

UNITS INFLUENCING THE LANGUAGE ECOSYSTEM

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Annotatsiya. *Maqolada hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilining so'zlashuv nutqi va adabiy tili tarkibidagi matnlarda uchrovchi, til ekologiyasiga putur yetkazuvchi birlik sifatida argo va jargon tushunchalariga atroflicha to'xtalib o'tildi. Ushbu birliklarning nima sababdan o'zbek tili lingvoekologiyasiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi izohlandi. Argo hamda jargon birliklarning dialektlardan farqi ham ko'rsatildi. Hozirgi adabiy tilgacha muomalada bo'lgan va hozirda ham ayrim toifa kishilari nutqida qo'llanuvchi argo va jargon birliklaridan namunalalar berilib izohlandi.*

Абстрактный. *В статье оно встречается в текстах разговорной речи и литературном языке современного узбекского литературного языка, подробно затронуты понятия аргона и жаргона как единицы, наносящей вред экологии языка. Объяснено, почему данные единицы оказывают негативное влияние на языковую экологию узбекского языка. Также была показана разница между аргоном и жаргонными единицами диалектов. Приводятся и поясняются примеры арго и жаргонных единиц, которые находились в обороте вплоть до современного литературного языка и до сих пор используются в речи отдельных категорий людей.*

Abstract. *In the article, the concepts of argo and jargon as a unit that harms the ecology of the language, found in the texts of the current Uzbek literary language and the colloquial speech and literary language. It was explained why these units have a negative impact on the linguistic ecology of the Uzbek language. The difference between argo and jargon units from dialects was also shown. Examples of argo and jargon units, which have been in circulation up to the current literary language and are still used in the speech of certain categories of people, are given and explained.*

Kalit so'zlar: *til ekologiyasi, argo, jargon, dialekt, differentsiatsiya, international*

Ключевые слова: *экология языка, сленг, диалект, дифференциация, интернациональный язык.*

Key words: *language ecology, slang, dialect, differentiation, international*

In modern Uzbek linguistics, a number of problematic situations are gradually finding their solution. Attention to the issue of the purity of the Uzbek literary language is increasing more than ever. For this reason, the issue of speech purity is being thoroughly studied in language ecology. In Uzbek linguistics, the issues of morphology, syntax and lexicology are clarified in terms of speech, and clear opinions about the terms slangs and jargon, which are used in our country, are rare. We can see from the fact that these terms are not found in research as a unit that damages the ecology of the language in terms of their relevance to spoken speech. As a result of detailed study of linguistic

ecology, it is possible to reduce the influence of lexical units such as slangs, slang and slang characteristic of our speech on language ecology.

The skill of the speaker is determined by his ability to use words that are appropriate to the social environment in any situation. In order for the members of the society to understand each other correctly and clearly, the speaker needs a unique point of view. This demand is determined based on the age, profession or social status of the listener. For this reason, during the conversation between the speaker and the listener, it is necessary to pay attention to such qualities as correctness, accuracy and effectiveness of speech. In addition, paying attention to the units used in each speech is one of the elements that serve to maintain purity in the communication process. Non-literary elements in the language, especially in our language, in keeping the purity of speech does not allow the use of common slang and slang units as a positive phenomenon.

“**Slangs** [fr. argot - slang] tsh. Artificial language. The language of a social group, category (for example, students, athletes, thieves, etc.) is unique, consisting of a vocabulary unit that others do not understand; artificial language” - comments A. Turobov.³⁹ Slangs are made-up words created between certain people, which are understandable only to these people. The words are “textured” by a certain category of people, and the meaning of these words is only for this category of people. The creation of such words has existed since ancient times, and representatives of a certain category used such “made-up words” precisely in order not to disclose their speech. Throughout the history of the Uzbek language, the slangs of hunters, thieves, merchants and other groups⁴⁰ was for example:

1) from the slang of hunters: yakan (*money*), place (*no*), dah (*in the sense of good, honest*); - Talk to Yakande, Yakande, Yakani mol? - The mud did not give birth (“Eastern Star”). In the example given above, the word “yakan” is used in the sense of money, and the phrase means that the income did not taste good.

