The Study of Youth Language in linguistics

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Abstract

The goal of this research is to study the phonetic, Lexical and syntactic of a special variant of Farsi language according to the, gender and geographical area. The research is specialized in the youngs between 17 to 32 of the male high school students. All the studies & projects are done in order to study the social aspects of youth language. At the end of this research, there are some special words which are used by the youth. We can understand from this study that the role of age and age-grating in arising linguistic varieties are impossible to avoid. The variations in phonetic, lexical and syntactic are observed and therefore the youngs have a new role in creating linguistic forms.

Introduction

In this research, we are trying to study the phonetic, lexical and syntactic features of a special variant of Farsi language. according to the age, gender and geographical area. the area of this work is Fars. language in the young between 17 to 22 of the male high school students.

in order to obtain this, first we have to consider the place of linguistic variant among different Farsi language. After finding the importance of this study and understanding the importance of this research in predicting the process of transforming the Farsi language which is probably achieved by this special linguistic variant, we are trying to study the lexical and syntactic features as well as phonetic in the level of lexical and syntactic of the linguistic variant in separate parts. The special corpus of this research is done through frequent collection and statistics. The various word formation and the classification of the probable rules over than and vocabulary arrangement is considered according to the special syntactic rules of this linguistic variant. This corpus will be obtained in a separate part and then it will be shown in the result chart through the coefficient frequency of occurring the different formations. in addition, a collection of taboo words are extracted which are neither in selected classification nor statics. finally, the result of the defined subjects in this research will be done according t the obtained statics in the charts of this chapter and the curved statics and common syntactic and common syntactic in this linguistic in this variant.

The importance of the study

The youngs linguistic variant has special features. However, they do not clearly understand in fact the scientific classification of them and it is not so easy because the characteristics are not paid attention because of not using in public standard variety, a collection of linguistic phenomenon scattering which is usually worthless, untrue and abnormal. However, paying attention to this kind of linguistic variant is especially important in some reasons:

A: as it is shown from the sources, this kind of study even primary is not done in Farsi language so far. As this project is discussable in the framework of studies in sociolinguistic, it might be an opening for the understanding of the probable revolution in Farsi Language, at least through the young linguistic variant. In Hudson's view, if in a sociolinguistics, there are no various languages, there won't be any changes in languages.

B: Many linguists believed that the linguistic changes are not observed in a short period. Bloomfield believes that the trend of linguistic changes is slower than being observable in a short period meanwhile. Linguistic such as Labor and Wardhaugh believe that linguistic changes are not observable even through two or three generations. therefore, we can state that these linguists have a theory that is shown the linguistic changes obviously.

Wardhaugh who p0inted to the above-mentioned theories and the family tree theory, wave theory and lexical Diffusion theory emphasizes this point that we can also observe the changes in progress with considering the wave theory and lexical Diffusion Theory. he believes that if languages are changing, we also have to observe these changes. Therefore, if we accept that the youngs linguistic variant can be a sign of changing the language, we might declare that the study of this linguistic variant is an opening of studying the changes of a language.

Language as a social phenomenon

There are very few linguists that do not believe in feature of a language to be social. In different sources quoted from a language to be social. In different sources quoted from Saussure that language is a social fact. That effect of this imagination is obvious in his dichotic distinguishing in Language and Parole. Sweet, H believes that language is social as poem and art. In other words, we can state that language is a tool hust for communicating with others. For this reason, if the role of language coil be accepted, the social characteristic of language is completely obvious.

Labove believes that language is a kind of social behavior and a tool for communicating with others in society. In other words, language is a tool for expressing feelings, requests, needs and human thoughts in the social structure. he also adds that the original data for every kind of general linguistic Projects is used exactly in a way that linguists use for the communicating with others in the common life. So it might be stated that the study of a language which is used in the society is one of the important duties of linguistics. Language and society

correlation is so much that Chaika, E knows that the language is reflected in social changes, ideas and all social facts and he also believes that we can obtain all the social facts through studying language vocabularies.

Thus, the study of social language itself flourished approximately in recent decades. in the first decade of 1960, the role of social factors in making, using and changing the language is paid attention by the linguists. Labor considered the changing language for the first time by using the statics methods and quantitative measurement and the correlation of variable linguistic and social variations were known by him through scientific methods. he believes that the study of language by the goal of original linguistics must be done in the social structure and if we separate that, it can't be obtained a real description of what we call language. He even states that linguistic is not separated from sociology of language.

In any case, Labov's view hasn't been accepted by all the linguists because, these days, linguists study more about the structural Dimension and sociology of language considered the Functional Dimension. In distinguishing between linguistics and sociology of language, Hudson believe that against linguistics, in sociology of langue, the methodology- collecting the trustworthy- analyzing them perfectly and the explanation of the obtained results are considered.

