



THE STUDY OF SOCIOLECT IN THE CONTEXT OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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Annotation

The article examines such a phenomenon of linguistics as "youth sociolect", and defines its role in the modern Russian language.

Ключевые слова: youth sociolect, slang, jargon, emotional and expressive function.

Introduction

In modern sociolinguistics, various options for the existence of a language are studied: its literary form, individual functional speech varieties, primarily colloquial speech, the language of the media, as well as professional jargons, territorial and social dialects. The study of sociolectic forms involves the study of language in close connection with the personality of the individual, his thinking, worldview, spiritual culture and practical activity. In this context, it is the youth language that is an important and promising area of linguoculturological research and analysis.

In modern linguistic literature, the youth version of the language is defined in different ways: "youth jargon", "youth slang", "interjargon".

In this article, the term "youth sociolect" is used to define the youth language, and the language itself is considered as a special subsystem of the national language, which functions in the process of communication of a certain age category of Russian speakers (youth), is characterized by the predominance of reduced emotional and evaluative vocabulary and is based on the general system of phonetic, grammatical and lexical means for all styles.

There are a number of researches that analyze in detail certain aspects of this linguistic phenomenon: the sources and means of forming youth vocabulary are considered.

Due to the fact that the youth sociolect is becoming more and more prestigious and fashionable, the frequency of the use of its elements is increasing not only in everyday communication of different generations, but recently also at the official level, in the language of statesmen and politicians.





Sociolinguistic parameters of youth speech are: age criteria (schoolchildren, pupils, students, etc.), social affiliation (occupation), territorial feature (city, suburb), gender criteria and degree of education.

The most important qualities of young people, in addition to age, are also: social qualities (the process of socialization - the formation of a personality and familiarization with the material and spiritual life of society), psychological characteristics (the need for friends and collective forms of activity, the desire for self-assertion), culturological features (creation of one's own socio-cultural space, opposing one's culture to the culture of adults).

Characteristic features of youth communication are a relaxed, informal, playful tone of communication, a high degree of emotionality, a desire for non-standard self-expression inherent in this age group. "The need to constantly demonstrate one's belonging to a given subculture and at the same time not belonging to other subcultures, which is characteristic to varying degrees for representatives of any social formations, leads to the development of a certain set of identifying features to be demonstrated" [1, p. 352]. These are not only external signs - clothing accessories, hairstyle, but also the language of this subculture. Demonstration of language affiliation, according to the figurative expression of E.D. Polivanov, is "the presentation of a language passport" [5, p. 48]. Russian youth speech is permeated with expressiveness and evaluativeness. If in the colloquial speech of the older generation the expressive function is not dominant, but only concomitant, in youth speech it dominates.

Of great importance for the characterization of a youth language is the study of the specific features of its lexical enrichment, the determination of the productivity of various means of replenishing its vocabulary, and the identification of the relationship between various ways of word formation.

Youth sociolect is one of the spheres of emergence and the most active channel for the spread of linguistic neoplasms: lexical, phraseological. New in vocabulary captures the dynamics of today's life, the real state of the language, which cannot be ignored or passed by just because it is not the norm. It manifests itself not only in the replenishment of the vocabulary of the language, in the appearance of new words and new meanings, but also in the change in the semantic structure of the word and its volume.

The carriers of the youth sociolect use, first of all, lexical units from the literary language to denote the concepts that are relevant to them, without destroying the form, but rethinking their meanings metaphorically and metonymically. The nature of such rethinking is specific due to the uniqueness of the psychology and worldview





of the speakers of the youth language. All youth lexemes formed as a result of semantic transfer are highly expressive and emotional.

Argotic units, characteristic of youth speech and used in oral and written media, are included in various lexicosemantic groups: "field of study" - "tail", "fresher"; "computer technology and the Internet" - "klava", "inet", "geymit" (to play a game). Evaluative argotisms are widespread among the youth. Evaluative words to a greater extent than any other lexico-semantic groups of youth sociolect are subject to speech fashion.

Thus, argotic lexical units have a huge emotional and evaluative potential, thanks to which they are in demand by young people and replenish the youth sociolect, and then the lexico-grammatical fund of modern Russian colloquial speech.

