



Communicative Argot in Comparative Linguistics

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Abstract: This article deals with Communicative argot, often known as jargon or cant, is an intriguing field of study in comparative linguistics because it emphasizes the dynamic interaction of language, culture, and social groupings. Communicative argot is a specialized vocabulary and grammatical structures used by distinct social groups to communicate with one another, frequently excluding outsiders. This can encompass jobs, hobbies, subcultures, and even families.

Keywords: Jargon, slang, cant, technical jargon, Neologisms, Borrowing, Metaphor, Code-switching, Code, Secret language.

Introduction: Language, in its various forms, is an effective instrument for connecting people. But what happens when language becomes a barrier, an instrument of exclusivity, or a secret code for a chosen few? This is where the intriguing realm of communication jargon comes into play. Communicative argot, which includes jargon, cant, and specialized slang, is the language of distinct social groups that is frequently used to differentiate themselves from others and promote a sense of shared identity. From medical specialists' sophisticated terminology to teen subculture slang, argot reveals a rich tapestry of how language adapts and grows within distinct communities. But why is this happening? What drives groups to develop their own distinctive language? The solutions are rooted in the fundamental nature of human social interaction. Argot acts as a social glue, uniting members together while rejecting outsiders. It can improve group communication, help conceal secrets, and even function as a potent weapon for social control. A distinctive perspective through which to view the dynamic interplay of language, culture, and social identity is provided by the study of communicative argot. It displays the inventiveness and creativity of human communication by illuminating how language changes

to suit particular requirements and situations. So get ready to enter a world where language becomes a potent tool for forming groups, where borders may be created by words and secrets are spoken. This is the domain of expressive jargon.

There are several Sorts of Argot:

- * Jargon: Technical terms used only by a certain group or profession (e.g., medical jargon, legal jargon).
- * Cant: A code language spoken by gang members or other clandestine organizations (e.g., thieves' cant).
- * Teenage slang is an example of slang, which is informal language used by a specific age group or social group.
- * Technical jargon: Specialist terms used in a particular sector of the economy.

Argot's characteristics:

- * Colloquial: informal language spoken in daily conversation.
- * Idiosyncratic: Particular to a group or environment.
- * Dynamic: always altering and growing.
- * Exclusive: A word used to keep people in and keep outsiders out.

The purposes of argot

- * Efficient communication: Enables clear and effective communication within a group.
- * Group identity: Strengthens a sense of shared culture and belonging.
- * Social control: restricts the availability of data or events.
- * Concealment: Used to keep activities or secrets hidden from others.

Language Qualities:

- * Neologisms: Novel terms or expressions that the group has created.
- * Borrowing: Words or expressions taken from other dialects or languages.
- * Metaphor: Figurative language that has been given a distinct meaning.
- * Code-switching: Switching back and forth between argot and regular language.

Investigation and Evaluation:

- * Ethnographic methods: Group members are observed and interviewed.
- * Corpus linguistics: Examining big datasets of writings written in argot.
- * Sociolinguistics: the study of how society shapes the use of argot.

Comparing argots from various groups or eras is the focus of comparative linguistics.

As well as other terms can be used in general to describe argot:

- * Secret language: Any language that is utilized for covert communication.
- * Code: Information is represented by a system of signs or symbols.
- * Subculture: A community of individuals with similar values, customs, or pursuits.
- * Social group: Any collection of individuals with similar traits.

By employing these essential terms and expressions, you can comprehend and explore communicative argot in a straightforward and thorough manner.