Variant form of Farsi Language

Farsi Language like any other languages in the world has different variant. The variant forms of Farsi Language can be classified in different aspects and shown that how a language can be an unlimited collection of different variant.

1- Timed Variant

Farsi Language has variety according to the time that is continued from ancient Farsi to these days. According to the history, Farsi is usually divided into three parts: Ancient Farsi, Middle Farsi and New Farsi. These three basic variant have included different indirect variant which have obvious different in grammatical, lexical and phonetic aspects.

2- Geographical Variant

One of the important factors in linguistic variant is geography. In other words, the local speakers of a language develop according to the geographical area they were born which might have different linguistic features. Farsi Language is divided into different variant according to the geographical area such as Tehrani, Isfahani, Yazdi, Kashani, Qazvini and etc. which are all different from each other considering Lexical, syntactic and phonetic. For example, the /a/at the end of words such as Xande/kaende/ Bande/baende/ and xane/Ka:ne/ are not clear among people from Tehran, but it is almost obvious in Qazvini people.

3- Educational Variant

In a linguistic community, the differences which are sometimes completely obvious have a remarkable correlation & communication in educated people. This is shown that the educated people have more linguistic Repertoire and stylistic continuum. For instance, Metathesis and Devoicing won't act or they're shown with very limitation in Farsi educated speakers, however, in uneducated people, it is usually…

1- The Studies of Iranian Researchers

The studies which are done about the subject of this research, we have to point out a research in Hamshahri newspaper. The writer who is unknown stated that teenagers and adolescents have special features and characteristics in their talking, but classifying these features and characteristics is very difficult. some of these features and characteristics of adolescents are mentioned in this research:

A: Tendency to low language means using bad words.

B: Using old-fashioned words such as yazid, chatrbazi, Xarab Shodan which have different meanings and are used a lot by youngs and are different from the real meanings.

Nonavar stated in the introduction of his research that there is no justification for differences in Lexical dialect (uneducated) and standard dialect. He concludes that the uneducated dialect with standard Farsi has been different according to vocalic length, sentence rhythm and etc and is more similar to popular Farsi. In the chapter of phonetically processes, the author mentioned the following processes that are uneducated dialect:

A: Omitting /h/ and /ʔ/ in the middle and end of the world and vocalic length after them.

Example: /Sahr/□[sa:r], /ʔahmad/□[a:mad]

B: changing /an/ to [un/ and [um].

Example: /jan/ □[jun]/, /ʔamadan/□[ʔumadam]

according to the mentioned sources and no other sources, we can state that there is no complete research about this subject. However, in all sociology of language books have mentioned the age factors and age-grading in finding language variety.

2- The studies of non-Iranian researchers

Many language sociologists have considered the correlation between age level, and language features. In this research, we have been studied the language behaviors in different age groups.

Feseld is also one of sociologists that points out the age grading factor, states: There are behavioral patterns in each person's period of life that belong to the

special levels of life. These behaviors can be related to the way of wearing clothes, thinking and language behaviors. He also believes that there is a mutual relationship between the age of informant and using some of the syntactic, phonetic variant and taboo words. Feseld after studying the language of the puertorican youngs in East Harlem States that they just understand themselves.

1- Phonetic features

It is understandable from observing language forms that the phonemes affect each other in some of phonetic structures and as a result, they change to a new variant. Phonological features will expand from phone to phone, before and/or next and it causes that a phoneme according to a special phonetic structure which is used in it, will be pronounced with an influence of next phonological features and a special change. These phonetic influences and its affections are called phonological processes.

In this chapter, we learn about the phonetic structure of a language and try to register the phonetic structure of a language and try to register the phonetic features and phonological processes which are obtained from teachers' language in order to show a part of phonetic features of linguistic variant. Also, the author of this section hopes that the study of phonological processes in the youngs' language help to find the probable phonetic changes in Farsi Language. In this chapter, we study the phonological processes and features in the level of words.

2- Phonological Processes

As it is stated in the previous sections, the phonetic units because of being corrected near each other will be changed. These changes are called phonological processes which are often in the range of world phonetic system. In the following parts, the special phonological processes are presented in linguistic variant. But it is not about the phonological processes of the Farsi Slang variant. However, there is a common ground in this variant of Farsi Language and the above-mentioned processes.