2) from thieves’ slang: loy (*money*), kharif (*owner of money or object of theft*), shabas (*give it to me*), maidra or mura (*bread*), ligavi (*police*), quail (*pistol*); - As he is a good guy, you just pat him on the shoulder (“Eastern Star”). In the above example, the combination "to pat on the shoulder" is slang for the word “to beat”.

3) from the slang of merchants: sar or sari onion (*one thousand soums*), saru nimsar (*one thousand five hundred soums*), kapara (*six thousand soums*);

4) from the slang of hooligans: zamri (*shut up or stop*), atamri (*speak or continue your previous work*), shukhur or atanda (*run away*), hamka (*bread*), deshevka (*thumper, word carrier*) etc.

³⁹ Turobov A. General linguistics (study guide). - Samarkand, 2020. p. 202.

⁴⁰ Shoabdurahmanov Sh., Askarova M. and others. Modern Uzbek literary language. Part I. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1980. p. 131.

We can see that the limits of the use of slangs like the above in the current Uzbek literary language have narrowed considerably. However, even today we meet such slang among some social groups. Slangs are used in the works dedicated to the activities of certain categories of people, in the speech of the characters, and thus the individual character of the person is revealed. We can see that S. Ravshanov used a lot of slang in the story “A bullet shot from the attic”.

Slang [fr. slang - a word related to a certain group] Words and phrases specific to a social or professional group, understood only by them and different from literary language.⁴¹ *Because in a comedy film, every trifle can have a hint, a metaphorical meaning, an element characteristic of conventional language (slang), a slur, and so on.* G. Salomov, Introduction to the theory of translation.⁴²

Jargons are understandable only to a certain class group. That is, class differences are observed in slangs, and they are words and phrases that are understandable to upper class people. Jargons are usually used in the words of the Uzbek language, sometimes borrowed from other languages (Arabic, Tajik and international words). In the past, it was possible to meet many slangs in the speech of persons belonging to the palace circle and religious leaders. They used such words to position themselves above the working people and to hide their goals from the public. When writers refer to that period during the creation of a work, it is natural that they refer to such words in the process of describing events in their language. ... - *God willing, in the next few days we will congratulate you with a new rank* (Oybek). the word “*rutbai oliy*” is used in the meaning of “*new decree*”, “*new position*”. Such words are often found in works written on historical topics by H.H. Niyozzi, A. Qadiri, A. Qahhor and others⁴³.

The differentiation of slang words and phrases from other units is clearly demonstrated when comparing the concepts of “dialect” and “argo”. Slangs are words and expressions that are understandable for representatives of a certain group; dialectisms are dialects common to members of the local area; and slangs are made up of lexical units that are understandable for a certain class layer, that is, representatives of the upper class. In this respect, we can observe the difference of slang words and phrases from other units. It should also be noted that slang and argo are considered as units that damage the ecology of the language, while dialects are not considered as a negative phenomenon for the development of the Uzbek language. Because dialects are the basis for literary language.

In the process of detailed study of language ecology, the issue of achieving the purity of the language is leading. Pure speech should be in accordance with the laws of the current Uzbek literary language and should be free of elements of other languages

⁴¹ Turobov A. General linguistics (study guide). - Samarkand, 2020. p. 211..

⁴² An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. The second volume. E - K. - Tashkent, 2022. p. 627.

⁴³ Iminov M., Nu'monov T., Bobohonova D. “Problems of Uzbek language methodology”. “Namangan” publishing house, 2007. p. 41.

and non-literary language. The purpose of the speaker's speech is to ensure that the target, object and reality are conveyed clearly and comprehensibly to the listener. Solving problems in the process of communication also depends on the skill of the speaker. From this point of view, the research object of linguistic ecology is the study of lexical units that harm language development. Language development is also reflected in the language's response to internal and external influences. Just as the increase in risks to language serves to cause the gradual disappearance of language, the pure and accurate use of language can be an example of attention to language. By following the principles of linguoecology, it promotes the preservation of the literary language and keeping the language of communication pure, protecting it from distortions in the form of slang and slang.

As a conclusion, it should be noted that the use of units such as slang and slang in colloquial speech not only impairs the speaker's ability to use words, but also leads to the listener's distance from incomprehensibility and precision in the speech process. Respecting not only the Uzbek language, but also other languages, every person should keep his speech pure and free from elements that destroy the purity of speech.

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