

A Metaphorical Strategy: the Formation of the Semantics of Derived Adjectives

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ABSTRACT

The relevance of the presented problems due to the fact that reinterpreted the values producing the foundations and formation of the lexical meaning of the derived adjective occurs according to the laws of associative thinking and it should be explained through semantic-cognitive analysis. The goal of the article is the description and comparison of metaphorical processes of formation of the semantics of derived adjectives derivational meaning "likeness" in English and Russian languages. A leading approach to the study of this problem is the functional-semantic approach, in which is given the possibility of word formation, the correct interpretation of the values of derived word, and the ability to explain the logical connections of the associations underlying the derivation of words. The main result of this article is that of metaphorization of derived adjectives derivational meaning "likeness" are characterized by different correlation of emotional and rational types of thinking inherent in different hemispheres of the brain. Derivative adjectives derivational meaning "likeness" as the result of the interaction of lexical meaning making basis and values derivational affix can relate to sensory monoreceptive synesthesiology and rational-emotive type of metaphorical transfers. The presence of a common typological traits and the selection of the types of metaphorical and synesthetical transfers due to the commonality of human perception and thinking in general. The presence of unique traits and lacunar types of metaphorical transfers said about the peculiarities of English and Russian perception. Comparative researches carried out on the material of different systems, typologically and genetically unrelated languages, it indicates the presence of common metaphors, which are due to common mental processes of perception of the surrounding world. The results of the research may find application in the development of lectures and practical sessions on contrastive word-formation, semantics, psycholinguistics and cognitive semantics, in teaching English and Russian as foreign languages, as well as the creation of an English-Russian and Russian-English dictionaries correlative component composition semantics of derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness".

KEYWORDS

Derivational semantics, sensory metaphor, synesthetical metaphor, rational-emotive type of metaphor, the interaction between two conceptual systems, metaphorical strategy

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Introduction

The process of formation of the semantics of a derived adjective (DA) is multidimensional and multifaceted. The process of formation of the semantics of DA is considered by the model "Meaning-text", proposed I.A. Melchuk (1999) which gives harmony to determine the semantic-cognitive mechanisms of the semantics of the derived adjective. This model of the current language implies to consider the process of generation of a new word depending on the meaning, which the speaker wants to invest in. Constructing a word or a text into the category of constructs, the model suggests the interaction of means of expression specific values on the one hand, and the semantic-cognitive patterns that underlie the formation of this sense, on the other hand (Glucksberg, 2001).

The object of research of this work are derived suffixed adjectives with the derivational meaning "likeness" in English and Russian languages, in order consciously to characterize the specific features of each language, to describe and classify the phenomena which belong to the sphere of general and specific languages, the task of this article is to study the semantic structure of the derived words at the intersection of word formation, semantics and cognitive linguistics, as well as the definition of the cognitive foundations of the processes of metaphorization of value of DA, the semantic meaning of "likeness". The metaphor in this case acts as a way of perception and formation of knowledge.

The research is based on examples of derived adjectives in English and Russian. The selection of research material were conducted by the method of continuous sampling from bilingual, monolingual, derivational and monolingual dictionaries as well as literature and press materials.

Derived adjective is a collapsed statement that is a definite judgment about the described subject (Glucksberg & Keysar, 1990). It is this feature of categorization of reality determines the large number of metaphorical transfers in the semantics of the derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness". The derivational meaning "likeness" dictates the involvement of associative thinking in the process of formation of derived words (Boroditsky, 2000). In the derivation we deal with the transfer of one derivational meaning to another (Kennedy, 1999). For example, a wooden chair (derivational meaning "fabrications" - a chair made of wood) – a wood apple (derivational meaning "likeness" – an apple like wooden).

In this work studying of word formation in the foreground is the study of derivational categories on the basis of cognitive models having "a single structure of meaning, explicate a set of semantically homogeneous derivational structures" (Muryazov, 1998). This "single structure of meaning" will be the derivational meaning of "likeness" and the DA in English and Russian languages.

DA DM "likeness" belongs to a hybrid of comparative constructions and occupies an intermediate position between a comparison and a metaphor (Krylova, 2003).

Fundamentals of study designs comparative semantics were laid down the works of such scientists as V.V. Vinogradov (1977), L.V. Scherba (2008) and other foreign scientists, like J.J. Lowe (2014).

