



You:

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



Yes, a conventional metaphor is a type of metaphor that is widely used and understood within a particular culture or language group. These metaphors become so ingrained in everyday language that people often use them without thinking of them as metaphors. They are a fundamental part of the way we understand abstract concepts and complex ideas, often making them easier to grasp by linking them to more concrete or familiar experiences.

Here are some examples of conventional metaphors:

1. **Time is Money:** This metaphor equates time with money, suggesting that time is a valuable resource that can be spent, saved, wasted, or lost. For example, "I can't afford to spend two hours on this task."
2. **Argument is War:** This metaphor frames an argument or debate in terms of a battle or conflict. Phrases like "defending your point," "attacking their argument," or "winning an argument" reflect this metaphor.
3. **Life is a Journey:** This metaphor describes life in terms of a journey, with various experiences and challenges akin to traveling along a path. Expressions like "crossroads in life" or "on the right track" are based on this metaphor.
4. **Ideas are Food:** This metaphor relates ideas to food, suggesting that ideas can be "consumed," "digested," or "chewed over." For instance, "Let me digest that information" or "That's food for thought."
5. **Love is a Battlefield:** This metaphor describes love in terms of warfare or struggle, often highlighting the challenges and conflicts in romantic relationships. It's exemplified in phrases like "She won his heart" or "He fought for her love."
6. **The Mind is a Computer:** In this metaphor, the human mind is compared to a computer, suggesting that it processes information, stores data, and can be 'overloaded.' Phrases like "My brain is processing" or "I need to reboot my thoughts" reflect this metaphor.

These conventional metaphors are so common that they shape the way we think and communicate about these abstract concepts, making them a powerful aspect of language.



Do you know the relationship between conventional metaphor and metaphor?



Yes, the relationship between conventional metaphors and metaphors, in general, is based on the extent of their integration and acceptance in everyday language.

1. **Metaphor:** At its core, a metaphor is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. Metaphors are used to create symbolic meanings, allowing for a vivid or imaginative way to express something. They are a key element of poetic language but also pervade everyday speech. For example, saying "the heart of the city" to describe the city's central or most vital part is a metaphor.
2. **Conventional Metaphor:** These are metaphors that have become so common in everyday use that they are widely recognized and understood within a culture. They are 'conventional' because they conform to a standard or norm in language use. These metaphors have been used so frequently and consistently that they have lost their original impact or vividness and have become part of the ordinary way of speaking. For example, "time is money" is a conventional metaphor widely understood to equate time with a valuable resource.

The key difference lies in their novelty and impact:

- **Novel Metaphors:** These are fresh, original, or inventive metaphors. They are more likely to be found in creative writing, poetry, or artistic expressions. They often offer new perspectives or insights and can be more striking or memorable because of their uniqueness. For example, saying "her voice is a dark chocolate" is a novel metaphor as it creates an unexpected and vivid comparison.
- **Conventional Metaphors:** Over time, as novel metaphors become widely used and accepted, they may lose their originality and become conventional. They become part of the standard way of thinking and speaking about certain concepts.

Thus, all conventional metaphors are metaphors, but not all metaphors are conventional. The distinction lies in how widely accepted and integrated into everyday language they are.



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



Yes, a lexicalized metaphor refers to a metaphor that has become an accepted part of the language to the extent that its metaphorical origin is no longer consciously recognized. It's so ingrained in everyday speech that most speakers of the language use it without being aware of its metaphorical nature. This is a common process in language evolution where once novel or striking metaphors become standard lexical items over time.

Examples of lexicalized metaphors include:

1. **Leg of a table:** Originally, this metaphor likened the support of a table to the legs of an animal or human. Now, it's just a standard term for that part of the furniture.
2. **Eye of the storm:** This phrase metaphorically assigns the human feature of an "eye" to the center of a storm. It is now a regular term in meteorology.
3. **Branch of a tree:** This term uses the metaphor of a part of a tree being like a branch of a human or animal body. It's so common that we don't think of it as metaphorical.
4. **Mouth of a river:** This metaphor likens the place where a river opens into a larger body of water to a mouth. It is now a standard geographical term.
5. **Head of the bed:** In this case, the "head" is metaphorically used to denote the top or upper part of the bed, akin to the position of the head in a body.
6. **Foot of the mountain:** Here, the base or lower part of the mountain is metaphorically referred to as its "foot," drawing a parallel to the human anatomy.
7. **Arm of a chair:** The part of a chair where you rest your arms is referred to as the "arm," a metaphorical use that's now a standard term.
8. **Face of a clock:** The front surface of a clock, where the time is displayed, is called the "face," likening it to the human face.

These examples show how metaphors can become so embedded in language that they're no longer perceived as figurative speech, illustrating the dynamic nature of language and how it evolves over time.



