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STRUCTURAL MODELS OF METAPHORS USED IN THE ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJANI PRESS

The article deals with structural models of metaphors used in English and Azerbaijani media. Words, phrases and sentence models of metaphors used in the English and Azerbaijani media were analyzed. The abundance of metaphors observed in The New York Times, 525th newspaper, Gundem, and Musavat newspapers allows us to say that all structural models of metaphors are actively used in press language. In particular, it should be noted that metaphors are often used in order to correctly assess the current historical conditions in political discourse; as if that historical situation is evaluated. Therefore, experts in political discourse show that as tensions in society increase, the number of metaphors used in political discourse increases. The article generally is related to models of metaphors used in English and Azerbaijani press. We tried to explain what they mean, give much more clearer explanations of them and and conduct in-depth analysis. Therefore, this article is of great importance in terms of our point of view and topic. The practical value of the work results is that they can be used in research.

Metaphors in English and Azerbaijani publicistic texts have the structure of words, phrases and sentences, and they are similar in these characteristics. However, modern science puts forward another requirement, which is associated with the definition of typological features in the context of the overall development of mankind. In this sense, the study of metaphors in the English and Azerbaijani press fills a large gap in our linguistics.

Metaphorical models have been talked about not only in linguistics, but also in philosophy, logic, and psychology. All of them, of course, gave more priority to the cognitive side of the issue. We, however, look at metaphorical models from a broader perspective to shed light on the problem linguistically.

Key words: metaphor, structure, word, phrase, language, sentence, Azerbaijan.

Introduction. The metaphorical model is a linguistic construction and is included in the model of cognitive processes; it has a causative character. They make it possible to present the other in a special way with the participation of one subject. Metaphorical models have been talked about not only in linguistics, but also in philosophy, logic, and psychology. All of them, of course, gave more priority to the cognitive side of the issue. We, however, look at metaphorical models from a broader perspective to shed light on the problem linguistically. Therefore, we distinguish structural and cognitive aspects of this problem. What are the advantages of such an approach to the issue: 1. The entire spectrum of the concept of a metaphorical model is covered; 2. The specifics in the plan of content and expression are clarified; 3. It becomes possible to deeply penetrate into the depth of the concept of the metaphorical model from both linguistic and non-linguistic points of view; 4. It can be fundamentally distinguished from other linguistic models.

Material and Methods. In the course of the research, during the elaboration of the theoretical

achievements of scholars the methods of analysis, synthesis, generalization, systematization were used; the method of comparison was used for identification of common and different in journalistic texts in Azerbaijani and English.

The study is based on the models of metaphors, according to their using in Azerbaijani and English press. Although certain work has been done in this direction in European linguistics, work in this direction is delayed in Azerbaijani linguistics. M. Adilov, G. Maharramli, as well as a number of linguists like L.S. Vygotsky, A.A. Leontiyeva, A.R. Luriya, T.G. Popova, N. Karaulov, V. Teliya, N.D. Arutyunova, A.N. Baranov, M. Johnson, V. Humbolt, G. Lakoff, McCloskey, J. Econ, J. Lotman, D. Davidson in recent years have addressed these problems about the features of the print language in our linguistics. Metaphorical models are used in both artistic, political, scientific and journalistic styles. In particular, it should be noted that metaphors are often used in order to correctly assess the current historical conditions in political discourse; as if that historical situa-

