

How to Cite:

Khodimatovna, A. M. (2021). Psycholinguistic features not literary words. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S2), 1115-1121. <https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v5nS2.1800>

Psycholinguistic Features Not Literary Words

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Abstract---In the National Language Science today, the development of social language dialects is of particular interest. This article studies linguistic, psycholinguistic features of zhargon, argo and slag. Scientific ideas and views of some author's research in this area are analyzed. To date, the study of the characteristics of the language and speech, which is a means of communication, is important, the question of the scientific study of the national language is also relevant. The article we are talking about the need to study jargon words as a special layer of non-strained language. It addresses the psycholinguistic features of words-jargon, Argo and slang from a scientific point of view. Such words change and develop with the emergence of new words and concepts associated with the development of society. This article discusses the jargon used in Uzbek in everyday communication. It contains young generation slang words, which are the main layers of society.

Keywords---argo, communication, emotionality, information, jargon, modernization, ontogenesis, progress, psycholinguistics, speech.

Introduction

In the course of modern processes of information and ideological struggle, competition, confrontation of various social groups in the global, regional and national scale, there is a strong impact on the worldview of young people and other segments of the population. Information is encoded in various language systems, in the manifold of the languages of the peoples of the world. Therefore, it is important to provide each person a sufficiently large amount of information in its native language, as well as in the languages that this person speak freely. In modern era, very high demands arise to the spiritual potential, and to the physical health of a person (Heinrichs et al., 1992). Requires the formation of a comprehensively developed personality. Especially much attention is paid to youth politics and the formation of a comprehensive developed young generation.

They are important for the preservation of the legal, democratic, secular status of the country, interethnic consent and interfaith tolerance, social partnerships and peace, stability, progress, the country's modernization, to preserve national and

Linguistics and Culture Review © 2021.

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Manuscript submitted: 09 July 2021, Manuscript revised: 27 Oct 2021, Accepted for publication: 13 Nov 2021

state identity in the process of globalization, ideological and geopolitical threats and hazards (Acemoglu et al., 2009). Globalization gives a powerful impetus to the development of education systems and the search for the optimal paths of language and cultural interaction of the East and the West, Eastern and Western local civilizations. The development of nations leads to an objective need to strengthen their mutual contacts, their communications.

Material and Methods

At the moment, great importance and interest is the study of the functioning of language units within the framework of real communication. Communication is of great importance in the formation of human psyche, its development and the formation of reasonable, cultural behavior. Through communication with psychologically developed people, thanks to extensive ability to learn, a person acquires all its higher cognitive abilities and quality. Through active communication with advanced personalities, he himself turns into a person (Ryan et al., 1986).

Especially important for human mental development has its communication with loved ones and the environment. At this time, all his human, mental and behavioral qualities, it acquires and develops almost exclusively through communication, as it is up to the beginning of school education, and even more definitely - before the onset of adolescence, and this is more likely, he is deprived of the ability to self-education and self-education. The mental development of the individual begins with communication (Andriitso et al., 2021). This is the first type of social activity that occurs in ontogenesis (Kostović et al., 1995). In communication, first through direct imitation (vicarial learning), and then through verbal instructions (verbal learning) is acquired by the main human life experience.

Communication constitutes the internal mechanism of joint activities of people, the basis of interpersonal relations. Increasing the role of communication, the importance of its study is due to the fact that in modern society, it is much more common in direct, direct communication between people, solutions are developed, which were previously accepted, as a rule (Suryasa et al., 2019). Considering interpersonal relations, it can be concluded that interpersonal relations are subjectively experienced links between people, objectively manifest in the nature and methods of interpersonal interaction, i.e. mutual influences provided by people on each other in the process of their joint activities and communication (Incio et al., 2021).

Communication can be described as a complex, multi-faceted process for the establishment and development of contacts between people, generated by the needs of joint activities and includes the exchange of information, the development of a unified interaction strategy, perception and understanding of another person (Sher & Lee, 2004). The most important mental component of the relationship is the motivational and emotional component, which signals the valence of relations - positive, negative, contradictory or indifferent. A special problem in the study of the interdependencies of communication and relationship

is to establish the conformity of the nature and methods of expression; It also affects social importance and value system.

