

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE PROBLEM OF METAPHORIZATION OF THE
LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF
LINGUISTIC TEXTS)**

Speciality: 5704.01 – **Theory of language**

Field of science: **Philological sciences**

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BAKU – 2023

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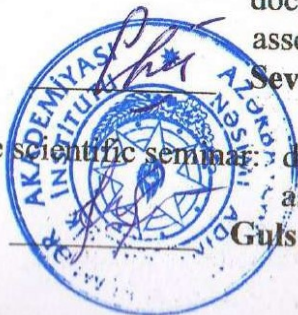
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INTRODUCTION

The topicality of the research and the degree of its elaboration. Modern linguistics is focused on determining the specifics of the ethnic worldview represented in the languages of the world. More recently, scientists saw the main task of linguistics in the discovery of a universal and general scheme—the structure of natural language underlying all languages of the world. Studying specific languages of the world, linguists worked for the common goal of identifying this structure, which is the unchangeable basis of any languages. It was not the differences that were important, but the unchangeable from language to language, the obligatory connections and relationships that form a single mosaic. As if during the Babylonian confusion of languages, the essential scheme of the single language spoken by all mankind remained unchanged. With the advent of the era of cognitivism, the interests of linguists shifted to individual cognitive processes and their results recorded in individual languages. Since human thinking is associative in nature, and any semiotic system has a limited number of signs, the code structure always reveals the use of the same semiotic values several times. In linguistics, there is a concept of “secondary nomination” when the same sign is used a second time and in relation to a completely different reality that has nothing to do with the object of the primary designation. The transfer of the name, therefore, is programmed in nature and covers the entire system of language and all spheres of human activity. The secondary nomination has a special place in the language of science. It would seem that the language of science is characterized by the strictness and normativity of the use of linguistic means, the neutrality of style and a constant and consistent desire to avoid ambiguity. The analysis of the language of science clearly indicates that it also uses a fairly large number of secondary nomination units. As for the language of linguistics, the use of metaphors in it, the definition of their discursive status and pragmatic role did not become the object of a

special and separate study. This determines the topicality of the research.

As noted above, metaphor in the language of linguistics has not become the object of a separate and special study. A lot of works have been written on the language of science in general or the scientific style of the literary language, which mainly have a stylistic orientation. This kind of research was also carried out within the framework of the history of the literary language. Metaphor also has a long history of study, since it became the object of research already in the ancient world. In the second half of the last century, J. Lakoff and M. Johnson created a theory of conceptual metaphor that defines social thinking and reflects stereotypes of consciousness. It should also be noted that the study of metaphor in the life of human society and in the semantic system of the languages of the world is a special area of cognitive linguistics and is being studied in parallel with the formation of cognitivism as a whole. By itself, this factor can be regarded as evidence of the high importance of the role that metaphor as a unit of secondary nomination plays in natural languages. Metaphor has hardly been studied in the language of science, but individual statements have not been structured as a special or specific discourse, since both the mechanism of education and the peculiarities of the functioning of metaphor in the language of science do not differ in anything unusual. In other words, metaphor in the language of science is functionally and semantically represented by the same phenomenon of secondary nomination as in the general literary language. Another thing is the question of the role and significance of metaphor in the language of modern linguistics, in the so-called linguistic discourse. In Azerbaijani linguistics, the works of F.Y.Veysalov and A.Y.Mammadov, devoted to cognitive problems in linguistics, discourse analysis and the role of metaphor in various discursive genres. In Russian linguistics, the metaphor became the object of study in the classic works of V. V. Vinogradov, V. N. Teliya, S. A. Askoldov, E. S. Kubryakova, as well as V. A. Maslova, Z. D. Popova, I. A. Sternina. In Anglo-American linguistics, metaphor also became the object of close study in the

works of L. Bloomfield, J. Bernard, D. Casasanto, T. R. David and others. It can be said that the main goal of all these scientists is to determine the role of metaphor in the organization of discourse. It should also be particularly noted the works of A. Vezhbitskaya devoted to the deep connections of language and culture, ethnic thinking and categorization of the world.

The object of the research is the language of modern linguistics.

The subject of the research is the use of metaphors in the language of linguistics.

The main purpose of the research is to identify the role of metaphors as units of secondary nomination in modern linguistic discourse.

To achieve the main goal of the study, the following specific **tasks** were solved:

1. The theoretical principles of the research were determined;
2. The necessary lexicographic material on dictionaries of linguistic terms has been collected;
3. The material was collected for the units of the secondary nomination for linguistic theoretical texts;
4. The collected material is analyzed;
5. The results of the study are analyzed and presented in the form of brief abstracts.

Research methods. Both general scientific methods and private linguistic methods were used in the work. Comparison, induction and deduction, as well as hypothesis, belong to the former. To the second – methods of component analysis, environment, as well as the distribution method.

Provisions for defense. The conducted research allowed us to make the following provisions for defense.

1. The language of science, including linguistics, is no different from other areas of language use in terms of secondary nomination. The secondary nomination in the language of science is quite natural;

2. Metaphors in the language of science do not just increase the level of discourse expression, but directly serve communicative effectiveness. In other words, a metaphor in scientific discourse helps to focus the addressee's attention on the essential characteristics of the phenomenon;

3. Metaphor takes a priority position in the structure of linguistic discourse;

4. Metaphor extends its influence to the entire discourse. If a metaphor is expressive by nature as a means of secondary nomination, then it sets the same expressive tone for the entire utterance;

5. Cognitive linguistics gives a new impetus to the formation of metaphors in linguistic discourse.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in this study, metaphors are collected and analyzed based on the materials of scientific linguistic texts, their terminological essence and mechanism of functioning, discursive value and role in the structure of a scientific text are revealed.