Analysis of the factual material also allows us to state that the presence of argotisms in various genres of youth media is unevenly distributed. They are most often found in readers' letters, when discussing films or music videos, in comics, advertisements, etc. In these cases, emotionally colored argot elements are designed to create a relaxed, trusting tone of addressing young people.

Borrowings play an important role in replenishing the vocabulary of the youth sociolect. The use of foreign language vocabulary in the Russian youth sociolect is prestigious and therefore purposeful.

In the Russian youth sociolect, the main reasons for borrowing are the expressiveness of these units, novelty, a tribute to fashion, imitation of the speech of heroes from fashionable foreign films or songs. It should be noted that foreign language borrowings used in the youth environment characterize the speaker socially in certain areas more highly and emphasize the level of awareness of a group of young people using this vocabulary.

According to the research, among the borrowings, English words come out on top in terms of productivity.

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In the modern youth language, for the formation of new lexemes, such a phonomorphological method as reduplication (full or partial repetition of a syllable, root, stem or word, for example, "chmoki-chmoki" (which means kissing)) is implemented more and more. This is due to the desire of this social group to draw attention to itself, with the desire to implement figurative means, to be original in the designation of everyday objects and phenomena.



This type of reduplication is also widespread, such as reinforcing repetition, when a doubled word names the same object, feature or action as a simple one, but is used as an expressive means of emphasizing, reinforcing.

The reduplicative forms, which are very popular among young people, are characterized by bright emotional coloring and convey various types of assessment.

One of the leading trends in vocabulary replenishment observed in the language of young people is the use of a specific way of vocabulary education - coding. This is the process of replacing ordinary lexical units with abbreviated symbols, that is, encoding the form of a word by modifying it: the inclusion of new letters, syllables and numbers. Along with other ways of coding words, young people widely use encryption, where letters and numbers play an important role. The letter code is that the word can be replaced by any combination of letters or one letter (keeping, as a rule, alphabetical sound): 4/0 - a person with very thin legs (4/0 - the size of a fishing line), 16K - stupid, dumb (16 kilobytes of RAM). In this form of youth communication, in addition to the saving function, the play function is also realized.

A decisive role in the development of youth vocabulary is played by the desire for linguistic economy, which finds its expression in an increase in the number of truncated units. They have a wide range of distribution due to the preservation of the evaluative feature in their semantic structure.

The creation of a formally new nominative unit plays a significant role in the system of the main methods of nomination in the youth sociolect. Thus, word formation in youth speech performs its own nominative and emotionally expressive functions (the generation of bright, figurative words, many of which are expressive modifications of neutral literary and colloquial words). Consequently, expressiveness is one of the most important distinctive properties of youth speech.

Analyzed in the article the main ways of replenishing the vocabulary of the youth language made it possible to determine and distribute lexical units according to lexical and semantic groups: "study", "characteristics of a person" (psychological and physical portrait, nationality, names of persons), "somatism", "leisure" (party, computer communication), "fashion and appearance". Synonymous series are distinguished within each semantic group. Synonyms arise primarily in words that are most important and meaningful to young people and that have the greatest expressiveness. The paucity of semantic groups is made up for by their high saturation due to synonymous series.

The systematization of word-formation models, according to which youth lexemes are formed, which have an emotional-evaluative component in their structure, allows us to conclude that these methods are a fairly effective and widespread means of





expressing a subjective attitude to the surrounding reality. The word formation of youth vocabulary is based on a creative approach to the use of general language resources, it mainly uses the traditional inventory of linguistic means characteristic of the national Russian language.

Word formation in the language of young people has a number of features and performs its own nominative function in combination with play and emotionally expressive functions. For example, in Russian youth slang, under the influence of Ossetian and by analogy with the word donut, the word fychik («фычик») appeared, meaning "Ossetian meat pie", i.e. fiddzhyn («фыдджын»).

The study of the lexical composition of the modern Russian youth sociolect seems to be expedient and very promising for predicting the process of enrichment of the Russian written literary language, since in this process there is a constant mutual transition of elements of various social variants of the language.

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