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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE PROBLEM OF METAPHORIZATION IN DISCOURSE
(Based on Materials of the English and Azerbaijani Languages)

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INTRODUCTION

Urgency of the theme and the degree of research. Modern linguistics approaches its unexplored or underexplored problems from an anthropocentric point of view, making discourse a key research issue. At the heart of these related studies are text and discourse relations, i.e., their content and essence, seen as *"hierarchical thought, meaning system"* and *"social practice"* and thereby covering the most diverse areas of social life.[1]

The term "discourse" itself is of Latin origin (Lat. *discursus* meaning "judgment, reasoning") and comes from the French language (Fr. *discours*) in philological literature. In the 1950s, E. Benveniste[2] defined discourse as a characteristic of speech – *"an attempt of the first to influence the second in a certain way."* J. Derrida calls the discourse *"a vivid perceived text imagination in the experience of writers and readers."* According to Z.Harris, discourse is text, grammatical forms, and a series of phrases arranged in a row in verbal communication. According to T.A. van Dijk, discourse is a *"communicative event."[3] "Discursive knowledge, skills and habits differ with their cultural specificity as a result of interpersonal relations, and each discourse is established by the laws of a specific language collective."[4]*

A.Mammadov, F.Veysalli, E.Aliyeva, Y.Orujova and others touched upon the topic of discourse in Azerbaijani linguistics from various aspects. Based on studies in English and Azerbaijani, this dissertation investigates the issues of metaphor processing in discourse and how it manifests in artistic discourse.

Metaphor as a complex phenomenon is one of the most productive and figurative types of metaphor. The metaphor enriches the lexical fund of the language as discourses of various natures give

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[1] Dijk, T.A. van. Language. Cognition. Communication / T.A. van Dijk. – Moscow: Progress, – 1989. – 310 p.

[2] Benveniste, E. General linguistics / E. Benveniste. – Moscow: – 1974. – 570 p.

[3] Dijk, T.A. van. Language. Cognition. Communication / T.A. van Dijk. – Moscow: Progress, – 1989. – 310 p.

[4] Musayev, M.M. Complex sentence syntax in Turkish literary languages / M.M. Musayev. – Baku: BSU, "Book world", – 2011. – p.5

language artistry and expressiveness, stimulating cognitive operations. Metaphors allow us to show the feeling-psychological and emotional level of a person in discourses. New meanings can be created by metaphorising a particular language unit in the discourse.

The issues listed above are yet to be studied in depth in Azerbaijani linguistics. In this regard, it is very important to study the metaphor from the structural-semantic and functional point of view, as well as at the junction of linguistics and other sciences and at the discursive level and direction. Such related studies make it possible to clarify the role and position of metaphor, i.e., metaphorisation in discourse, and to determine their implicit meanings.

One of the main factors determining the relevance of the topic is that both linguistic and cognitive bases of metaphorisation (related to natural phenomena, etc.) as well as linguistic and cultural characteristics have not yet been comprehensively studied.

The importance of determining the implementation regularities of metaphorisation in the semantic and conceptual framework, as well as the traditional transitions, is one of the factors determining the relevance of the research work.

One of the main features of metaphorisation is its ability to create text and discourse. It is a universal phenomenon to give wide space to metaphorisation in various discourses (literary, journalistic, scientific, political, etc.) as *"a combination of text and situational context."[5]* However, metaphorisation is realised in a unique way in each language. This allows us to observe the similarities and differences in the way of thinking of the speakers of different languages. In other words, the study of the phenomenon of metaphorisation is also relevant from the point of view of typology.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research is discourses in Azerbaijani and English languages, and the subject is the identification of functional-semantic and structural features of metaphorised expressions in different types of discourses

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[5] Enkvist, N.E. From Text to Interpretability: A. Contribution to the Discussion of Basic Terms in Text linguistics / N.E.Enkvist. – Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter, – 1989. – p.369.

in Azerbaijani and English languages, as well as the typological signs of the phenomenon of metaphorisation.

Purpose and objectives of the research. Units that form various discourses enter into various syntagmatic relationships and act as the expressors of upper- and lower-layer meanings. The rich and complex series of metaphorical means of description of English and Azerbaijani languages with different systems are indicators of the level of imagery and scope of their literary style. The main aim of the research work is to determine the essence and content of the phenomenon of metaphorisation, which manifests itself in the discourses of the English and Azerbaijani languages, as well as the linguistic, cultural and cognitive characteristics of this process in different discourse types. This dissertation therefore sets out to following objectives are expected to be fulfilled in the dissertation:

– to interpret the content and essence of discourse and metaphor concepts;

– to reveal common and different features of text and discourse;

– to clarify the characteristic features of the event of metaphorisation and give a discursive analysis;

– to determine the place and position of the metaphor and the metaphorisation process, defining metaphor types in the cognitive-discursive modelling of reality;

– to determine the role of metaphor in separate discourses (political, scientific, literary, etc.), language units and metaphorisation regularities of utterances;

– to consider the discourse and metaphorisation as the process of language activity and its conclusion, studied as a complex communicative event, and to determine the structural-semantic areas of the discourse that reveal its metaphorised (rhetorical) structure;

– to show what role the main types of metaphor play in discourse creation;

– study metaphorisation as a second nomination;

– to reveal the meaning-making bases of metaphorisation in the discourse and functionalisation regularities;

– to determine the cognitive-informative and linguopragmatic functions of metaphorical language units;

– to determine the role of conceptual metaphorisation in the interaction of language and culture.

The research methods. Descriptive, comparative and typological methods were used in the study of the problem.

The main provisions for defense:

– The metaphor is a discourse-creating factor; the functional-semantic, pragmatic, cognitive role of metaphor in the discourse expands.

– The metaphor is an element of psycholinguistic, linguistic, cultural and anthropological mechanism.

– The metaphor performs genre-creating, plot-creating, actualising, text-creating, conceptualising and cognitive functions in discourse.

– Metaphorical expressions, in addition to imagery, also act as a means of intertextual communication, creating expressiveness, expressiveness and intensity in the discourse.

– Metaphorisation acts as a language manipulation strategy, and its key factor: conformity to objective laws.

– In the process of metaphorisation, reality is modelled cognitively and discursively.

The scientific novelty of the research is conditioned by the fact that here, for the first time, the role of the metaphorisation factor in the semantic enrichment of the discourse, the functional-pragmatic bases of the metaphor, the functions it performs in the discourse, the process of metaphorisation in the discourse and the role it plays in the formation of intertextual relations are systematically and comprehensively studied. For the first time in the research work, metaphorisation is investigated in a contrastive-typological aspect based on the materials of two languages - English and Azerbaijani, as a means of creating text and discourse in a broad sense.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The research is theoretically important in that the propositions put forward here can be used in contrastive-typological studies related to other aspects of discourse.

