

Slang Units in the Lexical System of the Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the fact that slang units did not appear spontaneously in the lexical system of the Uzbek language, that they are increasingly attracting the attention of modern philology, that the words belonging to the non-standard lexicon are used in proportion to the literary language from their origin to their meaning, and that the word formation of the slang system is discussed.

Keywords: Slang, slang, idiom, dichotomy, level of speech, level of language, meaning of word, meaning of word, term.

INTRODUCTION

There are also many slang units that are formed on the basis of word acquisition. Word acquisition is an objective process in all languages of the world, and its essence is the acquisition of concepts from the foreign world scene. Naturally, as a result of this, the conceptual landscape of the world in the target language expands. Of course, such acquisitions have a significant impact on the linguistic landscape of the world, that is, they fill the gap (lacuna) in this landscape, or rather, the linguistic landscape of the acquiring language is enriched accordingly. It is possible to remember that most of the words (terms) related to the social dialects of the Uzbek language are foreign acquisitions (from English, Russian languages) and recognize that this situation is natural, they are a natural result of word acquisition along with

the concept. The composition of slang is enriched with acquired units from other languages. The question arises: what is the reason for such appropriations to enter the slang system in large numbers? According to the Russian linguist L.P. Krysin, the acquisition of foreign words occurs for the following reasons: 1) the need to name a new thing or phenomenon; 2) when there are similar but different concepts in the language, they should be distinguished; 3) the need to specialize concepts; 4) that an object that cannot be divided into separate components is designated as a "whole" rather than a phrase; 5) socio-psychological reasons and acquisition factors: perception of a foreign language word as interesting, scientific, "beautiful sounding" by the whole community of speakers or a part of it, and the communicative relevance of the expressed concept.

B. Eshankulov stated that "the non-linguistic, foreignness of any linguistic unit learned from another language is clearly noticeable at first. The level of acquisition of non-language lexical units is determined in the language-speech dichotomy. Foreign words that have not yet been assimilated belong to the speech level at the initial stage. Therefore, the use of appropriations is initially inactive and their meaning is unknown to many. Literal acquired lexical units belong to the language level. They are actively used in speech communication, and their meaning is common to everyone. Most of the vocabulary units in the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language have this description. Therefore, based on the above considerations, all lexemes from a foreign language form a layer that has been assimilated in the Uzbek language, and the results of the analysis show that foreign words are accepted together with a word, object or concept, depending on the economic, cultural, political, scientific relations between the peoples. For example, in the profession names and means of application of representatives of the service sector (beauty salons, hairdressers, tailors, shoemakers): stylist-make-up artist in a beauty salon, manicure, pedicure, veterok, kudri, khvost, utyujok, gafri, fen, "Babyliss", "Schwarzkov"; drivers have monza, saka disc, shumaxer, "Cardinal" (Czech name), eurodisc, "AVS" brake, krutoy nomer, etc.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Another reason for acquiring a foreign language is related to the need to enrich the lexical system of the Uzbek language or the goal of saving language tools, for example, compensation (from the French compensation) – compensation for damages, netto (Italian netto) – the net weight of goods without packaging, weight) or in Uzbek It is manifested by the desire of the speakers to deepen their perception of a certain subject, event, for example, barter (English barter) – natural exchange of goods without cash, dumping (English dumping) – artificially exchanging goods selling at low prices.

In the following years, such adaptations took place in mass media and television, and entered the conceptual landscape of different nations of the world as a specific concept. For example, "Girls can easily learn IT" — interview with programmer Durdon Bahronova (kun.uz telegram channel, 2021.31.07). "Moderna" imported from the USA will be distributed to all regions of the republic (kun.uz telegram channel, 2021.31.07). Must play to "Lollipop" (Favorite, "Kuldir Goop" show). Help me increase my followers on Instagram (Favorite, "Kuldir Goop" show). The next condition is "Improvisation" (Favorite, "Kuldir Gup" show). The next condition is "Surdo Karaoke". The last track (Favorite, "Kuldir Goop" show). A person who "reposts" is subject to the same punishment as the author of the material... There are criminal cases and convictions for reposts and likes in Kazakhstan (YouTube, 2018, 30.10).

Units like IT, Moderna, Lolly pop, Instagramm, Improvisation, Surdo karaoke, track, fees - feecbook, like, repost in the examples have been adopted into the Uzbek language, and various field terms are not found in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. But if we look at terminological and electronic dictionaries, we can find the following comments.

IT is an abbreviation of the words "information technology" taken from the English language, and it is called "information technology" in Uzbek. Even so, we pronounce and use the word IT.

Information technology is IT – computer technology that performs tasks such as creating, collecting, distributing, storing, processing, and protecting information.

Moderna is a medical-related, mRNA vaccine type of vaccine that uses a tiny piece of the virus's genetic code called matrix RNA.

Instagram is a social network created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger for sharing pictures and videos. Combining the words "instant camera" and "telegram" (telegram), the name of the application was called "Instagram".

Improvisation - (lat. improvisus - unexpected, unintentional) - poetry, music, etc. to create during performance without prior preparation; inspiration, creative fantasy, spiritual upliftment, freedom of thought, word, tone and image that arise spontaneously in an actor's play. Improvisation in acting brings the role to life, gives it a new meaning.

Surdo Karaoke – (surdo karaoke) Karaoke originated in Japan in the 1970s, meaning accompanying music. Audio equipment is used to play music. The singer sings to the music.

A track (in physics) is a trail left by a charged particle moving through the medium. The appearance of the track depends on the nature and properties of the particle. The track is monitored using track devices - bubble camera, Wilson camera, diffusion camera.