tion is evaluated [2, 37]. Therefore, experts in political discourse show that as tensions in society increase, the number of metaphors used in political discourse increases. Some, taking it as a basis, also call metaphors a barometer of society. So, metaphorical models are used in all types of discourse, regardless of their genre. Metaphoricization is a cognitive operation [1]. The structural aspect of the issue, on the other hand, is due to its constituent parts, from which linguistic units are organized; starting from an element, it can reproduce. Reproduction in a linguistic context can rise from a phoneme to a sentence or text. The phoneme consists of one composition, represents the phonetic level of the language. Morphemes, on the other hand, are made up of phonemes and manifest in different structures. Also, metaphors have a structure of organization. For example: Metaphors are formed in the form of words, phrases and sentences. Although the metaphors included in these patterns are essentially the same metaphor, they differ in terms of the tactics used to express the idea. For a deeper observation of these differences, let's consider each of them separately: Word model. Word models are independent constituents. Let's turn to examples: "Recently, a new issue of "Ulduz" magazine was published. The well-known literary critic Shirindil Alishanli wrote the expert opinion for the magazine this time. In his article "Letter to Gulu Aghses", he analyzed the last issue of the magazine with serious considerations. According to the expert, young people seem to be indifferent to high artistic standards and the search for new content and form: "I would very much like to find an interlocutor for a few days in a literary address based on democratic literary criteria without censorship. Unfortunately, my interlocutors tell me what I know and hear, often in poor form, or young writers who have just come to literary life fly into the appropriate-inappropriate past and future, but neither the socio-public content nor the artistic realization of this "journey" is new. As if these authors are not people of our time" [22]. In the text we give "fly" refers to man-writers. In our oral speech, we often find phrases such as "so and so is in the sky, flies", "he does not run, he flies", "the car flies." In our opinion, in the text given above, too, "fly" is included in this paradigm. In those examples, the verb "fly" has more of a sign of independence. Therefore, such metaphors should be perceived as an independent constituent; structurally, it has the status of a word. Another example: I. Aliyev also said that socio-political stability was established in Azerbaijan: "The essence of our work is to create a stronger state so that our people live in prosperity and in safe conditions".

The head of state said that it is natural to ensure socio-political stability in the country: "The unity of our people for a single action, our successes ensure this. Although conflicts are taking place in the surrounding countries. In this case, the example of Azerbaijan is important for the world, and Azerbaijani experience is studied in many places. Azerbaijan is rapidly moving along the path of democracy. This is our conscious choice. Economic development cannot be ensured outside the democratic process. Therefore, economic and democratic reforms are conducted in parallel in Azerbaijan. The parliamentary elections proved it, the elections were transparent and the dreams of the Azerbaijani people were fully satisfied. The election results showed great support of our people for our policy. Therefore, I am grateful to our people. I want to assure our people that despite the crisis in the world, Azerbaijan will develop successfully" [23]. Transparency refers to water, it is moved on elections. It is also independent as a constituent. Metaphors in the structure of speech are in no way inferior in structure to metaphors of complex structure. We also often find word-structured metaphors in English-language journalistic texts. For example: "Mr. Orban has also embraced the term "illiberal democracy," essentially arguing that majority rule is more important than minority rights. "Here is a government that proclaims itself as illiberal, and if it says it's illiberal, liberals are its natural enemy, especially if they are backed by funds the government has no control over," Mr. Loke said, referring to organizations funded by Mr. Soros" [9, 5]. Although the verb "embrace" in this piece of text refers to living beings, it has been moved over the concept of "term" and is used in the current context to mean "accept". Here, the verb "embrace" is an independent constituent. Or: "And like Ms. Le Pen, Mr. Mélenchon regularly attacked the news media during the campaign. On election night, after his defeat, he tore into what he called "mediacrats" and "oligarchs." They were "rejoicing" over "two candidates who approve and want to maintain the current institutions" of government, the longtime fan of Castro and Hugo Chávez said. The shared lines of attack gave the candidates at the political extremes their best showings ever, if from opposite ends of the spectrum. Mr. Mélenchon almost doubled his 2012 result, refused to concede for hours and then attacked both finalists, refusing to distinguish between them. In that, he is alone. Across the board, politicians and other former candidates have urgently counseled their supporters to vote for Mr. Macron to block Ms. Le Pen's path to the Élysée Palace." [11, 12] In this example, the verb "attack" carries the semantics of "criticize", "insult",

