

Structural and Semantic Analysis of English Metaphors in Transport Terminology

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to analyze metaphors in the field of transport in English on the example of automobile, aviation and marine terminology. By metaphor, the authors understand the use of words and expressions in a figurative sense based on similarity, analogy. It is established that in transport terminology there is a large number of terms that are formed with the help of metaphors. The subject of research in this article is metaphors in a scientific and technical text. The object of the study is metaphors in transport terminology. The following research methods were used: analysis of scientific literature, classification, continuous sampling method, statistical methods. The relevance of the work is due to the fact that, despite the considerable study of the private terminological systems of individual modes of transport, there are very few comprehensive and comparative works at this stage.

KEYWORDS: *terminology, metaphor, semantic analysis, structural analysis, road transport, air transport, water transport, English, cognitive linguistics, term system*

The purpose of this article is to analyze metaphors in the field of transport in English on the example of automotive, aviation and maritime terminology. Under the metaphor, we, in the wake of O.S. Akhmanova, we understand “the use of words and expressions in a figurative sense on the basis of similarity, analogy” [1]. In the process of scientific description of various objects, metaphor plays an important role and, therefore, is used in the formation of terms. A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two non-similar things. As a literary device, metaphor creates implicit comparisons without the express use of “like” or “as.” Metaphor is a means of asserting that two things are identical in comparison rather than just similar. This is useful in literature for using specific images or concepts to state abstract truths. Overall, as a literary device, metaphor functions as a means of creating a direct comparison between two seemingly different things. This is effective for readers in that metaphor can create an association between two dissimilar entities or ideas that, as a result of the metaphor, illuminate each other and deepen the meaning of both. When studying various systems of terms and their

formation, researchers always face the issue of metaphors. Accordingly, the subject of research in this article are metaphors in the scientific and technical text. The object of the research is metaphors in transport terminology. The relevance of the work is due to the fact that, despite the significant study of particular term systems of individual modes of transport, at this stage there are very few comprehensive and comparative works. Of the research methods, the following were used: analysis of scientific literature, classification, continuous sampling method, statistical methods. In transport terminology, there are a large number of terms that are formed with the help of metaphors. This is primarily due to the fact that in the formation of new terms denoting various objects and devices in different areas of transport, people were based on existing ideas and worldviews, i.e. the term formation process is based on association with already nominated subjects and objects. The association is based on the existing common features such as: appearance, principle of operation, purpose. Thus, the metaphor is influenced either by similarity or by convention, which justifies the formation of a

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metaphor, which indicates the relationship between subject areas. According to J. Grady, there are two types of metaphors that are present in the transport sector: - metaphors formed on the basis of similarity; - metaphors formed on the basis of the relationship. Metaphors based on similarity can be projected in different directions. Most transportation metaphors are based on similarity. P. Faber. and J. Urena, in turn, propose to divide metaphors on the basis of similarity or dissimilarity. Metaphors formed on the basis of similarity, they propose to divide, in turn, into mobile/changing and immovable, which is more in line with the terms in the transport sphere, formed with the help of metaphors.

When analyzing the semantics of these terms, it was found that the metaphors used to form new terms in the transport sector can be divided into 4 groups based on what the association is based on: Group 1 - parts of the human body - this group includes metaphors formed on the basis of association with the human body; Group 2 - the animal world - this group includes metaphors formed on the basis of association with various animals, birds, fish or parts of their bodies. But it is worth noting that the associations on which the metaphors related to this group are based are primarily figurative. Also, the words related to the "animal world" occupy a special position in the understanding of terms denoting various parts of a car or aircraft. Metaphors based on association with the animal world can be divided into three groups: figurative, behavioral, by similarity. Group 3 - clothing and its elements - this group includes metaphors formed on the basis of association with a person's clothing or its individual elements; Group 4 - household items - this group includes metaphors formed on the basis of association with objects that surround or are used by a person in everyday life.

It should be noted that the term head is the most productive among metaphors (head is the bow of the ship, head car is the head car, double header is a train with two locomotives, bulkhead is a compartment, pipe head is the end station of the main pipeline). This metaphorical term element has been repeatedly analyzed by researchers. The reason for this is the widespread use of such a metaphor both in terminologies and in common vocabulary. For example:

These are *skeleton* truck bodies that can be transferred to a rail car, but cannot stand the rough treatment of containers.

