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TEMPERATURE METAPHORS IN LITHUANIAN AND ENGLISH: CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

Regardless the universality of metaphor as a cognitive phenomenon, particular conceptual metaphors and their realisation features differ across languages, posing problems in teaching/learning of languages and translation. Even metaphors based on bodily experience (the body, its structure, senses, etc.), which is typically assumed to be universal, reveal language specific patterns of metaphorisation.

This study aims at identifying and contrasting temperature metaphors in Lithuanian and English. Their source domains are temperature concepts of heat, warmth, coolness and cold as different qualities on a temperature scale, mapped onto target domains which are metaphorised (emotions, relationships, etc.). The contrastive analysis is accomplished at two levels – conceptual temperature metaphors and metaphorical expressions that realise them. The methodology of research centres on the method of conceptual metaphor analysis combined with a corpus linguistic approach – metaphorical expressions are derived from the Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language and the British National Corpus.
KEY WORDS: temperature metaphors, conceptual metaphor, metaphorical expression, contrastive analysis.

1. Introduction

It has been acknowledged that metaphors across languages show both universality and variation. Even when two or more languages share the same conceptual metaphor, linguistic expressions often differ lexically and/or grammatically. Cross-linguistic differences in metaphorisation at both conceptual and linguistic levels require special attention in the practice of teaching/learning of languages and translation. A specific term has been introduced in the field of a second language learning – *metaphorical competence* refers to "the ability to comprehend and use metaphors in a given language as used in natural discourse" (Hashemina, Nezhad 2007). In addition to verbal fluency, it allows to be conceptually fluent in a foreign language, i.e. to know how that language reflects or encodes metaphorical concepts. This is also important in translation – transferring metaphors from one language/culture to another may be hampered by linguistic and cultural differences (Schäeffner 2004, p. 1253); therefore, knowing the specificity of conceptual metaphors and their realisation in one or another language is essential.

Viewed as a cognitive mechanism in the framework of Conceptual Metaphor Theory[1], metaphor has become a subject of abundant research. Contrastive studies have been also pursued to reveal the peculiarities of metaphorisation in different languages. In Lithuania such research has mostly focused on the metaphorical conceptualisation of various abstracts (Papaurėlytė-Klovienė 2004; Toleikienė 2004), the specificity of different conceptual metaphors in a particular type of discourse (Cibulskienė 2006; Arcimavičienė 2010; Urbonaitė, Šeškauskienė 2007), and the translation of metaphorical collocations from one language to another (Marcinkevičienė 2006; Volungevičienė 2010; Vaivadaitė-Kaidi 2011).

Metaphors motivated by physical experience form the core of our conceptual system, manifested through numerous metaphorical expressions as part of everyday language. Since their universality is only potential, some cases of misuse or mistranslation of metaphorical language are likely to occur. Findings of contrastive analysis of such metaphors can thus be useful in preventing the problem.

The subject of this research is temperature metaphors and their realisation features in Lithuanian and English[2]. The term *temperature metaphors* refers to the metaphorical source domain – the temperature concepts of heat, warmth, coolness and cold as different qualities on a temperature scale which are mapped onto other domains. The choice of the temperature domain is due to its productivity – different studies abroad (Koptjevskaja-Tamm, Rakhilina 2006; Lorenzetti 2010; Хыонг 2011, etc.) show that temperature is a productive metaphor source applied to conceptualise domains that are abstract and difficult to perceive (emotions, relationships, etc.). It is one of the most natural, basic concepts ready to be employed in processes of metaphorisation. Mika Shindo (1998, p. 39) observes that the concept of temperature has "the potential to trigger off various metaphors" due to several reasons: 1) people frequently experience changes in the temperature of the body or environment; 2) temperature expressions apply a typical scale to every context and can be used for a lot of different abstract concepts; 3) temperature expressions have the characteristics of a quantitative scale and easily reflect different levels of intensity of an abstract concept; 4) people have roughly the same body temperature and can accurately communicate each value signified by a temperature expression.

