**Ongarbayeva M.S.[1], Tayeva R.M.[2],
Kolesnikova T.P.[3], Zuyeva N.Yu.[4],**

[1]Doctoral student, [2]Candidate of Science, A/Professor,
[3]Senior Lecturer, [4]Candidate of Science, A/Professor of
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty,
e-mail: trmeru16@mail.ru, rozt@mail.ru

THE ANALYSIS OF METEOROLOGICAL METAPHORS IN THE KAZAKH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

The article discusses the cognitive processes of the metaphorical conceptualization of the wind and the definition of its specificity through the corpus representation in the Kazakh and English languages. Based on the studied corpus material there were described and analyzed metaphorical uses of the wind. The investigation of which identified more that 300 metaphoric expressions that has demonstrated universal and unique characteristics of wind metaphorical conceptualization in the studied corpus data base of Kazakh and English languages. The aim of the scientific work includes an attempt to determine the processes of metaphorization of meteorological lexis and its specifics related to the thematic group of words wind/жел, so during the study were involved explanatory, translation, phraseological and terminological dictionaries. The data obtained by this cross-linguistic study suggests the presence of certain general and individual characerics in the conceptualization of wind/жел in the figurative meaning the most essential features of the metaphors have been described and revealed, productive and non-productive ways of its metaphorical conceptualizations, also equivalent and non-equivalent expressions occurring in two lanuguages which were resulted due to historical development and linguiscultural reasons. Thus the wind is an invisible abstract force that affects human life. The language verbalization of the wind concept is rather heterogeneous, due to the specifics of two national languages and other explanations, which include extralinguistic factors of the development of these analyzed languages.

Key words: metaphor, non-literal use, concept, corpus-based approach, жел, wind, corpus linguistics.

Оңғарбаева М.С.[1], Таева Р.М.[2], Колесникова Т.П.[3], Зуева Н.Ю.[4],

әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің
[1]докторанты, [2]доценті, ф. ғ. к., [3]аға оқытушысы, [4]доценті, ф. ғ. к.
Қазақстан, Алматы қ., e-mail: trmeru16@mail.ru, rozt@mail.ru

Қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі метеорологиялық метафораларды талдау

Бұл мақалада қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі жел сөзімен байланысты метафоралар және олардың ерекшеліктері қарастырылады. Материалдар негізінде ағылшын және қазақ тілдерінің ұлттық корпустары қолданылған. Зерттеу нәтижесінде 300-ден астам метафоралық мысалдар анықталды, қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі желдің метафоралық түрде қолдану ерекшеліктері әмбебап және бірегей болып келеді. Ғылыми зерттеу жұмысының мақсаты wind/жел сөздерінің тақырыптық тобына жататын ағылшын және қазақ метеорологиялық лексикасының метафоризация процестерін анықтау болып табылады, осылайша талдау барысында түрлі түсіндірмелі, аударма, фразеологиялық және терминологиялық сөздіктер қолданылды. Салыстырмалы зерттеу нәтижесінде анықталған мысалдарындағы жел метафоризациясының ең продуктивті және продуктивті емес тәсілдері, сондай-ақ екі тілде кездесетін эквивалентті және бейэквивалентті бірліктер зерттелген болатын. Жел адамның өміріне әсер ететін көрінбейтін дерексіз күш болып келеді. Бұл мақалада авторлар метафоралық мағынадағы лексикалық бірліктерді ағылшын және қазақ тілдеріндегі сандық құрамын белгілеген және зерттеудің практикалық материалдарын жаппай іріктеу методикасымен анықтаған болатын. Метеорологиялық тақырыптарымен біріктірілген ағылшын және қазақ мәтіндерінде метафоралық мағынада қолданылатын жел сөзінің тілдік вербализациясы біркелкі емес, бұл ұлттық тілдердің тарихи даму ерекшеліктеріне және басқа да лингвомәдени факторлармен байланысты болып келеді.

Түйін сөздер: метафора, метеорологиялық метафора, семантика, корпустық тәсіл, жел, wind, корпустық лингвистика.

