

WHAT IS THE METAPHOR?

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Abstract

Metaphor is an important part of our verbal and verbal communication. Conceptual metaphors, which include directional and spatial metaphors, ontological metaphors, and structural metaphors, are among the new topics in cognitive linguistics. Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other, In conclusion this metaphor is an avenue of cognizing the world and has penetrated very nook and corner of our daily life thus having immense impact on our thinking patterns. Metaphor is intimately related to people way of deciphering the world, therefore a study on relationship between thinking patterns and metaphor may throw light on translation of metaphors. Would like to give some suggestion on teaching of metaphor translation. It is well known to us that metaphor is the carrier of culture and reflect ways of cognizing the world, thus importance of culture teaching becomes greater.

Keywords: Metaphor, Implicit comparison, decoding of people, culture

1. INTRODUCTION

Metaphor in terms of innovation and captivation of imagination and reflection that creates in the souls of the listeners, is a vast realm for astonishment and a field for the competition of greats. They know. One of the very new schools that has dealt with the subject of metaphor is the school of cognitive linguists. In this view, metaphor is a mental-linguistic process. They analyze metaphor thematically in semantic memory. That is, metaphorical words are associated with the retrieval of information in long-term memory. This system considers any understanding and expression of abstract concepts in the form of more tangible concepts as a metaphorical application. Ibn Khafajah, the God of description in Andalusian literature, is one of the most creative poets in terms of creating pictorial schemas and directional metaphors in his artistic writings. His metaphors are powerful tools for expressing complex, ambiguous and far-fetched meanings that are best utilized using the poet's poetic and linguistic experience. Some of his metaphors are derived from conventional concepts and automatic language, while others, by expanding on conventional concepts, dress in order and in many cases have original and creative metaphors. Metaphor is the most effective means of imagination and painting in speech and is a literary genre that has gone beyond the realm of literature and has gained great importance in linguistics, psychology, philosophy (hermeneutics) and some other systems of knowledge (mohamad ali kazemi tabar, 2018). Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other

Metaphor is a figure of speech like simile but there is no comparison word as like as separate human and no human. Metaphor is usually created thought the use of some from to Verbs,

According to keraf,(2007:15) metaphor classified in figurative language , the first figurative language established by comparison or equation .

According to peter (2002:12) metaphor is a comparison which is implied without using the words of comparison which such as like as, similar to and resembles. Metaphor are used in all kind of language in speech. Metaphor is name or descriptive term in transferred to some object different from, but analogous to that to which is properly applicable.

According to beekam and callow 1977 in Larson (1998:277), metaphor have four parts:

1. Topic is the thing really being about, it is usually the topic of the first proposition and non figurative.
2. Image is what is being compared with it is the topic of the second proposition and usually figurative.
3. Point of similarity. It is found the comment of both of propositions involved or comment of the event propositions involved or comments of the event proposition which has image as topic.
4. Non figurative equivalent is when the proposition containing the topic is an events proposition, the comment is the non-figurative equivalent. In this article, metaphor was examined.

2. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In this section, the research background was reviewed:

In 2021, Marzi et al. conducted a study entitled Metaphor in Azeri Turkish idioms expressions. The two age groups of young and middle-aged men and women and the incidence of metaphorical speeches in relation to all of them have been done in the Azeri-Turkish version of Khoy. The research method is content analysis and the data are collected by field method and using a questionnaire from one hundred dialects. Statistics show that according to the classification of Likoff and Johnson (1980), the frequencies of each of the types of metaphorical expressions in relation to each other are "structural" metaphors (267) and "ontological" (212), respectively.) Case and "direction" (3) items were mapped. The results show: 1- The use of metaphorical phrases to young women (39.17%), young men (28.22%), middle-aged men (30.30), respectively. 19%) and middle-aged women (13.31%). 2- Of the total speech phrases obtained (55.1%) are related to metaphorical speeches and (44.9%) are related to non-metaphorical speeches; That is, more than half of the speeches are metaphorical in nature (Marzi et al., 2021).

In 2021, Hosseini Jorfa conducted a study entitled The Structure and Consequences of the Conceptual Metaphor of Paradise in the Holy Quran. It is in conceptualizing the audience of this heavenly book. For this purpose, the concept of paradise has been selected as a case study and then its conceptual metaphors in the range of verses related to paradise have been studied and finally a structure of them has been presented. Evidence of this type of metaphor has also been presented in the narrations of the infallible leaders (as). Carefully in the mentioned

structure, it is determined by what heaven is conceptualized and how it is rooted in our daily experiences of life (Hosseini Jorfa, 2021).

