

Functional and stylistic differentiation of language within integrative paradigm

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DOI: 10.18355/XL.2022.15.03.17

Abstract

The relevance of the work is due to the need to study sociolects as socially marked variants of a language that have similarities and differences in the lexico-semantic and word-formation systems. In this regard, its purpose is to analyze and describe similar and contrasting elements in the sociolects of traders and criminals on the material of Russian and English languages. In the course of the study, the method of sociological observation, experiment, questioning, the method of cognitive semantics, the method of cognitive derivation, the method of questioning and associative experiment was used.

The results obtained include: similarity (the presence of the same names of thematic series, the use of morphological, lexico-semantic methods of word formation), the presence of contrasts (consisting in the composition of thematic series of vocabulary, the presence of many polysemantic words, homonyms in the sociolect of criminals, phraseological units, ambiguous in origin) and stylistic affiliation, in the difference in the methods of word formation used in the sociolect of traders (abbreviation, acronymization, truncation).

An integrative approach has been applied to the study of the sociolects of traders and criminals, based on expansionist, functional and anthropocentric principles. The use of the anthropocentric principle manifested itself in the description of the specifics of the social groups of criminals and traders. Expansionism was expressed in the use of methods of various sciences (cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, contrastive linguistics). The use of the principle of functionalism consists in describing the functions of the compared sociolects, in identifying their similar and different functions.

It is concluded that the sociolects of traders and criminals are indeed socially marked variants of the language, since the compared subsystems of the language have a specific system of lexical units, that manifest themselves in the ways of word formation, and various functions due to the social characteristics of their speakers.

It is noted that the article is notable for its novelty, since the study of the sociolects of traders and comparative aspect is carried out for the first time. The study of compared sociolects within the framework of the integrative methodological paradigm is also new.

Key words: sociolects, comparative analysis, sociolinguistic experiment, substandard, term, abbreviation

Introduction and Literature review

The relevance of the study of sociolects (criminals and traders) in a contrastive-comparative aspect is due to a number of issues unresolved in modern sociolectology related to the problem of implementing a dynamic approach to the social differentiation of language in modern society. Putting forward the concept of a dynamic approach to language at the beginning of the 21st century, L.P. Krysin drew attention to the possibility of using various language subsystems by social groups, to the need to take into account the social characteristics of the speaker. New, in his opinion, is the use by social formation of jargons. In the use of linguistic means, both the social (age, gender, level of education and culture, profession, etc.) and the

relationship between the speaker and the addressee, the type of communicative situation, the purpose of the speech act and a number of factors that are significant; the most significant influence on the use of linguistic means is exerted by such dynamic social factors as social speech (of the speaker and addressee) and the entry of an individual into small social groups (Krysin, 2004: 3).

Kazakh scientists G.Zh. Tungushbaeva, Zh.T. Isaeva note that the nature of the impact of social factors on the language is currently changing, since the distribution and consolidation of language resources occurs depending on the areas and conditions of communication. As a result, the social differentiation of the language is determined by the social heterogeneity of society, the presence of various social groups in it (Tungushbaeva, Isaeva, 2015: 1-6).

For the first time, an attempt to connect the role structure and behavior of a person with the functional and stylistic differentiation of the language was made by K.A. Dolinin, who wrote that functional styles are nothing more than generalized speech norms, i. e. speech norms for contrasting certain fairly wide classes of texts in which generalized stylistic roles are performed (Dolinin, 1978: 60).

More specifically, the problem of social and functional differentiation of the language was developed by D.A. Petrenko, M.V. Chernysheva, who noted that recently research in the field of sociolinguistics has focused on the study of linguistics has focused on the study of linguistic variability associated with various social characteristics of native speakers, such as belonging to a social and professional group, a set of social roles, a characteristic of the social status of the speaker, problems of the language situation and bilingualism (Petrenko, Chernysheva, 2015:190). Comparing the dynamic approach with the traditional one, N.N. Bebrish and T.P. Zhiltsova argue that this approach “allows us to see a socially differentiated language in dynamics: it is based on the consideration of situational variables, role characteristics of native speakers. In the second (dynamic) approach, the same groups are characterized by the use of means of different subsystems in speech: depending on the social and situational parameters of communication: 1) relations between speakers; 2) type of communicative situation; 3) goals; 4) topics” (Bebrish, Zhiltsova, 2015: 17).

As we can see, in studies devoted to the dynamic social differentiation of language, the parameters of differentiation are not fully observed, since the attention of researchers is focused, first of all, on the study of sociolects as variants of a language, distinguished by their attachment to certain social groups.

