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## **Metaphoric nominations in the semantic field of speech verbs**

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### **Abstract**

The article is devoted to the analysis of the metaphorical semantics of the verbs of speech, the consideration of the paradigmatic properties of the metaphorical verbs of speech in the reflection of various aspects of the speech situation. The lexico-semantic group of verbs of speech combines verbs with the common categorial-lexical seme “speech action”. In the paper metaphorical semantic verbs of the speech are analyzed. Paradigmatic properties of metaphorical verbs of the speech are shown in different aspects of the speech situation.

**Keywords:** Parental attitude, participation, sports, girls

### **Introduction**

In the literature on lexical semantics, this lexico-semantic group is considered to be described quite well. Verbs of speech are studied in different aspects: their lexical-semantic ones are studied (Yu.D. Apresyan, L.M. Vasilyev, Z.V. Nichman), seman-tiko-syntactic (E.S. Skoblikova, TP Lomtev), functional properties (T.V Kochetkova). The interest of researchers to the verbs of communication is due to the fact that, according to S.M. Antonova, “... to address in the search for a linguistic structure, isosemical cognitive modeling function and an isomorphic representative denotative space of speech action, follows the corresponding lexical-semantic system of speaking verbs as the dominant linguistic form of the embodiment of all communicative nuances of the subsystem and system” [1. P. 23].

Various aspects of the communication process are subject to metaphorical modeling. R. Sternberg rightly notes that in describing a complex object there can be no one “correct” metaphor: each of the existing ones focuses attention on one or another aspect of such an object and answers specific questions; The author emphasizes that behind each metaphor lies one or another (explicitly expressed or implicit) theory [3. P. 59].

### **Main part**

Contexts reveal numerous aspects of the general concept of speaking verbs, which can be characterized with a basis for compatibility and the characteristic of this compatibility. Verbs of speech, as a rule, are trivalent.

Accordingly, in a situation of speech there are two participants of communication (speaking and listening) and an information component, or the information itself, which is transmitted from one participant to another. Therefore, in contexts, the situation of speech is usually specified precisely in these aspects, which are realized in the positions characteristic of verbs of speech: the position of the speaking subject, the position of the addressee of speech, the object position denoting the content of the utterance. Different descriptions of the lexical

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composition of a group of verbs of speech interaction, as a rule, do not affect the tokens, metaphorically representing the situation of speech interaction. At the same time, the group of metaphor verbs is particularly interesting in the sense that metaphorical increments are often able to actualize various aspects of the situation of speech, expanding the semantic potential of a given semantic class. Metaphorical nominations, as well as the verb in general, are capable of displaying elements of the communicative process. The cognitive function of these metaphorical realizations is obvious: the metaphorical verbs of speech are, in particular, the result of a transfer from a concrete object to an abstract entity - speech reference.

Metaphorical contexts reveal numerous aspects of the general concept of "speak", which implement verbs of speech, reflecting all aspects of a speech event, the characteristic of which is cognitively significant for language consciousness. Metaphoric modeling of the speech situation has a whole range of tools that specify specific aspects of the speech sphere. We give examples.

### Analyses

As the owner of the spinning workshop, having put the workers in places, strolls around the institution, noticing the stillness or the unusual creaking, too loud sound of the spindle, hurries, restrains or starts it in the proper course, so Anna Pavlovna, walking around her living room, approached the people who had fallen silent or He spoke a lot to a mug and, in one word or by movement, again started a uniform, decent conversational machine (L. Tolstoy. War and Peace). In the above text, the expanded metaphor of the mechanism represents the leveling of various types of communicative interaction with a specific goal.

And why do you think that you have the right to vote? - Meek and not at all vengeful, she struck a crushing blow ... - You're not Tanya's father. It was a low revenge. Blow hit the target. It was the rare case when both duelists lost - there were no survivors (L. Ulitskaya. Kazus Ku-Kotsky). In this fragment, the image of the physical confrontation represents the conflict communicative situation through a number of lexical means, specifying its various aspects: the type of opposition, the characteristics of the subjects, the communicative consequence.

The figurative modeling of the speech situation with verbal lexemes in general reflects the laws governing the modeling of the speech situation by means of

other parts of speech: common is the composition of figurative models. So, the key metaphorical models are the following:

- The metaphor of manipulating the subject (to spread, exchange, throw, throw);
- The metaphor of physical interaction (clasp, grapple);
- A metaphor of physical impact (knock down, prick, cut, crush);
- The metaphor of the movement of the fluid (pour, drain, pour, boil);
- Zoomorphic metaphor (coo, caw, pop, cackle).
- As the analysis showed, metaphorical nominations are capable of reflecting the following aspects of the speech situation, highlighted by L.M. Vasiliev:
- The characteristics of the external side of speech, its acoustic-physiological features (drumming, cooing, chattering, scribbling, firing, pulling, mooing, buzzing, minting, whining, etc.);

