

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF YOUTH SOCIOLECT

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Abstract: *the article under discussion depicts specific features of youth sociolect. The authors of the article consider that slang speakers are mostly young people, which makes it an element of pop culture, which is considered necessary for prestige and self-expression. Slang is a set of linguistic elements introduced into the speech of young people, with a spirit of novelty and modernity introduced into communication in order to raise the mood of listeners when communicating.*

Keywords: *youth sociolect, specific features, slang, self-expression, pop culture, young people, representatives, different professions, general, special, varieties of sociolect.*

Slang is most popular among young people, as slang is an element of pop culture, which in their eyes is used for self-expression and to raise prestige. Slang speakers are mostly young people, which makes it an element of pop culture, which is considered necessary for prestige and self-expression [6]. Based on the results of our social survey of young people, we came to the following conclusions:

- Slang is shaped and popularized by young people.
- Slang consists of two groups of words and expressions (general and special slang) used in Russian, Uzbek and English.

Special slang (SS) is used by young representatives of different professions (military, lawyers, doctors, engineers and workers, teachers, athletes, actors, businessmen, etc.) [7].

According to the age and other characteristics slang is divided into youth slang (YS), slang of elderly (ES), general (GS), special (professional) slang (SS/PS), etc. In this respect, the process of formation of general slang in the USA occurs at the expense of more active participation of young people in comparison with other social groups, where sociolect is introduced. Consequently, the basis of GS lexicon is enriched with elements of YS, sometimes ES and means of other varieties of sociolect. The dominance of SS is the basis of slang enrichment, while YS is present in the composition of slang [4].

In the opinion of Englishmen colloquial speech of the USA are popular words and expressions, used figuratively, which express emotional and evaluative mutual relations, demonstrate original style of a speaker and at the same time they are synonyms of literary words (homonyms, antonyms, meaningful words, neologisms). We consider general slang as specific lexical and phraseological units of the sociolect, which perform descriptive-expressive and basic emotional-expressive functions. As an example, the features of general slang are given by V. A. Khomyakov [3].

Another characteristic feature of GS of the USA is its use as a daily social lexicon mainly in England and America. For the years of Uzbekistan independence as a result of the ongoing socio-economic reforms there has been a tendency of active borrowing of elements of GS from English (USA) to Uzbek national social vocabulary, in particular to the everyday speech of the youth [4].

The main difference between youth slang (YS) and youth jargon (YJ) lies in the wide range of communication of youth slang, its vivid expressiveness, humorous tone and the uniqueness of its application in various spheres. Youth slang, on the other hand, is comprehensible in a narrow range of occupations and is largely an enigmatic discourse about a profession, it can also harbor prejudices against someone from the outside [5]. Unlike jargon, slang has no professional boundaries; its use reflects the particular cultural status of the user. In addition, another distinguishing feature of youth slang from youth jargon is that

youth slang can be used quite freely by every native speaker, due to its dynamic style, its immediate response to events [2] .

We consider youth slang to be a skillful language game, i.e. a certain, pragmatic most extensive sphere of language use. Thus, the area of linguistic pragmatics is the linguistic phenomena of the system "language sign - user". At the same time, this area covers such problems as the subject of speech, the listener (recipient), their interaction in the process of speech contact, as well as the influence of the speech situation on this relationship. In our opinion it is necessary to distinguish the following 5 main functions of YS (youth sociolect):

1. Communicative function.
2. nominative function.
3. Cognitive function.
4. The preserving function.
5. emotional and evaluative function [3].

For example: *Out of this world* – slang meaning: extremely good or impressive.

I do gotta say, some of the American food has just been out of this world.

Chill out – slang meaning: to be calmer, to calm down, to relax.

“Shane, chill out, man, before your mom comes up here!”

All ears – slang meaning: to be waiting eagerly to hear about something, listening attentively.

“Hah, hah, hah. Very funny, Jerry”. “Hear me out, will you?” “O’k, O’k. I’m all ears,” wiggling his ears empathetically”.

It should be noted that the distinguishing feature of US, Uzbek and Russian of youth sociolect (YS) is their emotional expressiveness, while youth jargon is characterized by stylistic neutrality and secrecy, and slang - by novelty and modernity [8]. At the same time, slang is a form of neologisms. Jargon and vulgarisms have a primary meaning, the scope of jargon and slang is narrow, while the scope of GS and YS is much wider [1]. U.S. slang and YS will remain stable over a period of time. Slang is quickly forgotten and replaced by a new version.

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