



REASONS OF NEW WORDS FORMATION IN YOUTH SOCIOLECT

Akramova Nozima Muzaffarovna¹

¹student in Doctoral Studies (PhD) of Ferghana State University, A Senior Teacher of "Teaching Languages" Department of Ferghana Polytechnic Institute, Ferghana City, Uzbekistan

Davlyatova Gulchekhra Nasirovna²

²associate Professor, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Department of "Russian philology", Ferghana State University, Ferghana City, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article under discussion depicts reasons of new word formation in youth sociolect. The authors of the article consider that The world of slang does not stand still, it changes all the time. Youth slang easily absorbs words from different foreign languages, from different dialects, from criminal language. The development of modern slang is influenced not only by computerization. A large number of subcultures, informal movements, and simply large and small reference groups, as well as their rapid emergence and, often, subsequent extinction. All this also leaves a mark on slang diversity.

KEY WORDS: *transformations, youth sociolect, borrowing, words, foreign, speech, linguistic forms, literary language, boundaries, replace, jargon.*

DISCUSSION

Transformations in the economy and politics, the openness to international contacts in our time have led to the borrowing of words which have literally flooded into the Russian and Uzbek languages. Fair enough, if they denote phenomena and concepts which we did not have. But often the verbal invasions simply replace the Russian and Uzbek ones. When you pick up a newspaper, your heart sinks as you see the linguistic intrusion in the form of words like "спичрайтер" - speechwriter, "лейбл" - label, "шоу" - show and others. By borrowing, the Russian and Uzbek languages are impoverished, and many wonderful linguistic forms are left unnecessary [1].

The bearers of youth slang are 12-25 year olds. Up to the age of 16-17, everyone is inseparable from school, and all problems are connected with it. You could say that school slang is the age-old language that everyone was exposed to when they

were in school. School slang includes names of school subjects, school grades, some school facilities, individual school staff members and learning activities. As we can see from school slang, the favorite way of forming new words is abbreviation of a word or cutting off its part: мафон – tape recorder, дискач – discotheque, днюха – birthday, чел - young man and others. The speech of young people is also rich in words - interjections, the origin of which is impossible to determine: «типа», «короче», «блин», «прикинь» and others.

The functions of youth slang are manifold. Firstly, it is a signifying and marking function, based on in-group conformity, group cohesion. It is a function of self-recognition, where a slang word is used to denote belonging to a given reference group. The masking function of student slang in particular is related to the problems of assimilation of former schoolchildren in the student environment.



Another function of youth slang is based on separating one group from another. It is based on out-group conformism, the opposability of the slang word. The bearer of a certain "subcultural" slang refuses to use a word replicated in other social groups.

The next function - creative is related to the fact that slang reflects realities which are not marked in literary language (additional connotation and denotation). Besides, it is a playful phenomenon, through which a speaker, a young person, lives and learns the language not only as a consumer, but also as a creator. Its exposure to a specific youth vocabulary helps it to realize - from the contrary - the composition, boundaries and functions of the codified literary language, to master a kind of "glossary", rejecting jargon in an official situation, in the classroom, in the university classroom [2].

Students themselves cite the desire to "compose" language for a small group as the reason they use jargon. Sometimes the student society specifically discusses the possibility of replacing literary expressions with other expressions invented in the group. Most turns of student jargon are based on a successful, witty comparison given by someone else. For example, a skinny person may be called "the tough guy from Buchenwald", "the bike hound", "the bicycle reached"; a skinny girl is referred to as "the pencil in the glass" (thin legs in boots resemble a pencil in a glass).

Other reasons for using slang words were noted: the special "romance" of the slang word, the opportunity to express one's creative abilities, the specificity of the slang expression. It is unusual in its sounding, sometimes sharp and apt. The shortest student answer is: "We say it to make it cooler".

