

ABOUT THE TERMS ARGO, JARGON AND SLANG IN LINGUISTICS

Maftunakhan Ikhtiyarova

Post-graduate student of Kokand

State Pedagogical Institute

ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords: *argo, jargon, slang, written speech, oral speech, positive sense, expressiveness, emotionality.*

Annotation

To this day, there are different opinions about the terms argo, jargon and slang in linguistics, and the opinions of scientists about these terms are also different. In this article, the author tries to analyze the emergence of terms such as argo, jargon and slang, as well as their specific characteristics, and tries to show their similarities and differences.

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Introduction

It is known that in recent years, great attention has been paid to researching not only written speech, but also oral speech in world linguistics. Most of these studies cover the lexical layer of argo, jargon, and slang. Before commenting on stylistically limited lexical units (argo, jargon and slang), we believe that it is necessary to pay attention to how this non-literary lexicon is separated from the literary language in English. It should be noted that this process dates back to the renaissance period, when the ideas of standardizing the English language were put forward.

Because it was the attempts to make the language into a common mold through the literaryization of the language that caused the appearance of the terms argo, jargon and slang in speech, and then in artistic, journalistic and linguistic literature and reached their current positions.

In fact, the main goal of many researchers who put forward this idea, including Samuel Johnson, was to clean the English language of all kinds of "parasite" and substandard words by making the language into an unchangeable whole system, to stop them from entering the literary language. Unfortunately, their efforts did not pay off.

On the contrary, ordinary slang units, which were looked down upon at that time, even reached the status of slang language (slanguage – a blend of slang + language) by the 21st century, and are now considered a separate language by many researchers [2; 13].

The terms argo, jargon and slang are often used interchangeably in non-literary lexicon. Therefore, first of all, we think that it is appropriate to distinguish the main similarities and differences between them by analyzing the opinions expressed so far in world linguistics about these related concepts. It should be said that the terms slang and slang came from French, and slang came into linguistics from English [9; 28].

Looking at the etymology of the term slang, we saw that researchers put forward different views about it. For example, P. Tikhanov (1899-1900) expresses the following opinions about the origin of the word argo: 1) argo is taken from the name of the ancient Greek city "Argos"; 2) it is taken from the name "Ragot". And A. Doza describes that the lexeme "argot" is derived from the French verb "Hargoter - to insult, insult". M.A. Grachev claims that the term argo originated from the incorrect use of the French word "Ergo (fr. ergot) - cock's beak" [4; 128].

According to Y. Yordan, the history of the word argo goes back to the Romanian word "argo - bird, bird language".

If we look at the history of the development of slang, sources testify that it first appeared as a simple language word in 1200-1300. However, as a term, it was recorded for the first time between 1600-1700 years, and it was mainly used by representatives of the criminal world for secret purposes, that is, to protect oneself from others.

During the period up to the 17th century, this term was not used as an argo in the sense of "Thieves' language", but under names such as "langue bleu, la langue verte, italien rogue" in French [10; 127-128].

The term "argo" is called by different names in many countries. For example, in English linguistics, it is often called kent (cant), in German - rotwelsch (rotwelsch), in Spanish - serigonza (xèrigonza), in Portuguese - calao (calao), in Dutch - bargoens (bargoens), in French - argo, Russian in the language - argo, jargon or kent, and in Uzbek linguistics it is called argo.

Argo was said by researchers to be an incomprehensible and hidden language for a large part of the population until the 19th century. In the 19th century, in several quarters of Paris, the separation of the criminal world from the outside environment came to an end, and the slang of criminals began to become an understandable language for others, and it was mixed with simple language words. It was from this period that slang penetrated deeply into the composition of simple language words and slowly lost its "Hidden language" status and began to occupy a prominent place in the lexicon of other social groups in society.

G. Commenting on the chief slang, he points out that plain language should not be confused with slang.

According to the scientist, argo is socially closed to others, a secret language for certain categories, and it has several types: criminal argo, professional or corporate argo / jargon. Among them, the slang of criminals is the most important factor in the emergence of simple language words [6; 24-28].

