opción

91

Structural-semantic peculiarities of meteorological metaphor in the English and Kazakh languages

Meruyert S. Ongarbayeva[1]

[1]Faculty of Philology and World Languages, Department of Foreign philology and translation studies Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Al-Farabi ave 71, 050040 Almaty, Kazakhstan
Meryuert05@AFKNU.kz

Roza M. Tayeva[2]

[2]Faculty of Philology and World Languages, Department of Foreign philology and translation studies, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Al-Farabi ave 71, 050040 Almaty, Kazakhstan
Roza.T@AFKNU.kz

Saule B. Yermakhanova

Department of State and Foreign languages
Almaty Technological University
Tole bi 100, 050040 Almaty, Kazakhstan
Saule.b.english@mail.ru

Kais Amir Kadhim[4]

[4]Sohar University**,** Al Jamiah Street Sohar OM, 311, Oman
kalwan@su.edu.om

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the specifics of the meteorological metaphor and metaphorical processes of the lexical-semantic field *wind* on the material of balanced National Corpora data, sub-corpora of literary texts, and scientific texts, magazines, newspapers, and academic writing. As a result, the religious metaphor with the *wind of God* literally conveys the meaning of the wind from the Almighty, the wind as a blessing from the Lord, grace. In conclusion, the metaphorical conceptualization of wind in the two languages differs in how they affect other objects.

Keywords: Metaphor, Meteorological, Semantics, Structure, Corpus.

Las peculiaridades estructural-semánticas de la metáfora meteorológica en los idiomas inglés y kazajo

Resumen

El propósito de este estudio es determinar los detalles de la metáfora meteorológica y los procesos metafóricos del viento del campo léxico-semántico mediante el uso de material práctico que incluye datos de corpus equilibrados, subcorpus de textos literarios y textos de ciencia popular, revistas, periódicos, y escritura académica. Como resultado, la metáfora religiosa del viento de Dios transmitirá literalmente el significado del viento del Todopoderoso, el viento como una bendición del Señor, la gracia. En conclusión, la conceptualización metafórica del viento en dos idiomas difiere en cómo afectan a otros objetos.

Palabras clave: Metáfora, Meteorológica, Semántica, Estructura, Corpus.

1. INTRODUCTION

This article studies meteorological metaphors in the English and Kazakh languages, as well as the metaphorization processes of meteorological vocabulary. Meteorological metaphor is lexico-phraseological metaphorical units related to the thematic group of words wind. In this research work, we refer to the meteorological metaphor not only traditional metaphors but also metonymic constructions, comparisons, metaphorical images in terms, figurative meanings, idioms. Using corpus research of metaphors with the source sphere meteorology, the specificity of the meteorological metaphor

was determined, which is a reflection of the person's inner world, where he creates his own worldview using metaphors.

A significant contribution to the study of conceptual metaphors was made by such Russian linguists such as Apresyan MOSKVIN (2006) and others. Four directions of the study of the metaphor could be distinguished as 1) nominative-subject 2) formal-logical 3) psychological 4) linguistic (KOROLKOV, 1968). ALEFIRENKO & KORINA (2011) support this idea. A metaphor is a cognitive phenomenon related to universal epistemological mechanisms and to the field of knowledge representation at a conceptual level. Metaphors as language expressions form possibly precisely because metaphors exist in the conceptual system of man (ALEFIRENKO & KORINA, 2011).

We also follow the classification of metaphors by belonging to certain parts of speech was proposed by (MOSKVIN, 2006). Therefore, he distinguishes substantive, adjective, verb and adverbial metaphorical constructions. However, in some sources adjective and adverbial constructions are usually called attributive (MOSKVIN, 2006).

Metaphors can not only conceptualize an existing reality but also create new meanings, create a new reality (SKREBTSOVA, 2000; PETROV, 1990). Teliya noted that metaphorization is a process of such interaction of entities and operations, which lead to the acquisition of new knowledge about the world and to the language of

this knowledge (TELIYA, 1990). Due to the general development of linguistic and computer technologies and linguistic programs, the language corpus has become a very important and necessary tool in the study of linguistic phenomena metaphor, allowing you to store a large number of digitized information and texts in both written and spoken forms.

Corpus is a representation of the text, contained in the digital format, including the information on the situation, in the text, as well as the information on the author, the addressee or the audience (FINEGAN, 2004). A corpus-based approach of studying the meteorological metaphor allows you to identify real spoken texts in the natural language environment and analyze the entire array of texts. In modern philological science, such scientists develop issues of corpus linguistics as STEFANOWITSCH, STEFAN & GRIES (2006), as well as the problems of extracting metaphors from buildings are actively studied by foreign expert's philologists Deignan, Stefanowitsch, Stefan, Gries, Charteris-Black, Gerard Steen. The following scientists are engaged in the development and formation of Corpus linguistics in Kazakh linguistics.