In modern foreign linguistics, a *sociolect* is characterized as a kind of language that reflects the social class stratification of society according to the stratified parameters of individuals – professions, qualifications, education, occupations, social rank, age, gender, language community, region, culture” (Wolfram, Schilling-Estes, 2004: 151-152). The same point of view K. Yule characterizes a sociolect as a kind of language, the distinctive features of which can vary according to differences in the social status of its bearer [7, 250]. At the same time V.I. Belikov and L.P. Krysin give a more specific definition of a sociolect, considering it as “a set of linguistic features inherent in any social group” (Belikov, Krysin, 2001: 30).

Also, V. P. Korovushkin focuses on the specificity of the lexical, grammatical and phonetic composition of sociolects, saying that “a sociolect is an autonomous, semi-autonomous or non-autonomous form of existence of the national language of the national period, which has its own system of sociolinguistic norms of the second level, functionally and conceptually fixed to a certain social professional-corporate or anti-social (anti-social and social), society or socialized subculture, a culture that has a specific vernacular lexical system, the elements of which can be ethicized and localized in nature and an inventory non-literary grammatical and phonetic features

that varies in quality and quantity, due to the sociolinguistic characteristics of its carriers” (Korovushkin, 2009: 16).

As you can see, in this definition, scientists focus on such features of a sociolect as: 1) functioning as a sublanguage of any social group; 2) specificity of lexico-grammatical and phonetic systems; 3) possession of the norms of the second level.

The norm of the second level, in contrast to the codified norm of the standard, includes “the norm, manifested in non-codified normativity, which is an essential differential feature of the language substandard as an integral part of the socio-communicative system, is an integral part of the socio-communicative system, is brought under the terms and norms of the second order” (Korovushkin, 2005: 10).

N.S. Avetyan believes that some sociolects, in particular, the police sociolect, may have norms of the first and second order, as well as the commonality of their phonetic, morphological, syntactic systems with the standard. She believes that “The English sociolect is a historically established, relatively stable for a given period of its existence, systematically an organized, conditionally semi-autonomous or, rather, non-autonomous form of existence of a multinational English language, which has its own special correlation of sociolinguistic norms of the second level, functionally and conceptually serves the society and subculture of police officers in the English-speaking countries and has a specific substandard lexical and phraseological system denoting the concepts of the police sphere activities that are common with the literary standard phonetic, morphological and syntactic systems, separate non-literary deviations from the norm of the first level (Avetyan, 2015: 61-63).

The sociolect of traders is also characterized by the possession of the norms of the first and second levels, since, on the one hand, it uses the words of the literary (terms, borrowings, some methods of derivation characteristic of the standard), on the other hand, professional and colloquial vocabulary. Such a sociolect is characterized as one of the types of professional sociolects that vary linguistic units based on several social factors (belonging to a socio-professional group, higher education, knowledge of foreign languages, living in a city, etc.). This sociolect, functioning in the intellectual financial sphere of activity, has not been fully studied, since researchers are mostly studying professional jargons, “related to those human activities that do not require long-term development and higher education” (Milehina, 2006: 58). In this regard, the purpose of the article is to study the sociolect of traders, while focusing on this subsystem of the common language, on this type of sociolect, on its grammatical features.

To achieve this goal, it seems necessary to solve the following tasks:

- to characterize in a comparative aspect the lexical system of sociolects of traders and criminals;
- to consider the features of the grammatical system of these sociolects;
- to explore the concepts of these sociolects in the anthropocentric-cognitive aspect;
- to study the influence of social factors on belonging to certain social groups, on the use of linguistic means in compared sociolects.

Research Methods

The following methods are used in the research process:

- 1) The method of participant observation used in the course of observing the speech of informants when interviewing persons engaged in exchange activities;
- 2) The method of sociolinguistic analysis, aimed at studying the lexical units of the professional language subsystem in order to identify groups of vocabulary that function in a given sociolect;

- 3) The method of cognitive semantics, which contributes to the identification of specific figurative meanings of words associated with the concepts of exchange activity;
- 4) The method of cognitive derivation, which assists in describing the methods of word formation that function in the subsystem of the sociolect of traders;
- 5) The method of contrastive-comparative analysis, the basic principles of which are described by V.P. Korovushkin, namely: microsystemic contrastive analysis of small language systems, individual types of sociolects (Korovushkin, 2009: 9).

In the process of contrastive-comparative analysis S.G. Klimchenko argues that, one should rely on the “comparison criterion” applied “either at the semantic or grammatical levels.

The third way to establish the criterion involves the definition of equivalent relations” (Klimchenko, 2018: 52).

The survey method, the method of questioning respondents, the method of sociolinguistic experiments is also used. The method of associative experiment described in the works of a number scientists A.A. Leontiev (1985, 1977), Yu.N. Karaulov (2000), N.I. Mironova (2011) was also used. The procedure for conducting it involves: 1) presenting the subjects with a word-stimulus; 2) bringing the first associations that came to mind to the subjects; 3) building a network of associative words; 4) construction of the associative field of the studied word (Mironova, 2017: 108-119).

