A.T. Rakhmetova[1][*], L.R. Shevlyakova[2], E.M. Antonova[3], G.S. Tynbyaeva[4], M.Luchik[5]

[1-4]*Karaganda Buketov University, Karaganda, Republic of Kazakhstan*
[5]*University of Zielona Gora, Poland*
(E-mail: solnyshko2006@mail.ru, lubovsh1@ya.ru, yelena_antonova@mail.ru,
gulnara.st@mail.ru, algorzata@luckyk.pl)

Lexicographic experience of the youth lexicon description

The article is devoted to the study of the lexicographic experience of describing the youth lexicon and the theoretical foundations of its complex multidimensional representation in the dictionary. At the present stage of development of the Russian language, its lexical system is being rapidly updated, which is due to various extralinguistic factors. One of the signs of the times is the activation of occasional word formation. The main reason for the appearance of occasionalism is the need for a special means of expression that arises in the process of communication. The authors of this article have studied occasional words, which are the result of linguo-creative activity of students (aged 17 to 21). The chosen approach provides an opportunity in the process of research to find out which areas of reality, already indicated by the vocabulary of the literary language, are covered with new formations for the second time. Such facts testify to the undeniable importance of these areas in the life of native speakers of this age group. The term «occasional word» in the proposed work is used to refer to «all speech innovations, systemic and asystemic; speech neoplasms created with deviations from the modern word-formation system of the language; system formations that are the implementation of a productive word-formation model in a speech act.

The main method for describing the identified occasional neoplasms was ideographic classification, i.e. systematization of words on logical and conceptual grounds: reality is divided logically, and lexical units are correlated with one or another isolated sphere. Within the allocated spheres, separate areas are distinguished, each of which is divided into smaller groups.

Keywords: youth jargon, lexical unit, occasional new formation, network community, lexicographic description.

Introduction

Representatives of various scientific fields turn to the issue of studying youth subculture. In Western philosophy, interest in youth culture was associated with the revolutionary moods of the 60s of the XX century, although studies of this phenomenon began in the first half of the XX century. Russian scientific studies of youth as a special subject of cultural creativity emerged only in the 80s of the 20th century and were devoted to describing the external manifestations of the youth subculture, although attempts were made to identify the causes of this phenomenon.

The current stage of development of Kazakh linguistics is characterized by an increased interest in the functional aspects of linguistic phenomena. Language changes are caused by both external reasons and internal ones. They are caused, first of all, by changes in the life of a multilingual society. These processes are subjected to intensive scientific comprehension and open up new horizons for the study and analysis of the language in the conditions of multilingualism. Integration processes have an impact on the language situation in Kazakhstan as well. Kazakhstan is a multinational and multicultural state. Languages functioning within the same state naturally experience mutual influence. Bilingualism of the titular nation contributes to the interaction of the Kazakh and Russian languages [1; 256].

In this aspect, youth jargon is an interesting linguistic phenomenon, the existence of which is determined not so much by age limits as by time factors. Slang vocabulary, as the most mobile language layer, requires constant fixation and analysis of the collected material, being part of the modern language picture of the world.

Thus in line with modern trends in linguistic science, for example, Kazakh researchers [2;125] pay attention to the concept of «slang» and its role in the speech of the modern young generation. Researchers say that the language competence and speech behaviour of the linguistic personality of modern youth is the leading vector in the development of society and other social subsystems of the language, since all prospects are connected with the young generation, it is the linguistic personality of the modern young person that deter-

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mines the direction and development of both colloquial speech and literary language. «Youth slang as the everyday language of communication of the younger generation is a kind of indicator of the level of development, interests, tastes and needs» [2; 125].

Despite all the diversity of both Kazakhstani and foreign studies of youth jargon, in modern linguistics there is no unity in the interpretation of this term, there are no boundaries for its certain specific characteristics and properties, and there are no system parameters that allowed the separation of jargon from such linguistic phenomena as slang expressions, slang, inter jargon, dialect, vernacular.

Another stumbling block in the study of youth jargon is the question of periodization in determining the age of recipients, i.e. what the age limits for a young person are. In this regard, many researchers, speaking of youth, mean young people of age from 14 to 30 years old [3; 17], who are in the stage of psychophysiological, social, professional and personal development. … the youth are those who have reached biological maturity but have not yet reached social maturity.