From a practical point of view, the results of the research can be used in the preparation of lecture materials related to discourse and metaphor, specialised courses in the fields of stylistics, linguistic didactics, and cognitive semantics for students of philological faculties of universities.

Approbation and application. The main results of the dissertation were published in the form of articles and theses and presented at scientific events (conferences and symposiums).

Name of the organization in which the dissertation is performed. The dissertation was completed at the Department of Foreign Languages of the University of Land of Fire.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The research consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography. The introductory part of the dissertation is 5 pages, 7640 characters, chapter I is 29 pages, 53734 characters, chapter II is 24 pages, 42220 characters, chapter III is 59 pages, 109445 characters. Conclusion is 4 pages, 7801 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 220840 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the **"Introduction"**, the relevance of the topic is justified, the goals and objectives of the research determined, its scientific novelty interpreted, and its theoretical and practical significance highlighted, as well as methods and sources of research, defense provisions, approbation and structure of the work.

In the **I chapter** of the dissertation, entitled **"Realisation of the Metaphorical Meanings of Words in Text and Discourse,"** extensive information is given about the concept of text and discourse, metaphorisation in discourse, the environment of metaphorisation of words in discourse and the expansion of meaning, and discourse is considered as a system of signs.

In the I chapter's first paragraph, entitled ***"Theoretical Foundations of Discourse",*** the concepts of text and discourse are

distinguished. It is noted that the discourse is a primary process with the text being the result of that process. Discourse is a coherent combination of sentences or sentence fragments, the result of mutual communication between *the speaker* and *the listener, the writer* and *the reader.* In this sense, the text treats the written discourse as a reference point.

Researchers who are engaged with the problem of text and discourse, as well as metaphors in modern linguistics, include K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Mammadov, N.D.Arutyunova, N.D.Bessarabova, A.I.Yefimov, A.P.Chudinov, K.K.Kharchenko, who put forward different ideas about the essence of metaphors. Some further linguists defining what is considered discourse are considered in this paragraph; their definitions are summarised below.

T.A. van Dyke was the first to define the boundaries of text and discourse, seeing discourse as a concept that defines an abstract theoretical construction and realises discourse.[6] According to van Dyke, discourse is characterised by a communicative process which takes shape in the formal structure of the text. It is lively speech, often spontaneous and dynamic, where replicas are intertwined with each other in a chain. The text, on the other hand is static, while the discourse develops the author's idea. Since discourse is a communicative event, it opens the way to a communicative system, with its participants either active or passive. Different kinds of texts are realised under the name of discourse, meaning that different communicative situations can be defined as being part of the discourse itself.

E.Benvenist interprets discourse as a linguistic term in a broad sense, namely as a definition of something by the speaker and the listener.[7]

Speech-discourse is a "means of communication" between interlocutors, an actualised unit of communication, as a function of dialogic speech. Discourse-speech is a unit of communication that can be mastered by the listener under certain speech conditions and

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[6] Dijk, T.A. van. Language. Cognition. Communication / T.A.van Dijk, – Moscow: Progress, – 1989. – 310 p.
[7] Benveniste, E. General linguistics / E. Benveniste. – Moscow: – 1974. – p.16.

has the integrity of meaning (idea). Although the speech in most cases corresponds to the text, in some cases it goes beyond the limitations of the text itself. Discourse can therefore be considered a free unit of the language system and differs from a sentence, which is a unit of a lower level.

Each language unit has a certain information load, where information is characterised by the degree of certainty. The abundance and regular combination of language signs increases the certainty of information. As K. Abdullayev, who approaches the text as both a language and a fact of speech, writes, *"Information does not appear in the sentence as a whole, but in the unity of sentences, that is, in the text itself. It is the unity of sentences that can become an information shelter, which is the basis for speech activity."*[8]

A.Mammadov shows three types of information transmitted in the text during communication: cognitive information, language information and communicative information. According to Mammadov, *"the text as a communicative unit has certain cognitive information and the transfer of that information to the text reception is a function of the text".*[9]

Thus, as the text is constructed, the information increases, moving from meaning to content and finally to function. I.R.Galperin has identified 3 types of information in the text: *1) factual; 2) conceptual; and 3) subtextual.*[10]

Thus, as the text is constructed, the information increases, moving from meaning, to content and finally to function.

The second paragraph of the I chapter is entitled ***"Metaphor and Metaphorisation"*** Metaphor is a fairly complex expression. In Greek, its original meaning is transfer, relocation. G. Paul, talking about the principles of language history, shows that *"metaphor is born from human nature in the necessary form and is applied not*

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[8] Abdullayev, K. Theoretical problems of Azerbaijani language syntax / K.Abdullayev. – Baku: – 2016. – p. 245.

[9] Mammadov, A. System of formal communication tools in text generation / A. Mammadov. – Baku: "Elm", – 2001. – p.7.

[10] Galperin, I.R. Text as an object of linguistic research / I.R. Galperin. – Moscow: Book house, URSS, – 2006: – p.26.

only in poetic speech, but also in the everyday life of the people who resort to figurative expressions."[11]

In Russian linguistics, almost all aspects of the metaphor have been studied in depth including: the literary style of metaphors; political, medical, social and scientific metaphors; metaphor in language and text; the role of the metaphor in the language system, words, ideas and the concept of metaphor in general. There are therefore extensive studies on the meaning-making properties of metaphor and metaphorisation as a tool in various discourses in Russian linguistics.

According to A.Ganbarov, who conducted a separate study on metaphor, *"the history of metaphorization is a semantic process, connected with the history of the Azerbaijani language and enriches the vocabulary and imagery system of the language as an important source. The process of metaphor is always in touch with the development of language. In specific periods, this process plays an active role in the normalization of literary language"*.[12]

The process of metaphorization takes place with the semantic change of the word. From this point of view, a number of signs of metaphor can be shown:

1. *Dual-plan semantic sign.* This sign implies the basic and figurative meanings of the metaphor.

2. *Abstract meaning.* Such metaphors appear as a product of abstract imagination.

3. *Syntactic sign.* Metaphorical word in discourse implies the realization of certain syntactic conditions and means of expression.

4. *Expressive-emotional sign.* Has expressiveness, emotionality, and emotional quality.

5. *Morphological sign.* Metaphor + noun structure helps clarify the morphological sign.[13]

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[11] Paul, G. Principles of the history of language / G. Paul. – Moscow: Foreign Publishing House. Lit., – 1960. – p.114.

[12] Ganbarov, A. R. Metaphor in the modern Azerbaijani language / Author's abstract. diss. candidate of philological sciences – Baku, – 1987. – p. 8.

[13] Telia, V. N. Secondary nomination and types of names // Trans. edited by B. A. Serebrennikov. – Moscow: Science, – 1977. – p. 129-221.

