

REDUCED VOCABULARY IN MODERN RUSSIAN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

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The article describes the features of the functioning of reduced vocabulary in political discourse.

Keywords: discourse, reduced vocabulary, slang, extralinguistic factor, sociolect.

**СНИЖЕННАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ РУССКОМ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОМ
ДИСКУРСЕ**

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В статье описываются особенности функционирования сниженной лексики в политическом дискурсе.

Ключевые слова: дискурс, сниженная лексика, сленг, экстралингвистический фактор, социолект.

INTRODUCTION

The language is not socially homogeneous. The variability and variety of our speech depends on the age characteristics of people, on their general educational level and on their range of interests, etc.

Vocabulary is the most dynamic level of language, which is greatly influenced by extralinguistic factors - economic, social and political transformations in the country. D.N. Shmelev notes: "The direct appeal of vocabulary to extra-linguistic reality is its essential feature compared to all other areas of language, and it is unlikely that a comprehensive study of vocabulary is feasible without taking this feature into account." [1;15] The influence of extra-linguistic reality on vocabulary is very noticeable in the case of political discourse.

One of the traditional areas of existence of the language of politics is the media, including newspapers. The basis of the stylistic norm of the language of the press was the distribution scheme of linguistic means (texts of three styles, from the high style of the editorial and various types of official information to the reduced style of the feuilleton). As the researcher notes, at present, the rules of text construction characteristic of the feuilleton are applied to all types of newspaper texts, and high-style texts have completely disappeared from the press. E.V. Kakorina also notes that such an organic property of a newspaper text has appeared as stylistic multidimensionality, lost in Soviet times (the variety of individual lexicons presented in the newspaper language without prior modification). [2;15]

One of the characteristic features of the modern language situation is jargonization of speech. The problem of distinguishing the concepts of argot-jargon-slang has become relevant for modern linguistics. These concepts require clarification and definition, since the boundaries between these three linguistic strata are becoming increasingly fluid. E.A. Lukashenets [3:218] calls for a complete abandonment of these traditional concepts for sociolinguistics and to limit ourselves to two terms that are universal for all socially marked vocabulary - sociolect and sociolect, believing that they retain the expressive-evaluative connotations of traditional terms, but at the same time structure homogeneous socially significant differentiations vocabulary of the language. The set of linguistic features inherent [4] to any social group - professional, class, age - within a particular subsystem of the national language in linguistics is called sociolect. Sociolects are not integral systems of communication. These are precisely the features of speech - in the form of words, phrases, syntactic structures. The basis of sociolects—vocabulary and grammatical—is practically no different from that characteristic of a given national language. “Special”, “professional” vocabulary, although it seems to non-professionals for the most part to be purely bookish, cannot but be used by specialists in informal, colloquial communication. Moreover, a clear boundary between the “official” and “unofficial” names is not always visible.

But the “face” of a socio-professional dialect is determined not by “special”, but by specific colloquial vocabulary, reflecting not only the realities of the profession and social status of a particular group of people, but also the views on life, beliefs, and “linguistic tastes” characteristic of this group. . When they mean this kind of vocabulary, they talk about jargons and argot. Jargon is the property of “open” social and professional groups: schoolchildren, students, doctors, athletes. Just as these groups are not isolated from society, jargon is not a means of isolation from the “uninitiated,” but only reflects the specifics of everyday life and activities. Argo, unlike jargon, is the property of closed social and professional groups striving for isolation and is intended to serve as one of the means of this isolation. Therefore, argot is characterized by artificiality, convention, which should ensure the secrecy of communication, methods of verbal communication accepted in a certain environment and incomprehensible to the rest of society. Along with these terms, the word “slang” (slang) has also become widespread. The term slang is more typical of the Western linguistic tradition. Content-wise, it is close to what is denoted by the term jargon. Jargon as a marginal system reflects all the laws of the normative system, including the cognitive and pragmatic organization of linguistic material. The conventional language of a small social group, which differs from the national language in vocabulary, but does not have its own phonetics and grammatical system; jargon; jargon (linguistic). A conventional sign of a small social group that differs from the national language in vocabulary, but does not have its own phonetics and grammatical system; Argo. The term “slang”/“slang” is not recorded in the dictionary. Argo is one of the most “syncretistic” phenomena of language: it contains language (with all extralinguistic means), everyday life, social relations, social and individual psychology and culture. At the same time, in the linguistic behavioral culture of humanity, it is necessary to distinguish between two socio-cultural factors: 1) the presence of a division of labor at the level of conscious workshop corporations; 2) the presence of integration processes based on commodity exchange.

It is argued that there is a linguistic reflection of the need of people to unite for various purposes. The stronger the internal traditions of a society, the more isolated it is from the surrounding world in issues key to its existence, the more original and independent the argot. Argotism contains not only information about everyday life, but also information about the attitude of the argotizing society towards everyday life. This is not just a word with its exact meaning, but, as it were, a unit of perception of the world. Under what conditions is it possible for jargon to enter a literary language? O. B. Trubina sees this path as follows: corporate jargon - general jargon (interjargon) - vernacular - colloquial speech - literary language. At the stage "colloquial speech - literary language," words pass through the "neutralization zone": they cease to perform a creative function, a marking function; The scope of use is expanding, the word becomes known to the majority of native speakers, and is included in the language of fiction, the language of the media, and journalism. But the bright stylistic trail remains with the word until the next stage. When jargon enters colloquial speech, it finally forms its semantic field, and a grammatical and semantic transformation of the word occurs (paradigm change). The author identifies the following semantic features of jargon: 1) the presence in the semantics of the word of a seme, indicating the scope of use; 2) semantic transformation; 3) non-free value; 4) obligatory emotionality, expressiveness and evaluativeness (pejorative). Any language is nationally marked, i.e., in addition to its social nature, it is necessary to highlight a specific ethnolinguistic manifestation. The process of creating material and spiritual values of the people is socially reflected and nationally reproduced in language. But not all varieties of the national language, in particular Russian, have the same status in terms of progress and contribution to world civilization, and are capable of sufficiently reflecting the values of culture. Only a literary language is able to become "a treasury of reflection of the entire material and spiritual culture of the people." [5:301]

Youth slang, as a stable set of certain lexical units and rules, used in informal communication by representatives of a certain status-age subculture, has a number of word-formation features that distinguish it from the literary language and are manifested in the sphere of speech communication.

The phenomenon of slang is that in the process of its use, part of the vocabulary becomes commonly used and is even included in the vocabulary of the literary language. For example: the word "classmate", which in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" by S.I. Ozhegov and N.Yu. Shvedova (2003) stands for "study friend", and, following logic, refers to a full-fledged lexical unit of the Russian language, it came from youth slang of the 19th century.

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