

PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS JARGONS

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Abstract. Nowadays it is important to study the features of speech, language, which are considered a means of communication. At present, attention is paid to the research of national language features from scientific point of view. This article explores the jargons used in the daily process of communication in the Uzbek language. It is cited the words of the jargon of the younger generation, who are the main strata of society, and explains the importance and necessity of learning their jargon.

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: language, jargon, slang, linguistics, speech, society, study, communication, vocabulary, system, young people, research, layer, group, national.

Introduction.

Language - social phenomenon. As a means of communication, language reflects the characteristics of its carriers, its culture and history, and reflects all changes in society. The main element of communication is speech. Speech is a distinctive form of mirroring. It monitors changes in our lives associated with the change of cultural values, values, and relationships.

Word, which is the resource of an individual, should be approached as a means of working tool for speech. That is to say it should be an existence of such approach that is significant by the side of meaning which can be realized to utilize, what kind of basic elements and methods to search from mind, on what recognizing the meaning of a word depends, what a person knows when he realizes or seems to realize the meaning of a word. Word is a basic element of language and speech. The most important feature of a word is having a meaning. The problem of word meaning is permanently considered one of the most complicated question also in philosophy, linguistics and psychology as well. What is significance of word? What is its essence? At the present it is given more consideration to analyze a word on the side of psycholinguistic point. This problem was also explored by several scholars. There are so many different views to meaning that almost every separate trend in science has the system of its own view point on meaning.

Material and Methods.

The development of the language, the expansion of consumption depends on the people who speak this language. Civilizational changes and updates of our society are closely related to the emergence of languages and the expansion of its consumption. Consequently, this situation is evident in the reflection of historical processes and events in language and in its transmission to society through language.

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. 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 [1.4].

It cannot be denied that every language serving a socially developed community of people is formed in different manifestations, especially secondary social dialects (slang, jargon, slang), professional languages are widely used in oral speech. It is known that the Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language defines the word jargon. (that the definition of the word slang is given in the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language).

"Jargon, M. Speech of some kind-n. a social or other group united by common interests, containing many words and expressions different from the common language, including artificial, sometimes conditional. Zh. merchants. Vorovskayazh. II adj. Slangy."[8.454].

At this stage, slang words in the national (Uzbek) language, which are currently used in the educational process, are given as an example.

The queen of the hall is a student girl who does not come to class at school. That is, it is a slang word that is used to describe girls who do not like to attend classes, are slow to master subjects, have little interest in classes, do not want to obey discipline, behave badly, sometimes are excluded from classes or for some reason, are late for classes and are not included in classes. It consists of two combinations of words. The first word - "Hall" - has the

meaning of a house, or a spacious (large) hotel [9.T1. 322]. In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, the hall is taken from the word "saal" from German, which indicates the meaning of a large room, not shared [10.B.Z.126]. But this slang word was used to express the meaning of a long corridor between school classrooms. The queen in the next second word "queen" is expressed in the Uzbek explanatory dictionary in the meaning of a female KING [10.B.M.533]. According to the dictionary explanation, this slang expression exactly corresponds to the meaning of "the woman is the king of the hotel." But this jargon has an emotional connotation, it is considered a word with a negative connotation, so this slang word is used in a critical, indicative sense. *For example: the queen of the hall is approaching. Do you want to be the queen of the hall again?*

The second pakhan is the head teacher of the school; the dean of the noble deputy; in this jargon, the deputy head of the educational institution, or the person after the head, is expressed. This jargon also consists of two combinations of words. The meaning of the word "second" in this phrase is determined by the number 2 in the ordinal sequence [10.B.I.186] indicated in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. It also means that "an object of a certain order, an event, and the like are in the most preceding next place in the row, the next one first." Pakhan is at the same time very well-known in his (thieves') society [5.P.44] a person who is shown in the jargon as a thief. V. In the "Russian hair dryer" Bykov is represented in the meaning of a Pakhan - leader [6.P. 134]. This jargon varies depending on the state of the application. That is, having an emotional coloring, it is considered a word with both positive and negative connotations. Sometimes this slang word is used in a critical, indicative sense, sometimes in meanings such as respect, recognition, pride. *For example: The second plowman is not in the mood, it's good that you are not visible to the eye. Mazang evades the second Plowman.*

Euro - means a Russian group (i.e. a group with Russian-language education). It is known that in the educational process, since training and classes are conducted in different languages, groups are divided according to the languages in which the training is carried out. *For example, groups such as English, German, Korean, Uzbek. One of them is considered to be Russian groups. Russian groups in the process of communication are called Euro group, euro potok. Only the word euro has its own definition in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, which differs from the slang meaning. The meaning of the word euro (from the name of the European Continent) is the monetary unit of the members of the European Economic and Monetary Community within the European Union, issued on January 1, 1999. The exchange rate of som against the euro is indicated in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language [10.B.E.5]. This jargon has no emotional coloring, it is considered a word with a neutral meaning. For example: I submitted my documents in Euro stream. Do you have a lesson on the euro?*

