

THE RANGE OF INFLUENCE OF VULGARISMS ON LANGUAGE ECOLOGY

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Abstract. The article touched on the elements of the vulgar layer that are often used in our speech. Their impact on language ecology was considered. The negative and vulgar words used in our speech are explained. There was an opinion about whether these words correspond to the lexical standard of the language. At the same time, vulgar expressions were also explained.

Key words: negativity, positivity, vulgarisms, vulgar words and phrases

VULGARIZMLARNING TIL EKOLOGIYASIGA TA’SIR DOIRASI

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Annotatsiya. *Maqolada nutqimizda ko‘p ishlatiluvchi vulgar qatlam elementlariga to‘xtalib o‘tildi. Ularning til ekologiyasiga ta’siri ko‘rib chiqildi. Nutqimizda qo‘llanuvchi salbiy-vulgar so‘zlarning izohi keltirildi. Ushbu so‘zlarning tilning leksik me’yoriga to‘g‘ri kelish-kelmasligi haqida fikr bordi. Shu asnoda, vulgar iboralarning ham izohi berildi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *salbiylik, ijobiylik, vulgarizmlar, vulgar so‘z va iboralar*

ДИАПАЗОН ВЛИЯНИЯ ВУЛЬГАРИЗМОВ НА ЭКОЛОГИЮ ЯЗЫКА

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Абстрактный. *В статье были затронуты элементы вульгарного слоя, которые часто используются в нашей речи. Рассмотрено их влияние на языковую экологию. Объясняются негативные и вульгарные слова, используемые в нашей речи. Существовало мнение о том, соответствуют ли эти слова лексическому стандарту языка. При этом были разъяснены и нецензурные выражения.*

Ключевые слова: *негатив, позитив, вульгаризмы, вульгарные слова и словосочетания.*



The place of language, especially mother tongue, is incomparable in the development of human personality and spiritual world. The speaker's speech is one of the important signs of his nature and culture. It is also said in the Hadith, “A person’s beauty and adornment is from his tongue”. However, the speaker's speech is not always positive. The elements of negativity and positivity in the range of lexical units used in the language are clearly visible.

We study the lexemes used in our language by dividing them into unlimited lexemes and limited lexemes. Vulgarisms, which are used during conversation and express elements of negativity in the language, are also studied among the lexical units whose use is limited. Vulgarisms are words used in the sense of insult. Such lexemes or their vulgar meanings are not considered a unit of literary language, their use is considered against the culture of speech, but in the language of artistic works such words are used as a stylistic tool.⁵ Vulgar - insulting words used in a person's speech also help to reveal a person's personality. The use of negative and positive words is also related to the knowledge potential of a person. Most of the people who use negative words in their speech show that they do not understand the true meaning of the word they are using. As a result of such ignorance, the ecology of the language is seriously damaged. In this study, we will consider the explanation of some negative - vulgar words and phrases in our speech.

In addition to insulting people in vulgar words and expressions, there are cases of mentioning their shortcomings and touching their personality. When a person is angry, sometimes he does not pay attention to the meaning of the words he uses. For example, in conversations with people or in bad situations, he uses animal names or animal adjectives in the sense of insulting them. In our speech, we use dog, donkey, snake, scorpion, fox, creature and similar lexical units. When these words are used in a figurative sense, they belong to the vulgar class. We know that we often use the lexeme dog in our speech in the sense of a domestic animal kept to guard things. In the figurative sense, it means “person who protects someone's interests and oppresses others”⁶ s used in the sense of a person with animal qualities. Azizbek shouted to the beg of the gate, who was holding his hands in front of him: - Why are you looking at the gate, who is that dog?! (A. Qadiriyy, Past days). At the same time, we witness the use of the lexical units “dog ate”, “dog”, “dog spread” in our speech. For example:

⁵ Jamolkhanov H. Modern Uzbek literary language. – Tashkent: Talqin, 2005.

⁶ An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. I roof. - Moscow: Russian language, 1981. - 632 p.



- Come here, the dog has eaten! - said the centurion, rolling his red eyes (M. Ismaili, Fergana until dawn). It lexeme is also used in the meaning of a breed of dog. In the vulgar layer, the dog can be used together with the puppy units. - Yes, dishonest, yes many! - Karatoy started cursing the rich man (Oybek).

In our speech, it expresses partial negativity through its meaning wild⁷, glue⁸, hiss⁹, gleech¹⁰ There are also vulgar units with a much higher negativity. We can see that such units are often used as vulgarisms in our speech outside of their meaning. The lexeme “wild” is a word used in relation to animals, and it is used to refer to a person who has the characteristics of an animal in a backward culture: This wild came and destroyed the whole place. The word “glue” is used in a negative sense to refer to a slimy, slimy person. For example: people like Karimov can be hanged. They say that a person is the glue he passes (P. Tursunov, Teacher). Leech or leech-like units are also in their dictionary meaning “a type of worms that live in fresh water, adapted to feed on the blood of animals”¹¹ is used in the sense of We can see that such qualities are used in the sense of insult when comparing them to a person. This refers to gratuitous people who live at the expense of people: Khan is an executioner, Qazikalon is a spider, and Yasovulbashi are leeches (J. Sharipov, Khorezm). There are many more similar examples.

None of the units used in our speech are used in vain. Of course, it is used because of a need or with a speech requirement. The word bad, which is often encountered in conversation, and the compound words made with it are among the units that express negativity. In dictionaries, this word is a Persian-Tajik word and is interpreted as “bad, naughty”. It is the first part of a compound word and means “bad”¹². The first part is used to express the negative meaning of the word added after it. For example, don't curse me, don't curse your poor daughter, mother! (Hamza, Servant with Boy). The word “happiness” does not convey a positive meaning here, but together with the word “bad” it means that happiness is dark and low. Among these words, the lexeme of gland can also be included. In a figurative sense, this word is used in the sense of sorbet, in relation to people who are not affected by the sentence, there are also places where it is used in the form of a rag. In our speech, we also use the expression.

⁷ That source, 245-p.

⁸ That source, 245-p.

⁹ That source, 338-p.

¹⁰ That source, 95-p.

¹¹ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. I tom. – Moskva: Rus tili, 1981. 310-bet.

¹² O'sha manba, 70-bet.



This phrase means to get down to business. Rather than that. “It is better to be a ragpicker than to be a slave of the Sipohis”, said Avaz firmly (J. Sharipov, Khorezm). In the process of sence, we witness many such words and expressions in the metaphorical sense of negativity.

In conclusion, it should be said that the use of any language units based on the conditions of their use creates a basis for the speaker and the listener to be clear and understandable. By achieving the order of our speech, we can have a positive effect on the protection of our language and its ecology. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the use of each speech element.

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