MEANS OF EXPRESSING TEMPORAL METAPHORICAL MODELS IN LANGUAGE

Summary. Although various issues of the formal representation of the category of temporality in linguistics have been illuminated in one way or another, many problems related to time, including metaphorical temporality, remain unexplored. In the article, this is directly related to the need for a comprehensive description of the means of expressing the category of time in language, as well as to the importance of a multifaceted analysis of metaphor. In the process of metaphorisation, the connections of one or another field of knowledge in the mind are opposed, and as a result the transition between the fields becomes possible. There are two poles in metaphorical models. One represents the original (nominative) meaning of the linguistic unit, the other the transferred (metaphorised) meaning.

Keywords: metaphor, temporal metaphor, metaphorical models, English language, Azerbaijani language.

Formulation of problem. Metaphor is considered not only as a bright image and expressive tool, but also as a complex, difficult to understand and comprehend cognitive phenomenon. Metaphorisation determines deep categorical changes in the existing system of ideas. At the same time, metaphor significantly changes the models of understanding the world. All aspects and factors of the second nominative process in the creation of meaning are manifested in the interaction of linguistic disciplines involved in the study of metaphor. The cognitive approach to the study of metaphor is gaining an increasingly stable position in modern science. Its anthropocentric orientation is the basis of the cognitive study of metaphor. In other words, the cognitive approach to the study of metaphor is based on figurative words, expressions and combinations, language, communication and people. No other complex semiotic phenomenon has received as much theoretical study as metaphor.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In the history of science, Aristotle, Rousseau, Lomonosov, Hegel, Cassirer, Ortega-i-Gasset, etc., have paid attention to the ontological roots of metaphor. A. Potebnya, I.A. Richards, M. Black with the concept of metaphor in the history of linguistics; R. Jacobson, J. Searl, S. Levin, J. Lakoff, Turner and M. Johnson and many other prominent researchers have been involved.

The increasing attention given to the study of the figurative system of language and the phenomenon of metaphor, inherent in the scientific paradigm of anthropology, also determines the relevance of this work. Although the general interest in metaphor dates back to a long period in the history of linguistics, this interest has increased particularly recently. Metaphor, as one of the oldest and most productive means of creating meaning at all levels of language, is a problem of metaphorisation within the framework of the structural-semiotic direction as a traditional, semasiological, artistic imagery tool (S.I. Ozhegov, N.Y. Shvedova, D.N. Shmelyov, G.N. Sklyarevskaya, V.G. Gak, V.K. Kharchenko, Z. Budagova, T. Efandieva, M. Adilov, K. Rzayeva, X. Jabbarov, A. Ganbarov, J. Jafarova, S. Amirova, F. Osmanova, etc.), as well as from the point of view of the cognitive approach (E. McCormack, J. Lakoff, M. Johnson, M. Turner, A.N. Baranov, G.S. Baranov, D.O. Dobrovolski, Y.N. Karaulov, E.V. Budaev, E.S. Kubryakova, T.G. Skrebtsova, etc.).

Previously unsolved parts of general problem. However, based on the materials of languages with different systems, such as Azerbaijani and English, temporal relations have not yet been included in the research in terms of revealing the national metaphorical picture of the world and defining temporal metaphorical models.

The purpose of the article. Language units express different meanings separately and in combination. The meaning of language reflects the interaction of people with objects, events and processes in real life. Meaning is a complex system of relationships. The result of a person’s attitude towards objects and events in real life appears as a transfer of meaning. The transfer of meaning is the result of the development of nominative meaning and the formation of new meanings.

We will try to clarify the temporal metaphors recorded in the literary texts of English and Azerbaijani languages according to their conceptual basis on the basis of the following metaphorical models: 1) “time-human” metaphorical model; 2) “time-space” metaphorical model; 3) “time-animal” metaphorical model; 4) “time-water” metaphorical model; 5) “time-subject” metaphorical model.

In English, the personification of time can be seen in metaphors such as the hands of time, the advent of the 1980s, the eyes of the hours, the wintry fury of time, time passing very slowly, etc. Time was frozen. Cars did not move, and a winged bird was frozen in mid-air by a nearby tree [1].

In such metaphors, morning, day, which are the names of the parts of the day, are personified as a person when they complete the general concept of time, and it is mentioned that they have different body parts like a person, winter, spring, which are the names of the seasons, dress and adorn themselves like a person, etc. perform actions.

In English fiction, the identification of time with gypsies is found.
"Time, you old gipsy man, 
Will you not stay, 
Put up your caravan 
Just for one day?"

The author compares him to an old gipsy, taking into account the constant movement of time.

