



PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ESSENCE OF NONADABIC

WORDS IN YOUTH SPEECH

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Resume. Currently, the emphasis on scientific research of national language characteristics is high. This article explores the nonadabic words used by young people in the educational process in the daily treatment of Uzbek. Jargons, which are considered a nonadabian word, are analyzed from a scientific nature of the psycholinguistic characteristics of a number of its words, based on research. The results of the analysis made it possible to identify a number of data. First of all, the original meaning of jargon and literary words was determined. Such as linguistic features, slope, the essence of application in a portable sense are clarified. Also studied is how the word jargon is made: what language it is derived from, the use of diminutive vocabulary. From psychological characteristics: who is applied by, their age, gender, group, social status, potential, character trait, activity are manifested. It is understood that the word jargon is inherent in emotional coloring. It is also observed that the jargons also embody characteristics related to the period, nationality, Elat.

The article focuses on the importance and necessity of studying the jargon words of the younger generation at this time. The psycholinguistic features of jargon words, which are unique, have been analyzed from a scientific nature.

Again, depending on the progress of society, a new concept is taken into account, with the increasing number of new words, in accordance with it, the reciprocity of jargons is taken into account.

Keywords: language, jargon, Psycholinguistics, speech, vocabulary, social, society, communication, speech activity, lexicon, system, group, dialect, national.

Introduction. Language culture is an integral part of the universal culture and is a powerful weapon in its rise. Language plays an important role in social life. That is why every person is required to know perfectly the laws of the development of the language, to treat it with caution.

Economic, socio-political, cultural and technical changes in society are leading to a sharp increase in the number of words entering our national language, that is, the Uzbek language, and a slight change in the essence of meaning.

Language has a marked nature and a systematic structure, therefore it remains a universal means of communication. Language is used in the domestic life of a person, in production activities, in various spheres of society in science and science, Madness, social and political life. The choice and activation of various language tools will depend on the goals, tasks and conditions of communication in any specific situation, and at the same time on the social environment, a certain age group and many other factors.

Despite the variety of speech, scientists believe that there are differences between them in regional and group use. Actively applied to the totality of common language tools, it has a number of specific tools. It is this that determines the directions for the revival of oral and literary language.

The most common in research in modern linguistics is speech, language - oral and language system. Despite the large number of scientific articles devoted to nonadabian words, including jargon, Argo, slengs, these topics have not been studied in depth in science, especially in Uzbek linguistics (in the fields of linguistics, Psycholinguistics).

Research methodology. It is known that the idea of understanding the main role of language in the process of forming ethnic experience and worldview was favored by the philosopher and linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt, in whose concept the causal connection between language and culture was recognized, and the main emphasis was placed on language. The idea of the power of Humboldt's words as a product of the psyche was later embodied in the concepts of neo-Humboldt and ethnolinguistics. The founders of the American neo-Humboldt current E. Sapir and B. In their scientific research, WAF developed the "relativity of language. According to this theory, the views of the world are determined by language. Language determines not only the thinking, cognitive activity of a person, but also the type of culture. [7. 6].

V. Humboldt defined language as a part of culture. In his opinion, language is the main activity of not only the human, but also the national spirit, including the spirit of the people. He included the concept of "national spirit of the people" such as the psyche, way of thinking, philosophy, science, art and literature of the people. Initially, V. Von Humboldt created the concept of linguistic consciousness. The linguist writes in his works: "Language creates the linguistic consciousness of the people due to its mutual relations". The characteristics of the language show the specific spiritual aspects of the people who use this language.

E. Sapir explained the direct connection of language to the human mind and thinking: "Usually, people live not only in the objective world of things, but also in the world of social activity; they are more influenced by the authentic language that is the medium of communication in their society". "Real world" is created unconsciously based on the linguistic norms of this group.

It is observed that certain functional types of language use become secondary in relation to the primary and basic form - conversation. It is very important to study colloquial speech, because "spoken speech is the only criterion for evaluating real language and other forms of speech," says the French linguist S. Bally [3.24]. And these rules serve as a methodological basis for scientific research.

The main part. In the fields of modern psycholinguistics and linguistics, it is considered a social phenomenon that the national language is a phenomenon of various characteristics and that it is realized in the form of the existence of language and the formation of a structure that differentiates nature. Each language, which serves a large and socially developed group of people, is presented in various forms: the main - literary language, speech, common speech and regional dialects; secondary-social dialects (argo, jargon, slang), professional languages.