“throw a stone at someone’s garden” which is characteristic of the English language as well as the Azerbaijani language. In the given text example, the verb “attack” is also included in this paradigm. Since the verb in question has an obvious sign of independence and a structural word status, we should treat it as an independent constituent as a metaphor. Phrase model. As is known, phrases consist of at least two words. Metaphors are molded into a more phrase with noun pattern of phrases. For example: “Along with its ancient historical literature, the people of Azerbaijan are rightly proud of their magical music. It is no coincidence that the homeland of this noble, sensitive-hearted people is known as the land of fire, as well as the land of wonderful enchanted music. By instilling great confidence and optimism in the future, Azerbaijani mugham calls on our nation to be brave, brave and militant. We will not be mistaken if we say that mughams are a mirror of our soul, an invaluable rare treasure that fate has given us. Mugham is a magical miracle” [3]. “Mirror of our soul” is a type III determiner phrase; its second side (mirror) is a metaphor. Another example: “Winston Churchill remained part of the coalition government in 1917 and was appointed as Minister of Military. This period creates a positive revival in his career. Thus, while working as a military minister, he started the production of tanks in the military industry and gained another name among the people – “Father of tanks”. To win the love of the people and masterfully rule the nation was not so problematic in Churchill’s activities. He managed to do this with great skill and demonstrated it in one of his ideas: controlling two nations is easier than controlling four children [6]. In our example, “Father of tanks” is a type III determiner phrase. Type II determiner phrase model is also used a lot in journalistic style: “For example, he defends Palestine more than the Arab states. He even visited Palestine, which, despite all the protests, the Arab leaders were afraid to look at with eyes. After the bloody victory of the military junta in Egypt, the responsibility of the state’s policies hung on the shoulders of the West. He reacted more openly and harshly to the Syrian crisis than the West, which rocked the “cradle of democracy” at every opportunity. “They are looking for mass weapons, but Assad kills more people every day than a single chemical weapon can destroy”, he said. [8]. In addition to all this, the type I determiner phrase model is also active in the journalistic style. Let’s turn to an example: Of course, the White House is very angry about all this. The US media’s attacks on Turkey are a manifestation of that anger. First, the US and the West have lost tens of billions of financial resources.

Second, Turkey has gained the opportunity to freely develop its military power without depending on Western influence. However, the angry White House warns that it is unacceptable for Turkey to buy military defense systems that do not meet NATO standards” ([8]. In the given example, “White house” is a type I determiner phrase. We also witness the metaphorical processing of determiner phrases in English journalistic texts. However, at this point, we witness that some syntactic structural models in the English language differ from the Azerbaijani language. As is well known, the components in determiner phrases are connected to each other through the relation of syntactic subordination. Metaphorical determiner phrases used in English journalistic texts can be mainly grouped as follows:

1. With the presence of a noun that performs the function of the modifier as the main party. For example: “Despite his violent rhetoric and his coddling of police, the blame is not all Mr. Duterte’s. No one person is culpable, just as no one person can fix it. What is supposed to be a precision instrument for ensuring law and order has become a weapon so blunt that most people can’t trust it. The current embrace of violence, and all the justifications people make for it, are predicated on this. The system is so broken that many Filipinos think it’s just better to purge the dregs of society. It’s a perverse hope – one that if we’re honest we can all understand, but one that if we’re responsible, we must ultimately reject.” [10, 12]. In this example, the noun “precision” in the compound “a precision instrument” (an instrument of integrity) actually performs the function of the modifier.

2. With the presence of a pronoun that performs the function of the modifier as the main party. For instance: “Doctors kept ailing infants alive by pumping air into their lungs by hand for hours. By nightfall, four more newborns had died. “The death of a baby is our daily bread,” said Dr. Osleidy Camejo, a surgeon in the nation’s capital, Caracas, referring to the toll from Venezuela’s collapsing hospitals. The economic crisis in this country has exploded into a public health emergency, claiming the lives of untold numbers of Venezuelans. It is just part of a larger unraveling here that has become so severe it has prompted President Nicolás Maduro to impose a state of emergency and has raised fears of a government collapse.” [12, 1].

The term “our daily bread” used here is expressed through the pronoun “our”, which is the main part of the determiner phrase.

3. With the presence of a verbal adjective that performs the function of the modifier as the main party. For example: “After all but endorsing the far-right

presidential candidate in France last week, President Trump has been conspicuously silent since his fellow populist Marine Le Pen finished second in the voting on Sunday and put herself within striking distance of the Élysée Palace. Mr. Trump's reticence can be attributed to any number of factors: the White House's reluctance to inject itself further in a foreign election; the fact that Mr. Trump is more focused on trumpeting his achievements after 100 days in office; or simply that Mr. Trump likes winners, and Ms. Le Pen looks likely to lose the runoff in two weeks. But there is a more fundamental reason the president would do well to keep his enthusiasm for Ms. Le Pen in check. Her victory would be an acute headache for Mr. Trump, especially since he has adopted more conventional positions on NATO, the European Union and the Middle East." [13].