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



Yes, the relationship between conventional metaphors and lexicalized metaphors is closely linked but there are distinct differences between the two.

1. **Conventional Metaphors:** These are metaphors that have become a standard part of a language and are widely understood within a cultural or linguistic group. They are often used in everyday speech and writing, and while they are recognized as metaphors, their figurative nature is still apparent. People are generally aware that these expressions are not to be taken literally, but they understand the implied meaning. Examples include "Time is money" or "He has a heart of stone."
2. **Lexicalized Metaphors:** These are metaphors that have been so fully absorbed into a language that their metaphorical origins are often forgotten or no longer consciously recognized. They become standard words or phrases that are used literally and their metaphorical basis is obscured. For example, the word "understand" is a lexicalized metaphor—it combines "under" and "stand" suggesting that comprehension is akin to standing under something to support it, but this metaphorical origin is rarely thought of in everyday use.

The relationship between them can be seen as a spectrum or a process:

- **From Novel to Conventional to Lexicalized:** When a metaphor is first coined, it is novel and striking. As it becomes more commonly used, it turns into a conventional metaphor, recognized as a metaphor but widely understood and accepted. Over time, with continued use, it may become so ingrained in the language that its metaphorical nature is no longer recognized, turning it into a lexicalized metaphor.
- **Awareness of Metaphorical Nature:** The key difference lies in the awareness of the metaphorical nature. In conventional metaphors, the figurative meaning is still recognized by speakers; in lexicalized metaphors, this awareness fades or disappears.
- **Examples:** A conventional metaphor like "flood of information" is understood to be a metaphor, whereas a lexicalized metaphor like "the leg of the table" is not commonly recognized as metaphorical.

In summary, lexicalized metaphors can be seen as an advanced stage in the life cycle of a metaphor, where they transition from being a noticeable, figurative use of language (as in conventional metaphors) to becoming a standard, literal part of the language.



Do you know Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP)?



Yes, the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) is a method developed for systematically identifying metaphors in text. It was developed by the Pragglejaz Group, a group of researchers interested in metaphorical language, and has been influential in the study of metaphors in both linguistic and cognitive research.

The basic steps of the MIP are as follows:

1. **Read the Entire Text:** Understand the general meaning of the text to get the context in which the words are used.
2. **Determine the Lexical Units:** Identify the lexical units in the text. A lexical unit can be a word or a multi-word expression that forms a single meaning unit.
3. **Determine the Basic Meaning:** For each lexical unit, determine its basic, most fundamental meaning based on how it is typically used in a language. This is often its most concrete, physical, or bodily meaning.
4. **Determine the Contextual Meaning:** Consider the meaning of the lexical unit in the specific context of the text.
5. **Identify Metaphorical Language:** A lexical unit is considered metaphorical if its contextual meaning in the text is different from its basic meaning but can be understood in relation to this basic meaning.

For example, in the sentence "He grasped the idea," the word "grasped" would be identified as metaphorical. Its basic meaning involves physical holding or gripping, but in this context, it is used to mean "understood," which is a different but related meaning (understanding is metaphorically conceptualized as holding or grasping).

The MIP is a useful tool because it provides a systematic and replicable method for identifying metaphors, which helps in the analysis of texts across different languages and contexts. It's important to note that the MIP focuses on linguistic metaphors (i.e., metaphors manifested in language) and does not address conceptual metaphors, which are broader cognitive structures that underlie our understanding of the world.



You:

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



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 specifically developed at VU University Amsterdam and is designed to provide a more detailed and systematic approach for identifying metaphors in both spoken and written language.

MIPVU follows similar basic principles as the original MIP but includes more detailed guidelines and criteria, making it particularly useful for academic research and more complex texts. The steps of MIPVU include:

1. **Read the Entire Text for Overall Understanding:** Similar to MIP, it begins with reading the entire text to understand the context.
2. **Identify Lexical Units:** Each word or multi-word expression is considered as a lexical unit.
3. **Determine the Basic Meanings:** For each lexical unit, researchers determine all of its basic meanings. These are typically the more concrete, core meanings of the word, often related to bodily action, physical objects, or qualities.
4. **Determine the Contextual Meaning:** The meaning of the lexical unit in the specific context of the text is then identified.
5. **Decide if the Contextual Meaning Contrasts with the Basic Meaning:** A key part of MIPVU is determining if there's a contrast between the basic and contextual meanings. If such a contrast exists and the contextual meaning can be understood in relation to the basic meaning, the lexical unit is identified as metaphorical.
6. **Consider the Co-text:** MIPVU places a strong emphasis on the co-text, the text surrounding the lexical unit, to determine if the metaphorical reading is warranted.

