

ПОРІВНЯЛЬНО-ІСТОРИЧНЕ І ТИПОЛОГІЧНЕ МОВОЗНАВСТВО

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DOI <https://doi.org/10.32782/2710-4656/2022.6.1/46>**Hasanova M. M.**

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COGNITIVE FEATURES OF METONYMY IN ENGLISH
AND AZERBAIJANI

The article is devoted to the cognitive features of metonymy in English and Azerbaijani. During the interpretation of the topic of the article, the essence of metonymic transfer was analyzed and its three properties were considered – a new name, ellipsis and compression, as well as periphrases as a kind of metonymy. In the course of the analysis, the studies of such outstanding linguists as G. Radden, Z. Kovach, V. Evans, M. Green, K. Panther, L. Torunburg, K. Glukhov, N. Zimovets, R. Langaker on metonymies were considered, a theoretical analysis of the facts given from literary texts in English and Azerbaijani languages was given. It is shown here that metonymies not only metaphorically name objects and phenomena, but also develop the semantic base of a new name, taking on the semantics of a linguistic unit, which undergoes ellipsis during their formation. The main feature of such names is that they are contextual in nature. A new name in metonymic conditions, the loss of one of the words that are in semantic connection with each other in the conditions of the sentence, and the activation of the other is the result of cognitive phenomena occurring in human consciousness. That is, in the context of the expression of an idea, a repeated semantic motivation of one of the members occurs, and at this time a sign related to the new nominative case is also formed. As a result of this process, compression occurs. In the linguistic aspect, compression is based on the principles of conservation. The article shows that compression in metonymies is a cognitive operation in relation to linguistic units that are reduced without prejudice to the semantics of the sentence, while remaining linguistic units important for information. The cognitive nature of the question lies in the fact that when processing information in consciousness in the context of metonymy, the essential and non-essential are distinguished, and while preserving the important ones in terms of expression, a concise style of utterance is formed. In this sense, compression in metonymies is associated with contraction, which occurs in various configurations. The article also mentions periphrases, as well as another type of metonymy. They express the name not directly, but by situational phrases or sentences; that is, the periphrases also call it figuratively, unlike other metonymies. With this type of transference, an expression of metonymic content arises in consciousness, adequate to the main purpose in the preparation of information.

Key words: metonymy, naming, ellipsis, implicitly cognitive, accompanying objects.

The problem statement. Metonymy is a phenomenon in which the name of an object or event belonging to a class is transferred to another. One of the accompanying objects, being activated, is transferred to another object in contact with it and assumes the same role as the name, which undergoes an ellipsis. With the launch of the mentioned metonymic mechanism, a new qualitative metaphor is formed in the language. Metaphors are, in fact, a new style of utterance, as a result of metaphorical and metonymic transfers, new nominative units are formed.

The main purpose of the article – comparison of cognitive features of metonymy in English and Azerbaijani languages.

The main material. When metonymizing, we should note two characteristics.

1. New naming;
2. Ellipsis.

I. Renaming. The first of the two mentioned nuances is the result, that is, a new nominative unit is formed. This name names both objects and phenomena. The main feature of such names is that they are contextual in nature. A new name in metonymic conditions, the loss of one of the words that are in semantic connection with each other in the conditions of the sentence, and the activation of the other is the result of complex mental phenomena occurring in the human mind. That is, in the context

of the expression of an idea, a repeated semantic motivation of one of the members occurs, and at this time a sign related to the new nominative case is also formed. Metonymization associated with discursive and cognitive features is born from the very nature of language. Because language is a cognitive activity that is part of human activity; it includes perception, thinking, understanding and interpretation. When describing metonymization, as well as other linguistic phenomena, there is a need to identify the relationship between cognitive and linguistic aspects. Metonymy is one of the cognitive tools that builds people's knowledge about the world. Metonymization is based on interconceptual relations, through one concept another is understood [4, p. 30]. Let's turn to the examples:

"Güləsər atasının fikirli-fikirli arabanın yanında dolaşdığını, anasının, əli qoynunda, ocaqlara asılmış qazanlara, buğlanan ağ samovarlara tamaşa etdiyini gördü. Arvadın gözü yol çəkirmiş kimi intizam idi. Sifətində məlulmüşkül bir ifadə var idi. Güləsər bircə an fikrə getdi. Sonra arabanın içindən boz kilimi götürüb yerə saldı. Üstünə balaca döşəkçə atdı. Sarı samovarı çıxartdı. Arvad qızının qab-qasıq tədarükünü görüb təəccübləndi: – Bala, fikrin nədir? – Heç, – deyərək sakitcə cavab verən Güləsər üzünü atasına tutdu. – Ay dədə, gəl uzan, dincəl. Mən də ocaq qalayacam. O, səhəngi götürüb bulağa getdi. Yarımca saatdan sonra Qoca kişinin də arabası yanında ocaq tüstüləndi. Qazanda nə işə digildamağa, sarı samovar poqquldamağa başladı" [7, p. 70].