Today, a completely new, free, legal democratic state has been established in modernized Uzbekistan, where spiritual, educational and economic reforms are rapidly developing. The facts of the development of the lexicon and terminology of the Uzbek language show that word acquisition is widespread. The following words and terms related to socio-political, cultural-educational, economic, advanced techniques and technologies are related to the acquisition of foreign words: briefing, broker, barter, leasing, business, exchange, grant, dividend, deficit, surplus, investment, investor, marketing, internet, online, computer, printer, server, file, site, website, winchester, rating, flash card, image, high school, college, gymnasium, bachelor, master, test, grant, multimedia, modernizatsya, diversification, diagnostics and etc. Such foreign appropriations are freely and

freely used not only within the relevant fields, but also in general public speech.

Slang units formed by using the word in its (correct) meaning make up a large part of the slang layer in the Uzbek language. One form of this method is based on the use of book words/phrases, in particular, terms, and the second form is based on the use of a foreign word that has not been assimilated into the language. In fact, these two views are similar, but they should be distinguished. Differentiating the means of slang formation depends on whether the word is included in the explanatory dictionary or not. It is said that the platform will work from August 1 (kun.uz telegram channel, 2021.31.07). E-administrative work started its activity (kun.uz telegram channel, 2021.11.07). Have you prepared a response to the orders received by "e-mail" yesterday? (from the conversation).

Units such as e-fine, e-administrative work in the examples are adapted to the Uzbek language, and various field terms are not found in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. eFine - an electronic system established by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which urges not to fulfill or violate the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in a way that threatens public order and public safety.

E-administrative work - an electronic system for checking, obtaining and using the necessary information by authorized bodies, established by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

"E-khat" is the only interactive portal of state services. These units are not understood by everyone today. They are gradually moving from the jargon of experts in their field to a lively colloquial speech. It is during this period that it appears as slang.

The expansion of the meaning of the word is also one of the processes activated during the renewal period. When borrowing terms from Russian and English languages to express computer jargon concepts, there is an expansion in the meanings of the corresponding words in the Uzbek language. For example, some slang units in the Uzbek language, such as literacy, address (// address), load, fold, store, etc., while keeping their meanings, have taken on the meanings related to computer technology. This situation can be seen in the semantics of such slang units in such

combinations as computer literacy, reboot the computer, get a virus, email address (// address), upload information, computer freezes, save information. The expansion of meaning in the semantics of words such as e-commerce, e-fine, e-administrative work, e-mail, e-commerce, e-publication, e-signature, e-mail, e-mail, e-mail proves the point. However, it should also be noted that the concept of "one of the devices for inputting information into a computer" is named in English by the word mouse ("mouse") in a metaphorical way according to the shape. given in the alternative word medium. Naturally, such cases are, so to speak, a greater phenomenon than the expansion of meaning, since a completely independent and new meaning has arisen in it.

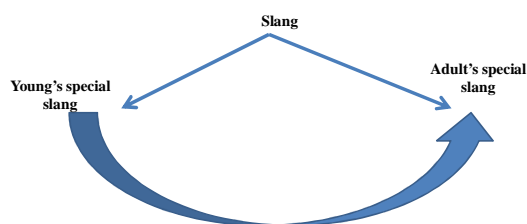
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The meanings of words in the Uzbek literary language in the slang system are given as follows:

Shoemaker's slang	Explanation	Slang
stay	women	Kalish
cable	young girls	Cable
pig	fat person	A pig
juniper	the police	Juniper
Driverslang	Explanation	Slang
customer	women	Customer
Mercedes	young girls	Mercedes
Nexia	daughter-in-law	Nexia
Jiguli	nice customer	Jiguli
pig	fat person	pig
Christmastree	the police	Christmastree
pelisos	doctor	pelisos
brake	reckless driver	brake
brake	braindys function	brake
Jiguli	legendary	Jiguli
Gruzovoy	reckless driver	Gruzovoy
turtle	a slow driver	turtle
Shumakher	a fast driver	Shumakher
mol	opposite river	mol
Stylist-make-up artist slang	Explanation	Slang
customer	women	Customer
damochka	young girls	damochka

fifochka	a whimsical customer	fifochka
ohey	nice customer	ohey
Gruzovoy	reckless customer	Gruzovoy
Student jargon	Explanation	Slang
Juniper	the police	Juniper
Horror	young girls	horror
Automatic	take the exam fast	automatic
to fall	fail the exam	to fall
Academy	Leave taken by the student in HEIs	academy
Pumpkin	head	pumpkin
mol	one who comes against	mol
Thief slang	Explanation	Slang
juniper, heath, ment	the police	juniper, heath, ment
cable	young girls	cable
Panshakha	hand	Panshakha
cable	an empty man who does not follow what women say	cable
Criminal slang	Explanation	Slang
juniper, heath, ment	the police	juniper, heath, ment
chocolate	young girls	chocolate
Panshakha	hand	Panshakha
cable	an empty man who does not follow what women say	cable

If we try to represent the process that occurs in this table in a drawing, it will be described as follows:



In general, it became clear from the analysis that slang units in the Uzbek language are formed by the methods of acquiring words, using words in their (correct) meaning, expanding the meaning of words. It should also be noted that with the growth of the general

level of development in society in line with the rise of science and technology in the world and with the regularization and strengthening of relations between countries in various fields, the completely negative attitude of the members of the society towards foreign acquisition of their own language will be greatly reduced.

CONCLUSION

So, today it can be noted that the scope of the slang system has been expanded and activated through the acquisition of words in the lexicon and terminology of the Uzbek language. It is permissible to admit that this situation is one of the unique principles in the development of the lexicon and terminology of the Uzbek language. Their special research is one of the next tasks of Uzbek linguistics.

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