



Lexical Molding and Metaphoric Mapping of Some Human Body Parts in American Slang Expressions (PP. 207-218)

Assist. Prof. Ayad Hammad Ali

Anbar University-Faculty of Arts-Dept. of English

ayad19773@yahoo.com

Received: 02 /12/2014

Accepted: 25 /03/2015

Abstract

The present paper seeks to shed some light on the lexical and metaphoric use of slang expressions in the American society. Slang is very informal and sometimes offensive, and employed in verbal speech. Slang expressions are regarded culture-specific because they are coined according to cultural concepts. As it is used by blacks, street talkers, criminals and drug dealers in the USA. Lexically, parts of the human body which basically include eyes, face, feet and hands have slangy polysemous senses which are metaphorically conceptualized according to the concepts or norms of that society or group that invents the given slang expression. So, they are a culture-mirror of society's customs. For example, the word 'police' can have some polysemous expressions including 'pig' and 'cop' where the word 'pig' is coined by the New Yorkers as a reaction to the bad behavior shown by them; therefore, they call the police as pigs. The main goal of this paper is to investigate the synonyms of some human body parts incorporated in the American slang. The analyzed data is taken from Spear's book of American Slang (2000).

Keywords: slang, polysemy, homonymy, and metaphor

Introduction

This paper is concerned with studying two aspects of some parts of the human body. The first deals with the polysemy of the parts eyes, face, feet, and hands where each part has multiple uses in American slang. The second is that each of the aforementioned parts has metaphoric meanings if it is employed in the American slang. The problems that should be tackled in this research are that many people and learners cannot recognize that there are polysemous senses of some parts of human body in terms of American slang expressions. Being personified in different forms and mapped with metaphoric images, this needs to be interpreted linguistically to give elicited meanings to the readers and make them seize their intents. However, the main objective of this study is to observe the polysemy that can be found in each part and find out how the image is conceptualized metaphorically. This study rests upon the hypothesis that the parts eyes, face, feet and hands are polysemous in the American slang and each slang expression of them is embodied as an image schema. Metaphoric mapping represents a set of correspondences between source domain and target domain which shows the analogical inferences that can be deduced from both sources, for instance, in the conceptual metaphor "love is a journey", the source domain is journey, while the target domain is traveling, so mapping here means lovers correspond to travelers. Lexical molding refers to the different synonyms embodied in one parts of human body, for example, the word 'hands' takes different synonyms in the American slang, such as 'grabbers', 'hooks', 'meathooks', 'mitt' and 'paw'. Therefore, Lakoff and Johnson's Theory of Conceptual Metaphor fits the analysis of the collected data. Concerning the limitation of this study, it tackles only four parts (eyes, face, feet and hands). The data is taken from an American source which is called (*NTC'S Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*) written by Richard A. Spears. A compilation of expressions and sentential examples were cited to fuel the practical aspect in this study.



1. Synonym: Similarity of Meaning

Two or more words with very closely related meanings are called synonyms. They can often, though not always, be substituted for each other in sentences. In the appropriate circumstances, one can say, What was his answer? or What was his reply? The two words are 'answer' and 'reply' are synonymous. Other common examples of synonyms are the pairs: almost/nearly, big/large, broad/wide, buy/purchase, cab/taxi, car/automobile, couch/sofa, and freedom/ liberty, (Yule, 2006:117).

Synonyms refer to a major type of sense relations between lexical items. For two items to be synonyms, it does not mean that they should be identical in meaning, i.e. interchangeable in all contexts, and with identical connotations and this possibility is sometimes referred to as total synonymy. Synonymy can be said to occur if items are close enough in their meaning to allow a choice to be made between them in some contexts, without there being any difference for the meaning of the sentence as a whole. Linguistic studies of synonymy have emphasized on the importance of context in deciding whether a set of lexical items is synonymous, (Crystal, 2003:470).

