

THE MAIN CLASSES OF YOUTH SOCIOLECTISMS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The article under discussion depicts the main types of youth sociolectisms. The conducted research allows to assert that sociolectisms function in the modern discourse of youth – word-forming derivatives of different parts of speech, built in accordance with the most different ways of word-formation in the Russian language.

Keywords: sociolect, sociolectism, phraseological, young people, expressions, formation.

Introduction

Sociolectisms of young people consist of both lexeme units and stable verbal signs called phraseological expressions. For example, in the lexeme units *друган*, *дружбан* in the meaning of ‘friend, comrade’, the basis of words is friendship, friend, whereas in phraseological expressions *Все mun-mon* – ‘very good, excellent; everything succeeded, everything is in order’ there is the formation of expressions from separate whole words.

The main part

Sociolectisms-lexemes are a very massive group in the composition of all youth sociolectisms – the indicator of their use is not less than 65% of the material studied by some authors [2]. As an example of sociolectisms-lexemes, we can cite quite a wide range of lexeme units, such as *врубаться*, *въезжать* (understand); *кумпол*, *башка* (head); *общага* (dormitory); *беспонтово* (badly), etc.

Such sociolectisms consisting of integral forms are very popular in the communication of young people in the social networks of the Internet and in the speech discourse of students, young workers, military and other members of social groups.

The study of youth speech discourse shows that independent parts of speech make up the bulk of lexeme units in the morphological aspect. Nouns and verbs are the most frequent in this case. The nominative feature of sociolectisms-lexemes determines their composition as the same nomination of generally known phenomena and, in general, expresses their very frequent use due to their unconventionality. The meaning of sociolectisms represented by nouns can be both concrete and abstract.

As an example of sociolectisms with concrete meaning, we can note the names of various car brands, for example: *мерс*, *мерин*, *мерсак*, *мурзик* (Mercedes-Benz); *баварец*, *бомба*, *бумер*, *бэха* (BMW); *авдеич*, *авдотья* (Audi); the names of different technical devices, gadgets, for example: *железо*, *комбайн*, *комп*, *машина*, *перс* (computer); *сотик*, *мобила* (mobile phone), etc. Sociolectisms with abstract meaning can be represented in the following examples: *облом* (failure); *влипалово* (unpleasant, undesirable situation); *кидалово* (deceit, fraud).

Among the widely used sociolectisms-lexemes in the speech of young people, proper names denoting inanimate objects are very popular, for example: *Клава* (keyboard), *Ванька*



(Winchester), *Димка* (dimedrol), *Инна* (a foreign car), Egor (a computer programme error), etc.

It is quite common to find cases of changing the indicator of animate and inanimate objects and phenomena in the speech of Russian-speaking youth in contrast to the generally accepted norms, for example: *тормоз* (a slow, sluggish person), *монор* (a weak-minded person), *сигарета* (a cheerful, energetic girl who lights up). In this case, by matching the forms of the genitive and accusative cases, the transition from the animate to the inanimate form is implied.

The use by modern Russian-speaking youth of numerous primary or secondary foreign-language borrowings represented by indeclinable nouns is noted by M. A. Grachev [1]: *пати* (party); *тату* (tattoo); *крейзи* (crazy), etc.

A large number of adjective names are often found in youth speech discourse. For example: *беспонтовый* (simple, unfashionable); *безбашенный* (crazy, psychotic); *клевый* (*интересный*), etc.

Adjective names in youth sociolect are characterised by a change in their lexico-grammatical category in contrast to the generally accepted literary norms: sociolecticism *бамбуковый* is a qualitative adjective in the meaning of 'stupid', whereas the same word in literary speech is a relative adjective name. The same associations arise in the construction of youth speech in both literary and sociolectic forms, for example: *атомный* (cool); *мутный* (hidden, unpredictable); *некислый* (excellent, beautiful, quality); *тупой* (stupid); *моторный* (a very mobile person), etc.

The material of our study shows that in youth sociolect there is almost no analytical form of the comparative degree, because it is not peculiar to sociolectisms-adjectives to form the superlative degree.

The only case of the superlative degree can be observed in the adjective *крутой* (the highest attribute, property of something). Tonkova E.G. means that the word-formation categories of genus, number, case are peculiar to all adjective names in the youth sociolect. For this reason, there are no short forms of adjective names in youth speech [3:19]. We have noted the use of indeclinable adjectives (*крейзи*) in the discourse of youth speech: *С ним невозможно разговаривать, он вообще крейзи!*

Verbs in the youth sociolect are characterised by high frequency of use, which is confirmed by the presence of the following verb lexemes in the actual discourse: *колбасить* (to enjoy); *махаться* (to fight); *оттянуться* (to rest); *гузлить* (to search); *западать* (to fall in love); *ржать* (to laugh), etc.

Youth sociolect is characterised by the presence of numerous adverbs and adverbial combinations besides the above-mentioned varieties of sociolectisms. The following lexical units can be given as an example: *нехило*, *офигенно*, *круто* (good, great, excellent); *найс* (good, excellent); *ништяк* (excellent); *четко* (excellent), etc.

Qualitative adverbs almost never form the form of the comparative degree and do not form the form of the superlative degree at all, unlike their literary analogues, which is their morphological peculiarity.

Conclusion

In general, as the analysis has shown in the system of sociolectisms functioning in youth discourse, there are units of different lexico-grammatical classes. Most of them are nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, words of the category of state are represented to a lesser extent.



Units of independent parts of speech, representing sociolect formations, often have homonyms among the words of the literary language. At the same time, functioning in youth sociolect, they change their grammatical characteristics in comparison with those functioning in the literary language.

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