According to A.I. Gelayeva (2002), metaphor "is the key element of categorization of the world, of thinking, of perception".

Consideration of the metaphors from this point of view was laid down in the works of A.A. Leontiev (2001), B.A. Serebrennikov & V.V. Vinogradov (1954).

The theory of these scientists are based on their position about the delimitation of the two levels of knowledge - empirical and theoretical, which correspond to touch-type and rationally emotional type of metaphorical transfers (Van Der Broeck, 1981).

Materials and Methods

Derivational adjectives with meaning "likeness" have a special status that lies in the features category, based on similarity of one object to another. This feature implies involvement in the process of formation of the semantics of derived words cognitive processes, namely the unique traits of perception and cognition of native speakers (Elman, 2004). In recent years, the requirement of inclusion of derivational patterns and rules in the model "Meaning-Text" has come out on the top, made by I.A. Melchuk (1999). For the model "Meaning-Text" the most logical three main components:

- 1) the information for supplying and perceptioning;
- 2) the physical signals carrying the information;
- 3) code, i.e. correspondence between information and signals.

"Derivational semantics associated with the semantics of the text directly, pragmatic and communicative aspects of its operation (Krongauz, 2001). This model helps to reveal the mechanisms of verbalization of conceptual structures in the process of understanding the world. The cognitive structure of the word is represented by its derivational model, a kind of frame, which is filled with a lexical value (Kennedy & Levin, 2008). "Derivational models can be interpreted as the convolution formulas of knowledge about objects, processes, and signs in the word." (Zaynullina, 2004). In work, it is important to distinguish between the terms "value" and "concept". Z.D. Popova & I.A. Sternin (2002) provide such a distinction: "linguistic meaning – semantic quantum of space – applied to the linguistic sign and the concept as an element concept sphere with a specific linguistic value is not bound. It can be expressed with many language signs, all of it...". Therefore, the concept of the concept of making basis is much wider than the meaning set out in the dictionary article. The concept in the semantics of word formation is important because it explains the emergence of metaphorical and connotative components in the value of the derived adjective in the absence of such value-making basis (Gentner, Imai & Boroditsky, 2004).

The metaphorical situation is a key way to define relationships between concepts that are the basis for metaphorical transfer. The choice of concepts for a particular strategy must be justified, that is, between concepts must be found a certain connection and compliance. G. Lakoff & M. Johnson (1980) put forward the following demands to the metaphorical strategies that we use in this work: 1) metaphorical strategy does not represent a specific word or expression, is a conceptual notion; 2) a strategy for primary in relation to language expression; 3) strategy is a unified way of thinking about target area (Target Domain). The strategy should explain how one concept conceptualize through another concept; 4) strategy belongs superordinate level, i.e., is a generalized model of a particular metaphorical transfers; 5) manifestations of the basic level suggests that the generalization must be one level higher.



The structure of a metaphor, thus, can be described as tripartite, consisting of conceptual fields "Source" and "Target" and also includes a basis for comparison, which are usually based on the connotative semes of motivating lexemes. These semes (basis for comparison) can get into the core values of motivating words, and may belong to the peripheral part of the value of produced lexeme. The main methods are analysis method for the analysis of dictionary definitions, the method of component analysis, method of semantic fields, the method of conceptual analysis, the method contextualises analysis, the method of etymological analysis, the quantitative method, the method of cognitive analysis (Gibbs, 1996).

Results

The basis of the metaphorical transfer is the feature of the human mind to associative thinking. We have identified the following types of metaphorical transfer of the vocabulary of values: 1) the sensory type of metaphorical transfer of meanings of adjectives: this type includes monoreceptive metaphor and polyreceptive metaphor or synesthesia; 2) rational-emotive type of metaphor.

The sensory metaphor

The transfer of derivational meaning occurs at the level of particular sensory perception. N.D. Arutyunova (1990) considers this type to a nominative metaphor. Nominative metaphor is based on the approximation of the qualities of the objects on similar grounds. The signs can bond over their clearly perceived similarity, i.e. in this case we deal with monoreceptive visual metaphor. There are the following grounds on which a convergence of quality – this similarity in:

- 1) the form: in English: the arched nose; in Russian: четырехугольный неповоротливый человек (tetragonal clumsy person);
- 2) colour: in English: skyey; in Russian: серебряная борода (silver beard);
- 3) the overall appearance: in English: piratical Negro; in Russian: mirror smoothness;
- 4) the appearance of an object part of another object: in English: snakelike neck; in Russian: мясистая нижняя губа (fleshy lower lip);
- 5) the appearance of part of an object part of another object: in English: dog-like eyes; in Russian: птичьи глаза (bird's eye).

