

THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

THE UZBEK STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY
ENGLISH FACULTY II
ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Referat

**“METONYMY AS THE BASIS OF THE SECONDARY NOMINATION IN
THE SYSTEM OF THE CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY”**

Written by the student of the 2nd faculty, 308 group

Kambarova Munisxon

Scientific supervisor:

Associate prof. Saidova M.S

Tashkent 2016

Introduction

There is no doubt that the future of the country whose youth are intelligent and well-educated is great and bright. Knowing the exact meaning of these words, from the very beginning of our independence day our president tried to develop and improve educational system, make great facilities and give opportunities to the young generation. Especially, many concerns were done; attempts were made in the sphere of learning and teaching foreign languages. Taking good and recent examples, 18.75 and 19.71 president decrees were profoundly momentous in this branch.

Signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan – Islam Karimov on December 10, 2012, 18.75 decrees is “On measures to further improvement of foreign language learning system”. It is written that according to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On education” and the National Program for Training in the country, a comprehensive foreign languages’ teaching system, directed to creating amicable developed, highly educated, modern – thinking young generation, further integration of the country to the world community, has been formed. Since the independence years, over 51.7 thousand teachers of foreign languages graduated from universities, English, German and French multimedia tutorials and textbooks for 5-9 grades of secondary schools, electronic resources for learning English in primary schools were created, more than 5000 secondary schools, professional colleges and academic lyceums were equipped with language laboratories. According to the decree, beginning from 2013-2014 school year foreign languages, mainly English considering the growth of the demand to this language, step by step throughout the country will be taught from the first year of schooling in the form of lesson-games and speaking games, continuing to learning the alphabet, reading and spelling in the second year. In order to improve teaching standards in distant rural areas, the higher educational institutions are allowed targeted admission of people living in distant areas to foreign language programs on the condition that they will oblige themselves to work in the acquired specialty

at their residence area for at least 5 years after graduation. The decree also envisages 30 % salary increase for foreign language teachers in rural areas, 15% increase for those in other areas. After the presidential decree 18.75 about Enhancement of learning foreign Languages was adapted this bachelor work focuses on a methodological field, namely on the techniques and basic principles of teaching Common Grammar, as nowadays acquiring language by means of using real life, authentic materials is decisive owing to its effectiveness.

Chapter I. Metonymy as an important stylistic device and the phenomenon of contemporary language

1.1 Metonymy: definition, structure and function

Metonymy is a Figure in which the name of one thing is used in place of another that is suggested by or associated with it (e.g. the *London* for «the Britain government»).

Metonymy is a figure of speech used in rhetoric in which a thing or concept is not called by its own name, but by the name of something intimately associated with that thing or concept. Metonyms can be either real or fictional concepts representing other concepts real or fictional, but they must serve as an effective and widely understood second name for what they represent.

For instance, «Hollywood» is used as a metonym (an instance of metonymy) for the US cinema industry, because of the fame and cultural identity of Hollywood, a district of the city of Los Angeles, California, as the historical center of film studios and film stars.

Another example is «Westminster», which is used as a metonym for the Parliament of the United Kingdom, because it is located there. Another example showing a different version of metonymy is the fictional character Scrooge McDuck's «money bin» or indeed Scrooge himself, often used in Disney works and parody works as metonymous with wealth - most currency in the modern era is

now stored electronically, but the money bin is still drawn in comics and persists as a pop culture metonym for any financial holding of great value.

The words «metonymy» and «metonym» come from the Greek (from Late Latin *metonymia*): *μετσημια*, *metσημια*, «a change of name», from *μεφ*, *meta*, «after, beyond» and *-σημια*, *-σημια*, a suffix used to name figures of speech, from *σημ*, *σημ* or *σημ*, *σημ*, «name.» Metonymy also may be instructively contrasted with metaphor. Both figures involve the substitution of one term for another. In metaphor, this substitution is based on some specific similarity, whereas, in metonymy, the substitution is based on some understood association (contiguity).

The White House released its official report today. - «The White House» for «The presidential administration»

The Crown has enacted a new social security policy. - «The Crown» for «The government of the United Kingdom».

A crowd of fifty heads - where «head» stands for person.

