

## 10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

### NONSTANDARD LANGUAGE UNITS IN ENGLISH

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*Abstract: The article deals with the significance of using nonstandard language units in English. The practical usage and role of these units are discussed in this article. The article describes general characteristics of language units; such as colloquialisms, vulgarisms, argot, slang and jargon and specific priorities in language. It indicates the importance of utilizing them and their meaning and shows the limit of them according to some particular reasons. The purpose of article is to learn the ideas of great scholars around the world and define the difference between standard and nonstandard language units.*

*Key words: situational requirements, non-standard lexicon, special manuals, common slang words, certain situations, diversification, scientific, public, journalistic, artistic, oral, correspondent style, newspaper style, poetry, professional-technical, official-departmental, contemporary fiction, news media, translation, and conversation.*

### НЕСТАНДАРТНЫЕ ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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*Аннотация: В статье рассматривается значение употребления нестандартных языковых единиц в английском языке. Практическое использование и роль этих единиц обсуждаются в этой статье. В статье дана общая характеристика языковых единиц; такие как просторечие, вульгаризмы, арго, сленг и жаргон, а также особые приоритеты в языке. Он указывает на важность их использования и их значение, а также указывает на их ограниченность в соответствии с некоторыми конкретными причинами. Цель статьи - ознакомиться с идеями великих ученых всего мира и определить разницу между стандартными и нестандартными языковыми единицами.*

*Ключевые слова: ситуативные требования, ненормативная лексика, специальные пособия, жаргонизмы, отдельные ситуации, диверсификация, научный, общественный, публицистический, художественный, устный, корреспондентский стиль, газетный стиль, поэзия, профессионально-технический, официально-ведомственный, современный. художественная литература, средства массовой информации, перевод и разговор.*

### INGLIZ TILIDA NOSTANDART TIL BIRLIKLARI

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*Annotatsiya: Maqolada ingliz tilida nostandart til birliklaridan foydalanishning ahamiyati haqida gap boradi. Ushbu birliklarning amaliy qo'llanilishi va roli ushbu maqolada muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada til birliklarining umumiy xususiyatlari yoritilgan; so'zlashuv so'zlari, vulgarizmlar, argot, jargon va jargon va tildagi o'ziga*

*xos ustuvorliklar kabi. Ulardan foydalanishning ahamiyati va ma'nosini bildiradi va muayyan sabablarga ko'ra chegarasini ko'rsatadi. Maqolaning maqsadi butun dunyodagi buyuk allomalarning g'oyalarini o'rganish va standart va nostandart til birliklari o'rtasidagi farqni aniqlashdir.*

*Kalit so'zlar: vaziyat talablari, nostandart leksika, maxsus qo'llanmalar, umumiy jargon so'zlar, ayrim holatlar, diversifikatsiya, ilmiy, ommaviy, publitsistik, badiiy, og'zaki, muxbir uslubi, gazeta uslubi, she'riyat, kasbiy-texnik, rasmiy- idoraviy, zamonaviy badiiy adabiyot, axborot vositalari, tarjima va suhbat.*

Introduction. Any language is related to society and cannot develop independently outside of society. Language, first of all, is a means of communication between society and people, therefore, society and people are considered to be a direct link to the formation of the language lexicon. It should not be forgotten that the language itself is important due to the presence of the laws of the internal formation system. Depending on the situation, the same idea in any developed language will be interpreted differently. There are also neutral words that are used only for certain situations as the core of the language in communication, regardless of the style, stylistic color and situational requirements. We call words of this category non-literary or non-standard lexical words in dictionaries. Before looking at the non-standard lexicon, if we look at the problems related to its style, it turns out that there are basically two types of style use: functional and expressive. Functional style is interpreted as a communication style specific to a certain group of people, aimed at a certain goal, that is, for situations related to specific legal aspects of human behavior, for example, businessmen's style, verbal style, scientific style, etc. . Functional styles in modern languages are very complex and diverse. It should be noted that the method is divided into written and oral types, and depending on its use, it is divided into different forms for public use. But still, despite the fact that linguists have a lot of information, they have not come to a unified opinion about the types of styles. Styles are divided into the following sections: scientific, public, journalistic, artistic (theatre, painting, dance, etc.), oral, correspondent style, newspaper style, poetry, professional-technical, official-departmental styles. Functional style is a set of words and phrases used by people who communicate in a certain language, based on different situations and workplaces, for a certain purpose. Expressive style is a style in which you express your emotional feelings related to a certain situation during communication. Different linguists use other terms for communication styles.