4. With the participation of the number that performs the function of the modifier as the main party. For example: "After months of investigation, this year the authorities arrested six people, accusing them of using their recruiting and transportation agencies to extort wages from women so poor and desperate they dared not speak up and worked under extreme conditions. Ms. Clemente's death in July 2015 moved Italian legislators to pass a law last year aimed at combating exploitation of agricultural workers. But, experts say, their virtual enslavement remains disturbingly widespread for a country renowned for its products worldwide. By some measures, Italy is the second-worst state in the European Union for the enslavement of people, behind Poland. "We are back to the situation we were in in the 1950s – the rights acquired by workers through the land reform have been crippled, if not nixed", said Leonardo Palmisano, author of various books on agricultural workers and a native of Apulia. "This is a phenomenon that is pervasive everywhere, not only in Apulia, and it affects Italians as well as foreign workers." [14, 1]. The definition of determiner phrase "the second-worst state" used in the article, the number "second", which is the main part of the phrase, has a metaphorical character by including Italy among the worst states in the world.

5. A determiner phrase formed with the presence of the preposition "of" whose main part is the possessive case indicator. For example: "Fingerprint sensors have turned modern smartphones into miracles of convenience. A touch of a finger unlocks the phone – no password required. With services like Apple Pay or Android Pay, a fingerprint can buy a bag of groceries, a new laptop or even a \$1 million vintage Aston Martin. And pressing a finger inside a banking app allows a user to pay bills or transfer thousands of dollars." [15, 9].

The word "miracles", which is the first part of the determiner phrase 'miracles of convenience' in this example, acquired a metaphorical character in the relevant context with the help of the possessive case indicator (of). Or: "Mr. Trump has grown cozy with Abdel Fattah el-Sisi of Egypt, an egregious rights violator whom he recently celebrated at the White House as a "fantastic guy." He stopped openly expressing admiration for Vladimir V. Putin of Russia only after he backed up the Syrian dictator Bashar al-Assad's patently false denial that sarin gas was used to kill Syrian civilians – an atrocity that even Mr. Trump had to acknowledge was the work of an "animal" [16, 10]. The syntactic construction of the possessive case, which is a part of it, played a key role in acquiring the metaphorical character of the word "work", which is the first part of the phrase "the work of an animal" in this piece of text taken from the mentioned article.

5. A determiner phrase formed with the presence of the preposition "to" with the dependent side indicative of directionality. For example: "The debate now also engulfs Mr. Trump's daughter Ivanka, who late last month became an unpaid assistant to the president. She, too, is covered by the emoluments clause, according to previous legal opinions issued by the Justice Department. Her company has 37 trademark applications pending in 10 countries, covering the sale of leather goods in China, jewelry in the Philippines and beauty products in Indonesia, The New York Times review shows." [17, 11]. The determiner phrase "an unpaid assistant to the president" used in the relevant example to address Ivanka, the daughter of President Donald Trump, has become a metaphorical sign with the help of "to", which is an indicator of directionality.

6. A determiner phrase expression denoting togetherness, which its dependent part is expressed by a noun and formed by the presence of one of the prefixes "by", "with". For example: "The newspaper called on Pyongyang to avoid a "head-on collision" with Mr. Trump by suspending its provocative activities. If the North Korean regime did not restrain itself and made "a huge mistake, it may be difficult to have another chance to correct its strategy." North Korea is almost entirely dependent on China for its oil, and a loss of its supplies would cripple the noticeable economic growth in the country over the last few years." [18, 9]. The dependent part of the determiner phrase "Head-on collision" with Mr. The term "Trump" is expressed by the noun presented through the preposition "with", and this preposition plays a key role in the creation of the metaphor.

7. Sentence model. Sentence-structured metaphors have a predicative character; they serve to express some idea. There is no structural difference between ordinary sentences and them. For instance: "The guns fell silent, a new model began, the invasion of thoughts, ideas, individuality, spirituality" [24]. In essence, "the guns fell silent" narrative is a simple sentence; it does not differ in structure from simple sentences of this type. The difference is that the sentence is metaphorical. Metaphorical sentences are often found in journalistic texts, while the reason lies in the self-designation of the mentioned texts.

