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METONYMY AND ITS RELATION WITH DISCOURSE

METONIMIYA VA UNING DISKURS BILAN BOG'LIQLIGI

МЕТОНИМИЯ И ЕЁ СВЯЗЬ С ДИСКУРСОМ

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Abstract

This article presents an overview of metonymy as both a general linguistic notion and a discursive phenomenon. The concept of "discourse" is briefly examined through the ideas of linguists who have contributed to its understanding. Some key features of metonymy are defined and illustrated with relevant examples, and its relationship with discourse is discussed in a concise manner.

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada metonimiya tushunchasiga umumiy tavsif berilgan hamda ushbu hodisaning diskurs bilan bog'liqligi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, "diskurs" atamasi tilshunos olimlarning fikr va qarashlari asosida qisqacha yoritilib, metonimiyaning ayrim belgilari tegishli misollar yordamida izohlangan.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются общие сведения о метонимии, а также метонимия как дискурсивное явление. Кратко анализируется понятие «дискурс» на основе взглядов лингвистов, внесших вклад в его изучение. Некоторые особенности метонимии определяются с помощью соответствующих примеров, а также поясняется связь метонимии с дискурсом.

Kalit so'zlar: *metonimiya, diskurs, fenomen, diskurs hodisasi. konsept, til belgilari, pragmatic, stilistik.*

Ключевые слова: *метонимия, дискурс, феномен, дискурсивное явление, концепт, прагматический, стилистический.*

Key words: *metonymy, discourse, phenomenon, discursive phenomenon, concept, pragmatic, stylistic.*

INTRODUCTION

The concept of metonymy is widely investigated by many linguists through the history of linguistics. Arutyunova N. explains this phenomenon as the substituting notion for another based on their interaction between related objects. [1, p 23]

According to many cognitive linguists, metonymy is a fundamental cognitive aspect in cognition and language. Many linguists define this notion as a way how an individual understands a concept, event or a situation, as well as the mechanisms involved in the creation of cognitive models.

The relation of metonymy with a discourse is very close, because metonymy is renaming one notion with another which is closely associated with the first one, and discourse is a concept that studies the function of the language according to the context, social relations and different circumstances.

The appearance of a number of new areas of analysis and, accordingly, new concepts and terms is connected with the intensive study of language by the end of the 20th century. Not so many of them received wide distribution, they only continue to exist within the framework of a single direction or school. Others, conversely, were initially nominated by a particular scientific community, quickly go beyond its boundaries and begin to be used and developed in other areas of linguistic science. In this respect, the newly emerged concept constantly acquires some additional characteristics and, being clarified, often changes its original meaning. Eventually, a number of different explanations are tacked on to it, since in different paradigms of knowledge it is used in different meanings, and the term itself loses its definition and becomes ambiguous. The process above characterizes the history of the spread of the concept of "discourse".

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

In modern linguistics the problem of investigating metonymy remains as one of the notions that still has a paramount importance. Consequently, researches, investigations and observations held in this sphere present us more relevant reflection on the given issue.

As it was mentioned above there is a strong connection between metonymy and a discourse, eventually, investigating these two notions proposes new interpretations and concepts concerning this matter.

It would be more appropriate to define the concept "discourse" in a more concrete way. Discourse is a complex concept used in linguistics, literary studies, and social sciences, which refers to a meaningful speech activity, that is, a set of utterances spoken or written in a specific context. Discourse is a notion that is concerned not only with a language, but also with cultural, social and contextual components and it is accepted to be broader unit than sentences. Discourse is comprehended as the use of language, conversational practice, and speech. [2, p 91]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the functional approach, neither the syntax nor the grammar of a language can be studied without reference to its use. The structure of language cannot be successfully studied, described, understood or explained without reference to its communicative function. It was in this sense that the term "discourse" (English, "discourse", French "discours") began to be widely used in the early 1970s. The word discourse was initially used by E. Benveniste which in the French linguistics meant speech in general, text, a terminological meaning, denominating it as "speech appropriated by the speaker". [3 p 312]

Discourse was understood as any act of utterance that united in its structures the speaker and the listener with the desire of the former to influence the latter. Constantly, the concept of "discourse" was extended to all types of pragmatically conditioned speech that differ in their goals. [3, p 314]

In discourse there is a regular processing of information coming from the discourse itself, internal cognitive reserves and the external communication situation. The theoretically based studies of discourse showed that there is a distinction, with a certain degree of conventionality. To be more evident, the differentiation between explicit, literal information that has a linguistic expression, on the one hand, and implicit, subtextual information that is derived from the same expression in discourse, on the other. The talk is going about the relationship in the semantic-pragmatic information of what is said and what is implied.

When analyzing stylistic devices that represent hidden additional information, the function of inferential information considerably extends, because they represent "a code of a code, i.e. a special system of using language signs". [4, p 17]

The formation of a new cognitive-discursive paradigm allows us to look at metonymy as a discursive phenomenon that is realized only within the framework of discourse and does not exist outside of it.

Through the long way of studies such types of discursive metonymy as elliptical, indirect speech process that requires metonymic transference, metonymic nomination of an act by one of its elements, and a metonymic sentence. [1, p 22] Hence, this approach to the phenomenon of metonymy in general can be applied to the stylistic device of metonymy.

Metonymy as a discourse phenomenon is an approach that explains how linguistic units are used semantically (meaningfully) and pragmatically (purposefully) in real-life speech contexts. In this, metonymy is viewed not simply as a semantic connection between words, but as a means of creating meaning in a social, cultural, and communicative situation.

Based on all mentioned above, the most significant factors influencing the functioning of the stylistic device of metonymy in discourse are the following:

-pragmatic;

-stylistic (interaction of metonymy with other stylistic devices in discourse);

-sociocultural.

Metonymy in a discourse is a means of conveying the meaning; adapts the situation, that is to see, it takes a new semantic load in the context of speech; is widely used to express socio-cultural information: "The White house" declared about decrease in taxes" – in the given example

the notion of "white house" expresses the government of the USA.

In functional aspect:

- Identification: "The floor manager called the list" – here by the word "list" a group of people who are waiting their queues can be implied.
- Redirecting attention: "The telephone didn't answer" – the word telephone refers to the person to whom the ring was addressed.

In pragmatic aspect metonymy is used with a pragmatic goal based on the context. For instance: "Kokand is on the move again today. The palace is in full swing." [3, p. 209] The notion "Kokand" in the sentence above implies the motion of people and "palace" means governing people inside the palace.

CONCLUSION

As the investigating revealed, there are some cases in the discourse when the referent of metonymic denotation appears to be not the object but some situation which is represented in the context. This linguistic process is accompanied by difficulty of discourse mechanism, because in such a case metonymic denotation goes beyond the meaning of the word or a phrase and captures the whole sentence.

Consequently, the concept of stylistic method of metonymy may be extended due to including there specific discursive types, in other words, metonymic nomination of a situation by means of its elements – extension till the sentence level.

As a final observation it may be stated that, metonymy is not only about verbal spatial displacement, but also is a discursive strategy by which such goals as simplification, evaluation and focusing on are realized in speech. In terms of discourse metonymy appears to hold a special role in coding the information and formulation of relations inside the group.

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