The aim of the research reported here is to identify and contrast conceptual temperature metaphors and their expression forms in Lithuanian and English. An attempt is made to combine analysis at both levels: conceptual temperature metaphors, e.g. INTENSITY IS HEAT, and metaphorical expressions that realise them, e.g. *karštos diskusijos; atvėsinti įkarštį; in the heat of the moment; the race hotted up.* The study of temperature metaphors is based on the method of conceptual metaphor analysis, encompassing the identification of metaphorical expressions, grouping them according to the conceptual metaphors realised, the description of metaphors identified and their systematicity (Vaivadaitė-

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[1] Treatment of metaphor as a conceptual phenomenon as opposed to the classical theory of metaphor with the focus on its rhetorical function, initiated by G. Lakoff and M. Johnson's book *Metaphors We Live By* (1980).

[2] Based on the findings of a doctoral dissertation by the author – *Temperatūros metaforos lietuvių ir anglų kalbose: turinys ir raiška* (Valiulienė 2015).

Kaidi 2011). The research performed in the framework of Conceptual Metaphor Theory is corpus-based – metaphorical expressions have been derived from the Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language and the British National Corpus (5,849 and 5,074 concordance lines respectively). To reveal the similarities and differences of conceptual temperature metaphors and their expression in Lithuanian and English, the method of contrastive analysis is applied.

2. Universality and variation of metaphors

The cognitive view of metaphor highlights the universality of metaphor as a conceptual phenomenon – a strategy of cognition by which things that are abstract and difficult to delineate are perceived through those which are more concrete, physical, directly experienced. The motivation of conceptual metaphors lies in their experiential grounding – human experience, which is either physical (the body, its structure and movements, perceptual system, interactions with physical reality) or cultural (interactions with other people in the context of social, political, economic, religious institutions, etc.). A specific importance is attached to the physical or bodily experience, which goes in accordance with the Principle of Embodiment proclaimed in cognitive linguistics. Cognition (and language as its part) is said to be embodied, as structures forming our conceptual system "grow out of bodily experience and make sense in terms of it" (Lakoff 1987, p. xiv).

It is usually assumed that languages share metaphors due to the universality of bodily experience as metaphor motivation, while differences in cultural motivation account for language-specific metaphors. However, as Zoltán Kövecses (2005)[3] has pointed out, universal experiences do not always lead to universal metaphors: bodily experience may be selectively used in processes of metaphorisation or it may be overridden by cultural or cognitive factors. Thus, the universality of metaphors based on physical experience is only potential.

At a very general level, the following types of cross-cultural metaphor variation are distinguished: 1) congruent metaphors – metaphors that share generic schemas but can be filled out in specific ways in different cultures; 2) alternative metaphors – different kinds of variation such as differences in the range of the target or the scope of the source; 3) preferential conceptualisation – languages or cultures may have the same conceptual metaphors but prefer using other metaphors for a certain target domain; 4) unique metaphors – metaphors that have both a culturally unique source domain and a culturally unique target domain (Kövecses 2005).

Causes of metaphor variation fall into two large classes: differential experience and differential cognitive preferences or styles. The first one includes awareness of the context (physical environment, social, cultural context, etc.), while the second one refers mainly to a different experiential focus and viewpoint preference: "a culture's simply "choosing"

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[3] *Metaphor in Culture: Universality and Variation* by Z. Kövecses (2005) may be considered the most systematic and comprehensive treatment of issues related to metaphor variation, its dimensions and reasons.

between equally well motivated ways of looking at things" (Kövecses 2005, p. 252). If languages share metaphorical conceptualisations, three cases are possible: 1) accidental coincidence; 2) borrowing from one language to another; 3) universal motivation (physical experience).

A methodology for systematic analysis of metaphors encompassing both levels – conceptual metaphors and their linguistic realisation – was first proposed by Antonio Barcelona (2001). He claims that two questions should be raised at a conceptual level: 1) whether the same conceptual metaphor exists in both languages, i.e. "approximately the same conceptual source and the target can be metaphorically associated in the two languages" (Barcelona 2001, p. 129); 2) whether this conceptual metaphor is elaborated to the same degree (the grade of conceptual elaboration refers to the realisation of particular mappings, inferences, elements of the source concept, etc.). For example, anger is conceptualised as a hot fluid in a container in both English and Spanish, but Spanish lacks the mapping of steam as an element of a hot fluid (cf. *got all steamed up, to let off steam*).