Онгарбаева М.С.[1], Таева Р.М.[2], Колесникова Т.П.[3], Зуева Н.Ю.[4],

[1]докторант Phd, [2]к. ф. н. доцент, [3]старший преподаватель, [4]к. ф. н. доцент
Казахского национального университет им. аль-Фараби,
Казахстан, г. Алматы, e-mail: trmeru16@mail.ru, rozt@mail.ru

Анализ метеорологической метафоры
в казахском и английском языках

В данной статье рассматриваются когнитивные процессы метафорической концептуализации ветра и определение его специфики через корпусное представление в казахском и английском языках. На основе изученного материала были проанализированы метафорические упребления слова "ветер". В результате исследования было выявлено более 300 метафорических выражений, которые продемонстрировали универсальные и уникальные характеристики метафорической концептуализации ветра в двух языках. Целью научной работы является попытка определения процессов метафоризации английской и казахской метеорологической лексики, относящейся к тематической группе слов wind/жел, так в ходе анализа привлекались толковые, переводные, фразеологические и терминологические словари. Данные, полученные в результате сравнительного исследования, свидетельствуют о наличии определенного общего и индивидуального в концептуализации ветра в переносном значении, были описаны и раскрыты наиболее продуктивные и непродуктивные способы метафоризации ветра, также эквивалентные и безэквивалентные единицы, встречающиеся в исследуемых языках. Ветер является невидимой абстрактной силой, влияющей на жизнь человека. Языковая вербализация ветра, функционирующая в английских и казахских текстах, объединенная метеорологическими явлениями, довольно неоднородна, что обусловлено спецификой национальных языков и другими факторами, включающими лингвокультурные и исторические особенности развития языков.

Ключевые слова: метафора, метеорологическая метафора, переносное значение, корпусный подход, жел, ветер, корпусная лингвистика.

Introduction

In this article the authors have made an attempt to select and systematize lexical units that have received metaphorical meanings related to the lexical group "meteorology" and determine their quantitative composition in English. Practical materials of the study were lexical units included in the thematic group "meteorology" extracted by continuous sampling from the explanatory, translational, phraseological dictionaries and thesauruses of the English language.

The meteorological phenomenon *wind* is often represented in many cultures in figurative sense, the most frequent weather occurrence wind is a natural force, described mainly through a physical impact on other objects. Our analysis reveals various linguistic metaphorical conceptualizations of the wind depending on the lexicographic resources and corpora: British National Corpus (BNC) and National Corpus of Kazakh Language (NCKL).

By definition, the wind is a moving air, which means basically "horizontal movement", having different notions and synonyms according to its force and features (*light air/wind, zephyr, breeze, gust, strong wind, blast, gale, storm, hurricane*) indicating the nature of the wind movement. The air is invisible, so the wind is mostly perceived through its impact on objects (*visually*), through sounds (*hearing*) or through tactile perception. Wind is a dynamic force which encompasses the basic human experience, for example it can even move objects from one place to another, make it dry or weave off. That is confirmed by the metaphorical examples, where the wind is presented as an external power, against which people cannot act or defeat it.

To describe the metaphorization processes of meteorological vocabulary, it is necessary to identify the initial semantic meaning of lexical units belonging to the thematic group of weather phenomena, such as wind, precipitation (rain, snow, hail, etc.), fog, thunderstorm, storm and blizzards, as well as natural disasters such as tornadoes and hurricanes.

Metaphor was developed by the dissertational research of many Kazakhstani linguists such as Mukhamedzhanov Sh., Zaysanbayeva G.N., Sybanbayeva A.S., Kusainova G.S., Seitova F.Z., on the material production of/by Omirbekova Z.K., Kogay E.R., Muratbayeva I.S., Sansyzbayeva K.K., Kalkabekova D.B., Bayugunisova G.M., Eskarayeva A.D., Trichik M.V. and we pay a special role to the dissertation work of Nygmetova B.D. where she studies metaphors in the meteorological forecasts, from the comparative aspect on the material of Russian and German languages. Significant contribution to the study of metaphors have been made by Rus-

sian scholars such as Arutyunova N.D., Gak V.G., Kharchenko V.K., G.N., Potebnya A., Stepanenko A.V., Sklyarevskaya E.D., Teliya V.N. Meteorological lexis in the metaphorical use was investigated by Sherbakova L.E., Kasyanova V.M., Baranova E.V., Ryabina E.B., Chemercheva A.A., Kondratenko M.M., in comparative studies by Lazareva M.A., Kuznetsova O.I., Chudakova N.M., Olkhovikova Yu., and Liu Yanchun, Chan Ti Xu Huong. Among foreign scholars on metaphors and cognitive linguistics studies were involved such as philologists, philosophers and logicians as E. Cassirer, X. Ortega De Gasset, A. Richards, J. Searle, R. Jacobson, J. Miller, Goodman N., Turner M., Ricoeur P., Lakoff, G., Kövecses Z., Davidson D., Black M., Goatly A., Morgan E.V., Ortony A., Hoffman R.

