

## PECULIARITIES OF ARGOT, SLANG, VULGARISM AND BARBARISM IN SUBCULTURES

*Kurbanova Shoirra Abdurakhimovna, Master's student at Termez  
University of Economics and Service*

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ АРГО, СЛЕНГА, ВУЛЬГАРИЗМА И ВАРВАРИЗМА В СУБКУЛЬТУРАХ

*Курбанова Шоира Абдурахимовна, магистрант Термезского  
университета экономики и сервиса*

## MADANIYATLARARO ARGO, JARGON, VULGARIZM VA VARVARIZMLARNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

*Kurbanova Shoirra Abduraximovna, Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis  
universiteti magistranti*



<https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0852-232X>

**e-mail:**  
kurbanova@bk.ru

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the study of argot, slang, vulgarism and barbarism of the Uzbek and English. Linguists have given examples according to the definition of argot, slang, vulgarism and barbarism. The peculiarity of argot is that argo differs from slang in its secrecy, therefore, they are more often found in the speech of spies, criminals, thieves, drug addicts, prostitutes and other closed social groups that are considered secret strata of society.

**Key words:** argot, slang, vulgarism and barbarism, stylistic coloring and means and others.

**Annotatsiya:** Maqola o'zbek va ingliz tillarida argo, jargon, vulgarizm va varvarizmni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Zamonaviy argo, jargon, vulgarizm va varvarizmning xususiyatlari qayd etilgan. Argoning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, argo o'zining maxfiyligi bilan jargondan farq qiladi, shuning uchun ular ko'proq ayg'oqchilar, jinoyatchilar, o'g'rilar, giyohvandlar, fohishalar va jamiyatning yashirin qatlamlari hisoblangan boshqa yopiq ijtimoiy guruhlar nutqida uchraydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** argo, jargon, vulgarizm va vahshiylik, stilistik rang berish, vositalar va boshqalar.

**Аннотация:** Статья посвящена изучению аргослэнга, вульгаризмов и варваризмов узбекского и английского языков. Упоминаются свойства современного аргослэнга, вульгаризмов и варваризмов. Особенностью аргослэнга является то, что аргослэнг отличается от слэнга своей скрытностью, поэтому они чаще встречаются в речи шпионов, преступников, воров, наркоманов, проституток и других закрытых социальных групп, которые считаются тайными слоями общества.

**Ключевые слова:** аргослэнг, вульгаризмы и варваризмы, стилистическая окраска и средства и другие.

### INTRODUCTION (BIBIRISH/KIRISH).

Stylistically unmarked, or stylistically neutral words and stylistically marked, or stylistically colored words. Two main strata of stylistically marked words: formal or literary-bookish words and informal, or colloquial words.

In the process of communication the choice of words is determined by the character of a speech situation. Systems of linguistic expressive means: phonetical, grammatical & lexical – peculiar to

specific spheres of communication are called functional styles & are studied in Stylistics. Different functional styles, alongside with the peculiarities on Morphology, Syntax & Phonetics, are characterized by the use of certain layers of the voc., specific for them, studied both in Stylistics & Lexicology, from different angles.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS (LITERATURA I METOD/ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR).** Words, suitable only

on certain definite occasions in specific spheres of communication, characteristic only of certain functional styles, are called stylistically marked or colored words. According to the character of the connotational stylistic component & the prevalent sphere of usage, stylistically colored fall into:

- 1) Formal or literary bookish;
- 2) Informal or conversational (colloquial) [2].

The subdivision of the literary-bookish vocabulary into general literary-bookish words and functional literary-bookish words. General literary-bookish words as a heterogeneous layer including words of scientific prose, “officialese”, literary, refined words. Functional (special) literary-bookish words: terms, poetic words, neologisms, archaic words and historical words, foreign word and barbarisms.

Literary bookish words may be divided into: General literary bookish words (which are not limited by spheres of com-n) & Functional or special literary bookish words.

1) General literary bookish words are known to all educated speakers, irrespective of their profession or occupation. They are typical of written sphere & are used in writing sphere & polished sphere (lectures, official speech, etc.) General literary bookish words are mostly morphologically complicated, borrowed, monosemantic, & rarely used. E.g. to commence (to begin); accommodations (rule); heterogeneous (various); commendation (praise)[1].

GLBV includes several heterogeneous subdivisions of words:

Words of scientific prose are precise, dignified and have a dry matter-of-fact flavor. E.g. to comprise (to include), to compile (to collect), divergent (different). Officialese are special words & expressions used in official documents, words of official language: in terms of, in virtue of, to inquire (to ask), to assist (to help). Here belong connectives, such as: whereby, hereafter; hereupon. Double conjns: furthermore, moreover. Group conjns: in consequence of; in as much as.