In the process of metaphorization, epithets are especially distinguished. Epithets are used in the text as one of the main indicators of modality. In contrast to the sentence, epithets belonging to the same object in the text – literary designations can be distributed in different units of discourse. For example:*"The world is a fine place and worth the fighting for I hate very much to leave it. And you had a lot of luck, he told himself, to have had such a good life".*[14]

Sometimes the comparison with the epithet in the discourse creates a metaphorical phenomenon. For example: *"Əvvəl o, məni açmadı, amma sonra gördüm ki, **qızıl kimi adamdır"**.*[15] Məncə ingilisə tərcümə olunmalıdır.

All through this war we have suffered from a lack of discipline and from the disobeying of orders and I will wait a while still for the Ingles. <u>But</u> if he does not come I must go in spite of all orders for I have a report to make now, and I have much to do in these days, and to freeze here is an exaggeration and without utility.[16]

In this text, the discourse is formed with the participation of the *"but"* conjunction. The word *"but"* is at the heart of the text as a whole, because in the sentence before it, the essence of the matter is only the arrival of the English*: "but"* is used to indicate the beginning of information about new movements and forms the core of the discourse.

Metaphor functions as a process at 3 levels of interaction: *1) as a language process within a culture (highest level); 2) as a semantic and syntactic process (a little deeper); 3) as a cognitive process (deepest), in connection with a new meaning.*

In these concepts, metaphor is seen as a form of contradictory connection.

The third paragraph, entitled ***"Metaphorisation in Discourse"*** states that metaphorization in discourse plays a decisive role in the

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[14] https://www.bard.edu/library/arendt/pdfs/Hemingway-BellTolls.pdf.

[15] Anar. Selected works / Anar. – Baku: – vol. 1. – 2003. – p. 14

[16] Hemingway, E. For Whom The Bell Tolls / E.Hemingway. – New-York, London: Published by Simo&Schuster, – 1995. – p.106.

process of transmitting artistic information and creating an artistic model of the world.

As a result of the phenomenon of metaphorisation in the artistic language, which is the centre of the functional style of the literary language, a system of colourful metaphors such as metonymy, epithet, hyperbole, symbol and allegory are created. For example, consider the following poem:

"High in the mountains old "*aul*" *sleeps*
In the dark lakes, the moon is sleeping with it
But I will take its silver sickle out of the depths
I will saddle the wind and unerringly I will get to the place".[17]

"Yüksək dağlarda qoca kənd yatır,
Boz göllərdə ay onunla batır.
Onun gümüş hilalını dərindən çıxararam,
Gün gələndə o qıza verərəm".

Metonymy (old "aul" sleeps – *qoca kənd yatır*) and epithet (*silver sickle* – gümüş hilal) are used both in the original and in the Azerbaijani translation of this poem.

Metaphorization is an important factor in literary language as an literary mechanism. The phenomenon of metaphorisation in discourse creates ample opportunities for language enrichment. It also aesthetically enriches the vocabulary of both literary and artistic language.

In the fourth paragraph, entitled ***"The Environment of Metaphorisation of the Word in Discourse and the Expansion of its Meaning,"*** it is noted that the word can be used to name other objects or events in addition to its original nominative meaning. This happens as a result of association. As A. Demirchizade wrote, *"... the same word can be the name of several subjects based on certain relationships between objects and events. In other words, objects, events, actions, qualities, etc. The existence of various relationships such as space, time, means, and especially similarity between them is*

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[17] Czeslaw Niemen "Allilah": [Electronic resource]. URL: https://lyricstranslate.com/en/allilahallilah.html

one of the important conditions."[18] These ideas clearly show that words have secondary meanings in language. These meanings are realized and appear mostly through text and discourse. These meanings are specific to the general semantics of the word, and the text and discourse serve to clarify it, the semantics of the word becomes clearer and more concrete.

As an example, the word *nest* in the Azerbaijani language is analyzed and it is noted that the original meaning of *nest* is the place where birds build from litter etc. to lay their eggs and raise them: a swallow's nest, a sparrow's nest. In English, the word "nest" is used in different meanings: nest (bird's nest). The word is figuratively meaning *"country": hearth, dwell, domicile, native land, homeland, motherland, mother country, fatherland* (place of birth).[19]

In English, the word *nest* has a metaphorical and phraseological meaning in the following expressions: *to build a nest; to fly from the nest (to leave home); to destroy one's home.* The word *nesting* have metaphorical meanings such as *taking up a place, building a house, living, settling down,* and more generally *a place, a country.* In all cases, the meaning is determined by the context.

In the fifth paragraph, entitled ***"Discourse as a system of signs",*** three main activities of semiotics are distinguished: *1) syntax – the field of internal relations between signs; 2) semantics – the field of external relations between cognitive signs and what they call; 3) pragmatics – the field of relations between signs and those who use them.*

According to J.Peirce, *"a sign is an object (thing) that defines something, which itself belongs to a certain object, and the describer itself, in turn, becomes a sign."*[20] In other words, symbols are signs linked only to the concept of their meaning. According to F. de

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[18] Demirchizade, A. Stylistics of the Azerbaijani language / A. Demirchizade. – Baku: – 1962. – p. 151.

[19] Azerbaijani-English dictionary / under the guidance of Prof. O. I. Musayev. – Baku: Azerbaijan State Institute of Languages, – 1998. – p. 620.

[20] Pierce, Ch.S. Critique and Semiotics / Ch.S. Pierce. – Novosibirsk: Iteya, – 2001. – p. 13.

Saussure, *"both sides of the language sign are mental, connected in our brain by an associative link."*[21]

In modern linguistics, the study of language signs and the system of signs, their repetition in speech and discourse as the main adequate signs of the text cannot be considered satisfactory, because it is an independent "system of unique signs" that constitutes a literary-artistic text as a separate phenomenon and is distinguished by certain conceptual and categorical features. They are primarily studied as text-building tools of literary-semiotic nature.[22] This means that discursive text, unlike other language signs, has both communicative and informative content. In the discursive text, the ability to give any specific information, especially the ability to express a certain idea, is determined by the parallel existence of the literary text's "inherent comprehensibility" and the author's "auto-semanticity." These signs are realised through special text signs.

The main conclusions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following published articles and conference materials of the author.[23]

In Chapter II, entitled **"Word, word combinations in discourse, and the basic laws of metaphorization of sentences"**, metaphor is taken as the object of discursive analysis. In this chapter, issues of metaphorization of parts of speech, sentences and word combinations in discourse are explained with particular attention given to metaphorization in syntactic and comic environment, cognitive and figurative metaphors are studied.

