

COLLOQUIAL LAYER OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY IN THE CASE OF JARGONS

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Annotation: This article is about English word stock and the role of jargon development. We may face jargons not only in technical texts but also literary contexts too as it can be used in two ways: positive and negative. When it is utilized in a positive manner, it means precision and exactness about a certain field whilst in a negative way, jargons serve a way of hiding or making too complicated communication so as not to others inform.

Key words: Language, dictionary, literary layer, neutral layer, word stock, speech, jargon, slang, technical term, etymology.

In every language, vocabulary may consist of three layers namely, literary layer, neutral layer as well as colloquial layer. The first one refers to the usage of bookish words which are not commonly used in oral communication whereas neutral layer is far from colouring and can be united with the other two ones. The last layer mainly deals with spoken speech which is comprised of slangs, every day speech and of course jargons. In the following, the main focus is on jargons, its history and the usage in literature[2].

First of all, what is jargon itself? Jargon is a group of words which includes mainly technical terms and it is known to only people of certain sphere or a community. As for its etymology, it comes from a french word meaning the chattering or twittering. The very french word jargon has three meanings: a) broken, wrong language, b) strange foreign dialect, c) the specific language of a particular class or circle. The word jargon can be interchangeably used with the word jargonism. In the past, the primary usage of jargons is in "Canterbury Tales" by Geoffrey Chaucer.

As an example, a cabriole is a term used in ballet when ballet dancer beats while jumping. Moreover, in most cases jargon, slang and argot can be used as the same however there are some nuances between them. Slang can be either culture-wide or known only within a certain group or subculture. Argot is slang or jargon purposely used to obscure meaning to outsiders. Although technical jargon's primary purpose is to help technical communication, not to exclude outsiders by serving as an argot, it can have both effects at once and can provide a technical ingroup with shibboleths. In literary works, writers also prefer using technical words and terms on purpose to show off their knowledge on a particular field. For instance, William Shakespeare in his tragedy namely "Hamlet" used various jargons like tenured, lawyer, statutes and battery and anyone who is not aware of this context, can not understand what W. Shakespeare writes. Moreover, George Orwell in his 1984, mainly applied jargon especially, jargons related to governmental spheres in order to show the real situation[4].

He noted four Ministry of Plenty which was responsible for economic affairs including Minitrue, Minipax, Miniluv and Miniplenty. These four terms are enhanced examples of jargon. Overall, writers utilize jargons in their prose, verse or in a technical manual so as to define something that previously did not have a word to denote it.

So far both foreign and Uzbek scientists studied jargons and other stylistic types of words according to their usage and semantic features of jargonisms. Mostly they tend to differentiate slang, jargon and argo according to their stylistic use. For example, Ahmedova Muyassar undertook research on topic of Approaches to the specificity of words- slang, argo and jargon. Ra'no Zaripova studied jargons on the basis of dialectism and phraseologism as in some point jargons can be faced in these branches of linguistics.

Additionally, while jargon creates greater efficiency in communication among those aware of it, a side-effect is that it raises the threshold of comprehensibility for outsiders. This is usually accepted as an unavoidable trade-off, but it may also be used as a means of social exclusion (reinforcing ingroup– outgroup barriers) or social aspiration (when introduced as a way of showing off). Some academic scientists promote the use of jargon-free language, as an audience may have difficulty or be confused by the technical terminology, and thus lose track of a speaker or writer's broader and more important arguments[8].

As we know, the words jargon and argo have existed in speech activities since ancient times and have been variable, national, social, and age-specific. Only the scientific study of it dates back to the early twentieth century, according to research analysis. While the scientific study of the Argo words is done by linguists, the social, psychological, and linguistic aspects of linguoculture have also been explored. But initially, because linguistics is arguably an unconventional language, they have been viewed as deficiencies in speech discourses. The use of argo in speech activities was considered to be an indication of the shallowness of these individuals or the elements of immorality and moral inferiority. Recently, it is an element of a broad range of vocabulary that combines social, national, periodic, and age-specific features, and has been used as a tool to represent the specific features of a particular group, period, and culture, and target research. When describing the meaning of the term “ jargon” , it should be noted that the use and meaning of this term in modern linguistics and psycholinguistics is controversial. Referring to the reference literature, we observe the terminological inconsistency in distinguishing between the terms “ jargon” , “ sleng” and “ argo” [5].

To compare them: phrases that are quite common not only for mass use but also for scientific use: thief jargon, vocabulary, jargonism, youth jargon and youth slang in Europe and Russia. Terminological amorphous words and expressions are also found in specialized literature. Jargon is a special language that is common to the general public or to the upper class, not to the lower class, such as the Argo. Therefore the scope of application is wider than argon. In previous studies, it was found that the words argo and jargon were used by some experts in a general sense. Later, scholarly research on the words jargon and argo has expanded, and their features have been explored in greater detail, with differences explained. Therefore, since the first scientific study of such words has been studied as "the words of the lower classes of society," in the first place, in the sense of the arguments, the arguments are drawn. Then words of jargon are learned as vocational jargon.

At the end of my thesis paper, I'd like to mention why jargons are widely applied in literature and other spheres. The prime reason for it is that writers want to create real context of related class. As using technical terminology is not only depicts writer's knowledge on a certain field but also jargons create efficiency in understanding the situation more easily. However, some groups of writers reject utilizing jargons in their works due to the difficulty in acquiring information for out-siders.

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