In 2021, Kalantari Khandani et al. conducted a study entitled "Study of Conceptual Metaphors of Anger in the Holy Quran: Neuro-Biological Theories and Conceptual Action". Their research is qualitative in nature and descriptive-analytical. When understanding the concepts of force and motion in the form of metaphor with the concept of anger. For this purpose, 80 conceptual metaphors of the field of force and motion in the Holy Quran were collected by a cognitive approach by simple random sampling. Findings showed that the words force and movement of anger such as curse, anger, rage, harshness, anger, resentment, anger and resentment as areas of origin, in the metaphorical understanding of destination areas such as infidelity, humiliation, housing, falling behind, promise, position Inferiority, evangelism, patience, charity, forgiveness, deeds, warnings, vows, repentance, hell, arousal, excitement, self-oppression, curses, and torment are all involved. It was also found that different areas of the cerebral cortex are activated by different responses during anger processing. The findings show that when confronted with anger emotion, various feedbacks and reactions are represented, which are derived from the interactions of multiple areas, networks and neural connections in the brain, and finally the theory of conceptual action is confirmed. In addition, a review of research data shows that the conceptualization of anger in the Qur'an is transient and context-based (Kalantari Khandani et al., 2021).

In 2021, Golshaei conducted a study entitled "Critique of the Book of Metaphor". His article reviews and critiques the translation of the book of Metaphor by David Panter, which was translated into Persian by Mohammad Mehdi Moghimizadeh and published by Alam Publications. In this book, Panter explores the functions of metaphor in various fields of human knowledge, from literature and philosophy to politics and psychoanalysis. The translation of the book has been examined from both formal and content perspectives. In the formal review, the book is examined technically, structurally, and editorial and writing features. Content evaluation of the work includes checking the accuracy of the translation and equivalents. The addition of a section entitled Translator's footnotes in Persian translation, footnotes of specialized terms and specific names, and the psychological nature of translation prose are among the book's strengths. On the other hand, the existence of editing and writing problems, weakness in accurate equivalence choices, inconsistency in the choice of equivalents, weakness in decoding the structure of the source language and distortion of metaphors in the translation process are some of the weaknesses of this book. The book of metaphor has the potential to open new horizons of thought for Persian-speaking readers, especially for readers who have a brief background in the subject. However, a better understanding of the examples and metaphors used in them will require reference to the original text (Golshaei, 2021).

3. DISCUSSION

Newmark provides as a classification consisting of six types which are discussed below with appropriate example a sub types:

1. Dead Metaphor

There are metaphor which often related to universal term of time and space, general, ecological feature and main human actives. Dead metaphor have become literal language because user do not recognize them as metaphor, so their image are lost. Idiom, metonyms and word accepted as a technical terms also become dead metaphors.

Source Text: Don't bother the laboring ant

Target Text: مزایار موری که دانه کش است.

2. Cliché

They lie between dead and stock metaphors. These metaphor are used as subside for clear thought often emotively, but without corresponding to the fact of matter.

Source Text: as old as the hills

Target Text: مربوط به عهد دقیانوس خیلی قدیمی

3. Stock Metaphor

Newmark defines this type as an established metaphor which in informal context is efficient and method of covering a physical and or mental situation both referentially and pragmatically. They may have cultural distance or overlap

Source Text: to keep the pot boiling

Target Text: کار را ادامه دادن

4. Adapt metaphor: they are actually stock metaphor but are adapted by the writer or speakers into a new context

Source Text: almost carrying coals to Newcastle

Target Text: زیره به کرمان بردن

5. Recent Metaphor

Newmark defined these metaphors as a metaphorical neologism, often anonymously coined which spread rapidly in the source language. They are categorized as a slang.

Source Text: Walkman

Target Text: : همراه

6. Original Metaphor

These metaphor are created or quoted by the source language. They contain

These metaphors are not only complex but have double meaning. They might also contain personal or dialect... irrational elements peculiar to the imagination

Source Text: in a place as big as Oxford it's still ok to feel lonely

Target Text: در میان جمع احساس تنهایی کردن

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion this metaphor is an avenue of cognizing the world and has penetrated every nook and corner of our daily life thus having immense impact on our thinking patterns. Metaphor is intimately related to people's way of deciphering the world, therefore a study on relationship between thinking patterns and metaphor may throw light on translation of metaphors. Would like to give some suggestion on teaching of metaphor translation. It is well known to us that metaphor is the carrier of culture and reflects ways of cognizing the world, thus importance of culture teaching becomes greater.

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