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Abstract

Up to now all studies on metaphors have focused on the source domain of many concepts such as time, thought, love, fear, etc. pointing at space as the ultimate source area. But nobody so far has tried to investigate the notion of space as a target domain and ask a question what might be the source field of space. The world is full of objects which has different shapes and sizes on space. Most of metaphors used in English language are set on individuals' visual knowledge with these things. Metaphors are widely used in English as many other languages. We formed a wide difference of metaphors which are based on the simplest of figures. The aim of this research is to investigate metaphors of space in geometric form in English language. It is concluded that metaphors occupied an ultimately important place in English language so that new researches should be done in further studies. Addition to this, we concluded that physical objects that are the only entities accessible to our senses and it is the physical object that is the ultimate source domain of space, time and other concepts. The development of notional meanings of words and phrases in English language which are parallel the physical view is interesting. We investigated expressions such as point, cross, square etc. in English.

Key words: Space Metaphors, Line, Shape, Point, Straight, Crook, Flat

Introduction

Metaphor is a means of conveying one notion or thing in terms of something else. It ensures us with a means of understanding the method language works, from the most general phrases to the most complicated linguistic theory (Wilkinson, 2002). "Metaphorization of the Geometric Form of the Space" shows that many metaphorical expressions built on simple figures



can be created, such as dots, curves, flat, wry, edge, flats, points, circles, squares, triangles, and so on metaphorical expressions based on geometric figures. Space and time are fundamental in our lives. Space and time always happen together. Every event which occurs in the earth is determined by the coordinates x,y,z and the time-coordinate. Space is not only principal in physics, but also almost universal in cognitive linguistics. Space has not only been discussed as a physical, material phenomenon, but has also provided the basis of reference for temporal and mental phenomena (Radden, 2003). **Space is an object** which one can make, have, give, possess, share; spaces may be spread about. Up to now all studies on metaphors have focused on the source area of many concepts such as time, thought, love, hate, fear, etc. pointing at space as the fundamental source domain. But nobody so far has tried to investigate the notion of space as a target domain and ask a question what might be the source domain of space. This is quite strange as space, which in itself is non-physical, should be the main nominee for such an analysis. The reason of that situation probably is that space has commonly been confused with the totality of objects. (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). The current paper argues that if all our cognition has a material basis, then it is not space that is accessible to our senses and that constitutes the ultimate source domain. It is the physical objects that are the only entities accessible to our senses and it is the physical object that is the ultimate source domain of space, time and other concepts. (Lakoof, 1992).

2. Usage of Metaphors In English Literature

As you know, individuals can form a vast variety of metaphors which are built on the easiest of figures. These patterns ensure evidence which we form conceptual metaphors set on general knowledge with the world. The development of notional meanings of phrases and words in English language which are parallel the physical view of shapes is interesting. For instance, straight means "honest," while crooked means "dishonest." It is a statement to the complication of our mind that people can form and understand metaphorical expressions easily.

Point- A point is a dimensionless geometric thing having no features except location. The thought of a point of a thing is mainly used metaphorically to convey the aim or purpose of an argument, opinion, discussion, material or program. There are some metaphorical expressions related to the word

point:

In point of- it means with reference to; in point of fact; in the matter of.



Make a point of- this phrase means to consider or treat (an action or activity) as irreplaceable: We made a point of visiting our cousin on the way home.

Stretch a point-means to make an exception.

To the point- Related to the matter at hand: remarks that were to the point; walked and would not speak to the point.

The public square- Most of towns or cities have a central area which are used for public meetings, generally in the shape of a square. So, this place is generally known as a public square. Metaphorically, organizing activities in this area also means doing something that everyone is informed. It is not needed to get information about of this activity.

Don't square with- square has the shape which is the most symmetrical figure in which all of its' sides are equal. Figuratively, you can say that something does not square with something else if it is not honest or make sense to the ordinary man.

Square with- 1. go with something; to match to or agree with something. Your thoughts don't square with the matter every other witness has given us so far.

2. To resolve a dispute, an argument, disagreement, or debt with someone. Hi, have you squared with Jane? I heard you two had a bit of a falling out. I'm trying to help her find a job as a way of squaring with him.

3. To make sure that someone welcomes of something. In this usage, a noun or pronoun is used between "square" and "with." e.g. I think it sounds like a good plan, but have you squared it with the teacher? (Longman, 2016).