In the above text, "sarı samovar" is one concept, and "poqquldamaq" is another. Despite the fact that the concept of "su", located between both concepts, is the main object, it undergoes an ellipsis when transferred to the "samovar". The conditions that can realize this process are that the "samovar" and "su" in the sentence have a semantic proximity to each other, that is, the "samovar" is necessary for boiling water. This functional closeness connects these concepts with each other, and the premise of the metonymization process is also related to this. On the other hand, the cognitive side of the issue is related to the naming of one concept by another.

II. Ellipsis. In metonymization, an ellipsis occurs when one of the sides is shortened. This side tends to be ellipsis, so that in a construction related before metonymization, it tends to be implicit; it has a substitute during metonymization. For example:

"I know. You told me". "Should we talk about Africa or about baseball?"

"Baseball I think", the boy said. "Tell me about the great John J. McGraw". He said Jotafor J. "He

used to come to the Terrace sometimes too in the older days. But he was rough and harsh-spoken and difficult when he was drinking. His mind was on horses as well as baseball. At least he carried lists of horses at all times in his pocket and frequently spoke the names of horses on the telephone". "He was a great manager", the boy said. "My father thinks he was the greatest. Because he came here the most times", the old man said. "If Durocher had continued to come here each year your father would think him the greatest manager" [9].

In the above text, "baseball" is the name of the game; in fact, it is the carrier of the semantics of the "baseball game". As a result of metonymization of the full version, "game" undergoes ellipsis, and "baseball" is subjected to metonymic motivation in the context of the mentioned sentence. Metonymization is a cognitive tool in language and a conceptual phenomenon in human consciousness with cognitive models. That is, both the British and the Azerbaijanis, as well as all people have a metonymic model as a model of consciousness. Just as the entire life activity of people is controlled within the framework of the corresponding model of consciousness, in the speech process metonymic transference occurs as an aspect of the mentioned model. This is how Q. Radden and Z. Konvexis explain the cognitive content of this model. Metonymization is a cognitive model of mental access to another goal within the cognitive model of a conceptual entity [6, p. 21]. For example: *"He was asleep in a short time and he dreamed of Africa when he was a boy and the long golden beaches and the white beaches, so white they hurt your eyes, and the high capes and the great brown mountains. He lived along that coast now every night and in his dreams he heard the surf roar and saw the native boats come riding through it. He smelled the tar and oakum of the deck as he slept and he smelled the smell of Africa that the land breeze brought at morning" [9].*

In the metonymies "dreamed of Africa", "brought at morning" in the first example "African continent", and in the second example "brown mountains" is the full version of metonymization. In their metonymic version, it is possible to get out between the concepts of "Africa" and "mainland"; that is, from Africa to the mainland. In both English and Azerbaijani languages, "Africa" and "mainland" are separate concepts; their inclusion in the cognitive model of metonymization provides an outlet for the concept of "mainland" in the concept of "Africa", resulting in metaphorization. In the second example, there is also a full version of the "brown mountains", a non-metaphorical version of the "brown mountains". During the metaphorization

there was a cognitive transition between the concept of “mountain” and “color”. Q.Radden and Z.Kavechesh talks about three ontological spaces that exist in our consciousness: 1. The world of concepts, 2. Forms-the language world and 3. The world of things and events [6, p. 25]

This fact implies the world of the first notions, concepts. In our inner lexicon there is a dictionary that reflects the picture of the world. This is the world of concepts and part of the ontological space we are talking about. The other is linguistic forms, that is, the linguistic sphere in which we can express our opinion. This is the space of verbalization of concepts existing in the ontological space.