1.2 Homonymy: Unrelated Meanings

Homonymy is defined by Finch (2000:165) as “a relation which exists between words which have the same form but unrelated senses”. Homonymys may have the same phonological or graphical forms, or both. Examples of the former are sight/site, and rite/right. These are homophones. Examples of the latter are ‘lead’ (of a dog), and ‘lead’ (on the roof). These are homographs and some homonymys are homophonic and homographic as in the examples ‘mail’ (arm our) and ‘mail’ (post), ‘cleave’ (unite) and ‘cleave’ (part). Linguists face up some difficulty in distinguishing between polysemy and homonymy. At the theoretical level the distinction is clear enough in that homonymys are separate lexical items. The relationship between them is purely accidental. In the case of polysemy, however, one is dealing with a single lexical item which has acquired more than one sense.

1.3 Polysemy: Meaning Diversity

A word which has more than one distinct, established sense is said to be polysemous or to show polysemy. To be considered as belonging to the same word, multiple senses must be felt by native speakers to be related in some way. Unrelated senses associated with the same word-form, such as ‘side of river’ and ‘financial institution’ associated with *bank*, exemplify homonymy, and are usually treated as separate words that just happen to be associated with the same form. Polysemy starts from concrete then extends to abstract, for instance, in the case of drink when someone says ‘imbibe liquid’ or ‘imbibe alcoholic beverage’ or dog when he says ‘canine animal’ or ‘male canine animal’. Several polysemous relations involve a contrast between literal and figurative meanings of a word. Abstraction is achieved through metaphorization in the sense that the word 'position' which might have some senses such as, ‘location in space’, ‘opinion on some controversial issue’, and ‘professional post within an organization’, or it may be metonymic, as in wheels which may ‘revolve parts of a mechanism in contact with ground’ and ‘car’, or it may involve hyperbole, as in fantastic which is so extreme as to challenge belief’ and ‘a generalized term of approval’, (Cruse, 2006: 133).

In lexical semantics, where the existence of polysemy is accepted, it has always been difficult to distinguish polysemy from homonymy (see Heger 1963), the existence of different but unrelated meanings for a single word form - and thus to construct lexical entries coherently. To give a relatively clear-cut example, the homonyms (river) bank and (financial) bank would be accommodated in two entries. The word 'chip' could mean a piece of wood or a piece of food or a piece of electronic circuit which are all accommodated in one but they would not be so clear for the readers or learners, (Nerlich, 2003:4).



2. Metaphoric Use of Human Body Parts

Metaphors are conceptual (mental) operations reflected in human language that enable speakers to structure and construe abstract areas of knowledge and experience in more concrete experiential terms. According to this view of metaphor, speakers make use of a familiar area of knowledge, called the source domain, to understand an area of knowledge that is less familiar, the target domain. The source domain is typically understood through our experience in and with the physical world around us. There is a kind of conceptual mapping operation in which aspects of knowledge in the more familiar source domain are placed in correspondence with aspects of the less-familiar target domain in order to structure the target domain in a way that makes it more accessible to human understanding, (Hurford et al., 2007:331).

However, the most frequent references involve parts of the human body: 'to scratch one's back', 'to twist someone's arm', 'to burn one's fingers', 'to have broad shoulders', 'to have one's ear to the ground', 'to step on someone's toes', and so on. Some people get 'itchy feet', while others merely get 'cold feet'. Nearly a quarter of all entries relate to just this one important category, (Renton, 1990:19).

2.1 Types of Metaphor

Metaphors are divided into types according to the relation of meaning between literal meaning and figurative meaning. Nevertheless, certain types of semantic connection have been traditionally recognized as more important than others. Thus, Leech (1969: 158) classifies metaphors into:

- (1) The Concrete Metaphor which attributes characteristics or physical existence to an abstraction. For example, 'the pain of separation', 'the light of learning' and 'room for negotiation'.
- (2) The Animistic Metaphor which attributes characteristics to the inanimate including instances such as 'an angry sky' and 'the shoulder of the hill'.
- (3) The Humanizing (Anthropomorphic) Metaphor which attributes characteristics of humanity to what is not human including instances such as 'this friendly river' and 'laughing valley'.
- (4) The Synesthetic Metaphor which transfers meaning from one domain of sensory perception to another including instances 'warm color' and 'louder perfume'.

