САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТІЛ БІЛІМІ

СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ
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NATIONAL SPECIFICITY OF METEOROLOGICAL METAPHORS IN THE ENGLISH AND KAZAKH LANGUAGES (BASED ON CORPUS DATA)

This article is devoted to the actual problem of studying the meteorological metaphor of the English and Kazakh languages. The authors of the scientific work tried to determine the nationally specific characteristics of the meteorological metaphor and identify the similarities and differences in the semantic structure of meteonyms associated with atmospheric precipitation in a figurative sense. In this article, the authors made an attempt to select and systematize lexical units that received metaphorical meanings associated with the lexical thematic group of words snow / rain and to determine the features of the formation of metaphors.

The meteorological metaphor reflects the linguistic picture of individuals through the development of objects and natural phenomena of the surrounding world. Observing weather phenomena, while actively participating in its knowledge and study, a person gives names and describes natural phenomena and objects to them through the cultural prism of their own everyday experience, thereby enriching meteorological vocabulary or terminology with vivid and accurate metaphors and comparisons. Over the course of the history of the development of the language, the metaphorical picture of the world is changing, new meteometaphors, associations, comparisons for the same meteorological phenomenon appear, therefore the identification and analysis of these linguistic changes seem to be relevant and necessary.

The lexical units extracted by the method of continuous sampling from BNC (British National Corpus) and NCKL (National Kazakh Language Corpus) served as practical research materials.

Key words: meteorological metaphor, snow/rain, metaphorization, corpus linguistics, British National corpus, Kazakh National corpus

INTRODUCTION

This article explores meteorological metaphors, the system of which reflects the subtleties and nuances of the real world, captured in the national language picture. Meteorology is one of the important thematic groups, as it nominates the phenomena and processes that every person encounters every day, regardless of nationality and geographic location.

 Since ancient times, people could not explain many natural phenomena, so the human consciousness constantly compares things around itself, using various metaphors, in other words, a metaphor is a form of thinking, we believe that it is the "meteorological metaphor" that occupies one of the key places in the language, culture and picture of the world Englishmen and Kazakhs.

The problem of defining a metaphor originated in ancient times, so the greatest thinker and scientist philosopher Aristotle (BC 384-322) turned his attention, Aristotle was the first to use the term metaphor, both in Poetics and Rhetoric. He connects metaphor with art of life imitation. In his treatise Poetics, Aristotle defined metaphor as "transferring a name from genus to species, or from species to genus, or from species to species, or by analogy" [1].

All research on metaphor is somehow based on the idea of transference. Actually, this interpretation of metaphor underlies numerous theories of the study of metaphor [2, 135]. Even before Aristotle, the Greek scientist Isocrates turned his attention to metaphor (BC 436-388), which also

touches on the definition of metaphor and notes that metaphor is a means of figuratively conveying reality.

So, ancient Roman thinkers like Cicero, Horace, Quintilian believed that the metaphor has an exclusively decorative function [3, 1972].

Quintillian calls the metaphor a "shortened comparison" "The only difference," he clarifies, "is that in one case something is compared with the object we want to describe, while the metaphor replaces the name of the object itself." And Cicero gives this statement categorical: "Metaphor" is a comparison, reduced to one "word" [4].

Also a prominent Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov. in the rhetoric of literature, he considers metaphor as a transfer of meaning based on similarity between objects, concepts or phenomena, a kind of speech trope [5]. Ukrainian and Russian scientist, philologist-Slavist A.A. Potebnya in turn believes that the metaphor is an abbreviated comparison, the comparison in his view refers to the trope [6].

Also, the metaphor became the subject of study in the logical-philosophical, linguistic and stylistic aspects. The metaphorical nature of thinking was mentioned by such philologists, philosophers and logicians as F.V. Nietzsche, E. Cassirer, the Spanish Ortega y Gasset X. and the French philosopher Ricoeur P.

The Spanish philosopher Jose Ortega y Gasset draws attention to the scientific nature of metaphor, in his opinion "To be understood, a scientist chooses a word whose meaning is capable of suggesting a new concept. The term acquires a new meaning through the medium and with the help of the old, which remains behind it..." [7, 69].