MIPVU also includes guidelines for dealing with potential difficulties, such as words with abstract basic meanings, and provides a detailed procedure for coding and categorizing metaphor-related words.

The development of MIPVU reflects an ongoing effort to refine and improve methods for metaphor analysis, making it more precise and applicable to a wide range of texts. This approach is especially valuable in research contexts where consistent and reliable metaphor identification is crucial.



You:

Do you know how to identify conventional metaphor?



Identifying conventional metaphors involves recognizing phrases or expressions that are commonly used in everyday language and carry a metaphorical meaning that is widely understood within a cultural or linguistic context. Conventional metaphors are often so ingrained in our speech that we use them without conscious awareness of their metaphorical nature. Here's a general approach to identify conventional metaphors:

1. **Familiarize with Common Metaphorical Themes:** Understand common themes where metaphors are often used, such as emotions, time, relationships, and abstract concepts. For instance, time is often talked about in terms of money ("spending time," "wasting time").
2. **Look for Figurative Language:** Identify language that isn't meant to be taken literally. This includes expressions that equate one thing with another or describe something in terms of another.
3. **Examine the Context:** Often, the context will hint that a phrase is metaphorical. For example, saying someone has a "heart of stone" in the context of describing their emotions suggests a metaphorical use.
4. **Compare to Known Conventional Metaphors:** Compare the expression to known conventional metaphors. Many of these are culturally specific but widely recognized within a particular language group.
5. **Consider Cultural and Linguistic Factors:** Language and culture play a significant role in shaping metaphors. What is a conventional metaphor in one language or culture may not be so in another.
6. **Look for Physical or Concrete Concepts Describing Abstract Ideas:** Conventional metaphors often use tangible, physical concepts to describe abstract ideas. For example, understanding is often described in terms of sight ("I see what you mean").
7. **Check for Universality in Usage:** Conventional metaphors are typically used and understood by a wide range of people within a culture or language group. They are not limited to specific subgroups or specialized knowledge.
8. **Be Aware of Variations:** Sometimes, conventional metaphors might have variations but retain the same basic metaphorical concept. Being flexible in recognizing these variations is important.
9. **Consult Resources:** There are dictionaries and resources that list common metaphors in various languages which can be helpful in identifying conventional metaphors.
10. **Practice and Experience:** The more you engage with a language and its culture, the better you become at naturally identifying conventional metaphors.

Remember, conventional metaphors are a part of everyday language and are used to make abstract or complex ideas more relatable and understandable. They are a key element of how we communicate and think about the world around us.



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



Yes, the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus (VUAMC) is a large-scale, linguistically annotated corpus specifically focused on metaphor. Developed by researchers at VU University Amsterdam, this corpus is part of a broader effort to facilitate detailed and systematic study of metaphorical language across a variety of texts.

Key features of the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus include:

1. **Size and Composition:** The VUAMC is extensive and includes a wide range of texts. It typically encompasses genres such as news articles, fiction, and academic texts, providing a diverse sample of language use.
2. **Metaphor Annotation:** One of the primary features of the corpus is its detailed annotation for metaphor. Words and phrases that are used metaphorically are identified and marked, based on the principles of the Metaphor Identification Procedure VU University Amsterdam (MIPVU).
3. **Research Utility:** The corpus is a valuable resource for researchers in linguistics, cognitive science, psychology, and related fields. It allows for the analysis of metaphorical language use across different contexts and genres, offering insights into how metaphors function in everyday language.
4. **Linguistic Detail:** Along with metaphor annotations, the corpus often includes other linguistic information, such as part-of-speech tags and syntactic details, which can be crucial for comprehensive linguistic analysis.
5. **Accessibility:** The VUAMC is typically available to researchers and sometimes to the broader public, depending on the access policies of the institution that manages it.
6. **Use in Computational Linguistics:** The corpus is also a valuable tool in computational linguistics, aiding in the development of algorithms and models that can automatically detect and interpret metaphorical language.

The development and use of corpora like the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus represent an important step forward in metaphor studies, allowing for more empirical and data-driven approaches to understanding this fundamental aspect of language. The corpus provides a rich dataset for exploring how metaphors are used in real-world language, contributing to both theoretical and applied linguistics.



Do you know deliberate metaphor?



Yes, deliberate metaphor is a concept in the study of metaphorical language. It refers to the use of metaphor in a way that is consciously and intentionally employed by the speaker or writer to achieve a specific communicative or rhetorical goal. This contrasts with more conventional or everyday metaphors that are often used without much conscious thought and are part of the standard way of expressing certain ideas.