It accomplishes multiple goals:

- * Group Identity: Argot creates a feeling of exclusivity and belonging.
- * Effective Communication: By utilizing specific terminology, it enables clear and efficient group communication.
- * Social Control: It can restrict who has access to particular information or activities and serve as a barrier to outsiders. An effective framework for comprehending communicative argot is provided by comparative linguistics by:
- * Tracing Linguistic Evolution: Linguists can trace the evolution of language by comparing several argots, illustrating the ways in which social forces impact changes in vocabulary, syntax, and pronunciation.
- * Discovering Cultural Influences: Researching argot reveals information on the customs, ideologies, and values of many cultures.
- * Investigating Language Contact: Argot frequently borrows vocabulary from other languages, exposing contact between various communities and the influence of borrowing on language evolution. Understanding comparative linguistics provides a useful framework.
- * Criminal Slang: A great deal of research has been done on criminal argots, exposing the intricate language that is employed to keep activities hidden and maintain secrecy.
- * Professional Jargon: Terms used in particular professions, such as legal, medical, and even technical jargon, show how language changes to reflect specialized knowledge and procedures.
- * Teen Slang: Teens' constantly changing slang provides a wealth of information on trends, language change, and young culture.

Argot is dynamic and frequently changes quickly, which makes it difficult to record and examine. Because they

are frequently hidden and have little documentation, it might be challenging to access and research certain argots. Scholars ought to be cognizant of potential biases and refrain from forcing their own interpretations of the facts. Slang changes frequently and differs by area and age group, therefore it's challenging to provide you with an exhaustive list. Nonetheless, the following lists of Russian and English slang terms are categorized:

English Slang

* General Slang:

- * Awesome: Very good, excellent.
- * Chill: Relax, calm down.
- * Dope: Great, excellent.
- * Epic: Amazing, impressive.
- * Lit: Exciting, enjoyable.
- * Salty: Upset, angry.
- * Savage: Ruthless, cunning, impressive.
- * Slay: To do something extremely well.
- * Yeet: To throw something with force.

* Tech Slang:

- * AFK: Away from keyboard.
- * BRB: Be right back.
- * DM: Direct message.
- * GG: Good game.
- * OP: Overpowered (usually referring to a video game character or item).
- * TLDR: Too long; didn't read.
- * W: Win.

* School Slang:

- * Ace: To get a perfect score on a test.
- * Cram: To study frantically before an exam.
- * Fail: To get a poor grade.
- * Homework: Work assigned to students to do at home.
- * Test: A formal assessment of knowledge.

Russian Slang

* General Slang:

- * Крутой (krutay): Cool, awesome.
- * Чё (cho): What.
- * Щас (shchas): Now, soon.
- * Ваще (vasche): At all, completely.
- * Ништяк (nishtyak): Cool, great.
- * Тусить (tusit): To hang out, party.
- * Клёвый (klyovy): Cool, great.

- * Прикольный (prikolny): Funny, cool.

* Internet Slang:

- * Лайк (layk): Like.
- * Репост (repost): Repost.
- * Ха-ха (kha-kha): Haha.
- * Фейк (feyk): Fake.
- * Бот (bot): Bot.

* School Slang:

- * Двойка (dvoyka): Fail (a grade of 2).
- * Пятёрка (pyaterka): Excellent (a grade of 5).
- * Списать (spisat): To cheat.
- * Домашнее задание (domashnee zadanie): Homework.
- * Контрольная (kontrolnaya): Test.

Language is a dynamic force that shapes, reflects, and is affected by social interactions. This is something that the study of communicative argot serves as a reminder of. With its unique lexicon, peculiar grammar, and dynamic structure, argot is a living example of the inventiveness and adaptability of human communication.

Argot is much more significant than just a grammatical oddity, despite what some people may think. It draws attention to how important language is in forming communities, defining social norms, and forming identities. It highlights the manner in which language changes to suit the unique requirements and circumstances of many groups, illuminating the complexities of human communication.

Our understanding of the richness and complexity of human language deepens as we explore the varied realm of argot, which includes everything from the colloquialisms used by professionals to the vernacular used by youngsters. It emphasizes how language is dynamic and ever-changing, reflecting shifting cultural norms and social realities.

As a result, studying communicative argot involves more than just documenting words and phrases—it also entails comprehending the social dynamics that influence their usage and production. It serves as a reminder that language is a living, breathing creature that continuously reflects the dynamic fabric of the human experience.

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