2. METHODOLOGY

In this paper, we propose an extended algorithm of actions: the standard query is supplemented with additional searching criteria for meteorological metaphors, which include the selection of various parts

of speech, analysis of coincidences (concordance) according to (section) genres, collocates (compatibility), statistical data, as well as their comparison. Also, meteonyms were introduced in combination with prepositions (of, in, with, under, after), their various word forms (- ed, - ing), and parts of speech (_v * _j * _r * _nn *), followed by KWIC (keyword in the context) metaphorical uses were selected, the next step was analysis and selection of matches (concordance), which included metonyms, inside the case the search was carried out in a sub-corpus, for example, spoken, fiction, academic, magazine, newspaper, etc., within which the classification of the meteorological metaphor with wind component was carried out according to structural and semantic features and peculiarities of metaphorical transfers in the English and Kazakh.

The methodology of this research is based on the approach of STEFANOWITSCH, STEFAN & GRIES (2006), in the corpus, a search is made for a specific word form belonging to the corresponding denotative field: meteorological processes and phenomena. To more efficiently and quickly obtain the necessary data from a huge number of texts, STEFANOWITSCH, STEFAN & GRIES (2006) suggests using several approaches for extracting metaphors from the corpus. The main one is the use of prepositional constructions, for example of which is the main productive way of metaphorical implementation of lexeme meanings, so-called metaphorical markers metaphorically/ figuratively speaking or so to speak literally, actually, as well as searching for the source domain and

target domain, etc. In addition, based on the statistical data of the corpus, a metaphorical index by genres was indicated.

3. DISCUSSION

Metaphorical units related to the denotative sphere of wind were selected in the following sequence. To work with the English language corpus, it is necessary to have registration for the content access, after which we selected the BNC 100 million, British sub-corpus inside the COCA corpus. After entering the wind token in the search bar, we sorted the context by selecting the fiction, prose genre in the pop-up window section (sub-) genre. Table 1. Homepage for BNC (inside COCA).

Table 1

As shown in Table 1. Retrieved from COCA (sub-corpus BNC) the wind query showed 7,299 matches, spoken 530, fiction 2,484, magazines 618, newspapers 567, non-academic 668, academic texts 435 miscellaneous 1,997. The maximum number of contexts with wind

belongs to the genre of fiction 2484 and the minimum belongs to academic texts, respectively. In the displayed chart, the CHART option shows the total wind frequency in each genre section. For 100 million words, 7299 wind concordances, for every 1 million word usage, the frequency of wind occurrence is 72.99 words, respectively.

Relative stability is shown by the texts of newspapers, magazines, colloquially, academic texts, 435-668 (7.3-16.5) is the frequency of 7299 total word usage, the most frequent (15.9) are texts of fiction 2484. From this, it follows that the probability of discovering metaphorical examples will be revealed precisely from prose texts. The smallest number of uses of the word wind from it can be seen in academic texts, which implies a small number of metaphorical units with wind 28.37 per 1 million word uses, for a total of 100 million there are 435 examples of using wind.

Table 2

Section	All	spoken	fiction	magazine	newspaper	non-acad	academic	misc
Freq	7299	530	2484	618	567	668	435	1997
Words (m)	100	10.0	15.9	7.3	10.5	16.5	15.3	20.8
Per mil	72.99	53.19	156.13	85.10	54.17	40.50	28.37	95.85
see all sub-sections at once								

Next, we analyzed the entire concordance (a list of all uses of a given search criterion) in our case, a keyword in the context is wind. Where non-literal uses with the wind component were selected by continuous sampling. Based on the methodology of STEFANOWITSCH, STEFAN & GRIES (2006), we tried to use various prepositions and parts of speech with the word wind. For example wind of, wind in, wind with, winded, wind up, winding. Therefore, we simplified the study at BNC and found the following metaphorical uses:

Metaphorical examples of the use of wind in the English according to a search in the BNC revealed the following frequency meteorological metaphors: […get wind of the non-existent secret's…] or […it would be worse than Amazon House finding out if she got wind of what is going on…] – to get wind of smth to learn about something, a metaphor arose on the basis of transferring the properties of wind, wind has the ability to move quickly in different directions, the wind fills the air and space, the wind is a trace from the sphere of hunting, so a hunting animal captures the smell of the victim. Wind – odor, […the ripples allowed the Ardakkeans to get wind of the theft…] – a metaphor to attack a thief's trail or take a trail, the wind as a smell, aroma, the wind as a trace, smell. One more example, […there were changes in the wind which may prove to be a sterner test of the depth of the elitist train-tour market. …] events that were supposed to happen, in the near future, something is coming, information is in the air.

