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THE RELATIONSHIP OF AMERICAN SLANG WITH COGNITION

СЕИДЗАДЕ ЛЕЙЛА ЭЛЬДАР

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Аннотация: Сленг - одна из самых популярных тем в современной лингвистике (английском и американском). Следует отметить, что в лингвистике существует множество мнений о сленгах. Некоторые из них считают его странной единицей языка, другие же считают его неотъемлемой частью языка. Один момент здесь, как отмечают лингвисты на разных уровнях, заключается в том, что молодые люди не имеют необходимого литературного словарного запаса, и, с другой стороны, подавляющее большинство молодых людей связывает использование сленгов с желанием разнообразить свою речь. Кроме того, сленг позволяет выражать прекрасные, выразительные и лаконичные идеи.

Ключевые слова: сленг, познание, значение, речь, словарь, употребление.

СВЯЗЬ АМЕРИКАНСКОГО СЛЕНГА С ПОЗНАНИЕМ

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Abstract: Slang is one of the most popular topics in modern linguistics (English and American). It is necessary to highlight that there are many opinions about slang in linguistics. Some of them consider it to be a strange unit in the language though others believe it to be inseparable part of the language. One point here, as noted by linguists at various levels, is that young people do not have the necessary literary vocabulary, and on the other hand, the vast majority of young people associate the usage of slang with the desire to diversify their speech. Besides, it is possible to express great, expressive and laconic ideas through slang.

Key words: slang, cognition, meaning, speech, vocabulary, usage.

L. Bloomfield expressed his opinion on slang like following: "Unlike foreign book connotations, slang connotations are salty-funny and, they are more freely used; people who use slang are mostly young people such as athletes, gamblers, miscreants, criminals, etc. They use those forms with confidence in speech" [2, p. 145].

The value of slang is often determined by humor: a word form used in any slang can take on new meanings over time [2, p.145].

At the same time, it should be noted that slang traditionally occupies a special place in Anglo-American lexicography, and after some time they even enter the dictionaries of literary languages with a new semantic tone (of course not all of them). Dictionaries dedicated to slang are not so large in size. The words in the vocabulary of the language have emotionality, expressiveness, evaluative and stylistic connotations. Regarding this issue, I.V. Arnold writes that these four components are also applied to slang words. It is noteworthy to stress that slang words are very controversial. Slang refers to words and expressions that are used rudely or jokingly. With this, they try to present their novelty and originality [1, p.115].

The author expresses these views as follows due to the conclusions of B. Charlston. He stated that not

depending on the context the following words can express emotionality. The following words can express our point of view:

Table 1

ENGLISH	AZERBAIJANI
Cad	Qaba
Coward	Qorxaq
Sneak	Xəbərci
Snob	Lovğa
Prig	Xırdaçı
Talebearer	Qeybətçi
Boor	Ədəbsiz
Busy-body	Müdaxilə edən
Lout	Sırtıq
Stooge	Quldur
Spiv	Saxtakar
Whippersnapper	Qamçıçı
Trash	Zibil
Tripe	İsgəncə

All of these words are exposing epithets, but have the same emotional component and the same negative value, because they express anger, rage against this or that shortcoming. The imagery in such expressions makes them associative or slang with expressive and colloquial style, which leads to the existence of a fourth component [1, p.115].

It is no coincidence that we refer to these ideas about slang as they are important for studying the semantic features of American slang and their cognitive relationship. We would like to emphasize one point from the linguistic literature and observations that slang words, especially American slang, differ in their humor. Besides, they are considered to have short lives. Let us analyze the following example:

H.P.D. means Hotel Protective Department, which is the department of a large agency that looks after cheque bounces and people who move out by the back stories leaving unpaid bills and second-hand suitcases full of bricks [6, p.22].

The 'cheque bounces' that is used in this context is a slang, and then it becomes clear from the next sentence that it means *a fraud*, that is, to give someone a check without paying. In reality, there is no money around, he gives a fake check and leaves the back door without paying. Here, in the emergence of slang semantics, the first thing to do is to combine the word 'cheque' with 'bounce', which leads to cognition, and the slang used in the logical meanings of the expressions 'back stairs', 'unpaid bill'. We can define the semantics, and thus what the author means is understood by the recipient of the information. The example:

"May the Lawd receive his soul, brother". Down went the voice again.

"Cop?"

"Private – on a confidential lay". And I know a man who can keep things confidential when I see one.

In this small dialogue, there are already two slangs, one of them is known to everyone, and the other one that has been used in this dialogue. In a sense, the well-known 'cop' means the police as it is used in movies, literature, and colloquial language (everyday), but the second slang is somewhat difficult to understand. The slang that is used here is 'private - on a confidential layer' and the understanding of this meaning takes into account the content of the sentence before it and the explanation of the next sentence, the semantic elements of the components involved in the formation of slang in relation to cognition and logical content that is possible to be a result of the purchase. Let us analyze the other text:

...Who did he leave behind him? Pour another drink.

He corked the bottle firmly and pushed it across the counter. "Two is all, brother-before sundown. I thank you. Your method of approaching is soothing to man's dignity.

...Left a widow. Name is Jessie.

"What happened to her?"

The pursuit of knowledge, brother, is the as kin of many questions. I ain't heard. Try the phone book.

There was a booth in the dark corner of the entrance room. I went over and shut the door far enough to put the light on. I looked up the name in the chained and battered book. No, Florian in it at all. I went back to the desk.

"No soap", I said [5, p.24].

'No soap' in the text is slang. However, the reason we use the whole text to understand the slang is that it would be difficult to understand the connection between the translation and the expression if we simply translated those two words, but both words used as slang have separate lexical meanings, but it is very interesting in itself that it means 'your number did not pass' like slang. Issues such as someone "comforting" someone about others, "leaving a widow", "asking that widow a lot of questions" and "a person being angry with her" in the passage eventually lead to the other party believing him or her and, in this case, not knowing the person mentioned in the phone book confirmation and that person coming back and saying 'no soap', that is, none of what you say is true. Here, cognition alone plays a major role in understanding slang. The first issue is that the semantic component of the word 'no' is a denial, no matter where it is used, and there is the same denial. It is stated that it does not look like it is described at all, that is, the absence of a name in the telephone book caused the first person to form and use that slang.

In fact, another expression could be used there, but we noted above that American slang is characterized by humor and short life. We can accept the slang 'no soap' only in the semantic tone we have mentioned in the above context. In addition to completely different semantic nuances, other contexts can also be combined by using these components in their own lexical meanings. Therefore, we would like to emphasize once again that, like other words and expressions, slang finds its semantics in the context in which it is used, and this is ultimately due to the fact that it is related to cognition.

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