

MODERN YOUTH SLANG AND ITS VARIETIES

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Abstract

The article presents the characteristics of modern youth slang, its types and causes are considered. The structure and composition of youth slang are analyzed, and the leading directions of its development are highlighted. The most common types of youth slang are highlighted in detail: school, university, music, gaming, Internet jargon and professional jargon. Special emphasis is placed on the study of the relationship between youth subculture and linguistic innovations.

Keywords: Youth slang, variety, types of slang, youth subculture, innovative vocabulary, social factor, Internet jargon, gaming slang, professional environment.

Introduction

Youth slang is one of the most striking indicators of the dynamism and creativity of the language. Constantly being updated and modified, he finds himself included in the information space, encountering a huge number of slang expressions on a daily basis. This fact dictates the need for a thorough study of the various types and types of youth slang.

The purpose of the article is to identify the features and main categories of modern youth slang, determine their functional and communicative properties, and explore the processes of its formation and evolution. To achieve this goal, an integrated approach is used, including the historical method, comparative analysis and observation of the lively use of language by young people.

In the course of the research, special attention is paid to the following areas:

- School and university slangs, determined by the age and educational level of users.
- Musical slang dictated by popular genres of music and performances of performers.
- Gaming (gamer's) slang, formed by the active involvement of young people in the gaming industry.
- Online communication (Internet) slang, which appeared as a result of the active use of messengers and social networks.
- Professional slang that characterizes the younger generation of professionals in IT technology, marketing and other fields of activity.

The relevance of studying youth slang is due to several important factors:

1. Youth slang is constantly being woven into everyday speech, having a significant impact on the formation and expansion of the main body of the Russian language. It is important to



understand how this process takes place and how quickly new units are introduced into general use.

2. Barriers to mutual understanding often arise between different generations due to differences in communication style and vocabulary used. Learning youth slang helps bridge the gap and establish a constructive dialogue between adults and youth.

3. Due to the rapid pace of information exchange and the growth of global communication, the language is rapidly changing. Youth slang, being an active participant in these processes, requires close attention and regular monitoring.

4. Knowledge of slang greatly facilitates communication in relevant groups and increases the effectiveness of interaction. Therefore, knowledge of the basics of youth slang is useful both for young people themselves and for adult professionals working with young people.

5. Youth slang demonstrates the creative nature of the language, showing how native speakers independently create new words and constructions that adapt to changing living conditions.

6. The growing number of Internet platforms and mobile applications significantly accelerates the spread of slang expressions. This phenomenon is changing the face of modern language and requires systematic observation and analysis.

The concept of slang appeared in spoken English in the XVI-XVII centuries. In written sources, it first appeared in the XVIII century. Initially, slang was called the dictionary of commoners and marginal personalities. The term slang has become well-known since the fifties of the XIX century and meant a colloquial, reduced vocabulary. Around the first half of the 20th century, the term acquired its modern meaning. Slang has come to be understood as words and expressions that are new or previously used in other meanings, which are found in the speech of people of certain age, social, professional or interest groups.

Youth slang is a special form of speech consisting of words and expressions that are actively used mainly by young people. It appears and spreads faster than the usual language, reflecting the current interests, hobbies and views of the younger generation. The most striking examples of youth slang include abbreviations, simplifications, and borrowings from foreign languages.

Distinctive features of youth slang:

- Quick dictionary change and update.
- High emotionality and expression.
- Wide popularity within a specific age group.
- The use of non-standard ways of word formation (abbreviations, abbreviations).
- Active inclusion of borrowed words and phrases from English and other languages.

Examples of youth slang

"I'm dragging" — it means to experience pleasure, delight from something.

"Bombed out" — some kind of event occurred that caused strong emotions.

"Upper" is top class, a job well done.

A "shuhar" is someone who behaves in an unusual way, stands out from the crowd.

"Zashkvar" is something shameful, shameful, and unpleasant.

"Man" is an abbreviation of the word "man".