In the Spoken Corpora [Hallo! you Cass! said Legree, what is in the wind now?...] literally translated, what`s new in the air, the wind appears like an air mass, what is new in the wind, is there any news? Other examples [...it would be worse than Amazon House finding out if she got wind of what is going on...] – wind as an explanation of the situation, reason, secret. Harold Macmillian, British Prime Minister 1957–1963, used the phrase wind of change. In his speech in Cape Town in 1960: The wind of change is blowing on this continent and whether we like it or not, this is the growth of African national identity – a political fact. Various forms of using this metaphor in the fields of politics, economics, technology, and education have also been discovered.

[...a wind of change is blowing...] – The wind is a new trend, the wind of change. [...A fresh wind of educational change can so cause for human rights and the wind of democratic change blowing over the continent of Africa...]. This metaphorical prepositional construction wind of [N] may have both a positive connotation and a negative one, for example: [...chill wind of economic depression...], [...the chill wind of competition...]. A massive block of anthropomorphic metaphors was discovered in the British corpus, where a metaphorical transfer of the physiological abilities of a person to the inanimate natural phenomenon of the wind took place, so the wind has human characteristics, for example:

[...The wind talks and whispers and sings — it has many voices...] the wind whispers and talks, makes noise, has a lot of sound

forms of expression, emotionally colored metaphors [...It was a wild, forsaken road, now winding through dreary pine barrens, where the wind whispered mournfully...] the wind whispered woefully, [foundations of the mountain were in danger from the fury of the winds...] wind rage, [...I read it late one night when the wind was screaming around the house, blowing snow against all the windows, and sometimes I was afraid…] the wind howls, yells, screams, makes human sounds [...The wind was screaming and shaking the big windows, and Thomasin Darling had to shout…] shakes windows. Also, [...The wind and rain beat down on me, and I fell down several times, but finally, I arrived at a long, low house, standing rather isolated in the middle of the moor…] the wind beats and knocks. Another case example [...A strong wind sang sadly, as it bent the trees in front of the Hall...] literally strong wind.

[As I walked over the long causeway made for the railroad through the meadows, I encountered many a blustering and nipping wind...] raging wind, [...Then the wind, with sudden violence, turned the Hispaniola, and my little boat with it, and we were both sailing fast into the open sea…] the wind with sudden cruelty turned Hispaniola and a small boat, etc. [How can it be otherwise, when a system prevails which whirls families and scatters their members, as the wind whirls and scatters the leaves of autumn?...] How could it be otherwise, when a system prevails that circles families and scatters their members, just as the wind circles and scatters autumn leaves.

Animalistic (zoomorphic) metaphor [I have occasional visits in the long winter evenings when the snow falls fast and the wind howls in the wood ...] the wind howls in the forest, the metaphor arises based on the similarity of the beast, the animal, how it makes sounds, for example, a dog or a wolf [... All I can do is lie in bed, listening to the howling wind and staring at the gray northern sky] listen to the howling wind. In contrast, we found the following metaphor [bells, the Lincoln, Acton, Bedford, or Concord bell, when the wind was favorable ...], where on the contrary the wind is favorable.

Adjective (attribute) metaphors are found in the British Corpus [... Yes, it is an ill wind blows nowhere, he repeated ...] bad wind, that is, some things are so bad that no one makes a profit from them, this an evil/bad wind that will do no good to anyone. Used in English since the XVI century, especially in a situation in which the failure of one person is the cause of another.

[...Ethel`s voice. She is just an old windbag, she will have forgotten by tomorrow...] frivolous, windy or empty-headed man, wind in a bag, a metaphor arose from comparing a bag with a person's head representing a container, a container, a wind in this metaphor appears as abstract, invisible, non-essential content of the bag, metaphorically denoting emptiness. The religious metaphor of the wind of God will literally convey the meaning of the wind from the Almighty [The wind of God certainly blew on that man ...], the wind as a blessing from the Lord, grace, a similar metaphor with wind [Even with the wind of generosity at their back ...] promising wealth, contentment, success.

The following metaphor also carries a positive connotation. Wind also brings profit or money windfall sudden luck, unexpected win, find, manna from heaven, jackpot. [Instead of a cause for celebration, yesterday's conference to announce the game's latest financial windfall was more like a wake as agents representing the sponsor explained the sorry situation…]. The metaphor meant initially a fruit knocked down by the wind, a metaphor arose by analogy, the wind literally knocks the fruit, falling to the ground suddenly, which becomes accessible to everyone: anyone can take them free without any effort.

