



Do you know what is conventional metaphor? Can you give me some examples?



Yes, a conventional metaphor is a metaphorical expression that has become so common in a language that it is used and understood by most speakers as a normal part of their speech. These metaphors are often so ingrained in everyday language that people may not always recognize them as metaphors. They are widely accepted and understood within a particular culture or language group.

Here are some examples of conventional metaphors:

1. **"Time is money"**: This metaphor suggests that time, like money, is a valuable resource that can be spent, saved, wasted, or lost.
2. **"The heart of the matter"**: Here, the "heart" is used metaphorically to represent the central or most important part of an issue.
3. **"Life is a journey"**: This metaphor compares life to a journey, suggesting that life has a path, direction, or destination.
4. **"He has a heart of stone"**: This phrase metaphorically suggests that the person is unfeeling or emotionally cold, comparing their heart to stone.
5. **"The world is a stage"**: Popularized by Shakespeare, this metaphor suggests that life is like a play and people are like actors performing roles.
6. **"The floodgates of memory opened"**: Here, memories are compared to water held back by a gate, suggesting a sudden and overwhelming surge of recollections.
7. **"I'm feeling blue"**: Using a color (blue) to represent a feeling (sadness).
8. **"The light of my life"**: Referring to someone who brings happiness or joy, comparing them to a light source.

These metaphors are so commonly used in language that they convey a clear meaning without the need for literal interpretation.



Do you know the relationship between conventional metaphor and metaphor?



Yes, the relationship between conventional metaphors and metaphors in general can be explained by looking at the broader category of metaphors and how conventional metaphors fit within it.

1. **Metaphor:** A metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. Metaphors are used to create a particular kind of connection or to suggest a similarity between two different things, often in a non-literal or symbolic way. Metaphors are a fundamental part of human language and thought, helping us to understand and communicate complex ideas, emotions, and experiences.
2. **Conventional Metaphor:** A conventional metaphor is a subtype of metaphor. It refers to a metaphorical expression that has become a standard or common way of expressing a concept within a language. These metaphors are so widely used and understood within a cultural or linguistic group that they have become part of the normal way of speaking and are often used without conscious thought of their metaphorical nature. They are "conventional" in the sense that they follow the conventions or usual practices of the language.

In summary, while all conventional metaphors are metaphors, not all metaphors are conventional. Conventional metaphors are those that have been widely accepted and integrated into everyday language, losing their novelty and often being used without the speaker or listener consciously recognizing them as metaphors. In contrast, novel or creative metaphors are those that are new or less commonly used, and they often stand out more as figurative language.



Do you know what is lexicalized metaphor? Can you give me some examples?



Yes, a lexicalized metaphor is a metaphor that has become a fixed part of a language's vocabulary. Over time, these metaphors become so ingrained in the language that they lose their metaphorical vividness and are used without conscious awareness of their

original metaphorical meaning. This process of becoming a standard part of the language is known as lexicalization.

Lexicalized metaphors are a subcategory of conventional metaphors. While all lexicalized metaphors are conventional, not all conventional metaphors are fully lexicalized.

Here are some examples of lexicalized metaphors:

1. "**Grasping a concept**": Originally a metaphor comparing the mental process of understanding to the physical action of holding something in your hand.
2. "**The foundation of an argument**": Here, the metaphor compares the basic structure of a building to the underlying basis of an argument.
3. "**Branches of knowledge**": This phrase metaphorically suggests different areas of study as branches stemming from the trunk of a tree, indicating their interconnectedness and diversity.
4. "**A bright child**": The metaphor equates brightness, in terms of light, with intelligence.
5. "**Frozen with fear**": This metaphor describes the physical immobility that can accompany intense fear by comparing it to being frozen.
6. "**Digesting information**": Similar to the way food is processed in the body, this metaphor suggests thoroughly processing and understanding information.
7. "**A warm smile**": The feeling of warmth, a physical sensation, is used to describe the emotional effect of a smile.
8. "**Shed light on the matter**": This phrase metaphorically uses light to represent clarity or understanding being brought to a subject.

In these examples, the metaphorical meaning has become so established in the language that the words are often used without active awareness of their metaphorical origins.



Do you know the relationship between conventional metaphor and lexicalized metaphor?



The relationship between conventional metaphors and lexicalized metaphors can be understood in terms of their place in language and how they evolve and are perceived by speakers.