Following the German philosopher E. Cassirer "Metaphor is a conscious transfer of the name of one idea to another sphere - to another idea, similar in some way to the first one or suggesting any indirect analogies with it [8, 35].

MAIN PART

To this thematic subgroup of words characterizing "atmospheric precipitation, solid and liquid", we attributed: rain and snow, which also have the highest frequency of use and occurrence in the English and Kazakh languages.

In Roger's Thesaurus, we found a whole series of synonymous meteonyms, *rain, rainfall; serein; shower, scud; downpour; driving rain, drenching rain, cloudburst; predominance of Aquarius, reign of St. Swithin; mizzle, drizzle, dropping*...[117, 149], а также следующие идиоматичные выражения: *rain hard, rain in torrents, rain cats and dogs, rain pitchforks; pour with rain...* [Там же].

We also classify snow as semi-solid precipitation and in Roger's Thesaurus we found the following lexemes in the group: *snow, snow-white; snowy; white as driven snow.*

Further, in parallel, we propose to consider these meteonyms in the Kazakh language. Қазақ тілінің сөзжасам сөздігі А.Б. Салқынбай gives the following examples:

rain *жаңбырлы-шашынды, жаңбыр-шашын, ақжаңбыр, бозжаңбыр, жаңбыр ағындысы, жаңбыр тасқыны, нөсер жаңбыр, өткінші, жаңбыр, сіркіреме жаңбыр, жаңбырдай жаудыру, қарлы жаңбыр,* құйын *ала құйын, қара құйын құйындауыл, құйын-перен* [9].

жаңбыр atmospheric water droplets separated from the cloud and falling to the ground, *ақ жаңбыр* continuous rain, *боз жаңбыр* a kind of slow, heavy rain, *қара жаңбыр* autumn heavy rain, *қарлы жаңбыр* snow mixed precipitation in early spring and autumn, *мұзақ* жаңбыр ice drops on the ground, *сылбыр жаңбыр* rain on a windless day [10].

Қар қыста жауатын ақ түсті тоңазыған атмосфералық тосап, *ақша қар* жаңа жауған таза қар, *ала қанат қар* бір аумаққа жауып, бір аумаққа жаумай жерге ала түскен қар, анжыр қардың еріп қатуы.

snow *аққар, ақ қар, көк мұзда, ақша қар, ала қанат қар, жапалақ қар, көбік қар, күртік қар омбы қар, қар басу, қабағынан қар жауды, шашын ақ қар шалды, қар жауу, қар тебу, қар*

тоқтату, қасат қар, қиыршық қар, қырбық қар, сонар қар, ұлпа қар, үрме қар, қарлы боран, қарлы жаңбыр, қаршақыз, қарша борату, қарша жаудыру, қарша жауу [9].

We suggest the following classification of metaphorization processes based on Sklyarevskaya G.

Direction of metaphorization semantic sphere subject. Metaphorical transfer is carried out in the following direction NATURFACT → ARTIFACTS → HUMAN → FOOD → FOOD DRINK

The traditional drink, which is pear cider, figuratively represents a sudden, heavy fall of rain *perry* (also spelled *parrey, parry, pirrie, pirry*); a squall in England, sometimes referred to as half a gale. In the meaning of pear cider, the transfer of the name is based on the similarity of the trait Liquid state drink.

Direction of metaphorization NATURFACT → ARTIFACTS → MAN → OBJECTS OF LABOR, HOUSEHOLD, HOUSEHOLD

There are a lot of metaphorical uses in English to convey the intensity of rain, its strength and speed.

It rains pitch forks (pitch forks - hay pitchfork), Etymology: Middle English pychforke, alteration (influenced by pichen to pitch, throw) of pikfork, from pik pick (Webster New International English Dictionary) on the roof, also *it rains darning-needles* (darning-needle - darning needle), *it rains hammer-handles* (hammer-handle - hammer handle), simultaneity, repeatability, continuity of action, speed, character of sound.