At a linguistic level, the following criteria for contrasting metaphorical expressions (if languages have the same conceptual metaphor) are suggested (Barcelona 2001; Kövecses 2005): 1) degree of linguistic elaboration/exploitation – a number of metaphorical expressions produced; 2) kinds of linguistic expressions – differential grammatical status of metaphorical expressions (words, multiword phrases, etc.); 3) degree of conventionalisation (or lexicalisation); 4) degree of specificity, involving a hierarchy of things; 5) the scope of metaphor – the number of distinct uses of the expression in different metaphorical target domains (different collocability patterns); 6) degree of metaphorical transparency, showing whether the expression is used in the target domain only or in both the source and target domains (metaphoricity is thus clearly perceived). Variation of these types means lexical or/and grammatical differences in metaphorical expressions of different languages, which have to be taken into account when teaching/learning languages and translating.

3. Temperature metaphors in Lithuanian and English

To identify conceptual temperature metaphors in this research, metaphorical uses of lexemes denoting temperature qualities, their change, etc. and their derivatives (e.g.: šaltas, šaltai, šaltis, šaltumas, šalti/šaldyti, šaltakraujis, šaltakraujiškas, -ai, *-umas, šaltaprotis, -iškumas; cold* (adj.), *cold* (n.), *coldness, coldly, cold-blooded, -ly, -ness, cold-hearted*) were collected and studied. The main criterion employed in the identification of metaphorical uses was the relationship of two different domains constituting the essence of metaphor. In Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), proposed by Pragglejaz Group[4] (2007, p. 3), it is defined as the relationship between the different meanings of a lexical unit: "the contextual meaning contrasts with the basic meaning, but can be understood in comparison

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[4] An international team of metaphor scholars who worked to produce a reliable method for identifying metaphorically used words: P. Crisp, R. Gibbs, A. Cienki, G. Low, G. Steen, L. Cameron, E. Semino, J. Grady, A. Deignan, Z. Kövecses.

with it". As meaning is best revealed through usage, metaphoricity can be seen from different collocation patterns, cf.: *šaltas žvilgsnis – šaltas ledas, atvėso santykiai – atvėso oras*.

Having grouped the metaphorical expressions according to the features metaphorised, the target domains of temperature metaphors were identified and the data of both languages were contrasted. The findings summarised in Table 1 reveal that the majority of conceptual temperature metaphors are congruent in Lithuanian and English, while certain differences in metaphorisation patterns are also observed. The productivity of each source domain (heat, warmth, coolness and cold) is further presented and contrasted, while forms and differences of linguistic realisation are later discussed at a more general level, regardless the specificity of individual metaphors.

Table 1. **Temperature metaphors and distribution of their use in Lithuanian and English**

Source domain	Target domain	Use in Lithuanian[5]	Use in English
HEAT	INTENSITY: emotions, activities, tension, danger	2524 (97.8 %)	1256 (87.2 %)
	URGENCY, RECENCY	54 (2.1 %)	63 (4.4 %)
	POPULARITY, APPEAL	2 (0.1 %)	121 (8.4 %)
WARMTH	POSITIVE EXPERIENCE: feelings, sensations, relationships	1316 (96.1 %)	1207 (90.0 %)
	AN INITIAL STAGE	48 (3.5 %)	134 (10.0 %)
	URGENCY, RECENCY	5 (0.4 %)	0
COLD/ COOLNESS	LOW INTENSITY OR ABSENCE: emotions, activities	918 (48.3 %)	1264 (48.8 %)
	NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE: feelings, sensations, relationships	982 (51.7 %)	1141 (44.1 %)
COOLNESS	BEING ATTRACTIVE	0	183 (7.1 %)

3.1. Heat metaphors

Heat metaphors in both languages are most frequently used to conceptualise the abstract feature of intensity. The generic metaphor INTENSITY IS HEAT encompasses several target domains of a more specific level: INTENSE EMOTIONS; INTENSE ACTIVITY; TENSION AND DANGER. Heat metaphorises the intensity of strong emotions (anger, passion, enthusiasm, emotionality in general), their expression, activities and processes, complex, unpleasant situations causing tension or danger, e.g.: *karščiavosi abiejų komandų treneriai; karštos paryžietės glėbyje; karštas patriotas; pats atostogų įkarštis; „karšta" tema; hot, steamy looks; feverish excitement; hotly dispute; in the heat of the moment; the world's hot spots*. In the domain of emotions, intensity is related to heat via cause-effect metonymy – a rise in body temperature is a physiological reaction to intense emotions,

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5   The use of metaphors is revealed through the number of metaphorical expressions motivated by each metaphor and the percentage of their use in the realisation of a particular metaphor group – heat metaphors, warmth metaphors, etc. (in Lithuanian and English).

e.g. anger (the metaphor is metonymy-based). In English the concept of heat is also applied to the domain of intense sensations – the spicy, pungent taste (*the hot chilli, spicy hot menus*) and intense bright colours of the prototypical hot entities (fire, the sun) – red and orange (*hot reds, yellows and oranges*).

