



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

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Yes, a conventional metaphor is a metaphor that has become a standard or common way of expressing an idea in language, often because it is used so frequently that it is readily understood by most people. These metaphors are so ingrained in the language that they are often used without conscious awareness that they are metaphors. Here are some examples:

1. **"Time is money"**: This metaphor equates time with money, suggesting that time is a valuable resource that should be used efficiently.
2. **"The heart of the matter"**: Here, the "heart" is not a literal heart but is used to represent the core or most important part of an issue.
3. **"Life is a journey"**: This metaphor compares life to a journey, implying that life is about progress, adventure, and facing different experiences along the way.
4. **"I'm feeling blue"**: In this case, "blue" is used to represent sadness or depression, even though the color itself has no inherent emotional state.
5. **"The foundation of an argument"**: Here, "foundation" is not a physical structure but represents the underlying basis or support for an argument.

These examples illustrate how conventional metaphors use everyday language to express complex or abstract ideas in a more relatable and understandable way.

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Do you know the relationship between conventional metaphor and metaphor?

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Yes, the relationship between conventional metaphors and metaphors in general can be understood in terms of their usage and familiarity within a language.

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 a way of creating new meanings by linking two seemingly unrelated things based on a perceived similarity or shared characteristic. They are a fundamental part of language and thought, often used to convey complex, abstract, or nuanced ideas in a more tangible or vivid manner.
2. **Conventional Metaphor:** A conventional metaphor is a type of metaphor that has become so common in everyday language that it is widely accepted and understood within a culture or language group. These metaphors have been used so frequently and consistently that they are no longer seen as novel or creative but rather as standard expressions. They form part of the everyday language and may sometimes be used without the speaker or listener even being consciously aware that they are employing a metaphor.

The relationship between the two is that all conventional metaphors are metaphors, but not all metaphors are conventional. Conventional metaphors start as creative or novel metaphors and become conventional through repeated and widespread use. Over time, these metaphors are absorbed into the language to the point where their metaphorical nature might be overlooked, and they are used as standard expressions to convey certain ideas or concepts.

In summary, conventional metaphors are a subset of metaphors characterized by their widespread acceptance and usage within a language, making them a familiar and often overlooked part of everyday speech.



You:

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



ChatGPT:

Yes, a lexicalized metaphor is a type of metaphor that has been fully integrated into the vocabulary of a language to the extent that its metaphorical origin is often no longer actively recognized by speakers. These metaphors become standard words or phrases and lose their vividness as metaphors, turning into common language expressions.

Lexicalized metaphors are similar to conventional metaphors, but the key difference is that in lexicalized metaphors, the metaphorical meaning becomes the primary or even the only meaning of the word or phrase. Here are some examples:

1. **"Leg of a table":** Originally, this phrase was a metaphor comparing the supporting structure of a table to the legs of an animal or person. Over time, the term "leg" in this context has become so common that its metaphorical origin is often forgotten.

2. **"Head of an organization"**: Here, "head" is used metaphorically to mean the leader or the top position in an organization, drawing on the metaphorical idea of the head being the controlling part of a body.
3. **"Arm of a chair"**: Similar to "leg of a table," this phrase uses "arm" metaphorically to describe the side supports of a chair, likening them to the arms of a human body.
4. **"Mouth of a river"**: In this metaphor, the place where a river flows into the sea or a lake is referred to as the "mouth," likening it to the mouth of a living creature.
5. **"Eye of a needle"**: This term refers to the hole at the end of a needle through which the thread is passed. The metaphorical use of "eye" likens this small hole to a human or animal eye.

These examples show how lexicalized metaphors become deeply embedded in language, often to the point where their metaphorical nature is secondary to their functional meaning in everyday speech.

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You:

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

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ChatGPT:

Yes, the relationship between conventional metaphors and lexicalized metaphors is one of degree and integration into language, with lexicalized metaphors representing a further stage in the evolution of a metaphor's use and recognition in language.