Direction of metaphorization NATURFACT → ARTEFACT

The next type of rain is typical for Central America, [... *rain comes down in sheets* ...] it rains as if with sheets covering completely, literally slanting rain, drops do not fall at right angles to the ground, association with a wet towel that squeezes directly onto a person, metaphorical transfer is based on signs "continuity, concentration in a certain place, the shape of an object".

Direction of metaphorization NATURFACT → ARTEFACT

Metaphorical transfer [... feed on the *rain of debris* from above ...] rain from trash, meaning In huge numbers and Way of movement , confetti rain [... shredded paper and *confetti rained on* the players from skyscrapers...], rain of sparks [... running before the wind to escape from the increasingly heavy rain of *ashes*...], [... in a rain of *sparks* and blackened timber and from the road came the terrifying...], we see a similar metaphorical transfer in the example: […Then there was the American ninja pounded silly with a *hail of fists and elbows*, a twenty-second beating good for thirty-four stitches to the face ...].

In the Kazakh language *rain* poured in buckets literally, the metaphor was formed by analogy [...*жаңбыр шелектеп құя бастады*…], [...осылай іштей қинап өзіне қазір *жаңбырдай жауатын сұраулардың* жауабын ойлап…], in the Kazakh language there is the same metaphorical transfer "in huge amount".

[*Жаңбыр үдей түсіп*, бетке бүркіп-бүркіп жібереді...], [*Нөсер жаңбыр* құйылғандай шүмекпен, осы маңды өршелене үдеткен…]. The word downpour refers to the concept of heavy rain, when you stand alone and pour a bucket, even when combined with the word rain, the meaning does not change, *нөсер жаңбыр* – heavy rain with sudden drizzle, which ends quickly, temporary rain.

[He is always on the lookout for a *snow job*, impatient with evasion and imprecision, and relentless in his determination to ...] *snow job* insincere attitude, deliberate flattery, the metaphor arose from the transfer of motivational signs "concealment, disguise truthful information" and snow seems to cover the truth, a lot of snow.

Direction of metaphorization NATURFACT → CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PHENOMENON OF NATURE → MAN → MYTHICAL BEINGS. The names of some metaphorical units for the designation of meteorological terms originate in mythological, folklore, and religious works.

The source of metaphorization is the mythological and folklore images of the Hulda metaphor. The old German goddess of marriage and fecundity, who sent bridegrooms to maidens and children to the married. The name means the Benignant Hulda is making her bed. It snow.

Mother Carey is plucking her goose ... It is snowing. HULDA. Sailors call falling snow Mother Carey`s chickens.

The source of metaphorization is the mythological images of Hulda (huT da). The old German goddess of marriage and fecundity, who sent bridegrooms to maidens and *children to the married. The name means "the Benignant". Hulda is making her bed. It snows.*

Mother Carey is plucking her goose. It is snowing. Cp HULDA. Sailors call falling snow Mother Carey;s chickens ... Thunderday. Thursday The day of the god Thor [11].

Direction of metaphorization NATURFACT → ARTEFACT → VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

[In high Western snowfields, they blush red in footstep-size patches and meters-long streaks that hikers call *watermelon snow* ... In northern New England, they give salmon-orange sunset streaks to the last mounds of snow at the season;s end ...] watermelon snow.

Watermelon snow *snow grains* is a precipitation of very small white and opaque grains of ice. These grains are fairly flat or elongated; their diameter is generally less than 1 mm. *snow pellets* is a precipitation of white and opaque ice particles, which are spherical or sometimes conical; their diameter is in the range 2 to 5 cm. Snow pellets are easily crushable between the fingers. They are occasionally called *soft hail* [12], *corn snow* is a coarse, granular wet snow formed by cycles of melting and refreezing [13].

Direction of metaphorization NATURFACT → HUMAN → PHYSICAL ACTIONS

[Dear Santa, Id like a piana or some leggo Old Red Cheeks gets snowed under every year with letters`from children] A lot, blockage in huge numbers, being loaded with things, the metaphor conveys the meaning of other corpus tries [I`m snowed under with work and I`ve taken too much time off to be with you], [my boss is still snowed under with work that we haven;t really focused on correcting the kinks of our].