As a result of the rapid development of mass communication, it is known that a number of new words are added to reflect new political and social changes. It cannot be denied that the newly introduced terms can be expressed in non-literary words. It is known that non-literary words include "argo", "jargon", "slang". These words have been used in communication since ancient times. Usually new slang words appear to update old concepts. Jargonisms are used in everyday life, even in education. It is used a lot in the speech of especially young people: students, pupils.

The use of slang is included in the restricted lexicon (French jargon—dialect). [12.125]. Jargon is a term used in the oral speech of people who form a separate social group based on their profession, place in society, interest, and age, and the meaning of which is often not understood by others.

Indeed, slang violates the moderation of speech, hides it and harms the language consciousness of society. At the same time, jargon should not form another language related to it, unlike the national language. In the linguistic dictionary of the national language, "slang" indicates a type of speech used in oral communication mainly by a stable social group.

Slang, considered a vulgar word, opposes "proper" life. Jargon tends to increase the speed of speech, for this it uses abbreviations, abbreviated words, abbreviations, etc. Even if slang and slang are included in the lexicon with a limited scope of use, their importance in enriching the Uzbek language is very

important. However, the word "slang" is not defined in the literature of Uzbek linguistics.

L.A. Vvedenskaya, L.G. Pavlova, commenting on the uniqueness of youth slang, warns against their broad definitions: "This speech phenomenon cannot be called slang, because it has no social roots. Young people, especially teenagers, simply use words and phrases that differ from the generally accepted norm of speech in order to achieve self-affirmation. In this, they use various elements of the language of words in a foreign language, related to the professional profession, vulgarism, dialectism. [7.120].

Young people's slang words are a psychologically and socially based complex, and for all language communities they serve continuously as a completely independent speech. In addition, jargon forms a wide layer in the corresponding dictionaries.

The reasons for the emergence of youth slang in the process of communication is their desire to show their independence, that is, to show their belonging to a certain group, for example, a group of fans of a musician, sports fans, etc. Another characteristic of social dialects appears in such conditions. It is considered a feature of social consensus, and whether or not to use slang or slang units is a sign of dividing the interlocutors into "own" and "strangers".

According to psychologists, slang "reduces the distance between interlocutors by introducing all members of the group using common communication signs, and has the effect of strengthening the feeling of 'we'", it does not matter whether the speech of young people is in full slang or contains 5-7 units. The important thing is that these words are present in the group and are its wealth, which go beyond the limits of conventional moral standards, free from normative etiquette and give a sense of freedom in dialogue. Since jargon serves as "a sign (or password) of the speakers' unique social-communicative status", E.N. Guts said that when there is an intention to approach the language, this very feature

of using jargonisms has an advantage, "it overcomes the semantics of naming and evaluation". [6. 23].

At this point, it is appropriate to pay attention to the slang words that represent the process of education in the national language, formed on the basis of the results of scientific research. Jargons used by employees, specialists, students working in educational institutions in the process of communication and their analysis and definitions were given with examples. They are as follows.

The queen of the hall is a student who does not attend classes at school. That is, this is a slang word used to describe girls who do not like to attend classes, who are slow to learn subjects, who have little interest in classes, who break discipline and are expelled from classes, or who come late to classes and are not included in classes for some reason. It is made up of two words. The first word "Hall" is a house, a large (large) hotel [Vol. 11.1. 322] represents the meaning. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is stated that zal is derived from the German word "saal" and means a large room, compartment [13.Z letter.126]. But this slang word is used to express the meaning of a long corridor between classrooms in a school. In the next second word "malikasi", malika is expressed as a female king in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language [13. The letter M. 533]. According to the dictionary explanation, this slang expression means "female king of the hotel". But this slang has an emotional connotation, and it is a word with a negative meaning. Therefore, this slang word is used in a critical, cutting sense. For example: The queen of the hall is coming. Do you want to be the queen of the hall again? Everyone in our school calls her the hall queen.