And the last is the realm of phenomena and objects that exist in nature and in our consciousness. One of the three factors mentioned, namely the realm of objects and phenomena, is the real basis of metonymization. And the second is the cognitive world associated with them. The other is the language that stands between them and is perceived as a real consciousness. In this context, language verbalizes what is happening in the world of objects and events, based on the concepts and connections that exist between them. In this aspect, the linguistic picture of the world is realized in accordance with the linguistic structure of each of its speakers. For example: *“The clouds over the land now rose like mountains and the coast was only a long green line with the gray blue hills behind it. The water was a dark blue now, so dark that it was almost purple. As he looked down into it he saw the red sifting of the plankton in the dark water and the strange light the sun made now. He watched his lines to see them go straight down out of sight into the water and he was happy to see so much plankton because it meant fish. The strange light the sun made in the water, now that the sun was higher, meant good weather and so did the shape of the clouds over the land. But the bird was almost out of sight now and nothing showed on the surface of the water but some patches of yellow, sun-bleached Sargasso weed and the purple, formalized, iridescent, gelatinous bladder of a Portuguese man-of-war floating close beside the boat. It turned on its side and then righted itself. It floated cheerfully as a bubble with its long deadly purple filaments trailing a yard behind it in the water”* [9].

In both the metonymies “green line”, “gray blue hills” given in this text, the word “color” has an ellipsis, and the name of the color takes on this semantics. This feature is the same as in the Azerbaijani language; in this situation there is no difference in both languages. For example: *“Dirəkdən asılmış qara çıraq qazma*

damın divarlarını güclə işıqlandırır. İçəri his dolmuşdu. Orta bacanın altındaki ocaq yerində iri bir kötük yanırdı. Qorun altında qara afafta vardı. Çırağın hisindən kərənlər qapqara olmuşdu. Divarın torpağı quzulayıb tökülürdü. Küncə-bucağa dolmuş qarafatmaların qəmli cırıltıları çöldəki böcəklərin səsinə qarışmışdı. Hisli çırağın başına dolanan pərvanələrin iri kölgələri gah divarda sürünür, gah da torpaq döşəməyə sərilirdi. Bu qərib sükutdan Şamxal elə bil vahimələnədi, gözucu mitil yorğandöşəkdə yatana baxdı. Güləsər yumaq kimi büzüşüb yuxuya getmiş, uzun hörükləri sürüşüb torpağa düşmüşdü. Nəfəs aldıqca sinəsi mitil yorğanı titrədirdi. Onun nazik burun pərələri səyriyir, yarımacıq dodaqları arasından dişləri parıldayırdı. Şirin yatan qızın mışıltsısı evə yayılmışdı” [7, p. 28].

“Green line”, “gray blue hills” and “black lamp” are included in the metonymic model: in both “color” is in ellipsis, its meaning is transferred to color. This feature is also evident in the metonymy “dollar”: “When I was twenty-seven years old, I was a mining-broker’s clerk in San Francisco, and an expert in all the details of stock traffic. I was alone in the world, and had nothing to depend upon but my wits and a clean reputation; but these were setting my feet in the road to eventual fortune, and I was content with the prospect.

My time was my own after the afternoon board, Saturdays, and I was accustomed to put it in on a little sail-boat on the bay. One day I ventured too far, and was carried out to sea. Just at nightfall, when hope was about gone, I was picked up by a small brig which was bound for London. It was a long and stormy voyage, and they made me work my passage without pay, as a common sailor. When I stepped ashore in London my clothes were ragged and shabby, and I had only a dollar in my pocket. This money fed and sheltered me twenty-four hours. During the next twenty-four I went without food and shelter.” [10]. While “dollar” as a monetary unit is used as a metonymy in both English and Azerbaijani languages, the word “money” is shortened to “dollar”, taking the meaning it will express. By their structure, such metonymies have a simple structure and conceptual content. The conceptuality of the metaphor lies in the fact that it is based on some concept. In philology, metonymy is used both in linguistics and in literary studies. Well-known researchers in this field K.V. Evans and M. Green in this regard, they write that the mentioned aspects of metonymy function in a cognitive model [3, p. 287–289]. K. Panther and K. Thornburg believe that the main function of cognitive metonymy is cognitive compression, which ensures the rapid

achievement of the intended goal [5, p. 276]. Semantic compression in linguistics has different meanings [1, p. 35]; [2, p. 46].

In metonymy, compression is a cognitive operation in relation to linguistic units that are reduced without prejudice to the semantics of a sentence, while remaining linguistic units important for information. The cognitive nature of the question lies in the fact that when processing information in consciousness in the context of metonymy, the essential and non-essential are distinguished, and while preserving the important ones in terms of expression, a concise style of utterance is formed. In this sense, compression in metonymies is associated with contraction, which occurs in various configurations. "At first, when Frank called, she did not have much to say. She was gracious, but the burden of conversation fell on her husband. Cowperwood watched the varying expression of her face from time to time, and if she had been at all psychic she must have felt something. Fortunately she was not. Semple talked to him pleasantly, because in the first place Frank was becoming financially significant was suave and ingratiating, and in the next place he was anxious to get richer and somehow Frank represented progress to him in that line. One spring evening they sat on the porch and talked – nothing very important – slavery, street-cars, the panic – it was on then, that of 1857 – the development of the West. Mr. Semple wanted to know all about the stock exchange. In return Frank asked about the shoe business, though he really did not care. All the while, inoffensively, he watched Mrs. Semple. Her manner, he thought, was soothing, attractive, delightful. She served tea and cake for them. They went inside after a time to avoid the mosquitoes. She played the piano. At ten o'clock he left" [8].

