# Argo In Uzbek And World Linguistics

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## ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the study of argo in Uzbek and world linguistics. The history of the origin of argo is also included. The properties of modern argo are mentioned. Linguists have given examples according to the definition of argo. The peculiarity of argo is that argo differs from slang in its secrecy, therefore, they are more often found in the speech of spies, criminals, thieves, drug addicts, prostitutes and other closed social groups that are considered secret strata of society.

## KEYWORDS

Artificial language, a group of malicious people, expressive stylistic paint, hidden meaning, "wrong, distorted" or artificial language

## INTRODUCTION

One of the characteristics of colloquial speech is that it uses argo, as well as many other linguistic phenomena. Argo is a short-lived phenomenon in Uzbek linguistics. It is limited to a few definitions. In particular, Azim Khodzhiev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" describes argo as follows:

Argo (French. Argot-jargo). Artificial language. A fictitious language of a social group, a category (for example, students, athletes, thieves, etc.) that consists of lexical units that are not understood by others [2,17].

"Argotisms have a hidden meaning", writes linguist H. Jamolkhanov [3,202].

In the 5-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, argo is described as follows.:

Argo [fr. argot-jargo] linguistic term. Artificial language. The language of a particular social group (e.g., students, spotters, thieves, etc.) consists of lexical units that are not understood by others [10,94].

Certain social groups in society, such as thieves, bullies, and gamblers, have different meanings of words in order to hide their evil intentions from others  give and use. Such words are called argo. For example, they use the words money instead of mud, eat instead of steal, bring a turban instead of kill [1,76].

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Argo (originally slang for thieves) has been used as professional slang since the XIX century [13,71].

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 argo  in order to exalt themselves and keep their goals secret from others.

The language of a small socially closed group, which differs from common speech, but does not have its own phonetics and grammatical system. It is also called artificial language. It is safe to say that argo is the language of students, athletes, thieves, shepherds, prisoners, and other social groups that are unique lexical units that others do not understand. Argo is a mixture of several language elements and, in many cases, a form of speech that is incomprehensible to others.

Argo also differs slightly from slang in that it is a secret language (a group of languages created specifically for understanding by outsiders).  Therefore, the name of a particular group is followed by the word argo: ("thieves' argo", "argo ofeni"). In the small dictionary of linguist Roberts, the term argo is used as a general term for "criminal language" and as a linguistic term for "non-technical vocabulary used by a particular social group". The etymological origin of argo – "corporation desjueukh" - is interpreted as "a community of malicious people". In Roberta, the term argo is given as "wrong, distorted" or artificial language, and is understood only to be understood by certain members. A similar interpretation is found in other French linguists. However, according to the dictionaries of the Larus library, argo (not slang) is "a set of words and phrases used by people of a particular social and professional group to distinguish them from other social units"[11,25]. The modern French linguist Louis-Jean Calve, author of "20 Lessons on Argo", gives a broader meaning to the term. According to him, argo is an example of oral language, rich in short-lived authorial neologisms. Part of it is oral. According to Calve's concept, there are 20 basic semantic fields, and new argos are constantly created based on this particular scheme. According to the linguist, by studying the basic metaphorical structure of each field, one can understand any unknown argotism and create a new argotism. Thus, in Calve's study, argo is validated as a system of word formation. The term argo  is also found in Brockhaus and Efro's encyclopedic dictionary. But instead of comments, he quotes the article "The Language of Thieves". This, in turn, indicates that the term is synonymous with this unit.  As a result, various researchers are expanding the lexical meaning of the term. For example, in Akhmanova's dictionary, argo is the same thing as slang, except that it is "devoid of pessimism and discrimination". However, many researchers interpret argo as a means of speech belonging to the lower strata of society. There is a sharp philological debate

about the properties of modern argo; the question of whether argo exists in a latent form and whether it has an expressive character is at the heart of this debate. Modern linguists deny the existence of hidden argo.

According to V. Lipatov, "the creation of an artificial language requires a lot of work even on the part of a specialist"[12,12]. As a result, the lower classes of society communicate in simple vulgar speech that is not specific to the rules of language. It is wrong to apply the laws of linguistics to the existing reality. Because it is not considered a means of communication and it is not functional. Group language is intended for more practical use. In general, it is a goal, not a tool.

Argo is a word that often appears in the speech of thieves and gamblers and is not understood by the general public. For example, quail (pistol), molatbu (bar), hitola (with mouth), dego (quail), mud yakan (money), okrasni (move). Such words are used in part in fiction [7.31].