1. **Conventional Metaphors:** These are metaphors that have become a standard or common way of expressing a concept within a language. Conventional metaphors are widely recognized and understood within a cultural or linguistic group. They are "conventional" in the sense that they conform to the conventions or usual practices of the language. These metaphors are still recognized as metaphors by speakers, even though they are commonly used.
2. **Lexicalized Metaphors:** Lexicalized metaphors are a specific type of conventional metaphor. They are metaphors that have been completely absorbed into the vocabulary of a language to the extent that their metaphorical nature is often no longer consciously recognized by speakers. These metaphors have become so ingrained in the language that they are used automatically and are considered standard words or phrases, with their metaphorical origin often forgotten or overlooked.

In summary, the main relationship between the two is that lexicalized metaphors are a subset of conventional metaphors. While all lexicalized metaphors are conventional (widely accepted and used within a language), not all conventional metaphors have become lexicalized. Lexicalization is the process where a metaphor becomes so commonplace that its metaphorical origin is no longer actively considered in everyday language use. Conventional metaphors may still retain some of their metaphorical 'flavor' and be recognized as figurative language, while lexicalized metaphors are often used and understood as literal language.



You:

Do you know Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP)?



ChatGPT:

Yes, the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) is a systematic method for identifying metaphors in text. Developed by the Pragglejaz Group, a team of researchers in linguistics and literature, the MIP was designed to provide a consistent and replicable way to analyze metaphors in language. This procedure is particularly valuable in research contexts where objective and reliable identification of metaphors is necessary.

The basic steps of the MIP are as follows:

1. **Read the entire text:** Understand the general meaning and context.
2. **Determine the lexical units:** A lexical unit is typically a word, but it can also be a multi-word expression. Identify these units in the text.

3. **Determine the basic meaning of each lexical unit:** The basic meaning is often its most concrete, core meaning, used in more physical and bodily-related contexts. This is done in the context in which the lexical unit appears.
4. **Determine the contextual meaning of each lexical unit:** Consider the meaning of the lexical unit in the specific context of the text.
5. **Decide if the contextual meaning contrasts with the basic meaning:** If the contextual meaning of a lexical unit is sufficiently different from its basic meaning but can still be understood in that context, it is likely metaphorical.

The MIP is especially useful for identifying metaphors that may not be immediately obvious or those that have become so ingrained in language that their metaphorical nature is overlooked. This method provides a more objective approach than simply relying on intuition or subjective interpretation.

The procedure has been further refined and adapted for different types of texts and purposes, leading to variations like the MIPVU (Metaphor Identification Procedure Vrije Universiteit), developed at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, which includes additional guidelines for identifying metaphors in different languages and genres.



You:

Do you know Metaphor Identification Procedure VU University Amsterdam (MIPVU)?



ChatGPT:

Yes, the Metaphor Identification Procedure VU University Amsterdam (MIPVU) is an extension and refinement of the original Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) developed by the Pragglejaz Group. The MIPVU was developed by researchers at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam with the aim of providing a more detailed and comprehensive protocol for identifying metaphors in both spoken and written language.

The MIPVU builds upon the basic principles of the MIP but includes additional guidelines and criteria, making it more precise and applicable to a wider range of texts and languages. Some key aspects of the MIPVU include:

1. **Contextual and Basic Meanings:** Like the MIP, the MIPVU involves comparing the contextual meaning of a word with its more basic, concrete meaning. If these meanings contrast but are still related in the given context, the word is likely used metaphorically.
2. **More Detailed Definitions:** The MIPVU provides more detailed definitions of what constitutes a 'basic meaning' and offers extensive guidance on how to determine this,

taking into account factors like historical changes in word usage.

3. **Broader Applicability:** The MIPVU is designed to be applicable across different languages and types of discourse, including both spoken and written language. It provides guidelines for dealing with language-specific challenges in metaphor identification.
4. **Corpus-Based Approach:** The MIPVU is often used in corpus linguistics, where large collections of texts are analyzed computationally. It provides a systematic approach that can be applied to large volumes of data.
5. **Training and Reliability:** The procedure emphasizes the importance of training for those using it to ensure consistency and reliability in metaphor identification.

The development of the MIPVU reflects an ongoing effort in linguistics to standardize and refine methods for metaphor analysis, making it a valuable tool for researchers in cognitive linguistics, discourse analysis, and other fields interested in metaphorical language.



You:

Do you know how to identify conventional metaphor?