Fewer metaphorical expressions in Lithuanian and English manifest the conceptual metaphor URGENCY, RECENCY ARE HEAT – heat in this case refers to urgent actions, reactions, the most recent news, their urgent delivery, etc., e.g.: *sužinoti iš pirmų lūpų karščiausias pasaulio naujienas; karšti įspūdžiai; karštosiomis priimti sprendimą; the hottest gossip; hot on the trail of the burglar; hotfooted it to the store.*

The scope of the heat domain, i.e. the number of targets to which it metaphorically applies, is wider in the English language – heat metaphors also describe people or things valued positively as being popular, fashionable, successful, skilful, e.g.: *hot fashion items; hot film property; to be hot stuff at arithmetic,* or *hot* is used in the general sense of 'good, appealing' (about abstract, inanimate things), e.g. <...> *this is great for the soul but not so hot for business.* As observed by Maria Ivana Lorenzetti (2010), this can be considered a conceptual blending – a combination of the meanings of sexual attractiveness or excitement and recency (topicality). The former seems to be dominant, while the increasing associations of hot with the positive feature of appeal can be related to the general value shift in the culture, since other uses of heat metaphors, e.g. *hot-blooded*, usually have negative connotations.

3.2. Warmth metaphors

Metaphors whose source domain is warmth – a pleasant sensation closest to the temperature of the human body – exhibit the greatest similarity in Lithuanian and English. The most varied and frequent expressions in both languages are motivated by the conceptual metaphor POSITIVE EXPERIENCE IS WARMTH based on the conflation of the physical sensation of warmth and positive subjective experiences (comfort, affection, etc.) in the earliest stage of life. Thus, warmth refers metaphorically to what is pleasant, good and desirable – pleasant feelings and sensations, friendly, affectionate, sincere relationships and forms of their expression, e.g.: *užliejo šilta palengvėjimo banga; motinos gerumo šiluma; skleidžianti malonią šiltą šviesą; a warm feeling spread through her; lovely warm memories of last night; the warmth and comfort of loved ones; a warm Irish welcome.*

Both languages also realise the conceptual metaphor AN INITIAL STAGE IS A WARMP-UP, based on the metonymy of cause and effect. The concept of warming-up, i.e. doing physical exercises to prepare the body for further activities as a result of which the temperature of the body increases, is mapped onto domains of other activities ranging from those including physical elements (sport, singing) to processes and events of an abstract character, e.g.: *apšilimo turnyras; „apšildanti" grupė; apšilimo laikotarpis* (about work in the Parliament); *a warm-up question; warming up the City Hall crowd; warming us up for the next attack.*

The only cross-linguistic difference observed in this metaphor group covers few metaphorical expressions describing the most recent events, things done with urgency as warm,

which have been found in Lithuanian only, e.g. ėmė terkšti savo šiltus įspūdžius iš budynių (a less productive variant of the heat metaphor).

3.3. Cold/coolness metaphors

In both Lithuanian and English features metaphorised as cold (or cool) stand in opposition to the target domains of heat and warmth metaphors. When cold is opposed to heat, LOW INTENSITY OR ABSENCE is conceptualised referring to: 1) emotions and their expression – cold means indifference, reserve, self-control and rationality, e.g.: *likdama po kauke šalta ir bejausmė; „vėsiai" išklausę šį premjero pareiškimą;* šaltas protas; *his cold, impassive face; keep your cool; a cold, held-in anger*; 2) activity – cold metaphorises activities, processes that have been stopped – cancelled or suspended, e.g.: *įšaldė sąskaitas; the project went into cold storage.*