The sociolinguistic experiment is described in the works of I.V. Gorbunova (Gorbunova, 2019: 12-16), N.P. Popova, V.D. Chernyak (Popova, Chernyak, 2014: 98-105). I.V. Gorbunova’s sociolinguistic experiment was used to identify the problem of the use of words – parasites in the social microenvironment of students. In the course of the experiment, the methods of observation, questioning, oral questioning, and quantitative calculation were used. N.P. Popova, V.D. Chernyak combined a sociolinguistic experiment with an associative one, revealing the associations of the subjects associated with the ethnonym *German*, and focused on the associative fields of this word.

In our work, a sociolinguistic experiment is carried out with the aim of knowledge by members of the professional group of traders and the social group of criminals’ sociolect vocabulary.

The sociolect of traders is considered by us within the framework of a paradigm based on anthropocentric, cognitive, functional components (Lukin, 2015: 11-72).

According to M.I. Solnyshkina, U.R. Ziganshina, L.M. Garaeva, the integral approach is based on four principles: expansionism, functionalism, anthropocentricity and explanatory. The principle of expansionism is manifested in the integration of knowledge of several sciences such as linguistics, cultural studies, psychology, cognitive linguistics. Anthropocentrism involves the researcher’s appeal to the “subjective” characteristics of the object of study, functionalism focuses on the functions of the object under study, and explanarity is interpreted as an approach aimed at studying individual modules of the language, paying attention to the explanation of their existence (Solnyshkina, Ziganshina, Garaeva, 2014: 22-130).

As well, the anthropocentric principle is used in the work in the process of characterizing the social group of traders and criminals, their vocabulary and grammatical means. The functional principle contributes to the study of the functions of the sociolect of traders and criminals. The principle of expansionism is applied in the study in the process of studying the concepts of traders and criminals, as well as in the course of using cognitive methods of derivation.

Discussion and results

In our article, we have defined the concepts, *a trader* and a *social element* (criminal), in the considered sociolects which consist of five components (layers): conceptual-significant, figurative, mental-cultural, nominative, which contribute to their study in contrastive-cognitive aspects on the material of Russian and English languages.

The conceptual component of *a trader* is a denotation, a verbal designation of the significant trader. The name of the concept is formed on the basis of signs: 1) engage in the purchase and sale of securities; 2) play on the stock exchange. It is borrowed from English. Generic concept.

Social element (criminal) – denotation, verbal designation of the significant *criminal*, the name of the concept is formed on the basis of signs: 1. Engage in criminal activity; do evil. Generic concept.

In the thematic series of the lexical-semantic system of the Russian language, as a significant component of the concept, a trader denotes: stock market denotes: *брокеров, биржевиков, маркет мейкеров, медведь, тианист*-an aggressively playing trader, *плегевик*-a trader trading on the market, *спредер* -a trader trading spreads and others. The significant component of the concept of a criminal in the system of the Russian language range includes: *бандырь-robber-guest performer, басувала*-thief-in-law, *босыч*-authoritative thief, *валет червонный*-swinder of the highest qualification, *вор*-qualified criminal, *вор честный, воровайка, гайменник*- killer, *гравер*-engraver-forger.

The figurative component of the concept of a trader includes figurative names of those who trade on the stock exchange, which are formed with the help of a metaphorical transfer of names, such as: *тигр*-a dangerous trader, *бык*-a market participant who bought papers, *волк*-a confident trader, *космонавт* - trader who is bullish, *овца*-a cowardly trader, etc. Figurative names that arose on the basis of metaphorical transfer for the second concept: *белая кость, верхушник*-a thief stealing from upper pockets, *гастролер* – a thief traveling around the cities, *желтуха* - an inexperienced thief, *жук* -an experienced thief, *зеленый* -a novice thief, *папа* - the leader of a criminal group, *подсидчик* - a thief who replaces suitcases, *рысак* - a guest performer - a thief, *рыбак* - a thief who steals with a stick with a hook.

With the mental and cultural component, the values of the professional competence, responsibility, professional honesty, compliance with the norms of business culture, which is a “culture of business, that is, economic activity that generates income”, its subjects can only be called participants in the extraction of income. Also, stock market participants own a corporate culture, which is considered as “a set of behavior patterns acquired by an organization in the process of adaptation to the external environment and internal integration, which have shown their effectiveness and are shared by the majority of members of organizations”. (The concept of functions and types of corporate culture. Models and types of corporate culture organizations// bizplaz.ru/ ponyatie – funkcii – vidy).