Researchers Stepanenko E.V., and Redvanetskaya Y.I., on the contrary, believe that «youth language is not a specific category of language that has an age limit, but only a common name for the period of commonly used words and expressions» [2; 124].

At the same time, the frequency and specificity of the use of slang vocabulary in the colloquial speech of representatives of different regions of Kazakhstan in the context of bilingualism suggest the need to take into account the patterns of their choice in the communication process, due to the specifics of this vocabulary, the potential functioning and in tentions of the speaker. Thus, in accordance with the current situation in modern linguistics in Kazakhstan, there is a need to study youth jargon in the aspect of formation and functioning in a linguocultural environment in conditions of bilingualism.
The authors of the article studied occasional words, which are the result of the lingo-creative activity of students (aged 17 to 21 years).

The term «occasional word» in the proposed work is used to refer to «all speech innovations, systemic and asystematic; speech neoplasms created with deviations from the modern word-formation system of the language; system formations that are the implementation of a productive word-formation model in a speech act».

The main method for describing the identified occasional neoplasms was ideographic classification, i.e. systematization of words on logical and conceptual grounds: reality is divided logically, and lexical units are correlated with one or another isolated sphere. Within the allocated spheres, separate areas are distinguished, each of which is divided into smaller groups.

The chosen approach provides an opportunity to find out which areas of reality, already indicated by the vocabulary of the literary language, are covered with new formations for the second time. Such facts testify to the undeniable importance of these areas in the life of native speakers of this age group.
The end of the XX — the beginning of the XXI century was marked by a turn to the theoretical understanding of the phenomenon of youth subculture (Schepanskaya T.B., Petrov D.V., Zapesotsky A.S., Levikova S.I. and others). Of particular interest in this context is the study of the language of youth, which is most often defined as youth jargon.

Youth jargon is a phenomenon that functions in any language and exists in any culture; it only changes its quantitative composition and scope under the influence of both linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Being an integral part of youth culture, since no culture can exist without «its own» communicative code, the language is widely distributed in everyday, cultural and political spheres, which, in turn, is due to a number of its specific characteristics. Multifunctionality can be considered one of the main features of this language. Youth jargon performs a large number of functions, often polar in terms of a goal-setting principle, which determines the reasons for the scale of its distribution in various fields and determines the dominant ways of representation.

However, youth jargon is mobile, and changeable over time; evidence of changes in the lexical composition of youth jargon are lexicographic works, the vocabulary of which often reaches several thousand modern youth jargon
. This means that the appeal to youth jargon does not lose its relevance; in addition, there are gaps in the study of this phenomenon, and there are many controversial issues. Thus, the issue of the term «youth jargon», the composition of youth jargon, is ambiguously resolved; the lexicographic experience of fixing youth jargon needs to be studied.

One of the conditions for the functioning of the information society at the present stage is the expansion and complication of the sphere of social communication, the emergence of new ways of interactive interac-

tion, determined by the special nature of the multi-structural network dialogic space. Being a landmark phenomenon in the life of society and an important factor in the emerging information culture, Internet communication of the younger generation is turning into an object of study that is relevant for linguists, culturologists, anthropologists, sociologists, and philosophers.

The network neology of youth jargon is one of the promising, dynamically developing areas of the language. In connection with the growing popularity of Internet technologies at the beginning of the 21st century, there is reason to talk about the formation of a new communication environment.

A feature of the organization of the communicative Internet environment is its division into groups — communities that are formed based on the unification of participants in network communication according to interests or activities. These communities are formed on websites, forums, and in group chats. «Network communities are a specific form of organization of the Internet, an expression of its structure and structure, including social structure and social structure. But with all this, online communities are an element of virtual reality» [4;95]. With this «its variable nature is connected, in contrast to the constant-stable and constant-nature of ordinary reality» [4;95]. That is, a special type of reality is built in Internet communication, which is called the «second reality», the virtual world. In the works of I.A. Akchurin, V.L. Vasyukova, G.P. Menchikova, S.S. Khoruzhy and other authors given some fundamental differences between these two types of reality. Virtual reality as the above-described phantom of objective reality and virtual reality network communities are a system of information interaction. This is a dynamically developing system (a system of information resources, their owners, material and technical resources, and actors in a complex network of information interaction); a system that reflects the needs and demands of objective social reality, but in many respects develops according to its principles and laws.