2.2 Metonymy: Association Relations

Metonymy refers to association relationship in the sense that when someone says 'The White House', he means the American Government. A common type of metonymy is found in a proper name which becomes used as the generic term for a commodity produced by a firm, as for example: Xerox or Kleenex. Other types of metonymy can be seen in 'the leadership' which refers to 'the leaders' (abstract for concrete). 'Answer the door' implicates 'respond to somebody who knocks at the door', 'phone to communicate' implicates 'save somebody's pockets', (Gramley and Patzold, 1992:33).

The referential transfer based on partonomy is just one kind of metonymy. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the sense of 'contiguity' because partonomy is just one of several contiguous relations. Again, the term 'contiguity' has been used in a number of different ways. The best way to proceed is to delimit the notion of contiguity to 'temporal contiguity' between two entities in the world.' Contiguity in this sense covers a wider range of relations than partonomy. For instance, what is the relation between a kettle and the water in it? The water is not part of the kettle, but is just in contact with it. Yet 'boiling kettle' can refer to 'the water' in it in sentence (1):

- (1) The kettle is boiling.

This example shows that the water inside the kettle is boiling but not the kettle itself.



Words representing important parts of the human body are used as a kind of metonymy, such as 'eyes', 'face', 'feet' and 'hands'. Some of these words are, of course, also used in other contexts, for example, 'head' in 'head of steam', 'head of the pack', 'head of a nail', 'heads and tails' on coins, heads of animals, etc. The word 'hand' is also used in three different senses, a part of the body; an employee or worker; and the cards dealt to a player in a game of cards, (Renton, 1990: 9).

3. Polysemy and American Slang

Slang is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups (Yule, 2006:211). Slang, or 'colloquial speech', describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests. The word 'bucks', which represents dollars or money, has been a slang expression for more than a hundred years, but the addition of mega which means a lot of as in 'megabucks' is a more recent innovation, along with dead presidents whose pictures are placed on paper money and the word benjamins which means Benjamin Franklin, on \$100 bills, (Yule, 2006:211).

Slang can be used by those belong to a certain group who share ideas and attitudes as a way of distinguishing themselves from others. As a marker of group identity during a limited stage of life such as early adolescence, slang expressions can 'grow old' rather quickly. Older forms for 'really good' such as groovy, hip and super were replaced by awesome, 'rad' and 'wicked' which gave way to 'dope', 'kick ass' and 'phat'. A 'hunk' which means physically attractive man, became a 'hottie' and instead of something being the pits ('really bad'), the next generation thought it was a bummer or said, That sucks!. The difference in slang use between groups divided into older and younger speakers shows that age is an important factor involved in social variation, (ibid.).

Expressions that are identified as slang are often some type of entertaining wordplay, and they are almost an alternative way of saying something. Colloquial expressions are usually spoken and are often thought of as being direct, earthy, or quaint. Slang and colloquial expressions take different forms: single words, compound words, simple phrases, idioms, and complete sentences. Slang is rarely the first choice of careful writers or speakers or anyone attempting to use language for formal, persuasive, or business purposes. Nonetheless, expressions that can be called slang or colloquial make up a major part of American communication in movies, television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and informal conversation (Spearse, 2000, v).

Polysemy is the phenomenon whereby one word exhibits multiple distinct yet related meanings. Traditionally, this term is restricted to the study of word-meaning, where it is used to describe words like 'body' which has different uses that are nevertheless related to the human body such as 'corpse', 'the trunk of the human body', 'the central part of something'. Cognitive linguists claim that polysemy is not restricted to word-meaning but is a fundamental feature of human language. According to this view, the 'distinct' areas of language all exhibit polysemy. Accordingly, cognitive linguists view polysemy as a key to generalization across a range of 'distinct' phenomena and argue that polysemy reveals important fundamental commonalities between lexical, morphological and syntactic organization (Evan, 2007:163).