Other domains conceptualised as cold or cool are contrary to the targets of warmth metaphors. The negative valuation of cold as an unpleasant physical sensation opposed to the comfort of warmth is the basis of the metaphor NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE IS COLD (COOLNESS). Cold is thus a metaphor for unpleasant feelings, sensations or unfriendly relationships ranging from formal politeness, arrogance to contempt or hostility, e.g.: širdį persmelkė šaltis; iš pažiūros šaltas žmogus; šyptelėjo piktai, šaltai; abipusis priešiškumas ir šaltis; šaltą metalo žvangesį; a *cold fear; cold, piercing eyes; the coldness between them; cool mockery; the pale, eerie light <...>, cold and unfriendly.*

A substantial difference is observed in the metaphorical uses of lexemes representing the concept of coolness. In Lithuanian such cases are rare and the features metaphorised are the same as those conceptualised via cold metaphors, cf. *jausmai atšalo – jausmai atvėso.* In English the role of this concept is much more significant. It acts as a distinct source domain through which different features of abstract entities are metaphorically conceptualised. These are positively valued reserve, self-control, and rationality, contrasted with negative features such as indifference, hostility, metaphorised as cold (cf. *cool-headed – cold-blooded*). For this reason, many metaphorical collocations realising cold metaphors in Lithuanian are equivalent to the expressions of coolness metaphors in English, cf.: *prarasti šaltą protą – to lose one's cool; išlaikyti šaltą galvą – to keep a cool head.* Their use to express reserve, rationality as positive features is more frequent in English, which may reflect the national specificity of the British character – reserve, referred to idiomatically as *stiff upper lip*, is considered one of the typical British traits.

The higher productivity of coolness as a source domain in English is also manifested through a specific English metaphor BEING ATTRACTIVE IS COOL – the adjective *cool* is used to describe what is fashionable, good-looking, interesting to do or to show approval, e.g.: *a cool cut; the coolest guy in the world; Sunday school isn't cool; it's cool to like The Blues Brothers; that's cool.* High popularity of this English word and its spread to other languages/cultures has stimulated various researches into the meanings it encapsulates, their origin and effect (e.g. in marketing). Kaleel Rahman et al. (2009, p. 10) claim that "cool" as a concept, i.e. a certain identity referring to a nonchalant control of emotions and

fashionable, stylish or unique manner of clothing, acting, etc., is "arguably one of the most popular ideas of the new millennium". It is generally agreed that it originated in the Afro-American culture as a defence mechanism, a certain form of detachment from difficult life and later evolved to the mainstream usage as a general term for admiration and approval.

The overall data show that the scope of temperature metaphors is wider in the English language (due to the concepts of heat and coolness, which are more productive in English). The motivation of these metaphors is culture-specific, while the rest of the metaphors shared by both languages are based on: 1) similar physical experience (the valuation of physical temperature qualities as well as physiological reactions to emotions, activities (changes in body temperature)); 2) common cultural traditions, e.g. the Humoral Theory[6] associating different types of emotional behaviour (temperaments) with qualities of temperature and moisture.

As to the degree of conceptual elaboration, temperature metaphors realised in Lithuanian and English show no major differences, which may be related to the type of metaphors analysed – the source and target domains are features or attributes and do not have an elaborate structure with different elements to be involved in mappings. Concerning this aspect, the same tendency has been noticed in both languages – temperature metaphors that are dominant – INTENSITY IS HEAT, POSITIVE/ NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE IS WARMTH/COLD – have a more elaborated conceptual structure than metaphors used less frequently. This can be seen from the inference regarding the metaphorisation of the change of a certain feature as a change in temperature, cf. *things are hotting up – she needed time to cool down; atmosfera šiltėja – santykiai atšalo*

3.4. Linguistic features

At a linguistic level, both common tendencies and specific features have been also observed. The majority of metaphorical expressions in both languages result from polysemy – metaphorical senses form part of the semantic structure of words denoting temperature qualities. They belong to different parts of speech, but most metaphorical expressions (45.2% in Lithuanian and 56.8 % in English) include temperature adjectives. Adjectival expressions are especially frequent in English, which is an analytic language, while the synthetic Lithuanian language uses more verbs and adverbs metaphorically, cf. *šiltai sutikti – give a warm welcome*.

