



THE STUDY OF JARGON IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Urinov Rustambek Ravshanovich

Teacher at the department of teaching languages

Fergana state center of pedagogical skill

urinov_rustambek@mail.ru +998936456688

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Abstract. The study of jargon in Uzbek linguistics is examined in this article, with an emphasis on its theoretical underpinnings, practical features, and current advancements. The study examines the structural and semantic characteristics of jargon and examines how Uzbek academics have seen it as a sociolectal phenomenon. The impact of digital communication and globalization on the growth of Uzbek jargon is given particular focus. The results show that even though there has been a lot of progress, more thorough research in this area is still needed.

Keywords: jargon, slang, Uzbek linguistics, sociolinguistics, lexical layer, semantics, socialist.

O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA JARGON TADQIQI

O'rinov Rustambek Ravshanovich

Tillarni o'qitish kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

Farg'ona viloyati pedagogik mahorat markazi

urinov_rustambek@mail.ru +998936456688

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada o'zbek tilshunosligida jargonlarning o'rganilishi tahlil qilinadi, bunda ularning nazariy asoslari, amaliy xususiyatlari va hozirgi rivojlanish yo'nalishlariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Tadqiqotda jargonlarning strukturaviy va semantik xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqilib, o'zbek olimlari tomonidan ularning sotsiolektal hodisa sifatida talqin etilishi yoritiladi. Shuningdek, raqamli kommunikatsiya va globallashuvning o'zbek jargonlarining rivojlanishiga ta'siri alohida ta'kidlanadi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu sohada sezilarli yutuqlarga erishilgan bo'lsa-da, yanada chuqurroq tadqiqotlar olib borish zarur.

Kalit so'zlar: jargon, sleng, o'zbek tilshunosligi, sotsiolingvistika, leksik qatlam, semantika, ijtimoiy (yoki sotsial).

ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ЖАРГОНА В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИИ

Уринов Рустамбек Равшанович

преподаватель кафедры обучения языкам

Центр педагогического мастерства Ферганской области

urinov_rustambek@mail.ru +998936456688

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется изучение жаргона в узбекском языкознании, при этом особое внимание уделяется его теоретическим основам, практическим особенностям и современным направлениям развития. В исследовании рассматриваются структурные и семантические характеристики жаргона, а также освещается его интерпретация узбекскими учёными как социолектального явления. Кроме того, подчёркивается влияние цифровой коммуникации и глобализации на развитие узбекского жаргона. Результаты показывают, что, несмотря на достигнутые

значительные успехи в данной области, требуется проведение более глубоких исследований.

Ключевые слова: жаргон, сленг, узбекское языкознание, социолингвистика, лексический слой, семантика, социальный (или социальный).

Introduction

Language is a dynamic system that reflects societal shifts in communication, culture, and society. Jargon is one of the most diverse and socially significant elements of every language. The study of jargon has steadily become more significant in Uzbek linguistics, particularly with the growth of sociolinguistic methods.ⁱ

The growing usage of jargon in contemporary communication, especially among young people and in digital settings, makes this topic pertinent. The invention and dissemination of new Uzbek jargon units have been exacerbated by the influence of international languages, particularly English.

This article's objectives are to examine the evolution of jargon studies in Uzbek linguistics and to pinpoint the primary structural and semantic characteristics of jargon as reported in academic literature.

Theoretical Background of Jargon in Uzbek Linguistics: Jargon is generally characterized in Uzbek linguistics as a collection of unconventional lexical units utilized by particular social or professional groupings. It is frequently examined in conjunction with similar ideas like dialectal vocabulary, slang, and colloquial speech.ⁱⁱ

The standard literary language was the primary focus of early Uzbek linguistic studies, with little attention paid to colloquial or socially constrained terminology. Later studies, however, acknowledged the significance of non-standard lexical layers in everyday communication and broadened the scope to include them.

Uzbek scholars have emphasized that jargon differs from slang in its restricted usage within particular groups, whereas slang may spread more widely across society.

Additionally, jargon is often associated with professional communities, youth groups, and subcultures.

The structural analysis of jargon in Uzbek linguistics reveals several productive mechanisms of word formation:

1. Abbreviation

Shortened forms are widely used in informal communication. Example: *inst* (institute), *komp* (computer)

2. Derivation

New jargon words are formed using affixes. Example: *gap* - *gapchi*

3. Borrowing

Many jargon units are borrowed from English and adapted to Uzbek phonological and grammatical norms. Example: *like qilmoq*, *chatlashmoq*

4. Metaphorization

Semantic shifts create expressive jargon meanings. Example: *raketa* (a very fast person)

These structural processes demonstrate the flexibility and creativity of jargon formation in Uzbek.

Semantic Characteristics of Jargon: Jargon units in Uzbek linguistics are characterized by several semantic features:



- Expressiveness: Jargon often conveys emotions and attitudes.
- Polysemy: A single word may have multiple meanings depending on context.
- Evaluative Function: Jargon expresses positive or negative judgments.
- Context Dependence: Meaning is strongly influenced by the communicative situation.
- Group Identity: Jargon signals belonging to a specific social group.

These features make jargon a powerful tool for informal and expressive communication.

The Role of Sociolinguistics in Jargon Studies

The study of jargon in Uzbek linguistics has benefited greatly from the advancement of sociolinguistics. Researchers examine how language use is influenced by social characteristics like age, occupation, and cultural setting.

Youth language, in particular, has taken center stage as young speakers produce and spread new technical terms. Jargon has become increasingly popular and active as a result of the growth of social media platforms.

Modern Trends in the Study of Jargon

Recent studies highlight several important trends:

- The increasing influence of English on Uzbek jargon
- The emergence of hybrid expressions combining Uzbek and English elements
- The rapid spread of jargon through digital communication
- The growing role of internet culture in shaping vocabulary

These trends indicate that jargon is becoming an essential component of contemporary Uzbek communication.

Discussion: The analysis demonstrates how the study of jargon in Uzbek linguistics has developed from a minor field of study to a major one. Modern studies concentrate on functional, structural, and societal factors, whereas older works offered fundamental definitions.

However, there are still gaps in the research, particularly in corpus-based studies, quantitative analysis, and the investigation of online discourse. Addressing these gaps would provide a more comprehensive understanding of jargon in Uzbek.

Conclusion, in Uzbek linguistics, the study of jargon reflects more general shifts in language and society. Jargon is a crucial tool for language innovation, identity expression, and communication. The Uzbek language's ability to adapt to social and technical advancements is demonstrated by its structural and semantic characteristics.

Further research is needed to explore the evolving nature of jargon, especially in digital contexts and cross-linguistic interactions.

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ⁱ See William Labov, *Sociolinguistic Patterns* (1972), and Peter Trudgill, *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society* (2000), where the role of social variation, group identity, and non-standard language forms (including jargon) is discussed as central to modern linguistic research. [2: 8]

ⁱⁱ Allan, K., Burridge, K. *Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language*. [5: 237]

ⁱⁱⁱ Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary. Tashkent. [6: 11]