The subculture of the criminal world is defined as “a way of life of persons united in criminal groups and adhering to certain laws and traditions” (Smirnov, Protsenko, 2019: 61-68). Criminal morality is contrary to public morality, it is hypocritical and aimed at oppressing the population, the way of life of social elements is subject to the principle of *here and now*, since tomorrow may not come. In this world, the cult of personality and the cult of weapons have power, everything is regulated by the laws and traditions of this world, and the norms of the criminal society are informal, which oppose the social foundations of law and morality. L.B. Smirnov, E.D. Protsenko argue that “the criminal subculture is in conflict with the spiritual values that dominate society. A person, falling into a criminal group, perceives its subculture is in conflict with the spiritual values that dominate society. A person, falling into a

criminal group, perceives its subculture as if he is freed from other social prohibitions” (Alexandrov, 2002: 148).

The next nominative component of the concept of a trader includes: a) synonymous series: *бык, тигр, космонавт, овца, кабан*. b) phraseological units: *выйти в минус, выйти в плюс, выйти в ноль, тупой бычара, buy stop* (price goes up), *sell stop* (price goes down), *stop loss* (defining order), *буря в стакане, выйти в рынок, встать в покупку, дневной трейдинг, жениться на бумаге*. The name of the field of the concept of “criminal” includes:

a) synonymous series: with the dominant *преступник вор, гастролер, верхушник, асс-бобер* (thief in law), *барабаничик, боярин, вертун, вор, вор честный, грач* (pocket thief), *деловой* (a thief you can trust, etc.).

b) phraseological units: *жить у хозяина, завалить начисто, завязать узелок-stop stealing, завязать наглухо-move away from the criminal environment, заплить по новой, клевое дело кокнуть пером, на темную, на уши поставить, пощупать гуся*.

In the course of the study, we put forward a theoretical position that the subsystems of the professional group of traders and the group of criminals are specific, the lexico-phraseological and grammatical systems of which have partial similarities and contrasts. To test the knowledge of the representatives of these groups of their sociolects, we conducted a sociolinguistic experiment. The subjects, from each social group of 30 people, were offered questionnaires in which they were asked to indicate their social characteristics (gender, age, profession, nature of activity), as well as tasks to determine the sociolinguistic features of words (see Table 1, where plus indicates the presence of jargon, minus, on the contrary, their absence).

Table 1

jargonisms	Types of sociolects		The meaning of the word	Form phrases	Situation
	traders	criminals			
Ворочать - vorochat'	+	-	To deal with a large sum	To move money on the stock exchange	The stock exchange
Долить - dolit'	+	-	to add to profitable position	to refill money	The stock exchange
Бухтеть - buhtet'	-	+	to deceive	to slap someone	criminal
Жаронуть - zharonut'	-	+	to betray	to fry a member	criminal
Свисси – swissie	+	-	money	to count swissie	The stock exchange
Кабель – cabel'	+	-	pound	to refill cable	The stock exchange
Папира – papier	+	-	shares	to buy papier	The stock exchange
Алтуха - altuha	+	+	six roubles	to get six altuhs	criminal
Откат - otkat	+	-	price movement	price movement	биржа
игла, перо - igla, pero	-	+	knife	Stick a needle	prison
Казак - kazak	-	+	Leader, godfather	Leader of the criminal group	prison
Дура -dura	-	+	hemp	To bring hemp	criminal
Жук - zhuk	-	+	scammer	To pull out the zhuk	prison
Академия - akademiya	-	+	prison	To leave the academy	prison
Кэш - cash	+	-	money	To be in cash	The stock exchange

The structure of the social experiment: 1) the experimenter; 2) experimental factor (independent variable – recognition by group members of their meanings; 3) experimental situation: the situation where the experiment is carried out (exchange, correctional institution); 4) experiment object – a professional group of traders, a social group of traders, a social group of criminals.

As mentioned above, the list of respondents is 60 people, 30 from each group. As a result of the survey, we obtained the following results:

- 1) Members of the test groups found it difficult to answer when they came across unfamiliar words for analysis, they reacted only to familiar stimulus words;

- 2) The subjects – members of the social group of criminals – have no idea about the vocabulary of traders;
- 3) Members of the trading group show some familiarity with thieves’ vocabulary, but at the same time, most of the group finds it difficult to compose phrases with unfamiliar words;
- 4) Members of the tested social groups are involved in various social situations.

The applied comparative analysis of the lexical systems of sociolects of traders and criminals shows that in these subsystems there are both similarities (in the names of thematic series) and differences in the meanings of words. (See Table 2, below).

