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**РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ НОМИНАТИВНЫХ, АДЪЕКТИВНЫХ И ГЛАГОЛЬНЫХ
МЕТАФОР В РОМАНЕ АРТУРА ХЕЙЛИ «АЭРОПОРТ»****Вишнякова Александра Валентиновна**

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Аннотация

В статье рассмотрены основные виды метафор в тексте литературного произведения Артура Хейли «Аэропорт». Обозначены понятия «метафора» и «когнитивная метафора». Рассмотрены виды и функции метафоры в художественном тексте на материале текста романа. В основу классификации метафор легла их принадлежность к определенной части речи.

Ключевые слова: метафора, когнитивная метафора, текст, роман, автор.**NOMINATIVE, ADJECTIVE, AND VERBAL METAPHORS
REPRESENTATION IN ARTHUR HAILEY'S NOVEL "AIRPORT"****Aleksandra V. Vishnyakova**

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the main types of metaphors in the Arthur Hailey's novel "Airport". The concepts of "metaphor" and "cognitive metaphor" are designated. The types and functions of metaphor in a literary text based on the material of the novel text are considered. The classification of metaphors is based on their belonging to a certain part of speech.

Keywords: metaphor, cognitive metaphor, text, novel, the author.

Introduction

A metaphor is a statement about the properties of an object based on some similarity to the one already indicated in the reinterpreted meaning of the word. Here hypothetical speculation is possible and the subjective principle prevails in the view of the real. That is why the metaphor is so widely used in the qualified evaluation activity of consciousness. The metaphor technique is the main technique of indirect nomination. This pattern is due to the fact that when forming indirect names in a reinterpreting meaning, those signs that are essential in relation to the meaning and denotation of the reference name are updated. This creates conditions for the predication of objects with new, non-relevant features, and thus for the abrupt development of a new meaning due to the interference of the properties of the object already indicated in the previous meaning and the merging of features with it, which again affect the "side" of the reference name [4].

In the study of metaphors, the main meaning is given to the main lexical meanings of the word. But even here there are some problems, because in this case we are talking about a noun in the role of a metaphor in the position of a predicate, an application in combination with the generic case of another noun. But the characteristic function of the metaphor requires its expression in the form of a predicate: "The thesis that a metaphor is correlated with the position of a predicate does not imply that any figurative predicate is a metaphor. The metaphor in the predicate faces limitations due to morphological and lexical-semantic factors" [5, p.5]. The question of the syntactic design of metaphors is also considered unsolved, and its complexity is compounded by the possibility of combining several tropes in the same language unit. So, a metaphor can be hyperbolic, metonymic, ironic, there are metaphorical comparisons, metaphorical periphrases.

The great productivity of the verb in the process of metaphorization is explained precisely by the nature of that part of speech, which has many synonymous forms, represented by the categories of type, time, person, and state. Moreover, the semantics of the verb is characterized by abstractness, which gives great opportunities for generalizing the nature of the action, transferring it to other objects and phenomena [1,3].

Verbal signs open up inexhaustible possibilities for the emergence of the most diverse semantic relations. With regard to literary texts, in this genre, according to I. Galperin, a metaphorical way, built on the verb, is a type of the doubled vision of the world: the real is so fantastic created by the imagination of the author [2].

In a considerable number of examples from the work of the English writer Arthur Haley, the process of metaphorization of thematic groups of verbs that denote the inner world of a person, physical actions, as well as many other aspects of movement or the state of attributes of real reality is revealed. The most common are metaphors that reflect the inner world of a person. This is mainly a phrase (both an adverb and not an adverb) of the type "verb + noun". So, for example: "Driving down the dangerous terrains of Guatemala was nothing but playing with fire in the belly." [5, p.45]. "The defense attorney - Mel Bakerfeld never misses on winning an argument." [5, p.82]. "Even before the project started, Cindy's thoughts were already on the wings." [5, p.174].

Metaphorical phrases, the components of which are verbs with the meaning "excitement or experience of any feelings, states" are most often traditional poetic and individual author's metaphors. The mental state of a person is conveyed by metaphors that use the semantics of speech verbs associated with sound associations, for example: "Her voice is music to his ears." [5, p.314]. "Nothing is changeable but her nightingale song" [5, p.265]. "The crying of the airplanes was making him mad" [5, p.87].

The largest group of individual author's metaphorical structures of the "verb + noun" type are those that depict natural phenomena. These are examples of this type: "But my heart is a lonely hunter that hunts on a lonely hill." [5, p.96]. "The rain came down in long knitting needles." [5, p.134]. "The streets were a furnace, the sun an executioner." [5, p.157].

After analyzing the work of Arthur Haley, we considered the classification of metaphors by belonging to a certain part of speech and according to which 3 types were distinguished: nominative, adjective and verb. Nouns are mainly used to refer to objective reality. Therefore, a nominal metaphor is a metaphor-nomination, which mainly has an emotional and evaluative load. The defining role in the process of metaphorization is played by the signs of an object or phenomenon, the name of which takes on a figurative meaning, the connotations accompanying the word-shell [5, p.40]. Nominal metaphors make up the main body of metaphoric in the literary work of Arthur Haley: "The family nest" [5, p.67], "Money was now his light" [5, p.80], "Pretty penny-a round sum" [5, p.95], "Crown of red-gold hair" [79].