Due to the variety of opinions expressed by researchers about slang, as well as the many similarities and differences, we present their generalized classification. The views of scholars who describe argo can be divided into three groups:

1. Researchers who believe that argo is a secret language used only by the lowest classes of society: thieves and criminals. In their opinion, the term slang should be used only for a narrow circle of closed language used by members of the criminal world, which is incomprehensible to others.
2. Those who interpret slang as a professional or corporate slang/jargon used by different social groups in society with similar age, interest, profession or views. They use slang and argo as synonyms in their work.
3. People who use the term argo in a broad sense. According to them, argo is both a secret and secret language, and a corporate and professional jargon.

The analyzes led to the conclusion that argo and slang are two different concepts, and the main difference between them is seen in the hiddenness of argo. So, in our opinion, argo is a type of stylistically limited lexicon, when it is used in the speech of representatives of the criminal world, which is considered the lowest layer of society, it shows its original function, the secretive feature, and is fully called argo. When it is used in the lexicon of other social groups in society (organized according to age, sex, profession, interest), it loses its hiddenness and becomes slang. Therefore, it is referred to here as both "argo" and "slang".

While thinking about "jargon", another type of lexicon with limited use, we witnessed the existence of different opinions about its etymology. K. Allan and K. Burridge speculates that slang is derived from the Indo-European word gargle, meaning any sound coming from the throat. According to A. Doza, the term "gargouiller" is derived from the word "gargouiller". M. Fasmer admits that it originated from the Gallo-Roman language word "gargone - idle talk, nonsense". V. A. Khomyakov believes that slang is derived from the old French word "gargon - the sound of a bird" [7; 12-14], while A. T. Lipatov states that it originates from the combination "langue arghotique" [8; 53].

All researchers almost agree that slang is the language of different social groups in society (youth, military, students, elderly). But the main debate is whether it is open or closed (hidden) to others.

Researchers such as W.O'Grady (1997), Sh.Bally (2001), L.I.Skvortsov (1966) stress that slang is a concept in a narrow sense, and pay attention to its hidden nature. O. Espersen (1925), E. Hamp (1964), E. Partridge (1999), V. Djurin (1974), A. A. Miller (1972), J. B. Greenough and J. L. Kittridge (1929), N.D. Melnik (2002), A. I. Domashnev (1987), A. V. Kalinin (1978), L. A. Stavitskaya (2005), V. V. Khimik (2000), A. V. Tsybulevskaya (2005), I.I. shchur (2006), M.E. Scholars such as Umarkhojaev described jargon in a broad sense and considered it as a separate speech unit used by different social groups organized based on their profession, age, interest and position in society.

Based on the results of the analysis, supporting the opinions of the second group of scientists, we also recognize that slang is a unit of speech that is used not in a narrow sense, but in a relatively wide range, not for hidden purposes, but understandable for many. Because slang is used by a larger audience of people in a lexical sense from general to special in order to show their modernity and to distinguish themselves from others (for example, work is five, it is a sentence).

Speaking of slang, another type of non-literary lexicon, it should be noted that it is still considered one of the most controversial and relevant research topics in world linguistics. At the center of the controversy are the existence of slang as a phenomenon independent of slang and slang and its main social characteristics. The main reason for this is that this term entered linguistics relatively late, and the boundary between slang and other non-literary speech units (slang and jargon) has not yet been decided upon. In this sense, J. Farmer was right when he described slang as "the darkest continent of the world of words" [3;32-34].

In addition, there are different views on the etymology of the term slang. For example, according to J.B., the term slang is derived from the words "A sling of string", a handcuff that is forced on the hands and feet of criminals in prisons to prevent them from escaping.

J.K. Hotten suggests that the term slang is not an English term, but rather "the (secret) language of the Gypsies" and is synonymous with gibberish (made-up language that is secret to others) [6; 52].

Regarding the origin of the term slang, most researchers believe that E. Partridge's opinion is correct. According to the scientist, the words "slang" in the English language and "to sling - to speak,

to say, to swear" in the Scandinavian language came from the same root. Therefore, he suggests that the term slang is derived from the verb "to sling".

The word slang as an independent term was first recorded in the official literature in 1756 in the Big Oxford Dictionary (OED) as "a unit of speech of a vulgar character used in a narrow circle". Because the term slang first appeared in Britain, and then moved to the United States, where it mainly took a place in the speech of African Americans.