4. Lexical Analysis of Synonyms Incorporated in American Slang

The tables below show the analysis of human body parts (eye, face, feet, hands, and head) and how each part has different slang synonyms.



No.	Word	Slang Synonyms	Example
1.	eye	blinkers	As I opened my blinkers, guess who I saw? Look at those classy blinkers! (Spears, 2000, P.36).
		lamps	His lamps are closed. He's asleep or dead. Look at them blue lamps that dame's got. (P.245).
		peepers	Come on, use your peepers. Take a good look. (P.305).

Table (1) Slang Synonyms of the Word Eye

2.	face	map	There was fear and hatred all over his map. With a map like that, could really go somewhere. (P. 263).
		mug	Wipe that smile off your mug! What a gorgeous mug! (P. 274).
		mush	Put some paint on your mush, and let's get going. (P. 275).
		pan	Look at that guy! I've never seen such an ugly pan in my life. (P.302).
		puss	I ought to poke you right in the puss! (P. 327).
		smacker	What a gorgeous smacker on that chick. (P. 379).

Table (2) Slang Synonyms of the Word 'Face'

3.	feet	crunchers	My crunchers are sore from all this walking. (P.97).
		Gunboat/bat tleships	Hasn't he got the biggest gunboats you ever saw? (P.185).
		trotters	My trotters are sort of aching. Sit down and give your trotters a rest. (P.443).

Table (3) Slang Synonyms of the Word 'Feet'

4.Hands	grabbers	<i>Wash your grubby little grabbers before coming to the table.</i> (P.179).
	hooks	<i>Get your hooks off my newspaper!</i> (P.210).
	meathooks	<i>Get your meathooks off my car! _ If your meathooks so much as brush by my jacket again, you are finished!</i> (P.265).
	mitt	<i>Get your mitts off my glass. _ The kid's got mitts on him like a gorilla.</i> (P.269).
	paw	<i>Get your paws off me! That dog bit my paw.</i> (P. 304).

Table (4) Slang Synonyms of the Word 'Hands'



5.Head	attic	She's just got nothing in the attic.(P.10).
	bean	Put your brim on your bean and cruise.(P.21).
	biscuit	She got a nasty little bump on the biscuit. (P.32).
	block	That block of yours is pretty dense. (P.37).
	can	Jerry landed one on Frank's can. Frank crumpled. (P.66).
	conk and konk	Put your brim on your conk, and let's cruise. (P.86).
	gourd	I raised up and got a nasty blow on the gourd.(P.179).
	knowledge-box	My knowledge-box is just spinning with all this information.(P.242).
	noodle	Put your hat on your noodle, and let's go. (P.282).
	nut	A brick fell and hit him on the nut. (P.286).
	potato	I got a nasty bump on my potato. (P.320).

Table (5) Slang Synonyms of the Word 'Head'

5. Metaphoric Analysis of Slang Expressions of Human Body Parts

Conceptual metaphor is pervasive in everyday life where certain ideas are metaphorically conceptualized to make things clear. In George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's Book "Metaphor We Live By" (1980), one should focus on the Conceptual Metaphor they proposed because it is prevalent in everyday communication. The metaphor 'argument is war' can be interpreted as "I attacked every weak point in his argument". Thus, they use this metaphor to embody the concept that argument is just like wars or battles that should be won. This concept is used to shape the way the people think about argument, (George, 2003:5). Conceptual metaphor is analyzed in terms of source domain and target domain, the former means the conceptual domain from which one can draw metaphorical expressions, while the latter means the conceptual domain that one attempts to understand.