The second pahan is the school zauchi; deputy dean of the university; In this jargon, the deputy head of the educational institution, or the person after the head, is expressed. This slang is also made up of two words. The meaning of the word "second" in this phrase is indicated by the number 2 [letter 13.I. 186] in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Also, it means the first, the first, the next in the order of the subject, event, and so on. Pahan is at the same time very

famous in his (thieves') society [4. 44] is indicated in thieves' slang. V. In Bykov's "Russian Fenya" it is mentioned in the sense of pakhan - starter [5. 134]. For example: The second pahanni is not in the mood, it is better not to be seen. The second pahan escapes Mazang. Today, the second pahanni is in a great mood!

It is usually observed that slang words are used in a positive, negative, neutral, both positive and negative sense. The results of the research showed that the expression of a person in slang in most cases consists of words with a negative meaning. Also, it has high features of comparison and simile. There are also borrowed words from other languages. A serious consideration of social and age-specific aspects of slangs in the national language, collecting detailed information about it, prompts to study the psycholinguistic features of today's words.

Euro means Russian groups. It is known that during the educational process, classes are held in different languages, so groups are divided according to these languages. For example, English, German, Korean, Uzbek groups. One of them is Russian groups. The meaning of the word Euro (from the name of the European continent) is the currency of the members of the European Economic and Monetary Community within the European Union, put into circulation on January 1, 1999. The exchange rate of the som against the euro is indicated in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language [13. The letter E. 5]. For example: I submitted my documents in euros. Do you have a lesson in Euro? The same lessons are taught in Europe. Will you join the Euro yourself?

Nats - Uzbek groups, a type of group where classes are held in Uzbek. In this case, the slang word "nats" comes from the shortened form of the Russian word "natsionalnyy". Natsionalnyy - about the nation, nations; national; national issue; the meaning of national movement is given in the Russian-Uzbek dictionary of the Soviet encyclopedia of Uzbekistan[11. 614]. For example: Where is Nats potok? Can't find a room nats. This room should be vacated to the nats.

The following are the slang words that apply to the process of acquiring subjects in schools and universities today.

A banana is an unsatisfactory grade, a grade given for failure to learn science. The word banana is derived from the Spanish word "banano", "banana", which means finger. The fruit is long, large, edible, a perennial tropical plant belonging to the banana family, and its fruit is explained in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" [13. The letter B. 155]. This slang is used in the process of communication between schoolchildren and students. It also has an emotional connotation, and it is a word with a negative meaning. Therefore, such slang is used in a critical, cutting sense. For example: Jahangir, you also bought a banana. What do you say, my friend, my bananas are growing.

It didn't happen - not being able to pass the exam, not being able to master the subject. The word bo'lmadi is the infinitive form of the verb "not to be", in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" it means "no basis", "not possible", "puch" [letter 13.B. 282] is stated to mean meanings. Although this word has a negative meaning when used in the process of interaction, it does not have emotional coloring, it is expressed in a neutral state. For example: No matter how much Gulnara tried to learn history, it didn't work, I was too late. Wasn't this fanning too?

But it is observed that this Uzbek word "failed" is used in other meanings as well. For example: It is used to express that a dead person is not life. He struggled a lot with the disease, and there was no end. Yes, he did not have a father-in-law.

Dum - failure to pass a course, indebtedness, (khvastichka) two grades. The word tail is the last, last part of the animal's body, according to the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" [Letter 13.D. 659]. Some of the students or schoolchildren, unable to learn a subject, say that the subjects they owe are "dum". Such words also have an emotional connotation and are considered slangs that express a negative meaning. For example: Due to Faranzy's wedding this semester, the tails have increased. If he is a genius, what does the tail do?

Rolled down - failure to pass the exam. It is made from the verbs "to roll" and "to fall". 660] the word "to roll" means "to roll", to "drop down" [13. The letter T.

216] words are expressed here by the inability to absorb knowledge. Although this phrase is used in a negative sense in conversation, it has a humorous feature. For example: Karim failed physics, he missed a lot of lessons. My friend and I both failed in English.

Failing to pass the exam. The word *Kalla* is explained as "head", "the upper part of the human body, the head" in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" [letter 13.K. 299]. The word "to put" is interpreted as "to place something in the hand or something that is carried at all" [13. The letter Q. 399]. The word to throw away [13. The letter T.22] means "to put something in another place". This expression is expressed in a humorous way, has an emotional coloring, and it is a slang that expresses a negative meaning. It is used mostly by boys, and is used in communication in the sense of laughter. For example: Sherzod scored a great goal, that was clear. The ascetic also died. It seems that beheadings are on the rise today.