After black people in the USA were officially declared to have equal rights with white people, their language and culture began to actively spread throughout the country. As a result, slang was widely promoted in all walks of life - music, literature, art, mass media, sports, and many other fields, and today it has become an integral part of the American version of English.

In fact, the slang term became very popular in Great Britain before the 20th century and expanded its sphere of influence. However, it did not reach the level of influencing other languages there.

In our opinion, one of the most important reasons for the spread of slang around the world is the change of the geopolitical balance in the world and the redistribution of power in the 20th century. Because, in the way of leadership, he began to actively promote his culture, language and political ideas to the whole world.

It should be noted that slangs first appear in various small social groups in society. Later, some units among them are accepted and appropriated by other groups or a large audience of people, and their use goes beyond the group and becomes "general slang (General Slang)".

For example, slangs with abbreviations (AKA; AFAIK; ZZZ; U; FB; ASAP; LOL; home; BMOC; F.A.E.), slangs with anthroponymic components (John; Jane; Bob; Benjie; Suzie; Archer; Holmes; Jack; Jackson; Jesus! ; Jim), the use of toponymic component slangs (Babylon; Brummagem; China plate; America; Oz; Delhi belly; Jew York) has reached the status of general slang and is now understood by many people beyond certain groups. Such examples can be found in many slang dictionaries. Therefore, without denying that slang originally appeared among certain groups (youth, criminals, students, singers, athletes, military), the feature "Group language" in it, in our opinion, is characteristic not for all slang units, but only for some of them.

We mentioned above that there are claims that slang is always rejected by the literary language and that it can never be a part of the literary language. On the one hand, we support these opinions expressed. Because, due to its strong emotional-expressive, pejorative and other features, slang units are severely criticized or rejected by representatives of the literary circle. On the other hand, there are words in the modern English literary language that were considered non-literary lexicon, that is, slang units, at the time of their initial appearance. Later, these speech units passed into colloquialism and literary language, which today have become an integral part of them.

For example, Bob (a shilling), which is characteristic of colloquialism and is recorded in modern dictionaries of the English literary language as "informal" or "spoken"; super (wonderful); telly (television); tipsy (slightly drunk); booze (alcohol); snide (insinuating); to bamboozle (to trick or deceive someone); blimp (an offensive word for a very fat person); buddy (a friend); blizzard (a storm of snow); crony (a friend); Words like Dixie (The Southern states of the US) were originally used as slang.

According to J. Kolman, the most slang users of the 19th century were not low-class, illiterate people, but upper-class students and wealthy, educated young men. Specially trained infantry soldiers

during World War I, and Royal Air Force (RAF) officers during World War II are the most noted users of slang. It can be concluded that this feature of slang is also characteristic only for certain units, and the limit for the use of slang is not set for any strata of society [7; 45-47].

As we mentioned above, some researchers are of the opinion that slang is always used in a pejorative, cutting sense, and that any euphemism is alien to it.

It is worth mentioning that most of the slang units contain insults (Christ-killer - ory; chocolate - black man; frog - French; riceman - Chinese; Abdul - any male Arab; white mice - Vietnamese police; cabbage-eater - German or Russian immigrant). , irony (old lady – a young girl or woman; old man – a young man or a man; frosty – yuvvosh; cool water – high grade, artificial whiskey; sleep – cocaine; to liberate – to steal, good and plenty – heroin) and over others mock openly (Greek - common language; har-de-har-har - used when making fun of someone's way of laughing; Aesop - a player who tells various stories in a gambling game; newsy - a passing gossip; potato head - a fool, a foolish person; canary - police informer; octopus - sexually violent guy).

However, not all of these symbols apply equally to all slang units. Because, among slangs, there are speech units that are used in a positive sense, free of such negative characteristics, and embody the characteristic of elation. For example: atomic - very strong; peachy - pleasant, attractive; peachy-keen – great, excellent; nicey-nice - very wonderful; keen - great, good; happening - modern, trendy; fab - very wonderful; equipped – latest fashion, new; groovy - nice, very cool. From the examples given, it can be seen that not all slangs are used in a negative sense, but some units are used to express positive meanings [1; 55].

While recognizing the general and special types of slang, we consider slang, slang and kent as speech units that are part of "special slang". Therefore, the term "special slang" was used for the language of the group, which was considered understandable for other layers of society and was used by many people outside of the group.

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