In the above text, "the development of the West" is easily shortened to "in the countries" in the phrase "Western countries", and the metonymic style of expression also comes from it. Hence, such logic can also be obtained that metonymization is obtained from compression. This is not so, the process of metonymization occurs against the background of a more optimal form of expression of an idea during the preparation of an idea that will be communicated in a person's mind; the transfer of the name also occurs at this moment. Metonymies become implicit as a result of compression. "There came in this period the slow approach, and finally the declaration, of war between the North and the South, attended with so much excitement that almost all current minds were notably colored by it. It was terrific. Then came meetings, public and stirring, and riots; the incident of

John Brown's body; the arrival of Lincoln, the great commoner, on his way from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington via Philadelphia, to take the oath of office; the battle of Bull Run; the battle of Vicksburg; the battle of Gettysburg, and so on. Cowperwood was only twenty-five at the time, a cool, determined youth, who thought the slave agitation might be well founded in human rights-no doubt was-but exceedingly dangerous to trade. He hoped the North would win (Şimalın qalib gələcəyinə ümid edirdi); but it might go hard with him personally and other financiers. He did not care to fight. That seemed silly for the individual man to do. Others might—there were many poor, thin-minded, half-baked creatures who would put themselves up to be shot; but they were only fit to be commanded or shot down. As for him, his life was sacred to himself and his family and his personal interests..." [8].

In the above text, implicitness means "space" in relation to the metonymies "North and South", "Springfield", "Vicksburg", "Gettysburg", "North". This includes the words "countries", "geographical location" in the sense of location. They implicitly participate in the provision of information, hiding behind metonymized words. In this case, the mentioned words are loaded with new meanings, taking into account the information provided in the text. For example: "not just geographical aspects", in the context of the text "North and South" are the emblems of countries, and signs related to these countries are also implicitly involved. This property has universality in metonymies. That is, not only in English, but also in the languages of the world, there is an implicitness of metonymies. This feature is explained by the presence of a metonymic model of consciousness as a model of metaphor in all people. Let's turn to the example of the Azerbaijani language: "Şamxal birbaşa **sahilə (Kürün)** endi. Göyün üzü tərtemiz idi. Yalnız o tayda, meşədən uzaqlarda, üfüqlə birləşmiş kimi görünən boz dağların başı üstündə topa-topa ağ buludlar dolaşırdı. Laylanmış buludların qalın kölgələri boz təpələrin, dərələrin üzərində qanadını gırmış nəhəng bir quş kimi sürünürdü. Bu kölgələr uzanıb bərilərə, meşənin ətəklərinə qədər gəlirdi. İndicə baş verən əhvalatın təsirindən yaxasını qurtara bilməyən Şamxal yarpağın kənarında oturdu. Hündür boz təpələri yarıb uçurumlara çevirən **Kür (çay)** meşənin yaxası boyu uzanıb gedirdi. Tez-tez köpüklənib daşan, yaz aylarında yatağına sığmayıb, gah sol sahildəki meşəyə soxulan, gah da bəri üzdəki hündür yarpaqları, biçənəkləri, yulğunluqları yuyub aparən **Kür** bu il daha coşqun idi. O, nəhəng palıd ağaclarını kökündən qoparıb bir yumaq kimi

bürmələyir, özü ilə uzaqlara – aşağıdakı kəndlərin bəra-bərinə qədər aparırdı. Şamxal əlini gözünün üstünə qoyub **Kürün şaxələnmiş qollarına**, eninəuzununa yayılan bu nəhəng çayın ortasındakı xırdaca adalara tamaşa etdi. Həmin adaların bəziləri zaman keçdikcə böyümüşdü” [7, p. 16].

As in the English language in the above text, the spatial content is loaded above the word “Kür”; the inconsistency of the loaded words does not mean their absence in the text, they exist covertly, using the example of the word “Kür”. That is, when we say “sahil”, we mean “Kürün sahili”, when we say “Kür”, we mean “Kür çayı”, and when we say “Kürün şaxələnmiş qolları”, we mean “Kür çayının şaxələnmiş qolları”. This type of metonymic event is an important condition that the addressee and the addressee also have appropriate background knowledge about the subject of the conversation. Otherwise, the speech act will not take place or there will be problems with the correct understanding of the information provided.