Examples are the above terms related to road transport: kangaroo - armored car; amphibious trailer - a floating trailer, the last metaphor appeared due to

the purpose of this trailer (intended for land and water transportation), which can move on land like a regular trailer, but if necessary, has the ability to "float" because it is equipped with a built-in motor.

The term *wing of the aircraft* is the wing of an aircraft. Transfer is based on the similarity of form and function.

Within this group, the most common metaphor is the term *tail* - (tail car ; bob tail - a truck equipped with a lifting boom and winch, *tail-board to tail-board loading* - reloading from car to car).

In addition, this group includes phraseological units rethought by specialists in the field of logistics and currently actively used in the communication process: *piggyback* - a combined automobile and rail transport (usually includes the transport of various platforms or vehicles on railway platforms). In colloquial speech, "piggyback" means "back". For example:

Another alternative to containers is piggy-back transport, where a lorry – or usually just the trailer – is driven onto a train for fast movement over a longer distance.

The situation is similar with the term *fishyback*- the transportation of loaded car trailers by water or sea modes of transport, while transporting a vehicle "on the back of a fish", that is, by water. Metaphors formed on the basis of similarities with household items, everyday use: *forklift truck* - the shape of the invader resembles a fork.

Terms that include a metaphorically rethought adjective, for example, dead freight (that is, payment for unused space on the ship), blind shipment (sending without knowing the carrier, that is, literally "blindly"). Another example of such a metaphor is *dirty bill of lading*; "dirty" (dirty) in this case means that the bill of lading has marks about damage to the cargo.

In transport, such a concept as a clean charter is widespread. In the presented metaphor, "clean" means "correct", that is, signed immediately without changes.

Another metaphor is *knot* - (as a unit of speed). In ancient times, when there were no measuring instruments, in order to find out the distance traveled by the ship, knots were tied on a rope through equal intervals and counted their number. The term is currently used as the number of nautical miles traveled per hour by a ship.

In the term *king pin* (semi-trailer kingpin), "king" means "royal, important, chief." The kingpin is indeed the main axis of rotation.

Book transfer is a transfer of ownership of the goods without delivery, that is, ownership is secured only by entries in the relevant "books".

Considering metaphor terms from a structural point of view, the authors of the article adhere to the opinion of E. V. Demishkevich, who distinguishes 4 structural groups of terms: simple, complex, phrasal terms, terminological combinations [2]. Further, the paper provides a quantitative analysis of the structural features of metaphor terms. When analyzing the sample, 25 simple terms (which is 40.9% of the sample), 12 complex terms (19.6%), 1 phrasal term (1.6%) and 23 terminological combinations (37.9%) were found.

A large proportion of simple terms and terminological combinations (the metaphorical element in which, as a rule, is also a simple word) can be explained by the fact that most of these terms are formed by rethinking the words of everyday speech. Further in the article, a structural analysis of the terms of individual branches of transport is carried out. As for the terms-metaphors in the field of air transport, 52% of them are simple, 5.2% - complex, 42.8% - terminological combinations. Among such terms in the field of road transport, 45% are simple terms, 15% are complex and 40% are terminological combinations. In the metaphorical terminology of maritime transport, all 4 structural types of terms are represented with the following quantitative indicators: simple terms - 27%, complex terms - 31%, phrasal terms - 4.5%, terminological combinations - 37.5%.

From the above data, the following conclusions can be drawn: - the category of phrasal terms is the smallest - terminological combinations are widely represented among the metaphor terms of all the analyzed term systems, while simple terms are in the term systems of road and air transport. In conclusion of the article, we can say the following: First, based on all of the above, it can be argued that the terms related to technical terminology in many cases are formed using a metaphor based on the association of words that refer to a person and the world around him; Secondly, it is necessary to note the fact that new terms formed with the help of metaphors are constantly appearing in the transport terminology of the English language. This is a linguistic reflection of the emergence of new types of vehicles and their nomination based on association with the outside world and objects. Thirdly, we can conclude that the metaphors that are formed on the basis of the human body and the animal world belong to the type of metaphors formed on the basis of similarity.

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