Nats - Uzbek groups, a type of group in which lessons are taught in Uzbek. In this case, the slang word "nats" comes from the checkered form of the Russian word "national". "National. 1. see nation. 2. Characteristic of a given nation, peculiar to it. National culture. N. language. N. theater. N. costume. 3. full. f. The same as the state (in 1 value). N. flag. N. income. II. nationality". [8.988]. National - about nationality, nationality; National; national question; National action, taking into account the meanings given by the Russian-Uzbek dictionary of the Soviet Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan [9.614]. There is also no emotional coloring in this jargon, it is a neutral word. *For example: where is the National Stream located? The room was not found for the Nazis.*

Tanya is a person who helps, a chopper, a reliable person. An official or paid person who protects a student or a female student in solving various problems, such as admission to an educational institution, especially universities, passing exams, independent education, term papers, is the body of this protecting person. Tank jargon is composed with the addition of the letter "a" to the word "tank". A tank is a military vehicle with a tracked chassis, covered with armor. In the Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, which describes the caterpillar as a military vehicle, armored, armed with guns and machine guns, capable of moving along any road [10.B.T.365]. This jargon is a word that has an emotional connotation, and it has a negative connotation. More revealing means criticism. *For example: it is issued by its reservoir in the form of a solution. Didn't you tell your tank?*

Bigiz (bigiz's head) – knowledgeable. A group or a group with a lot of knowledge in the classroom, smart students are said to be "your own" in jargon because their thinking is considered strong. Bigiz – a shoemaker's tool, a metal tool with a pointed tip, with a wooden handle, used for piercing the skin, is described in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language [10.B.B.252]. This jargon has the property of emotional coloring, and it is considered a positive word that is used in the meaning of respect and envy (Havas and respect). *For example: Call it Big, everyone will find the answer to this question. The Olympiad will go to the head of the chapter.*

Nerd - smart; educated, excellent; the jargon of botany comes from the word nerd, so they say relatively knowledgeable, excellent students in the group. In the Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, which is described as a botanist – scientist, a specialist in the field of botanical science [10.B.B.328]. This jargon is also considered a positive word with the property of emotional coloring. The word "Bigiz" means "as capable as possible." *For example: there are a lot of nerds in our group. You look like a nerd.*

Tails - assistants; followers; Group captain or flatterers around those who occupy a position in the group, stragglers or assistants around officials, are called tails in jargon. The house is a tail. Tail -in the Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is indicated that the backmost, last part of the animal's body is [10.B.D.659]. This slang word is also a word with an emotional coloring, which means negative. It expresses meanings such as gesticulation, teasing, swearing. *For example: he will have Captain Tails, be careful. Being a tail is not for you.*

Therefore, in the social sense, jargons are the creation of a cultural (civilizational) environment natural to a person, the formation of a system of status, orientation and requirements determined by the framework of concepts and symbols that are often found in speech.

Thus, slang in modern youth speech does not adapt to the laws and rules of any language. There are practically no vocabulary elements in it, they use the vocabulary of an illiterate crowd, which is mainly due to the origin of the jargon. Jargon is always based on the priority of ensuring that the priorities of a particular group and the specifics of this vocabulary protect these values from the influence of the outside world.

Jargon is characterized by the lack of stability, the lexical and frazeological content of the jargon is constantly updated. This is primarily due to the fact that the live speech, reflecting all the changes in social life. For individual subdivisions of general terms, stability and longevity are characteristic, which in turn reflect the flexibility of this phenomenon. Jargons are an indispensable component of the speech speech, being used actively in the media and communicating differently through the jargon. [13.31]

A comprehensive analysis of the national language jargon allows us to communicate to us that all of the key communicative goals, interrogations and interactions are expressed in common jargon units. In some cases, different communication styles can be expressed in terms of template units and appear to be expressed in literary language, but in many cases the jargon unity has specific characteristics. The main distinguishing features of common jargon units are their distresses and emotions. Undoubtedly, emotional communicative forms are more prevalent than other communicative types, which confirms that emotionally significant communicative aspect of jargon.

Jargon investigators explore it comparing with other language phenomena (norms, social dialects), study its semantic and constructive peculiarities, and how they work and are used in speech.

It is well known that the language does not stand in the same place, and it is likely that the new vocabulary vocabulary, based on the traditional method of vocabulary writing, can be created. It should be noted that the jargon mechanism is also dependent on the needs of the language carrier, whether it is a "bright, attractive" word designed to express emotions, or a new abbreviation for saving space and time, as the demand for new language forms increases. will go. The extent to which this issue can be studied in the context of psycholinguistics is not denied. However, according to scientific research, the psycholinguistic features of jargon have not been studied.

Over all, it should be taken into account to approach words generally. That is more the wide universal comparison in many ways of different national types may be interesting to discover their general and identical peculiarities. Thus, on this purpose it is possible to continue the prospective scientific work according to the pointed directions[7; 44].

Conclusion.

It is being clear from today's research works that the meaning of a word should be analyzed in the concern not only with the question of creating inner part of meaning but also with general vocabulary of certain words, all things related to people's speech organs' mechanisms and their role in the researches.

So, modern teachers today should know the spirituality of young people as deeply as possible and, entering their social circle, demonstrate their authority, take them close to themselves, call for respect for the values of the country. And then it will be necessary to penetrate into them and enrich their spiritual world, which is interesting and prestigious for them, without new directions, unusual instructions and assignments.

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