Table 2 Comparative analysis of substandard vocabulary

Lexical subsystem of sociolects		general	differences
traders	criminals		
<i>Movement verbs</i>			
Операции с деньгами: <i>брать</i> - покупать, <i>колебания цен</i> -ворочать, оперировать большой суммой денег, <i>валиться</i> - резко снижение цен, <i>долить</i> - добавить к прибыльной позиции, <i>засолить</i> - продать, <i>намыть</i> - выиграть, <i>выстреливать</i> - резко уходить вверх, <i>задирать</i> -искусственно повышать цену, <i>зарядить</i> - купить ценные бумаги на все деньги.	<i>Базировать</i> - совершать кражи, <i>банковать</i> - делить краденое, <i>брушивать</i> - стрелять, <i>бухтеть</i> - обманывать, <i>вешать</i> - грабить, <i>вздернуть</i> - украсть, <i>висеть</i> - находиться под подозрением, <i>вспотеть</i> - попасться без возможности освобождения, <i>вспрыгнуть</i> - добровольно попасть в изолятор, <i>втыкать</i> - воровать, <i>выздороветь</i> - быть оправданным, <i>вязать</i> - арестовать, <i>жаронуть</i> - предать соучастника.		The meaning of motion verbs does not match in the jargon of traders, motion verbs denote operations with money.
<i>Names of money, valuable papers</i>			
<i>Бакс, кэш, дериватив, квак, обычка-обыкновенные акции, папира</i> - акции,	<i>Алтуха</i> - шесть тысяч рублей, <i>ан-деи</i> - пятнадцать	The similarity in the groups of jargons	Differences in the “money” thematic

<p><i>префы-</i> привилегированные акции, <i>свисси</i>-швейцарский франк, <i>стоки</i> - акции, <i>фантики</i>-виртуальные деньги, <i>арбуз</i>(млрд.), <i>кенгуру</i>-австралийский доллар, <i>ен</i>-японская иена, <i>киви</i>-австралийский доллар, <i>кабель</i>-британский фунт, <i>экошка</i>-государственные облигации, <i>эшка</i> -облигации, <i>ярд</i> - 3млрд. (Словарь трейдера, термины и сленг // https://dayraidingschool.ru/slovar-treidera-terminy-i-slenq/).</p>	<p>рублей, <i>бабри</i> - рубль, <i>балабаны</i> - деньги, <i>баллоны</i> - деньги, потраченные на наркотики, <i>барашки</i>- купюры, приготовленные для взятки, <i>белки</i> -деньги, <i>бумага</i> - сторублевая купюра, <i>валабаны</i> - деньги, <i>гирн</i> - двадцать пять рублей, <i>гринка</i>- десятикопеечная монета, <i>зюмарный</i>- двадцатикопееч ная монета, <i>зюга</i>- двухкопеечная, <i>иня</i>-девять рублей, <i>найгун</i>- сто рублей, <i>капуста</i>, <i>кант</i>- копейка, <i>кость</i> (100 руб.), косуха (1000руб.), зелень (50 руб.) (Толковый словарь уголовных жаргонов).</p>	<p>under consideratio n is manifested in the thematic group “money”. The similarity of this group is also manifested inn the use of commonly used vocabulary.</p>	<p>group are manifested, firstly, in the fact that in the “money” group, traders deal with securities, use their names in the course of operations and for lowering or raising the rate; secondly, only commonly used vocabulary is used, a number of borrowings from the English language are used</p>
<i>Names of large monetary transactions</i>			
<p><i>Угорать</i>-проиграть, <i>задирать</i>-повысить цену, <i>засандаить</i>-продать по рынку большим объемом, <i>засовывать</i>-продавать по рынку, <i>засолить</i>-продать, <i>затариваться</i> -покупать, <i>откат</i>-ценовое движение.</p>			<p>This group of words is found only in the sociolect of traders.</p>
<i>Borrowings</i>			
<p><i>Дефолт</i> (default) - отказ от выполнения обязательств, <i>квик</i> (quick), <i>лой</i> (low) - минимум цены, <i>лот</i> (lot) - единица измерения сделки,</p>	<p><i>Акча</i>, <i>ан-дем</i>, <i>аргон</i> (греч.), <i>аркан</i>, <i>аттус-</i> <i>бен</i>, <i>бабай</i>, <i>базар</i>, <i>барно</i>, <i>басерман</i>,</p>		<p>Borrowed words from English and French are found only in the</p>