The theoretical significance and the practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance lies in determining the principles of the study of secondary nomination units in the language of science, determining models and specific types of metaphors in linguistic discourse. In addition, the postulates formulated on the basis of systematization of the conclusions of the study have theoretical value.

The practical significance of the research lies in the fact that its materials and results can be used in further study of the role of secondary nomination units in scientific discourse. The results of the study can be used in compiling dictionaries of modern linguistic terms. In addition, the materials of the dissertation can be successfully used in the preparation of general and special courses in various linguistic disciplines.

Approbation and implementation of the study. The main content of the research work is reflected in articles published in various scientific collections of our republic and foreign countries, as

well as reports at international conferences. In addition, the results of the study were reflected in 8 articles.

The name of the organization in which the dissertation work was performed. The research work was carried out at the Department of General Linguistics of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately by volume and sign. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction – 6 pages, Chapter I – 32 pages, Chapter II – 47 pages, Chapter III – 38 pages, Conclusion – 3 pages, page – 242 862 signs.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the **Introduction**, the topicality of the research is substantiated, the object and subject are determined, a working hypothesis is formulated, the main goal and specific tasks, theoretical and practical significance, scientific novelty of the work are determined, methods and sources are mentioned, provisions are put forward for defense.

The first chapter is devoted to the theory of modern linguistics and, in particular, the theory of metaphor. It is called “Metaphor theory and modern linguistics”. The chapter consists of two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter of the first chapter is called “Principles and methods of modern linguistics”. It is noted that “modern linguistics” is a conditional and relative concept. The modernity of any science is determined not by the number of problems that have appeared at the present time, and works aimed at solving them, but by solving problems. If the old problems have not been solved, then they are new precisely because of unresolved issues. In other words, they are topical. It is known that some scientists consider all the achievements of classical linguistics to be pre-scientific, and scientific linguistics itself is counted from the beginning of comparative studies, i.e. from the moment when

Europeans discovered Sanskrit, thereby initiating the comparative historical study of languages. In other words, only the unity of method and goals allowed us to speak about the first stage of world linguistics as a strict science¹. V. A. Zvegintsev himself, writing about this, noted that it was both fair and unfair. It is fair, since only with comparative studies has a unified understanding of the goals and objectives of linguistics, the nature of this science and its prospects been formed. It is unfair, since ancient linguistics represented by Hindus, Arabs and Turks has achieved significant success in studying the sound system of languages, their grammatical structure and semantic system. Thus, the emergence of ideas about the comparative historical method made it possible to talk about the first stage or the first paradigm in the history of linguistics.

The second stage in the evolution of world linguistic thought was the teaching of F. de Saussure. He fundamentally departed from the goals of comparative studies and set the task of studying a strict and unified system of relations of linguistic units that create the structure of the language. According to F. de Saussure, the structure is universal and does not change from language to language. The task of linguistics is to determine the content of this structure, which makes up the skeleton, the ideal scheme underlying all world languages. The ideas of F. de Saussure, which sounded revolutionary at the beginning of the 20th century, were based on a strict distinction between language and speech, linguistic and speech phenomena². Sometimes later opinions were expressed that identical ideas were expressed by I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay. So, one of his students, academician L. V. Shcherba said that much of what sounded like new in the book of F. de Saussure's "Course of General Linguistics", they knew from the lectures of I. A. Baudouin de

¹ Звегинцев, В.А. История языкознания XIX и XX веков в очерках и извлечениях./ В.А.Звегинцев. Часть I. —М.: Учпедгиз, —1960. —с. 5.

² Соссюр, Ф. де. Труды по языкознанию./ Ф.де Соссюр. —М.: Прогресс, — 1977.

Courtenay. In addition, L. V. Shcherba was against the consistent and strict differentiation of language and speech³.

It is believed that the third paradigm in the history of linguistics, which is usually called cognitive, is currently being formed. The new stage in linguistics is based on the idea that it is natural languages that play an extremely important role in the conceptualization and categorization of objective reality. Language serves to generalize ethnic experience in the process of cognition. Cognitive linguistics proceeds from the fact that language carries traces of ethnic thinking and psychology, therefore, the languages of the world should be studied in a cognitive aspect, from the point of view of determining their national, mental and cultural identity⁴.

The second sub-chapter of the first chapter is called “Metaphor in modern linguistic theoretical discourse”. It is noted here that the logical and epistemological content of the metaphor for a long historical time has been the subject of reflection not only and not so much by linguists as by philosophers, cultural scientists, ethnographers, literary critics, and specialists in various fields of knowledge in general. Metaphor, by virtue of its brightness and accuracy of designation, cannot fail to attract attention. Arguments about metaphor are already found in Aristotle. In “Poetics” he says the following: “*Every name is either commonly used, or rare, or figurative, or ornamental, or composed, or elongated, or shortened, or modified*”⁵. He defines a metaphor in this way: “*A figurative word (metaphora) is an unusual name transferred from genus to species, or from species to genus, or from species to species, or by analogy*”⁶.