ChatGPT:

Identifying conventional metaphors involves recognizing expressions that are commonly used in a language and that convey a meaning different from their literal interpretation, but whose metaphorical nature is so well-established that they are often used and understood without conscious awareness of their figurative aspect. Here are steps and tips for identifying conventional metaphors:

1. **Familiarity with Language and Culture:** Understanding the common expressions and idioms of a language and culture is crucial. Conventional metaphors are often specific to a culture's language and may not be immediately obvious to those less familiar with that language.
2. **Look for Non-literal Usage:** Examine phrases or expressions where the words are not being used in their most basic, literal sense. For example, saying "time flies" does not literally mean that time is capable of flight; it's a metaphorical way of saying that time passes quickly.
3. **Identify Common Themes:** Many conventional metaphors are based on common themes such as body parts, natural elements, and physical actions. For instance, "seeing the truth" doesn't imply a visual process but rather an understanding.

4. **Contextual Understanding:** Understand the context in which an expression is used. Conventional metaphors often rely on context to convey their figurative meaning. For example, "breaking the ice" in a conversation doesn't mean literally breaking ice but rather doing something to overcome initial social awkwardness.
5. **Comparing Different Meanings:** If the literal meaning of a word or phrase seems out of place in its context, but there is an alternative, figurative interpretation that makes sense, it's likely a conventional metaphor.
6. **Recognize Hyperbole and Personification:** Conventional metaphors often involve exaggerating (hyperbole) or attributing human characteristics to non-human entities (personification). For example, "the wind whispered" personifies the wind.
7. **Consult Resources:** Dictionaries, especially those focusing on idioms or figurative language, can be very helpful. They often explain the metaphorical meanings of phrases.

Remember, the key to identifying conventional metaphors is understanding that they are a normal part of language usage and are often used without the speaker or listener actively thinking about their original, metaphorical meanings.



You:

Do you know the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus (VUAMC)?



ChatGPT:

Yes, the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus (VUAMC) is a specialized linguistic resource developed by researchers at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. It's a part of the larger endeavor to study and understand the use of metaphors in language, particularly in relation to the Metaphor Identification Procedure VU University Amsterdam (MIPVU) guidelines.

Key aspects of the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus include:

1. **Extensive Collection of Texts:** The VUAMC is a large-scale corpus containing a wide range of texts. These texts are usually sourced from various genres, including news articles, fiction, and academic texts, providing a comprehensive overview of metaphor usage across different styles and contexts.
2. **Annotated for Metaphors:** What makes the VUAMC unique is that it is annotated for metaphors. This means that instances of metaphorical language within the texts are identified and marked, often according to the MIPVU guidelines. This annotation makes it an invaluable resource for researchers studying metaphor usage.

3. **Research and Educational Tool:** The corpus serves as a crucial tool for linguistic research, particularly in the fields of cognitive linguistics and discourse analysis. It is also used in educational settings to teach about metaphors and their usage in language.
4. **Multilingual Aspect:** While initially focused on English, efforts have been made to extend the principles of the VUAMC to other languages, allowing for cross-linguistic studies of metaphor.
5. **Accessibility and Use:** The VUAMC is often accessible to researchers and may be used in various computational linguistics applications, such as developing algorithms for automatic metaphor detection and analysis.

The VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus is a testament to the significant role that metaphor plays in language and communication and provides a structured way for researchers to analyze this aspect of language systematically.



You:

Do you know the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus (VUAMC)?



ChatGPT:

Yes, the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus (VUAMC) is a significant resource in the field of linguistic studies, specifically focused on the analysis and understanding of metaphors. Developed by researchers at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, this corpus is part of a broader effort to systematically study metaphorical language use. Here are some key points about the VUAMC:

1. **Large and Annotated Database:** The VUAMC is a sizable and meticulously annotated linguistic database. It contains texts from various genres, including news, fiction, and academic prose, where metaphors have been identified and annotated.
2. **Based on MIPVU Guidelines:** The identification and annotation of metaphors in this corpus are typically based on the Metaphor Identification Procedure VU University Amsterdam (MIPVU) guidelines. This ensures a systematic and reliable approach to metaphor identification.
3. **Research and Educational Resource:** The VUAMC is an invaluable tool for researchers studying metaphor use in language. It's also used for educational purposes, helping students and academics understand how metaphors function across different contexts and genres.

4. **Multilingual Scope:** While initially focused on English, there have been efforts to extend the principles and methodologies of the VUAMC to other languages, enabling comparative studies of metaphor use in different linguistic and cultural contexts.
5. **Applications:** The VUAMC has applications in various fields, including cognitive linguistics, discourse analysis, computational linguistics, and even artificial intelligence, particularly in areas related to natural language processing and understanding.

The development and use of the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus reflect the growing recognition of the importance of metaphors in everyday language, not just as literary devices but as fundamental elements of human thought and communication.



You:

Do you know deliberate metaphor?



