

TEXT-BASED STUDY OF METAPHORS IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: Metaphor is currently an area of interest to linguists, literary critics, cognitive scientists, neuropsychologists, and other scholars. Today, the description of the metaphorical image of the world in Russian and English is carried out at the level of reconstruction and theoretical understanding of individual elements from a stylistic point of view.

Key words: poetic metaphor, metaphorical image, cognitive, neurophysiologists, cognitology, human nature, nominative-subjective, emotional-evaluative, anthropomorphic metaphor.

Introduction

Metaphor is currently an area of interest to linguists, literary critics, cognitive scientists, neuropsychologists, and other scholars. Today, the description of the metaphorical image of the world in Russian and English is carried out at the level of reconstruction and theoretical understanding of individual elements from a stylistic point of view.

The problem of studying poetic metaphor is not new, many researchers turn to individual linguists, so the issue of the functioning of metaphor in idiolect sounds is constantly emerging. In modern linguistics, there are several priority directions in the analysis of metaphorical images: cognitive, linguocultural, conceptual, and others. Currently, most of the scientific works of the cognitive plan are devoted to the analysis of the linguistic personality of political figures, the description of political metaphors. There are studies on this by Ye.V. Budaev, N. Karaulov, Ye.S. Khrabrova, A.P. Chudinov and others, but there are not so many works devoted to the study of poetic metaphor within the framework of the school of cognitology.

In this regard, the studies of T.I. Chubaeva, N.S. Trifonova, I.V. Tolochin and others are considered important. Today, the object of analysis of metaphorical activity is poetic texts of different periods. It has been studied from ancient times to the present day. Similar studies are also found in the works of F. Volodarskaya, Kh. Volodarskaya, S. A. Akhmadeeva, A. B. Barykin, Ye. P. Kislova, Kh. A. Turanina and many other linguists also dealt with the problems of metaphor. The study of metaphor at the intersection of disciplines has led to the emergence of new knowledge, technologies and methods in various fields of research. Recent theories are related to the scientific interests and efforts of neurophysiologists, linguists, and even physicists, such as J.R. Tolkien's neural theory.¹

In this dissertation, the anthropomorphic metaphor is considered from a cognitive aspect and is considered as a unit of linguistic personal phraseology that performs cognitive and emotional-evaluative functions. The anthropomorphic definition is used in metaphors as an expression of the field of concepts related to the understanding of human nature, one of the prototypes (the range of source or target areas).

¹ Метафоры, которыми мы живем / Metaphors We Live By Avtor: Dj. Lakoff, M. Djonson. М.: URSS, 2004.-. 256 s.

It is necessary to take into account F.I. Tyutchev's opinion that the choice of a linguistic figure is not accidental for us. F.I. Tyutchev emphasizes that two types of texts: poetic and political, are a wonderful example of the union of linguistic figures. Although Fyodor Tyutchev's political personality is not as clearly reflected in his lyrics as in the poet's (Tyutchev is a politician, mainly manifested in letters and journalism), his influence cannot be completely excluded in any poetic context. This feature has been noted by many researchers. Despite the existence of various works on the language of poetry by M.Yu. Lotman and, in recent years, F.I. Tyutchev, the specific research of D. Tilman, D.D. Sedova, E.S. Sklyar, M.V. Marshina, N.V. Atamanova, A.L. Golovanevsky, I.O. Klyueva, that is, the systematic study of poetic cognitive metaphor from the point of view of Tyutchevists, remains outside the scope of the study.

E.A. Yablokov, reflecting on the work "The Runner", writes: "Just as the land is washed by the ocean from all sides, in Green's novel the material, earthly world is immersed in a spiritual, metaphysical environment (remember the term "field") and is subject to its vibrations."²

In the 1930s, the English linguist A.A. Richards proposed calling the organizers of a metaphor "content, essence" and "shell, metaphor (image)". A.A. Richards, in his conclusions, calls metaphor an organic phenomenon that lies in deeper layers of language than linguistic combinations and emerges in the process of interaction of conceptual structures that exist at the basis of words.³

G.N. Sklyarevskaya emphasizes that in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, metaphor was studied in four directions - nominative-subjective, formal-logical, psychological, and linguistic, and notes that in recent years these studies have formed eleven independent directions.⁴

However, human organs and other related phenomena can later be the cause of migration. For example, the eye first began to represent the human organ of vision, and then other similar objects found in nature. The eye of a ring, the eye of a needle, the eye of a spring, and others. Until this study, almost no scientific texts in the Uzbek language devoted to the study of anthropomorphism were analyzed. Mainly, they were studied through literary texts. In order to fully reveal anthropomorphic metaphors and their specific features, it is necessary to analyze texts of different styles from a linguistic, sociolinguistic and linguocultural perspective. In addition, learning to use comparative anthropomorphic metaphors allows you to better understand it.

For example, in world linguistics, one can highlight many studies on the analysis of literary texts, including, based on the study of metaphor in the works of J. Durrell, he encounters a wide range of images created.⁵ Durrell's anthropomorphic metaphors are usually based on the author's relationship to the world in expressing situations, feelings, experiences, and fantasies. Some researchers have studied anthropomorphic metaphors that reflect the professional and

² Парамонова Т.А. Сверхтекстовое единство прозы в романе А.С. Грина «Золотая цепь» [Текст] / Т.А. Парамонова // Русская литература XX века: восприятие, анализ и интерпретация художественного текста: Материалы X Виноградовских чтений: 15-17 ноября 2007 года. - М.: МГПУ, 2007. - С. 120-125.

³ А. А. Richards. Философия риторики. Теория метафоры. - М., 1990. - с. 44-67.

⁴ Склярская Г. Н. Метафора в системе языка. СПб., 1993.

⁵ Александрова Ю. М., Горшунов Ю. В. Концептуальная метафора «человек - животное» в произведениях Джералда Даррелла // В мире науки и искусства: вопросы филологии, искусствоведения и культурологии: сб. статей по материалам XXXII Международной научно-практической конференции. Новосибирск, 2014. № 1 (32). С. 57-62.

social characteristics of human life, created by comparing animals with people in certain professions. The comparison is based on the natural color of the animal, which resembles the same or similar to the usual actions of people of any profession or social status.⁶

I.A. Arzhanova⁷ in her article dwells on the functions of anthropomorphic metaphor in economic speech in English.

As noted, the study and research of metaphor in world linguistics is characterized by the following classification of the Russian linguist O. Laguta: 1. Ancient Metaphorology (Aristotle, Philodemus, Theophrastus, Cicero, Quintilian); 2. Medieval Metaphorology (Isidore of Seville, Bede Dostopochteni, Georgy Hierobosk, Philip Melanchthon); 3. Modern Metaphorology; 4. Metaphor of the 20th century: the identification of new edges, boundaries of the object of investigation.⁸

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⁶Ю.М. Александрова, Ю.В. Горшунов Антропоморфные метафоры, отражающие профессиональную и социальную специфику жизни человека // Серия Гуманитарные науки –М. 2017. С-22

⁷ <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/funktsii-antropomorfnoy-metafory-v-angloyazychnom-ekonomicheskom-diskurse/viewer>

⁸ N.Ruziyeva. Isajon Sulton romanlarida qo'llanilgan metaforaning leksik xususiyatlari. LTEACHIN ANGUAGE, 88. <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=3-V4sd4AAAAJ&hl=ru>

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