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LEXICOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF INDIVIDUAL METAPHORS

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ABSTRACT

Lexicalized metaphors are recognized as metaphorical uses of language, yet their meaning is largely set in a given language.

A lexicographic type is a group of lexemes with a shared property or properties, not necessarily semantic, which are sensitive to the same linguistic rules and which should therefore be uniformly described in the dictionary. I shall exemplify this concept with the classes of factive and putative predicates. Both of them will be narrowed down to the subclasses of verbs denoting mental states (not processes or actions).

KEYWORDS

Metaphor, theory of metaphor, political language, literary language, and comparison language metaphor, figurative metaphor, individual genuine metaphor.

INTRODUCTION

The fundamental tenets of the lexicographic description of metaphorical nominations, present

issues, and future directions of metaphorical lexicography are covered in this article. There haven't

been any independent descriptions of the metaphor until lately. In the 21st century, a new approach to vocabulary exercise called metaphorical lexicography started to take shape. The development of figurative and artistic lexicography, the development of ideographic dictionaries, and the regular fixation of figurative (metaphorical) meanings of words in explanatory dictionaries were prerequisites for the emergence of metaphorical dictionaries as a self-sufficient lexicographic branch. [1:34]

Long before the creation of normative explanatory dictionaries, metaphors as a distinct category of language units in the Russian vocabulary didn't stand out. The lexicographical description of metaphorical nominations was done within the framework of the creation of normative explanatory dictionaries (Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language, Dictionary of the Modern Russian Literary Language, and Dictionary of the Russian Language, all edited by D. N. Ushakov, V. I. Chernyshev, and "Almost every polysemous term incorporates metaphorical meanings and shades. [2:65]

The criteria for placing words, including their figurative (metaphorical) meanings, in these lexicographic sources were gradually established by the authors of explanatory dictionaries. Yet, the fundamentals of their lexicographical description (order of placement in a dictionary entry; the existence of interpretation; grammatical and stylistic markers; and illustrative

material) are often the same throughout various dictionaries. The topic of how metaphors are represented in dictionaries is addressed ambiguously, which is connected to several unresolved theoretical problems in lexicography and semantics. The first concern is how to tell the difference between figurative meanings (linguistic metaphors) and figurative word usage (speech metaphors), as well as how to choose which metaphorical words to use. As a result, it's crucial to employ the criteria for differentiating related concepts in vocabulary practice. N. D. Arutyunova, L. S. Kovtun, O. N. Laguta, G. N. Sklyarevskaya, and others established the techniques for lexicographically describing language metaphors. The basic tenets of lexicographic description of metaphors were developed in the writings of G. N. Sklyarevskaya (1988, 1993), who established the metaphor as a systemic phenomena of language that follows specific formational and functional patterns.

"Since the dictionary cannot leave any of its constituents outside the systematization, the linguistic metaphor has already been experimentally systematized and categorised" (Sklyarevskaya, 1993: 26).

Explanatory dictionaries (such as "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" by S. I. Ozhegov and N. Yu. Shvedova, "Russian Explanatory Dictionary" by V. V. Lopatin and L. E. Lopatina, and "New Dictionary of the Russian Language") continue to carry out the

lexicographic description of metaphorical nominations, reflecting the characteristics of the collective figurative thinking of native speakers of the Russian language at the current stage of its historical development. Explanatory and derivational" by T. F. Efremova, etc.) in line with the normative lexicographic traditions. The following are the fundamental guidelines for lexicographical metaphor descriptions of metaphorical nominees in contemporary explanatory dictionaries: The introduction of grammatical and stylistic marks; the presentation of actual illustrative material demonstrating the functioning of this metaphorical nomination in speech; and reflection of various semantic and word-formation connections of metaphors are all examples of clear hierarchization of metaphorical meaning in the structure of a polysemantic word and its corresponding fixation in the dictionary entry.