A metaphor is the result of processing a word, combination or phrase in a figurative sense based on analogy, similarity. The similarity between subjects, objects and events of reality can be so diverse that it is possible to call one subject, object and event by the "name" of another on the basis of this similarity. Subjects, objects and events of reality have shape, place, colour, size, quantity, volume, length, density, degree of mobility, sound, function, role, character, etc., which can be similar. From this point of view, different functional types of metaphor can be revealed based on the materials of any language. A metaphor is created as a result of processing a word, a combination or a sentence in a figurative sense based on analogy, similarity. The similarity between subjects, objects and events of reality can be so diverse that it is possible to call one subject, object and event by the "name" of another on the basis of this similarity. Subjects, objects and events of reality have shape, place, colour, size, quantity, volume, length, density, degree of mobility, sound, function, role, character, etc., which can be similar. From this point of view, different functional types of metaphor can be revealed based on the materials of any language. In the figurative sense, the word not only names an object, an event, an action, but also acts as a descriptive tool. Meaning is a complex system of relationships. Metaphorical meaning is the development of new additional meanings based on the nominative meaning of the word. But these new meanings are always related to the original meaning. The nominative meaning of the word is the basis of all its additional meanings and the universally understood aspect.

The following passage in "The Picture of Dorian Gray" by the English writer Oscar Wilde engages the theory in terms of temporal metaphor.

"No; that was impossible. Hour by hour, and week by week, the thing upon the canvas was growing old. It might escape the hideousness of sin, but the hideousness of age was in store for it. The cheeks would become hollow or flaccid. Yellow crow's feet would creep round the fading eyes and make them horrible. The hair would lose its brightness, the mouth would gape or droop, would be foolish or gross, as the mouths of old men are. There would be the wrinkled throat, the cold, blue-veined hands, the twisted body that he remembered in the grandfather who had been so stern to him in his boyhood" [4].

In the given text, the changes that a person undergoes as he gets older, the gradual disappearance of what he had in his youth, the process of taking away his physical indicators from time to time, slowly, can be clarified as the effect of time on a person, which can be evaluated as an example of temporal metaphor.

A common example of temporal metaphor in language is the time-space metaphorical model. In the conceptual metaphor of this model, time is perceived by the subject as a fixed, stable space that moves from the past to the future. For the subject, the landmarks within the temporal space are the processes and events that take place in reality. The stages, periods, sections of these processes and events are perceived as if they were arranged on the axis of time. Events and processes existing in time are marked by a line. In Azerbaijani long journey // short journey, long visit // short visit; in English near future; linear identification can be observed in distant past phrases. In this case, time is imagined as a kind of measure, according to which the duration or length of the process or event is determined. Understanding time as a line makes the concepts of beginning and end particularly important. These concepts become concepts that have the main meaning as limit points of human life, other events and processes.

Temporal metaphors are created by using words that have the lexical meaning of "space" in the languages concerned. For example:

In English: Time is a circus. Time is a prison.
In Azerbaijani: "Time is sometimes a prison for a person who is considered timeless and counts his days. However, if it is used wisely, time becomes an ally of man".

Metaphor is an important means of creating expressiveness and imagery in the text, but its nature and understanding are complex. The need to approach the process of metaphorisation from a cognitive point of view is directed towards determining its cognitive bases and revealing its cognitive mechanism. "Cognitive science studies the principles of how the human mind works, how it receives information from the outside with the mental organs, recognises it, compares it with previous information, classifies it and stores it in the memory." [2, p. 273].

In English, the following example of a temporal metaphor formed according to the metaphorical model "animal – time" can be shown:

But in the central Pacific Ocean one tiny atoll has somehow slipped through a hole in the side of theory and let the roar of modern history pass by [5].

The Roaring Twenties, as the 1920s became known, was a period of economic growth after World War I that led to increased consumerism and the testing of numerous conventions and traditions [6].

It is formed on the basis of the associative meaning created by the names of animals or parts of animals used in metaphors based on the animal-time model. Mouse, mush, rat, cutter belong to the series of negative images. Their cutting or gnawing serves as a basis for transplantation. In the example above, "cutting the rope of life" describes the shortening and eventual completion of life by changing the places of day and night. In the "animal time" model there are more metaphors with negative content. The claws of time, the claws of the night, the claws of time, the panic of the night, the crawling of the night like a snake (that night the snake charmer slept, Rahim could not sleep), the night turned into a hungry wolf, etc. metaphors have a negative connotation.