One or two sides of sentences of this type can also be used figuratively: "After becoming a "hit" in a short period of time, they become the stars of TV channels and begin to teach the nation about morality and culture. Azerbaijani culture and art die in the hands of wedding singers and tent stars. The Ministry of Culture, which is directly responsible for the development and promotion of Azerbaijani culture, and the Television and Radio Committee, seem to turn a blind eye to all immorality. It even makes it easier. Those who insult the people with their performance, knowledge, and words receive prestigious titles and are rewarded with apartments. In the days when Karabakh veterans, the disabled, and the indigent set themselves on fire and committed suicide due to exhaustion and desperation, our star stars are advertised on the air with their expensive cars and luxurious villas. As if they want to send a message to this people that this country does not need a patriotic soldier. We need stars that play and sing and are crushed and shriveled. Those who do not know the national anthem of Azerbaijan and the area of its territory today claim to represent the country. Our culture is in hope of primadonnas, dragons, elite stars, and cats" [4]. In the sentence above, "Azerbaijani culture and art die in the hands of wedding singers and tent stars" is a metaphorical sentence; is phraseological. If the predicate of the sentence (verb) in the sentence "the guns fell silent" is metaphorical, then the second sentence is generally figurative. But it is that it is the simple sentence of a metaphorical nature that differentiates them from other simple sentences and unites them at one point. Another example: "This strategy changed the economic and political face of Azerbaijan in a very short period of time; mobilized the state paralyzed by chaos and anarchy and restored the vital activity of the country's frozen organism. The chronicle of violent seizure of power or state coups, which could become almost a terrible tradition of the XX century independence history of Azerbaijan, ended. The main thing is that the people realized

the necessity of perpetuation of state independence and strong statehood playing an exceptional role in its existence. And time has confirmed at every step that the people are not mistaken in this choice, and this path has become a strategic development line that guarantees it" [21]. In the given example, "restored the vital activity of the frozen body of the country", is a simple sentence with a metaphorical character. The same metaphorical structure can be found in English-language journalistic texts. For example: "While such wizardry is convenient, it has also left a gaping security hole. New findings published Monday by researchers at New York University and Michigan State University suggest that smartphones can easily be fooled by fake fingerprints digitally composed of many common features found in human prints. In computer simulations, the researchers from the universities were able to develop a set of artificial "MasterPrints" that could match real prints similar to those used by phones as much as 65 percent of the time." [15, 9]. The sentence-structured metaphor "it has also left a gaping security hole" (it also has a "stretching" (non-working) security hole), which is given in the first sentence of this text excerpt from an article devoted to the shortcomings of touch phones, is an independent syntactic unit and in general, it was presented through a simple sentence of a figurative nature. Or: "To some extent, Ms. Le Pen seems like a disillusioned fan. After Mr. Trump's surprise victory, she said it had "made possible what had previously been impossible." During the transition, she turned up in the lobby of Trump Tower, where she was seen having coffee at a cafe. But Mr. Trump kept her at arm's length. Though he met with Nigel Farage, a prominent British euroskeptic, he did not meet Ms. Le Pen." [13, 5]. In this piece of text, we are again witnessing a metaphor with a sentence structure. The literal translation of the metaphor "to keep smb at arm's length" in the sentence "But Mr. Trump kept her at arm's length" (But Mr. Trump was walking away from her) means "to keep at arm's length". It is by using this metaphor that the simple sentence about the relationship between Trump and Le Pen acquires a metaphorical quality. It should also be noted that, as can be seen from the examples, metaphorical simple sentences have a predicative function in English journalistic texts as well as in Azerbaijani language.

In journalistic texts, there are also simple sentences of a question nature: "Why is the National Council in the shadows?" [5]. Examples of this type are found in both newspaper headlines and articles. One type of metaphorical sentences corresponds to the "A B" structure we gave earlier. With such sentences, the

closeness of the comparisons is felt more clearly. For example: Let's look at some important points about metaphorical compositions. As we know, compounds consist of several members, but their figurative feature is related to the semantic side of the issue, and the structure does not change. For example: "Leaving all other factors aside, I must say that in most cases we are the ones who create the difficulty. There are many things that depend on us. One of the characteristic features of the current era, when the freedom of speech and expression is widespread, is that we do not pay attention to our words or expressions. Of course, not all of us are like that. But to a large extent, the attitude towards us is also shaped by the behavior of those who are not from us, and our environment is so dense that sometimes we cannot ignore the actions of others who try to show off by showing off around us. We are all friends and brothers. Are we? I am far from intending to seek an answer to this question in my post, which can be regarded as an address from a friend. I believe that true friends will draw the right conclusions from what I will say and will not be offended. Because it is our honest attitude to our profession that is the special value that underlies the friendship that unites us" [7, 201]. In the example above, the participle composition is metaphorical.

