as being broader than argot. "This is a semi-open system of lexical and phraseological means that are used by one or another social group in order to isolate it from others." "Slang is a relatively stable for a certain period, widely used, stylistically marked (reduced) lexical layer, a component of expressive vernacular, included in the literary language, very heterogeneous in its origins, the degree of approximation to the literary standard, possessing pejorative expression"

In this work, we will adhere to the following definition: slang is "an open subsystem of lexical and phraseological means (usually of an expressive nature) that can be used by representatives of different social groups. This is a "supraconscious, general" jargon, ... that is, a collection of popular, but substandard words and phrases. Sources of slang are units of various jargons. Slang, in contrast to argo, is widely used in the language of the media and in spoken language; speech of a socially or professionally isolated group of people as opposed to literary language; a variant of colloquial speech (including the expressively colored elements of this speech), which does not coincide with the norm of the literary language "

The study of modern youth slang of university students is of interest for the analysis of active processes occurring in the language, as well as the formation and reflection of the linguistic picture of the world of modern youth. Young people 17-23 years old, first-year university students, were asked to take part in the survey, answering questions regarding the particular and scope of using slang words and expressions in their own speech; the task was also set to define 10 slang words that students use most often. Most of the respondents answered that they use slang words, as a rule, in order to speed up communication, as well as if they find it difficult to select a commonly used normative equivalent. All survey participants expressed their agreement that such vocabulary has a limited scope. During the research, a thousand lexical units were analyzed. The data of the questionnaires made it possible to identify the most active slang words in the considered category of students.

From one to three times, the lexemes are marked machine, academician, asap, grandmother, bastard, hammer, zakalit, dragged, force, go, buzzer, flashback, force, photobombing, friendzone, hut, hilka, kettle, chica, skin, gear, laces, spur, share, action, yuzles.

It should be noted that most of the recorded slang words are borrowings from the English language, covering the sphere of personal relationships and communication in social networks and instant messengers.

Young people currently use this word not to a greater extent in the meaning of "laugh out loud", but in the meaning of "joke, joke, make fun of someone," often for the interpretation of this word, a slang synonym of Russian origin is given - joke, make fun.

Proofs from English. proof - proof, and this is how the respondents interpret this lex. In the meaning of "proof, confirmation of something", this lexeme is also recorded in the "Dictionary of the Internet.ru language"

Check / check from English. check - check; young people use the word when it comes to communicating on the Internet - checking, watching messages, news, photos.

Haight, hater, hate from the English. hate - to hate. The respondents defined these words as follows: hate - hatred; expressing a negative opinion; hater - enemy, hater; to hate - to hate, offend, speak badly about a person.

Crash from English. crush - crush. The respondents gave several interpretations of this lexical unit: from "a person with whom he is in love, most often secretly and unrequitedly" to "a person who arouses sympathy", "an object of adoration", "beloved". As you can see, the semes "secret", "unrequited" love may be absent in the lexical meaning of the word, the degree of manifestation of feelings decreases from adoration to sympathy. In our opinion, this may be due to the active functioning of the word and the incomplete formation of the lexical meaning. Hype from English. hype - hype, excitement. Along with the understanding of the word, which coincides with the meaning in English, the questionnaires contained such interpretations as "popularity", "heated discussion", "active attraction of mass attention", "fashion"; to catch / catch a hype - to become famous. It is noteworthy that the concept of "HYIP" occupies a noticeable place in the language culture of recent years, since "has become a fashionable marker of youth culture"

It is noted that this word has acquired a terminological meaning, becoming popular among representatives of different age groups and taking strong positions all over the world, including in Russia. Hype has become "a kind of reaction to the constant acceleration of the pace of life, a kind of way to satisfy the needs of specific individuals in their own uniqueness and popularity in the virtual and media space"

Creep / creep from the English. creepy is creepy. In most cases, it is used in a meaning that coincides with the meaning in the source language - "terrible, terrible, creepy, frightening", although there is also a definition of "unpleasant", in which the degree of manifestation of a sign or quality is significantly reduced.

Bullying (bully / bully) from the English. bullying - bullying, bullying, intimidation. In most cases, it is used in a meaning that coincides with the meaning of the source language, but the definition of this word as "physical or psychological violence against a person" is noted.

Byte (byte / byte) from the English. bait - bait, bait. Most young people who use this word interpret it in two meanings - "to steal other people's ideas, to deceive" and "to provoke, force them to act thoughtlessly, including as a joke".

Agrit (agrit) from the English. angry - angry. Used in the meaning of "angry, angry, annoyed, show aggression." In this case, we can note the expansion of the meaning of the token. For

comparison: in the "Dictionary of the language of the Internet.ru" the meaning of "angry" is given.

Boomer - if at the beginning of the 2000s they called a BMW car, now in youth slang the word means "a representative of the older generation", "a person who is over 40". The synonymous word "old" is also found in the speech of students.

Along with Anglicisms, lexemes of Russian origin also function quite actively in modern youth slang. They can be attributed to the slang "long-livers", the lexical meaning of which partially or completely changes over time.

Zashkvar - came to youth slang from prison jargon, where the lexemes "greasy" and "greedy" are found. "To get sick - to be defiled by touching the offended, taking from him, for example, a mug or a cigarette; greasy - defiled due to the fact that he touched the offended "

In the slang of modern youth, the word "zashkvar" means something "shameful, unfashionable, indecent", "something that has lost its former glory, inducing boredom, shame", "unworthy behavior, an act for which one is ashamed." We see that the word ceases to correlate only with any person, loses this "sexually abused" and forms compatibility with inanimate objects. Life is an abbreviation for the word "life" or "vital" - a close, familiar life situation, a typical life situation. The activity in the speech of these formations is probably due to communication in social networks and instant messengers, when the speed of information transfer is updated.

Thus, youth slang is distinguished by its brightness, emotionality, creativity, changeability.

In terms of semantics, the jargon vocabulary of first-year students is the name of the phenomena characteristic of the actual spheres of life (personal relationships, studies, social phenomena) of modern youth.

Borrowings from the English language become the main source of slang replenishment. Proper Russian naming conventions are also used, and they are often the most stable and viable, expanding and sometimes losing their original meaning.

The trend towards the use of abbreviations indicates the desire to increase the speed of transmission of information in both oral and written speech.

The use of vocabulary in the speech of young students that is not recorded in modern slang dictionaries indicates its active replenishment with new units. Attention to this process will allow specialists to create a speech portrait of a modern young person, due to the key concepts of youth culture.

As a rule, young people know the literary equivalents of slang words and expressions, and they tend to use slang expressions only in the field of informal communication, following the speech fashion.

Nevertheless, in the university course on the implementation of the discipline "Russian language and communication culture", the teacher should focus the attention of students on the importance of improving the speech culture of the future specialist, the ability to build competent speech in the field of professional communication, the selection of language means, taking into account the main aspects of speech culture.

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