1. **Conventional Metaphors**: These are metaphors that have become widely accepted and understood within a language or culture. They are frequently used and are recognized by speakers as metaphors, although they are so common that they are often used without much conscious thought about their metaphorical nature. Examples include phrases like "time is money" or "life is a journey." These metaphors are still understood as metaphors, but they are very familiar and routinely used in everyday language.
2. **Lexicalized Metaphors**: These are metaphors that have been so thoroughly absorbed into the language that their metaphorical origin is often forgotten or no longer actively recognized. In many cases, the metaphorical meaning becomes the primary or even the only meaning of the word or phrase. Examples include words like "leg" in "leg of a table" or "face" in "the face of a clock." In these cases, the metaphorical meaning is so entrenched that it becomes the standard meaning of the word in that context.

The relationship, therefore, is that while all lexicalized metaphors are conventional (because they are widely accepted and used), not all conventional metaphors become lexicalized. Lexicalization represents a deeper level of integration into the language, where the metaphorical origin of a word or phrase becomes secondary or even irrelevant to its current meaning and usage.

In summary, conventional metaphors and lexicalized metaphors are points on a continuum of how metaphors are integrated into language, with lexicalized metaphors representing a stage where the metaphor is so ingrained that it is no longer seen as a metaphor by speakers of the language.



You:

Do you know Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP)?



ChatGPT:

Yes, the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) is a method developed for systematically identifying metaphors in language. It was proposed by the Pragglejaz Group, a group of researchers interested in metaphorical language, and has since been widely used in linguistic studies to analyze metaphoric language in a consistent and reliable way.

The basic steps of the MIP are as follows:

1. **Read the entire text:** This is to understand the overall context and meaning.
2. **Determine the lexical units in the text:** A lexical unit is typically a word or a multi-word expression that has a single meaning.
3. **For each lexical unit, determine its basic meaning:** The basic meaning is considered to be the more concrete, core meaning, usually related to physical experience.
4. **Determine whether the lexical unit has a more contextual meaning in the text:** This involves considering the meaning of the word in the specific context it appears.
5. **Decide if the contextual meaning contrasts with the basic meaning but can be understood in comparison with it:** If the meaning of the word in this specific context is different from its basic, more concrete meaning, but the word is understood by comparing or relating these two meanings, then it is likely being used metaphorically.
6. **Mark the lexical unit as metaphorical:** If the above criteria are met, then the lexical unit can be classified as a metaphor.

For example, in the sentence "He grasped the idea," the word "grasped" would be identified as metaphorical. Its basic meaning relates to physically holding something with

the hands, but in this context, it is used to mean "to understand." The metaphorical use is clear because understanding is conceptualized as holding or grasping, linking the abstract (understanding) with the concrete (physical grasping).

The MIP is designed to be as systematic and objective as possible, but metaphor identification can still involve subjective judgment. The procedure is particularly useful for empirical research on metaphor, such as in cognitive linguistics and discourse analysis.



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. MIPVU was developed by researchers at VU University Amsterdam with the aim of providing a more detailed and systematic approach for identifying metaphors in both spoken and written language.

MIPVU retains the core principles of the original MIP but includes more explicit guidelines and criteria to improve consistency and reliability in metaphor identification. The procedure involves several steps:

1. **Read the entire text for general understanding:** This provides context for interpreting individual words and phrases.
2. **Identify lexical units:** A lexical unit can be a single word, a compound word, or a multi-word expression. Each of these units is considered for metaphorical meaning.
3. **Determine the basic meanings of these lexical units:** The basic meaning is usually more concrete and related to bodily or physical experiences. This step involves consulting dictionaries or corpora to understand the range of meanings a word can have.
4. **Determine the contextual meaning of the lexical units:** This involves understanding how the word is used in the specific textual context.
5. **Decide if the contextual meaning contrasts with the basic meaning but can be understood in relation to it:** This step is crucial for metaphor identification. If the word's meaning in the context is different from its more basic, physical meaning, but there is a relationship between these meanings, the word is likely used metaphorically.
6. **Mark the lexical unit as metaphorical if the above criteria are met:** If the word is used in a way that extends its basic, physical meaning to convey a more abstract

concept in the given context, it is identified as a metaphor.

MIPVU is particularly detailed in its guidelines for determining basic meanings, offering more explicit instructions for researchers and ensuring a higher degree of inter-rater reliability. It's widely used in metaphor research, especially in cognitive linguistics, discourse analysis, and psycholinguistics, to systematically study how metaphors are used in language.



You:

Do you know how to identify conventional metaphor?