Examining the reasons for the spread of slang among today's youth, it can be said that the main ones are:

1. Development of computer technologies

Internet, rapidly developing computer technology has always attracted young people. In this regard, there are many new words - вирус - virus, инет - internet, смайлики - smile signs, геймер - gamer.

2. Modern musical culture

One of the hobbies of young people is music, which is a mixture of different cultures, musical directions, the result of composer's experiments. Youth slang related to the sphere of music contains the names of different musical styles: поп - pop music; compositions: фреш - fresh, new music; names of actions of musicians: клик - play.

3. Foreign language

In the speech of young people, words are used that are borrowed from English, but never translated into Russian. Interestingly, these slangisms are understood even by people who have never

learned English in their lives. Such slang words have become part of modern speech. (фифти-фифти - 50x50; респект - respect; лузер - loser; парти - party; фейс - face).

4. Criminal vocabulary

Some young people think that using such vocabulary in speech makes them authoritative and exalted. So it is often heard from young people who are trying to be leaders in a company, a group. (Авторитет - authority; стучать - report; палить - to observe someone)

5. Slangisms related to drugs, alcohol.

They are basically subdivided into words that are the name of a drug addict, names of drugs and words that denote actions related to drugs. (наркоша - drug addict; колёса - pills; нюхать - drug related activities).

Words related to alcohol can also be divided into small groups: синяк - alcoholic; дринкер - drinker.

6. Computer games, videos, cartoons.

A lot of slang words come to the speech of young people from computer games, but most often these words are specific in use, they are used mainly by young people for whom the game - a hobby (Глюк/глючить - a mistake in the game; админ - a system administrator; айтишник - IT worker).

The most expressive, funny and memorable names of movie characters and cartoons go to the youth speech in the names of nominal.

Most of youngsters are fond of criminal TV series and watching the TV show "House-2", "Comedi - club", computer games, watching video bloggers on the Internet, which contribute to the active learning and further use of slang and profanity.

7. Young people's hobbies and passions

Young people have various hobbies to which they devote their free time. And the world of slangisms associated with this or that hobby is bright and peculiar (дискач - a disco dancer; искать кобылу - to have a free time)

The development of modern slang is influenced not only by computerization. A large number of subcultures, informal movements, and simply large and small reference groups, as well as their rapid emergence and, often, subsequent extinction. All this also leaves a mark on slang diversity. The world of slang does not stand still, it changes all the time. But, of course, there is permanence. Such subcultures as punks, metal workers, rockers can be found quite often. They don't disappear anywhere. And many movements (such as emo, ska-punks, drammers) that appeared not so long ago have faded away, to see their representatives is almost impossible. The same situation is with the slang of these subcultures [3].



CONCLUSION

Slang does not remain constant. As one fashionable phenomenon is replaced by another, old words are forgotten and replaced by new ones. The process is very rapid. While in any other slang a word can exist for decades, in youth slang an incredible number of words have appeared and gone down in history in just the past decade of rapid world progress.

But there are also some things that have not undergone much change. But their slang designations have not remained unchanged either. Generational change is underway and the words that seemed fashionable and funny five or seven years ago now look outdated. As fashions and social trends change, some words simply become boring.

There is also the problem of words changing from slang to normal. In most cases, slang words that are old and used become normal words. In this case, the word loses its eccentricity. Newspapers and magazines play an important role in this. Slang words appear in them in most cases because the normal words corresponding to them are inconvenient to use frequently, or are absent altogether. Magazines tend to use slang words in abundance, to create a more fun, youthful atmosphere. But from such entertainment magazines slang often moves to the pages of more serious periodicals, and sometimes - and scientific literature. Think for instance of the word "hardware", which for a time was strictly slang, but over time has become a professional lexicon. Now it can be found in any computer magazine. As we can see, youth slang is mostly English loanwords or phonetic associations, translation is less common and due to young people's active imagination. The involvement of foreign words in the language should always be treated with care, and all the more so when this process has such speed [1].

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