Visual perception is one of the main methods knowledge of reality. This explains the higher frequency of monoreceptive metaphors on the basis of characteristics that are perceived visually: 66% of all monoreceptive examples of metaphors in English and 60% in the Russian language belongs to this type.

The sensory metaphor can be based on the transfer characteristics on the basis of taste, sound and tactile sensations. Taste, sound and tactile types of sensory metaphors are universal for both the compared languages.

The basis of the investigated adjectives based on the following affinity:

- a) auditory senses: in English: chirpy voice; in Russian: ручьистый напев (society tune);
- b) taste sensations: in English: muttoney taste; in Russian: медовый вкус (honey taste);

c) olfactory sensations: in English: the beery smell; in Russian: медовый запах (honey smell);

e) tactile sensations: in English: (10 %) icy fingers; Russian: (12 %) фанерное пальто (plywood coat).

As can be seen from the examples, English and Russian perception are equally characteristic of the tendency to assimilation of objects and their characteristics based on visual and auditory, taste and tactile sensations. Whereas, the Russian perception is more typical comparison of features based on the sense of smell.

The geographical position of the country, as confirmed by many researchers, can determine features of perception of the people of this country, and therefore the degree of intensity of certain feelings, which is reflected in the language. The geographical position of England determined the possibility of the cultivation of grapes and the development of winemaking on its territory. In Russia wine industry is spread mainly in the South of the country, so in language we find different derived adjectives for determination of odor and taste of the wine. Basically, in English and Russian used the simile of the flavour of wine with various berries, fruits, plants, animals.

II. Synesthetical metaphor

The perception of the subject is reflected in the cortex not as a set of separate sensations, but a complete image. They believe that the specific of right brain thinking is the willingness to integral and simultaneous perception of the world (Rotenberg, 1987). The presence of many associative connections between sensations and explains the phenomenon of synesthesia.

According to psychological dictionary, synesthesia is "a phenomenon consisting in the fact that a stimulus acting on the corresponding sense organ, apart from the will of the subject is not only a feeling, it is specific to the sensory organ, but also the added feeling or idea, characteristic of the other senses" (Psikhologicheskii slovar, 2003). Synesthesia thus associated with the transition of the excitation caused by the feeling from one modality to another, i.e. synesthesia reflects not only sensory perception, but also the psychological state accompanying a certain feeling. The most common example of synesthesia that is given by most dictionaries is colored hearing, where sound along with sound and colour sensations it causes.

As noted by S. Ullman (1970) in the language of synesthesia is manifested in the fact that "the word value which is associated with one sense organ, used in value, belonging to another sense organ, i.e. the transition from the tactile to the auditory perception, or from the latter to visual perception". We hypothesize that the semantics of derivational characteristic of synaesthetic transfer and proposed a classification of adjectives with the synaesthetic transfer of derivational meaning:

1) the first group include derived adjectives which derivational semantics changes in the direction of the displayed visually perceivable signs of the nomination and evaluation of the audio characteristic: Eng.: (15% of the total number of the derived adjectives which the basis of the formation of semantics is synesthetically transfer): lighting like response; Rus.: (8%) туманный ответ (a vague answer).



- 2) Eng.: a fruity voice; Rus.: жирный дух, запах (a fatty ghost, smell);
- 3) haptic-audio: Eng.: silvery laugh; Rus.: бархатные нотки в голосе (velvet tone of voice);
- 4) tactile-visual: Eng.: silky hair; Rus.: холодные глаза (cold eyes);
- 5) gustatory-visual: Eng.: vinegary smile; Rus.: сахарные уста (sugar lips);
- 6) tactile-gustatory: Eng.: silky wine; Rus.: бархатистое вино (velvety wine);

The following table shows the types synesthetical transfers allocated when compared to the English and Russian languages, in percentages indicate the number of the derived adjectives of the total number of the derived adjectives as a basis for semantics which is synesthetical transfer.