So, at present, the problem of metaphor has gone out of the rhetoric, where it originally existed as one of the tropes, stepped over the boundaries of linguistic stylistics (where it was studied as a means of creating expressive coloring of the text) and moved to a fairly comprehensive laboratory, becoming the subject of research of the above related to linguistics disciplines (Teliya V.N., 1988: 5).

Arutyunova N.D. allocates 5 types of language metaphors:

1) a nominative metaphor (the actual transfer of the name), consisting in replacing one descriptive value with another and serving as a source of homonymy

2) a figurative metaphor that is born as a result of the transition of an identifying (descriptive) meaning to a predicate one and serving the development of figurative meanings and synonymous means of language

3) a cognitive metaphor that arises as a result of a shift in the compatibility of predicate words (transfer of meaning) and creates polysemy

4) a generalizing metaphor (as the final result of a cognitive metaphor), erasing the boundaries between logical orders in the lexical meaning of the word and stimulating the emergence of logical polysemy (Arutyunova N.D., 1999: 366)

The main thesis of the cognitive theory of metaphor comes down to the following idea: metaphorization processes are based on the processing of knowledge structures, which are described in categories of frames and scenarios in one of the metalanguages of cognitive science. The knowledge recorded in the human cognitive system in the form of frames and scenarios is a generalized experience of human interaction with the outside world both with the world of objects and with society (Baranov A.N., 2014: 11).

In domestic linguistics, a model of the semantic (seminal) structure of nuclear materials developed by V.G. Gak on the example of a metaphor, a fox is a cunning person. The nominative (initial) LZ of the word *fox* has a certain set of sem categorical archisem A (animated creature) + clan seme B (animal) + species differentiating seme C (quality assigned to the *fox* is a tricky). The following semantic transformations lead to metaphorization: the elimination of the family and species sem and the actualization of potential seme (Sklyarevskaya G.N., 1993: 34).

The modern theory of metaphor goes beyond the cognitive semantics, which in turn is a part of cognitive linguistics. In foreign linguistics, the cognitive theory of metaphor actively began its development in the 1970s which was founded by George Lakoff and Ronald Langacker. By using the analytical framework of Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), this study aims on the analysis of metaphor use of the "wind/жел (zhel)" in English and Kazakh Languages.

The present research work follows the basic fundamentals of Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) (Lakoff G., 1980). Over the last thirty years, studies on metaphor have been playing a crucial role in cognitive linguistics, a development of which began with the proposed theory of Lakoff and Johnson's in their monography "Metaphors We Live By". As concluding from the theories on metaphor before, Lakoff and Johnson's 'conceptual theory of metaphor' states "…so that, conceptual metaphor is a general mental mapping that is created from a (typically concrete) Source Domain to a (typically abstract) Target domain, when metaphorical expressions are individual linguistic ideas instantiating these mappings" (Stefanowitsch A. and Th. Gries, 2006: 56).

For example, "….boiling with anger is a linguistic example of the very productive conceptual metaphor ANGER IS A HOT FLUID, burning with love is an example of LOVE IS FIRE, and to be on cloud nine is an example of HAPPINESS IS UP" (Kövecses Z., 2007: 36).

As Lakoff G. mentions it is important not to confuse the mapping, LOVE IS A JOURNEY, for the mapping itself. Like Raymond W. Gibbs, Jr. in his "Metaphor Wars" notes "…The mapping is the set of correspondences, (Gibbs R.W., 1994: 23) but when Wierzbicka A. discusses conceptual metaphors in human life (CMT theory) she says later on that Lakoff and Johnson's theory of conceptual metaphor misses the importance of formal semantic investigation of revealing the word, so that what

they really mean, therefore, authors of the article are combining the principles of research and metaphor analysis of several scholars among them are Lakoff G., Stefanowitsch A., Kövecses Z. and Charteris-Black J.