³ Щерба, Л. В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность. / Л.В.Щерба. —Л.: Наука, —1974. — с. 141.

⁴ Кубрякова, Е.С. В поисках сущности языка. Когнитивные исследования. / Е.С.Кубрякова. —М.: Знак, —2012.

⁵ Аристотель. Поэтика // Аристотель. Сочинения в четырех томах. Том 4. — М.: Мысль, — 1984.с. — 669.

⁶ Там же.

The metaphor is becoming the object of close attention of scientists at the present time. Of course, among the existing views on this type of designation, the theory of conceptual metaphor by D. Lakoff and M. Johnson⁷ stands out, but in principle, modern linguistic discourse indicates that metaphor is in the center of attention. At various levels, the problem of metaphorical transference is considered by the classics of linguistics.

The functional-semantic aspect of the metaphor interests Sh. Bally, E. Benvenist, L. Bloomfield, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, J. L. Weisgerber, A. Vezhbitskaya. Academician V. V. Vinogradov has always paid special attention to figurative expressions in the Russian language. His theory of lexical meanings of the word, as well as the phraseological concept, gained wide popularity. These works are placed in the collection of his works on lexicology and lexicography⁸. In recent years, many works of American and British linguists have been devoted to the metaphor⁹.

The mechanism of metaphor formation, in our opinion, is based on the universal law of the evolution of the sign system of language, which S.I.Kartsevsky called the asymmetric dualism of the linguistic sign¹⁰. In fact, the principle of asymmetric sign dualism is

⁷ Lakoff, G., Johnson, M., *Metaphors we live by.*/ G.Lakoff, M.Johnson. Chicago University Press, –2003.

⁸ Виноградов, В. В. Избранные труды. Лексикология. Лексикография./ В.В.Виноградов. – М.: Наука, –1977.

⁹ См.: Bernard, J.H. Making Sense of Metaphors: Visuality, Aurality, and the Reconfiguration of American Legal Discourse, *Cardozo Law Review*, vol. 16, NY:Copyright (c) Yeshiva University, – 1994; Casasanto, D. When is a linguistic metaphor a conceptual metaphor? In: Evans, Vivyan-Pourcel, Stephanie (eds.): *New directions in cognitive linguistics.* –Amsterdam, Philadelphia: John Benjamins, –2009; Hart C. Moving beyond metaphor in the cognitive linguistics approach to CDA: Construal Operations in immigrations Discourse. *Critical Discourse Studies.* –Amsterdam: John Benjamins, –2011. – pp. 71-92 и др.

¹⁰ Карцевский, С. И. Об асимметричном дуализме лингвистического знака // С.И.Карцевский. *Из лингвистического наследия.* –М.: Языки славянской культуры, –2004. –с. 239-245.

based on the sign theory of the “Course of General Linguistics”. If, according to F. De Saussure, the sign represents the organic unity of the acoustic image of the complex of sounds and concepts, then S. I. Kartsevsky saw the relative independence of the sign components. F. de Saussure pointed out that “A linguistic sign connects not a thing and its name, but a concept and an acoustic image. This latter is not a material sound, a purely physical thing, but a psychic imprint of the sound”¹¹.

It was this moment of his sign theory that was extremely important, since it directly demonstrated the essence of the first dichotomy – the differentiation of language as an entirely mental phenomenon and speech as a psycho-physical phenomenon. Thus, F. de Saussure immediately includes language signs in the system of internal associations of a person and an ethnos. Since language is entirely a psychic phenomenon, it is, in principle, entirely a virtual phenomenon, whose real life takes place in the space of associations that make up ethnic spirituality, or national mentality, or the linguistic picture of the world. S.I.Kartsevsky speaks about the relative independence of the signifier and the signified, the form, the acoustic image, and the content, the concept. Since thinking is associative in nature, the signifier is able to be transferred from object to object on the basis of associations. It is clear that the most common types of signifier transfers are metonymic models. Metaphor, like metonymy, also fully corresponds to the principle of asymmetry of the sign, but the nature of the transfer here is more complicated, it is characterized by a more complex intellectual content.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called “Metaphor in modern linguistic dictionaries”. The chapter consists of two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter of the second chapter is called “Metaphor in linguistic dictionaries of the past”. From the linguistic dictionaries of the past, it is necessary to focus on the “Dictionary of

¹¹ Соссюр, Ф. де. Курс общей лингвистики // Труды по языкознанию. – М.: Прогресс, – 1977 –с. 99.

Linguistic Terms” by O.S.Akhmanova. Now this Dictionary seems outdated to many, but two circumstances should be taken into account. Firstly, a dictionary published in 1966 cannot reflect the metalanguage of the end of the century, which does not mean that it is outdated. Secondly, it is not outdated in terms of describing the realities, ideas and concepts relevant to its time. For example, if we turn to such a concept as “environment”, we will not find any difference in the description of 1966 and the dictionaries of the XXI century. The bottom line is that the concept itself and the corresponding linguistic term have not changed. On the other hand, it is clear that such terms as frame, domain, cognitive revolution or cognitive turn could not be represented in the Dictionary of O. S. Akhmanova, which does not serve as proof of its obsolescence. These terms simply did not exist then.