Table 1. The percentage of synesthetical types of transfers in English and Russian on the material of the derived adjectives of the derivational meaning derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness"

Synesthetical types of transfers	English	Russian
Vision=> Hearing	15%	8%
Taste=>Hearing	22%	23%
Touch =>Hearing	13%	13%
Touch => Vision	37%	33%
Taste =>Vision	6%	2%
Touch =>Taste	6%	18%
Hearing =>Vision	0.5%	-
Smelling =>Hearing	0.5%	-
Vision=>Taste	-	3%

The analysis of the presented data showed that there are the derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness" based education on the mechanism synesthetical transfer. The most numerous group in both languages are the derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness" semantics to which changes in the direction of the symbol tactile perceivable characteristics to the nomination and assessment of the visual sign. The presence of the same types synesthetical transfers highlighted in this paper due to the commonality of human perception however, you notice that different types of synesthetical transfers, in varying degrees, is inherent in the English and Russian perception. English perception, according to the studied material, is a more typical transfer characteristics, perceived visually, for signs, perceived by ear. The Russian perception to a greater extent inherent in the transition from the designation of signs, tactile to perceive taste designation signs. In addition, the allocation of lacunar types synesthetical transfers says more about the perception of the media compared languages.

III. Rational-emotional type of metaphor

Sensory metaphor is formed on the basis of specifically-sensory perception and is associated with hemispheric thinking. The left hemisphere is responsible for the abstract and logical thinking that is not accustomed to operate with concrete images and concepts. Since "mental operations in the formation of verbalized concepts are carried out mainly in the left hemisphere of the brain, there is reason to believe that rational and emotional types of metaphors are caused by left-brain activity" (Merzlyakova, 2003).

In the paradigm of cognitive linguistics, the process of metaphorization of this type is seen as a motivated psychological function of understanding the abstract in terms of concrete. According to E. Sweetser (1990), any abstract meaning of the word etymologically, and again rises to a specific value. This aspect of the metaphor was isolated for the first time as part of the interactive M. Black's (1962) theory. He drew attention to the fact that the basis for the emergence of a metaphor is the interaction of two conceptual frameworks to apply to the subject of metaphors and associative properties of implications associated with its subject. Consider the example of the English language: "For a young man on his first day at work he is remarkably cocky". For a young man, residing first day on the job, he was too cocky. When interpreting the metaphorical motivation of the adjective cocky (cocky, cocky, cocky as a rooster) we highlight the properties of the object of comparison expressed the motivating part that is suitable for the characteristics of the main subject (person). However, interpretation will not be sufficient dictionary definition of the word cock (rooster) as it is necessary also the knowledge of sociocultural conceptions of this poultry. Thus, the basis of this metaphorical transfer will be based on the operation mappings with the comparative stereotype, characteristic of the given society.

In cognitive linguistics, the mechanism of metaphorical transfer is understood as transfer from one cognitive area to another. In the rational-emotive type of metaphor the source area represented specific concepts, indicating the result of human interaction with reality, for example, tactile sensations. The "goal" are concepts that are inaccessible to direct physical experience, i.e., they represent abstract concepts such as positive and negative emotions, mental States, time, etc.

The mechanisms of the rational - emotive type of metaphorical transfer is carried out on the basis of certain characteristics, which distinguishes speaking at the Association of objects with each other. These signs can be classified into the following groups:

1) the qualitative characteristics that include subgroups:

a) assessment – qualitative characteristics are: Eng.: (19 % of the total number of derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness" with the metaphoric transfer of the value of the emotional – rational-type) devilish cunning, chivalrous attitude to women, a snobbish woman; Rus.: (19 % of the total number of derived adjectives of this type in the Russian) болванистый мальчик (silly), зазнаистый вид;

b) association according to the manner of behavior of the object : Eng. : (36 % manful anger, princely hospitality, lamblike servant; Rus.: (36 %) актёрская интонация (actor's intonation), амёбное поведение (amoebic behaviour);

c) the features that characterize the practical activities of the object : Eng.: (13 %) judicial seriousness, butchery man; Rus.: (13 %) жуликоватые повадки (roguish habits);

e) the signs of the nature and mode of action of the object : Eng. : (14 %) draconian measures, Rus.: (13 %) barbarian destruction of the forests, draconian measures;



2) temporal features : Eng.: (3 %) wintry afternoon, blissful feeling, lighting – like response, Christmassy home; Rus.: (4%) весеннее настроение (spring mood), средневековая дикость (medieval savagery);

3) locative signs : Eng.: (7 %) Etonian smile, hellish violence; Rus.: (9 %) адские условия (hellish condition), дворцовые условия жизни (palace living conditions), банный запах (the smell of the bath);

4) genre and stylistic features: Eng.: (8 %) Byron (melancholy, melodrammy); Rus.: (6 %) водевильный уход (art of care), анекдотический случай (anecdotal case), Шекспировские страсти (Shakespeare passions).