Experiment

A corpus study of metaphors on *wind* makes it possible to identify real language usage in the natural language environment and analyze the entire array of texts. Corpus approach allows you to quickly get a large sample of material, to analyze aspects of the use of language units. In this paper, we adhere to the statement of A. Deignan: "Corpus linguistics in many respects supports the cognitive theory of metaphor, however, corpus data question the details of the theory". The methods of corpus text analysis make it possible to increase the efficiency of research activities via its automated system for selecting, processing and displaying results. The advantages of this method are its representativeness, efficiency and objectivity. We attempted to manually extract metaphorical contexts from *BNC* and *NCKL*.

"In a first step, the researcher can then search for individual lexical items from the domain or whole sets of the items. The choice of items can be based on a priori decisions, it can be based on existing exhaustive lists or it can be based on a preceding keyword analysis of texts dealing with target-domain topics. The search for these items can then be exhaustive (i.e., all Corpus-based approaches to metaphor and metonymy currences of the item(s) in question are retrieved or it can be limited to a particular contexts that are considered to be promising or relevant to the research question. In a second step, the researcher then identifies the target domains in which these items occur, and thus, the metaphorical or metonymic mappings in which they participate" (Stefanowitsch A. and Th. Gries, 2006: 34).

An important advantage of this method is the possibility of a quantitative presentation of the results and the ability to conduct a cross-linguistic analysis with different languages. Then these tokens were typed in the search bar, then non-literal uses were selected from the number of hits, and at the last stage they were classified by source areas.

After analyzing the collected material, we concluded that all examples can be classified into certain conceptual metaphors. The source domain for all of these concepts is a lexicon that describes *meteorological phenomena*, while the purpose of

the Domain is the presence or absence of problems.

Query "wind" returned 7338 hits in 1502 different texts (98,313,429 words [4,048 texts]; frequency: 74.64 instances per million words) [0.209 seconds] from BNC which makes ineffective metaphorical utterances extraction, following the idea of A. Stefanowitsch in his "Corpus-Based Approaches to Metaphor and Metonymy" (2006) who says that "…the most basic ways of realizing a metaphor in English involves use of a partitive or quantifying *of* construction. The metaphoricity here is conventional, i.e. it represents a normal (though secondary) use of the words concerned". He supports his idea by claiming that "…in literal contexts, *storm* means a kind of atmospheric phenomenon when *torrent, mountain, lake* and *oasis* denote kinds of geographical locations. But all these words have regular secondary patterns of use which (unlike other kinds of secondary meaning) can be usefully classed as metaphorical. "They activate what Max Black (1962) called 'resonance' between the literal meaning potentials of two words. *A storm of protest"*. Developing that idea we tried to experimentally use different prepositions and parts of speech of the *wind* (N,V, ADJ.) and searched the BNC. For example: *of wind, wind into, wind in, wind after, wind on* and *winded, windy, winding* which resulted in the productive ways of metaphorization *etc. compared to the* most frequent non-literal use of *wind* was found with the preposition *of*. Therefore, we simplified the research in the BNC and found the following occurences of *wind* with such preposition …*of*.

WIND has anthropomorphic characteristics. It has the following subtypes, for each of which the following examples are given. Key word *wind of…* gave 122 hits in 108 different texts, randomly from them were selected metaphors, which were grouped by its source domain.

The following conceptual metaphors for the collected examples can be defined as a list of the most frequent hits of wind metaphors with the following metaphorical meaning of the lexeme wind given with positive, negative and neutral connotations, some of them has equivalents and some of them not.

Results and the discussion

Metaphorical mapping of the wind conceptualization in the English language according to BNC search results:

[…get wind of the non-existent secret's…] wind flows fast in different directions wind fills the air and spaces, wind is a change/news/gossip;

[…a wind of change is blowing…] wind as a new trend;

[…I seek the wind of a word…] sudden idea, inspiration, wind is an idea;

[…rocked in a wind of thorns…] wind as a massive natural phenomena wind is a difficulty;

[…chill wind of economic depression…] economical situation or factor that influences events, wind is a tendency/beginning/trend;

[…with renewed talk of winding down both military alliances…] wind cuts down or stops slowly, wind is a reduction;

[…the chill wind of competition…] wind as the beginning of tough competition, wind is a competition;

[…it would be worse than Amazon House finding out if she got wind of what's going on…] wind as the reason, the explanation of the situation, wind is a secret;

[…the ripples allowed the Ardakkeans to get wind of the theft…] wind as a smell, aroma, clue, wind is a track, scent.