The first paragraph of the second chapter is entitled ***"Metaphorising as an object of discursive analysis."***

One of the main regularities of the phenomenon of metaphorization is that the word participating in discourse falls into a metaphorical environment. The lexical unit is reborn, re-evaluated, and re-interpreted in a discursive context. For example, let's take a

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[21] Ferdinand de Saussure. General linguistics course / (translated by: N.Jafarov). – Baku: BSU publishing house, – 2003. – p. 148.

[22] Dictionary of literary terms / – Moscow: – 2011.

[23] In the list of the claimant's works presented at the end of the abstract: No. 1; 4; 8; 11.

look at cases of metaphorization of the lexeme *"thought"* in the Azerbaijani language in different discourses: "*fikir* (ər.). 1. Düşünmə, təfəkkür; 2. Niyyət, məqsəd, məram. Fikrini başa düşmək. Fikrini anlatmaq. Getmək fikrindən daşınmaq. Yaxşı, xala, bəs *sənin fikrin?* (Y.Hacıbəyov) *Qızın fikrində* bunların heç biri yox idi. (Mir Cəlal) 3. Fikirləşmə, düşünmə, mühakimə nəticəsində hasil olan qənaət, ideya; dərin fikir, maraqlı fikir, ciddi fikir, boş fikir. *Ağlıma belə fikir gəldi.* (Ü.Hacıbəyov) 4. Rəy, görüş, mülahizə. *Nə fikriniz* var? Bu barədə *fikrin nədir?* (H.Nəzərli) 5.Bilik, elmi fikir, texniki fikir. 6. Adamın ağlını məşğul edən şey, daim düşünülən şey (bəzən "fikir-zikir" şəklində işlənir). *Öz fikirləri ilə məşğul olmaq; fikrindən ayrıla bilməmək və s.*[24]

The same situation is observed in typologically different English.

In addition to the English word *"thought"* in various discursive contexts, the following metaphorical models have emerged: *I am of the opinion that…*, *to have a higly opinion of oneself*, *to be lost/sink in thought* and so on.

With reference to the above examples, we can say that the cognitive basis of the metaphorization of the words *thought* in the discourse is the following universal metaphorical models: *"thought - idea - mechanism", "thought - idea - physical object", "thought - idea - living being"*.

In the second paragraph, entitled ***"Metaphorisation of the word in the discourse,"*** it is noted that both parts of speech and syntactic units can be metaphorised in the discourse.

Nouns acquire metaphorical content more actively. For example, the original meaning of the word *"storm"* in the Azerbaijani language is *"violent surge of the sea with a strong wind; hurricane, storm."*

*"Dənizdə **fırtına** var. Elə bu vaxt **fırtına** daha da bərk gurladı".*

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[24] Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language / – Baku: Science, – 1987. – p. 279.

In fiction, this word has become metaphorical in the sense of an *exuberant, noisy, turbulent life full of struggles and turmoil.* For example, *"Günəş çıxdı səhər tezdən*; ***Fırtınadan doğuldum** mən".[25]

Metaphorisation of nouns is also often observed in English:

"The heart of the heartless world
Dear heart the thought of you .
The shadow sang on my view
I'm afraid of loosing you."[26]

Adjectives can also be metaphorical. The meaning of the adjective is determined by the context. The meaning of the adjective is manifested in all its shades when there are regularly repeated situations in the context.

*"The **curves** of her throat **were the curves** of white lily. Her hands seemed to be made of **cool ivory**."[27]*

The word *"curve"* used in this context, as well as the phrase *"cool ivory"* are metaphorical based on association due to similarity. In other words, metaphorisation took place by comparing the shape of the throat to a white lily, and the colour of the hands to ivory.

Research shows that verbs are more likely to be metaphorised.[28]

The third paragraph, entitled ***"Metaphorisation in the Syntactic Environment",*** consists of three main points.

In the first point, entitled *"Metaphorisation of Word Combinations,"* it is noted that metaphorisation is not realised in the discourse only through individual lexical units, but also as a result of the combination of separate words. Such metaphors have a complex structure and are called *syntactic metaphors. "It is known that syntactic metaphors are related to the basic structure of language.*

[25] Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language: [in 4 volumes] / – Baku: East-West, – I c., – 2006. – p.191.

[26] Khalilli, Sh.H. Shakespeare's sonnets. Text book./ Sh.H. Khalilli. – Baku: "Mutercim", – 2009. – p. 206.

[27] Wilde, O. The picture of Dorian Grey / O.Wilde. Penguin Classics, – 2000. – p.81.

[28] Akil, Y.K. Verbal metaphor as a form of reflection of the poetic picture of the world in the lyrics of S.A. Yesenin: / Abstract. diss. candidate of philological sciences / – Voronezh, 1992. – 24 p.

New lexical metaphors arise from syntactic metaphors. Therefore, in general, it is incorrect to consider a metaphor as a product of individual creativity."[29]

Sometimes metaphorical expressions are used to create emotionality in the formation of discourse. For example, zoomorphic metaphors in English create emotive undertones in slang: *blue bunnies – the police; blue pig - an officer of the low; blue pig – a police officer; blue pig – an unicensed drinkig house; blue duck – a baseless rumour; blue goose – the general convict cage at a prison camp.[30]*

According to the types of word combinations, there are two types of metaphorisation*: 1) metaphorisation of nominal combinations; 2) metaphorisation of verb combinations.*

Noun compounds of all three types can be metaphorised.

Metaphors in the form of noun combinations of type I: *"Sən demə **şipşirin dillər** də varmış, Sən demə **şəfalı əllər** də varmış".[31]*

Metaphors in the form of noun combinations of type II:

*"**Şirin yalanların** kəsərsiz qalıb, Burda köməyinə çağır dünyanı".[32] "**Ömrün payız fəsli** sıxdı əlimi, Yoxsa qoacalıram mən yavaş-yavaş?"[33]*

Metaphors in the form of noun combinations of type III:

*"**Şöhrətin sevinci yaşın kədəri,** Tərs kimi ikisi də bir vaxta düşür".[34]*

[29] Kaidarov, A. Grammatical characteristics of some comparative metaphorical expressions in the Uyghur language // – Alma-Ata, Questions of Uyghur Philology, – 1961. – p. 35.

[30] Green, J. Green's Dictionary of Slang / J.Green. – London: Chambers, – 2010. – 6128 p.

[31] Mousa Yakub. Now I know the fairy tale... Book of poems. / Mousa Yakub. – Baku: -2017. – p. 242.

[32] Ismayil, M. Selected works / M. Ismayil. – Baku: Mutarcim, – 2019. – p. 129.

[33] Vahabzade, B. The world is spinning (poems) / B. Vahabzade. – Baku: BookClub.org, – 2017. – p.56.

[34] Hasanzade, N. I want a little respite from life / N. Hasanzade. – Baku: – 1981. – p.15.

The forms of metaphorisation in the form of verb combinations, including infinitive, verb adjective and verb conjunction, are used more often in literary language.