Metaphors in the Kazakh language coincide in meaning in the English [Сосын үй сыртына қардай аппақ ақ киіз…], [...қардан аппақ...], the metaphor is based on a common semantic attribute "white color, purity of thoughts, honesty, innocence".

In the Kazakh language, the following meaning was found, an example literally meaning burning snow, here [...Жасымыз біразға келгенімен, қалауын тапса қар жандыратын әйел емеспіз бе?…] this expression means " supernatural, achieving success, achieving elusive goals, "to do the impossible", while in English burning snow means the "futility of labor efforts, the inability to achieve the goal", for example [...snowflake in the hell…].

In the Kazakh language [...Менің қабағымнан қар жауса, Әлгінде ғана қиыршық қар қиыршық қар емес екен…], [...Жаздай қар қатқан қабағына тұңғыш рет жылу орнап…] metaforically highlights the negative influence, snow falling from the eyelids or freezing from the eyelids, according to Smagulova G. The image of the heroes in the epic poem, in the image of an angry person was used in the Kazakh language [14].

CONCLUSION

In English, the expression is – in the rain in the Kazakh language correspond to the expression *жаңбырдын астында* (literally in the rain). Thus, in the Kazakh language culture, it is emphasized that a person caught in the rain is exposed to the impact directed from top to bottom, the same can be said about the Kazakh culture, at the same time, a three-dimensional perception of rain is characteristic of the English mentality, therefore, an Englishman, leaving outside in the rain, gets "inside" the enveloping element "walking in the rain".

In the English, the lexeme rain can be used as a verb. Regarding the Kazakh language, there is no equivalent to this lexeme as a verb. While in English it has the meaning of process. This is evidenced by the fact that to designate the process of rain in English, it is not required to use an additional verb, but it is enough to use the same word (rain) in a verb form: *it rains* ...

Rain in the Kazakh linguistic culture can bring joy, wealth, abundance and happiness, for example [Төс қағысып батырлар табысыпты тағдырлар, қара орманның тілегі төгіп *алтын*

жаңбырлар…], [*Шапағатпен жауады жылы жаңбыр…*], while in English, on the contrary, rain personifies misfortune, troubles, problems for example [rainy day…] means to be out of money.

Based on the analysis of metaphorical meanings, we can come to the following conclusion that the lexeme rain in Kazakh culture has signs of static, as for the English language, in this case the sign of procedurality prevails.

Analyzing the general meaning of the lexemes *қар, snow*, we can conclude that the general meaning is atmospheric precipitation in the form of white flakes, as well as a solid mass of this precipitation covering any space.

Metaphors with *snow/қar* as part of complex adjectives snow-white, *snow white, аппақ қардай* coincide in two languages.

Metaphorical use of the next phrase *snow of yesterday* , denotes something that does not deserve attention, while conveying the dismissive attitude of the speaker, and the Kazakh equivalent of this metaphorical use is *жазда жауған қардай*. In Kazakh language *жазда жауған қардай* summer snow, then in this meaning snow, in a hot, dry climate, is perceived as something unexpected, the meaning of these metaphors lies in an unexpected and unpleasant event, we can state the predominance of negative emotions from changes in events, on the other hand, it can be used relatively neutral.

The following metaphor in English has no direct analogues in the Kazakh languages *snow job* "insincere attitude, deliberate flattery" the fallout of crystallized atmospheric precipitation metaphorically covers the truth, some kind of reality, like falling snow, which makes an object or some thing or object invisible to the eye.

In conclusion we may say that the meteorological metaphor reflects the linguistic picture of individuals through the development of objects and natural phenomena of the surrounding world. Observing weather phenomena, while actively participating in its knowledge and study, a person gives names and describes natural phenomena and objects to them through the cultural prism of their own everyday experience, thereby enriching meteorological vocabulary or terminology with vivid and accurate metaphors and comparisons. Over the course of the history of the development of the language, the metaphorical picture of the world is changing, new meteometaphors, associations, comparisons for the same meteorological phenomenon appear, therefore the identification and analysis of these linguistic changes seem to be relevant and necessary.