#### **DISCUSSION (ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/МУХОКАМА).**

A term is a word or a word-group, specifically employed in a branch of knowledge, science, technique, trade or art, to convey a notion, peculiar to this branch[3].

Poetic words are those used in poetry & aimed at producing an elevated affect. Many poetic words are also archaic: wave-billow, brine-sea, steed-horse, cows-kine. Neologisms are new words & word-combinations (built or borrowed) which serve as new names for new things & notions or for old things & notions, which are felt by the speakers as something new.

E.g. new words & phrases for new notions: condominium = a cooperative apartment house; EPA = environment protection agency; echocrisis = ecological crisis; intelsat = international telecommunications satellite. The purpose of the research is to examine the specifics of Peculiarities of argot, slang, vulgarism and barbarism in subcultures. To achieve it we used the dictionaries of argot: Grachev M.A. “Dictionary of the Thousand-Year Uzbek Slang” [4] and T. Danzell “The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English”[5].

A lot of relevant examples of peculiarities of argot, slang, vulgarism and barbarism in subcultures were collected on the basis of the Uzbek and English languages by using the method of continuous sampling. To determine their motivation and to classify them, semantic analysis, as well as comparative analysis was used.

#### **RESULTS (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ/НАТИЖАЛАР).**

As the word stock of the English language is in the process of constant development, new words appear in the language while some other words grow old & drop out of the language, they are called archaic. The process of disappearance of a word is gradual. When a word becomes rarely used, when it is gradually passing out of general use, we call it – obsolescent. The obsolescent elements, preserved in a style of official documents, are: hereby, therewith, hereinafter named. The words that have already gone out of use, but are still recognized by English speakers, are called obsolete: methinks, nay.

Historical words are those, denoting things, no longer in use; they perform a historical distinctive function: hoopskirt, cataphract, katapult [2].

A vulgarism is a word or expression that is considered crude, offensive, or lacking in taste. It typically refers to language that is characterized by a lack of refinement or propriety, often being associated with profanity or obscenity. Vulgarisms can vary widely between cultures and contexts, where some

might be acceptable in casual conversation yet deemed inappropriate in formal settings. They are often used for emphasis, humor, or to convey strong emotions.

*Examples of usage*

*He expressed his frustration with a vulgarism.*

*The comedian's routine was filled with vulgarisms.*

*She was reprimanded for using vulgarisms during the presentation.*

In Uzbek Vulgarisms are words used in an insulting sense. These types of lexemes or their meanings are not considered literary language tools, their use has a serious impact on the culture of speech, but in the literary language such words are used as a stylistic tool. In most cases, the words of this lexical layer are expressed in terms of emotionality and expressiveness, that is, in most cases, words from this layer are characteristic of the style of speech, and in the literary style they are used by the author to create speech expressiveness[4].

Vulgar words are mainly used by the author in fiction to reveal the inner world of each character, to realistically show their behavior and the attitude of others. Scientists, considering vulgarisms as immoral words, divide them into swear words, curses and insults according to their character traits. We will pay attention to the following: *E, haromi, bas deyman senga, shallaqi! Xo'rdani ming shukur deb ichib o'tiraver (Oybek. "Bolalik"). Yolg'on gapirasan, xunasa, uyingda bo'lmagansan (T.M.) Shogollar orasida tulki bo'lib yashamoqchimisani? Tulkilarni tulki bo'lib, shogollarni shogol bo'lib qirmoqchimisani? Sen shunchalar befahmmisani? Bilib qo'y: shogol-u tulkilar bizdan avval ham bo'lgan, bizdan keyin ham qoladi [6].*

Barbarism is a term that refers to a sense of uncivilized and primitive behavior, often associated with violence, cruelty, and lack of cultural development. It goes against the principles of a civilized society and is often characterized by brutal and inhumane actions. Barbarism is often associated with acts of savagery, such as war crimes, genocide, and torture. It can manifest in various forms, from individual acts of violence to large-scale atrocities committed by groups or nations. The lack of empathy and disregard for human life are common traits of barbaric behavior.

**CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ/XULOSA).** As you know, the history of the language is connected with the history of the people. If there is a change in the history of a people, it will be reflected in the language. Therefore, different words appear at different times, some of them go out of use due to the requirements of the time, some words take on new meanings. In fact, slangs are a group of words in the Uzbek dictionary. There are many different words in this group. Such words are used by different people for different purposes. This means that certain groups use these words in a different sense, that is, for their own purposes. The vocabulary used by social groups goes beyond and broadens its scope. Argo is the language of a closed social group, it completely changes the usual phrases. In fact, the origin of argo goes back to slang, and it should be studied as an integral part of slang. Argo is more secretive than slang. As a result, they are more common in the speech of spies, criminals, thieves, drug addicts, prostitutes, and other closed social groups that are considered hidden classes of society.

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