A similar finance metaphor raises the wind. Get money for a specific purpose. When it first entered the language in medieval times, this phrase referred to the belief that spirits or witches could cause a wind to help or discourage ships; figurative use dates from the end of the 18th century. Wind as a verb is metaphorically used in English in the form of the past tense winded 53 showed matches in 48 different texts (98 313 429 words [4 048 texts]; frequency: 0,54 instance per million words) [0,378 sec.] in BNC, Below we present the other and most commonly used metaphorical meanings of the wind (wind= V). We list the main verbal metaphorical meanings to the wind (wind=V):

1. [He lay there for a moment, stunned, winded, waiting for a message from his numbed brain] – take a break, take a breath:

2. [So were one-legged soldiers, women bent double with rheumatism, gouty noses, coughing children, broken arms,

wasted goats and winded horses] – exhale, suffocate, soared horses;

3. [Not my stomach winded, not my nose bleeding…] – shrink and curl, twist your stomach;

4. [The competitors need to wind down after a race…] become less active, relax, taper, become exhausted, decrease, decrease, to end;

[…With renewed talk of winding down both military alliances, some ministers believe Nato must avoid stating the obvious…] trans. in connection with the resumption of talk of the closure of both military alliances, some ministers believe that NATO should avoid explaining the obvious.

5. […Powers claimed by the Home Secretary to intervene over the content of programmes would radically alter the constitution of broadcasting, Mr. Anthony Lester, QC, told the Court of Appeal yesterday in winding up an appeal against the High Court refusal to outlaw restrictions on interviews with named groups, including Sinn Fein…]

6. [The legal process is long-winded; it can outlast the life of the patent. Catching wind of the disturbance…] lasts long and tiring.

Substantive metaphors representing prepositional constructions: wind + of + [N]

1. […a wind of change is blowing…] – the wind is a new trend, the wind of change;

2. […get wind of the non-existent secret's…], [When Charles got wind of a threatened attack on her by Pippin and his men…]

3. […the ripples allowed the Ardakkeans to get wind of the theft…]

Adjective (attributive) metaphorical constructions [Adj.]

1. [...Yes, it is an ill wind blows nowhere, he repeated...] literally sick wind, bad or evil wind.

2. […It was a year since he had come up this steep, winding avenue…] winding alley.

To achieve accurate statistics, we calculated the MI individually, according to the division by genre in the subcorpuses fiction, magazine, journal, misc (KOZHAKHMETOVA, ZHAISAKOVA & KOZHAKHMETOVA, 1988; SMAGULOVA, 2001; KALIYEV, 2014).

4. CONCLUSION

Analyzing the metaphorical meanings of the lexeme жел in the Kazakh language, we conclude that there are a huge number of meanings that do not find equivalents and fully satisfy the English language.

Corpus analysis of meteo-wind and wind showed the greatest number of matches in BNC/ NCKL / ACKL, which also have quite voluminous dictionary data. Verbal, substantive and adjective metaphorical constructions in English (prepositional constructions) and Kazakh languages demonstrated both similar and different metaphorical conceptualizations of wind.

 While in English as well as in Kazakh-speaking consciousness, the perception of wind is determined by sensations that arise in a person who is under the influence of wind. Regarding the Kazakh language, the above examples of the names of various types of winds clearly demonstrate the volume and colorfulness of the Kazakh language, which gave such a detailed description of each type. These examples reflect the dynamic nature of this meteorological phenomenon, while English the language showed a huge number of collocates with the wind, it is impossible not to note the predominance of meteo-terminological examples in the body.

In turn, wind/жел tokens have specific metaphorical meanings, combined with positive, negative and neutral connotative fillings.

To talk about weather conditions in English and Kazakh, adjectives are used: windy / желі. But in English, the form of wind simultaneously functions as a noun and a verb. It should be noted that in the Kazakh language the zhel is not used as a verb, the noun needs the predicate. To identify the specifics of metaphorization of meteorological vocabulary, it is necessary to determine the initial semantic values of lexical units, and then determine the metaphorical models based on which the formation of metaphorical values takes place.

Wind/жел is an emptiness that has no form, which means empty space. If we connect this property of wind /жел with human thinking, then the wind in the head metaphorically means frivolity, it follows that the human head is represented in the form of a container, жел бас, and windbag, empty-headed, frivolous person, his thoughts are literally blown away by the wind, there are no thoughts, a common sign of metaphors is emptiness. A metaphor is formed by transferring the properties of a weather phenomenon into the sphere of human activity. The second model, the second general metaphorical meaning of the lexemes of жел and wind is the figurative meaning of change, trend, for example, [... a wind of change is blowing ...] the wind is a new trend, change.