In the second point entitled *"Metaphorisation at the Sentence and Discourse Level"*, it is stated that sentences with a concise structure in both English and Azerbaijani languages are semantically motivated. In these kinds of sentences, not only metaphors but also metonymies are involved.

In Azerbaijani: *"Gəldim **qarşıladı güllər- çiçəklər**, Gedirəm, **əl edir boz biçənəklər**"* ; *"**Alov haray salır**"*[35].

In English: *"**Dead leaves** gather under the pine-trees, **The brittle boughs of lilac-bushes…**" Ananas ağacının altına tökülmüş quru yarpaqlar, Yasəmən kollarının **kövrək budaqları...**"*[36]

M. Stubbs, referring to the process of metaphorisation of the discourse, noted three main characteristic aspects: *"1) in the formal relationship, the discourse is a large language unit, including volume; 2) the discourse in the content plan is related to the use of language in the social context; 3) in terms of organisation, the discourse is interactive, that is, a dialogue unit."*[37]

Metaphorical sentences can also form inter-discourse relations in the text. In other words, relations between two discourses are realised through metaphors. The issue of intertextual relations also arises here. If the discourse is a text, the metaphors connecting it perform the functions of creating imagery and expressiveness in the main text.

In the third point, entitled ***"Metaphorisation in a Comic Context",*** it is noted that comic situations may arise in literary works through the power of metaphorisation. This is how Kazimov interprets this process: *"The comic effect of ordinary common words is primarily due to their metaphorical and ambiguous possibilities.*

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[35] Mammad, A. The world is yours, the world is mine / A. Mammad. – Baku: Yazichi, – 1983. – p.70.

[36] Lowell, Amy. Poems. The World's Poerty Archenive – 2012. – p.148.

[37] Stubbs, M. Discourse analysis: the sociolinguistic analysis of natural language / M.Stubbs. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, – Oxford: B.Blackewell, – 1983. – p.55.

The different combinations of words, the acquisition of another layer of comic color in a comic environment, the misunderstandings in the comprehension and response reflex of phrases in the mutual replicas of dialogues strengthen comic expressiveness at the expense of individual words. Also, this aspect is more typical for figurative language".[38] Putting words into a comic environment requires great talent from a writer. For example, let's pay attention to the verb "to be resurrected" in Mir Jalal's novel "The Resurrected Man". The real meaning of the verb *to be resurrected* is clear but characters in the novel are reluctant to understand the metaphorical meaning of the word. Let us look at some examples of dialogue from the novel:

Gadir to Alas Bey: –... what I want to say is that in Gobular village, bey, they considered me dead and destroyed my house. Yuzbashı get married with my wife's. I came to tell you that, I'm alive ...

Alas Bey changed his tone and shouted like a rabid: – Who revived you, son of a bitch?[39]

The verb *resurrection* in Qadir's and Alas Bey's speech differ in meaning. In the metaphorical sense, this verb means *to come to life, to be alive, to be revived.* Interestingly, the following phrase is used in colloquial language: It seems that you are *resurrected!* There is a metaphorical verb *to be resurrected,* a sign of the meaning of *owning a state, to be rich.*

Metaphor plays an important role in creating comedy in literary style as a subtle and thought-provoking language tool. It does not show what is being compared, but is a potential situation. In this respect, metaphor is one of the most imaginative means of conciseness and thoughtfulness.

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter is entitled ***"Nominative, Cognitive and Figurative Metaphors in Discourse,"*** and distinguishes nominative, cognitive and figurative metaphors. Considering the difference between these three categories, we can

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[38] Kazimov, G. S. Selected works [in 10 volumes] / G. S. Kazimov. – Vol. 2. – Baku: "Nurlan", – 2008. – p. 61.

[39] Mir Jalal. The resurrected man. Novel. Selected works / Mir Jalal. – vol. I. – Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, – 1957. – p. 115.

state the following: figurativeness in nominative metaphors is very slight; *ala göz, durna qanadı.* Cognitive metaphor is a real reflection of thought and meaning; *ovuc, əl içi, bir ovuc, çox az, bir az.* Finally figurative metaphor emerges as a result of association of human feeling. Expressive-emotional meanings prevail in such metaphors. For example: *pearl (teeth), despair (expression), end (farewell).*

Since metaphor is a multi-layered event, it has cognitive, communicative, psychological aspects and more. These aspects have not yet been defined and studied in sufficient depth. What is known, however, is that the metaphor is a creative process of human consciousness. Overt and covert comparisons accelerate this process in discourse. Furthermore, a metaphor brings a mood of imagery to discourse. For example, in the modern political scene, the conceptual metaphor *cold war* is often used. The Cold War is used in the sense of the hostile aggressive policy of the imperialist circles, which creates tension in international relations and is aimed at igniting a new war.[40] It is also observed that it is used in the sense of "Third World War." For example:

"The Cold war was a state of geopolitical tension after World war II between powers in the Eastern Bloc and powers in the Western Bloc Historians do not filly agree on the dates, but a common time frame is the period between 1947-1991".[41]

In literary and spoken discourses, the words *cold, coldness* become metaphorical and take on new meanings. For example, the metaphorical word *coldness* means the absence of previous *love, respect, closeness, cold attitude,* and *coolness.*

*"Bitdi baxışların nəğməsi, sözü, Sükut qollarında gəzdirdi bizi... **Soyuduq** qar kimi... nə deyim, düzü, - Bəlkə bu **soyuqluq** bezdirdi bizi ..."[42]*

In general, the word *cold* is active in the creation of discourses with a number of different contents.

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[40] Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language / – Baku: "Science", – 1987. – p.94.

[41] Cold War: [Electronic resource]. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War

[42] Mammadguluzadeh, J. Works: [in 4 volumes] / J. Mammadguluzadeh. – Baku: "Publishing House Ondar", – I c., – 2004. – p.59.

The main conclusions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following published articles and conference materials of the author.[43]

Chapter III of the dissertation, entitled **"Metaphorisation in Different Types of Discourse,"** defines the types of scientific, political, artistic and journalistic discourse, provides detailed information about metaphorical expressions related to the sports frame, and investigates the functions caused by the phenomenon of metaphorisation in the discourse.

In the first paragraph, which is entitled **"Metaphorization in Scientific Discourse,"** different ideas about the essence of discourse are given. In recent years, the boundaries of the term discourse have expanded and become increasingly used in connection with the process of metaphor. Regarding the scientific discourse R.V.Shmyglenko writes: *"Scientific discourse covers researches that combine certain concepts, categories with the help of terms, which are quite widespread".*[44]

The terms are widely used in scientific discourses. This applies to both specific field terms and metaphorical terms. For example, one of the metaphorical terms used in English is the word *vehicle*. This word has several meanings: *1) vehicle, 2) type of communication, 3) missile, 4) metal apparatus, 5) light waves,* etc. In order to find the metaphorical meaning among these meanings, it is necessary to refer to the context. Compare: *Avtomobile is a vehicle for transporting people. Current manned spacecraft are the most complex aerosrace vehicles.*

Metaphors related to this or other professional fields can be called *profession* and *art metaphors*. Each profession, art sphere has its own metaphors. The meaning side of the discourse reflects the events that have happened, are happening or may happen in real life and people's attitude towards these events.