According to the lexicographic metaphors description approach, the accessible metaphorical dictionaries may be conditionally classified into the following types: ideographic (thematic), author's (idiolectic), explanatory, and terminological. The complexity of this phenomena and the peculiarities of the linguistic substrate necessitate the formation of several categories of dictionaries of Russian metaphors. The most active development in metaphor dictionaries has occurred since the turn of the century.[3:78]

Lexicographic metaphors here is the identification of 'lexicographic types', that is, groups of words with similar grammatical, semantic, pragmatic, prosodic, and cooccurrence patterns, and individuating words within those types through 'lexicographical portraits'. As practiced by Apresjan, this often means minute observation of sets of near-synonyms in order to determine parameters on which they can be differentiated into smaller and smaller groups. This is a linguistically-informed lexicography, with the meaning-text theory of Igor Mel'čuk and the Moscow school serving as the theoretical bedrock.

The lexicography of metaphors is derived from the examination of writers' and poets' ideolects: "Prishvin's Dictionary of Metaphorical Images" (Turanina, 2007), "A. Blok's Dictionary of Metaphors" (Turanina, 2000), and "Metaphor of Mayakovsky: Dictionary. Tables. Commentary" (Turanina, 1997). For instance, the usage of this lexeme in the metaphorical context come after the primary component in Mayakovsky's dictionary of metaphors. There are one to thirty various settings in which the metaphor is used in the dictionary entry. The list of metaphorical use examples is sorted by date. Every example comes with the "output" that the researcher needs. The semantics of metaphors used in a variety of discourses are described in dictionaries. Thus, metaphorical terms typical of contemporary Russian political language may be found in the Dictionary of Russian Political

Metaphors. An examination of the definitions of metaphor dictionaries revealed that contextual bases—such as media texts, materials, programs, etc.—and explanation dictionaries—which list figurative words—are the primary sources of the lexicography of the semantics of metaphorical units. Thus, there are 6,000 instances of metaphors in political writings and the media according to the Dictionary of Russian Political Metaphors. Makhnitskaya (2003) developed the rules of the lexicographic description of economic metaphors by utilizing encyclopedic dictionaries on economics as well as parts of scientific and media writings on the subject. The process of gathering data for the Dictionary of Information Technology Metaphors comprised choosing scenarios that aligned with the study's goals, adding the data into the database, and choosing every metaphor. Words that were discovered in the interpretation of metaphors and had semantic links with the selected metaphor were picked, using Ozhegov's explanatory lexicon. Additionally, the Russian Associative Dictionary's data were utilized.[4:98]

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of existing metaphorical dictionaries made it possible to single out the following basic principles of metaphorical lexicography: fixing a metaphor as a head word; complex structuring of a dictionary entry due to the introduction of new

components (indication of the motivating meaning, metaphorical model; interpretation of a typical figurative representation, etc.); adding various comments and marks; the integrative nature of the description, including not only the interpretation of metaphorical semantics, but also other information (from history, cultural studies, etc.). The major problems of metaphorical lexicography are: 1) criteria for the selection of metaphorical material for different types of dictionaries; 2) further development and unification of the principles of the lexicographic description of metaphor in different types of dictionaries; 3) identification of new facts of metaphorization in various discourses and their fragments; 4) adequate interpretation of occasional metaphors; 5) establishment of changes in Russian metaphorical system at different stages of its evolution. A synopsis of a few Russian language dictionaries including metaphors was completed. The National Corpus of the Russian language, contextual databases, and explanatory dictionaries serve as the primary sources for the lexicography of the semantics of metaphorical units. A few issues that come up when dictionaries and contextual databases are used as information sources were noted, along with suggestions for how to resolve them. Generally speaking, we think that in order to fully characterize the semantics of metaphors, we must employ a number of techniques: systemic techniques (such as the method of unifying dictionary definitions) and

anthropometric techniques (the experimental research methods for recording real meanings of metaphors).

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