



MAIN PACULIARITIES OF NONSTANDARD LANGUAGE UNITS IN ENGLISH

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Annotation: The article deals with the significance of using nonstandard language units in English. The practical usage and role of these units are discussed in this article.

The article describes general **characteristics of language units; such as colloqualisms, vulgarisms, argot, slang and jargon** and specific priorities in language. It indicates the importance of utilizing them and their meaning and shows the limit of them according to some particular reasons.

The purpose of article is to learn the ideas of great scholars around the world and define the difference between standard and nonstandard language units.

Key words: non-literary or non-standard lexical words, situational requirements, non-standard lexicon, special manuals, common slang words, certain situations, diversification, scientific, public, journalistic, artistic, oral, correspondent style, newspaper style, poetry, professional-technical, official- departmental, contemporary fiction, news media, translation, and conversation.



Introduction. Any language is related to society and cannot develop independently outside of society. Language, first of all, is a means of communication between society and people, therefore society - people are considered to be directly related to the formation of the language lexicon. According to the Russian linguist Voronin, it should not be forgotten that the language itself is important due to the presence of the laws of the internal formation system. Depending on the situation, the same idea in any developed language will be interpreted differently. Regardless of style, stylistic color and situation, there are also neutral words that are used only for certain situations as the core of language in communication. We call words of this category non-literary or non-standard lexical words in dictionaries. Linguists have different approaches to dividing languages into types.

Russian linguist Voronin divides the language into 2 types: functional and expressive, Russian linguist R.G. Pyotrovsky divides them into poetic, scientific, literary, subtypes, English linguist J. Kenon and German linguist Y. Hannerts have the same opinion, that is, official and divided into informal (standard and non-standard) lexicon. Russian linguist V.N. Yartseva divided the language into book-written and oral communication types. We also recommend dividing the lexicon into standard and non-standard types, like the English linguist J. Kenon and the German linguist Y. Hannerts. The reason is that this method shows that it is clearly and deeply divided. In this article, we will discuss a special style, that is, colloquialism ("colloquial" - from the English language "colloquial expressions and phrases") slang ("slang" is from the English language "slang, simple, words specific to the oral lexicon"), general slang, special slang (slang and argo - special words) and we are talking about vulgarism (rude words). However, it is worth noting that special manuals that divide words into separate styles have not been created to date. For example, colloquialisms stand between standard and non-standard lexicon. Some linguists define colloquialism as more characteristic of non-standard lexicon. For example, the English linguist E. Partridge in his book "The World of Words" mentions that colloquialism is "lower" than the standard lexicon,



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but higher than slang. We support the idea of E. Partridge and include colloquialisms in the standard vocabulary ("vocabulary" - English "dictionary, word structure, vocabulary"), while "lower" colloquialisms are characteristic of non-standard lexicon. depending on its aspects, we will look at the problems of its application. The main part of the non-standard lexicon consists of words and expressions of the oral style that are often used in everyday life, that is, slangs. Despite this, the Russian linguist V.A. Khomikov includes common slang words and phrases in the composition of words that convey stylistic speech, characteristic of literary style, and express feelings. On the other hand, the German scientist A.D. Schweitzer adds common slangs to the category of ordinary public words far from literature.

Jargon is a special language consisting of special words and phrases that are used only for a narrow circle of people to understand and for other categories of people not to understand. Argo is a special way of speaking, consisting of words and phrases characteristic of a group of people of the same age and occupation in a certain social circle (mainly the language of a gang of criminals). Scholars have not yet come to an agreement on the question of whether slang and slangs are special slang or a separate part of non-standard lexicon. Vulgarism with its rough and sharp meaning is directly related to the non-standard lexicon. Let's look at modern English slang here. Aliya Albertovna and Anastasiya Mikhailovna, linguists of Kazan Federal University, consider language to be a powerful tool for regulating people's activities, reflecting the culture and history of the speaker. Language and speech are two sides of the same phenomenon. He reacts to all the changes happening in the world and society. The language of young people is a complex multi-component structure, which is unique. A distinctive feature of the youth language is a stylistically neutral and abbreviated vocabulary, the use of a large number of abbreviations, as it is aimed at saving language resources while maintaining the maximum emotional load. The authors analyze slang as a means of reflecting the changes taking place in modern language culture under the influence of important factors such as computerization, informationization and globalization.



