Morpheme and metonymy

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Annotation

This article discusses the types of transfer of meaning that is, metonymy and metaphor, how to distinguish between them, and a guide to some exercises for a broader understanding of this topic.

Key words: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, obligation, irony, conceptual metaphor and metonymy, semantic approximated.

Introduction.

In today's fast-paced, globalized world, readers improving creative thinking activiting speech, expressing thoughts fluently and independently formation of skills, lexicology in increasing literacy, in particular, meaning transfer phenomenon, it's types and how to distinguish them is of great importance. In this paper, we provide the first lerge-scale multimodal analysis of a corpus is advertisements. We first present the reader with a description of our corpus in terms of the distribution of conceptual operations (for the

purposes of this work, metaphor and metonymy) and use of modal cues. Our results show that metonymy (a metaphor-metonymy compound) is the most frequent conceptual operation in our corpus; that there is a significant effect of the use of modes in the activation of different amounts of conceptual complexity, and the marketing strategy has no significant effect on the number and complexity of conceptual mappings in the advertisement.

Although the approach of our analysis is usage-based, given that it is based on real data, we also resort to introspection and argumentation in order to evaluate conceptual operations in naturally occurring data. Metonymic and metophorically- related images are not yet readily identifiable by means of automatized corpus searches. We present here own our proposal which, while highly based on Forceville's method, has been tweaked to include metonymy identification, characterisition and analysis.

If in metaphor, the word is a similarity between two objects or concepts is copied based on and in metonymy, the word is copied based on the interdependence between two objects. For example,mountain food , light melody, golden autumn. Metonymy is the interdependence of expressions, the

use of one exponent for another exponent on the basis of relatedness. For example, I took Navoiy in my hand. Real Madrid have played better in recent seasons.

Figurative meaning created by synecdoche means to call a part of something by its name and conversely a r part of something it is understood to refer to the whole that belongs to it. For example, He puts his five hands in his mouth.

Commitment is one of the main ways in which semaema arises. The emergence of a semaema on the basis of association is also based on analogy as in metaphor. However, if metaphor is based on similarity in appearance, a new meaning emerges based on the similarity of the task performed in the task. For example, the point of a bow was originally called an arrow.

Conceptual metaphor and metonymy are two of the most pervasive cognitive operations that govern human conceptualization and communication. Conceptual metaphor was originally defined by Jakoff and Johnson as understanding one conceptual domain (target) in terms of another (source domain) by means of establishing a set of systematic correspondences between their corresponding constituent elements. The classification of the semantic approximations produced by the children participating in the study was performed

by analyzing their meaning in context and subsequently following the methodological steps established in the Metaphor Identification Procedure of the Vrije University. This metod involves several several well-defined systematic steps for the identification of metaphor- related utterances. Once all the sematic approximations produced by the participants had been assigned to one of the four categories for analysis (metaphor-based semantic approximations, metonymy-based semantic approximations, semantic approximations displaying conceptual interaction, a random lexical errors/slips of the tongue.)

Conclusion.

In conclusion, we must say that the ways of meanng transfer have been scientifically studied by world and Uzbek linguistics. On the basis of the studied theoretical information, based on the main goal of teaching the Uzbek language, innovative and interactive related to this topic to explain the transfer of meaning to student in the educational process and to activate it's application. It is necessary to use methods, develop them and apply them to the educational process.

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