

A METAPHORIC ANALYSES

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Annotation. This study presents an extended metaphoric analysis of a poem. I have developed to explain the types metaphors and how to use them. Especially I have paid attention to an extended metaphor.

Metaphor is based upon on the principle of identification. It becomes stylistic device when two completely different phenomena, things, events are united in the mind according to certain feature.

It happens when the creature of metaphor finds something in common in two presented things.

Keywords: Metaphor, absolute, conceptual, complex, conventional, dead, extended, implied, visual, standard, orientational, organizational, ontological metaphors, crystal stairs, splinters.

Introduction. The term „metaphor” as the etymology of the word reveals, means transference of some quality from one object to another. The word „metaphor” has the same root as „amphora” meaning the Old Greek vessel, which was used to carry or keep peci metaphors, thinking out liquid.

Metaphor is a kind of language filled with vitality and elasticity. It employs words in a way that deviates from their normal meaning to represent another concept. Metaphor generation attempts to replicate human creativity with language, which is an attractive but challengeable text generation task.

Metaphor’s origin traces back to the 15th century. But there’s no single root. Metaphor in English language comes from the Old French *me`taphore* that, in turn, comes from the Latin *metaphora*.

Metaphor is an interesting way to emphasize and map certain descriptive qualities of two terms. They come under the branch of figure of speech in literature and poetry. Metaphors create a beautiful blend between concept, to form comparisons between a particular behavior, concept or a feeling with something impractical or unrelated to it. The evaluation of language has witnessed many metaphorical descriptions turn into a conventional language used today. However, metaphors can be used in abstract forms also.

In the initial years of our lives, our brain grasps concepts much faster than adults. Teaching metaphors through creative examples can help children develop unique perspectives and understanding about concepts, ideas, and materials. If you want to teach the concept of metaphors to kids, you can use various creative metaphors that children can easily remember. Here are the best examples for kids:

The zoo metaphor : crowded and noisy. The classroom turns into a zoo during recess.

Apple of my eye: Someone you are fond of. You are the apple of my eye.

Music of my ears: Exactly what you want to hear. His voice is music to my hear.

A metaphor is a figure of speech that pulls comparisons between two unrelated ideas.

The aim of the presented article is to introduce absolutely different types of metaphor and analyzing .

Literature review. There are countless ways of looking at metaphors, thinking about them, and using them. 1 Absolute: A metaphor in which one of the terms can't be readily distinguished from the other. For example: The television set is the autobahn of a living room. 2 Complex: A metaphor in which the literal meaning is expressed through more than one figurative term. For example: The ball happily danced in the net. 3 Conceptual: A metaphor in which one idea is understood in terms of another. For example: Anger is hot fluid in container. 4 Conventional: A familiar comparison that doesn't call attention to itself as a figure of speech. Exports are down. 5 Creative: An original comparison that calls attention to itself as a figure of speech. For example: Her tall black-suited body seemed to carve its way through the crowded room. 6 Dead: A figure of speech that has lost its force and imaginative effectiveness through frequent use . For example: head over heels 7 Extended: A comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout a series of sentences in a paragraph or lines in a poem. For example: She's such an Eeyore. 8 Mixed: A succession of incongruous or ludicrous comparisons. For example: Footloose and fancy-pants. 9 Primary a basic intuitively understood metaphor such as „knowing is seeing” or „time is motion” that may be combined with other primary metaphors to produce complex metaphors. For example: I see what you mean. 10 Root: An image, narrative, or fact that shapes an individual's perception of the world and interpretation of reality. For example: Winning the argument. 11 Submerged .A type of metaphor in which one of the terms is implied rather than stated explicitly. For example: Her thoughts were on the wing. 12 Therapeutic: A metaphor used by a therapist to assist a client b in the process of personal transformation. For example: Mind as a computer. 13 Visual: The representation of a person, place, thing, or ideas by way of a visual image that suggests a particular association. For example: He is a visual representation of American patriotism. 14 Organizational: figurative comparison used to define the key aspects of an organization and explain its methods of operation. For example: Organization as machine. Organization as brain.

