

УДК 330

THE COGNITIVE AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF SLANGS

ЛЕЙЛА ЭЛЬДАР СЕИДЗАДЕ

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Аннотация. Изучая лингвистическую литературу, можно заметить, что изучение семантической основы и интерпретация лексического значения считается одним из важных вопросов стилистической семасиологии и лексикографии. Во-первых, это относится к факту, что слово имеет лингвистическое значение, а именно, предмет, его существование, его движение, его качество, его манифестацию, его абстрактность, но вопрос как-то отличается когда это касается семантической структуры слова. Семантическая структура слова несет его лексическое, лексико-грамматическое, метафорическое и контекстуальное значения, так как каждое слово может быть использовано в разной семантике, в зависимости от того, что оно использует, и в каком контексте пользователь использует его. В зависимости от намерений и намерений входящих частей, люди используют слова в разных семантиках или в разных семантических связях.

Как результат формальной логики, любое слово интерпретируется односложным предложением, где оно действует как "чистый язык". Однако, не следует забывать, что в отличие от такой "реальной" основы иногда это не относится к манифестации объективной реальности.

Ключевые слова: сленг, метафора, значение, когнитивный, семантический

КОГНИТИВНЫЕ И СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ СЛЕНГОВ

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Abstract. When examining the linguistic literature, one can see that semantic assignment study and interpretation of lexical meaning is known to be one of the most important issues of stylistic semasiology and lexicography. Firstly, it is related to a fact that a word has a linguistic meaning, namely an object, its existence, its movement, its quality, its manifestation, its abstractness, but the question is somewhat different when it comes to the semantic structure of the word. The semantic structure of a word carries its lexical, lexical-grammatical, metaphorical and contextual meanings, because each word can be used in a different semantics depending on what it uses and in what context the user uses it. Depending on the intentions and intentions of the parties involved, the people use words in different semantics or in different semantic terms. As a result of formal logic, any word is interpreted in a single-word sentence, where it acts as a "pure language." However, it should not be forgotten that, apart from such a "real" assignment, it sometimes does not relate to the manifestation of objective reality.

Key words: slang, metaphor, meaning, cognitive, semantic.

Here there is another aspect that semantic assignment is not observed only in a word, but also in the language and it has its main purpose to create new words and terms in the collective and individual, and to

clarify the meaning of words and terms that are not sufficiently clear. These definitions form (create) other meanings and determine the meaning (quantity) of the word in terms of quantity and quality. The semantic assignment system identifies the semantic system of the language as a whole, reveals and reveals the process of its development.

The fact that the language belongs to society is not a reflection. Changes in any society, of course, do not affect language processes. In the language, new trends and directions are emerging, and logically the representatives of those trends and directions have generally come to the conclusion that the problems of organizing knowledge and the means of their transmission are more closely linked to the wider nature of language analysis.

A. Abdullayev states that several constructive ideas for the study of the conceptual organization of knowledge were formed in the periods of 80th years in XX century. This includes the assumptions made by R. Senk and his supporters about the integrated nature of language analysis. In their view, the transmission of language information is a whole process, and occurs simultaneously at all levels of the language - syntactic, semantic and pragmatic. Semantic interpretation is not necessarily required after syntactic analysis. It can start quickly based on information already known about the syntactic structure, while semantic and pragmatic information can be used during syntactic analysis [1, p.11].

Cognition is a joint product of philosophy, cognition, logic, psychology (psychology of individuals) and communication linguistics as a whole as A. Abdullayev noted above. It is a matter of re-interpreting words. In this regard, we consider it necessary to refer to the studies of the famous American linguist G. Lackoff.

The metaphor of linguistic literature in cognitive studies is quite rightly different from metaphorical expressions. G. Lackoff writes that "metaphors are capable of interpreting our experience in a new sense. It can, however, give a new meaning to our past; we are fully convinced of what is happening in our daily lives, what we know and what we do [2, p.140].

In order to understand how this happens, the author draws his thoughts as follows: "*Live is a collaborative work of art*" ("Məhəbbət birgə incəsənət əsəridir). These ideas have some other implicit ideas under metaphors. They also affirm other metaphors such as conventional metaphors:

Love is work - Məhəbbət işdir.

Love is active - Məhəbbət fəaliyyətdir.

Love requires cooperation - Məhəbbət birgə əməkdaşlıq tələb edir.

Love requires compromise - Məhəbbət kompromis tələb edir.

Love requires a discipline - Məhəbbət intizam tələb edir.

Love demands sacrifice - Məhəbbət qurban tələb edir.

Love requires patience - Məhəbbət dözümlə tələb edir.

Love requires the greatest honesty - Məhəbbət səmimiyyət tələb edir.

Love cannot be achieved by formula - Məhəbbət üçün xüsusi formula yoxdur və s. [2, p.140].

This group of metaphors in G. Lakoff's study was 17, and of course, it is not logical to give all of them, we think that we just need to translate some of them into a cognitive linguistic issue, as G. Lackoff emphasizes. As a result of metaphorization, we can understand the different semantics, because if we knew that the literal meaning of the word love is love, but as we have mentioned before, the semantic structure of the word is not its lexical meaning, although they use the word "love" in all the sentences. semantics or semantic gains, but in all cases lexical meaning is preserved.

Each type of the communication is full of different formal and informal words. Slangs are known to be the very informal language or specific words that are used by a special group of people. It is noteworthy to mention that slangs are often heard in speech rather than in writing. It is possible to observe the usage of slangs in emails, texts as well. Slangs can be noticed as a collection of words and expressions used in the language of certain occupants or social groups. Slangs are used in the communication process; they can be considered to be used to transmit information.

Examining the existing literature, it can be seen that slangs are always closely related to the ideas of social groups, and most often, the narrow groups, not just the majority of the population. Let us try to comment on what we have just mentioned. Consider the disputation of a phantom man in the 19th century, that is, the perfection between the phantom and the customer. The following passage can illustrate the stated idea:

My son, who had just borrowed what he called “half a skid” of (sic) me promptly took up the cudgels, or, in other words, the coarse language of the streets, and metaphorically smote that cabman hip and thigh. “Were we such a brace of fools” he asked with indignant fervour, “as to pay showful prices for riding in a blessed growler? Did the driver think to ‘flummox’ us by his lip, because he through we weren’t fly to him? He, the driver, must get up earlier and go to bed without getting buffy, which he had not done for a week of Sundays, before he found that little game would draw in the dibs. No mor tight than we were, wasn’t he? (with great depth of meaning this) – then what made him so precious fishy about the gills, if he hadn’t been out on the batter the night before?

The slanges in this passage were developed at that time and, accordingly, they have the following meanings within literary language norms:

skid - prefiguring squid - a pound - half a scid of me – yarım pound sürüşdür mənə;

showful - take, dishonest – saxtalaşdırılmış/saxta, soymaq, qarət etmək, şərəfsiz, ləyaqətsiz, dələduz;

blessed-damned – lənətlənmiş; lənətə gəlmiş;

growler-a four wheeled cab – dörd təkərli fayton (köhnə dəbli);

flummox – to confuse: to trick – (Oxford Concise dictionary of English).

It is noteworthy to state that slang words can change; they are continuously changing during the periods. As societies evolve, societal groups in the society use slang words according to their level of intelligence, profession, and work experience. Sometimes it may seem that the word used by sling people can be used as slang again in the speeches of a new comedy, after a certain period of time, or they use the same slang to say the same and it depends on the context.

References

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