4. To be sincere with someone; to tell someone the truth. Just square with me, ok? What were you doing at this time yesterday? (Oxford, 2000).

Square off- To struggle, dispute, or start a disagreement or competition. The two men squared off for the first time during the conversation yesterday. Oh, those two are always squaring off at meetings. This is not a new thing.

Foursquare- (geometry) this is a flat rectangle with four equal sides and four right angles; a four-sided usual polygon; but foursquare- defined by solid and fixed condemnation "a foursquare refusal to give", determined- firm in purpose or faith; defined by firmness and determination; "stayed decisive against the foe"; "faced with a stable opposition"; "a resolute and unshakeable belief".



Corner the market- The notion of a square with four corners is used figuratively in an extra way. To corner something/someone is equal to make them into a situation which they can't run away. In economics, we can talk about an individual or a firm cornering a market, conveying the meaning that they dominate the production or sale of definite things in the market.

Figuratively, it means that that an individual can corner the market on certain behaviours, values or certain conditions. For instance; In a political election, it is necessary that one candidate does not corner the market on all the rich donors in the state. Muller hopes to corner the market for healthier dairy products with the launch of a new range in April.

Over the edge- Three-dimensional things have sides. Etymologically, the word edge also has stems in the edge of objects such as knife, sword etc. The notion of a physical edge is used metaphorically to define the limit of a individual's normal behaviour in a specific issue, into a mental, intellectual or emotional situation that forces someone entirely lose control. Example: Her mommy worries that the news may push her over the edge.

Have an edge on- The expression means to have a dominance over someone or something; to be in a more favorable position than someone or something else. I think I have an edge on him in the competition because I've been training so much harder. This is set on the notion that the difference between the two occupants is only the width of an edge of a knife.

Good (bad) shape: It is used as the notion of shape to define policies or programs which have no physical form. Shape is a word that has been used metaphorically to mean the condition or situation. If you are in good shape, it means you are healthy or you are living in a good condition. If you are in bad shape, you are not healthy or you are living in a bad condition. Example: My grandpa was still in better shape than other guys.

Line- it is a geometric shape created by a point moving along a stable direction and the opposite direction. The notion of a line is used metaphorically to denote a wide range of meanings in politics. The party line denotes the aims and movements of a political group as defined in related documents. For instance; Mr. Abdullah won in a vote along party lines.

Line (one's) pockets- to make benefit, especially by illegal ways. **All along the line-** in every detail. **In line for, in the running for-** a candidate for: he's in line for a rectorship. **Shoot a line-** to try to form a fake image, as by boasting or dramatizing. **Step out of line-** to fail to comply to expected standards, manners. **Hold the line-** to keep the status quo, esp. in order to forestall unsuitable developments.



Straight answer- If a line is painted directly from one point to other point it can be said that the line is straight. Characterizing an object that is straight assumes that it is fair, obvious, correct and true. If you give straight answers, it indicates that your answers are true and direct. Example: Most voters approved the candidates who gave straight answers to people.

A straight face- An emotionless mimic, especially in a humorous situation that could easily make one laugh. It's so difficult to maintain a straight face on camera when you have cheerful co-stars like me. (Longman, 2016).

Put oneself straight- it means to get a required amount of drugs. I got some stuff and put myself straight.

Cross – it is a sign created by the junction of two lines, especially such a mark (X). Metaphorically it has some examples: **Cross (one's) mind-** to get to know; realize: It crossed my mind that you could go earlier. **Cross one's fingers-** used to hearten someone to convince for a favorable or useful conclusion: I guess I'm going to gain that job offer-cross your fingers. **Cross one's mind-** to happen to one shortly or suddenly, etc.

Flat- Having a smooth, even surface. The notion of a flat line can be used figuratively to mean a shortage of development. For instance; After the 2012 economic recession, the economy has been very flat for long years.

Flat tax- The idea of flat can also be known to define a status which have no change. Flat tax is an income tax having a single rate for all taxpayers regardless of their revenue level. For instance; Some Americans know that we ought to have a flat tax. (Oxford, 2000).

Conclusion

Metaphor is a means of conveying one notion or thing in terms of something else. It ensures us with a means of understanding the method language works, from the most general phrases to the most complicated linguistic theory. Metaphors are widely used in languages such as English language. It is revealed that physical objects that are the only entities accessible to our senses and it is the physical object that is the ultimate source domain of space, time and other concepts.



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