Literature review. According to the Russian linguist R. G. Pyotrovsky, the styles are divided into high-level, pompous poetry and scientific language style, i.e. literary story, literary conversational styles and other non-basic sub-styles of low level. English linguist J. Kenon emphasizes two levels - standard and non-standard functional styles, or suggests dividing into formal and informal styles. German linguist Y. Hannerts says that styles should be divided into high and low or formal and informal types. Russian linguist V.N. According to Yartseva, the style is divided into book-written and oral-conversation types. Therefore, language styles can be divided into several different types depending on their use. In this article, we will discuss a special style, that is, low-level words and phrases - colloquialism («colloquial» from English - «word combinations and expressions characteristic of the style of conversation»), slang («slang» - from English «slang» , simple, words specific to the oral lexicon»), we are talking about general slang, special slang (slang and slang - special words) and vulgarism (rude words). However, it is worth noting that special manuals that divide words into separate styles have not been created to date. According to the Russian linguist R. G. Pyotrovsky, the styles are divided into high-level, pompous poetry and scientific language style, i.e. literary story, literary conversational styles and other non-basic sub-styles of low level. English linguist J. Kenon emphasizes two

levels - standard and non-standard functional styles, or suggests dividing into formal and informal styles. German linguist Y. Hannerts says that styles should be divided into high and low or formal and informal types. Russian linguist V.N. According to Yartseva, the style is divided into book-written and oral-conversation types. Therefore, language styles can be divided into several different types depending on their use.

Discussion and result. In this article, we will discuss a special style, that is, low-level words and phrases - colloquialism («colloquial» from English - «word combinations and expressions characteristic of the style of conversation»), slang («slang» - from English «slang» , simple, words specific to the oral lexicon»), we are talking about general slang, special slang (slang and slang - special words) and vulgarism (rude words). However, it is worth noting that special manuals that divide words into separate styles have not been created to date. For example, colloquialisms stand between standard and non-standard lexicon. Some linguists define colloquialism as more characteristic of non-standard lexicon. For example, the English linguist E. Partridge in his book «The World of Words» mentions that colloquialism is «lower» than the standard lexicon, but higher than slang. New dictionary Webster (Webster Noah (Webster Noah) - (1758 - 1843), American linguist. His «American Dictionary of the English Language» consisting of 70,000 words and phrases ( 1828) is the first major 2-volume dictionary of English usage in the United States) and its authors consider colloquialism to be characteristic of spoken speech and informal writing and attribute it to non-literary or non-standard lexis. or not depending on whether it is related. We support the idea of E. Partridge and include colloquialisms in the standard vocabulary («vocabulary» - English «dictionary, word structure, vocabulary»), and «lower» colloquialisms specific to the non-standard lexicon. depending on its aspects, we will look at the problems of its application. The main part of the non-standard lexicon consists of words and phrases of oral style that are often used in everyday life, that is, slangs. Nevertheless, the Russian linguist V. A. Khomikov includes common slang words and phrases in the composition of words that convey stylistic speech, characteristic of literary style, and express feelings. On the other hand, the German scientist A.D. Schweitzer adds common slangs to the category of ordinary public words far from literature. Jargon is a special language consisting of special words and phrases that are used only for a narrow circle of people to understand and for other categories of people not to understand. Argo is a special way of speaking, consisting of words and phrases characteristic of a group of people of the same age and occupation in a certain social circle (mainly the language of a gang of criminals). Scholars have not yet come to an agreement on the question of whether slang and slang are special slang or a separate part of non-standard lexicon. Vulgarism with its rough and sharp meaning is directly related to the non-standard lexicon. In standard English, vulgarity is considered and understood as taboo («taboo» - English «prohibition, restriction»). The non-standard lexicon is part of the national language and develops through diversification within its rules. Sometimes, in this case, phrases or words from a foreign language can be added to the words in the language. Through metaphor and metonymy, words from a foreign language can be significantly transferred to another language. The words in the non-standard lexicon are mainly used in a situation without completely departing from their original meaning for various situations through the use of words in the literary language in a narrow or wide range of meanings. It should be noted that such situations in the language are not accidental. The development of the non-standard lexicon of the English language is mainly characterized by the history of the origin of the Germanic languages. Most of the words belonging to non-standard lexicon are used in proportion to the meaning of the literary language. Below we can consider a number of examples of non-standard lexicon through the American slang of the English language. Affixation («affixation» - English «word-forming affixes») is one of the most common forms of new word formation in modern

