



CRIMINAL LEXICON AND ITS REPRESENTATION

Nuritdinova Rayxona Numonovna (Teacher of chair uzbek language and literature, FSU)
Shodiyeva Asila (Teacher of chair uzbek language and literature, FSU)

| Article history: | Abstract: |
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| Received: 1 st February 2023 Accepted: 1 st March 2023 Published: 3 rd March 2023 | Gang language/speech has a special place in the social lexicon. There are special words and expressions in the speech of the representatives of this world, and usually, in scientific sources, such tools are called slang, criminal slang, mafia language. |
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When we talk about the mafia, first of all, the mysterious organization that arose in the Italian island of Sicily at the end of the 18th century is embodied in our eyes. It is an organized, networked, secret criminal organization, group, gang, which uses force, threats, coercion, extortion, and murder, and has its own language and appearance. "Mafia" was first formed from the initials "M A F I A" of the motto of the national liberation movement carried out in Italy on March 31, 1282 "Morte Alla Francia, Italia Anela" (Death to France, breathe, Italy), and later this word was used for all organized began to be applied to criminal groups. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, this word is defined as a criminal group, a criminal group association.

One of the scientists who researched the mysterious and conditional language: "Opheina language is the slang of today's criminals, and this language has its own semiotic system, it is not a developing system, but a system that preserves the static state of the elements. Their movement is formed as a result of the variation of language elements over the years, as a result of replacing one with a new one, vocabulary becomes more abundant. Here, the development process of slang is shown, and it is recognized that the replacement of the "old" with the "new" over the years prevents them from disappearing. Similarly, the Uzbek criminal lexicon has developed in its own way. For example, Russian words "вор в законе" (thief), "баба" (wife), "хозяин" (prisoner) were more often used in the speech of criminals in the last century. Nowadays, due to the increasing influence of the English language, we see expressions in the English language in this layer as well. possible: "boss" (boss), "miss" (the most beautiful whore), such as:

- You're a bad boy, boss. I'll give you twenty-five tomorrow.

(T.Malik. "Alvido, bolalik", pg.27)

Boss means boss in English. This word, which is currently used in the lexicon of young thieves, is used instead of "host", "shef" (in Russian) from the last century:

They are only for one chef, Arslon.

(N.Ismoilov. "Burgut tog'da ulg'ayadi" IV book, pg.21)

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In the world of crime:

- bitch - a prisoner - a thief - usurer - a killer - beggar.

In men's speech, there are situations such as entering into an argument with each other, not listening to the interlocutor until the end, denying the opinion, addressing in a commanding tone (this is especially evident in the speech of the mafia boss), non-verbal anger, not leaving the scope of the topic. "In women's speech, cooperation with the interlocutor, supporting the conversation with exhortations that are close to one's self is noticeable." So, male and female slang can be quite different from each other.

1. Giving a command, affecting the listener:

Criminals of the male gender are observed to give direct orders in any situation. A woman, who is socially inferior to a man, has "reverse" control power. Without having "rights", he can control the interlocutor from the sidelines. It is interesting that "sociologists emphasize that men do not have this characteristic". This observation reveals the differences in the speech of men and women: representatives of the stronger sex give direct orders and show control themselves, because the control is in their hands, while women use a unique flexible approach to achieve the goal: they support the interlocutor and switch to the system of active control, their own desire. - indicates his desire and motivates him to do it. This situation is also clearly visible in the speech of the gang: most of the men who step into this world become rougher and rougher, while the women become more insidious:

Go to the sand and say that Steak has escaped. Then lead the lepila.



(T.Malik. Murdalar gapirmaydilar. pg.9)

In this example, two criminals are giving orders to their subordinate during a mutual conversation. It is interesting to note that usually a person does not use artificiality when he is in a hurry to get angry. And in the speech of criminals, we witness the most urgent use of slang, even on crime (!). So we can see that argo has been raised to the level of "natural subcode" or language in the world of crime. In the example given above, the word qum is used in the sense of a camp leader, lepila a doctor.

2. When using sarcasm, sarcasm, innuendo, cursing:

Usually in women's speech, sarcasm, sarcasm, and understatement are used a lot. In the speech of women in the criminal world, this situation becomes more acute, it can even reach a tragic level:

Rukhshona pressed a pillow over her husband's face. Clinging to her mother's hand, Mavzna desperately pulled the pillow and Rukhshana:

- You are my enemy! I did not give birth to a child, I gave birth to an enemy! I gave breast milk to my enemy! I do not agree! I do not agree with the milk I gave!

