

## Linguocultural and Pragmatic Features of British and American Youth Speech

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**Annotation:** Modern linguistics has close ties with interlingual and intercultural communication. In this regard, one of the main components of scientific research is the youth sociolect. It is the study of the youth language that helps to predict the future development of the modern spoken language. Currently, there are relatively few scientific linguistic works and studies on the use of modern youth slang. This fact is explained by the ingrained view of the vocabulary of the youth sociolect as something secondary and not deserving of scientific description. The relevance of this article is due to the need to more fully identify and comprehensively study the youth sociolect as a special subsystem of the language, which is characterized by a certain range of speakers and its own vocabulary.

The modern world does not stand still, and the language is dynamically developing along with it. All events that take place in the life of society, one way or another are reflected in speech, introducing new expressions and phrases into the vocabulary of speakers. Language and speech are two sides of the same phenomenon.

As we know, nowadays, language is considered as the most powerful tool for regulating the relationship of people in various fields. Being the main means of communication, the language provides information about its speakers, the culture of the country and its history, and also reflects all the changes in society. In this sense, the language of youth most fully reflects the high pace of life. Youth language is a complex multicomponent structure that lives its own life. A characteristic feature of the youth language is the use of stylistically neutral and reduced vocabulary, a large number of abbreviations, since it is aimed at saving language resources while maintaining the maximum emotional load.

New forms of social relations to a certain extent affected young people - the socially most promising stratum of society, whose linguistic competence and speech behavior largely determines the direction of development of other social subsystems of the language, including colloquial speech and literary language. Youth slang as an everyday language of communication of young people is a kind of indicator of their level of development, interests, tastes and needs. The speech of student youth, which actively reflects changes in the country's public life associated with socio-economic and political reforms in the country, is subject to the greatest influence and changes.

It should be noted that there are different types of youth slang. The most used [2, p. 8]:

### 1. Cockney rhyming slang

In the modern English-speaking world, this is a fairly well-known type of slang. Often, adults, educated people, this form of expression of thoughts baffles. However, among young people this is the most common and most expressive form of communication. Rhyming cockney slang is so common in modern "British" English speech that many, without noticing it, use it daily in conversation. Here are a few common cockneys that can be heard in any part of the UK:

- "Let's have a butchers at that magazine" (butcher's hook = look).
- "I haven't heard a dicky bird about it" (dickie bird = word).
- "Use your loaf and think next time" (loaf of bread = head).
- "Did you half-inch that car?" (half-inch = pinch, meaning steal).
- "You will have to speak up, he's a bit mutton" (mutt'n'jeff = deaf).

### 2. Every day slang. ("Everyday slang").

The English language is very peculiar and ambiguous. In English, one word can only take on a number of meanings that are completely different in meaning, depending on the context. This ambiguity is also reflected in youth slang.

For example, consider a number of life situations.

- 1) You and a friend went to a sports store. Unexpectedly at the checkout, you discover that you forgot your discount card at home. At this point, your friend says, "Relax, buddy. I gotit."
- 2) You are in a chemistry class. The teacher explains the need for equipment in the upcoming experience. And then he asks you: "Gotit? (Understood?) "-" I gotit, sir "(I understand, sir), - your answer.
- 3) A woman passing by you dropped her handbag. Naturally your reaction is to pick it up and hand it to the hostess, but the woman tells you, "It's OK. I gotit." ("Everything is ok. I'll raise it myself").

### 3. Mobile slang. ("Mobile slang")

American teenagers, combined with modern information technology, have created an entirely new language. It is based on the function of intelligent text entry in mobile phones. When typing a message, teenagers choose the first variant of the word proposed by the intelligent replacement system. Thus, if an SMS message caught your eye.

Youth slang is one of the non-codified subsystems of the modern British and American language, it is at this level that one can trace how and to what extent linguistic phenomena correlate with changes in the social life of society.

The presented work aims to draw the attention of researchers to youth slang in the student environment as a peculiar and complex linguistic phenomenon with characteristic features of functioning. It becomes necessary to study slang at the regional level and identify its features in the student environment, the most mobile, dynamic, experimenting part of the youth. This will contribute to the fulfillment of the central linguistic task facing linguists - a detailed study of the modern Russian language at the level of all functional varieties.

Youth speech exists as a heterogeneous, rapidly developing social jargon, the elements of which are used by a significant part of society. Despite its heterogeneity, many researchers are of the opinion that there are differences in the regional and group use of youth slang. Actively using the entire set of general language means, he also has a number of specific means and is able to set trends for updating colloquial speech and literary language. It is possible that some of the currently observed processes in the field of slang will turn out to be short-lived, will not be fixed for a long time in the language, but even in this case it is interesting and important to fix them at this stage in the development of the language system, since each stage in the development of the language deserves attention and study.

In the last decade, youth slang as a phenomenon of language and culture is gaining more and more influence: slang is not only firmly included in colloquial speech, but also actively penetrates the media, becoming one of the leading styles in modern fiction. In this regard, the problem of the culture of language and speech is acute.