The variety of forms in both Lithuanian and English depends upon the metaphor realised. In the expression of productive metaphors such as INTENSITY IS HEAT different parts of speech are used (cf. *hot temper, in the heat of the moment, a heated argument, hotly oppose*), many metaphorical derivatives including complex and compound words are produced (įkarštis, karščiuotis, karštuolis; karštakošis, karštligė, karštakraujis). Lin-

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[6] Humoral Theory, developed in Ancient Greece, explains the workings of the human body (health, emotions) on the basis of the combination of four humours (liquids): blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile. Each is related to certain qualities of temperature and moisture (choleric and sanguine temperaments are hot, melancholic and phlegmatic temperaments – cold).

guistic forms of other metaphors are less varied – often restricted to the adjective, certain derivatives, idiomatic expressions, e.g.: *karštos naujienos, karštosiomis, karštomis pėdomis, apšildanti grupė; hot gossip, hotfoot, hot on the trail, a warm-up question.*

Referring to A. Barcelona's criteria for linguistic analysis, the following major types of cross-linguistic variation were identified: 1) differential grammatical status of metaphorical expressions – different units, parts of speech, cf. *karštumas* (about one's temper) – *hot temper; he is cold-hearted – jo širdis šalta; greeted him with warmth – šiltai jį pasveikino*; 2) different collocability patterns and other lexico-semantic differences, including specific derivatives, idioms, cf.: *karštai melstis – fervently pray* (not *hotly*); *a warm feeling spread through her – ją užliejo šiluma; karštakošis – hothead; cold fish – šaltas žmogus*; 3) degree of specificity – usually a more abstract noun in English, cf. *atmosfera kaista – things are hotting up*, *Jacques'ui Chiracui – itin karštos dienos – a hot time for Jacques Chirac*; 4) degree of conventionalisation – this difference is most evident in metaphorical expressions that have presumably appeared in Lithuanian as a result of globalisation and borrowing, cf. *in a heated close-season transfer market – „karštoje" darbo rinkoje; the world's hot spots – „karštuose" pasaulio taškuose; hot money – „karšti" trumpalaikiai pinigai* (non-conventional in Lithuanian, as indicated by quotation-marks).

In general, the usage data show that new, foreign elements tend to be introduced in Lithuanian due to translations from English as well as the influence and prestige of this language in the modern world. These are foreign collocation patterns (*šaltas įniršis*), new terms (*karštieji pinigai*), semantic borrowings (*karšti pasiūlymai*), English words or imitations of their phonetic form (*cool dalykas, kūl bičas*). This tendency encompassing borrowing of linguistic elements as well as conceptual metaphors motivating them, i.e. certain modes of thinking and viewing the world, is observed in many national languages (Samaniego Fernández *et al.* 2005).

4. Conclusions

1. In both Lithuanian and English the sense of temperature is a productive source domain applied for the metaphorisation of abstract things such as human temper, emotions, relationships, activities or physical phenomena perceived by other senses. Due to the similar physical experience and shared cultural traditions, the majority of temperature metaphors are congruent in Lithuanian and English.

2. The scope of temperature metaphors is wider in the English language, where the concepts of heat and coolness are more productive. In addition to congruent metaphors, heat metaphors in English conceptualise popularity and appeal, while coolness is a metaphor for being attractive, fashionable, etc. Another cross-linguistic difference is a more frequent and varied expression of reserve, self-control, rationality in the English language, presumably reflecting the national traits of the British character.

3. In general, the linguistic realisation of temperature metaphors is similar in Lithuanian and English, but some differences in metaphorical expressions or their frequency are accounted for by the type of languages under analysis – verbs and adverbs are more frequent in Lithuanian and more adjectival expressions are encountered in English.

4. Cross-linguistic variation in the expression of temperature metaphors consists of the following differences: grammatical status of metaphorical expressions, collocability patterns and other lexico-semantic features, including derivatives, idioms, degree of conventionalisation, and different level of specificity. Literal translation of metaphorical language is therefore rarely possible and translation shifts are necessary to achieve equivalence.

5. Due to cultural globalisation and the influence of the dominant English language, temperature metaphors of this language and their expression forms are borrowed into Lithuanian. This is evident from the English elements, foreign collocation patterns as well as new terms reflecting changes in the global world and its view in the language.

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TEMPERATURE METAPHORS IN LITHUANIAN AND ENGLISH: CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

Summary

The article reports findings of a contrastive analysis of temperature metaphors and forms of their expression in two languages – Lithuanian and English. Based on corpora data, the study reveals both common tendencies and specific features of conceptual temperature metaphors and metaphorical expressions that realise them.

Due to the similar physical experience and shared cultural traditions, the majority of temperature metaphors are congruent in Lithuanian and English. The features conceptualised through them are usually attributed to humans, their emotions, activities and relationships with other people.