In this section of the dissertation, articles from the Dictionary of O. S. Akhmatova devoted to the fundamental terms of the theory of linguistics are analyzed. Structuralism as the most rigid direction of the system-structural paradigm has created its own set of metaphors designed to most fully represent the main ideas of this new direction. The metaphor is the most important term of this direction, the term that served as the basis for the name itself. We are talking about the term structure. Language is a semiotic system in which all parts are interconnected, which is the basis of its functioning. The term structure, in connection with its etymological meaning, fixes our attention on a certain construction. The metaphorical image, which is actualized every time this term is used, is independent of the speaker’s ideas. Let it be on a subconscious level, but the comparison mechanism works with the *постройка, фундамент, основание, крепление, здание, кровля*.

In the Dictionary of O. S. Akhmanova, the term structure is given in two meanings. The first meaning emphasizes its abstractness and, thus, isolation from concrete representations. So, here we read: “Generalized designation of invariant features (properties) of the sound, phonological, morphological and morphological composition

of the language in terms of their relationship with each other”¹² It follows that the structure does not cover the entire language, all language elements. In other words, the structure, according to this definition, deals with a certain set of units that are used to create higher-level units, as well as the ratio of these units from the point of view of combinatorics, which is directly manifested in specific units of the language. The elements of the structure are named, these are the features of the sound, phonological, morphological and morphological corpus, exclusively building material.

However, O.S. Akhmanova immediately gives a different understanding of the term by the first value after the semicolon. This second definition, apparently, is not perceived by the compiler as completely different, therefore it is given as a development of meaning, but not as another. O.S.Akhmanova points out that the structure is “the internal organization of language as a semiotic system, limiting the freedom of reproduction of its elements, which is manifested (revealed) in the unequal frequency of their use and in the limitations of their compatibility, generating redundancy”¹³. E. Benveniste argues that the number of possible combinations is very large, but the language uses only a small part. Therefore, the most important feature of the language as a semiotic system is the restriction that creates specific configurations. These configurations vary from language to language. According to E. Benveniste, it is these specific configurations that are called the structure ¹⁴. The metaphorical term structure is based on the associative feature “system”. It should also be noted that this associative feature is directly related to a certain number of semantic multipliers, among which stand out such as «порядок», «расположение», «последовательность», «непосредственность», «опосредованность»

¹² Ахманова, О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. / О.С.Ахманова.—М.: Советская энциклопедия, —1966. — с. 458.

¹³ Бенвенист, Э. Общая лингвистика./ Э.Бенвенист. — М.: Прогресс, —1974. — с. 23.

¹⁴ Там же, —с. 24.

etc. In the Dictionary of O. S. Akhmanova, the second meaning of the term structure is determined in full accordance with the etymology of the word: “The same as the building. The structure of the proposal”¹⁵. Thus, the term structure in both meanings is a metaphor, but in the second meaning it has a simple semantic structure that allows you to trace the connection between the etymon and the actual meaning. In this sense, the word structure is applicable to any object of reality. In the first sense, the term reflects a complex understanding of the organization of the object, in this case, the language. It is also important to note that in the second meaning, the metaphor can be traced visually, for example, the structure of the sentence, where the linearity of the sentence corresponds to the structure. In the first meaning, “structure” is not represented visually, but implies intellectual effort.

The description of the term structure in the “Linguistic Dictionary of the Prague School” reflects primarily the understanding of the Prague structuralists. First of all, there is no article on the term structure in the Dictionary, and the corresponding article is called “Structure and system in language”¹⁶. The article categorically states that the language structure should be understood as the whole set of facts, which is reduced to the relation word-sentence. “We are talking about the general *organization of proposals*”¹⁷. However, it is immediately stated that the structure is also related to the grammatical organization of the language. The organic correlation of the terms structure and system is manifested in this paragraph. “The grammatical structure of the language as a whole is manifested in a number of particular systems”¹⁸. By these

¹⁵ Ахманова, О. С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. / О.С.Ахманова.—М.: Советская энциклопедия, —1966. — с. 458.

¹⁶ Вахек, Й. Лингвистический словарь Пражской школы./ Й.Вахек. — М.: Прогресс, — 1964. — с.218.

¹⁷ Там же, — с. 218.

¹⁸ Там же, — с. 218-219.

particular systems, the author understands the verb system, the declension system, the phonological system. The term structure is also called “global properties of the grammatical organization of a given language”¹⁹. Dictionary of Y.Vahok does not give a definition that reveals the content of the term structure in the article “structure and system”. The analysis of the Dictionary of O.S.Akhmanova shows that the bulk of the words-terms are etymological metaphors, which today may not be perceived as such. This suggests that the language of linguistics is metaphorical initially. In the history of its formation, it was formed as a metaphorical system. In other words, in order to present the content of a communicative intention, the addressee of linguistic discourse consistently resorted to a figurative, metaphorical designation of the phenomenon. Thus, the most common and well-known terms have a metaphorical nature. It should also be taken into account that imagery does not pursue any aesthetic goals here, but is aimed at achieving exclusively communicative goals.

