LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF NOUNS IN YOUTH SOCIOLECT

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Abstract: *The article under discussion discusses the lexico-grammatical features of nouns in the English and Uzbek youth sociolects. The author of the article believes that youth sociolect in the English and Russian languages has special lexical and grammatical features in comparison with the literary version of the language.*

Key words: *youth sociolect, lexico-grammatical features, comparative, animate, inanimate, lexico-semantic features, noun*

Introduction.

One of the goals of our research is to compare the lexico-grammatical features of the English and Russian youth sociolects and to reveal the typology of existing similarities and differences. The task is to analyze the composition of the English and Russian vocabulary of youth sociolects, highlighting their main components with a comparative characterization.

The main part

A comparative analysis of the lexical and grammatical features of youth sociolect in the comparative languages is primarily aimed at demonstrating the national-specific features of the English and Russian sociolects; at the same time, this analysis shows the degree of difference between the sociolect lexicon and the literary samples of the English and Russian speech [5].

In the English and Russian youth sociolects, the most dominant part of sociolectisms are nouns [7]. It is noteworthy that in the sociolect lexicon of all compared sociolects, nouns are inanimate, such as: Engl.: *map* – face; Russ.: *колбаса* – bus.

At the same time, inanimate nouns can be used to denote animate concepts in literary language, such as: Engl.: *expense* – child; *beefcake* – man; Russ.: *мочалка* - girl; *кости* – parents.

It follows from the above examples that in specific cases there is a process of personification through metaphorical transfer of features of inanimate objects to an animate person [8]. At the same time, we should point out some difference in the metaphorical use of animate nouns, for example: Engl.: *fox* – girl; *bear* – policeman; Russ.: *бобер* - respectable man.

Thus, it is very typical for the sociolect of the English-speaking young people to use animate nouns to denote animate nouns in literary speech, whereas in Russian sociolect, unlike in the English-speaking speech, animate nouns are used to the same extent for both animate and inanimate synonyms in literary speech. Nevertheless, in the speech of the English-speaking youth one can find cases of transferring animate properties to inanimate objects, for example, Engl.: *dogs* - feet.

Another characteristic feature of animate nouns in the speech of the English-speaking youth is the fact that the vast majority of the above sociolecticisms denote the names of animals, while in Russian

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youth sociolect the animate nouns imply inanimate objects. for example: *бабки* – money; *старцы* – parents.

A common feature inherent in both Russian and English youth sociolect is that sociolectisms denoting concrete concepts dominate over nouns denoting abstract concepts [7]. At the same time, it should be noted that abstract concepts in the youth sociolectic are expressed by the greatest number of synonyms. Thus, for example, in the Russian sociolect such concepts as "nonsense", "depression", "crash", "unpleasantness", "failure" are represented by synonyms *байда, галиматура* - nonsense; *даун, ре-минор* - depression; *заподлянка, напряги* - unpleasantness and other synonyms.

In the sociolect of the English-speaking youth, similar synonyms refer to such abstract concepts as: "nonsense", "loss of time", "excitement", "idea", "failure", "chance", e.g: *bosh, crock* - nonsense, nonsense; *action, boot* - excitement; *brainstorm, call* - idea, etc.

The above examples show that in Russian youth sociolect abstract implicit (coded) sociolectisms (Russ.: *балабас, безмазняк* - failure) are quite often used to denote abstract notions, whereas in the English sociolect such cases are practically absent.

Besides, in the Russian sociolect there are abstractions with pessimistic coloring ("crash", "depression", etc.). At the same time, in the English-speaking sociolectic vocabulary abstract nouns express both pessimistic and positive semantics. ("failure" - "chance", "excitement" as unpleasant ("*thrill*") and pleasant ("*excitement*")).

In the youth sociolect the ratio of nominative and proper names is very different. It is logical to assume the predominance of nominal nouns over proper nouns [7].

In particular, among the Russian sociolecticisms we should point out the presence of eponyms used as nominal nouns, for example: *авдотья* - Audi-100 (a car); *мамед* - a representative of the southern nationalities.

In addition, in the Russian sociolect there are cases of transformation of proper names, mainly the names of famous musicians, singers, the names of popular musical groups, for example: *Иванушки-дурачки* - the pop group "Ivanushki International"; *Бритни Спирс* – a beautiful girl; a young teacher.

Conclusion

Consequently, due to the fact that nouns denote modern linguistic realities, they are represented by very diverse lexical groups. We can conclude that the nouns in the English and Russian youth sociolects have many common features. In particular, their sociolect lexicon is dominated by nominal nouns, generalizing in literary speech the names of any object. Most of the sociolectisms are concrete and inanimate concepts. At the same time, as the analysis of the above examples shows, there are some distinctive features, depending on the different percentage ratio of different nouns, as well as on the lexico-semantic features inherent in both Russian and English sociolectisms.

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