Temporal metaphors are also given by using the properties of continuous motion, periodic motion inherent in time. In this case, in addition
to transferring time to a person, human life, life, it is also transferred to a river, wave, wind, etc. It can also be based on analogy and identification with them. In this respect, the metaphors of the river of time and the wave of time are also interesting. Waves rushing towards the shore move continuously and periodically. The wave returns to the shore. Although the waves wax and wane, the continuous cyclical movement always continues. The identification of time with a wave is found in V. Shakespeare's sonnets.

"Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore, So do our minutes hasten to their end; Each changing place with that which goes before, In sequent toll all forwards do contend. Time is a river."

Time is a sort of river of passing events, and strong is its current; no sooner is a thing brought to sight than it is swept by and another takes its place, and this too will be swept away. (M. Aurelius)

It was mentioned above that the embodiment of separate aspects of the time category by means of language is realised through the content of various objects and things. The content of these objects and things allows for semantic duality. Semantic duality appears either in the direct meaning of verbs describing a certain action or manipulation with these objects and things, or in the attribution of the characteristic of the mentioned objects to time, or in the clear identification of time with certain objects and things.

Both groups had a history of good fortune.
We always have a good time together.
Everyone has twenty four hours in his day.
All of our sweetest hours fly fastest.
The understanding of time as a kind of material object in reality is based on the temporal metaphors created by identifying them with objects and things in both English and Azerbaijani. The research shows that different objects, such as material objects, can appear in the languages encountered. Let's try to review them.

Time appears as an image in the 65th sonnet of U. Shakespeare in English. Before him, stone, granite, earth, sea cannot go on. When the promise is fulfilled, they are destroyed by the hands of time. If such strong subjects and objects of nature cannot withstand the ravages of time, how can a delicate flower withstand it?

"Since brass, nor stone, nor earth, nor boundless sea, But sad mortality o'er-sways their power, How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea, Whose action is no stronger than a flower?"

The analysis of these examples shows that when the subject is conceptualised as a thing, it acquires the characteristic of a material object. In this process, time is perceived as an object, a subject, a substance with a concrete form.

A temporal metaphor is a metaphor that carries the semantics of temporality, regardless of whether or not temporal units are involved in it, as well as the metaphor made with the help of units that do not carry the semantics of temporality. The analysis of temporal metaphors found in literary texts of English and Azerbaijani languages shows that there are similar and different aspects in the realisation of temporal metaphorical models in these languages. The similarities are manifested in "man – time", "time – object" and the differences in "animal – time" metaphorical models. Temporal metaphor is a cultural rather than a linguistic phenomenon.

The main concepts that form temporal metaphors in the English and Azerbaijani languages include the fields of "man", "animal", "space", "water" and "subject". Metaphorical models based on the concepts of "man", "animal" and "object" can be characterised by a similar semantic completeness in the languages studied.

A comparative analysis of the metaphorical model "time – man" in English and Azerbaijani languages shows that the conceptual field of "man" acts as the main and typical source of metaphorical transfer in both languages. Such a similarity of models is quite logical and can be justified by the fact that semantically human metaphors are of ancient origin, related to archaic ideas about the unity of man and the surrounding world, therefore they are universal in nature. Although the metaphorical model "time – man" in the compared languages shows similarities in terms of semantic completeness, certain differences can also be observed. On the basis of the researched material it can be said that the temporal metaphor of the model "woman – time" as a manifestation of the metaphorical model "time – man" was recorded only in Azerbaijani literary texts.

The 'human' source field is quite well structured and shows structural similarity. Temporal metaphors created according to the model based on the mentioned conceptual field include human body parts, appearance, character, various physiological actions and processes. In the languages found, the appearance, body parts and movements of a person are consistently used as a source of metaphorical transfer.

The analysis of the temporal metaphors that emerge according to the "time-space" metaphor model shows that in both languages the abstract concept of "time" is determined by the no less abstract concept of "space".

Conclusions. The studied material shows that, in contrast to English, temporal metaphors based on the "animal-time" metaphorical model are more frequently used in Azerbaijani. The analysis of temporal metaphors based on the "animal-time" metaphorical model shows that metaphors with negative connotations predominate in the languages found in this model. In English, the road of modern history, in Azerbaijani, the claws of time // the claws of the night, gnawing at life, turning the night into a hungry wolf, etc. metaphors have a negative connotation and within this model time is imagined as a subject hostile to man.

The analysis of time metaphors in English and Azerbaijani languages shows that the metaphorisation of time through concrete objects is a widespread phenomenon. In literary texts of these languages, words with temporal meaning are involved in temporal metaphors: // time // lifetime // day // spring // summer // fall // autumn // winter and so on.
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