

PHILOLOGY

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Linguistic practices among working-class youth

Linguistic practices are a set of linguistic units responsible for the purity, literacy and richness of speech. Individuals use these practices in situations of interpersonal communication by limited or extended linguistic codes. Representatives of the working class mainly use a limited linguistic code, which includes parasitic words, jargon, imperative constructions, simple sentences, etc. The authors analyzed the interviews of representatives (up to 30 years) to find linguistic practices in the code they use. That practices as structural elements of the linguistic code, are formed in the society or community where individuals are located. The limited linguistic code satisfies the utilitarian need for working class representatives in communication, thereby placing a person in the boundaries of social immobility. The use of an extended language code occurs when an individual has a need for self-education and raising of his or her social status.

Key words: working class, youth, language, linguistic practices, linguistic code.

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