

Types And Language Functions of Metaphor

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Abstract

The current stage of linguistic development is characterized by an increasing interest in the study, dissemination and widespread use of the communicative purpose of language units. It is therefore not in vain that much research has been done on the problem of communication in the modern sciences, which deals with the detailed study of the structural and linguistic features of language.

Consequently, there is a need to use methodological tools and methods, both oral and written, to enrich the speech, to fill it with content, to give it an expressive color. In this sense, metaphor is one of the most effective means of expressing reality in words. It is also a universal way of knowing and conceptualizing the real world. It expresses the human worldview through metaphor and is the most expressive means of speech, distinguished by its semantic volume and information carrier.

This article discusses the features of metaphor and its expressive, emotional, verbal means, as well as the manifestation of metaphor in English.

Key words: metaphor, linguistics, theory, type, problem, ancient period, abstract thought, communication, function.

1. INTRODUCTION

Metaphor as an expressive means of language has attracted attention since classical antiquity. The most prominent thinkers of the phenomenon of metaphor - from Aristotle (ancient philology) and Ruyaki (ancient Indian philology) to J.J. Russo, Gegel, E. Cassirer, and others researched on it. Attitudes toward metaphorical constructions have changed significantly over time. In ancient and medieval philosophy, there were different views on the place of metaphor in language and text: from its complete denial to the role of auxiliary, secondary means of enhancing the emotional impact of speech on the listener.

Aristotle's theory of metaphor is based on the stable semantics of a word. He sees metaphor as a separate word outside his environment, outside the micro and macro context. It is precisely this fact that is criticized, for it is impossible to

understand the meaning of a linguistic phrase without understanding the whole context. According to the rules of Aristotle's theory, metaphor does not provide new information. In most cases, this can happen when filling in lexical gaps in a language. But then it becomes catachresis, not serving as a metaphor.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In Aristotle's theory of metaphor, he first defines metaphor as comparison: he does not see a significant difference between comparison and metaphor: "... all successfully applied metaphors will be simultaneous comparisons, and comparison will be a metaphor, on the contrary, because the word comparison will not be "like". He also points out that metaphor and comparison have different effects on the reader (listener): "If ... the metaphor also seems very dangerous, then it can be turned into a comparison. In the

end, the comparison is mainly an extended metaphor, which seems to be mostly common "[1, 180]. These views of Aristotle allow modern researchers studying the linguistic structures of ancient philosophy to interpret his views on the nature of metaphor as a theory of comparative metaphor.

3. DISCUSSION

The main object of Aristotle's attention is also the practical side of the problem - the purpose and methods of working of metaphor in speech. In his works, the analysis of the functional aspect of metaphor is the basis for distinguishing three areas of metaphorical activity in language:

1. The aesthetic function of metaphor.

According to Aristotle, metaphor as an aesthetic phenomenon is designed to evoke positive emotions in the reader. Metaphor gives expression to speech, evokes a sense of novelty and surprise, and thus realizes the old idea of beauty. Beauty in antiquity is distinguished by everything that looks aesthetically expressive and serves as a synonym for the concept of art.

2. The psychological function of metaphor.

According to Aristotle, metaphor brings the process of human perception of the world into an environment of psychological stability. It is based on commonly used words and helps to present the transmitted information visually in the form of images. Metaphor represents inanimate objects [1. 186], devotes abstract concepts to dynamics and vital content.

3. The cognitive function of metaphor.

This task is accomplished primarily in its clarifying activities. The metaphor avoids exaggeration in the comments and helps to express them concisely. Metaphor does not make speech meaningless and low, but general words give it brilliance and clarity. Establishes the connection of a concept

with a particular semantic context and concretizes its meaning.

Metaphor is a multifaceted phenomenon. Metaphor as a specific type of tropes is studied in poetics, as a source of new meanings of words - in lexicology, as a special type of speech application - in pragmatics, as an associative mechanism, psycholinguistics as an object of speech interpretation and perception, as a way of thinking and knowing - in logic and philosophy. All of this suggests that there are a number of approaches to the study of metaphor. Thus, in Western linguistics, substitutive, comparative, interactionist, and cognitive theories of metaphor can be distinguished.

Metaphor is used in speech as a linguistic unit and carries a specific linguistic load. Therefore, in order to determine the role of metaphor in language, it is expedient to highlight its main functions. Russian linguist Kharchenko V.K. highlights the following functions of metaphor [2, 45]:

1) Nominative function.

The possibility of developing figurative meanings in a word creates a strong opposition to the formation of infinite new words. Metaphor helps to create words: creating a word without metaphor would lead to the continuous production of more and more new words, and the incredible pressure on human memory would die [3, 23].

The specific role of metaphor in nomenclature systems is related to the restoration of a balance between incomprehensible or almost inexplicable, simple names and understandable, transparent, clean names due to metaphor.

The nominative features of metaphors appear vivid not only in a particular language but also at the interlinguistic level. An image can appear in the literal translation of a particular word and vice versa when translating words from the mother tongue into other languages.

For example, in Latin, “author” (auctor ili augeo - “I multiply”) means “one who multiplies everything, that is, gives it movement, strength, power, support, and stability”.

In metaphorical nomination processes, much depends on an area such as national traditions, say, name culture. Metaphors are traditionally used in Central Asia to name a child: Oyjon - "cheerful moon", Oltinoy - "golden moon", Gulbahor - "spring flower". Noun metaphors are also found in other languages. [4, 9]

2) Information function.

The first feature of the information conveyed through metaphor is the integrity, the panorama of the image. It relies on the visual nature of the panoramic image, forcing a new look at the gnostic essence of a particular lexicon, the concrete words that form the basis, the raw material, the basis for any metaphor. For a metaphor to form, to be born, to function, a person must have a vast vocabulary.