. Orientational Metaphor It is different with structural metaphor, where one concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another. Orientational metaphor is kind of metaphor that organizes a whole system of concepts with respect to one another (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). Their cognitive job, instead, is to make a set of target concepts coherent or spatially related to each other in our conceptual system This kind of metaphor relates to spatial orientation, such as: up-down, inout, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, central-peripheral. For example: Up or down. In or out. Front or back. I am on top of the situation. He fell from power.

Happy is up . Sad is down. Ontological Metaphor Ontological metaphors provide much less cognitive structuring for target concepts. An ontological metaphor is a metaphor in which an abstraction, such as activity, emotion, or idea is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or even a person. It is different with structural metaphor which provides an elaborate structure for abstract concept. For example: Life has cheated his friend.

Different Types of Metaphor

- Standard. A standard metaphor is one that compares two unlike things using the basic construction X is Y. ... For example: My heart is a rose.

- Implied. An implied metaphor is a type of metaphor that compares two things that are not alike without actually mentioning one of those things. For example:

„The poison sacs of the town began to manufacture venom, and the town swelled and puffed with the pressure of it.”

- From The Pearl

- By John Steinbeck

- Visual. A visual metaphor is a picture analogy. It illustrates a comparison between what is in the visual, including its connotations and denotations with another thing and its meanings figuratively. For example: With the picture of paths. Often there's more than one path.

- Extended. An extended metaphor extends the metaphor mentioned in the first line throughout an entire poem or paragraph . For example: Scars are the roadmap to the soul.

According to an extended metaphor, we will analyse a poem.

Research methodology. This study chooses to analyse a poem „ Mother to son” by Langston Hughes in an extended metaphor way. An extended metaphor is a version of metaphor that extends over the course of multiple lines, paragraphs, or stanzas of prose or poetry. Extended metaphors build upon simple metaphors with figurative language and more varied, descriptive comparisons.

„Mother to son”

By Langston Hughes

„ Well, son, I'll tell you:

Life for me, aint been no
crystal stair.

Its had tacks in it,

And splinters,

And boards torn up,

And places with no

Carpet on the floor-

Bare.

But all the time

I'se been a-climbin' on,

And reachin' landin's,

And turnin' corners, And

Sometimes goin' in the
Dark
Where there ain't been no light."

This poem can be classified as an extended metaphor because the speaker compares her life to a staircase and the comparison then extends to her saying that she'd been climbing on. The speaker first says „ Life for me ain't been no crystal stair. ‘ Here , a crystal stair stands for a smooth and happy life. However, the stair this mother has climbed has had troubles like „ tacks” and „splinters”. The stairway is difficult to climb for the mother- as is life – though she never gives up, in spite of the hardships.

Results and analysis. This section covers the practical part of this study. It includes the analyses of the poem for this study. The analyses function focuses on a metaphoric features used in the analysed poem.

The poem in a way that is able to arouse the reader's interest and curiosity and to influence the reader's view of them. They do so by using certain extended metaphoric features such as: comparing to a staircase and the comparison then extends to her saying that she'd been climbing on.

„crystal stair” stands for a smooth and happy life. However, the stair this mother has climbed has had troubles like „tacks” and „splinters”.

. **Conclusions:** It is clear to the readers through this study that metaphor is of a prominent place in the English language. It gives the text, any text, attributes of the good statement in order to the readers' eye find the ecstasy of pleasure. A text, that is full of metaphors for the various sections, pulls the reader to read it over, as it reflects rhetoric in its pompous garments. The readers can see that the writers have been agreed that there are many difficulties in its understanding, in particular, in the words and rhetoric. After these studied methods of metaphorical terms, types, and expressions in English, it became clear the readers that English is full of allegory in general, and especially metaphor. Thus, the readers got to know that metaphor is all in English in all its aspects: mental, cultural, and linguistic rights.

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