To speak about weather conditions in both English and Kazakh are used the adjectives: *windy/ желді*. But in English, there is a separate verb *to wind*. It should be noted that in Kazakh *wind/жел* is not used as a verb, noun *жел* needs a verb, the meaning of the verb *to wind* is not related to the description of weather conditions, but to the results of the impact of *the wind* onto the object; moreover, the verb *to wind* retains some figurative meanings, extending its meaning to the actions.

Combining approaches to metaphor study and supporting the search results we also referred to lexicographic resources of the Kazakh language and found unique non-literal uses of the word wind. Taking into account the formal nomadic lifestyle of the Kazakhs, there was discovered a block of NON-EQUIVALENT metaphorical expressions of WIND/ЖЕЛ in the description of horses, when characteristics of the wind are transmitted to the horse. WIND is A HORSE, so Kazakh people conceptualize wind as a horse, for example:

жел қуық is *төзімді жылқы*, trans. hardy horse;

жел саңлақ is *жараулы ат, сәйгүлік жүйрік*, trans. fast horse;

жел жетпес is the wind that can not reach horse, trans. the fastest horse.

However, in the Kazakh language, one of the productive ways of metaphorization processes emanate from anthropomorphic characteristics, so that related to the personal behavior or nature, for example:

желқуар is *жеңілтек, жеңіл мінезді, ұшқалақ,* trans. frivolous man, a man who chases the wind;

жел-аяқ (жел табан) is *қыдырымпаз,* a person who doesn't like to stay at one place having *windy legs*, trans. restless person;

Other productive means or source of metaphorization process lies in the body organs of a person, that is

жел өкпе is *жеңілтек, қызба, даурықпа*, windy lungs, trans. frivolous man (harum-scarum), easily excited man, literally the wind is concentrated in the lungs of man, so the wind moves the man, making him lightly excited, lungs full of air.

It is worth noting the following metaphorical transfer of WIND onto other body organs, such as kidneys:

жел бүйрек is *жеңіл мінезді, жел өкпе*, also means a dizzy person with windy kidneys, that is body organ, where the nature of man exists, his character finds its fulfillment in the kidneys of the organism, for example *жел бүйрек әйел*, trans. a frivolous woman (woman with windy kidneys)/kidneys full of wind.

Also other parts of the body conceptualize a wind:

жел бас is *әулекі, желікпе*, trans. careless, frivolous person, means windy head, similar metaphor is found in English language *a breeze (wind) is blowing through smb.`s upper storey*

жел ауыз is *еспе шешен, көп сөзді* trans. talkative, a person with windy mouth.

To investigate actual uses of wind metaphors in the Kazakh language we applied to Kazakh Corpus and found 312 entries, 33 documents for *жел* entry http://web-corpora.net/KazakhCorpus/search/?interface_language=ru 200 for WIND.

As a result of comparing the semantic meaning, it can be noted that in the kazakh language conceptual metaphor of nature (with the most metaphorical expressions) is WIND is a living being. It has the following subtypes, for each of which the following corpus occurences are given translation and whether these utterances have equivalent metaphorical meanings in English:

Metaphorical mapping of the WIND in the Kazakh according to NCKL search results:

[…жел шайқаған, күндізгі аңызақ…] trans. swaying hot wind, wind as a human shakes things, жел is a human action;

[...жел жұлмалаған, азынаған жел …] trans. the wind howls and pulls out, wind as a creature that tears things away unceasingly with hands, animal actions;

[…кейде жел жұлқынып…] trans. blow in gusts, wind as an emotion which is bursting and aspirant, жел is an anger;

[…заман is соққан жел…] trans. time is a blowing wind, wind as a time flows like time so fast, жел is a time;

[…жел жеп қойған қылилау оң жақ көзі…] trans. wind eat his right eye, wind as a human creature that weaves off the eye or eats it, жел is a destruction;

[…денеңді жел аймаласын…] trans. wind caressed the body, wind as a tender action that flatters the body, жел is a tenderness;

[…суық жел жұқа киімнің ішіне кіріп…] trans. cold wind penetrated clothes, wind as a human creature that enters the body through the clothes, жел is a filling/penetration;

[…ұры жел көзге ілінбей зыр жүгіріп…] trans. thief wind ran without being seen, wind as an invisible person with legs run, жел is a thief;

In the Kazakh language, based on the originality of climatic conditions, there are a huge number of names for the designation of various types of winds (collocates) of which were found its equivalents in English Language, during the analysis we have selected non-equivalent WIND expressions.