Characteristics of deliberate metaphor include:

1. **Intentionality:** The speaker or writer intentionally chooses a metaphor to convey a particular meaning or to achieve a specific effect.
2. **Awareness:** Both the speaker/writer and the audience are typically aware that a metaphor is being used. This awareness is often key to the metaphor achieving its intended effect.
3. **Highlighting and Exploring:** Deliberate metaphors are often used to highlight a particular aspect of the topic or to explore it in a new way. They can provide new insights or perspectives.
4. **Rhetorical or Persuasive Purpose:** They are often employed in rhetoric and persuasive language to influence the audience's perceptions or emotions.
5. **Creativity and Novelty:** Deliberate metaphors tend to be more creative or novel than conventional metaphors. They are more likely to be noticed and remembered because of their uniqueness.
6. **Contextual Dependence:** The effectiveness of a deliberate metaphor can depend heavily on the context in which it is used, including the audience's background, the situation, and the broader discourse.

Examples of deliberate metaphors include:

- In a speech, a politician might say, "We need to steer our nation back on course," using the metaphor of steering a ship to talk about national policy.
- In advertising, a campaign might describe a car as "the cheetah of the road," deliberately invoking the speed and grace of a cheetah to describe the vehicle.

Deliberate metaphors are a powerful tool in communication, allowing speakers and writers to convey complex ideas in an impactful and memorable way, often invoking vivid imagery or emotions. They are particularly prevalent in literature, speeches, and advertising, where the strategic use of language is crucial.



You:

Do you know the deliberate metaphor corpus?



ChatGPT:

As of my last update in April 2023, there is no widely recognized corpus specifically named the "Deliberate Metaphor Corpus." However, the concept of deliberate metaphors is a significant area of study in linguistics and cognitive science, and researchers might create or use various corpora to study deliberate metaphors.

In the field of metaphor research, a corpus is a large collection of texts that have been gathered and annotated for the purpose of studying language use, including metaphors. For deliberate metaphors, such a corpus would ideally include a wide range of texts where metaphors are used intentionally and explicitly for specific effects, such as in literature, speeches, advertising, and other forms of persuasive or creative writing.

Researchers studying deliberate metaphors might use existing corpora like the VU Amsterdam Metaphor Corpus or create specialized collections of texts, focusing on contexts where metaphor use is likely to be deliberate. These corpora are typically annotated to indicate not just the presence of metaphors but also aspects that suggest their deliberate use, such as the context, the apparent intent of the speaker or writer, and the response of the audience.

It's important to note that the creation and annotation of such corpora require extensive work and expert knowledge in linguistics, as determining the deliberateness of a metaphor can be subjective and context-dependent. If you're interested in a specific corpus for deliberate metaphors, it might be worthwhile to check the latest academic publications or resources in linguistic databases for any recent developments in this field.



You:

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



The concepts of deliberate metaphor, non-deliberate metaphor, novel metaphor, and conventional metaphor are all related but distinct within the study of metaphor in linguistics and cognitive science. Understanding their relationships requires examining how each type is defined and used:

1. **Deliberate Metaphor:** This type of metaphor is used intentionally by a speaker or writer to achieve a specific rhetorical or communicative purpose. The speaker is aware of using a metaphor, and the metaphor is typically designed to make the listener or reader think about the subject in a new or different way.
2. **Non-Deliberate Metaphor:** These metaphors are used without conscious awareness or specific intention by the speaker. They are often part of everyday language and may not be intended to draw the listener's or reader's attention to their metaphorical nature. They are used more for their conventional meaning rather than to create a new understanding.
3. **Novel Metaphor:** Novel metaphors are new or original metaphors that are not part of conventional language use. They are creative and often striking, bringing a fresh perspective to the idea being conveyed. Novel metaphors can be deliberate, especially in creative writing or speech, but they can also arise spontaneously in everyday conversation.
4. **Conventional Metaphor:** These are metaphors that are widely accepted and used within a language or culture. Over time, they become part of the standard way of expressing certain ideas and lose their originality and impact. Conventional metaphors can be non-deliberate as they are used without much conscious thought about their metaphorical nature.

Relationships among These Types:

- **Deliberate vs. Non-Deliberate:** The key difference here is the speaker's or writer's intention and awareness. Deliberate metaphors are used with specific intent and awareness, while non-deliberate metaphors are used more automatically, without conscious attention to their metaphorical nature.
- **Novel vs. Conventional:** This distinction is based on the freshness or originality of the metaphor. Novel metaphors are new and creative, while conventional metaphors are well-established and widely recognized within a language.
- **Overlap and Interplay:** There can be overlaps and interactions among these types. For instance, a novel metaphor can be used deliberately to create a strong impact or to convey a message in a unique way. Similarly, a metaphor that starts as novel can, over time, become conventional as it is used more widely.

In summary, while these types of metaphors can be distinctly categorized based on intentionality and originality, they often interact and overlap in the complex ways that language is used to express and communicate ideas.
