AGE CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD DISCOURSE

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Abstract: Age-related features of speech behavior play an important role in the formation and functioning of everyday speech. Different age groups have their own communication strategies, conversation topics, lexical and stylistic design of speech. This article considers the age classification of everyday speech and its main features.

Keywords: Slang, Statement, expressive, emotional, jargon, Anglicism, memes, everyday speech, mass culture, archaisms, cultural and historical.

This work is devoted to the analysis of the age classification of everyday speech, which is a set of speech practices used in everyday communication. The study is aimed at identifying and systematizing the age-related features of speech behavior, reflected in the lexical composition, grammatical structures, pragmatic and communicative strategies characteristic of different generations. Four main age groups are considered: children (3-12 years old), adolescents (13-18 years old), adults (19-59 years old) and seniors (60 years old).

The analysis reveals the specific features of everyday speech in each age category. Children's communication is dominated by situational conditions of speech, emotionally charged statements, and a limited lexical and grammatical repertoire. Adolescent speech is characterized by a high proportion of slang, expressive expressions, informal style, and a strong emphasis on group identity. Adult everyday speech is manifested in functional flexibility, adaptation to various social roles and communicative situations, as well as a balance between formal and informal speech forms. Older people use the language conservatively, use archaisms, and often appeal to past experiences and narrative forms of speech.

Intergenerational differences and their impact on communication success, including possible barriers to intergenerational interaction, are also discussed. The work is based on linguistic analysis methods, sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and pragmatics. The results of the study may be useful for specialists in the fields of linguistics, psychology, pedagogy, intercultural communication, and social adaptation.

The form of discourse activity represents a coherent text in a specific communicative context. It includes not only the text itself, but also the conditions of its creation, the speaker's goals, the audience's perceptions, and socio-cultural factors.

The main features of discourse:
- Coherence is the logical and semantic unity of statements.
- Contextuality is the dependence on the situation of communication.
- Interactivity is the participation of several communicators.
- Purposefulness is the pursuit of a specific goal of communication.
- Dynamism is variability depending on the situation and participants.

Types of discourse:
- Household - used in everyday communication (conversations with family, friends).
- Political - speeches, debates, propaganda.

- Medical - professional communication between doctors and patients.
- Legal - court speeches, laws, official documents.
- Media - speech in the media, social networks.
- Scientific - articles, reports, discussions.

Forms of discourse:
- Oral (dialogue, speech, lectures).
- Written (books, articles, documents).

1. Children's everyday speech

Children's speech is characterized by simplicity, emotional intensity, and a high level of repetition. Main features:

- Use of diminutive forms ("cat", "mother");
- Simple syntactic structures;
- Frequent use of questions ("why?", "What is this?");
- Game-oriented communication;
- Imitating adult speech.

Example: Child: "Mom, why is the sky blue?"
Mom: "Because the sun shines in the air and it looks blue!"
Child: "Why?"

2. Everyday speech of adolescents

Teenagers' speech is characterized by a desire for self-expression, socialization, and the search for their own style of speech. Features:

- Active use of slang;
- Expressiveness, emotionality of statements;
- Frequent introduction of jargon;
- Desire for verbal dominance in communication;
- Use of Internet dictionaries.

Example: Teenager: "This is so weird, I don't even want to watch it!"
Friend: "Yeah, I agree, it's a total mess."

3. Everyday speech of young people

Youth speech is a dynamic combination of traditional and new linguistic forms. Main features:

- High variability of vocabulary;
- Widespread use of Anglicisms;
- Mixture of formal and informal style;
- Active use of popular culture memes and phrases;
- Use of abbreviations and acronyms.

Example: Guy: "Go to the cinema, a new action movie has come out!"
Friend: "Okay, I'll check the schedule."

4. Adult Everyday Speech

Adult speech is characterized by a balance between formality and informality and awareness of the choice of speech strategy. Features:

- Logical and coherent statements;
- Compliance with speech etiquette;
- Use of professional and everyday vocabulary;

• Moderation in emotional expression;
• Adaptation to various social situations.
Example: Colleague: "Let's discuss the plan for next week."
Employee: "Yes, we need to distribute tasks and set deadlines."

5. Everyday speech of the elderly

The speech of the elderly is stable, traditional and focused on past experience. Main features:

• Use of archaisms;
• Propensity to write stories;
• Focus on the cultural and historical realities of the past;
• Slow speech pace;
• Frequent appeal to memories.
Example: Elderly person: "In our time, everything was different. We used to gather in the yard and play." Interlocutor: "Yes, but now children only sit on their phones."

Age classification of everyday speech allows us to identify the characteristics of communication of different age groups. Each of them has its own characteristics, which are determined by cognitive, social and cultural factors. Understanding these characteristics helps to make communication between ages more effective and reduces communication barriers.

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