Put it on the plastic - material (plastic) for object (credit card) .

A solid definition of metonymy needs to meet at least two requirements: (1) it has to be capable of distinguishing metonymy clearly from related notions such as metaphor as well as from so-called literal uses of language; and (2) it needs to take into consideration not only the cognitive aspects of this phenomenon but also its grammatical and communicative import. .

The function of metonymy is to replace a noun with a figure of speech. This means replacing a word with another one.

Metonymy, on the one hand - a way to form new words, and stylistic mean, on the other. Thus, metonymy is divided into «language metonymy and speech metonymy». linguistic metonymy gets a shade of stamping. Metonymy *gray hairs* instead of old age; *bottle* instead of drunkenness - the examples of linguistic metonymy. «*And the first cab having been fetched from the public house, where he had been smoking his pipe, Mr. Pickwick and his portmanteau were thrown into the vehicle.*» (Dickens) - here the word *cab*, instead cabman, expressed attitude and

instruments of production figure. It also is an expressive mean of the language along with other means of expression for the more emotional, imaginative interpretation of the phenomena described. Metonymy defined in linguistics differently. Some linguists define metonymy as the transfer of title to the adjacency concepts. Others define metonymy is much wider, as the replacement of one object by another name called on the relations that exist between the two. The second definition is so broad that it allows for a variety of metonymy cases of replacement of one concept to others. For example, the replacement of cause and effect, or a part of, or a particular abstract can be appropriately brought under this definition of metonymy. Structure metonymic concepts - is not only the language, but also our thoughts, attitudes and actions. As with other means, one of the main purposes of using a metonymy is to add flavor to the writing. Instead of just repeatedly saying, «the staff at the restaurant» or naming all of the elements of a dinner each time you want to refer to the meal, one word breaks up some of that awkwardness.

Using a metonymy serves a double purpose - it breaks up any awkwardness of repeating the same phrase over and over and it changes the wording to make the sentence more interesting. Thus, metonymy is the basis of the secondary nomination. If metonymic transfer is made within the formative type, then it may be due to polysemy suffix (for example, the suffix-ming, - enie). Association of objects by their adjacency and concepts to their logical proximity becomes thereby coupling value category. This kind of metonymy is nominative objectives and contributes to the development of language lexical. By metonymy also made to attribute changes in the value of attributive words (adjectives and verbs), based on the adjacency of objects characterized by (secondary metonymy value), *ironed suit and a young man*, the expansion of the compatibility of attributive words caused semantic proximity defined names: *bold expression of the eyes, bold look, bold eye*.

The main function of metonymic expressions - activate one cognitive category, correlating it with the other within a single model, and thus distinguish itself or sub model to which it belongs. E.g. *We need a couple of strong bodies for*

our team.

There are a lot of good ears in the university.

We need some new faces around here.

Metonymy makes connection through a relationship that is already established between the two things. The use of the word «crown» to indicate royalty utilizes the fact that there is already an explicit connection between royal traditions and the wearing of a crown.

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a thing or concept is called not by its own name but rather by the name of something associated in meaning with that thing or concept. The words "metonymy" and "metonym" come from the Greek: μετωνυμία, *metōnymía*, "a change of name", from μετά, *metá*, "after, beyond" and -ωνυμία, *-ōnymía*, a suffix used to name figures of speech, from ὄνυμα, *ónyma* or ὄνομα, *ónoma*, "name".

For instance, "Wall Street" is often used metonymously to describe the U.S. financial and corporate sector, while "Hollywood" is used as a metonym for the U.S. film industry because of the fame and cultural identity of Hollywood, a district of the city of Los Angeles, California, as the historical center of American film studios and US film stars.

Metonymy and related figures of speech are common in everyday talk and writing. Synecdoche and metalepsis are considered specific types of metonymy. Polysemy, multiple meanings of a single word or phrase, sometimes results from relations of metonymy. Both metonymy and metaphor involve the substitution of one term for another. In metaphor, this substitution is based on some specific analogy between two things, whereas in metonymy the substitution is based on some understood association or contiguity.