Metaphor helps to understand how a person imagines the conceptual sphere - the source of metaphorical names for meteorological phenomena and objects, as well as how he further structures this sphere, highlighting the most important in it and discarding minor, in his opinion, details, giving an emotive assessment of its elements.

The use of a metaphor when describing weather, conditions and meteorological phenomena is of great interest, since it helps to understand how people perceived natural phenomena and objects, with which they were associated, and in the end allows us to determine the origin of a particular meteorological term, at the same time discovering ways to nominate new meteorological objects or phenomena. The study of metaphor in meteolectics not only enriches our knowledge of meteorological terminology, but also reveals the peculiarities of the linguistic and national character.

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Ағылшын және қазақ тілдеріндегі метеорологиялық метафораның ұлттық ерекшелігі (корпустық материалдары негізінде)

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Берілген ғылыми-зерттеу жұмысы ағылшын және қазақ тілдерінің метеорологиялық метафорасын зерттеудің өзекті мәселесіне арналған. Ғылыми жұмыстың авторлары метеорологиялық метафораның ұлттық ерекшеліктерін анықтауға және атмосфералық жауын-шашынмен байланысты метеонимдердің семантикалық құрылымындағы ұқсастықтар мен айырмашылықтарды бейнелі мағынада анықтауға тырысты.

Метеорологиялық метафора қоршаған әлемнің объектілері мен табиғи құбылыстарын игеру арқылы адамдардың тілдік бейнесін көрсетеді. Ауа-райы құбылыстарын бақылап, оның білімі мен зерттеуіне белсенді қатыса отырып, адам өзінің күнделікті тәжірибесінің мәдени призмасы арқылы табиғи құбылыстар мен заттарды атайды және сипаттайды, осылайша метеорологиялық лексиканы немесе терминологияны жарқын және дәл метафоралар мен салыстырулармен байытады. Тілдің даму тарихында әлемнің метафоралық бейнесі өзгеріп отырады, Жаңа метеометафорлар пайда болады, сол метеорологиялық құбылыс үшін салыстырулар пайда болады, сондықтан осы тілдік өзгерістерді анықтау және талдау өзекті және қажет болып көрінеді.

Бұл мақалада авторлар қар/жаңбыр сөздерінің лексикалық тақырыптық тобымен байланысты метафоралық мағыналарды алған лексикалық бірліктерді таңдап, жүйелеуге және метафоралардың пайда болу ерекшеліктерін анықтауға тырысты. Зерттеудің практикалық материалдары BNC (Британ ұлттық корпусы) және nckl (қазақ тілінің ұлттық корпусы) – ден жаппай іріктеу әдісімен алынған лексикалық бірліктер болды.

Национальная специфика метеорологической метафоры в английском и казахском языках (на материале корпусных данных)

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Данная статья посвящена актуальной проблеме изучения метеорологической метафоры английского и казахского языков. Авторы научной работы постарались определить национально-специфические характеристики метеорологической метафоры и выявить сходства и различия в семантической структуре метеонимов связанных с атмосферными осадками в переносном значении.

Метеорологическая метафора отражает языковую картину индивидуумов путем освоения предметов и природных явлений окружающего мира. Наблюдая за погодными явлениями, при этом активно участвуя в ее познании и изучении, человек дает названия и описывает им природные явления и объекты через культурную призму собственного повседневного опыта, обогащая тем самым метеорологическую лексику или терминологию яркими и точными метафорами и сравнениями. На протяжении истории развития языка метафорическая картина мира меняется, появляются новые метеометафоры, ассоциации, сравнения для одного и того же метеорологического явления, поэтому выявление и анализ данных языковых изменений представляются актуальным и необходимым.

В этой статье авторы предприняли попытку отобрать и систематизировать лексические единицы, получившие метафорические значения, связанные с лексической тематической группой слов снег/дождь и определить особенности образования метафор. Практическими материалами исследования послужили лексические единицы, извлеченные методом сплошной выборки из BNC (Британский национальный корпус) и NCKL (Национальный корпус казахского языка).