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**ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ МЕТАФОР В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИИ Д. ГРИНА “THE FAULT IN OUR STARS”****Вишнякова Александра Валентиновна**

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**Аннотация**

В статье рассматривается метафора как стилистический прием в художественном тексте. Материалом исследования стал роман англоязычного писателя Джона Грина. В тексте романа представлены различные функции метафор. Благодаря стилистическому потенциалу метафоры, она является мощным инструментом привлечения внимания читателя.

**Ключевые слова:** текст, метафора, стилистическая функция, автор, роман.**METAPHORS IN THE TEXT “THE FAULT IN OUR STARS” BY JOHN GREEN****Aleksandra V. Vishnyakova**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article deals with the various functions of metaphors. Thanks to the stylistic potential of metaphor, it is a deals with the metaphor as a stylistic device in a literary text. The

material of the study was a novel by the English-language writer John Green. The text of the novel presents powerful tool for attracting the reader's attention.

**Keywords:** text, metaphor, stylistic function, author, novel.

### Introduction

As the science of language develops, there is a growing interest in metaphor, which originated in the ancient times. Metaphor is the result of semantic derivation in language and is regularly used in artistic speech. As a universal phenomenon for different languages, metaphor performs many functions: expressive, aesthetic, cognitive, etc. The phenomenon of metaphoric sense has long attracted the attention of researchers [2]. Metaphors play an important role in language, serve to develop thinking. The following metaphorical functions are presented in the text of well-known English writer John Green. The first function to pay attention is the appellative. This function is to encourage the listener to perceive any information and to influence the emotional-volitional or intellectual side of his psyche. Human consciousness has two related components: logical or informational and emotional-volitional [1]. The increased imagery of the metaphor, as well as a pronounced emotional evaluative component, allows the metaphor to influence the logical component of a person's consciousness through an emotional outlet, which is why the metaphor is so often present in situations that require influencing a particular audience. "I was veritably swimming in a paralyzing and totally clinical depression" [4, p. 5]. Another example is "A smile spread all the way across Augustus's face" [4, p. 1]. When author says about emotional condition of the main character after the illness.

The indicative function of metaphors consists in the primary name of an object of reality. Metaphors that perform this function can be. "No one likes a corpse" [4, p. 7]. Such metaphors initially have little imagery and too obvious visual or functional similarities.

Mnemonic function the metaphor could be observer when performing the function of better remembering the information, due to the emotional and evaluative nature of the created image. "She'd circle back to me clutching some prey" [4, p. 12]. Under the "prey" a pair of shoes is meant which Hazel intended to buy.

Metaphors in the literary text could help to realize text-forming function. When the reader looks through the text he begins to agree with the idea or refute it, add their his arguments [3]. That is the way author communicates with the reader, makes him think different way not just giving him simple answers. This is facilitated by the metaphor. "I bought them a minute. Maybe that's the minute that buys them an hour, which is the hour that buys them a year" [4, p. 23]. The author gives a reader the idea to think about time and it is precious, and by giving a time to someone could save the life, change the situation or give a chance to rethink the life. Time is really precious gift and to attract extra attention to this idea the author uses the verb "to buy", that is impossible to bring into life. We can't buy the time, but we are able to think thoroughly.

The next function of metaphors in the text is the genre-forming. It is the presence of metaphorical properties involved in the creation of a particular genre. It is believed that genre and style are interrelated. So, many riddles, proverbs, odes, lyrical poems may differ in the presence of a metaphor. Folk signs also perform a genre-forming function, as they often act as metaphors of the situation. For example, if you face the Death it is called "The Grim Reaper" [4, p. 32]. At this moment the reader understands the emotional condition of those who suffer from the cancer and feels the atmosphere created by the author.

The contact-setting function implies the ability of the metaphor to establish emotional contact with the audience. By interpreting a metaphor, a person manifests the knowledge and experience they have acquired. When a person realizes that the speaker and the listener have

similar experiences and knowledge, they have a sense of community. Thanks to the use of metaphors in speech, which have become widespread in a particular society, it is possible to create a sense of community and solidarity. John Green managed to use this type of metaphors in his novel. With the help of them he shows the emotional condition of the main character that could be familiar to people who struggle the same way. "I was really tired from my busy day of Having Cancer" [4, p. 48].

Also, metaphor has the ability to attract or retain the attention of the listener by enhancing the imagery of the text and introducing elements of unpredictability. This is the expressive function realization. This function plays a very important role in argumentative discourse, since in order to convince the audience, first of all, the author needs to attract the reader's attention. This can be done by using tropes that make the speech unusual and informative" [4, p. 67]. The informative function is that, using metaphors, the speaker conveys this or that information about the events or phenomena occurring. Each metaphor has a cognitive content and is the production of new information, the acquisition of qualitatively new knowledge. Metaphor gives speech dynamism by minimizing the structure of the utterance and reducing speech costs, which helps to speed up the process of utterance. In addition, it has several types of information: rational, that is, information about the subject of speech, evaluative, that is, the metaphor is able to reflect the assessment of the subject of speech, pragmatic, since the metaphor gives information about the speaker's speech attitude. "I didn't cut this fella off for the sheer unadulterated pleasure of it, although it is an excellent weight-loss strategy" [4, p. 45]. The author interprets unpleasant moments in the life with the sense of positive moments.

Further, let's look at the integration function of metaphor that reflects the ability of the metaphor to increase the degree of memorability of the text due to its increased imagery, the creation of new conceptual connections. In addition, this function implies the need to refer to previous experience and existing knowledge in the process of interpretation, since in order to understand the metaphor, it is necessary not only to process the information contained in the statements, but also to go beyond the automatic understanding of speech: "an endless chain of intracranial firecrackers" [4, p. 56].

The penultimate metaphor function that was found in the text could be named as aesthetic function. A metaphor gives aesthetic pleasure when it is produced or interpreted. Tropes have an aesthetic value, as they make the mind perform such a creative task as filling in the unsaid. Tropes are not only a language action and language game, but also a knowledge of the world and a creative effort of the mind. Metaphor is a certain cognitive task, solving which a person can enjoy, because for a person it is psychologically more valuable that he performs, making a certain effort, than that which was given to him without much difficulty. "BiPAP made all this noise, rumbling with each inhalation and whirring as I exhaled. I kept thinking that it sounded like a dragon breathing in time with me, like I had this pet dragon" [4, p. 64]. Pet dragon – that is the name for BiPAP device. The author compares the battle with cancer as it is battle with dragon.

Thanks to conspiratorial function, the metaphor is able to classify the meaning. However, not all metaphorical ciphers imply the presence of a semantic conspiracy. A literary work usually contains a metaphorical encoding, rather than a conspiracy of meaning: "Just before the Miracle, when I was in the ICU and it looked like I was going to die" [4, p.62]. The reader needs background information to understand the whole meaning of the situation. That makes him to be involved in the reading process.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the metaphor performs different stylistic functions such as an emotional and evaluative, as it is an excellent means of influencing the listener. The emotional and evaluative reaction is caused by the presence of an image and new metaphors in the text. Thanks

to the development of meanings, names belonging to the same realities, denotations and concepts become more diverse, and their characteristics become deeper, in addition, expression increases, accompanied by the appearance of new evaluative elements.

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