"Rofl" — from English ROFL (Rolling On the Floor Laughing), to laugh at a joke.

Types of youth slang:



1. Socio-age slang: includes words and expressions accepted in circles of a certain age group (for example, schoolchildren, students):

Examples: "test", "jerk off" (teach), "nerd", "sucker".

2. Professional slang: used in specialized communities (for example, musicians, artists, IT specialists):

Examples: "hype" (create hype), "messed up" (broke), "code" (program).

3. Gaming slang: consists of words related to computer games and esports:

Examples: "tank" (character protection), "ultima" (hero's special ability), "kill streak" (a series of consecutive kills).

4. Musical slang: originated in the subculture of hip-hop, rap and other musical genres:

Examples: "rapper", "battle of microphones", "rapper", "bomb" (release music).

5. Internet and social media slang**: forms a separate category due to the enormous influence of the Internet space on young people:

Examples: "meme", "bark", "respect", "stomp", "hate".

In addition to slang, jargon is an essential element of the youth's language. Jargon unites common interests and unites members of a profession or social group. Some slang words originally originated in the professional community, but later became widely used.

For example: "Script" (community of programmers) is a program, an action scenario. "Ida" (youth jargon) is an invitation to go out together. "Life" (the jargon of students) is a life situation, a true story.

Modern youth are actively creating their own unique language, filled with new words and expressions that allow them to express their thoughts quickly and accurately. Let's look at some key terms that help to better understand the speech of representatives of generation Z.

Dushnila is a person who is considered annoying or boring. Someone who likes to pay close attention to small things, criticize others and correct any mistakes.

"Stop picking on me all the time, you're so stuffy!"

Idol

An idol is a young famous performer or media personality who is popular in Asian countries such as Korea, Japan or China. It is most often associated with the K-pop genre, where groups of young performers attract millions of fans with their vibrant performances and looks.

"Wow, look at his photo! He's the most beautiful idol on the planet!"

Crush

The object of strong sympathy, often secret and short-lived love. People who are in a state of "infatuation" experience romantic feelings for someone, sometimes remaining unnoticed by the object of passion.

"Oh, I already realized that that boy is your real crush!"

LD (Best Friend Boy), LP (Best Friend Girl)/ Elpeshka

The abbreviations borrowed from social networks mean best friends of the opposite sex (LD) and girlfriends (LP or alpeshki).

"She was my real alpeshka, why did she do that?"

Masik

A man who shows care, financial well-being and generosity towards a girl. He is often the senior partner, demonstrating his love with gifts and attention.



"Does a new guy bring you flowers every week? Of course, Masika found herself!"

Normie

Normies are ordinary people who live a standardized life, who do not strive to stand out and adhere to conservative views of the world.

"He's not trying to be unique at all, Normis is so normal!"

Noob

From the English "noob" (beginner), the term refers to a person who is poorly versed in a particular field of activity or has a low level of skills, especially in computer games.

"Guys, we were training here, and these noobs were fighting again!"

Youth slang allows young people to establish an emotional connection between themselves, forming a special cultural code that is understandable only to representatives of one generation. Understanding this language helps adults and parents to communicate more closely with their children and keep in touch with young people in an era of rapid change and digital technologies. Youth slang plays an important role in shaping the identity of generations. New words and expressions allow young people to convey emotions faster, establish social connections, and feel like they belong to a peer group. However, along with the advantages of rapid information exchange, it is important to take into account cultural differences and perceptual differences, since the same term may have different meanings depending on the context and region.

Using slang helps to develop flexibility of thinking and adapt to the changes taking place in society. Parents and teachers are encouraged to learn a new language in order to maintain an understanding of the needs and interests of children and students. After all, it is precisely this kind of communication that helps to strengthen trust and mutual understanding within the family and the educational community.

So, knowledge of youth slang is becoming an integral part of modern adult-youth interaction, contributing to the formation of harmonious relationships and the development of cultural ties between generations.

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