Slang is not characteristic of individuals who are highly prone to depression. He manifests life through the activity of speech competition. And, of course, this is the most important factor of society: in the language, including the degree of deviation from literary norms, it will be possible to immediately identify the main features of the interlocutor's personality.

To fail is to fail the exam. A slang word derived from the verb, "to lose standing and fall to the ground"; gives the meaning of "to fall", in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" [13. letter Y. 271]. This is a slang word with a negative connotation, but it has no emotional connotations. For example: Nargiza fell while she was being taken to the hospital. All those who submitted on Monday fell.

Flew - failed the exam. The word "*Uchdi*" is derived from the verb "to fly" and means "to move in the air with the help of wings", "to fly", in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" [13. The letter U. 308]. This slang is also a word with emotional coloring, it is a word that means more humor, a light laugh

than a negative one. For example: Most of our group failed this test. Yes, you can fly too!

Chopdi - could not master science; failed in science; failed the exam. It is considered to be a slang word derived from the verb Chopmoq and means "to break, split, cut by striking with sharp tools" as shown in "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" [Letter 13.Ch. 506]. Although this slang is considered a word with a negative meaning, like airplane slang, there is no emotional coloring in the speech process. For example: Many students failed algebra today. Did Zakir hit you too?

Yakhladi - to return from the exam; failing an exam. This slang is derived from the verb yakhlamaq. The word "Yakhlamaq" means "to turn into ice, to freeze", according to the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" [13.Ya letter. 123]. When this slang word is used by students or students in the process of communication, emotional coloring is not observed. But it is not considered a neutral word. Because returning from the exam or failing to pass the exam does not indicate a positive result, on the contrary, it has a negative meaning. For example: Feruza came to study today. Spets made everyone happy today.

The man's rating is a satisfactory rating. This slang is a phrase made up of two words, formed with the participation of the words man and value. The word "Erkak" is derived from the word "er" and means "male gender", according to the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" [13.E letter. 48]. The word price means "price, value, dignity" [letter 13.B. 194]. This slang is mainly aimed at boys. It is more often used among students or students who master the subjects and put their "I" high. Although such words have emotional coloring, they do not have a negative meaning. Because even if the satisfactory grade is not good, the result is not bad. Only he has a casual, light laugh, comical features. For example: Khurshid got the appreciation of a real man by his actions. You deserve only a man, no other. Yes, now the price of a man could be different.

In the communication of young people, the reflection of national language features directly depends on the personality of a person. It is a part of personal language in which individuality can be expressed in contrast to the literal semantic level.

Therefore, the results of the psycholinguistic analysis of slang words related to the process of mastering modern sciences mentioned above allow to determine a number of information. First, the meaning of slang and literary words is determined. The essence of their originality, comparativeness, figurative use is understood. It will also be known how the word slang is formed: from what language it is taken, the abbreviation vocabulary, etc. By whom it is used: age, gender, group, social status, potential, activities are shown. It is understood that the slang word is characteristic of emotional coloring. In addition, slangs may incorporate features related to the period, nation, and people.

Almost all languages of the world now have special words and phrases for teenagers whose behavior and tastes are seen to be so out of step with the norm that it prompts more suspicion and vigilance than concern in society. It should be said that in young people, the fashion for slang words changes as fast as the fashion for clothes [14. 207].

Summary. In the social sense, slangs create a cultural (civilized) environment that is natural for a person, and form a system of status, direction and requirements determined by the range of concepts and symbols that occur frequently in speech.

There is no denying that the social environment affects language and everyday speech, and these in turn can lead to a decline in a person's level. However, a high-level, pure, clean, spiritual language, in turn, can influence the environment on its formation, improvement, spiritual enrichment and change [1.57].

Since the young generation is the future life supporter, it is appropriate for parents, pedagogues, experts in the field to pay attention to their speech activity and communication features. In this regard, pedagogues and specialists in the field

of speech activities: linguists, journalists, psycholinguists, etc., are considered to be role models in the process of education of the young generation. Therefore, they are not the ones who follow the pupils, the pupils especially have to follow the pedagogue (as well as specialists). But they should be aware of the meaning of profanity in educational institutions. Because none of their statements can remain unintelligible. In particular, it is better not to ignore words and phrases in the process of communication.

Therefore, it is one of the requirements of the time to study the features of the national language as deeply as possible and to form a literary language correctly and completely.

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