Heat as the concept of high temperature most frequently metaphorises the intensity of emotions, activities, complicated, dangerous situations. Metaphors of warmth associated with the human body conceptualise what is positive and provides comfort – pleasant feelings, sensations, friendly relationships. The targets of cold and/or coolness metaphors are the opposites of the above mentioned – the lack or absence of intensity (in the domain of emotions, activity) and negative feelings, unpleasant sensations, unfriendly relationships. The Lithuanian and English languages also share the metaphors URGENCY, RECENCY ARE HEAT and AN INITIAL STAGE IS A WARM-UP. The scope of temperature as a source domain is wider in the English language, where the concepts of heat and coolness are more productive – heat metaphors conceptualise popularity, appeal, while coolness is a metaphor for being attractive, fashionable, etc. A more frequent and varied expression of metaphors for reserve, self-control, rationality in English presumably reflects the national traits of the British character.

From the linguistic point of view, metaphorical expressions differ along the following lines: grammatical status of the expression (the scope of unit, part of speech), collocability patterns and other lexico-semantic features, including derivatives, idioms, degree of conventionalisation and level of specificity. Cases of language interaction are also observed – foreign collocation patterns, new terms, semantic borrowings, English words or imitations of their phonetic form appear in Lithuanian due to cultural globalisation and the influence of the English language.

KEY WORDS: temperature metaphors, conceptual metaphor, metaphorical expression, contrastive analysis.

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TEMPERATŪROS METAFOROS LIETUVIŲ IR ANGLŲ KALBOSE: GRETINAMOJI ANALIZĖ

Santrauka

Straipsnyje pristatoma gretinamoji analizė, kurios objektas – temperatūros metaforos ir jų raiška lietuvių ir anglų kalbose. Tekstynų medžiaga paremtas tyrimas atskleidžia ir bendras metaforizacijos tendencijas, ir specifinius kalbų bruožus – savitas konceptualiąsias metaforas ir jų raiškos būdus.

Dėl universalios fizinės patirties ir bendrų kultūros tradicijų didžioji dalis metaforizuojamų požymių gretinamose kalbose sutampa. Šie požymiai dažniausiai priskiriami žmogui, jo emocijoms, veiklai ir santykiams su kitais žmonėmis. Karštis kaip aukšta temperatūra metaforizuoja didelį intensyvumą (emocijų, veiklos, sudėtingų, nemalonių situacijų), šiluma, tapatinama su paties žmogaus kūno temperatūra, – malonius jausmus, pojūčius, draugiškus, artimus santykius, o šaltis ir (ar) vėsuma – šių požymių priešybes, t. y. mažą emocijų ir veiklos intensyvumą ar visišką nebuvimą arba neigiamus jausmus, pojūčius, santykius. Abiejose kalbose taip pat realizuojamos konceptualiosios metaforos SKUBA, NAUJUMAS YRA KARŠTIS ir PRADINIS ETAPAS YRA APŠILIMAS. Anglų kalboje temperatūros kaip metaforų ištakos srities apimtis didesnė. Čia produktyvesnės karščio ir vėsumos metaforos – remiantis karščio konceptu metaforizuojamas populiarumas, gera kokybė, o vėsumos konceptą reprezentuojantis *cool* reiškia šaunumą, patrauklumą, madingumą. Anglų kalboje

dažnesnė ir įvairesnė teigiamų vėsumos metaforomis konceptualizuojamų požymių – savitvardos, santūrumo, racionalumo – raiška, sietina su tautiniais britų charakterio ypatumais.

Kalbos lygmenyje metaforiniai pasakymai skiriasi keliais aspektais: gramatiniais požymiais (pasakymų apimtimi, kalbos dalimis), junglumo modeliais, specifiniais dariniais, frazeologizmais, konvencionalumu ir abstraktumo/konkretumo lygiu. Pastebėta ir gretinamų kalbų sąveika – anglų kalbos, dominuojančios šiuolaikinėje globalioje kultūroje, metaforų ir jų raiškos formų skverbimasis į lietuvių kalbą (vartojami semantizmai, nebūdingi junginiai, anglų kalbos elementai, nauji terminai).

REIKŠMINIAI ŽODŽIAI: temperatūros metaforos, konceptualioji metafora, metaforinis pasakymas, gretinamoji analizė.