The virtual space is gradually being mastered by various categories of users. The classification of network users is a subject of interest for sociology, philosophy, and cultural studies. Attempts have been made to separate users of network resources according to the principle of association into communities: users «are divided into temporary and permanent users, users united in network communities according to interests, hobbies, professional, educational, commercial, ideological, confessional, national, cultural or political preferences» [4;96].

The rules of network identity, and belonging to a network environment of a certain type are established between users connected by belonging to a certain network community. Researchers of network communication note that the virtual environment is becoming an alternative to the real world, it is given some signs of emerging and developing social structures: «a virtual global information network improves the network structure of its device. It is also represented by networks of virtual stores, electronic presentation platforms, marketing networks, professional and amateur communities, etc.» [4; 97].

Based on this theory, it can be concluded that «virtual reality acquires the features of an objectively existing reality; it can become the subject of study and analysis. In such an aggregation of people, «recruited according to interests, professional characteristics, goals and predilections, the whole spectrum of social relations is formed: emotional, personal, societal, etc. It is also difficult to answer the question of what contributes to the formation of youth network communities in cyberspace. Probably, as modern researchers emphasize, the roots of this phenomenon should be sought in the processes of urbanization, globalization, etc., which actualize certain internal psychological motives and social needs of a modern young person. First of all, we are talking about the need for a young developing personality in communication, based on which social groups and communities are organized on the Web. Such communities are built based on chats, various forums, gaming and other servers. Virtual communities cover all dimensions of the community as such: economic, political, social, educational, self-educational, leisure, gaming and cultural» [4;98]. Such a «form of information interaction, as social interaction within the framework of electronic conferences and chats, leads to the formation of various kinds of interpersonal and social relations between participants» [5].

The linguistic sphere of the subculture goes beyond the boundaries of purely oral communication, and there are much more sources of its study. According to the researchers, despite the active study of issues related to the semantics, structure and composition of jargon vocabulary, the features and rules of their use, new prospects have opened up for the study of jargon in the linguistic and cultural aspects of the region. Thus, in accordance with the current situation in modern linguistics, there is a need to study youth jargon in the context of bilingualism, to identify the territorial variability of youth slang. In this, we see the relevance and prospects of this problem.

Research methods and material

The work uses general scientific methods: description, comparison, observation; linguistic methods: structural-semantic (component analysis), elements of contextual analysis, methods and techniques of lexicographic description

The authors carried out work on the study of the lexicographic experience of describing the youth lexicon and developed the theoretical foundations of its complex multidimensional representation in the dictionary. In particular, to study the experience of the lexicographic description of youth jargon, the analysis of the «Dictionary of youth slang» by T.G. Nikitina [6], «Dictionary of modern youth jargon» by M.A. Grachev [7], «Regional Dictionary of Slang (Pskov and Pskov Region)» edited by T.G. Nikitina and E.I. Rogaleva [8]. The next stage of the work is a lexicographic description of the identified corpus of occasional neoplasms. The glossary of occasional words should act as a descriptive, registering lexicographic publication, designed to demonstrate the «life» of a word in the real speech of native speakers.

Results

Within the framework of the scientific project, the authors identified the actual problems of fixing youth slang units; in particular, they analyzed the issue of the sources of the material and the methodology for collecting it. Since the subject of study in the project study is the lexicographic description of the youth lexicon, special attention is paid to the lexicography of Russian youth jargon units in bilingual network space, as well as based on an analysis of various modern youth jargon dictionaries, the authors of which are T.G. Nikitina, S.I. Levikova, M.A. Grachev, R.I. Maltseva and others. The authors of this article attempted to lexicographically describe their glossary of the youth lexicon of students of the Karaganda region.

Based on the work of Tsibizova O.V. [3], the authors highlighted the macrostructure of the glossary. This includes an introductory part, the main section, which consists of a description of units, an index of synonymic series, and a list of sources. Let's take a look at each of these parts.

The introductory part of the glossary contains the Preface, the author's recommendations to potential recipients, as well as abbreviations and a list of graphic symbols. In the Preface, the authors presented a brief description of the youth jargon, discusses the features of its functioning at the present stage, ways to replenish the vocabulary, etc. There is also information about the main sources of material and it sets the goal of the glossary — a complete, systematic description of the youth lexicon of the Karaganda region in all its diversity. Note that the nature of the presentation and the material of the glossary is designed both for specialists in the field of linguistics and for ordinary users.

