



## Linguocultural Features of the Completion of Verbal Communication and the Use of Slangs in Communication

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### **Abstract**

This article deals with the linguocultural features of the completion of verbal communication and the use of slangs in communication in English and Uzbek languages. In addition, in this work we tried to compare and analyzed two types of masterpiece works of writers in different languages.

**Keywords:** *Slangs; Jargon; Sociolect; lexical Units*

### **Introduction**

The forms of initialization and finalization of communication are nationally specific, and in each language features of similarity and differences in rituals and rules for the application of formulas of speech etiquette were identified. In general, we consider the etiquette of greeting to be more ritualized and varied in the ways of verbalization than the ritual of farewell. Parting speech formulas are simple, and their choice depends not only on the awareness of the partners' status marker, but also on the idea of the distance of his travel and the time of separation. (In Uzbek language and culture *Ertagacha, Ko'rishguncha, Xayr*; In English language and culture *See you tomorrow, See you soon, Goodbye, Goodnight*)

**The way a communication is closed or ended will, at least in part, determine the way a conversation is remembered.**

### **Methods**

People use both verbal and non-verbal signals to end a conversation. Verbal signals may include phrases such as: “*Well, I must be going,*” and “*Thank you so much, that’s really helpful.*” (in English language) “*Yordamingiz uchun tashakkur,*”, “*E’tiboringiz uchun raxmat*”, “*Vaqt ajratganingiz uchun*”

*raxmat*" or "Men borishim kerak, zarur ishlarim bor edi" (in Uzbek language). Furthermore, Uzbek people use "polite way for ending conversation with their respect and thanks"

Non-verbal conclusions may include starting to avoid eye contact, standing up, turning away, or behaviours such as looking at a watch or closing notepads or books. These non-verbal actions indicate to the other person that the initiator wishes to end the communication. **For instance:**

*"To be continued," she said, tossing the magazine on the table, "in our very next issue." Her body asserted itself with a restless movement of her knee, and she stood up. [1]*

#### **Analyzing:**

The author used "To be continued", "tossing the magazine on the table" and "stood up" in order to complete the conversation and the process which they can start where they had stopped at another time. This sentence did not completed fully.

#### **Uzbek sample:**

*Қайтиб машинага ўтирганимизда Гафур Фулом камган  
бўлиб қолди. Мени автовокзалга опчиқиб қўйди-ю, сўзсиз  
хайрлашди. [2]*

#### **Analyzing:**

*When we got back to the car, Gafur Gulom was silent. He took me to the bus station and speechless said goodbye.*

The conversation had stopped here with the use of the term "speechless said goodbye". Here author used tricky ways of showing the behavior of heroes in the completion of dialogue between two people's non verbal communication. Instead of waving the head or hands for saying goodbye we can use speechless sayings goodbye in literary works.

**People often use a mixture of these, but tend to start with the non-verbal signals, especially face-to-face. On the telephone, of course, verbal cues are essential.**

Closing an interaction too abruptly may not allow the other person to 'round off' what he or she is saying so you should ensure there is time for winding-up. The closure of an interaction is a good time to make any future arrangements. Last, but not least, this time will no doubt be accompanied by a number of socially acceptable parting gestures.

Jargon (fr. Jargon) or slangs - sociolect; differs from the general spoken language in specific vocabulary and phraseology, expressiveness of turns and special use of word-formation means, but does not have its own phonetic and grammatical system. Jargonism - slang words or expressions. [3]

Part of the slang vocabulary is not one, but many (including those that have already disappeared) social groups. Moving from one jargon to another, the words of their "common fund" can change their form and meaning: "darken" in argot - to hide prey, then - to cheat (during interrogation), in modern youth jargon - to speak incomprehensibly, to evade an answer.

The vocabulary of the jargon is built on the basis of the literary language through rethinking, metaphorization, re-formatting, sound truncation, etc., as well as active assimilation of foreign words and

morphemes. For example: "cool"(in English)- "крутой" (in Russian)- "daxshat"(in Uzbek) - fashionable, business, good; "hut"(in English)- "xama"(In Russian)- "kulba or boshpana" (in Uzbek) - an apartment, a house; "bucks" (in English)- "баксы"(in Russian)- "ko'kat"(in Uzbek) – dollars; "car"(in English)- "машка"(in Russian)- "arava"(in Uzbek) - a car; "scramble" (in English) – "доранануть" (in Russian)- "quyon"(in Uzbek)- to run; "dude"(in English)- "чывак" (in Russian)- "olifta"(in Uzbek)- a guy. In modern language, jargon is widespread, especially in the language of young people.

Social jargon first appeared in the 18th century among the nobles ("salon" jargon; example: "plezir" - pleasure).