The second sub-chapter of the second chapter is called “Linguistic metaphor in modern dictionaries”. It is noted here that modern dictionaries contain both traditional linguistic terminology and modern. Terminology of *современной* should be understood mainly as the terminology of cognitive linguistics, the formation of which, apparently, has not yet been completed. Like traditional linguistics, cognitive operates with terms based on certain images. These images, as a rule, have great scientific and communicative significance, since they actually shed light on the content of the term. If you try to designate the relevant content with neutral words and expressions, then, as a rule, it remains vague. Metaphor also makes it possible to imagine an object based on a comparison with a well-known phenomenon. This mechanism always works and always turns out to be successful. Another thing is that it is unacceptable to absolutize a metaphor, it should always be borne in mind that it is a tool of cognition. For example, in well-known metaphors that

¹⁹. Там же, — с.219.

establish an associative bridge between a dispute, discussion and war, it is unacceptable to literally understand expressions like *я разбил его в пух и прах, он все время нападает неожиданно и наносит удары беспощадно*. The boundaries of the metaphor must be clearly understood, the metaphor is only a means for a convex representation of the object.

The most important metaphor of modern cognitive linguistics is the term *picture of the world* or the *language picture of the world*. V. D. Starichenok in the article on the linguistic picture of the world writes the following: “*historically formed in the consciousness of the linguistic collective and reflected in the language system of images and representations of a person about the surrounding reality, a way of conceptualizing reality, the designation of the reality represented in the language*”²⁰. The logical and objective basis of the mental phenomenon, which in modern linguistics is called the *language picture of the world*, is the specifics of the formation of “our” world and our vision of this world. This can be explained by a multitude of examples that show that peoples see the world differently, treat things differently, which is based on a different assessment of objects and phenomena, ultimately – the world itself. Probably, it is these differences that determine the differences in mentalities. The linguistic picture of the world means that our knowledge of the world sits in language, there is no other space representing our knowledge of the world. It is this aspect of the problem that makes the problems of cognitive linguistics relevant. The picture of the world is just a system of realities known to us, standing behind semiotic conventions. It is safe to say that differences in the picture of the world are essential for all cultural phenomena. Another thing is that equivalent words do not demonstrate them. And here it is appropriate to recall once again J.L. Weisgerber, who said that individual words themselves do not say anything about the realities of the outside

²⁰ Стариченок, В. Д. Большой лингвистический словарь. / В.Д.Стариченок.— Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, — 2008. — с. 722.

world. Words show significance only as part of semantic fields, as fragments, parts of a common whole.

Interestingly, in the “Complete Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” by T. V. Matveeva there is no term *language picture of the world*, but the term *picture of the world* is given²¹. It is noted here that “originated as a scientific metaphor, the term “picture of the world” does not differ in conceptual stringency, but is in demand as a generalization emphasizing the scale of the phenomenon”²². It should be noted that this remark of T. V. Matveeva is quite fair, as can be seen by analyzing dictionaries and linguistic texts.

The most important metaphor of cognitive linguistics is the term *frame*. *Frame* is a term of English origin, where it means “рамка”. In fact, in English, this word has many meanings, such as *скелет, каркас, остов, рамка, структура*, etc. In computer science and linguistics, a *frame* means a structural unit of various intellectual objects. For cognitive linguistics, it turns out to be extremely convenient, since it is associated with boundaries, limits of meaning. In T. V. Matveeva’s Dictionary, such translations of this term as *scheme, scenario, cognitive model* are given in parentheses²³. In the linguistic literature, the concept of “frame” is very often confused with the concept of “concept”. The concept, as it is known, is the main conceptual category of cognitive linguistics. Concepts reflect a system of ideas about a particular phenomenon, which is why they differ from the lexical meaning of the word. T. V. Matveeva points out that: “This is a model of representation of a concept and a situation, as well as a way of existence of mental phenomena in the linguistic consciousness”²⁴. The terms and notions “concept” and “frame” naturally correlate, but they should not be confused. If a concept is a system of representations about a

²¹ Матвеева, Т. В. Полный словарь лингвистических терминов. / Т.В.Матвеева.— Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, — 2010.— с. 140.

²² Там же. —с.141

²³ Там же, — с. 517..

²⁴ Там же, — с. 517.

phenomenon, for example, an image of a doctor, teacher, salesman, bus driver, then a frame is data about a typical situation.

In this sub-chapter of the dissertation, the description of such terms as *slot*, *domain*, *access*, *isolation*, *processing*, *semantic network*, *family similarity* and others is also considered. Both the terms themselves and dictionary definitions are evaluated.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called “Metaphor in linguistic discourse” and consists of two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter of the third chapter is called “Metaphor in the linguistic literature of the past”. From the point of view of the use of metaphors, the language of different scientists differs, which is quite understandable. The fact is that a linguistic text is the same product of individual creativity as a work of art.

In a work of art, as it is clear by definition, the level of artistry is much higher. It is higher, which makes it possible to understand that artistry is also present in scientific discourse, just here its level is lower. It is also necessary to study metaphor in dictionaries of terms because they do not pay attention to the peculiarities of the individual style of scientists, but fix stable and accepted designations in science.

Metaphor has always occupied a special place in linguistic discourse, it has always characterized the language of both major scientists and young ones. But in the history of linguistics there were scientists whose language is impossible to imagine without imagery. Metaphors gave the language of their works a special appeal, liveliness and clarity. One of such great scientists, whose language is metaphorical through, was Alexander Alexandrovich Reformatsky. A special place in his work is occupied by the book “From the history of Russian phonology”. As you know, the doctrine of the phoneme divided Russian scientists into two irreconcilable camps – the Moscow and Leningrad Phonological School. Throughout almost the entire twentieth century, discussions were held that clarified the positions of schools, brought clarity to the understanding of many issues, but failed to bring scientists to a common denominator. The book of A.A.Reformatsky was published in 1970 and was

conditioned by the acutely felt need to answer the questions that faced the scientist himself first of all. The book is written in a very emotional language, which is one of its main features.