Language signs play an important role in speech communication processes within the national language. In the national language Science today, the development of social dialects of the language, stylistics and speech culture is of particular interest (Bourlard et al., 1996). This is due to the rapid changes in the whole of our life and the reflection of them in the functioning of the language, and the task of russian researchers, first, to record new phenomena, finding out in the language of the trend, secondly, to evaluate these tendencies - is it possible to really consider the characteristics of the development of the language or they should be given other qualifications (Arusthemova, 2006).

New forms of social relations to a certain extent were reflected in the youth - the socially most promising layer of society, the language competence and the speech behavior of which largely determines the direction of development and other social language subsystems, including colloquial speech and literary language. Slang, jargon, argo as a daily language of communication is a peculiar indicator of their level of development, interests, tastes and needs (Dasih et al., 2019). The most influence and change is subject to speech, actively reflecting changes in the public life of the country associated with socio-economic, political reforms in the country.

New conditions for the functioning of the language create a general impression of illiterate speech, incorrect wording comprehension, "dominance" of foreign language words, "thorough" lyrics and faded vocabulary, but it is not about the destruction of the integrity of the national language system. Not about his clogging, the whole thing in the language inability of speaking, their linguistic incompetence, inability to use the lexical units of the language of the language, which is necessary and is appropriate in a particular situation of communication (Lukman et al., 2016).

Before talking about the impact on the national language of those innovations, which appeared in it recently, it is necessary to determine the nature of the identified characteristics and determine what role they play in the general process of language evolution (Vesper & Gartner, 1997). The problem of language evolution, understanding and analyzing the current situation is one of the central to those linguistics, one of the urgent problems facing modern science.

Jargon or Slang are both conversational words and expressions adopted in the medium of carriers of a literary language, since a sour speech of even the refined intellectual (and this is proven today) is very significantly different from its previously prepared, verified, strictly codified speech (Woodward-Kron, 2008). In addition, the public-spoken speech of the city includes both the spaciousness, which we can daily hear from the mouth of ordinary citizens in queues and transport, in the factory workshop and at the construction site, in the hospital and in the office. These include, further, a variety of professional and social jargues: school, youth, criminal, etc. Finally, these are the remnants of rural suspension, which in one way or another continue to exist in the conditions of the city, especially in the "private sector". Now there are numerous (although most

often unprofessionally made) jargon dictionaries. It is not necessary to talk about what is more objective through a language than any other social establishment, the worldview of the people, his mindsetting, aesthetic and ethical preferences is highlighted, and his mentality is now talked.

V.S. Listaratov considers the terms "Argo", "Jargon", "Slang" in one row, noting only that for the term "Argo" the traditional of use in Russian linguistics is characteristic, for "Zhargon" is characterized by a negative estimate color, and for "Slanga" - formation of use (Elistrates, 2000). In the linguistic termines dictionary D.E. Tental and M.A.Telenkova slang are called words and expressions used by persons of certain professions or social mess. E.E. Matyushenko believes that the litter "Slang" should be left only for the part of the dictionary composition of the language, which, being opposed to the literary dictionary, does not contain dialectisms, professionalism and words of a jargon. Jargon words and argotizms should stand out at the same time in a special group and denoted by the terms "Jargon" and "Argo" (Matyushenko, 2007).

Slang is a special historically established non-standard (secondary) subsystem of the native language, implemented mainly at the lexical level, which is mainly in the sphere of oral speech of the urban population and genetically and functionally different from the jargon and professional elements of the language. Slang units are more or less well known tongue. For example: Bax - 'Money, Dollar'; Green - 'American dollars'; gasoline - 'Money'; Bos - 'leader'; wagon - 'a lot', 'very much'; cow - 'goods', 'not educated man'; Time - 'time'; score the arrow - 'negotiate about the place and time of the meeting'; do not translate the arrows - 'do not blame the other'. Currently, they can be found in speech not only by young people, but also of the middle generation, in the environment of people not only with the criminal past, but also quite decent, not only in poorly educated communicants, but also in quite intelligent.

In the elements of colloquial speech, in which Slang develops especially fruitful, it is difficult to strictly differentiate this layer of words and the boundary layers of professionals, dialectisms, jargon, argotisms. However, these difficulties indicate the constant processes of the movement and interaction of these lexical layers. It should be noted that slang, jargon, professional vocabulary and other socioctures, everyday in the language, as needed to enter into its system, into the tissue of the language and often forms more or less systemic microstructures (Ermakova, 1999).