The Internet is an ideal place for slang to "exist". One of the most popular ways to use Internet jargon is to use abbreviations. "IMHO" – in my humble opinion; TTYL - talk to you later, LOL – laughing out loud. As Aliya Albertovna Abdrahmanova noted, Web forums can also become a platform for Internet slangs. Youth slang has acquired its vocabulary from various professional groups, slangs, slangs and professionalisms and now serves as a source of borrowing for these social dialects. Results and discussion As we all know that our vocabulary is constantly updated with new lexical items, this process does not change because many new technologies have appeared recently and as soon as they appear, the new vocabulary immediately enters our language. The formation of slang and its absorption into different languages is a constant process that gives us the opportunity to study it widely. To better understand slang, we can look at the areas of social activity in which it is often found. Much of the slang is related to the fashion industry. Now young people are trying to be in the "trend" and keep up with fashion. In this regard, there is a lot of jargon in this field. For example, the word cheesy (tasteless, rude, not very good, not original); swag (fashionable, cool) is a shortened version of the word swagger, meaning good style in both clothing and behavior; OOTD - short for outfit of the day There are also many words that mean money, such as moolah, cash, greeny. This area also includes words that describe friendly or loving relationships between people. For example, chin wag (The Telegraph) means a pleasant long conversation, an expression from chin and to wag (people nod at each other as a sign of understanding), badmouth comes from bad+ mouth. together they mean to speak ill of someone.

Result. As a result of the study of selected units, we obtained the following areas of public slang forms created by the same expressions that affect ordinary speech slang expressions in the form of similes and metaphors, as well as other forms of speech, can acquire new meanings. In addition, a word with a narrow meaning can be generalized. There are several ways to form slang, each created by different processes. Some of them are:

1) slang includes words that rhyme with themselves



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argy-bargy (stupid argument);

party-hearty (big party);

fuddy-duddy - modern man;

boo-boo - money,

blue flue - police.

2) Widespread foreign words;

3) A figure of speech is an unusual use of words. One of the most used figures of speech can be considered a metaphor, which means comparing two different things. For example, the slang metaphor "

For example, the slang metaphor "The big apple" meaning New York;

living in a birdcage - living in a student residence;

4) word composition - in this case, the words are fully connected (for example, dutch treat - when he pays for himself at every meeting; crack up - make someone laugh a lot; homeboy - close friend st, dead head - stupid, cheesecake - attractive girl

5) most of the slang words are words that already exist in the language, but have acquired a new meaning. According to V. G. Vilman, "the reinterpretation, narrowing and expanding of meaning in connection with the figurative use of words play a major role in the formation of new slang units": hmmmm (reflection) - to think; to shake someone hard - to be in a lot of trouble.

6) Abbreviations and acronyms - words consisting of the first letters or syllables of words in this phrase (LOL - Laugh Out Loud (laugh out loud) - laugh, very funny; TGIF (Thanks Gog its Friday) - Finally Friday) IMU (I miss you) – I miss you.

There are three types of abbreviations: • front abbreviation - when the first part of the word is removed, for example, from the word "because" from the word "cause" from the word "burger" from the word hamburger; phone from "telephone".

• back abbreviation - the back part of the word is removed, for example, "cap" from the word "captain", "lab" from the word "lab", "prof" from the word "professor".



• regular abbreviation – the original word is shortened at the beginning or end. It is also one of the popular ways to shorten words, for example, "X-mas" - Christmas; "flue (influenza) - flu; "Jams" - pajamas.

7) Neologisms - words and phrases invented relatively recently. They are part of slang, for example, "swag" means cool, stylish; "minger" means ugly, disgusting. Slang words help us relate with a certain humor. Slang words, often seen as violations of standard language norms, are expressive, sarcastic words that mainly make up the spoken layer of language. With slang, languages are constantly updated and in a state of flux, their energy and color expanding and enriching our spoken language. It gained its importance and respect in the 20th century, but before that it was often criticized for its vulgarity. Usually, non-standard language units are created with the help of society, not by people who come up with it alone. This is one of the reasons why the origin of slang terms is still unknown. 6) Abbreviations and acronyms - words consisting of the first letters or syllables of words in this phrase (LOL - Laugh Out Loud (laugh out loud) - laugh, very funny; TGIF (Thanks Gog its Friday) - Finally Friday) IMU (I miss you) – I miss you.

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Conclusion. The following conclusions were drawn through the analysis in the course of the research: 1. Nonstandard language units are found in any language, such as in English and youth jargon in Russian are specific to the Uzbek youth language too and should be called youth slang. Slang in Uzbek is found not only in oral communication and Internet communication, but also in the language of literary works. In English linguistics, although initially there were negative opinions about these units, modern trends approach to it positively. Slang differs in its origin and synchronous state from the adjacent phenomena - jargon, argot, and can't. In English and Uzbek, slang is seen as a special peripheral lexical layer, which has a broad scope of usage. Its composition is divided into general slang and special slang. General slangs are informal words and phrases that are equally familiar to all members of the social stratum. Jargon, argot, dialect, etc. that are adjacent to slang are not included in special slang. They are considered to be the independent units of the sociolect. Based on these sources and on our research, we cannot say that the terms slang, jargon, and argot are the same linguistic units specific to vernacular colloquial language. Argot is a word and phrase used to hide the subject of communication in the speech of a narrow social stratum, according to their interests, hobbies, age. They are designed for the purpose of secrecy, and act as a password. Jargon is a word or phrase whose use is limited to a small social group in a profession or other narrow circle, which has a different lexical meaning than the general one, serving only that group. Slang is an emotionally coloured informal means of informal communication that is composed primarily of elements of young people's literary language.



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