- Characteristics of the content of the statement (to fence, sbrehnut, split off, soak off, blink, whine, etc.);
- Characteristics of the communicative side of speech (lay out, grind, throw, run, call, develop, deploy, disclose, chew, tousle, etc.);
- An indication of speech interaction and contact of participants of speech (to spread, to pour speech with something, to disassemble, to clash, to bargain; to throw, to bombard, to cast, to attack, to fly, to collapse, to throw, to cut, to unstick, to untie, to unhook, to stick off, to brush off, brush away, peel off, cut off); - the aspect of speech prompting (put up, screw in, drag, bow, pump up, set on, beat down, knock down, whip, pull, mollify, break off);
- Aspect of the emotional attitude of the speaker to the interlocutor and emotional evaluation (kick, ride, bite, sting, eat away, pry, poke, pick up, pick up, hurt; scourge, smash, execute, brand, prick, bark, dog, cover, cover, saw, sharpen, nibble, sew, solder, assign, stretch, drag, wind, clean, spread, trim, debunk, incline, blacken, spit, sprinkle with dirt).

These aspects are often actualized jointly and not always differentially, especially in relation to the last list, which, along with the emotional attitude and assessment, contains an indication of the content and type of speech interaction. Here are some examples: In addition, the journalists brothers. now began to bite us, and sometimes quite noticeably (V. Shenderovich. There was NTV here); Formally, I acted correctly. But Gotovtsev also knowingly dogged (A. Zorich. War tomorrow).

In the following context, syntactic and rhythm-melodic features of speech are expressed syncretically (short phrases, abruptness, intelligence).

in the speech genre of the report), the rate of speech, the attitude of the speaker to the interlocutor: Guard lieutenant Alexander Pushkin rattled off on the exhale: "Here is Lepage. Systems norm. Ready for takeoff "(A. Zorich. Moscow time!).

The actualization of the communicative (unpreparedness, spontaneity) and substantial (disapproving nature of speech) aspects of the speech situation are observed in the passage: - And about the fact that affiliations, whatever they are, are done at least one-on-one! - blurted out lame. He spoke all over, but was already too annoyed (F. Dostoevsky. Demons).

Verbs-metaphors that convey the external side of speech, regularly indicate the emotional state of the speaker, which is specified by the determinative and adverbial elements. For example: - Bisonchiki were, - a tiny girl gently cooed. (A. Averchenko. Innocent Notes); - Who are you? - he bellowed furiously, painfully and desperately. (F. Dostoevsky. Demons); "Ah, Queen," Koroviev cracked playfully (M. Bulgakov. The Master and Margarita); And Kolpin.disappointedly held out: - Bye, "aircraft carrier". In the album he will be painted (A. Zorich. War tomorrow); - Found time to rock. It can be said in the face of death! - Nikita scornfully (A. Zorich. Moscow time!); "You are doing nothing but stupidity," Lembke threw him with annoyance and malice. (F. Dostoevsky. Demons); "I have no relatives," Roland won victoriously (A. Zorich. War tomorrow). The cognitive value of metaphorical verb realizations is connected, first of all, with their potential ability to simulate a speech event as volumetric as possible,

syncretically. However, in the course of the analysis of paradigmatic relations in the lexicosemantic group of verbs of speech, patterns of actualization of one or another aspect of the communicative situation are revealed.

The outer side of speech, as well as communicative characteristics and peculiarities of speech interaction, are modeled most metaphorically. The integrating feature of the characteristics of the outer side of speech, as a rule, is accompanied by the following differentiating concretizing families:

a) sound intensity: rumble, bark, roar, growl, roar, roar, pop, rumble, rumble - purr, hiss, rustle.

b) speed (pace) of speech: drumming, chattering, scribbling, pouring, cracking, clattering, chirping, rattling - dragging, stretching, filtering, filtering, skipping.

c) distinctness / lack of clarity of speech: minted, printed, piped.

d) voice timbre: buzz, squeak, squeal, growl, whine, creak.

e) intonation features: to play a pipe, sing, emphasize, murmur, howl.

Paradigmatic relations in the group of verbs that convey the intensity of sound have an antonymic character: the high degree of loudness is indicated by the verbs thunder, barking, roaring, growling, bellowing, roaring, rattling, rumbling, rumbling, the low degree of loudness - cooing, purring, hissing verbs, rustle. Wed: - No, I am categorically against the "Colosseum", - the grocery store Ambrose thundered on the whole boulevard. - Do not persuade me, Fock.