ChatGPT:

Yes, deliberate metaphor refers to a type of metaphor that is used intentionally to create a specific effect or to highlight a particular comparison. This contrasts with more conventional or unconscious metaphors that are part of everyday language and often go unnoticed due to their familiarity.

Deliberate metaphors are often employed for several reasons:

1. **Highlighting a Comparison:** By drawing a direct and often novel comparison between two seemingly unrelated things, deliberate metaphors can make abstract or complex concepts more tangible and understandable.
2. **Persuasion and Influence:** In rhetoric and communication, deliberate metaphors can be powerful tools for persuasion, as they can frame a topic in a new and compelling way.
3. **Creative Expression:** In literature and the arts, deliberate metaphors are used to create vivid imagery and convey deeper meanings, adding layers of interpretation to a work.
4. **Facilitating Learning:** In educational contexts, deliberate metaphors can aid in teaching by linking new information to familiar concepts, thus making the new information more accessible.
5. **Problem Solving:** In cognitive and psychological fields, deliberate metaphors can be used to approach problems or situations from a different perspective, often leading to novel solutions or insights.

Deliberate metaphors require an active effort by the speaker or writer to create and by the listener or reader to interpret. This active engagement with the metaphorical content is what distinguishes deliberate metaphors from more automatic or conventional metaphorical language.



You:

Do you know the deliberate metaphor corpus?



ChatGPT:

As of my last update in April 2023, there isn't a widely recognized or specific corpus named "Deliberate Metaphor Corpus." However, the concept of deliberate metaphors is a well-established area of study in linguistics and cognitive science, and researchers interested in this area often analyze texts for instances of deliberate metaphor usage.

In the broader field of metaphor studies, there are several corpora and databases used to analyze metaphorical language, such as the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus. However, these databases might not be exclusively dedicated to deliberate metaphors. They typically include various types of metaphors and are used for broader metaphor analysis.

For research specifically focused on deliberate metaphors, scholars often create custom datasets or analyze existing texts (like political speeches, literature, or educational materials) to identify and study the use and effects of deliberate metaphors. This involves a detailed and context-sensitive analysis, as the identification of a metaphor as 'deliberate' often depends on the intentions of the speaker or writer and the context in which the metaphor is used.

In academia, the creation of specialized corpora for specific linguistic phenomena like deliberate metaphors is an ongoing process, and such a corpus might exist or be under development. For the most current information, consulting academic databases or recent publications in cognitive linguistics or metaphor studies would be advisable.



You:

Do you know the relationship between deliberate metaphor, non-deliberate metaphor and novel metaphor, conventional metaphor?



Yes, understanding the relationship between deliberate metaphors, non-deliberate metaphors, novel metaphors, and conventional metaphors involves recognizing how each category is defined and used in language and communication. Here's an overview:

1. **Deliberate Metaphor:** Deliberate metaphors are used intentionally by the speaker or writer to achieve a specific purpose, such as to clarify, illustrate, or persuade. These metaphors are often created and employed with a conscious effort to draw a comparison that might not be immediately obvious to the listener or reader.
2. **Non-Deliberate Metaphor:** Non-deliberate metaphors, in contrast, are used more automatically and are often part of our everyday language. They are not typically used with a conscious intention to draw a novel comparison or achieve a specific rhetorical effect. They are more about using existing metaphorical language naturally, without active reflection on their metaphorical nature.
3. **Novel Metaphor:** Novel metaphors are new or unique metaphors that are not commonly found in everyday language. They provide fresh comparisons and are often created to express an idea or concept in an original way. Novel metaphors can be both deliberate (if used intentionally for effect) and non-deliberate (if they emerge spontaneously during speech or writing).
4. **Conventional Metaphor:** Conventional metaphors are well-established in a language and are widely recognized and understood by speakers of that language. They are often used without conscious thought and are part of the standard way of speaking. Over time, their metaphorical nature becomes less noticeable as they become ingrained in everyday language.

The relationships among these types of metaphors can be understood as follows:

- **Deliberate vs. Non-Deliberate:** This distinction is about the speaker's or writer's intention. Deliberate metaphors are used with specific purposes in mind, while non-deliberate metaphors are part of natural language use without specific intent.
- **Novel vs. Conventional:** This distinction is about the freshness or familiarity of the metaphor. Novel metaphors introduce new ways of thinking and are not part of everyday language, while conventional metaphors are familiar and widely accepted.

A metaphor can belong to multiple categories depending on its use and context. For instance, a novel metaphor can be deliberate if a speaker creates it intentionally for a specific effect. Similarly, some conventional metaphors might have started as novel metaphors before becoming widely accepted and used.