Cognitive feature of linguistic thinking native English and Russian language is the ability to form the derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness" on the basis of rational-emotional metaphor.

Thus, the cognitive basis for the formation of the derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness" to the connotative components of semantics in English and Russian are monoreceptive, sinestezic and rational-emotional metaphor considered as methods of making and knowledge generation.

The basis of the formation of the derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness" is the process of assimilation of certain qualities and properties of others, which inevitably attracted to this process associative thinking. Availability both of typological features, namely the selection of comparable visual languages, gustatory, olfactory and tactile monoreceptive metaphors as cognitive basis of forming semantics of the derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness", indicates the generality of the British and Russian perceptions. For a number of unique features of the Russian perception include more examples of the derived adjectives, formed on the basis of assimilation of the olfactory sensations, than in English. English associative thinking with more education tends to the derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness" on the basis of sinestezic transfer than Russian thinking. In addition to English perception largely inherent in the transfer of the designation to the name of the visual signs of signs perceived by the ear, whereas the Russian perception of a typical shift from the category of tactile signs to the designation of taste. Touch the type of metaphorical transfer is associated with hemispheric thinking, as formed on the basis of concrete-sensory perception. The formation of the derived adjectives of the derivational meaning "likeness" is associated with the left hemisphere of the work. In the English and Russian languages were found numerous examples of the derived adjectives, formed on the basis of rational and emotional metaphors. At the heart of the metaphorical transfer operation is described correlating subject to comparative stereotype (the benchmark), characteristic of a given society.

Discussions and Conclusion

The theoretical basis of this study consists of the works in the field of typology, semantics, word formation, theory of metaphor, such scientists as N.D. Arutyunova (1990), I.S. Ulukhanov (2007).

Derivational semantics is considered in the works of A.I. Gelayeva (2002), L.M. Zainullina (2004).

DA DM "likeness" refers to a hybrid of comparative constructions and occupies an intermediate position between a comparison and a metaphor.

Fundamentals of study designs comparative semantics was laid down in the writings of scientists such as V.V. Vinogradov (1977), L.V. Scherba (2008), etc. According to E. Klein's (1980) concept the "speakers have certain psychological abilities- such as comparing the lengths of two sticks-whose explanation is outside the domain of semantics. Yet we also require a semantic theory for English to analyse the interpretation of complex expressions in terms of the interpretations of their components" (Klein, 1980). At the same time, J.J. Lowe (2014) is sure that "meaning constructors of the 'standard' form be 'split', and considered compositions of two separate meaning constructors, one of which associates the lexical meaning with an s-structure of the appropriate type, and another which converts the glue expression of the former into a glue expression of the 'standard' form" (Lowe, 2014).

DA DM "likeness" as a kind of comparative constructions has not been defined a comprehensive semantic study.

The beginning of the active development of a typology of metaphors can be attributed to the 19th century.

Consideration of metaphors as a way of perception and formation of knowledge was laid in the works of such scientists as A.A. Leontiev (2001), E. Sweetser (1990), and others. Their theories distinguish two levels of knowledge – empirical and theoretical. Based on data from numerous studies on the metaphoric transfers in this work, the following types of metaphorical transfers of lexical meanings: 1) on the basis of specifically-sensory perception (sensory); 2) on the basis of abstract logical thinking (rational-emotional). Selected types of metaphorical transfers of lexical meanings for the first time applied to DA DM "likeness".

Thus, it is approved that metaphORIZATION of derived adjectives derivational meaning "likeness" are characterized by different correlation of emotional and rational types of thinking connected with different hemispheres of the brain.

The process of formation of the semantics of DA is polybasic and multifaceted. The process of formation of the semantics of DA is considered by the model "Meaning-Text", expected by I.A. Melchuk (1999). The process of formation of new words is considered depending on the meaning the speaker wants to invest in it C3 "likeness" is common to English and Russian languages.

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