In the *Preface*, A.A.Reformatsky writes: “While still a student, along with my passion for poetics, I began to fall in love with linguistics, and this love began with the question of the phoneme, which prompted me to read the works of Baudouin de Courtenay”²⁵. There is no special scientific value in this fragment, but still this is the preface to a strictly scientific book where it is said about love. A. A. Reformatsky does not accidentally use this word, and he repeats it: “I began to fall in love ... this love has begun”. In the Russian language there is a wonderful word *увлеченность*, which fully corresponds to the meaning of the statement, and the context, and its emotive setting. But, nevertheless, the scientist considers it necessary to talk about love. This choice shows, oddly enough, the peculiarity of the scientific style, which is characterized by the desire for maximum accuracy. It is accuracy that makes A. A. Reformatsky use the word *любовь*, not *увлеченность*. We understand that the choice is not due to the grandeur of style. A. A. Reformatsky wants to be understood correctly, he fell in love, but was not just carried away. The following phrase is characteristic of the language of A. A. Reformatsky: “Во-вторых, трезвое соображение, что наука требует преемственности, и не только чаяния перспективы, но и знания ретроспективы”²⁶. The word *трезвый* is a common language metaphor. For example, “guided in his actions, judgments by the requirements of reason, common sense, alien to dreaminess”²⁷. In A.A. Reformatsky, this metaphor has a rather deep meaning and a broad presupposition. Implicitly, it is emphasized here that discussions about the phoneme were extremely colored by emotions. *Трезвый* here does not mean “alien to dreaminess”, but “calmly,

²⁵ Реформатский, А.А. Из истории отечественной фонологии./ А.А.Реформатский. – М.: Наука, – 1970. – с. 4.

²⁶ Там же, – с. 4.

²⁷ Словарь русского языка в 4-х томах. Том 4. – М.: Русский язык, – 1984. – с. 403.

without emotions”. The word *чаяние* also stands out in this context, not a vision of perspective, not forecasting, namely the *чаяние перспективы*.

The word *чаяние* stands out in this context, not a vision of the future, not forecasting, namely, the *чаяние* of the future. For the Russian language consciousness, the word *чаяние* is generally very colorful, the standard context for it is folk-poetic, let’s compare *чаяния народа*. The academic dictionary in 4 volumes notes that the word *чаяние* is outdated and stylistically high in the Russian language²⁸. The use of such a word in a scientific book attracts attention, even in the work of A. A. Reformatsky. In our opinion, the appeal to this word is not accidental at all, it emphasizes the intensity of scientific research, the highest degree of interest in the results, A. A. Reformatsky and his colleagues lived by it. For them, it was not only scientific activity, but also life itself.

Imagery and metaphoricity are characteristic of the word *ищущий* in the context of A. A. Reformatsky. It would seem a simple phrase, but very rich in content. He gives a third argument in favor of writing a book and writes: “Thirdly, many publications due to the passage of time and low circulation have long been inaccessible to seekers”²⁹. At first glance, it can be assumed that the word *ищущий* is used in full accordance with the semantics of the verb *искать*, from which it is derived. After all, we are really talking about the fact that people are looking for and cannot find works that were printed many years ago. In our opinion, A. A. Reformatsky uses this word in a different meaning. In the Russian language there is a metaphor of the seeker, implying a person living with high spiritual demands. For example, it is often called proselytes who convert to another faith, sincerely believing that they will find answers to all their tormenting questions in it.

²⁸ Там же. – с. 657.

²⁹ Реформатский, А. А. Из истории отечественной фонологии./ А.А.Реформатский. – М.: Наука, – 1970. – с. 4.

There is no article on the word *ищущий* in the Small Academic Dictionary, but the third meaning of the word seek is defined as “strive for something new or more perfect (in science, art, etc.)”³⁰. It seems to us that A. A. Reformatsky uses the word *ищущий* here in this high meaning, thereby attaching high importance to the very process of the evolution of scientific thought.

A.A.Reformatsky uses in this “Preface” a modern word that is extremely common today, but was not particularly common in the 70s of the last century. He says that he is forced to write about himself, and asks the reader not to consider it as self-promotion: “Willingly or not, the author has to write about himself, otherwise the picture would not be complete enough. I hope that readers will not consider this as “self-promotion””³¹. It is worth paying attention to the fact that A. A. Reformatsky uses this word in quotation marks. Apparently, at this time, his strangeness was felt.

In the Introduction, A. A. Reformatsky discusses who first used the term *phoneme* in the history of linguistics. He cites various quotations, refers to the works of various scientists, but believes that the merit in this case belongs to I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay. He admits in fact that the phoneme was accessed by various scientists, quotes from G. Paul, where the phoneme analysis is given, but believes that: “And yet it was Baudouin who “launched” the concept of phoneme into linguistic usage, which became necessary in the fight against positivist empiricism and atomism of young grammarians and in the assertion of language as a structure and system, which determined the further development of linguistics as a science”³². In this passage, you should pay special attention to the metaphor *запустил* and appreciate it in the text. This is a very meaningful word and carries a huge amount of both explicit and implicit information. The metaphor *launched* as if it does not claim

³⁰ Словарь русского языка, т. 1, –с. 676.