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[43] In the list of the claimant's works presented at the end of the abstract: No. 5; 10; 13.

[44] Shmyglenko, R. V. On the problem of metaphorization as a method of terminology in scientific discourse // Philology. Young scientist, – 2014. – No. 2 (80) – December, – p. 815.

Metaphorical names are also used in technical discourses. Such names create fundamental concepts in many fields of science.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is entitled ***"Metaphorisation in Political Discourse."*** It is noted that one of the types of discourse in terms of content is a political text. Talks between former US President Barack Obama and former French President Nicolas Sarkozy have these features. Based on the examples selected from newspapers and websites, we can clearly see how the presidents of both France and U.S.A. have benefited from these so-called "military" metaphors. Metaphorical models implemented in the negotiation process cover very important conceptual problems and are, in fact, aimed at solving them. Let's take a look at the examples:

1. Political activism is war. For example: 1) *"**In the struggle for peace and justice**, we cannot walk alone".[45]* 2) *"**In the struggle to heal this nation and repair this world**, we cannot walk alone".[46]*

2. The metaphorical model shows the successes of political activism. For example: 1) *"But above all, I will never forget who this **victory truly belongs to** - it belongs to you"[47]* 2) *"But politics **won today**, Politics won.[48]*

3. The metaphorical model is also used in the president's speech to deliver a devastating blow to the enemy, the president calls the enemy to solidarity. For example: 1) *"Together, we can renew our commitment to justice. Together, we can join our voices together, and in doing so make even the **highest of walls fall down**".[49]*

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[45] Barac Obama. Speech at Ebenezer Bartist Church: [Electronic resource]. Delivered 20 January 2008, – Atlanta. URL: https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/PDFFiles/Barack%20Obama%20-%20Ebenezer%20Baptist.pdf

[46] Ibid.

[47] Barack Obama. Night Speech in Grant Park: [Electronic resource]. URL: http://obamaspeeches.com/E11-Barack-Obama-Election-Night-Victory-Speech-Grant-Park-Illinois-November-4-2008.htm

[48] Ibid.

[49] Barack Obama. Speech in Atlanta: The Great Need of the Hour [Electronic resource]. URL: http://irpp.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/po/obama-and-clinton/obama.pdf

Metaphors in political discourse perform the following functions: 1) cognitive, 2) context-creating, 3) meaning-creating, 4) pragmatic, 5) cultural, 6) expressive.

These functions are discussed in detail in the relevant section of the study.

In the third paragraph is *entitled* **"Metaphorical Expressions Related to Frames".**

In Russian linguistics, it is shown that there are two approaches to frames: *linguocognitive and linguocultural.*

Linguistic approach considers the frame as a ready-made concept, while the linguistic approach considers the frame as a framework of a concept. According to A. Ganbarova, the idea of a linguocognitive approach, which combines the "frame" with a specific culture and a specific concept, covers the meaning of this term most comprehensively.[50]

One of the interesting frames in terms of metaphor processing is related to sports. Metaphorised words and expressions related to the "type of sport" frame: *to play football, football-player - footballer, the profession of a football player,* playing as a football player, experienced captain, chess competition, foreign game, "second political league", finishing, champion, fight for "bronze", favorite, correct game, red card was shown on the football field. *The hand of God* – "to play with the hand."

Metaphors arise in both macrocontexts and microcontexts, and they have precise formal parameters.[51] Let us now justify T. Efendiyeva's argument with some examples. Take the word *"move"* as an example. This word is used in many ways in our language, apart from its original, true meaning:

1) to get married, to go as a bride. *Şah qızı Əmirə köçəndə özü ilə qarabaş paltarında beş cəllad aparmışdı.*

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[50] Qanbarova, A. Myths and religious concepts as a subject of cognitive linguistics: /abstract of doctoral dissertation of philological sciences / – Baku, 2022. – p.12.
[51] Efendiyeva, T. Lexical style of the Azerbaijani language (Literary style) / T. Efendiyeva. – Baku: "Science", – 1980. – p.75.

2) in the sense of dying, leaving the world. *"Ata köçüb getsə bir gün dünyadan, Dudimana oğlu sahib olacaq. Əgər şir meşədən köçüb getsə də, Nərəsi meşədədaim qalacaq".* [52]

3) functional ambiguity arises as a result of the process of metaphorisation in the discourse. *"Qoy döysün yağış məni,boran məni, qar məni, Həyatın boranları (çətinlikləri) yaşadar məni".* [53]

Since metaphorisation in discourse is one of the signs of words, the relationship between sound and meaning can be explained for speakers of the language, naturally, the metaphorisation of each specific unit can be determined only by taking into account the indicators of the linguistic awareness of the speaker of this language.

In the fourth paragraph, entitled ***"Metaphorization in Literary Discourse,"*** the process of metaphorisation is interpreted and analysed at the level of literary discourse.

Literary metaphors psychologically activate the reader's imagination in the context of discourse, as well as in the moment of imagery. As a result, semantically, metaphorical images of the text are formed. For example, *"old man"* (an epithet used by Nizami Jafarov about the writer-journalist Ali Ildırımoğlu: "The most important indicator that characterizes the language of the *old man* is his ethnographic identity").

The Persian word *"old"* is used in a number of senses, such as *belonging to the past, obsolete, ancient, shabby,old-fashioned, bugone, ancient,* etc. However, the word also has a metaphorical meaning, such as *"experienced, venerable, worldly-wise, hard-working".* [54]

This meaning is a national-cultural or ethnocultural meaning, an individual and powerful metaphorical image created by a scientist. This cannot be said for everyone.

Concepts of man-time constitute an important system in poetic discourse. In this system, metaphorisation is a special line. S.Vurgun,

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[52] Khagani. Selected works / Khagani. – Baku: Azernashir, – 1977. – p. 346.

[53] Vahbzadeh, B. Like a waterfall in the mountain. / B. Vahabzadeh. – Baku: Yazichi, – 1981. – p. 26.

[54] Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language / – Baku: "Science" publishing house, vol. 3, – 1983. – p. 115.

