

## Sources Replenishment of the Lexical Composition of Modern Youth Slang

**Talibjanova Aziza Lutfullayevna**

senior teacher Uzbekistan state world languages university

Tel: +99890 925 67 78

E-mail: [talibjanovaaziza@gmail.com](mailto:talibjanovaaziza@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** The article deals with the word formation of youth slang, which is distinguished by a number of features. Motivating bases can be taken from various sources: codified literary language, thieves' jargon, English. Youth slang is also characterized by the presence of specific suffixes.

**Keywords:** formation of youth slang, motivating bases, codified literary language, thieves' jargon,

The specific language of informal communication of young people, which has recently been increasingly crowding out literary norms, does not have a clear definition in the linguistic literature, and in the works of modern linguists is referred to as "youth sociolect", "youth jargon", "youth slang" and even "youth argot". We consider it unacceptable to equate the concepts of "slang", "jargon" and "slang" (with the exception of those rare cases when these subsystems intersect and the terms denoting them can be synonymous) due to their initially different reasons for origin. In this paper, we have defined slang as "a specific language of the social and cultural lower classes of society used in situations of deliberate disregard for the norms of the literary language", jargon as "a specific language of persons united by a common profession or interest", and slang as "a specific composition of lexical units of the language of certain subcultures in the sphere of informal communication". Thus, youth slang appears as "a stable set of certain lexical units and rules for their construction and use in informal communication of representatives of a certain status and age subculture."

Youth slang is based on the language system as a whole, while possessing a number of features by which it stands apart from other speech forms.

The formation of youth slang is influenced by the age characteristics of the psyche of young people, their desire for self-assertion. Youth slang is expressively colored and riddled with appraisal. Accordingly, expressive means require constant updating of slang vocabulary, which leads to the emergence of numerous synonyms.

The lexical composition of modern youth slang is replenished due to several sources, among which external and intralingual borrowings are distinguished.

Words from thieves' jargon and foreign languages, falling into youth slang, are able to both change their semantics and retain it. The lexical units of a codified literary language are bound to undergo a change in meaning. Changing the meanings of words entering youth slang occurs through metaphorical, less often metonymic rethinking. The narrowing or expansion of the meanings of borrowed words in youth slang is quite rare. Less active replenishment of the jargon dictionary occurs through the actualization of obsolete words. In the jargonized speech of young people, obsolete lexemes either change their semantics or retain it.

Among foreign borrowings, the vast majority are Anglicisms, this is especially evident in the vocabulary that came from computer jargon. Borrowing from police jargon and military jargon is very limited.

The differentiation of young people on a social basis made it possible to identify differences in the use of the vocabulary of youth slang of intellectually developed youth, mainly the vocabulary of student jargon and "poorly" educated youth, in whose language there are borrowings from thieves' slang, army jargon, professional jargon and jargon of drug addicts. This factor explains the choice of language means in youth magazines aimed at representatives of the younger generation.

In our opinion, insufficient attention has been paid and is being paid to the issue of sources of replenishment of youth slang. At the same time, this question can be of great practical importance. It is known that the sources of replenishment of youth slang are both criminal jargon and jargon of drug addicts. It is also known that the number of words from these jargons that have penetrated into youth slang is relatively small, and often in the process of this penetration they change their meaning. Thus, a dictionary of such concepts with the exact meaning of words in both thieves' and youth slang, and a frequency dictionary, would be an indispensable tool for all those working with youth groups: more frequent mention of any words, accurate preservation of old meanings when switching to youth slang or the appearance in the language of this group of words that have not yet penetrated into the language of young people from criminal slang, are clear signs of direct contacts of this group with the criminal environment (or, accordingly, with the environment of drug addicts).

Youth slang has a huge potential for renewal. One of the ways to replenish the lexical composition of youth slang is the morphological method.

A significant part of the vocabulary of youth slang is formed as a result of various word-formation processes. Among the reduced elements of speech in the vocabulary of young people, nouns predominate, then the parts of speech are distributed as follows: verbs, adjectives, adverbs.

The word formation of youth slang has a number of features. Motivating bases can be taken from various sources: codified literary language, thieves' jargon, English. Youth slang is also characterized by the presence of specific suffixes.

The sphere of functioning of youth slang is not limited to oral communication of its carriers. At the beginning of the 21st century, elements of youth slang were firmly established in the media - periodicals, television programs, radio broadcasting, as well as on the global Internet.

Most clearly, the whole range of features of youth slang is manifested in the print media. Magazines and newspapers, designed mainly for student youth, meet all the requirements for the language content of periodic media publications when studying youth slang. The texts of such publications, containing rich research material: an abundance of lexical units of youth slang on various topics and the diversity of the presented elements in terms of their origin, made it possible to describe the features of the functioning of youth slang in the print media, to determine its impact on colloquial and written speech. We have identified both completely new word formations and slangisms, firmly entrenched in the language of modern youth, standing on the verge of transition into the spoken language.

Youth slang in media texts determines the implementation of the following functions: communicative, ideological, expressive, aesthetic, regulatory.

The study of youth slang in line with linguoculturology made it possible, by analyzing its lexical and semantic component, to recreate the linguistic picture of the world of a youth slang carrier. Youth

slang is anthropocentric in nature and directly reflects the attitude of the individual (young person) to the surrounding reality, expresses his emotions, desires, relationships with family and friends, evaluates the actions and deeds of other people and the characteristics of the objects used.

Studies have shown that the change in the structure of life priorities and values of modern English youth has not led to the denial of universal human values.

The importance of our linguoculturological analysis of youth slang is seen in the fact that the results obtained during the study can be used to more accurately determine the stratification of modern society and the role of the younger generation in its development.

**Reference:**

1. Beregovskaya E.M. Youth slang: formation and functioning // Questions of linguistics. 1996. No. 3. 241 p.
2. Zakharova L.I. Problems of youth slang in the modern environment / L.I. Zakharova, Yu.S. Guseva // Evolution of modern science: Sat. article International scientific-practical. conf. (Perm, July 25, 2016): At 3 h. Part 3. - Ufa: Aeterna, 2016.