³¹ Реформатский, А. А. Из истории отечественной фонологии./ А.А.Реформатский. – М.: Наука, – 1970. – с. 5.

³² Реформатский А. А., . Из истории отечественной фонологии./ А.А.Реформатский. – М.: Наука, – 1970. – с. 9.

that it was Baudouin who was the first in the history of linguistics to use the term *фонема*, *запустил* means something else. For example, Baudouin forced the linguists of the world to pay attention to the content of the phenomenon that this term denoted. They say that the term was used, but they understood something completely different by it. This kind of situation can be extrapolated to the use of the term *язык*. No one can claim that the term language was first used by F. de Saussure, and this is his invention. But the point is that it is in the “Course of General Linguistics” that the term language is separated fundamentally from the term *речь* and is understood as a system of signs with a characteristic structure, organization.

The metaphor *запустил* does not claim primacy in use, the creation of a term, but claims a more serious achievement – a new understanding, use in a new sense and thus the creation of a new scientific paradigm, a new theory.

It is known that the students of I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay believed that much in modern linguistics is connected with the name of their teacher, although the scientific community often forgot about it. Asserting the priority of I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay in creating a new linguistics, he does not just use metaphors, but achieves high pathos, and resorts to images that were not at all welcomed at that time. So, he writes: “Further extracts from his writings should show how painfully he researched and preached this “message” and how many of his “sons”, disciples and “grandchildren” did not understand him in the future³³. There is an obvious parallel with the Gospel in this fragment. To preach the “message” is a direct and immediate repetition of the gospel situation. Strictly speaking, the word *gospel* in Greek means “good news”. Thus, Baudouin de Courtenay A. A. Reformed compares with Christ, the creation of the theory of phoneme and a new look at the language with the preaching of the Gospel. In this context, the word *мучительно* is perceived in the direct meaning, that is, Baudouin really suffered. The number of «сыновья» *ученики*, «внуки» is not entirely clear. The words

³³ Там же, – с.10-11.

сыновья and *внуки* are given in quotation marks, which emphasizes their imagery. Sons are, apparently, followers, grandchildren are the second generation of followers. If so, then the word students does not fit into this context. If the *ученики* are someone else besides the sons and grandchildren, then who are the sons and grandchildren?

Continuing to talk about the merits of Baudouin before the world linguistics, A. A. Reformatsky argues that he created the basis for the development of this world linguistics at a new stage. And here he resorts to military terminology, creating a conceptual metaphor designed to once again convince the reader of how difficult it was for the scientist to assert his new doctrine: “Baudouin’s merit lies precisely in the fact that he gave the initial springboard from which the Leningrad School (the “Scherba school”), the Prague School, and the Moscow Phonological School could develop. That’s why Baudouin is great, because he left such a legacy in which “let him understand himself”³⁴.

In this sub-chapter of the third chapter, a number of other metaphors in the language of A. A. Reformatsky are considered, which are also found in his other works. In addition, metaphors in the language of V. V. Vinogradov, as well as the outstanding Azerbaijani linguist M. T. Tagiyev, are analyzed. The analysis gives grounds to assert that in all these works the metaphor serves the accuracy of the designation of scientific meaning, the achievement of a great communicative effect.

The second sub-chapter of the third chapter is called “Metaphor in the language of modern cognitive linguistics”. Modern linguistics, as a kind of negative reaction to structuralism, turned its face to man. Today, linguists of the world are most interested in the historical and cultural understanding of the surrounding world, the manifestation of national experience in natural languages, in general, the originality of the spiritual appearance of peoples. In accordance with the leading attitudes of modern linguistics, its language has also

³⁴ Реформатский, А.А. Из истории отечественной фонологии./
А.А.Реформатский. – М.: Наука, – 1970. –с. 17.

changed significantly. It has become more lively in general, the metalanguage of linguistics has become seriously closer to the language of such humanitarian disciplines as cultural studies, philosophy, anthropology, psychology. Much becomes common for these sciences and linguistics. Linguists often use the terms of these sciences quite calmly, because they believe that the corresponding concepts they designate are in demand in the discourse they create. Metaphor also occupies a special place in this discourse, both purely linguistic and interdisciplinary.

This section of the dissertation examines the language of modern linguistic texts, which are highly characterized by imagery. Such terms as *слой*, *русло*, *поле*, *ключ*, *ключевой*, *полифония*, *полифоническая целостность*, *культуроносный*, *трансляция*, *межпоколенно*, *сокровенность*, *активная лингвистика*, *активная филология*, *языковая сила*, *капсулированность* and many others are identified and interpreted in various works.

The analysis shows that even well-known and commonly used words in the language of modern linguistics acquire a special, innovative sound due to anthropocentric motivation. For example, the stylistically high word *сокровенность* is used in linguistic discourse to denote the emotional characteristics of linguistic potency. The word *трансляция*, which in the minds of tens of millions of people is associated with football and sports in general, begins to be used in the meaning of social and cultural realization of language experience.

The term *полифония* belongs to M. M. Bakhtin, who used this musical term in relation to the novels of F. M. Dostoevsky, meaning the equality of the voices of all the characters. Today, this term is found in the linguistic literature and denotes the social and cultural polyphony of the language. The conducted research shows that in the field of linguistic research at the present stage there is quite intensive word-making and phrase-making, the language of modern linguistics is simultaneously characterized by high intellectuality and freedom of expression, lack of constraint. These

conditions favorably affect the mechanism of metaphor production in a scientific text.