The list of abbreviations is presented in alphabetical order, decoding of graphic symbols of idiomatic expressions, set phrases of a non-idiomatic nature (compound names and terms), etc. is also given there.

In accordance with the objectives of the lexicographic work — to describe the youth jargon of the Karaganda region in all its diversity — it includes jargon from the speech of various groups of young people: schoolchildren, and students, taking into account the bilingual multicultural space of the region.

Let's notice that the authors of the dictionary do not name the criteria for selecting material, as is done, for example, in the prefaces of other dictionaries of youth jargon. Thus, M.A. Grachev defines the following criteria when selecting, referring a word to youth jargon: a) its use among young people; b) recognition of it as «one of their own» by a certain youth group; c) the frequency of its use, the presence in its lexical meaning of an indication of a clear jargon sphere of use [*9; 13*].

Social networks, the content of which served as a practical basis for research and compilation of a glossary, were determined by a sociological survey among students of 1-2 courses of various faculties of Buketov Karaganda University. Most of the recipients mentioned social networks.

TikTok and Instagram provide an opportunity not only to exchange textual information but also to realize creative potential through the creation of photo and video material.

The VKontakte social network allows users not only to send messages to each other, create their pages and communities, share images, and audio and video recordings, but also to transfer money and play browser games.

The authors have studied such a genre of virtual communication as a commentary.

In the last three years, user activity in this particular genre has increased. This is due to extralinguistic factors (restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic: distance learning format, the impossibility of personal contact between communicants).

Commentary is a separate genre of Internet communication, located at the intersection of other genres. On the one hand, it is a product of oral speech, on the other — written, on the third — a product of various Internet trends that set the features and norms of text construction.

The commentary combines such properties as efficiency, informativeness, conciseness, analyticity and, as a result, expressiveness, that is, it involves the implementation of the main functions of journalistic discourse — informing, influencing and persuading.

Modern researchers consider a commentary as an explanation of the text, reasoning, or remarks about something or on the Internet — to a post (message). The speech used in the process of virtual commentary has some distinctive features. These features may be changes in the generally accepted rules of spelling, punctuation, and syntax.

The main objective of this article is an attempt to analyze the lexicographic description of the glossary of the youth lexicon, collected in the framework of the grant project of the authors of the article.

Following the studies devoted to the lexicographic description of dictionaries, we will begin our analysis of the glossary with its organizational structure and move on to the microstructure of the glossary.

The dictionary entry is the main unit of the glossary, and its main element is the lexico-semantic variant (LSV), i.e. a word with a separate meaning schematized in the definition. The structure of a dictionary entry has several parameters (components, zones); the most important of them for the ideal dictionary entry of P.N. Denissov notes the following: «1) a headword; 2) its formal characteristics (grammatical, orthoepic, spelling, etc.); 3) its semantization; 4) extracts from texts illustrating one or another formal or semantic feature of the headword; 5) indications of the «neighbours» of the headword in the lexical system of the language along different axes of the semantic space of the language; 6) sendings and certificates of various nature and purpose»[10; 84].

Let us note that the full dictionary entry of T.G. Nikitina [6] suggests, along with the above components, the inclusion of functional and expressive-stylistic characteristics. Some articles also include stable combinations based on a headword. The authors of the glossary, using the experience of T. Nikitina's dictionary, built dictionary entries.

Dictionary entries in the glossary of the authors of this article are arranged in alphabetical order. Capital (heading, vocabulary, main) words are highlighted in bold.

For example:

Adiki (from English Adidas — the name of the brand of clothing and footwear) is the name of the sports shoes of the Adidas brand. For example: buy adiki, put on new adiki. This word, by morphological nature, is a noun formed from the initial part of the transliterated word adidas (adi) with the addition of a diminutive suffix to and the plural ending of the noun -i.

The glossary contains not only the original words, but their word-formation variants, which are described in separate articles with their indirect interpretation and word-formation methods.

For example:

Bug (from the English bug — beetle) — an error, a breakdown in the Internet space. Eg: I have bugs (i.e. breaking the game due to bugs in the program or other factors beyond human control). A noun formed by transliteration.

Bagnutyi (from bug) — broken, disturbed. For example a buggy game (a game with breakdowns in the system), a buggy site (a site that is difficult to use as a result of errors in the technical system). An adjective is formed in a suffixal way: by adding the suffix -t and the interfix -nu.

