

Approaches To the Interpretation of The Term “Argo”

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Annotation: The article deals with the definition one of the phenomena of speech “argo”, based on the interpretation and analysis of local and foreign linguists. It explains the etymology of the word, its definitions and differences in its interpretation, as well as examples of how this term is used by members of society or social groups.

Key words and phrases: interpret, арго, speech phenomenon, special phrase, language layer, linguistic phenomenon, professional or social groups, semantic relations, word-formation relations, closed lexical system, general jargon, thieves' jargon

Argo is one of the phenomena of speech, and there is much debate among local, especially foreign linguists on the question of its definition. So, we decided to analyze, summarize the definitions, opinions, as well as their conclusions given by linguists to the phenomenon of speech “argo”.

According to the foreign linguist P.L. Giraud, the term "slang" originated in the seventeenth century from the French word “*harigoter*” (evil, to do evil) and was originally used as a language of the lower degree of society - beggars, thieves, gypsies. Initially, the level of its usage was very narrow, and after being in the linguistic layer, it was widely used by various professionals as a "special expression" [1.153].

In the “Linguistic Encyclopedia”, “argo” is classified as a separate word freely selected from different languages by a number of limited professions or social groups [2,371]. In this dictionary, if argo comes from the lexicon of different foreign languages, we can also add it to the list of words formed as a result of barbarism or foreignism. However, the second (additional) commentary to the dictionary notes that “argo” is often used in a narrow sense, as well as by representatives of the criminal world (e.g., as the slang of thieves) [2.371].

B. A. Larin describes “argo” as specific to a particular occupation or social group and urban communication [3.175].

E. M. Beregovskaya also expresses her views on the linguistic phenomenon – “argo” in her article and emphasizes: “Argo” is a set of words controlled by a particular social group” [4.56].

L. I. Skvortsov's definition differs somewhat from the above interpretations: “Argo” is a very professionally or peculiarly mastered (in terms of semantic and word formation) frequently used words, often a social type of speech characterized by elements of “artificiality” and “secrecy” belonging to relatively closed groups and communities, as well as in a clear terminological sense, “argo” refers to beggars, thieves, swindlers and similar communities as elements of speech of the lower classes of society, secret groups and the criminal world [5.23].

In his works V. V. Khimik initially based his views on the concept of “argo” as “a special (more professional) closed lexical system that serves narrow social interests” [6.14]. However, the linguist did not limit himself to this definition, and studied in depth the interpretations of the term by all linguists and scholars, and for the second time he defined the concept of “argo” as follows: “On the one hand, “argo” seems to common jargon, but on the other hand, it also corresponds to “jargon of thieves”. As the result of continuous research the linguist takes a contradictory approach to his definition, and states that “argo” -any hermetic systems, from the closed and open family argo to the open and public argo used by the inhabitants of Moscow. The linguist finds some peculiarities of argo that are more similar to the term “slang” [7.21]. In addition to his conclusion V. V. Khimik, adds that “argo” is a phenomenon of speech and is used not only by the members of the lower social groups of society (thieves, vagrants or gypsies), but also other legal professions (such as computer programmers, athletes, drivers, etc.) have their own “argo”.

According to the Uzbek linguists Sh. Shoabdurahmonov and M. Askarova, “argo” is a word used by people from a very narrow circle of interests, occupations, and ages, and the meaning of the words are clear

only to the members of these groups. Although they are the words of the common language, they are not understood by the public"[9.131]. Scholars note that there are the argo of shepherds, thieves, traders and other groups.

The another Uzbek linguists U. Tursunov, A. Mukhtorov and Sh. Rahmatullayev interpret "argo" as a form of jargonism, recognizing it as a collection of lexemes and phrases that are unique to the group of people with a distorted upbringing and crooked arms[10.149]. At this point, linguists did not distinguish between linguistic phenomena such as argo and jargon.

According to Uzbek linguist M.Mirtojiyev "argo" is a term used by certain professions and kept secret from others. For example, in the case of thieves, the money is "mud" (loy), "harff" to the person who has stolen the things, and so on [11.54].

Authors of "Modern Uzbek literary language" R. Sayfullaeva, B. Mengliyev, G. Boqieva [12.125] try to clarify views of M. Mirtojiyev with some clarity in his descriptions, emphasizing that argon is a specific language element of a professional or social group, and clearly shows that it is a speech phenomenon by using the subject of communication in speech to keep it secret.

The results of the analysis of local (Uzbek) and foreign linguists show that "argo" can be divided into 2 directions:

1. "Argo" is a linguistic phenomenon that can be observed in the speech of members of the lowest class of the society.
2. "Argo" is a "special word and phrase" used by people in various fields of the society.

Conclusion:

Apparently, there are more linguists who support the second view. Based on their interpretations, we can summarize our opinion by giving a general definition of the term:"Argo" is a word and phrase used to conceal the subject of communication in speech to people from very narrow circles of social interests, fields, professions, occupations, as well as the same ages.

Such words will not be understood by the general public, but only by a small number of people. They are words that are mysterious, but at the same time intended for a communicative purpose, and act as a password in speech.

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