B.Vahabzade and Mammad Araz can be mentioned as poets who create beautiful metaphors on this topic. B. Vahabzade was able to express his thoughts about brain transplantation with strong metaphorical expressions: *"Hazır **fikirləri, düşüncələri Başlara doldurub** satdılar bəlkə?"*[55]; *"Yaşayırıq, yaradırıq, Öyrənməklə boy atırıq Dünya-cıdır, Həyat – yarış... Ucalırıq pilə-pillə, Boy atırıq qarış-qarış*, Bir arzuya çatan kimi *Arzu düşür gözümüzdən*".[56]

The poet metaphorises human-time relations through various means of expression, time metaphors are formed directly: *The years come//the years gone by*; *The holidays are coming fast, night follows by*.

In this example, the speaker's journey to the future is understood as forward, and his journey to the past is understood as backward.

In the fifth p*aragraph entitled* **"Metaphorisation in Journalistic Discourse"** the process of metaphorisation is analysed at the level of journalistic discourse. This type of discourse is characterised by logicality, judiciousness, and imagery. As A.Demirchizade wrote, *"this style is a widely influential style that is used in many different public spheres, starting from the family to the public meeting, from private letters to newspaper pages, from ordinary certificates to diplomatic documents."*[57]

Observations show that the functional-pragmatic role of metaphor is greater in this discourse. Metaphors are used productively in both literary and political discourse, and have a special role in journalistic discourses not only in the enumeration of life events, but also in the literary, figurative, as well as laconic expression.

For example, in the language of radio, the expression of all beauty and emotions is conveyed through verbal means, where the main power falls on metaphorical figures. For example, *"Good day,*

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[55] Vahabzadeh, B. Selected works: [in 2 volumes] / B. Vahabzadeh. – Baku: Ondar publishing house, – vol. I. – 2004. – p. 177.

[56] Ibid., p.171.

[57] Demirchizade, A. Stylistics of the Azerbaijani language / A. Demirchizade. – Baku: – 1962. – p.31.

dear listeners. ... we look forward to the warmth, the hum and the rush. We swallow the warm breath of spring, and we often repeat with a common belief that this spring will bring more stability and abundance this year." (From the radio program "Spring is Coming").

The sixth paragraph of the third chapter is entitled **"The Linguocultural Aspect of Discursive Metaphorisation."**

Considered in the linguocultural aspect, metaphor includes the concepts of the mechanism of speech through which the aesthetic effect of expressions is studied. Metaphorisation changes the previous, original idea of the word in the artistic discourse, or rather, the language unit is perceived, reinterpreted, and evaluated in a different way. This is the main event in cognitive science as a connotative sign from the linguistic and cultural point of view. For example, it is enough to follow the same process that happened in the word *"Sea":* This word, being reinterpreted in artistic discourses, expresses the meanings of multiplicity, infinity, and inadequacy in similes and comparisons: *"Xəyal dənizlərinin köpülkü dalğasında"*[58]; "*Bu dənizləri ən qaranlıq dəhlizlərində".*[59]

The following metaphors in English show the metaphorical possibilities of the word *"sea": a good sailor*; *to feel at home*; *it may or may not come off* ; *a drop in the ocean*.[60]

The research shows that functionalized metaphors are defined in different types of discourse and reveal their characteristic features.

The seventh paragraph, entitled **"Functions Performed by Metaphorisation in Discourse,"** analyses the functions performed by metaphorisation: *genre-creating, text-creating, comprehension,*
nominative-naming, informative, mnemonic, clarifying, emotional -evaluation, game, ritual, cumulative, savings, rhetorical, cognitive, communicative, style-creation, rhythm creation, concept – creation, pragmatic and term-creation.

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[58] Mir Jalal. The resurrected man. Novel. Selected works / Mir Jalal. – vol. I. – Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House, – 1957. – p. 39.
[59] Mikayil, M. Selected works / M. Mushfiq. – Baku: "East-West", – 2004. – p.77.
[60] Valiyeva, N.C. Azerbaijani-English-Russian phraseological dictionary: [in 2 volumes] / N.C.Valiyeva. – vol. 1.– Baku: Baku State Publishing House, – 2010. – p. 277.

Taking into account the volume of the abstract, we are satisfied with mentioning only the names of these functions, which are detailed in the dissertation.

In discourse, meaning is formed on the basis of certain functions (shown). In particular, metaphorical meanings in discourse are organized on the basis of semantic function. In a certain sense, metaphorisation leads to the development of the meaning shades of the meaning of the word or the effective emotional shade in the direction of change. For example, The compound word "gonsoyan" was created due to the naming function. The meaning of the name is "the one who peels the heart and skin of a slaughtered animal." The impact of the human factor on the language has led to a change in the affective shades of this word. That word became metaphorical and began to be used in the sense of *oppressor, cruel: Dözə bilməz insan oğlu; Bu gönsoyan qanunlara!*[61]

The eighth paragraph, entitled ***"Metaphorised Semantics in Discourse",*** explains the semantic aspects of the process of metaphorisation in the context of discourse.

The role of metaphorised semantics in the formation of the idea in the text is great. D. Rosenthal shows that *"metaphorisation is based on the principle of ambiguity in the discourse and appears as its result. Having that quality makes it possible to use the model as an expressive and descriptive tool."*[62]

It seems to us that metaphorical expressions used in discourses are created to describe its meaning. Because when the expression acquires a metaphorical meaning, it also acquires the quality of imagery and serves an effective, meaningful form of thought. Let us for example take the metaphor of "iron will," which is often used in our language. It is clear that iron-specific qualities clearly evaluate the most characteristic features of a person through comparison and similarity.

Metaphors with semantically different meanings are used in

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[61] Vurgun, S. Selected works: [in 5 volumes] / S. Vurgun. – Baku: "East-West", – vol.II – 2005. – p.42.

[62] Rosenthal, D.E. Practical stylistics of the Russian language / D.E. Rosenthal. – Moscow: Higher School, – 1968. – p.36.

discourses in English. They form a lexical-semantic group in both languages. For example, in English, metaphors related to man and his purpose, intention, effort, history, nature, mythology. They can create a background in texts and discourses: *a sunny smile, a sun-drenched beach.* The news you bring me is a *dagger* to my heart. I hope this will have *cushioned* your loss.

The examples show that metaphors act as a means of forming a new concept in the discourse. Metaphor acts as a means of creating new meaning.

The main conclusions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following published articles and conference materials of the author.[63]

The **"Conclusion"** summarizes the findings of the research process. In terms of the main results of the dissertation, the following can be noted:

1. It is of particular interest that the deeper characterization of discursive analysis in the modern stage of development of linguistic thought, idea. At the center of such analysis and research stand text and discourse relations, their content and essence.Especially, results are obtained due to the acquisition of imagery and functional quality of the useing of metaphors in individual discourses.