3- Syntax Process and Syntactic Rules

Structural parts of a sentence are gathered in a special arrangement and hierarchy and the structure of a sentence is made of the relation of them. The words of a language are arranged according t them is called syntax of a language.. Syntax is against inflexion which means word construction . In other words, Syntax studies that how the words combine together and make sentences

and tries to answer the question that where a word goes in a sentence and which sentence is grammatical and what its syntactic structure is.
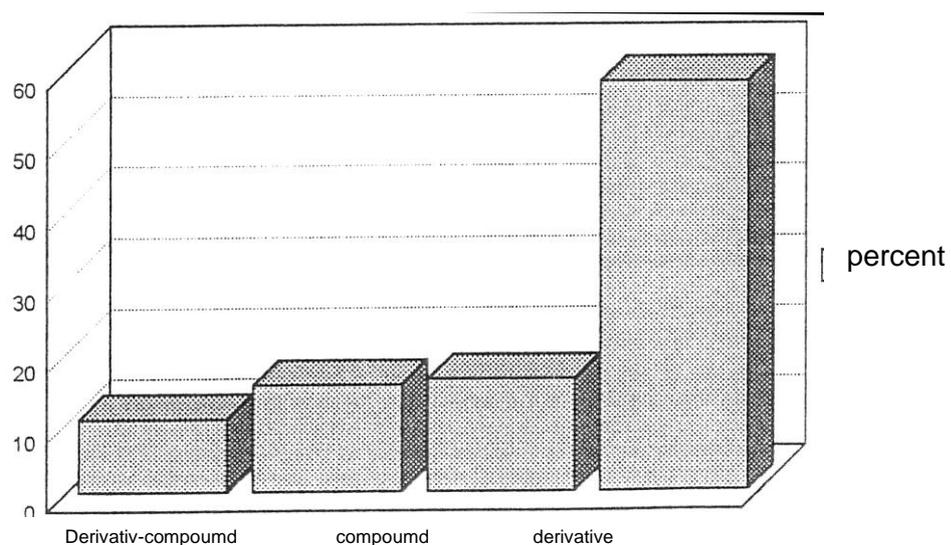
Syntactic rules are a limited collection of grammars that can produce all the correct and grammatical entences of a language. Radford declares that syntactic rules are the rules of the structure of a sentence which assigns that how words come together to make a grammatical sentence. They are also rules that show how sentences are made of groups made of words. In other words, using the syntactic rules are something more than producing and making sentences, these rules appoint both producing a sentence and structural Description which means morphological construction and all the constituents that a sentence is made of.

The Obtained Conclusion from words Features

In this research, we study the word construction and word formation processes of the linguistic variant. The obtained results are shown in the following chart.

The chart shows the scale and the frequency of occurring each one of the extensive, derivative, compound and derivative-compound words. As it is shown in the chart, according to the corpus of this research, we can state that occurring the extensive words is more than other words.

The chart of the frequency of occurring different words

Methods

We have tried in this research to study completely the semantic changes in corpus according to the obtained results and information and the words which are under the influence of phonological processes and features and we have also studied the corpus sentences according to two aspects.: syntactic and semantic.

The sentences have been studied through syntactic aspect with two standards: words arrangement and syntactic rules. And to study the meanings of the sentences, we can imagine that the tendency to expand the lexical semantic field and to replace them in a sentence without considering semantic homophony is the prominent feature of the sentence corpus of this research.

Conclusion

According to the data in this research, we can conclude the following sentences: In phonological processes, the omitting process has the most frequency of occurring. So, in the framework of this special factor, we can conclude that Farsi variant of the young between 17 to 22 have a tendency to simplify the phonetic structure is words formation.

- In word formation and syntactic structure of sentence, there is a basic factor called analogy.

- In word formation, the most occurring percentage goes to derivation; however, it's impossible to be sure of it.

- According to the semantic, the tendency to expand the words semantic is obvious by losing the feeling of them in other word, one of the characteristics of the linguistic variant is the bad. Meaning of the words.

- One of the prominent features of this linguistic variant is transforming a noun to an adjective that is called Transformation in word formation process.

- In the second chapter, Iranian and non-Iranian linguists quoted that the scale of patterns and structures' representation and the invalid and non-standard features in the youngs is more than other ages. In the phonetic, Lexical and syntactic parts of this research are shown some of these formations.

- The structures of linguistic variant of the youngs were studied in this research, but because of psychological and social reasons, the study of making and using of corpus is not done. This is a good point for all the students and researcher of linguistic to study and research about this matter.

Some special words or sentences which are used by youth:

?ab rogan gati karde
?atise sigaretim
?asqalaye tu gusetim
?amaresho begir
?elahi barat bemiri
?oqatam binamak sod
boro kenar buq bezan
befarma dar ?axtiyar basim
bande kafsetim
be to sanana
parazit nandaz
tu kaf mundim
caye dovvom o pus bekan
xake zire patim
xeily ?amar migiri
xialy nist
damet garm
damet doros
raftam tu naxes
zapasetim
fadat
fadat beram
fiyuzes paride
karetim
moxes cale cule dare
muye damaqetim
vahsatnakduset daram
halaketim

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