<p><i>офер</i> (offer) - предлагать, <i>клиз</i> (close) - закрытие позиции, <i>лос</i> (loss) - убыток, <i>маржа</i> (margin) - деньги, <i>пут</i> (put) - опцион на продажу, <i>реквот</i> (re-quote) - предложение брокерам новой цены, <i>рибейт</i> (rebate) - скидка, <i>сайз</i> (size) - объем заявки, <i>своп</i> (swap) - меняться, <i>спот</i> (spot) - наличный и др.</p>	<p><i>батыр</i>, <i>баи</i>, <i>вейн-шварц</i> (нем.), <i>гешевтмахер</i> (нем.), <i>зутен-морген</i> (нем.), <i>джюкал</i> (турец.), <i>зинбер</i> (нем.), <i>ишак</i> (тюрк.), <i>кайф</i> (англ.), <i>карален</i> (тюрк.), <i>лаша</i> (тюрк.), <i>лафа</i> (тюрк.), <i>лен</i> (тюрк.), <i>мани-мани</i>, <i>герла</i> (англ.), <i>нимфа</i> (франц.), <i>сарга</i> (тюрк.), <i>бан</i> (нем.), <i>бандер</i> (нем.), <i>бурч</i> (нем.), <i>вайс</i> (нем.), <i>вейс-шварц</i> (нем.), <i>джины</i> (англ.), <i>джентльмен</i> (англ.), <i>дринкать</i> (англ.), <i>торбохват</i> (укр.), <i>кича</i> (тюрк.).</p>		<p>jargon of traders. In the jargon of criminals, borrowings from Turkic languages and from Greek.</p>
<p><i>Polysemantic words</i></p>			
<p>Сходства нет, так как многозначные слова отсутствуют в жаргоне трейдеров.</p>	<p><i>Игла-нож</i>, <i>игла-шприц</i>; <i>амбец-попасться</i> с поличным, крах надежд; <i>букет</i>: 1) совокупность статей у осужденного, 2) подбор карт, 3) нежелательна я группировка осужденных; <i>вагон</i>: 1) большое количество, 2) бутылка; <i>верняк</i>: 1) беглец, 2) бесстрашный вор; <i>втереться</i>: 1) войти в</p>	<p>Contrastive in that polysemanti c words are available only in the jargon of criminals.</p>	

	<p>доверие, 2) залезть в долги; <i>заход</i>: 1) заранее обдуманное действие, 2) хитрый подход к кому-либо.</p>		
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Homonyms

<p>There are no similarities between homonymous groups, since they are absent in the sociolect of traders</p>	<p><i>Индюк</i>-пожилой мужчина, участковый; <i>испечься</i>-потерпеть поражение, проиграть до нитки; <i>казак</i>-вождь преступной группы, контролер по надзору в ИТК; <i>канитель</i>-драка, арест, спор; <i>карась</i>-богатый клиент, жертва, <i>сутенер</i>-садист; <i>дура</i>-конопля, короткоствольное оружие.</p>	<p>Homonymous rows of words abound only in the sociolect of criminals. They are absent in the sociolect of traders.</p>	
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Table 3 Phraseological units in the jargon of traders and criminals in terms of origin

<p><i>Базовый график</i>-bar chart, <i>голубые фишки</i>-blue chips, <i>институциональные инвесторы</i>-institutional investors, <i>казначейские векселя</i>- Treasury bills, <i>короткая позиция</i>-short, <i>кредитное плечо</i>, <i>купить через ночь</i>, <i>линия тренда</i>-trend line, <i>лонговая позиция</i>-long position, <i>маржинальная торговля</i>-margin trading, <i>медвежий рынок</i>, <i>наливать на бирже</i>, <i>накрыли в стакане</i>, <i>открытый интерес</i>, <i>плавающая прибыль</i>-floating loss.</p>	<p><i>Быть на лаване</i> -символ хитрости; <i>вешать лапшу</i> на уши; <i>воробья спугнуть</i> - сломать замок; <i>вся семья Блиновых в гостях</i>- иметь на руках все четыре туза; <i>вязки с понтом</i>- грабеж; <i>дрони тросточка</i>-выругать задержанного; <i>закончить академию</i>-отбыть срок; <i>за манишку держаться</i> -ухватить за горло; <i>идти на складку</i>-убийство; <i>идти на тихую</i>-совершить кражу и др.</p>	<p>The similarities of phraseological units are observed in the fact that verbal and nominal phraseological units are used in both jargons.</p>	<p>The contrast is manifested in the fact that borrowed English Phraseological units, bookish and common phraseological units are used in the jargon of traders, colloquial phraseological units are mostly used in the jargon of criminals, most of the criminal world are Turkic.</p>
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Thus, when analyzing the vocabulary and phraseology of traders and social elements' social-group dialects, the use of stylistically substandard vocabulary by criminals is rife with words and expressions of a dead set against society, work, people, and women. "The main language nature is cynicism, i.e., the language of the beast. It consists of a collection of strong wine, women and other nasty things, classless metaphors, bad word play revolving around a coin". In criminals' jargon, the abusive words are significant, even regularly used words can be perceived differently (Zhelvis, 2004: 289-298). The words *trash* or *mop* are offensive to a person in society, but in criminal community they are strong invectives, since the speaker, when saying them, "puts the opponent on the lowest criminal level, attacking him verbally"

(Zhelvis, 2004). According to V.D. Dashtar-ool, one can humiliate a person's dignity using criminal jargon, and hereby it is not necessary to use swear words. Bad people are *goats, rats, pigs, rot, bastards*, etc. (Dashtar-ool, 2010: 85-92).