One of the current trends in modern linguistics is the study of metaphor in discourse. Here it is required to use bright language images, words and expressions, which are included in the discursive, attract attention and have a certain effect.The text, discourse, symbolizes expressiveness, emotional and figurative, builds lively dialogues and this problem is considered one of the important manipulation strategies in the language.

2. Modern linguistics has functional-semantic and cognitive approaches to the issues of text, discourse and metaphor, and this trinity makes it clear that metaphor is not only an important element of discourse, but also has a fundamental nature.

3. In the structure of discourse there are objective laws of human activity and reality. Discourse acts as a creative product of the

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[63] In the list of the claimant's works presented at the end of the abstract: No.2; 3; 6; 7; 9; 14.

human mind, of thinking, during the process of which the metaphor enters into this structure. In other words, discourse is formed within the framework of regularity. Such discourse has a prosaic and poetic content. In a literary environment, metaphor creates a system of commonly accepted metaphorical thinking. The main features of the metaphorical process in the psychological, cultural and anthropological context have been revealed. This is one of the important achievements in revealing the development phase of metaphors.

4. The research shows that,   metaphor is a universal phenomenon, widely reflected in the language system. Semantic derivation reveals this phenomenon. In this way metaphor helps us understand the discourse and information in the cognitive space.

The regularities of the functionalization of metaphorization in the discourse are revealed, these regularities are interpreted in the discourse as the functions of metaphorization genre-creating, plot-creating, idea-creating, actualizing, conceptual, semantic-creating, perceptual, etc.

5. Metaphor is a means of thinking. Therefore, the study distinguishes two types of mental activity: *metaphorical   and discursive-logical thinking*. With discursive metaphorical thinking, *"the world is perceived, its problems are mastered by people".* In this respect, discursive thinking is extensive and metaphor is not to be considered a linguistic tool, but a product of poetic thinking. In this thought, metaphorization is a dynamic process that regulates the dynamic state of knowledge in the world.In this process, the cognitive function of the metaphor emerges and directs the discourse.

6. In linguistics, the process of metaphorization is even called semantic motivation which is conditioned by denotativeness in discourse. The process of semantic motivation is formed against the background of various fields of science, politics and so on (linguistic topics, interdisciplinary spheres, etc.), metaphorical meanings are realized in different types of discourses, and they are described and define semantic relations between interlocutors and their replicas. Compare: water flows- life runs - time passes; continual thought and so on.

7. Metaphor appears in different types of journalistic discourses, it conveys information in three components: the addressee, the addresser and the text. Its pragmatic structure acts as an adequate linguistic tool. The role of metaphor in journalistic discourse is determined by the discursive factor. From this point of view, its cognitive potential is measured at the global level by the semantic aspects caused by the phenomenon of metaphor in the literary text.

We believe that the categorical status of metaphorical meanings can be revealed in discourses of comparable languages.

8. Discourse is a complex communicative unit of language in terms of structure and meaning. Analysis of the process of metaphorization of discourse in English and Azerbaijani languages shows that discourse is a point of conversation, and metaphorical expressions occupy a key role therein. Metaphors are thus a factor directly involved in the formation of discourse and the acquisition of its linguistic status.

9. The analysis of the linguistic and figurative bases of literary metaphor on the materials of two languages operating in different systems proves once again that the formation of metaphors in the language system is first and foremost a phenomenon of thought and creativity; the metaphor is the logical connection of the human mind between objects and events and the process of perceiving relationships.It turns out that the plot-creating role of metaphorical expressions is greater in declarative-descriptive discourses.

10. Thus, the analysis of the linguistic and figurative bases of literary metaphor on the materials of two different systems proves once again that the formation of metaphors in the language system is, first of all, a phenomenon of thought and creativity, the logical connection of the human mind between objects and events, the process of perceiving relationships.

The process of literary metaphorization is discursive in nature, and is closely related to a key phraseological unit. In this case, the model of the text, discourse is updated and the style of expression changed with the help of metaphorical means.

11. Finally, literary, journalistic, scientific and mass discourses are taken as the object of analysis in the research. In these discourses, the movement of metaphors, their influence in the process of metaphorization comes to life and the process is approached optimally. In these discourses, the state of renewal of thoughts and ideas, content, as well as changes in the style of expression and the reasons for them are clarified through vivid metaphors.

What is important is that the mechanism of literary and emotional imagery is functionalized in separate discourses. The role of metaphor is justified here. Finally, summarizing our thoughts, we can say that metaphor creates a new figurative speech by its own means in a discourse environment and puts a new idea into a constructive form. As a linguistic tool, metaphor actively participates in the change of the semantic process of a language unit, one object of meaning transfers its place to another object of meaning.

12. It is proved that metaphor in discourse plays an important role in the formation of coherent texts. In this case, the functional-pragmatic level of the metaphor becomes clear. In our opinion, one of the most important results of this study is the determination of the regularities of functionalization of metaphorical units in discourse. The superiority of metaphorical semantics in the formation of thought in the text also gives grounds for this conclusion. It is crucial to note that metaphorical expressions also play an important role in the formation of intertextual communication in discourse. In declarative discourses, the dominants of metaphorical expressions are identified and the author-reader as well as character-character relations provided.

13. Linguocultural analysis of the process of metaphorization reveals that the English and Azerbaijani peoples have different mentalities, differences of thought, this feature fragmentes the language landscape of the world, the "map of ideas", and at the same time scenario. Linguocultural dictionaries describe units that reflect the process of metaphor.

Metaphorical expressions are an important tool in the formation of intertextual connection in discourse. Intertextuality is

the coherence of the main text with the foreign text. The process of metaphorization seems different in these texts.

14. Thus, each language is distinguished by its unique characteristics according to the reasons for the occurrence of metaphorical events in separate discourses.

The research shows that the study of the process of metaphor in discourse is an achievement of the theory of conceptual metaphor, which determines its level. As a result of such an approach, the complex verbal-image complex, image system, concentration aspects of the metaphor are clarified, and the study of these features is allowed.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following published articles and theses of the author:

1. Mətn və diskurs işarələr sistemi kimi // – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № 9, – s.140-149.
2. Diskursda metaforalaşma prosesi// – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № 11, – s.114-120.
3. Elmi-kütləvi diskursun formalaşmasında metaforlaşma tiplərinin funksiyaları // – Bakı: AMEA, İ.Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2018. № 2, – s.250-263.
4. Ролъ фактора метафоризации в обогащении дискурса // – Україні, Закарпатські Філолгічні Студії. – 2018. № 5, – с.137-142.
5. Objective Laws of Phenomenon of Metaphorization in Discourse // International Journal of English Linguistics, – June, – 2018. Vol.8, No 3, – p.167-176.
6. Siyasi diskursda metaforlaşmanın funksional aspektləri // Baku 2nd Intenational Conference of Science. – Baku: Azerbaijan, Bilim evi – April 1, – 2018, – p.8-10.
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