

## WAYS OF FORMING THE VOCABULARY OF YOUTH SOCIOLECT Akramova N.M. (Republic of Uzbekistan)

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**Abstract:** *the article under discussion examines the ways of formation of the vocabulary of youth sociolect. The author believes that language is a living organism, which is constantly changing and adapting to existing conditions, and word formation is part of the linguistic creativity, reflecting the people's vision and perception of the world. The aim of the study is to investigate the ways of nominating youth sociolect such as: borrowing, affixation, prefixation, abbreviation and others.*

**Keywords:** *youth sociolect, language, creativity, formation, mode, world, word formation, affixation, borrowing, prefixation.*

## СПОСОБЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СЛОВАРНОГО ЗАПАСА МОЛОДЕЖНОГО СОЦИОЛЕКТА Акратова Н.М. (Республика Узбекистан)

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**Аннотация:** *данная статья рассматривает способы формирования словарного запаса молодежного социолекта. Автор считает, что язык - это живой организм, который постоянно меняется и приспосабливается к существующим условиям, а словообразование - часть языкового творчества, отражающая видение и восприятие мира народом. Цель исследования - рассмотреть подробнее способы номинации молодежного сленга, такие как: заимствования, аффиксация, префиксация, аббревиация и др.*

**Ключевые слова:** *молодежный социолект, язык, творчество, формирование, способ, мир, словообразование, аффиксация, заимствование, префиксация.*

Language is a living organism that is constantly changing and adapting to existing conditions, and word formation is part of linguistic creativity, reflecting the people's vision and perception of the world.

As youth sociolect becomes more and more prestigious and fashionable, the frequency of its use is increasing, not only in the everyday communication of different generations of English, Uzbek and Russian, but recently also at the official level, in the language of public figures and politicians [1].

The ways of nominating youth sociolect are the same as for the language as a whole: borrowing, affixation, prefixation, abbreviation and others. Let us consider them in more details.

- Foreign borrowings

This method is interesting because the already existing base from a foreign language is adapted to the rules of word formation of the Russian language. Borrowing a word goes through the process of affixation, so the output is its Russified form.

In the eighteenth-nineteenth centuries, the most active words were borrowed from French and German, which began in the era of Peter the Great. Nowadays, words are borrowed mainly from English.

The main reason for borrowing is the lack of equivalents in the native language, which is related to:

- The development of technology and social networks, the emergence of new computer and home appliances. So, for example, the words *вебсайт* (from English *web and site*), *файл* (from English *file*), *миксер* (from English *to mix*), *репост* (from English *repost*) appeared in Russian.

- unfamiliar realities and professions. Let us list some of them: *дайвинг* (from English *diving*), *боулинг* (from English *bowling*), *бейсджампинг* (acronym *BASE* - Building, Antenna, Span, Earth and *jumping*), *хедхантер* (from English *headhunter* - a person engaged in recruitment), *копирайтер* (from *copywriter* - writer of advertising texts)

- English words in youth sociolect

As can be seen from the above examples, English words are more readily borrowed by young people. Their “games with language are caused rather by a natural desire to fill a semantically lifeless and morphologically immobile English unit with Russian meaning” [5]. Borrowings actively enter the system of word compounding and are conjugated according to the rules of the Russian language. For example, the noun *репост* and the verb *репостить* are formed from the above mentioned English *repost*, i.e., to send someone information in social networks. There are more examples of such lexemes: *чатиться*, *ретвитить*, *свайпать*, *расширивать* [4].

It is interesting that in Russian there are examples of word forms formed according to the rules of the English language using the basis of a Russian lexeme. One such word is «*зацепинг*» which refers to a special way of riding an electric train, when a person («*зацепер*») clings to the train outside. A few years ago, this was a popular form of entertainment among adrenaline-seeking youth.

In Russian there are foreign suffixes *-er*, *-or*, *-ism*, but the suffix *-ing* appeared recently and is connected with borrowing words with it from English. Thus the words *шопинг*, *спарринг* and others appeared in Russian. It is important to mention that with such borrowing there is a problem of spelling of doubled consonants.

Speaking of borrowings, it is also necessary to mention calcination which is a

method of translation of a lexical unit of a foreign language, in which the morphological and semantic structure is borrowed. The first option - full borrowing, or calque (examples: *вебинар* (from English *webinar*), *геймер* (from English *gamer*), *онлайн* (from English *online*). The second way is a semi-calc, borrowing the basis: *трудоголик* (from English *workaholic*), *программить* (from English *to program*). Another word-creative process is a phonetic mimicry, a sound imitation of one word by another. It can be regarded as a kind of imitation, playfulness.

The lack of home terminology is not the only reason for borrowing. English is popular among young people because it is the main language for intercultural communication, taught from an early age in many countries of the world. British and American culture also play a leading role, being the dominant, "cool" and model for young people. American musicians, actors, television shows, YouTube- and Instagram-bloggers, and their lifestyle all influence young people and their speech. It is unusual in its sounding, sometimes sharp and apt. The shortest student answer is: "We say it to make it cooler" [2].

- **Affixation**

Affixation is a way of forming a word using affixes. Youth sociolect uses standard suffixes and prefixes. Example:

*Прикол (шутка, розыгрыш) / prank (joke, prank); приколист/прикольщик (шутник, юморист) / prankster (joker, humorist); приколоться (посмеяться над кем-либо, над чем-либо) / to prank (laugh at someone, at something).*

- **Prefixation**

A way of forming a slang word using the prefix *без-/бес-*. Examples: *беспонтовый* (никчёмный, незначительный) - *worthless* (useless, insignificant), *безбашенный* (ведущий себя подобно сумасшедшему) - *crazy* (acting like a crazy person).

- **Suffixation**

E. M. Beregovskaya notes that most of the adjectives derived from English roots are formed with the stress suffix *ов-*: *брендовый* «совершенно новый» / *brandy*, *олдовый* «старый» / *old*, *янговый* «молодой» / *young*, *лотовый* «длинный» / *long*, *френдловый* «принадлежащий другу» / *belonging to a friend*, *лэфшовый* «левый» / *left-wing*, *еловый* «желтый» / *yellow*, *хитовый* «популярный» / *hit "popular"*, *файновый* «хороший» / *fine* ("good"), *френчловый* «французский» / *French*, etc.

- **Abbreviations**

This method is a way of abbreviating a word and its parts, and usually the pronunciation of long abbreviated words in sociolect is widespread. There is no doubt that abbreviations save speech time and succinctly express the thought. This method is especially productive in English.

*ИМНО* - is the written abbreviation for "in my humble opinion", mainly used in text messages and e-mails. It is used to show that something is not a fact, but

simply what we think to be true. By using humble, it makes the opinion more polite. That is to say that the person speaking from authority. People use this in group discussions, social media posts, and internet forums. This expression can be useful for disagreeing with someone while trying not to make enemies.

*ASAP* – as soon as possible

In Russian: *диссер* “диссертация” / *dissertation*, *препод* “преподаватель” / *teacher*, *студак* “студенческий билет” / *a student card*, etc. There may be truncations with a vowel at the end of the word: *абитуриент* – *абитура*, *лабораторная работа* – *лаба*, *общежитие* – *общага*.

Thus we consider youth slang to be a skillful language game, i.e. a certain, pragmatic most extensive sphere of language use [3].

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