The vocabulary of thieves' cant is heterogeneous. On the one hand, a fixed lexical layer is distinguished, but on the other hand, a dynamic layer is distinguished as well, which emerged as a result of reflecting social processes taking place in the thieves' community (the period of repression, changes in the thieves' community structure, emergence of new criminal types, merger of power and criminal elements (Dashtar-ool, 2010: 85-92).

An analysis of criminal social-group dialect vocabulary shows that it includes such thematic groups as:

- names of persons according to the nature of criminal specialization: *каропцик* (thief, killer); *мазь* – qualified criminal; *манатулист* – thief;
- names of criminal victims: *карась, леха, бобер* and so on.;
- actions of this social group: *идти на операцию, нахрапок* – strangle, *ночник* – night theft; *нырнуть в ширму* – get into the pocket;
- weapon names: *кнут* – pistol, *кукла* – revolver, *курица с цыплятами* – pistol with cartridges, *накидыш* – knife;
- names of police officers: *каплюжник, колодяк, краб, кукушка* – guard, *кум, хозяин, хитер* – inspector;
- names of prisons: *кича, поселуха* – colony;
- names of body: *мусал* – face, *наволочка* – stomach, *омары* – teeth, *пищик* – throat, *прелки* – mouth;
- money names: *капуста, кенарь, кочан, круглое, куроc, кусок (1000), куш, лавэ, лой, мани*;
- drug names: *кеф, кизьяк, колеса, мел* (cocain), *моль* - hashish, *мякина* - hashish
- prison items: *намордник* - canopy on windows, *нимфа* - window, *параши* - toilet;
- alcohol names: *мерзавчик, ок салла* (vodka);
- food names: *кунчик* (tea), *ландирки, мадро, некалимка, няня* (bread), *мазута* (fat);
- jewelry names: *кирпич, кальян* (diamond), *седье* (silver), *рыжье* (gold);
- cloth names: *кишки* (trousers), *клифт* (jacket), *кнутики* (footwear), *кони-мони* (shoes), *коряги, лансы* (trousers), *лелека* (suit), *лошади* (highboots).

N.S. Mogilenko in his/her works notes that the penitentiary vocabulary includes a large number of synonymic rows, consisting of completely substitutable units and absolute synonyms (Mogilenko, 2018: 115-120).

Absolute synonyms in criminal jargon include the following: *бебут, бегун, финка, ужача, ежик, жало, жульман, жульник, зима, игла, карандаш, кнопарь* – Finnish knife. The main function of recognizing one's own in a criminal sociolect is cryptological and identification, the purpose of these functions is "to identify and unite one's own prevent strangers from accessing meaningful information, uniting with one's own, communicating with them is subject to the expectation of sympathy, empathy, a thirst for sincerity and unity in views" (Kolesnichenko, 2013: 112-115).

An analysis of the sociolect of traders shows that the vocabulary of this sociolect is emotional, while borrowed and common words are used, used in a professional sense to denote the purchase and sale of securities. Sociolect of traders has a specific way of conceptualizing the world in accordance with the norms, values of the linguistic picture of the world of the professional group, as well as the nature of its activity.

It should be noted that the specificity of the professional activity of traders is manifested in the implementation of market activities for the purchase and sale of securities: in information activities, as well as in investment and regulatory activities in the securities market. And according to the directions of this activity, the following thematic groups are included in the communication system of stock market professionals: names of the face (*аутсайдер, белый рыцарь, бык, олень, кабан,*

медведь, юрик (клиент), волк, лоси, овцы and others); names of the valuable papers: радуга, хэви – акция, горячие деньги, синие корешки, второй эшелон– names of shares of little-known companies, первый эшелон–stocks of companies with large capitalization, etc.); stock operations (прыжок на амбразуру, прыжок дохлой кошки, продажа отмывающая, продажа дикая, выйти на деньги, выйти в плюс); firm names (гончие псы–profitable, гордые львы – high growth firms, ложный гриб – not big firm, бакет – unregistered company, хромая утка – firm in an unenviable position; means of payment: кэш, плафон - credit limit, портфель – гантель, фракт дохлый); exchange rate: (взвинчивание цен, валютная лихорадка, валютная змея, воздушная яма); sales tactics (стоп – вперед, черный язык, стратегия уборки урожая и др).