American literary theorist Kenneth Burke described metonymy as one of four "master tropes": metaphor, a substitute for perspective; metonymy, a substitute for reduction; synecdoche, a substitute for representation; and irony, a substitute for dialectic. He described these tropes and the way they overlap in *A Grammar of Motives*.

In addition to its use in everyday speech, metonymy is a figure of speech in some poetry and in much rhetoric. Greek and Latin scholars of rhetoric made significant contributions to the study of metonymy.

Chapter II Metonymy features of the secondary nomination in the system of the contemporary English phraseology in women's novels at the end of xx - the beginning of the xxi century

2.1 Stylistic features of metonymy in the women's novels

The basic idea behind the usage of metonymy is that people create associations between a particular object and a related object. In the phrase «the pen is mightier than the sword,» for example, there are two instances of metonymy at work. «The pen» does not literally refer to a writing instrument, but instead refers to the process of writing and the expression of ideas, while «the sword» again does not mean a literal weapon, but instead refers to a military group or armed action. Someone who hears this type of phrase is typically able to understand what is meant, since these associations are quite common within a particular culture or society, particularly, within a genre.

The material for the study is based on four modern novels - samples of women's prose of the end of XX - the beginning of XXI century, written in English.

The basic idea of modern post feminism - the transition from 'feminisequality', when women asserted their rights and the realization of equality in a patriarchal society, to the 'difference feminism'. Britain's postfeminist prose genre «chick lit» - is a new trend in women's writing.

Britain's post-feminist prose is named chick lit: Lit - short form for literature and Chick - slang designation of girls and young women - «baby», «chick». The Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2005) attributes two meanings to the word *chick* as a simple term. It can refer either to a baby bird, especially a baby chicken, or to a young woman. When used to refer to a young woman, it can, sometimes, be considered offensive.

The novel, initiating the field of «chick lit» was:» *Bridget Jones's Diary*» by H. Fielding, 1996. Helen Fielding's «*Bridget Jones's Diary*» and Candace Bushnell's «*The Sex and the City*» are examples of such work that helped to establish contemporary connotations of the term. The subgenre raises issues of everyday life of women consumer culture, appearance, the concept of «success» career. Authors and heroines approach these questions with great humor and a fair amount of self-irony, that led to our interest in the works of this genre as a material for research.

In chick lit's humor and self-irony, the heroine is never perfect beauty, virtuous and highly positive. On the contrary, they are characterized by defects and bad habits. Important for their heroines «urban family» are friends. The presence of the main character - a man of the dreams - not always noticeable, love line is not always central. The heroine has other worries besides a life - self-discovery, career, friendship.

Ms. Mansell's books are easy reading books, that pull you in to the lives of the characters and don't let go until you finish the story. She is known as a chick lit bestselling author *with smart, sassy style*. Jill Mansell's books have sold over five million copies [29].

Mansell grew up in the Cotswolds and attended Sir William Romney's School in Tetbury. After working at the Burden Neurological Institute in Bristol for many years she became a full-time writer in 1992. She lives in Bristol with her partner and children.

Jill Mansell's writing style, with its many levels of humor, its multiple plots, and intriguing characters, makes «*A Walk in the Park*», 2012, splendid reading. It is funny, sassy, and it lifts the spirit. Mansell knows how to create characters. It not only oozes modern romance, but also sarcasm and wit. Lots of situational humor, tragedy, and foresight that you wish the characters could see.

Jane Green (born in 1968 in London, England) is an U.S.-based British author. She attended the University of Wales, Aberystwyth and worked as a journalist throughout her twenties, writing women's features for *The Daily*

Express, The Daily Mail, Cosmopolitan and others. She is also considered a founder of the genre known as chick lit. Jane Green has written 12 best selling novels all dealing with women and falling under the chick-lit genre. They even have (with Jill Mansell) the same title of one of the book - A Walk in The Park. Frequent themes in her most recent books include cooking, class wars, children, infidelity, and female friendship. She says she does not write about her life, but is inspired by the themes of her life. «Second Chance», 2007, was on the New York Times bestseller list for several weeks during the summer of 2008.