It is also possible to observe metaphors presented through impersonal forms of the verb in modern English-language journalistic texts. For example: "A week ago, President Trump was accused of being a tool for the Russians, an unwitting agent of influence, so full of admiration that he defended President Vladimir V. Putin against critics who called him a killer. Now, Mr. Trump is in a diplomatic clash with Mr. Putin's Russia, his administration accusing Moscow of trying to cover up a Syrian chemical weapons

attack on civilians and his secretary of state delivering us-or-them ultimatums." [19, 1].

The metaphor "being a tool" used here is expressed through the gerund, an impersonal form of the verb in modern English.

Or: "But why is Mr. Putin, despite his willingness to start military wars, reluctant to declare a real war on corruption – even though, as Mr. Xi has found, anti-corruption campaigns are usually popular with the public? Only a fool would argue that there's a dearth of corruption in Russia. Recent opinion polls from Moscow's independent Levada Center indicate that a majority of people view state bureaucracy as irremediably corrupt. Russian movies and novels are full of officials who take bribes. Why then is the Kremlin unwilling to undertake a cleanup, particularly in a moment when cutting the cost of corruption could compensate for depressed oil prices." [20, 6]. In this example, in the "depressed oil prices" metaphor, the word "depressed" is introduced through the 2nd form of the verbal adjective present in modern English. When talking about metaphorical sentences, it is necessary to address some important issues about their relationship with comparisons. They are the first step towards metaphor. It predates metaphors historically. Even in books on rhetoric, they are referred to as allegories.

Conclusion. Metaphors in English and Azerbaijani publicistic texts have the structure of words, phrases and sentences, and they are similar in these characteristics. However, modern science puts forward another requirement, which is associated with the definition of typological features in the context of the overall development of mankind. In this sense, the study of metaphors in the English and Azerbaijani press fills a large gap in our linguistics.

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Танрівердісва Х. СТРУКТУРНІ МОДЕЛІ МЕТАФОР, ВИКОРИСТАНІ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ТА АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСЬКІЙ ПРЕСІ

У статті розглядаються структурні моделі метафор, що використовуються в англійських та азербайджанських ЗМІ. Проаналізовано слова, фрази та моделі речень метафор, що використовуються в англійських та азербайджанських ЗМІ. Велика кількість метафор, що спостерігається в The New York Times, 525th газеті, газетах Gundem i Musavat, дозволяє стверджувати, що в мові преси активно використовуються всі структурні моделі метафор. Зокрема, слід зазначити, що метафори часто використовуються для правильної оцінки сучасних історичних умов у політичному дискурсі; ніби оцінюється та історична ситуація. Тому експерти з політичного дискурсу показують, що зі зростанням напруженості в суспільстві збільшується кількість метафор, які використовуються в політичному дискурсі. Стаття в основному пов'язана з моделями метафор, що використовуються в англійській та азербайджанській пресі. Ми спробували пояснити, що вони означають, дати набагато більш зрозумілі пояснення та провести поглиблений аналіз. Тому ця стаття має велике значення з точки зору нашої точки зору та теми. Практична цінність результатів роботи полягає в тому, що вони можуть бути використані в наукових дослідженнях.

Метафори в англійських і азербайджанських публіцистичних текстах мають структуру слів, словосполучень і речень, і за цими характеристиками вони схожі. Проте сучасна наука висуває ще одну вимогу, яка пов'язана з визначенням типологічних ознак у контексті загального розвитку людства. У цьому сенсі вивчення метафор в англійській та азербайджанській пресі заповнює велику прогалину в нашому мовознавстві.

Про метафоричні моделі говорять не тільки в лінгвістиці, а й у філософії, логіці, психології. Усі вони, звичайно, віддавали перевагу пізнавальній стороні питання. Однак ми розглядаємо метафоричні моделі з ширшої перспективи, щоб пролити світло на проблему з лінгвістичної точки зору.

Ключові слова: метафора, структура, слово, фраза, мова, речення, Азербайджан.