Wind as a verb is used metaphorically in English: Query "winded" returned 53 hits in 48 different texts (98,313,429 words [4,048 texts]; frequency: 0.54 instances per million words) [0.378 seconds – retrieved from cache] in the BNC, below we present the other and most frequent metaphoric uses of wind (=V):

1. [He lay there for a moment, stunned, *winded*, waiting for a message from his numbed brain] *take a rest*;

2. [So were one-legged soldiers, women bent double with rheumatism, gouty noses, coughing children, broken arms, wasted goats and *winded* horses] *run out of the breath*;

3. [Not my stomach *winded*, not my nose bleeding…] *shrink and curl.*

Conclusion

Summarizing the outcomes, the various cultural conceptualizations of WIND are best distinguished by how they affect other objects. WIND is captured as a natural force against which people are inert. In metaphorical expressions, the wind manifests itself either as a powerful natural force that displaces/ takes away things, or as a light breeze that shakes them or describes personal characteristics. All of them lead to spatial movements that have their characteristic context and metaphorical consequences. The next type of wind exposure is a "touch" when it comes into physical contact with entities, where the main perception is not visual, but tactile, giving the object a sense of vitality. The spatial attributes of the wind are sometimes directional: the wind is blowing horizontally which is strong and manifests itself in a positive or negative contexts, although when it brings news, it may have a negative meaning.

In turn, the English lexeme *wind* has specific metaphorical meanings that are not peculiar to the Kazakh *жел*. The main non-literal uses of *wind* include the following meanings: NEWS (GOSSIP), IDEA, CHANGE, DIFFICULTIES in English, in Kazakh WIND is A HORSE, IDLENESS, FRIVOLOUSNESS. It is concluded that they are all associated with the main conceptual metaphor which is NON-VISIBLE ABSTRACT FORCE THAT EFFECTS HUMAN LIFE. Empirical research here was focused on corpus and we seek to uncover the peculiarities of metaphorical uses of wind in Kazakh and English.

In English and Kazakh *wind* bears both positive and negative connotations, from one hand its brings changes and describe people negatively on the other hand appears fast and quick also.

Based on the analysis, we can conclude that the English lexeme *wind*, metaphorically shifting from the meaning of air in motion to the designation *smell, aroma* which has much more spheres of use, and in the description of weather conditions the concept of wind is dominant like in the Kazakh language, non-literal expressions with *wind* express mainly the quality of the action and its horizontal movement in both languages.

Considering these examples, it can be noted that in the Kazakh Corpora entries demonstrate the first meaning of the wind lexeme, phrases are given not only with adjectives, but also with many verbs and collocates. In the English corpora, wind combinations with prepositions are predominate. The comparative analysis of the National Corpora suggests that in the peoples` consciousness metaphorically the wind lives its own life, thus it brings clouds and changes the weather or its perception which is limited to the human senses/characteristics that arise in a person under the influence of the wind`s dynamic nature.

Литература

Телия В.Н. Метафора в языке и тексте / В.Г. Гак, В.Н. Телия, Е.М. Вольф, Е.О. Опарина, Т. Черданцева, Х.Д. Леэметс, А.М. Шахнарович, Н.М. Юрьева, С.С. Гусев, Э.А. Лапиня, Н.А. Кожевникова, В.В. Петров; отв. ред. В.Н. Телия. – М.: Наука, 1988. – 176 с.

Скляревская Г.Н. Метафора в системе языка / Отв. ред. акад. Д.Н. Шмелев. – СПб.: Наука, 1993. – 152 с.

Арутюнова Н.Д. Язык и мир человека. – 2-ое изд., испр. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1999. – I-XV. – 896 с.

Баранов А.Н. Дескрипторная теория метафоры. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2014. – 632 с. – (Studia philologica)

Deignan A. Metaphor and Corpus Linguistics. – Amsterdam: Philadelphia, John Behjamins, 2005. – 236 p.

Kövecses Z. Metaphor and emotion: Language, culture, and body in human feeling. – New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000. – 244 p.

Lakoff G., Johnson M. Metaphors we live by. – Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1980. – 191 p.