Periphrases are also one of the types of metonymy. They do not express the name directly, but in accordance with the situation in phrases or sentences; that is, unlike other metonymies in periphrases, they are called figuratively. This type of transference occurs when an expression of metonymic content is created in the mind, adequate to the main purpose in the preparation of information. For example: “Arvadların qışqırtısı bir-birinə qarışdığından, ovdan

qayıdan Cahandar ağanın həyətdə dayandığını heç kəs görmədi. Gözünü qan örtmüş Şamxal isə getdikcə qızıxır, gəlini sürüyüb ev-dən bayıra atmaq istəyirdi. Birdən gəlin var gücünü toplayıb ayağa durdu. Qabarıq sinəsini irəli verib Şamxalın üstünə qışqırdı: – Vur, niyə durubsan? Əlin-ayağın niyə titrəyir, arvadı öldürməyə nə var ki? Vur! Şamxal xəncəri siyirdi. **Polad tiyə havada parıldadı.**” [7, p. 17]. “Polad tiyə” – “qılınç”; “polad tiyə havada parıldadı” – the meaning of “qılıncla vurmaq istəyir” is adequately formulated. Metonymic periphrasization is the opposite property of metonymic economy. If in the sentence “He hoped the North would win” the “North” has undergone structural compression, then there is a structural difference in the phrases “polad tiyə” – “qılınç”; “polad tiyə havada parıldadı”. This difference stems from the very nature and content of periphrases as a type of metonymy. The metonymy “financially significant” in this respect differs from the metonymy – periphrasis – in both a simple structure and a complex structure.

Conclusion. From the conducted scientific research, it is concluded that in English and Azerbaijani literary texts metonymies are formed with the help of metonymic models present in the minds of all people. Consequently, the metonymic mechanism functions depending on the linguistic characteristics of the native speaker. Metonymies in English and Azerbaijani have linguocognitively universal aspects.

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Гасанова М. М. КОГНІТИВНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ МЕТОНІМІЇ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЮ ТА АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСЬКОЮ МОВАМИ

Стаття присвячена когнітивним особливостям метонімії в англійській та Азербайджанській мовах. В ході тлумачення теми статті була проаналізована сутність метонімічного переносу і розглянуті

три його властивості – нове найменування, еліпсис і стиснення, а також перифрази як різновид метонімії. В ході аналізу були розглянуті дослідження таких видатних лінгвістів, як Г. Радден, З. Ковач, В. Еванс, М. Грін, К. Пантера, Л. Торунбург, К. Глухов, Н. Зимовець, Р. Лангакер про метонімії, дан теоретичний аналіз фактів, наведених з художніх текстів англійською та азербайджанською мовами. Тут показано, що метонімії не тільки метафорично називають предмети і явища, а й розробляють семантичну базу нового найменування, беручи на себе семантику мовної одиниці, яка при їх утворенні зазнає еліпсис. Головна особливість таких назв в тому, що вони носять контекстуальний характер. Нове найменування в метонімічних умовах випадання одного зі слів, що знаходяться в смисловому зв'язку один з одним в умовах пропозиції, і активізація іншого-результат пізнавальних явищ, що відбуваються у свідомості людини. Тобто в контексті вираження ідеї відбувається повторна смислова мотивація одного з членів, і в цей час також формується ознака, що відноситься до нового називного відмінка. В результаті цього процесу відбувається стиснення. У лінгвістичному аспекті стиснення базується на принципах збереження. У статті показано, що стиснення в метоніміях є когнітивною операцією щодо мовних одиниць, які скорочуються без шкоди для семантики речення, залишаючись важливими для інформації мовними одиницями. Пізнавальність питання полягає в тому, що при обробці інформації в свідомості в контексті метонімії виділяються істотні і несуттєві, а при збереженні важливих в плані вираження формується лаконічний стиль висловлювання. У цьому сенсі стиснення в метоніміях пов'язане зі скороченням, яке відбувається в різних конфігураціях. У статті також згадуються перифрази, а також інший тип метонімії. Вони висловлюють найменування не безпосередньо, а ситуативними словосполученнями або пропозиціями; тобто перифрази також називають його образно, на відміну від інших метонімії. При такому типі перенесення в свідомості виникає вираз метонімічного змісту, адекватне головної мети при підготовці інформації.

Ключові слова: метонімія, іменування, три крапки, когнітивна імпліцитність, супутні об'єкти.