ChatGPT:

Identifying conventional metaphors involves recognizing phrases or expressions that are commonly used and understood within a language or culture to represent something other than their literal meaning. These metaphors are so ingrained in everyday language that they are often used and understood automatically, without much conscious thought about their metaphorical nature. Here are steps to identify conventional metaphors:

1. **Familiarize with Common Metaphorical Themes:** Understanding common themes or domains used in metaphors, such as emotions, time, relationships, and journeys, can be helpful. Conventional metaphors often use these themes.
2. **Consider the Literal Meaning:** Look at the words or phrases and consider their literal meanings. If the literal meaning doesn't make sense in the context or seems exaggerated or unusual, it might be a metaphor.
3. **Analyze the Contextual Meaning:** Understand the context in which the phrase is used. A conventional metaphor will have a non-literal meaning that is widely recognized and understood in that context.
4. **Check for Figurative Interpretation:** Determine if the phrase is being used in a way that ascribes qualities of one thing to another in a figurative or symbolic way. Conventional metaphors often involve this kind of cross-domain mapping.
5. **Look for Cultural and Linguistic Consistency:** Conventional metaphors are part of the common language and culture. They are phrases that you might find in dictionaries as idioms or expressions, and they are commonly used and understood by a large number of speakers in the culture.
6. **Consult Resources:** Dictionaries, especially those that focus on idioms or figurative language, can be useful resources. They often list common metaphors along with their meanings and origins.

For example, the phrase "breaking the ice" is a conventional metaphor. Literally, it would mean to physically break ice, but in conversation, it is widely understood to mean initiating conversation or creating a more friendly atmosphere in a social setting.

Remember, the key to identifying conventional metaphors is to recognize that they are well-established in the language and are used to convey something beyond their literal meaning in a way that is commonly understood by speakers of the language.



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

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Yes, the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus (VUAMC) is a significant resource in the field of metaphor studies. It was developed by researchers at VU University Amsterdam, and it is part of their larger effort to understand and analyze metaphorical language use.

Key features of the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus include:

1. **Large and Diverse:** The VUAMC is a large-scale, specialized corpus that contains a wide range of texts, including fiction, non-fiction, and conversational data. This diversity allows for the study of metaphorical language across different genres and contexts.
2. **Annotated for Metaphors:** What sets the VUAMC apart is that it is specifically annotated for metaphorical language. This means that metaphors within the text have been identified and labeled, often following the guidelines of the Metaphor Identification Procedure VU University Amsterdam (MIPVU).
3. **Research Tool:** The corpus serves as a valuable tool for linguists and researchers studying metaphor use. It allows for the analysis of how metaphors are used in natural language, how different types of metaphors are distributed across different genres, and how metaphor usage varies in different contexts.
4. **Educational Resource:** Besides research, the VUAMC can also be used as an educational resource for teaching about metaphors and figurative language.
5. **Digital Accessibility:** The corpus is typically accessible in a digital format, making it easy for researchers worldwide to access and utilize the data.

The VUAMC is part of a broader trend in linguistics and cognitive science to use corpus-based methods for the study of metaphor. By providing a large, annotated dataset, the VUAMC offers a valuable empirical basis for both theoretical and applied studies in metaphor and language.





Do you know deliberate metaphor?

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Yes, deliberate metaphor refers to the use of metaphor in a conscious and purposeful way. Unlike conventional or lexicalized metaphors, which are so ingrained in language that they are often used and understood without much conscious thought, deliberate metaphors are used with the intent of creating a specific effect or conveying a particular idea more vividly.

Key aspects of deliberate metaphors include:

1. **Intentionality:** The speaker or writer intentionally chooses a metaphor to achieve a specific communicative purpose. This purpose could be to clarify a concept, to persuade, to evoke a certain emotion, or to provide insight into an idea.
2. **Awareness:** Both the speaker/writer and the audience are typically aware that a metaphor is being used. This awareness is part of what makes the metaphor effective.
3. **Creativity and Novelty:** Deliberate metaphors often involve creative and novel uses of language. They can be striking or unusual comparisons that are not part of everyday speech.
4. **Effectiveness in Communication:** A well-chosen deliberate metaphor can be highly effective in communication. It can make abstract or complex ideas more concrete and accessible, enhance persuasion, or add depth to a narrative.
5. **Educational and Rhetorical Use:** Deliberate metaphors are commonly used in educational settings to explain complex concepts and in rhetorical situations, such as political speeches or advertising, to influence and engage an audience.