(N.Ismoilov. "Burgut tog'da ulg'ayadi" IV book, pg.53)

C) In the use of barbarism: the speech of the criminal world openly demonstrates non-compliance with the norms of literary language. The use of foreign words in this speech is very effective. Sometimes slang itself manifests itself in the form of varivarism. The percentage of references to barbarism in the speech of female offenders compared to male criminals is high, and it was found that not only female criminals, but all women on earth are "faster" in acquiring a foreign language than men. "Even if women do not develop their speech creatively, they quickly learn the necessary aspects of new expressions than men and easily incorporate them into the standard of speech." "During the rule of Peter in Russia, the speech of noble women was French, in the 19th century English, and in the 20th century Italian and Spanish." So, we can get the reason why women use varvarism more:

Captain, Milenkiy moy, Sladenkiy moy, I'm prosititutka, i vsyo. Don't put me on drugs.

(Murdalar gapirmaydilar. Pg.121)

3. When applying tone:

Peculiarities in the use of tone are manifested in the speech of representatives of both sexes. Due to the female gender, they are considered to be a very impressionable species, and they are prone to

emotions: their speech often contains vulgar words such as cursing and swearing, and these words are spoken in a high tone. A linguist scholar who conducted research on the Japanese language

K. According to Kindaiti, intonation is 60.7% in men's speech and 84% in women's speech. This situation is also manifested in the criminal lexicon in a unique way.

Nowadays, the field of use of criminal slang has expanded a little, and we can find it in the speech of law defenders who control such persons, from ordinary criminals:

- So this person is your son-in-law. What about being killed? Who is he?

"I don't know that bull!" - said Tashbolta with a smile.

"A bull?" Why is he saying that? Is it his daughter's play? Maybe this person is oppressed not only by the death of his daughter, but also by the pain of honor? Poor thing. (Bukhacha-means to be nice to someone in the criminal world).

In order to expose a criminal case, the police and the prosecutor's office also use it in order to know the meanings of criminal slang. Who is the addressee and who is the addressee is very important in this world. For example, when the addressee is a criminal and the addressee is an ordinary person, there is almost no use of argo, or on the contrary, when both belong to the criminal world, it is used effectively: "The meaning of argo can be distributed differently depending on the conditions of communication and the identity of the interlocutor. When a criminal communicates with his accomplices, usually the words are in a neutral tone.

We can also see age differences in the use of criminal slang. "In the 70s and 90s of the last century, argo went through its "most booming" period, in which we can see Russification in the speech of thieves and gamblers of former Soviet countries. Nowadays, in the speech of young representatives of the criminal world, we can find Uzbek and even English slang.

First of all, the criminal "discovers" the lexicon of crime to hide information, he creates his own society by using it in a whole community. Also, mostly uses it to express short, blunt and emotional. There is another feature of this language, which some scholars call expressiveness, while other scholars say it cannot be expressiveness, in which the speaker must express his emotions, so they call it a special taboo task. In other words, the taboo task is not mentioned about the pre-planned "task", it is "protected" (found) under a different name: "These specific criminals are considered secret and believe that if this action is mentioned in their name, this task will not be fulfilled."



If we take the movie "Operation bl" by the famous L. Gayday, the fact that the theft is carried out with the letter "bl" indicates secrecy. The fact that no word begins with this letter in the Russian language makes it even more mysterious. Because if there is an "A" one can notice something about the words beginning with that letter, but the fact that no words begin with the letter "bl" made it even more mysterious.

Usually, the purpose of using slang is to keep information secret, to find out, or to speak briefly and succinctly in a peculiarly quick and easy way when emotions are aroused. That is why it consists of two or three syllables in terms of structure, and it is easy to pronounce. Such types are called emotive argo, and A.V. Tsibulevskaya conducted special research on this type in Russian linguistics, divided them into a separate group and called emotional argos emotive argo: "Emotive argo is a word in the form of emotional and customary exclamations are considered slangs and classify them into several groups: A-dja-dja (fear), ata (see you), hop, agach (I agree), etc. In this, the scientist shows a special type of slang that expresses the expressiveness of criminals.

8. https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=lv851ccAAAAJ&authuser=1&citation_for_view=lv851ccAAAAJ:ux6o8ySG0sC

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