The conducted research allows us to draw some conclusions and generalizations:

1.The dissertation presents mainly two views on the linguistic analysis of the semantic system of the language: traditional and innovative. These words do not need comments. It is important to note two points: In two systems, lexical metaphors and created by analogy with the corresponding terms play a certain role.

2.Modern cognitive linguistics, in turn, relying on innovative methods of studying metaphors, brings new values to the designated problem. Two approaches have a right to exist; they have been analyzed with all the ensuing consequences, both in positive and negative terms. Conclusions and generalizations are not speculative in nature, but, as far as possible, are based on a specific analysis of individual linguistic facts.

3.In the course of the research, the names of Russian and European scientists who considered it possible to divide metaphors into conceptual and non-conceptual ones were named. We have tried to prove that such a division is illegal from a modern point of view. The rationale, in our opinion, was the fact that all metaphors, without exception, act as a conceptual substitute, and this is a central feature for linguistic discourse.

4.Metaphor on equal rights has become the subject of research by lexicologists and lexicographers. With a single goal – to deduce the essence of metaphor with the establishment of norms and rules of its functioning in two types of texts (scientific apparatus and fiction), the research methods turned out to be different. In the first case, all the attention of scientists was focused on the organization of linguistic discourse; in the second – an adequate search for dictionary entrie and comparison of the general factors of metaphor depending on the linguistic environment.

5.The study of the lexicographic description of metaphors, firstly, showed the nature of their reinterpretation (semantic transformation) by the scientific community of both individual words and conceptual

fields. Ultimately, it is dictionaries that “preserve the memory” of the many concepts that make up the history of linguistics. In addition, even with the lexicographic description of metaphors, this environment requires additional clarification.

6. A common position for most lexicologists is the opinion about the most important ability of a person to think associatively. Metaphors by their nature are designed to enhance this quality of intellectual activity of the individual. Using the primordial apparatus of linguistic metaphors, a person multiplies his knowledge in the field of using figurative expressions in his speech, as well as proverbs and sayings. This rule in the dissertation turned out to be subordinated to the work of the mechanism of world cognitive linguistics.

7. In the language of linguistic texts, emotionally colored, on the one hand, and not filled with emotive meaning, on the other, are highlighted. The main help for the first type was the work of A.A. Reformatsky for us. A.A. Reformatsky's expression primarily pursues communicative goals, it is focused on the adequacy of perception. The scientist manages to create a special contact with the reader. Reading his books makes it possible to feel how fascinating his lectures were.

8. A broader and deeper approach to the language of modern linguistics has allowed us to describe all possible invariants of metaphors also in phraseology and the colossal paremiological fund of the Russian language in comparison with some languages of other groups. In particular, it was found out that phraseological semantics is decidedly different from lexical, although some metaphor terms function quite consistently in language and speech.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following publications of the author:

1. Принципы и методы современного языкознания // “Filologiya məsələləri”. – Bakı: AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, – 2018. №2.– s.194-198.
2. Метафора в языке современного когнитивного языкознания // “Dil və ədəbiyyat”. – Bakı: BDU, – 2018. №3 (107). – s.205-208.

3. Фундаментальные метафоры языка науки // “Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri”. – Bakı: BSU, – 2016. №1. – s.135-138.
4. Механизм образования метафор // “Dil və ədəbiyyat”. – Bakı: BDU, – 2018. №4 (108). – s.345-348.
5. Метафора в лингвистической литературе // “Sivilizasiya jurnalı”. – BAU, – 2018. №3 (39). – s.124-131.
6. Соотношение языка и речи в языкознании // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 95-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş” Muasir inkişaf mərhələsində elm təhsil və istehsalatın vəhdəti “mövzusunda keçirilən respublika elmi-praktik konfrans, LDU. – Bakı: – 7 -8 may 2018. – s.86-87.
7. Современная лингвистика принципы и понятия // Vəkir Çobanzadə-125. "Azərbaycan dili dünən və bu gün mövzusunda" Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans. – Bakı: BDU, 23 iyun 2018. – s.344-346.
8. Метафора в науке и языке художественной литературы // “Филологические науки в МГИМО”. – Moskva: Moskva Dövlət Beynəlxalq Münasibətlər İnstitutu, – 2018. №4 (16). – s.31-37.
9. Метафорические термины // V международная научная конференция “Филология и лингвистика в современном обществе”. – Молодой ученый, март –2019. –s.20-24.
10. Метафора в лингво-теоретическом дискурсе // Gənc tədqiqatçıların II respublika elmi-praktik konfransı. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti, –15 mart 2019. – s.271-272.
11. Современное языкознание // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 96-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş ”İnsan inkişafı Dünyaya inteqrasiya“ mövzusunda keçirilən II beynəlxalq elmi konfrans. – Bakı: AZMİU, –26-27 aprel 2019. – s.255-259.

The defense will be held on 16 January 2024 at 11.00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

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The dissertation is available in the Central Scientific Library of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and abstract are posted on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on 01 December 2023.

Çapa imzalanıb: 17.11.2023
Kağız formatı: 60x84 16¹
Həcm: 42 262
Tiraj: 20