An example of a deliberate metaphor might be a teacher saying, "The mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be kindled." This metaphor intentionally contrasts two views of education – filling up with information vs. sparking curiosity and thinking – to convey a deeper understanding of the teacher's philosophy of education.

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Do you know the deliberate metaphor corpus?





As of my last update in April 2023, there isn't a widely recognized or specific corpus known as the "Deliberate Metaphor Corpus." However, the concept of deliberate metaphors is a significant area of study in linguistics and cognitive science, and researchers may create or use various corpora to study this phenomenon.

A corpus for studying deliberate metaphors would likely include a collection of texts (which could be literary works, speeches, journalistic articles, etc.) that are specifically annotated for instances of deliberate metaphor use. Such a corpus would enable researchers to analyze how deliberate metaphors are employed across different contexts, genres, and communication styles.

If you are looking for a corpus that focuses on deliberate metaphors, there are a few potential avenues:

1. **Academic Research:** Linguistics researchers, especially those focusing on cognitive linguistics and metaphor studies, might have created specialized corpora for their studies. Searching academic databases or contacting experts in the field could yield relevant information.
2. **Existing Metaphor Corpora:** While not exclusively focused on deliberate metaphors, corpora like the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus may contain examples of deliberate metaphors. Researchers can use such corpora to study the distinctions between deliberate and conventional metaphor usage.
3. **Creating a Custom Corpus:** Researchers interested in deliberate metaphors might create their own corpus tailored to their specific research questions. This would involve collecting texts that are likely to contain high instances of deliberate metaphors and then annotating these instances.

For the most current information or to find a specific corpus dedicated to deliberate metaphors, I would recommend consulting the latest linguistic research or reaching out to academic institutions or researchers who specialize in metaphor studies.



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

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The relationship between deliberate metaphor, non-deliberate metaphor, novel metaphor, and conventional metaphor can be understood in terms of intentionality, familiarity, and creativity in the use of metaphors:

### 1. **Deliberate Metaphor vs. Non-Deliberate Metaphor:**

- **Deliberate Metaphor:** Deliberate metaphors are used intentionally and purposefully by speakers or writers to convey a specific message, create an effect, or emphasize a point. The speaker is aware of using metaphor as a rhetorical device. Deliberate metaphors are often creative and chosen for their impact.
- **Non-Deliberate Metaphor:** Non-deliberate metaphors are used spontaneously and may not be consciously chosen by the speaker or writer. They arise naturally in language as people communicate. Non-deliberate metaphors are often based on conventional or common metaphorical expressions that have become ingrained in the language.

### 2. **Novel Metaphor vs. Conventional Metaphor:**

- **Novel Metaphor:** Novel metaphors are creative and original metaphorical expressions that are not part of everyday language. They are often used deliberately to introduce new ways of thinking or to provide fresh perspectives. Novel metaphors are not widely recognized or understood until they become more conventional through repeated use.
- **Conventional Metaphor:** Conventional metaphors are well-established metaphorical expressions that have become standard and widely recognized within a language or culture. They are often used automatically and may not be consciously perceived as metaphors. Conventional metaphors are a part of everyday language.

Here's how they relate:

- Deliberate metaphors can be either novel or conventional. A speaker or writer may deliberately use a novel metaphor to create a fresh perspective or a conventional metaphor to rely on a widely understood expression.
- Non-deliberate metaphors are often conventional because they arise naturally in language use. However, they can also be novel if a speaker spontaneously generates a creative metaphor during communication.
- Over time, novel metaphors have the potential to become conventional metaphors if they are adopted and widely used by a community of speakers. This process involves the metaphor becoming more familiar and losing its novelty.

In summary, the relationship between deliberate and non-deliberate metaphors and between novel and conventional metaphors lies in the intentionality of use, creativity, and

the degree of familiarity and recognition within a language or culture. Deliberate metaphors can be either novel or conventional, while non-deliberate metaphors are typically conventional. Novel metaphors may eventually become conventional through repeated usage and wider acceptance.

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