1. **I do not persuade you, Ambrose, - Fock squeaked:** A servant obedient, - Ambrose sounded (M. Bulgakov. Master and Margarita); The pilots roared: enthusiastically, incredulously, perplexedly (A. Zorich. War tomorrow); "I am delighted," Koroviev sang monotonously (M. Bulgakov, the Master and Margarita); - About? about? - Karmazinov squeaked even sweeter (F. Dostoevsky. Demons); - Never mind! Farther!! - listeners roar (A. Averchenko. Innocent Notes); - What? Who let you in here? - he roared (L. Ulitskaya. Case Kukotsky).

2. **Who asked you to stick with their principles:** He growled (D. Granin. I am walking in a thunderstorm); Here Viktor Stepanovich barked at the customs official so that he almost swallowed the tongue (V. Shenderovich. There was NTV here); - Serve directories! - We barked with formal enthusiasm. (A. Zorich. War tomorrow); voices crackled like a hundred sparrows ... (A. Averchenko. Innocent Notes); "Why the hell do they not surrender ..." hissed discouraged Filimonov (A. Zorich. Moscow time). Differential semes here emphasize the pronunciation and content side of speech, and often also the characteristics of the subjects of speech.

**Verbal lexemes regularly specify the speaker's signs (first of all, age and gender):**

- To talk seriously, businesslike": to lead a conversation, speech, conversation; for example: he led a talk about sore, started a conversation;
- Talk softly, gently, gently (about lovers)": coo; for example: newlyweds cooing behind a wall;
- Talk excitedly, stupidly (usually about women)": cluck;

- Talk quickly, continuously (usually about women)": to pop;
- To speak quickly, without stopping (usually about children or young women)": Twitter.

It is significant that, in contexts, probabilistic sema that conveys the characteristics of the subject is played up even in the case of a different denotative correlation: They switched to "you" and crackled like two women after the sales campaign (A. Zorich. Tomorrow war). Antonymic paradigmatic relations are also observed in the group of verbs that convey the rate of speech: verbs drumming, chattering, scribbling, pouring, cracking, clattering, chirping, rattling are differential social this "fast", the verbs pull, stretch, strain, filter, skip - the differential to this "slow". Wed following examples:

- A. For the rest of the way, Polina was silent. But Kachkhid cracked incessantly, painting the city of the good Sirkhov Chakhchon (A. Zorich. Moscow time!);
- B. It should be monotonous, - Stepan Trofimovich repeated on purpose, stretching every word as long and unceremoniously as possible (F. Dostoevsky. Demons); If someone else will still come to me, - he said, rarely letting the words through clenched and thin teeth (L. Tolstoy. War and peace).

Verbs characterizing the communicative aspect of speech usually differentiate the way of communication and the content of information. The following differential semes are distinguished: - "to report about what should not be": chat, blurt out, breat, ring out, mop up, grind out; For example: blurt out too much, blur a secret, foolishly foolishly;

- Tell in detail, frankly": lay out; for example: lay out all that is known, lay out the whole truth;
- By the way, by the way": throw, run; For example: to throw a word;
- Making known to all": call, ring up, ring out, trumpet; for example: there is nothing to call about it everywhere; trumpet all over the world;
- To tell in detail, to the smallest detail, to explain": chew; for example: chew the thought;
- To tell, make manifest secret or unknown": to disclose; for example: disclose the details of the incident, reveal the secret, reveal the substance of the case; - "to tell widely, publicly": to spread, dissolve; For example: to dispel rumors, the message was spread throughout the city; say forcedly": squeeze out; for example: words cannot be squeezed out of it. Another area of expanded metaphorical modeling is speech interaction and voice contact.

### Conclusion

The situation of active communicative interaction is most often transmitted by the metaphor of receiving / transmitting an object, manipulating it. In this case, different variants of such an interaction can be explicated by different predicates. So, the predicate to share implies a certain degree of intimization of the speech situation; to exchange, on the contrary, the official character of the general communicative situation or its preparedness; the predicate of exchanging - its spontaneity, non-commitment, informality, ease; pick up - the disposition of the interlocutors to each other or their unanimity; insert, screw - singularity cues, randomness, brevity of communicative participation.

### **Wed**

For the sake of the interests of the case, - picked up Voznitsyn. (D. Granin. I am walking in a thunderstorm); - Crazy! - whispered Stavrogin. - Maybe a rave, maybe a rave! - He picked up a patter (F. Dostoevsky. Demons); This tricky name didn't stick, but "Tverskaya", as Leva-Osnaz dubbed it, was picked up by everyone (A. Zorich. Without mercy); Sometimes for the whole day he would only exchange two or three phrases with someone from the planning department (D. Granin. I'm going to a thunderstorm); ... sat astride chairs, but at the same time exchanged phrases (D. Granin. I am going to a thunderstorm); Tsirl exchanged a couple of phrases with the midshipman in Russian (A. Zorich. Moscow time!);

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