The reason for the differentiation of slang and professional speech is their nominative motivation. A distinctive feature of professional vocabulary is that it always occurs under pressure from a certain practical necessity. The more a person has to face a specific site or a matter of reality, the more intensely nominates the realities of this area of life. Slang names are created mainly in the environment of people with common interests as a manifestation of cohesion. The use of slangisms is caused by the desire of the speaker to convey the social role in which he acts in this group at the moment. In this sense, the expressive means of slang are much more intensive than the socially representative function than expressive funds in professional speech. The slang names arise as synonyms in relation to the expressions of neutral, literary and relate to the qualities of

exclusivity, informality, expressiveness, wit and language game (Matyushenko, 2007).

Argo is a closed lexical subsystem of special nominations serving narrow socio-group interests, most often declared elements of society. In modern linguistics, the term "Argo" is mainly used in the meaning of the "thief language", the value of the term is associated with the sealing of verbal communication. We are close to the interpretation of the term "Argo" B.Y.Scharifullina, which this defines this language phenomenon (Szekely et al., 2004; Acuña-Fariña, 2009). "Argo is a specific" language "(more precisely, the system of lexico-phraseological means), which has developed historically in the Russian environment (perhaps somewhere from the XVIII - early XIX c) of the Criminalist, the source of which served, above all, conditionally professional "Secret" languages like "offensky" (Sharifullin, 2003).

Argo is a secret language that members of the closed group are used, the bottom of society, and the jargon - the attribute of the leakage of the leather group is a social dialect of a certain age community or a group, united by some interest, hobby. The jargon stands out by selectivity of semantic fields, reduced style and limitations of the carrier circle, and this is a significantly broader concept than the Argo, a semi-open lexico-phraseological subsystem, used by a social group for the purpose of separation from the rest of the linguistic community (Skvortsov, 1977). For example: Abibon - 'conclusion of the guilty'; Basement - 'Prison'; barrel - 'pistol'; Urcagan - 'Experienced Thief'; Ear - 'Stukach', 'Traitor'; Hata - 'place of the meeting of criminals'.

Jargonisms are, as a rule, emotional-estimated expressive formations, among which negative reduction nominations prevail, therefore the term itself is usually perceived as a sign of negative-estimated color. This jargon differs from Argo jargon almost always an expressive word, and argotism is not necessary. Jargonism almost always has a semantic parallel in the literary language, whereas argotism can not be.

The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language also describes the jargon. Jargon - (French) is the specific language of any social or professional group that differs from the artistic language by the words and phrases that meet the tastes and requirements of this group. A conditional language that only certain people understand (Maerofova, 1981). So the jargon is the words that apply to the stratification of society and to the opposite group. For example: Used - 'Money', 'Dollar'; For a grandson - 'Machine'; shop - 'shop'; Half - 'Vodka', 'Alcoholic Drinks'; Brick - 'not a handsome man'; Caban - 'fat man'; Window - 'Free time between lessons'.

Describing the relationship between jargon and slang in the national language, it should be noted that they are correlated with each other in the same way as a national and literary language, t e. Slang is a kind of "refined" jargon with rude lexical units removed from it - especially with excessive pejorative connotation. As for argotisms, they do not penetrate into slang directly, but are "cleaning" and "rolling" in jargon (Matyushenko, 2007). The reason for using slang - the desire of speaking to make their speech more expressive, and this slang is also different

from zhargon, the main functions of which are to facilitate the communication and identification of "its own - alien". Jargon is hardly expressive as part of a social or professional group for him. The expressiveness of the separate slangism is the transient, short-lived phenomenon. Jargon, argo serve for slang source of new material.

Conclusion

Over time (especially in the XXI century), the pace of life is accelerated. Accordingly, the vocabulary is growing, because each new concept must correspond at least one word. Accordingly, the slang dictionary is expanding. In connection with the rapid growth of mass communications, thousands of new words were added, reflecting political and social changes. New jargons arise in order to refresh the old concepts. Often hearing the words "Argo", "Jargon", "Slang". And often we use the jargonisms in our speech than, according to some, we cling to it, according to others, we transform a literary native language. As a result, it should be noted, the jargon is tested by respectable speech not without the help of the media and the spread of mass culture, which impose an imprint into the language of the entire nation. Jargon is movable by changing time.

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