3) Mnemonic function.

Metaphor helps to remember information better. In fact, mushrooms are worth calling natural pollinators, and we will long remember that they are plant fungi that best absorb toxins from the soil. The increase in the recollection of an image is due to its emotional and evaluative nature. In its pure form, mnemonic function is as rare as others. It is associated with the explanatory function in popular science literature, as well as genre-forming in folk riddles, proverbs, literary aphorisms, and heuristic functions in philosophical concepts, scientific theories, and hypotheses.

4) Text generation function.

The text-forming properties of metaphor are called its ability to motivate, expand, that is, to explain and continue.

The effect of text formation is the result of metaphorical information features such

as the panorama of the image, much of the unconsciousness in its structure, and the pluralism of figurative reflection.

5) Genre-generating function.

Genre-forming can be said to be the metaphorical features involved in the creation of a particular genre.

Polish researcher S. Gayda believes that there is a direct link between genre and style. Indeed, metaphors are almost necessary for riddles and proverbs, short stories and madrigals, lyrical poems, and aphoristic miniatures. Aristotle called the riddle a well-crafted metaphor.

The obligatory genre of metaphor in riddles can also be proved by the material of children's creativity, by riddles invented by children.

6) Explanatory function.

Metaphors have a special place in educational and popular science literature, helping to master complex scientific information and terms. If we talk about textbooks, the metaphor in its explanatory function was used much more widely in textbooks of the XIX and early XX centuries than in modern textbooks.

The explanatory function of metaphors gives us lexical assistance in the study of physics, music, biology, astronomy, fine arts, in mastering any craft. [5, 14]

7) Emotional-evaluative function.

Metaphor is a great means of influencing a speech receiver. The new metaphor in the text evokes the emotional and evaluative reaction of the speech receiver.

In a new, unexpected context, a word not only has an emotional value, but sometimes changes its value in the opposite way. Thus, when the word “slave” is used figuratively, it can have a positive connotation: “He knew that anyone who once survived and won, who was able to save someone or save himself, was essentially a happy slave of

experience. Only experience, Zhukov knew, could make a man truly invulnerable” [6. 31].

8) Conspiratorial function.

A conspiratorial function is a metaphorical function used to hide this meaning. Not every metaphorical cipher is a reason to talk about meaning conspiracy. The role of metaphor in the creation of the Aesopian language is great, but in a literary work it is more appropriate to talk about the coding of the metaphor than the conspiracy of meaning. Of course, for someone who knows that “academy” refers to a prison, the conspiratorial nature of the metaphor is questionable, especially since such figurative and specific metaphors are deeply ingrained in the memory and do not require repeated explanation.

9) Game function.

Metaphor is sometimes used as a means of humor, as one of the forms of language games. Everyone fulfills their deepest, perhaps unconditional need, in playful behavior.

Metaphor as a form of language play is widely used in works of art. In folklore, there was a form in which metaphors played a leading role. We mean proverbs. It is a genre that is studied in conjunction with proverbs, and in such a study it loses the peculiarities of its own language. If the metaphor of proverbs is mainly moral, educational, the metaphor of proverbs is playful and serves a more humorous function than educational.

10) Ceremony function.

4. ANALYSIS

Metaphor is traditionally used in congratulations, greetings, festive toasts, as well as in expressing sympathy and condolences. This function can be called a ceremony.

The development of the ceremonial function of metaphors also depends on national traditions. Thus, in the East, it is

accepted that wide and long greetings are represented by many metaphors, epithets, metaphors. The moral aspect of such a greeting is not to be flattered. It is a desire to see in advance an example of praise, wisdom and honesty in front of oneself.

The proposed classification of metaphorical functions is conditional and schematic. First, the number and hierarchy of features are controversial. For example, it should be considered in the context of coding without distinguishing it as an independent mnemonic function. The emotional-evaluative function can be associated with the nominative function.

Second, the schematicity of the classification is that language can be the intersection of functions in life, the addition, not only in a complementary relationship, but also in mutual induction.

According to the presented classification of language functions of metaphor can be divided into the following types:

1. Nominative metaphor (actual copying of a name), which consists of replacing one descriptive meaning with another and serves as a source of homonymy.

2. The figurative metaphor arises as a result of the transition of descriptive meaning to predicate and serves the development of figurative meanings and synonymous means of language: cross (figure of two lines intersecting at an angle), cross (pain, trial).

3. Cognitive metaphor arises as a result of a change in the combination of predicative words (transfer of meaning) and the creation of polysemy: time flies (like a bird), melted in a coastal fog (like sugar in tea);

4. A generalizing metaphor (as the end result of a cognitive metaphor) blurs the boundaries between logical arrangements in the lexical sense of the word and encourages the emergence of logical polysemy.

Thus, based on this classification, it can be concluded that in all cases the metaphor will sooner or later disappear. Nominative and generalizing metaphor stability is the least stable, cognitive metaphor is the least stable, and figurative metaphor (substantive, adjective, and verb) is the most stable. The more strongly the metaphor is associated with the nomination functions, the less resistant it will be.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that metaphor stimulates the development of both the semantic system of language and the system of nominative means. Without a metaphor, there would be no dictionary of “invisible worlds,” a zone of secondary predicates. Without metaphor, neither predicate predicates of broad conformity nor predicates of subtle semantics would have occurred. The life of a metaphor in language gives rise to its basic paradox, which is that the immediate goal of this or that creative movement may be the opposite of its long-term outcome. That is, as a result of the pursuit of individuality, individuality, individuality, subjectivity, metaphor can give language only a general, off, facelessness.

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