Considering the grammatical component of the glossary, we can say that, unlike the dictionary of Nikitina T.G. the authors of the glossary did not single out the part-of-speech characteristics of occasional words, but, in the future, the vocabulary material involves the calculation and review of occasional words and neoplasms with a linguistic analysis of morphological, word-formation, stylistic, syntactic characteristics.

A special place in dictionaries is occupied by stylistic marks. The authors of the glossary suggest placing stylistic marks in the dictionary entry, with a characteristic of the emotionally expressive colouring of the word.

Speaking about stylistic marks in the glossary, it should be noted that for the lexicographer, according to many researchers, it is functional-stylistic differentiation that is the most problematic issue.

«Insufficient theoretical development of the characteristics of various functional styles, criteria for attributing vocabulary to one or another layer leads to their very approximate differentiation in dictionaries, which differs from dictionary to dictionary since the authors solve these issues subjectively or completely

abandon stylistic marks, which reduces the value of the dictionary because it does not give a true picture of the functioning of the vocabulary». [11;19]; (refer also [12; 275], [13; 8]). Let us add that M.A. Grachev in his dictionary does not use labels denoting the emotional and expressive characteristics of slang words [youth refers to young people whose age starts at 14 and ends at 30 [3;17]. We believe that the use of stylistic "markers" is necessary already because thanks to them, synonyms of the same type, and uniform interpretations can reveal semantic differentiation.

The main advantage of the glossary, in addition to formal characteristics, can be considered the attention of the authors to the semantic organization of occasional words. When analyzing dictionary entries, antonyms, homonyms, and synonyms were found. In addition, the authors take into account the linguistic and cultural features of the bilingual Karaganda region.

Based on the foregoing, we would like to say that the genre of the slang dictionary is relatively new, and we, agreeing with the opinion of many researchers, believe that it is impossible to be ahead of time by criticizing or scolding authors, voicing claims to illustrative material or insufficient quantitative composition of occasional neoplasms. The authors, at least, have made attempts to develop their product glossary with a certain methodology, and the presentation and selection of language material are being improved and modernized. We focus special attention on the fact that the authors have studied such a genre of virtual communication as commentary. For the first time, the comments of the student community of a certain region with its multicultural and bilingual features are studied, which undoubtedly updates and increases the value of the glossary. In addition, as we noted above, the publication of the glossary is designed for a wide audience, consisting of both specialists and general reader-teachers, schoolchildren, and parents. And for specialists, the publication of a glossary of occasional words may entail further prospects for scientific research on the linguistic personality of a modern student within the framework of an anthropocentric approach.

Conclusion

Language development is certainly accompanied by the renewal of speech resources — this process can be called «neogenesis» [14; 72]. In the field of language functioning in the field of network communication, the same laws apply as in the language system as a whole, as well as laws that are characteristic only of the Internet communication zone and are practically not manifested in other areas of language functioning.

The development of network neology is determined by four types of factors:

a) non-linguistic, extralinguistic, common to different areas of language functioning;

b) extralinguistic, related to the functional features of Internet communication;

c) intralingual system-wide;

d) intralingual, determined by the specifics of the sphere of Internet communication.

As extralinguistic factors common to all areas of the functioning of the language, we will name the following:

- social and cultural processes;

- processes characterizing the economic and political situation in the world. These phenomena cause the emergence of key concepts that are subject to the nomination, actualizing certain aspects of reality, and putting them forward as an object of naming.

The factors for the emergence of occasional neoplasms have a cognitive basis: «The process of the emergence of new lexical units is due to several cognitive factors. Among them, we include the emergence of new concepts in the process of cognition of reality and their language; clarification, rethinking and in-depth knowledge of the fragments of the conceptual picture of the world already fixed by the public consciousness; cultural and historical factors of rethinking known concepts; cognitive-pragmatic factors» [15; 76].

The main functional task of using the youth vocabulary can be considered a communicative function. A unique own language acts as an identifier and a kind of password in the discourse of youth subcultures. The formation of a special society, as well as external signs of identity and linguistic neoplasms, are primarily aimed at establishing contact with their peers, like-minded people and the possibility of implementing a communicative act. The formation of a special society, as well as external signs of identity and linguistic neoplasms, are primarily aimed at establishing contact with their peers, like-minded people and the possibility of implementing a communicative act. In the current lingua-cultural situation of bilingual multicultural Kazakhstan, when, undoubtedly, the phenomenon of the interpenetration of virtual and real environments is noted, one of the main sources of replenishment of youth jargon is Internet communication.