Stefanowitsch A., Stefan Th. Gries. Corpus-based approaches to metaphor and metonymy / edited by Anatol Stefanowitsch, Stefan Th. Gries. p. cm. _ (Trends in linguistics. Studies and monographs; 171). – Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2006. – 319 p.

Wierzbicka A. Metaphors linguists live by: Lakoff and Johnson contra Aristotle // Papers in Linguistics, 1986. – P. 287-318

Gibbs R.W. The poetics of mind: Figurative thought, language, and understanding. – Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 538 p.

Қалиев Б. Қазақ тілінің түсіндірме сөздігі / ред. Б. Қалиев – Алматы: Мемлекеттік тілді дамыту институты, 2014. – 728 б.

Салқынбай А.Б. Қазақ тілінің сөзжасам сөздігі. 1-бөлім. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2016. – 468 б.

Қоңыров Т. Қазақ тілінің тұрақты теңеулері сөздігі. – Алматы: Ғалым, 1990. – 320 б.

Oxford dictionary of Current idiomatic English Volume 2 / edited by A.P. Cowie, R. Mackin and I.R. McCaig. – Oxford University Press, 1993. – 685 p.

Oxford dictionary of word origins sec.edition / edited by Julia Cresswell. – Oxford University press, 2009. – 385 p.

References

Arutyunova N. D. (1999) Yazyk i mir cheloveka [Language and world of a man]. 2nd ed., rev. M.: Yazyki russkoj kul'tury, I-XV 896 s. (In Russian)

Baranov A.N. (2014) Deskriptornaya teoriya metafory [Descriptive theory of metaphor] M.: Yazyki slavyanskoj kul'tury, (Studia philologica) 632 s. (In Russian)

Deignan A. (2005) Metaphor and Corpus Linguistics. A. Deignan. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Behjamins, 236 p. (In English)

Gibbs R.W. (1994) The poetics of mind: Figurative thought, language, and understanding. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 538 p. (In English)

Kaliyev B. (2014) Kazak tilinin tusindirme sozdigi [Explanatory dictionary of Kazakh Language]. Almaty: Memlekettik tildi damytu instituty, 728 b. (In Kazakh)

Salkynbay A.B. (2016) Kazak tilinin sozjasam sozdigi [Dictionary of Kazakh Language word origin]. 1-bөlim, Almaty: Kazak universiteti, 468 b. (In Kazakh)

Konyrov T. (1990) Kazak tilinin turakty teneuler sozdigi. [Dictionary of comapritive phrase units in the Kazakh Language] Almaty: Galym, 320 b. (In Kazakh)

Kövecses Z. (2000) Metaphor and emotion: Language, culture, and body in human feeling. New York: Cambridge University Press, 244 p. (In English)

Lakoff G., Johnson M. (1980) Metaphors we live by. G. Lakoff, M. Johnson. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 191 p. (In English)

Oxford dictionary of Current idiomatic English Volume 2, edited by A.P. Cowie, R. Mackin and I.R. McCaig. Oxford University Press, 1993. 685 p. (In English)

Oxford dictionary of word origins Sec.edition/edited by Julia Cresswell. Oxford University press, 2009. 385 p. (In English)

Sklyarevskaya G.N. (1993) Metafora v sisteme yazyka [Metaphor in the system of language] Red. ed. acad. D.N. Shmelev. Sankt-Peterburg: Nauka, 152 s. (In Russian)

Stefanowitsch A., Stefan Th. Gries. (2006) Corpus-based approaches to metaphor and metonymy, edited by Anatol Stefanowitsch, Stefan Th. Gries. p. cm. (Trends in linguistics. Studies and monographs; 171). Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 319 p. (In English)

Teliya V.N. (1990) Metafora v yazyke i tekste [Metaphor in language and text] (V.G. Gak, V.N. Telia, E.M. Wolf, E.O. Oparina, T. Cherdantseva, X.D. Leemets, A.M. Shakhnarovich, N. M. Yuryeva, S.S. Gusev, E.A. Lapinya, N.A. Kozhevnikova, V.V. Petrov) Otv. ed. V.N. Telia. Moskva: Nauka, 1988, 176 p. (In Russian)

Wierzbicka A. (1986) Metaphors linguists live by: Lakoff and Johnson contra Aristotle. Papers in Linguistics, 19, P. 287-318 (In English)