



POSITIONS OF METAPHORS IN A LITERARY TEXT

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ABSTRACT

In order to identify the parallels and contrasts between the two texts, this article compares the pragmatic use of English metaphor in political documents with that in literary literature. Moreover, it aims to incorporate the three most popular perspectives on metaphor, namely the pragmatic, semantic, and cognitive perspectives

Introduction:

In the past decade much research has focused on the findings that both books' uses of metaphor varied significantly. The primary distinction is that literary texts frequently have a tendency to use metaphors with a negative attitude and certain concepts associated with negative meaning, whereas political texts frequently have a tendency to use metaphors with a positive attitude and certain concepts associated with positive meaning. The purpose of this study was to suggest that the major use of metaphors in political texts is "persuading" whereas the main function of metaphors in literary works is "adding aesthetic effects".

The English word metaphor derives from the 16th-century Old French word *métaphore*, which comes from the Latin *metaphora*, "carrying over", and in turn from the Greek *μεταφορά* (*metaphorá*), "transference (of ownership)", from *μεταφέρω* (*metapherō*), "to carry over", "to transfer" and that from *μετά* (*meta*), "behind", "along with", "across" + *φέρω* (*pherō*), "to bear", "to carry".

All genres of writing frequently employ metaphors as a literary strategy. Whether they are comparing falling in love to a rollercoaster or claiming someone has a "heart of stone," authors may employ visual metaphors to make their work richer and more powerful. While metaphors are frequently employed and studied in poetry, such as the works of masters like Emily Dickinson and Robert Frost, you may also discover examples of metaphors in prose writing, music, and films.

Several linguists, philosophers, and psychologists have given diverse definitions of metaphor, a figure of speech. Metaphor, as opposed to simile, which is an explicit comparison signaled by the terms (like) and (as), is a figure of speech that suggests comparison between

two dissimilar items, according to the [2:13]. When words are used metaphorically, one field or domain of reference is transferred to or mapped onto another on the basis of shared similarities between the two fields. For example, in the phrase "The past is a foreign country," the characteristics of the domain "a foreign country" are transferred into the domain "the past."

The English term "metaphor" is derived from the Greek words "meta" (change) and "pherein" (carry), and it refers to the Greek word "transfer" [3:79]. Metaphor is traditionally viewed as an abnormality, something strange and out of the ordinary in language use. It reduces the significance of metaphor in language and in people's daily lives. As a result, metaphor is limited to literature and is mostly used as a rhetorical tactic [4:1]. According to this conventional viewpoint, a metaphor is just an implied comparison between two concepts [6: 302]. An argument against the conventional perspective was made in the eighteenth century, and it was noted that metaphor is not merely a matter of an observation. In political texts, metaphor It has been known since Aristotle's day that rhetorical tactics, particularly metaphors, are crucial for influencing the audience in political speaking [6:9]. At the word and phrase level, political expressions like "Beacons of excellence," "axis of evil," and "Cascade of transformation" are still recognized as using metaphor as one of the persuasive linguistic method. [7:48]. In literary texts, metaphor Many laypeople and academics feel that literature is where metaphor first appeared since poets are continually inventing new metaphors via their creative brilliance, which serve as the most accurate representations of metaphor According to MacCormmac, literature without metaphor would become less inventive, and poetry would suffer to the point of being uninteresting and maybe even banal.

For instance, the phrase "Tea tastes like window" used by author Gabriel Garca Márquez (1985) in his book "Love in the Time of Cholera" creates a new metaphor by equating tea's flavor to that of a window. This original metaphor provides a fresh viewpoint to comprehend a certain feature of tea flavor. As they offer a less clear image from which we might infer a stronger point of view buried in the speaker's intended meaning, these inventive literary metaphors, albeit more ambiguous than typical ones employed in everyday life, are richer in meaning and usefulness . According to [1: 141], literary authors use metaphors to try to come up with new patterns and confusing terms.

In literature, metaphor is frequently utilized to attain aesthetic goals through language variation. It is thought to be a form of semantic variation employed to highlight a particle text at the level of meaning a literary device known as a metaphor is employed to establish incongruous semantic links, as in Dylan Thomas' poem

"Light Breaks Where no Sun Shines":

Where there is no sun, light appears;

The seas of the heart push in their tides where there is no sea, and broken ghosts with light worms on their heads. [5: 43]

These metaphor examples come from famous works of fiction and poetry. We've also included an extended metaphor example, which is a long metaphor sustained for an entire paragraph, story, or poem (noted below).

"But thy eternal summer shall not fade" — William Shakespeare, Sonnet 18

In addition to presenting familiar items in a fresh way, metaphors assist readers in comprehending novel concepts or objects. The potency of a metaphor's analogy determines

how simple it is for readers to understand.

Strong metaphors convey new ideas without confounding the reader; they are unexpected yet understandable. In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, Romeo says of Juliet, "But gentle, what light through yonder window breaks? Juliet is the sun, and it is the east. The young romantic suggests that Juliet's beauty sends blazing light and direction into his life by comparing her to the sun rather than just stating, "Wow, Juliet is gorgeous,".

The analogy does not make sense in a poor metaphor, which causes confusion or alienation. Think about the following phrase: "The young warrior had a hungry look in his eyes, the type you get when you haven't eaten in a while." The metaphor is undermined by the extension "the sort you get from not eating for a long," even as "a hungry look" conveys the fighter's eagerness to start the battle. A stronger analogy, such as "The young combatant looked like a voracious hound eyeing a succulent meal," may improve the text.

In conclusion:

A metaphor makes a direct comparison between two things that are generally not related or similar, but share a specific quality or characteristic that is emphasized through the comparison. While we may learn about metaphor most directly through poetry and literature, metaphors aren't just for artists. They add color and carry meaning even in our everyday language.

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