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А.Т. Рахметова, Л.Р. Шевлякова, Е.М. Антонова, Г.С. Тынбаева

«Жастар лексикасын сипаттаудың лексикографиялық тәжірибесі»

Мақала жастар лексикасын сипаттаудың лексикографиялық тәжірибесін зерттеуге және оның сөздікте жан-жақты көп қырлы көрінісінің теориялық негіздеріне арналған. Орыс тілінің дамуының қазіргі кезеңінде оның лексикалық жүйесі әр түрлі экстралингвистикалық факторларға байланысты тез жаңарып отырады. Уақыттың белгілерінің бірі-кездейсоқ сөзжасамның жандануы. Кездейсоқтықтың пайда болуының негізгі себебі-байланыс процесінде пайда болатын арнайы экспрессивті құралға қажеттілік. Осы мақаланың авторлары студенттердің лингвокреативті қызметінің нәтижесі болып табылатын кездейсоқ сөздерді зерттеді (17 жастан 21 жасқа дейін). Таңдалған тәсіл зерттеу барысында әдеби тілдің лексикасымен белгіленген шындықтың қай салалары екінші рет неоплазмалармен жабылғанын анықтауға мүмкіндік береді. Мұндай фактілер осы жас тобындағы ана тілінің өміріндегі осы бағыттардың сөзсіз маңыздылығын көрсетеді. Ұсынылған жұмыста «кездейсоқ сөз» термині «барлық сөйлеу инновациялары, жүйелік және асистемалық; тілдің қазіргі сөзжасамдық жүйесінен ауытқумен құрылған сөйлеу іскерлері; сөйлеу актісінде өнімді сөзжасамдық модельді жүзеге асыратын жүйелік формациялар» үшін қолданылады.Анықталған кездейсоқ іскерлерді сипаттаудың негізгі әдісі идеографиялық жіктеу болды, яғни. логикалық және тұжырымдамалық негіздердегі сөздерді жүйелеу: шындық логикалық түрде бөлінеді, ал лексикалық бірліктер белгілі бір оқшауланған саламен байланысты. Бөлінген сфералар аясында жеке аймақтар ерекшеленеді, олардың әрқайсысы кішігірім топтарға бөлінеді.

Кілт сөздер: жастар жаргоны, лексикалық бірлік, кездейсоқ неоплазма, желілік қауымдастық, лексикографиялық сипаттама.

А.Т. Рахметова, Л.Р. Шевлякова, Е.М. Антонова, Г.С. Тынбаева

«Лексикографический опыт описания молодежного лексикона»

Статья посвящена изучению лексикографического опыта описания молодежного лексикона и теоретические основам его комплексного многоаспектного представления в словаре. На современном этапе развития русского языка стремительно обновляется его лексическая система, что обусловлено различными экстралингвистическими факторами. Одной из примет времени является активизация окказионального словообразования. Главной причиной появления окказионализмов является возникающая в процессе коммуникации потребность в особенном выразительном средстве. Авторами настоящей статьи исследованы окказиональные слова, представляющие собой результат лингвокреативной деятельности студентов (в возрасте от 17 до 21 года). Избранный подход предоставляет возможность в процессе исследования выяснить, какие участки действительности, уже обозначенные лексикой литературного языка, вторично покрыты новообразованиями. Подобные факты свидетельствует о неоспоримой важности этих участков в жизнедеятельности носителей языка данной возрастной группы. Термин «окказиональное слово» в предлагаемой работе используется для обозначения «всех речевых инноваций, системных и асистемных; речевых новообразований, созданных с отступлениями от современной словообразовательной системы языка; системных образований, являющихся реализацией продуктивной словообразовательной модели в речевом акте».Основным методом описания выявленных окказиональных новообразований выступила идеографическая классификация, т.е. систематизации слов на логико-понятийных основаниях: действительность расчленяется логически, а лексические единицы соотносятся с той или иной вычленяемой сферой. В рамках выделяемых сфер различаются отдельные области, каждая из которых членится на более мелкие группировки.

Ключевые слова: молодежный жаргон, лексическая единица, окказиональное новообразование, лексикографическое описание.

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