English, in which the stem and the word-forming suffix add a new meaning. makes a meaning word. Affixation includes prefixes («prefix» - English «adding a new word added to the front of a word»), suffixes («suffix» - English «a new word added to the end of a word forms suffixes») and infixes («infixes» - English «new word-forming suffixes added to the word stem»). Through metaphor and metonymy, words from a foreign language can be significantly transferred to another language.

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«professor» - professor), «tec» («detective» - detective). Russian linguists T.M. Belyaev and V.A. Khomyakov mentions three different forms of word shortening, i.e. in English it is possible to observe the use of abbreviated slang by omitting the first or middle syllable of a word, or the last syllable. bites Another effective way of forming words is repetition, a phenomenon that has been used in language since ancient times, and when a word is used repeatedly, it can strengthen or change its meaning. : «bye-bye» - good-bye («bye» - khayr), «jaw-jaw» - conversation, idle speech («jaw» - jaw). Repetitive words are mainly observed in slang, and these can later be added to the standard rules of literary language. For example: English «tip-top» - excellent, first-class or «hocus-pocus» - focus-pocus, to make eye makeup, to cheat. In the language, these kabu words can be preserved for centuries. Conclusion Based on the above, the following conclusion can be made, that is, by studying the meanings of the literary language of a particular foreign language, one can have a complete picture of that language and its speakers. we cannot, we cannot fully understand them. Knowledge of non-standard lexis, especially American slang, is essential for contemporary fiction, news media, translation, and conversation with native English speakers.

Conclusion. The following conclusions were drawn through the analysis in the course of the research: 1. Nonstandard language units are found in any language, such as in English and youth jargon in Russian are specific to the Uzbek youth language too and should be called youth slang. Slang in Uzbek is found not only in oral communication and Internet communication, but also in the language of literary works. In English linguistics, although initially there were negative opinions about these units, modern trends approach to it positively. Slang differs in its origin and synchronous state from the adjacent phenomena - jargon, argot, and cant. In English and Uzbek, slang is seen as a special peripheral lexical layer, which has a broad scope of usage. Its composition is divided into general slang and special slang. General slangs are informal words and phrases that are equally familiar to all members of the social stratum. Jargon, argot, dialect, etc. that are adjacent to slang are not included in special slang. They are considered to be the independent units of the sociolect. Based on these sources and on our research, we cannot say that the terms slang, jargon, and argot are the same linguistic units specific to vernacular colloquial language. Argot is a word and phrase used to hide the subject of communication in the speech of a narrow social stratum, according to their interests, hobbies, age. They are designed for the purpose of secrecy, and act as a password. Jargon is a word or phrase whose use is limited to a small social group in a profession or other narrow circle, which has a different lexical meaning than the general one, serving only that group. Slang is an emotionally coloured informal means of informal communication that is composed primarily of elements of young people's literary language.

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