In turn, the English wind does not observe metaphorical meanings associated with the speed or fast movement of air masses characteristic to the Kazakh жел жетпес, жел қуық, жел саңлақ, жел табан.

Key metaphorical uses for wind include the following meanings: idleness, news, trend, smell, aroma, idea, change, difficulties, uselessness, жел: көп сөзді, әулекі, жүйрік, бозбастық, зая болу. The nomadic lifestyle of the Kazakhs affects the figurative perception of the wind through its comparison with fast-footed horses and nature.

Considering these examples, it can be noted that the first meaning of the wind token is shown in the Kazakh language corpus, phrases are given with not only adjectives but also in many verbal and phrase constructions. In English, wind combinations dominate with prepositions. In the minds of people, a wind lives its own life: it brings clouds and changes the weather or its perception, which is limited by human feelings/characteristics that arise in a person under the influence of the dynamic nature of the wind. In the Kazakh language picture of the world, the phenomenon of the wind is perceived neutrally, on the one hand, this element received a bright verbal expression and emotionally colorful phrases (жел/wind), on the other hand, not all of them bear a positive connotation (ill wind). In the English language picture of the world, the effect of wind not only leads to a lack of air during breathing (winded) but also allows you to catch a trace, smell or take a breath (get a second wind), so the effect of wind is perceived positively.

From this, it follows that they are all connected with the basic conceptual metaphor, an invisible abstract force that affects a person's life. The metaphorical significance of wind is not associated with the

description of weather conditions, but with the results of the impact of wind on the object; in addition, the wind verb retains some figurative meanings, extending its meaning to actions.

Summarizing the results, the metaphorical conceptualization of wind in two languages differs in how they affect other objects. The wind is presented as a natural force against which people are inert. In metaphorical terms, the wind manifests itself as a powerful natural force that displaces/effects objects, at the same time it is described as a light breeze that includes various positive characteristics. All of them lead to spatial movements. The next type of impact of the wind is tactile when it comes into physical contact with entities, where the main perception is not visual, but physical, giving the object of a sense of vitality. The spatial attributes of the wind are sometimes directional: the wind blows horizontally; a gradation of intensity is observed which is manifested in positive or negative metaphorical connotations.

Comparing the uses of meteorological metaphors, we can note the differences in the perception of the effect of wind on animate and inanimate objects in two languages. In this article, we sought to uncover the specifics of the metaphorical use of wind in the English and Kazakh languages.

REFERENCES

ALEFIRENKO, N., & KORINA, N. 2011. **Problems of cognitive linguistics.** Nitra (Slovakia): University named after Constantine the philosopher: P. 215. Russia.

FINEGAN, E. 2004. **language: its structure and use.** N.Y.: Harcourt Brace College Publishers. USA.

KALIYEV, B. 2014. **Explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language.** Almaty: Institute for Development of the State Language: P. 728. Kazakhastan.

KOROLKOV, V. 1968. **Semasiologically structure of metaphor // Uchen.** App. MGPII them. M. Toreza. Proceedings of the department Rus: p. 41. Russia.

KOZHAKHMETOVA, K., ZHAISAKOVA, R., & KOZHAKHMETOVA, S. 1988. **Kazakh-Russian phraseological dictionary.** Alma-ata, Mektep: P. 224. Russia.

MOSKVIN, V. 2006. **Russian metaphor. Sketch of semiotic theory.** Ed. 2, rev. and add. - M.: LENAND: P. 184. Russia.

PETROV, V. 1985. "Scientific metaphors and mechanism of functioning Text". **Philosophical foundations of scientific theory**. Novosibirsk: Science: Sib. Department: 196-220. Russia.

SKREBTSOVA, T. 2000. **American School of Cognitive Linguistics/ Afterword.** Sukhacheva: P. 204. Russia.

SMAGULOVA, G. 2001. **Magynalas frazeologizmder sozdigi [Dictionary of phraseological units and their synonyms].** Almaty. Yeltanym baspasy: P. 252. Kazakhastan.

STEFANOWITSCH, A., STEFAN, T., & GRIES, H. 2006. **Corpus-based approaches to metaphor and metonymy, edited by Anatol Stefanowitsch, Stefan Th. Gries. p. cm. (Trends in linguistics. Studies and monographs; 171).** Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter: P. 319. Russia.

TELIYA, V. 1990. **Metaphor in language and text.** Moskva: Nauka: P. 176. Russia.