This sociolect of traders, in addition to the functions (cryptological, identification) inheret in jargon, also performs specifis functions: leveling, aimed at smoothing out educational and social differences between stock market participants; accumulating, contributing to the accumulation of knowledge about exchange activities; disperse function, i. e. facilitating the spread of sociolect units of traders in different communicative situations; a euphemistic function that assists in suppressing information, disgusting negative phenomena and trends in order to hide the real situation, for example: *отбить лося, зарезать лося, пролив* – a decrease in the ptice of paper; *subjective*, aimed at demonstrating the intellectual abilities of participants in exchange trading, which is expressed in the use of English, using complex syntactic constructions, compare.: *sport position, green card, big five, greenbugs* and others.

Table 4 Methods of Word formation in the trader’s and criminal Sociolects

Traders’ sociolect	Criminal	similarities	differences
морфологический способ словообразования суффиксальный:		In the sociolects under consideration, morphological, lexico-semantic methods of word formation are used.	In the criminal sociolect, the method of truncating the bases is unpopular, the abbreviation method is not used, there are no acronyms. The lexico-semantic method in the sociolect of criminals has the following features: 1) in slang, the transfer of the name is based on a visual-tangible sign; 2) the transfer of the name is based on a particular feature.
<i>Бидовать, блудняк - движения цены: брокер, избушечник, колбаситься, шопиться, ликвидность, лучара, мельчевицики, мувинч, отскочить, нипсовицики,</i>	<i>Колтачник, чердачник, бугайцик, басманник, торбовцик, байданик, балдеж, барахолка, барыга.</i>		

<i>нефтянки,</i> <i>мордашовки</i>		1)	
префиксально-суффиксальный:			
<i>развешиваться,</i> <i>вложиться,</i> <i>выскакивать-</i> <i>продавать,</i> <i>долить,</i> <i>затариваться,</i> <i>засандалить.</i>	<i>влипнуть,</i> <i>вмазанный,</i> <i>вспрыгнуть,</i> <i>втарить,</i> <i>достукаться,</i> <i>заарканить,</i> <i>замалинить</i>		
сложение:	лексико- семантический: образованные путем расщепления омонимов:		
<i>кукловод,</i> <i>маржинкол-</i> <i>margin call,</i> <i>мартингейл,</i> <i>проп-трейдинг,</i> <i>реквот, урсвин,</i> <i>турборинка,</i> <i>сбербанк.</i> усечение: <i>лук-</i> (лукойл), <i>мос-</i> (мосэнерго), усечение + суффиксация: <i>газик, обычка,</i> <i>мосяра,</i> <i>трансуха.</i> <i>финик, пенсик,</i> <i>сибка, сургут.</i>	<i>мешок-1.</i> барышник, 2. торбочка на спине шулера, куда спускаются ненужные карты; 3. тюрьма, 4. скупщик краденного.		

Thus, in the considered sociolects, we have identified the following ways of their formation, mainly the morphological, addition, lexico-semantic formation and prefix-suffix ways. There are some similarities and differences.

Conclusion

While conducting a comparative study of traders and criminals' social-group dialects within the integrated paradigm, it has been found that these social-group dialects are semi-independent specific lexical and phraseological language subsystems, which differ from each other in a certain word inventory, figurative combinations, and ways of word formation included in the communicative subsystem and reflecting the nature of each social group's professional activity.

We have defined differences in the vocabulary of studied social-group dialects by analyzing, which include as follows:

- the existence of special vocabulary's different social-group dialects reflecting the nature of certain groups' professional activities;
- although the names of thematic groups are similar, their inventory differs in the unit nature included in the lines;

- there are no polysemantic words, as well as homonymous rows in the lexical system of traders;
- borrowed words in the sublanguage of English traders. Most of the borrowed words in the criminal social-group dialect subsystem are from the Turkic languages and some are from German, Greek, and French;
- phraseological units from the English language are used in the social-group dialects of traders.

Despite the similarities in the identificational and cryptological functions of social-group dialects, the sublanguage of traders performs a leveling, accumulating, dispersed, euphemistic and sublative role.

We have demonstrated that there are differences in the ways of word formation: the social-group dialect of social elements includes morphological and lexical-semantic ways of word building, as well as metaphorical and metonymic transfers, whereas the social-group dialect of traders includes more ways of word formation (morphological, agglutinating, syncope, abbreviation, acronymization, calquing, methods of cognitive derivation, the use of zoonymic, orientational, ontological models of metaphors, metonymic models in building a word).

A layer-by-layer analysis of *trader* and *criminal* concepts in cognitive and anthropocentric aspect have been carried out and differences in their conceptual, meaningful, figurative, mental-cultural, and nominative components were revealed as well.

We have used an interdisciplinary approach to a comparative study of *traders* and *criminals* social-group dialects, based on the expansionist, anthropocentric, and functional principles.

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Words: 6316

Characters: 44 184 (24,60 standard pages)

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