There are also views on argo as slang. The 2-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language contains such sentences:

Argo [r <fr] lingv. An artificial language specific to a social group that others do not understand; jargo. Thieves' argo [9,52].

Argo (fr. Argot) is a special language of a certain professional or social group. Argo is a mixture of several linguistic elements and, in many cases, a form of speech that is incomprehensible to others. Argo is used in speech to conceal the subject of communication: 1) in the speech of thieves: mandarin (gold), shark (a device for cutting the fence), rat ("falling" to his loved ones), urkagan (experienced son); in the speech of the prisoners: monkey (mirror), shobla (a

group of swindlers), bashli (money), crocodile (scissors), lebed (heroin), ment (policeman), offense (rape), gun (pistol). Argotisms vary in different colonies, prisons, groups, and regions [8.169].

Argo is a conventional word or phrase between people from a very narrow circle (group) of people with the same interests, hobbies and age. They will not be understood by the general public. It does not have its own basic dictionary. Because there is a "fabricated language" between a certain group, such words end when that group ends [6,116].

Argo (fr. Argot - "dialect") - the speech of a certain professional or social group, consisting of a certain word. For example, argotic speech is characterized by the use of the word "close" in the student's speech" end of the lesson", the word "flash" in the form of a flash, the word "winchester" in the form of a screw. Argo manifests itself in the form of a mixture of several language elements and, in many cases, speech incomprehensible to another. Argo language does not have its own grammar. It is based on the grammar of the vernacular. Argo is used in speech for one of three purposes:

1) to keep the thought secret;

2) self-identification of the speaker;

3) for convenience [4,13].

Argo is a word that only people of a certain social group can understand. Argo is also a word used colloquially. Although argo does not indicate class stratification, such words are not understood by the general public. In this sense, argo is like slang [5,42].

The linguist gives the following examples according to his definition: From the argos of musicians and hafiz: Yakan (money), noyi (no),

dagger (belly), hit (hungry), hasut (bread), Dax (in the sense of good).

From thieves argos are: Loy (money), harif (owner of money or object of theft), shabash (give it to me), mandra or mura (bread), ligavi (police), etc.

1.      From the merchants' argos:

Yellow or yellow onion (thousand rubles), yellow nimsar (one thousand five hundred rubles), kapara (six thousand rubles), etc.

2.      From bandits argos are:

Zamri (stand still or stop), atamri (speak or continue your previous work), shuhur or atanda (escape), hamka (bread), dashevka (whisper, word-carrier), rubai (eat) tribe.

As for argo  and slang, some scholars understand them as a single phenomenon, others as other phenomena (argo differs from slang in its solemnity). Some linguists write, "slang and argo pollute the language. The struggle for the purity, richness and perfection of language also requires the struggle against slang and argo". We would like to emphasize that non-literary means, especially argo and slang, enrich the literary language materially, live in speech as natural and necessary phenomena, and can be used for various purposes.

In general, the characteristics of argos' are as follows:

1.  Argo is another, very narrow group of things and events that has a name in literary language..
2.  Argos always have an expressive stylistic color.
3.  Most argo is transient, temporary, and then gradually or completely forgotten, or because of their emotional and stylistic coloring, they can be transferred from

simple speech into a common language, that is, into an unlimited vocabulary.

In speech, argo is used to keep the subject of communication secret. For example,

1)  in thieves' speech: "mandarin" - gold, "shark" - a device for cutting a fence, "rat" – "falls" on its relatives, "frightened" - an experienced thief;
2)  In the speech of prisoners: "monkey" - a mirror, "shobla" - a group of swindlers, "head" - money, "crocodile" - scissors, "labed" - heroin, "ment" - a policeman, "upset" - rape , "pushka" - pistol.

## CONCLUSION

As you know, the history of the language is connected with the history of the people. If there is a change in the history of a people, it will be reflected in the language. Therefore, different words appear at different times, some of them go out of use due to the requirements of the time, some words take on new meanings. In fact, slangs are a group of words in the Uzbek dictionary. There are many different words in this group. Such words are used by different people for different purposes.  This means that certain groups use these words in a different sense, that is, for their own purposes.

The vocabulary used by social groups goes beyond and broadens its scope..

Argo is the language of a closed social group, it completely changes the usual phrases. In fact, the origin of argo goes back to slang, and it should be studied as an integral part of slang. Argo is more secretive than slang. As a result, they are more common in the speech of spies, criminals, thieves, drug addicts, prostitutes, and other closed social groups that are considered hidden classes of society.

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