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## PAPERS IN ENGLISH

## PHILOLOGY

## METAPHORICAL TRANSFERENCE IN ENGLISH SLANG

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## ABSTRACT

The article discusses the features of slang as an important component of the vocabulary of English-language, the analysis of vocabulary of American and British slang formed as a result of different types of metaphorical transfer.

**Keywords:** slang, secondary nomination, metaphorical transfer.

For all the variety of works devoted to slang, this concept has not received any unambiguous definition. This is primarily due to the vagueness of the boundaries separating slang words and expressions from colloquial vocabulary, jargon and vulgarisms. The most authoritative researcher of slang in English is considered the English linguist E. Partridge, who has published a number of books and dictionaries dedicated to English slang. E. Partridge identifies 15 reasons why people use slang: to cheer up, show their wit, neglect or indifference to the subject of the statement and others. In our country, the study of slang in the English language is devoted to the works of M. M. Makovsky, G. A. Sudzilovsky, V. A. Khomyakov and other linguists.

We turn to the definition of the word slang from the Oxford Dictionary. Slang, n. one. a. The special vocabulary used by any set of persons of a low or disreputable character; language of a low and vulgar type. (Now merged in cant) b. The special vocabulary or phraseology of a particular calling or profession; the cant or jargon of a certain class or period. C. Language of a highly colloquial type, considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some special sense. d. Abuse, impertinence [9]. The above definition is visible that the concept of slang is quite broad. Slang is considered as a synonym for Kent, that is, the language of declassified elements, the criminal world, and as jargon, i.e., the language of a professional group. The most common can be considered the third value, in which slang is understood as a spoken language that goes beyond the scope of the standard and consists of either new words or existing words used in a specific meaning. According to M.M., genetically and functionally different from slang and professional elements of the language” [4, p. 23]. I.V. Arnold defines slang as “purely colloquial words and expressions with a gross or comic emotional coloring, not tested (not accepted) in literary speech” [2, p. 284].

G. A. Sudzilovsky distinguishes a number of distinctive slang properties: 1. slang - a lexical phenomenon; 2. slang - non-literary vocabulary; 3.

slang arises and is used in colloquial speech; 4. slang - emotionally-colored vocabulary; 5. slang is characterized by familiar coloring; 6. familiar emotional coloring is distinguished by a wide variety of shades (playful, ironic, contemptuous, etc.); 7. Depending on the area of use of slang, you can be divided into widespread and narrowly- solid [6, p. 10-11].

In domestic linguistics, it is customary to divide slang into general and special. This position is held, in particular, by V. A. Khomyakov, who defines general slang as relatively stable for a certain period, a widespread and generally understood social speech microsystem in colloquial terms, is very heterogeneous in its genetic composition and degree approximations to familiar speaking, with a pronounced emotionally expressive connotation of vocabulary, often representing a mockery of social, ethical, aesthetic, linguistic and other conventions and authorities [8, p. 39]. Special vernacular is a colloquial social speech microsystem that includes cant and some close ones to him education (rhymed slang, etc.), professional and corporate (group) jargons and differing genetically and functionally from the general slang [8, p. 71]. Having considered the definitions and characteristics of slang, it is necessary to dwell on the methods of vocabulary formation slang.

Word formation issues in American slang sufficiently detailed are covered in the dissertation research by Yu. K. Voloshin “General American slang: composition, derivation and function (linguocultural aspect)”. In the process of analysis, the scientist dwells on some affixes and semi-affixes, which are productive in the formation of slang words. The semi-affixes -fiend with the meaning “addicted to something” and -happy “delighted with smth., Obsessed with, excited, crazy ”: dope fiend addict, book fiend book lover, trigger-happy warlike, often launching weapons, gin-happy drunk, etc. [3, p. 94, 99]. The -nut half-suffixes are similar. Freak, meaning “lover, enthusiast, follower of smth”: film-freak movie fan, dog nut lover dogs and others [3, p. 101-102].

A significant number of slang units arose due to secondary nomination. The secondary nomination is understood as "the use of the phonetic appearance of an existing unit as a name for new designator. Secondary nomination results perceived as derivatives in morphological composition or in meaning. Secondary nomination methods vary depending on the language means, used when creating new names, and on the nature of the relationship "name - reality" [7, p. 336]. One of the language tools in the process of secondary nomination is a metaphor, that is, a hidden comparison. Metaphorical transference is based on the similarity between two objects or phenomena, for example: the tongues of the flame tongues of flame, the foot of the hill foot of the hill, the neck of the bottle neck of the bottle. The language metaphor is usually fixed in explanatory and special dictionaries, in particular, slang dictionaries. Let us dwell on the vocabulary of American and British common slang, which entered the language as a result of a metaphorical transfer. The research material was the dictionaries "Dictionary of Contemporary Slang" and "English-Russian Dictionary of American Slang". As a basis, it seems possible to accept the classification of metaphorical transfers G. N. Sklyarevskaya, which distinguishes the following types of such transfers:

1. subject → subject; 2. animal → man;
3. subject → person; 4. person → person;
5. subject → the physical world; 6. subject → the mental world;
7. subject → abstraction; 8. physical world → mental world [5, p. 80-100].

Consider some of the types of metaphorical transfer listed above. A number of words are formed using the metaphorical transfer "subject → subject", for example:

bread in slang bread money matters [10, p. 61]. The word dough is also used in the same meaning [10, p. 137]. The words grass, herb, and weed grass mean marijuana [10, p. 196, 216, 471]. Bucket - a humorous name for a car or boat [1, p. 66]. Old car in American slang is called lemon [10, p. 268]. Quite often, vocabulary of slang is created in order to emphasize the distinctive features of appearance, character or condition of a person. In many cases, such words based on metaphorical transference "animal → man", in which the features of the appearance or behavior of animals serve to characterize people.

For example, in American slang, the word ape monkey means a stooped or long-armed man, especially a large and strong one [1, p. 21]. The word cat acquired several meanings in slang: 1. guy, buddy; 2. angry woman, vixen; 3. a person under the influence of drugs [10, p. 83].

The last group of vocabulary on which I would like to stop - these are the words that entered the slang as a result of the metaphorical transfer "man - man." It is interesting to note that some terms of kinship in slang have acquired new meanings, for example, the word brother acquired the meaning of friend [1, p. 65], and sister - friend [1, p. 357], daddy in British slang denotes the oldest prisoner in prison [10, p. 116]. The word uncle in slang the moneylender, the buyer of stolen goods [10, p. 458] matters.

The considered examples allow us to conclude that metaphorical transfer, thanks to imagery and expressiveness, is one of the most effective ways to replenish the vocabulary of slang. The study of metaphorical transference in slang allows you to better understand this important component of the lexical system of the English language.

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