With all its stylistic paint in a conversational style distinguishable lexical units form the basic layer of colloquial speech. They have simplicity, sensitivity, freedom, situationality. For example, the word "liver"- "jigar" used in Uzbek speech (correct meaning) in the sense of a human, an animal organism) is a common word that literally means "close friend," "friend," "companion," "close relative, "a real Uzbek" is a unit of ordinary speech.

Words of ordinary behavior, which are characteristic of colloquial speech, are divided into the following types according to their semantic features:

1. Words related to simple behavior that have a positive meaning.
2. Ordinary words with a negative connotation.

In simple conventions that have a positive connotation the intimate attitude of the speaker towards the listener, the pleasure of the listener is expressed. In colloquial speech, the words "handsome," "beautiful", "cute", "attractive," "charming," "gorgeous," "graceful," "marvellous," "elegant," "gorgeous," "lovely," "good-looking," "fascinating," "chic," "dazzling," "wonderful," "grand." Among them, the word "beautiful" is considered neutral to others. In a beautiful word, in a beautiful word, in relation to the word beautiful the positive color is relatively strong in the word beaver or deer. The word "beaver" and "deer" have a strong meaning of comparing, likening and describing the eyebrows, eyes and lashes to the beaver and deer in Uzbek language. For instance,

*U hali o'n gulidan bir guli ochilmagan qizchaga o'xshardi, qaddi-qomati kelishgan, chehrasidan nur balqib turardi. Odatda u mehribon, shirinso'z edi, ehtimol, samimiy ayoldir. [4]*

Translation,

*She looked like a young girl who had not flourished yet, she was tall, and her face was shining. She was usually kind, sweet, and probably a sincere woman.*

## Analyzing

"*O'n gulidan bir guli ochilmagan*" means the girl who is very young and beautiful, "*qaddi-qomati kelishgan*"- tall and cute as deer, "*chehrasidan nur balqib turardi*" – shining as the sun, "*mehribon*"- kind, "*shirinso'z*" – sweet, "*samimiy*"- sincere woman, that all adjectives used for describing women's appearance. All used words related to simple behavior that have a positive meaning.

Negative meaning of ordinary behavior, typical of the style of speech in expressive words, the speaker's sarcasm and disregard for the listener are strong. For example, the words "xo'jayin", "kalompo", "shof", "katta"- "boss" are a form of ordinary speech and have a negative connotation. For example:

*Бу қилган ишинг "каттанинг" қулогига етиб борса, сени соғ қўйишмайди, Аҳмадбой.*

### **Translation,**

*"If what you do reaches the ears of the 'boss', you will not be healed, Ahmadboy."*

There are used two negative meanings, "boss" and "Ahmadboy" for showing allegory of people's negative behavior. In Uzbek, the suffix "-boy" is a lexical suffix and means to show one's respect to another person. In this example, irony, sarcasm, and underlying utterances are used.

In colloquial speech, slangs are used by certain groups, a certain circle of people, and are understandable only to themselves. For example: words used in the language of traders:

*Буни сотиб олишингиз учун аввал "шапкасини" беришингиз лозим.*

*Нимасини? Шапкасини?*

### **Translation,**

*In order to buy it, you must first give a "hat".*

*What? Hat?*

### **Analyzing**

Here, the word "hat" is used in the language of traders in the sense of paying extra or it is used as "bribe".

One of the characteristic features of colloquial speech is that it is in speech. In addition, argo (slang) is also used. Argos (first used as slang for thieves) have been used as professional slang since the 19th century. Argotisms can be used in conversation for a methodological purpose. Some groups (it should be noted that this is more the case with youth speech) have also used and continue to use slang in order to keep themselves superior and keep their goals a secret from others.

### **Another examples,**

*I had been actually invited. A chauffeur in a uniform of robin's-egg blue crossed my lawn early that Saturday morning with a surprisingly formal note from his employer: the honor would be entirely Gatsby's, it said, if I would attend his "little party" that night. (F. Scott Fitzgerald "The Great Gatsby")*

"Little party" was used as allegory and showed persons attitude to another person. The hero inappreciated another person by using that termin.

## **Conclusion**

One of the most important aspects of the above-mentioned problems is the jargon and slang inherent in colloquial speech. It is well known that any speech occurs individually. Speech occurs in a certain way of life, in the process of communication. Although language occurs individually in life, the language is spoken not by one person, but by many - a whole nation. , anger, curse, hatred, disgust, grief, use emotional figurative words, taboos and euphemisms and slangs.

The phenomenon of colloquial speech includes words from different thematic groups. Part of the lexical units of colloquial speech is soda colloquial speech. Among them, slang and slang for colloquial speech have a special place. means these are dialectics and slang.

To sum up, a linguist called a “Conversational Speech” an event is a verbal event that occurs in the process of human interaction in daily life. Conversational speech occurs in the form of monologue and dialogic speech, as noted in the sources. But the leading feature inherent in colloquial speech is the fact that more than one, that is, the conversations of two or more persons, occur in the exchange of ideas. So, the leading speech form for colloquial speech is more than one.

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