Rachel Cusk was born in Canada in 1967 and spent much of her childhood in Los Angeles before finishing her education at St Mary's Convent in Cambridge. She read English at New College, Oxford, and has travelled extensively in Spain and Central America [30]. Travel writing about Italy might be an oversubscribed genre, but *The Last Supper* more than earns its place at the table», - Celia Brayfield, The Times (London) says. The Last Supper is a wonderful travel book about life on the most famous art trail in the world, from one of Britain's most pre-eminent writers. 'Cusk is a natural and gifted writer from whom dazzling descriptions, analyses, metaphors and similies gush forth in rich profusion... delightful and perceptive.' - Daily Telegraph.

The Gardian asked the author: What do you mean by what you call «the feminist principle of autobiographical writing»? «I mean that there is, for me, a defensible principle of autobiography where female experience is concerned; defensible in the sense that I personally would defend my decision to write about my own life, against the accusation that it is merely so much self-obsession or is the product of a self-obsessed culture. If there is a disjuncture between how women live and how they actually feel - which to me there is, in motherhood and marriage - I will feel entitled to attempt to articulate it. And given that this disjuncture is usually deeply personal, and relates to a personalised problem with a generalised image, autobiography becomes the best possible form for this articulation to take», - she answered .¹

¹ 1 Арнольд И.В. Интерпретация английского художественного текста:

Lauren Weisberger (born 1977) is an American novelist and author of the 2003 bestseller *The Devil Wears Prada*, a speculated roman a clef of her real life experience as a put-upon assistant to *Vogue* editor-in-chief Anna Wintour.

Helen Fielding (born 1958) is an English novelist and screenwriter, best known as the creator of the fictional character Bridget Jones, a sequence of novels and films that chronicle the life of a thirtysomething single woman in London as she tries to make sense of life and love.

Bridget Jones's Diary and *Bridget Jones: The Edge of Reason* have been published in forty countries and sold over 15 million copies. The two movies of the same name have achieved worldwide success. *Bridget Jones's Diary* was named as one of the ten novels that best defined the 20th century, in a survey conducted by *The Guardian* newspaper.

In November 2012, Fielding announced she has begun writing the third instalment in the *Bridget Jones'* series, which is due to be published in Autumn 2013.

On my opinion, one of the main stylistic features of the English women's writing is metonymy. The study of metonymy in these three authors' writing is to illustrate the feature. I also want to raise specific interest in the impact of one conceptual mechanism, metonymy, on the realization of a stylistically marked (expressive) meaning in the context of the genre.²

Conclusion

In my term paper I investigated metonymy as the basis of the secondary nomination in the system of the contemporary English phraseology.

In the First chapter I researched the definition of metonymy as a figurative use of language. Metonymy means *a change of name*. *Metonymy* - Greek *metonumia*, expressing change, name-change. The substitution of the name of an attribute of a thing for the name of the thing itself, as *crown* for *king*, *city* for *inhabitants*, *Shakespeare* for *Shakespeare's plays*.

Transference based on metonymy is a transfer of name from one object (phenomenon, thing, etc.) to another based on the contiguity of their properties, relations, etc. It is conditioned by close ties between the two objects, e.g., the metonymical transference in the PU *a silk stocking* meaning 'a rich, well-done'.

The types of the metonymy are:

- The part for the whole;
- The face for the person;
- Product for process;
- A punctuation mark;
- Product for producer;
- Controller for controlled;
- Institution for people responsible;
- The place for the institution;
- The place for the event.

Despite the fact that the study of metonymy goes back to Aristotle, in the last twenty years, there is a rise of interest in metonymy. I studied the approach of ancient and modern linguists from ancient Greek to D. Lodge, R. Jakobson, Lakoff / Johnson etc.

Study of the problem of functional metonymy is not only important for the further development of the theory of metonymy but for dynamic use of language.

The list of used literature

1. Арнольд И.В. Интерпретация английского художественного текста: Лекция. - Л., 1983. - 40 с.
2. Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык: Учебник для вузов. - 6-е изд. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2004. - 384 с.
3. Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка: Стилистика декодирования: Учебное пособие. - 3-е изд. - М.: Просвещение, 1990. - 301 с.
4. Арутюнова А. Метонимия/ Языкознание. Большой энциклопедический словарь. - М.: Большая Российская энциклопедия, 1998. С. 300