An adjective is used to express a passive attribute of an object or phenomenon. An adjective metaphor is a metaphor-characteristic that expresses a passive feature of an object or phenomenon, combining the functions of nomination and description with an emphasis on the descriptivity of the metaphorical expression. The adjective metaphor occurs in the works of art more often than nominal [5, p.31]. Adjective metaphors often function in parallel with the corresponding noun metaphors: "Newborn idea" [5, p.61], "Sick imagination" [5, p.64], "cold grey eyes" [5, p.45], "sad blow-annoying blow" [5, p.10].

The verbal metaphor is the most interesting stylistic figure based on the transposition and with the help of which the active feature of the subject is expressed. The verb conveys information about the dynamics of the development of the phenomenon, about the processality and variability, about the activity that can transform reality by similarity to other processes: "She poured out the whole story" [5, p.97], "Had had his eye on a house" [5, p.322], "She held a peculiar position among them - she held a strange position among them" [5, p.214].

Analyzing the translation of Arthur Haley's work "Airport", we focused on the features of structurally equivalent and structurally non - equivalent types of translation, as well as on maintaining the principles of expressive and emotional adequacy of the translation of this work. We will give examples of metaphors that we have encountered in the text and analyze them. "Temperament protested-the character protested." [5, p.16]. The cognitive metaphor is based on the use of a noun in a predicative qualifying function. The noun "temperament", used in a metaphorical sense, can't express in itself protest, but still such a transfer is possible here, because this unit means "man-man". Namely, "man's temperament". Thus, there is a process of cognitive conceptual derivation. The noun "temperament" verbalizes the already existing concept of "man's temperament". The secondary nomination acts as a special type of knowledge representation.

"Bandied from mouth to mouth." [5, p.119]. The metaphorical unit "mouth-mouth" is a cognitive metaphor, where metaphorical transfer is carried out when using a noun in a predicative qualifying function. In this case, the noun "mouth" appears in the new environment. This transfer is possible, since mouth is used in the sense of "person, transmits any information". There is a process of cognitive derivation. The secondary nomination acts as a special type of knowledge representation.

"Hold on - And they shot up through the clouds. A minute later, they burst out into a blaze of sunlight. It was a different world. The wheels of the car skimmed the sea of fluffy cloud, the sky a bright, endless blue under the blinding white sun." [5, p.176]. Hold on! and they dashed through the clouds. In a minute, they were already under the bright sun. It was a very different world. The wheels of the car slid across the surface of a sea of fluffy clouds. The clear and boundless blue of the sky was flooded with dazzling white rays of the sun." [5, p.231].

In the given example, simple sentences are successively transmitted by simple sentences, and a compound sentence is divided into two simple sentences, which corresponds to the general trend of the product. The brightness of the figurative system of the work is achieved through the use of stylistic means, in particular epithets, comparisons, metaphors, phraseological turns.

“Mel had cherished hopes-Mel had cherished hopes.” [5, p.72]. Cognitive metaphor, in which metaphorical transfer is carried out using a verb in the predicate function. The verb “to cherish” is used in a new environment, verbalizing the already existing concept of “to dream, to hope”. Such a transfer is possible in this case, because this verb in combination with the noun hope brings a new meaning of “hope”. The secondary nomination acts as a special type of knowledge representation.

“A very sweet look had come into the old lady's face-a very bright look appeared on the old lady's face.” [5, p.68]. Metaphorical transfer is carried out when using the verb in the predicate function (had come into). In this case, the metaphor is emotionally expressive. The metaphor brought a new meaning to the verb “to come into-to appear”, and the first meaning of this verb is “to come into”. Here the metaphorical construction could be represented as “the look of old lady's face was sweet”.

“Their faces said very plainly - it was clearly written on their faces.” [5, p.14]. A cognitive metaphor in which the metaphorical transfer is carried out with the help of a noun in the predicative qualifying function. The noun “face” is used in the new environment and forms a secondary nomination. Thus, this unit verbalizes the already existing concept of “their looks were very plainly - they had a clear view”. Thus, the secondary nomination acts as a special type of knowledge.

“She took a thing into her head-she got something into her head.” [5, p.115]. Metaphorical transfer in this cognitive metaphor is carried out by using a verb in the predicate function. It should be noted that the literal translation here is: “she put something in her head.” [5 p.72]. Thus, we see that the verb to take is used in a figurative sense and implements the already existing concept of “think”. Therefore, the secondary nomination is presented as a special type of knowledge.

Conclusion

Thus, analyzing Arthur Haley`s novel “Airport”, the classification of metaphors was made by belonging to a certain part of speech and according to which three types of metaphors were identified: noun, adjective and verb. Methods of implementing the metaphorical meaning of a noun are analyzed in combination with an adjective that is used in literally meaning.

The low frequency of adjective metaphors is due to the fact that the adjective as a dependent member of the phrase may remain out of sight. The results of the study show the difference between noun and adjective metaphors also at the level of expressive load, which is more pronounced in the text with a noun metaphor. The metaphorical meaning of an adjective is mainly realized in combination with a noun. Verb metaphors most fully correspond to the features of a literary text as the verb denotes an action and process, dynamic features associated with changes in properties.

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