

Linguistic Analysis: Slang as a Phenomenon in the Aspect of Perception of Modern Society

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Abstract: The purpose of writing this article is linguistic analysis in the aspect of linguacultural of modern society and the influence of slang. The term “slang” usually refers to those linguistic expressions that do not coincide with the literary language. The study of colloquial speech, including slang, is necessary, since this form is the only true language and the norm for assessing other forms of speech.

INTRODUCTION

The term “slang” appeared in Russian lexicology relatively recently. Unlike jargon, it is not recorded either in Dahl’s Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language or in the Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopedia. The penetration of this word into linguistic and cultural studies came about through the study of English-speaking cultures. Initially, slang related exclusively to foreign language reality, but later the scope of the word expanded [1].

Ten to twenty years is an insignificant period for the development of a language, but there are periods in history when the rate of linguistic change increases significantly. Thus, the state of linguistics in the seventies and nineties can serve as an excellent confirmation of this fact. The changes affected the language itself and, first of all, the conditions of its use. If we use linguistic terminology, we can talk about a change in the linguistic situation and the emergence of new types of discourse. Communication between a person from the seventies and a person from the nineties could very well end in communicative failure due to a simple misunderstanding of the language and, perhaps, incompatible linguistic behavior. As confirmation, it is enough to point out the most noticeable, although not the most interesting, change: the appearance of a huge number of new words, including borrowings

and the disappearance of some words and meanings, that is, a change in the vocabulary of any language, unlike the literary language, colloquial speech is being transformed in the aspect of modern society.

In this regard, issues related to the semantics, structure and composition of jargon, the features and rules of their use, their communicative and pragmatic properties are being actively studied. The specifics of slang are covered in the works of a number of researchers: V.S. Elistratov, E.A. Zemskaya, P.V. Likholtov, T.G. Nikitina and others. The structural and semantic features of slangisms are described (T.V. Zaikovskaya, V.S. Elistratov, A.I. Marochkin), the place of these units in the Russian language is determined (V.N. Shaposhnikov), methods of formation of slangisms are studied (V.V. Lopatin).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

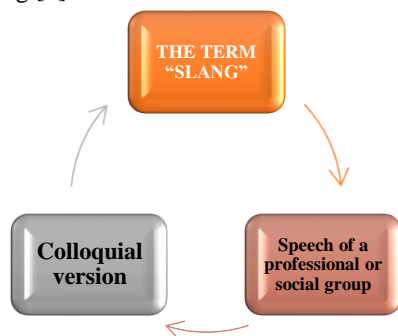
In the process of studying a living spoken language, it became clear to researchers that the concepts of “jargon” and “argot” historically indicate a limited range of their speakers, as well as the narrowness of the semantic field of lexical units. At the same time, a linguistic environment of oral communication, different from the norm, uniting a large number of people, became apparent. It is this concept that is called “slang”.

Based on traditional definitions of slang, youth slang is the language of a certain age group, but this concept is somewhat more complex. It should be taken into account that young people are people of different professions, hobbies and beliefs, and levels of education, therefore youth slang is as heterogeneous as the youth themselves. The vocabulary of a young "Internet user" is different from that of teenagers who gravitate towards criminal adventures; rock fans speak differently than "fans" of Western bands and followers of hippies; all these and other numerous communities of teenagers and youth contrast themselves not only with the world of boring adult "civilians", but also, to a greater extent, with each other. Therefore, it is among young people that the slang of certain groups is one of the ways of knowing "one's own" and a means of isolation, creating a certain "esoteric" sphere. The slang of various youth groups borrows from other slangs: criminal, software, hippie, sports; elements that are most consistent with the value system and aesthetic preferences of a particular group.

Slang is understood as a type of colloquial speech that is assessed by society as emphatically informal: "everyday", "familiar", "confiding". At the same time, slang tends to borrow slang and slang units, metaphorically reinterpreting and expanding their meaning. These are varieties of speech with artificially exaggerated expression, language games and fashionable neologisms. If the informant refers to the actual camp guards as "guards", he is using jargon. If he calls the janitor in the hostel a "gatekeeper," then we are dealing with slang [2].

The Dictionary of Linguistic Terms gives two definitions of the term "slang":

1. Conversational version of professional speech.
2. Elements of the colloquial version of a particular professional or social group, which, penetrating into the literary language or in general into the speech of people who are not directly related to this group of people, acquire a special emotional coloring in these varieties of language. and expressive coloring [1].



As we can see, in the first definition, slang is simply a series of non-terminological words used in a terminological sense, like "windshield wiper" or "spare tire" for motorists. Such words are not suitable for formal instructions, but are convenient for business conversations between professionals.

In the second case, it's completely different: we are faced with words that have already left the professional sphere and gone "into the world." Perhaps an example of this would be "six": in the world of thieves, one of the meanings of this word is "a person who serves thieves." In modern colloquial vocabulary of any language, "six" is a derisive designation for any insignificant person, possibly (but not necessarily) with criminal tendencies. Another quality noted by researchers is very important: all such words are clearly expressive [1].

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it should be said that often in the public consciousness, this or that state of language is subjected to evaluation, and usually it is the "bad" state of language that is noted. Such criticism is usually caused by too rapid changes in language and the resulting gap between the discourses of different generations. This is the situation we are in now.

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