To conduct this study, an appropriate model of analyzing metaphor encapsulated in slang expressions is required. Therefore, the researcher adopts Lakoff and Johnson's model of Conceptual Metaphor Theory (1980) which is called image conceptualization which consists of three elements. The first element is Original Field (Source Domain) (x) which means the basic field to which the metaphorized object belongs, such as (eyes), while the second is Transferred Field (Target Domain) (Y) which represents the object referring to the object of comparison. The process of mapping between these two elements results in analogical reasoning which can be called Image Conceptualization (Z) which means the resulted image conceptualized throughout mapping. Hence, this relation can be represented in a mathematical formula ($X \approx Y = Z$). The symbol \approx means changed to.

1. As I opened my blinkers, guess who I saw? Look at those classy blinkers!

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
cloth	human	The important part in the body
x	y	z

Metaphorically, the word 'blinkers' is used to refer to the eyes of the human being and this is a humanizing metaphor according to Leech's model (1969).



2. His **lamps** are closed. He's asleep or dead. Look at them blue lamps that dame's got.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
Electricity	human	Lighting part that sees everything
x	y	z

'Lamps' are used to light any place, but is used here to mean the eyes of the human being which proves that this process is a humanizing metaphor. The word 'lamps' is just like human eyes which both used to spot things.

3. Come on, use your **peepers**. Take a good look.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
Non-thematic	human	Spotting someone
x	y	z

The word 'peepers' means to eavesdrop, but here it is used metaphorically to mean eyes.

4. There was fear and hatred all over his **map**. With a map like that, could really go somewhere.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
Geography	human	The indicative part
x	y	z

The field of the map is geography, but is used in this context of situation to refer to the man's face because the word face is a metonymy representing the whole human body in formal or informal speech.

5. Wipe that smile off your **mug**! What a gorgeous mug!

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
household	human	Container of many things
x	y	z

The word 'mug' which is a tool used to put any liquid in it, it is used metaphorically to mean the face of the human body.

6. Put some paint on your **mush**, and let's get going.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
Foods and drinks	human	A mixture of many things
x	y	z

The word 'mush' is a type of food which is used metaphorically to symbolize the face of the human body.

7. Look at that guy! I've never seen such an ugly **pan** in my life.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
household	human	Rounded object
x	y	z

A 'pan' is a tool used to cook food in it, but in this context of situation is used to indicate the face of the human body.



8. I ought to poke you right in the puss!

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
animal	human	The beautiful part of body
x	y	z

The word 'puss' is one of the creatures that belong to the animal field but it is employed here to refer to the man's face.

9. What a gorgeous smacker on that chick.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
currencies	human	The face is the representative part of the whole body.
x	y	z

The field of this word is currency, a kind of money which is metaphorically used to mean face of the human body which is classified as a humanizing metaphor.

10. My crunchers are sore from all this walking.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
animal	human	The powerful part
x	y	z

The word 'crunchers' means those persons who record a number in doing something great, but here it is used to symbolize the feet of the human body.

11. Hasn't he got the biggest gunboats you ever saw?

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
military	human	Moving parts
x	y	z

The field of this compound word is military, but it is used in this context of situation to indicate the feet of the human being conceptualizing the image of the movement of feet and gunboats.

12. My trotters are sort of aching. Sit down and give your trotters a rest.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
animal	human	Walking part
x	y	z

The word 'trotters' is among the field of animals referring to the feet of the pigs but it is used as a slang expression to refer to the feet of the human body.

13. Wash your grubby little grabbers before coming to the table

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
machine	human	catcher
x	y	z

Once again the word 'grabber' is a metal tool used to catch certain objects but it is used here metaphorically to mean the hands of the human body.

14. Get your hooks off my newspaper!

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
Sports and hobbies	human	Hanging part
x	y	z



The metal device 'hooks' is used to catch fish or hung the clothes, but it is used in America as a slangy expression to mean one part of the human body 'hands'.

15. Get your meathooks off my car! If your meathooks so much as brush by my jacket again, you are finished!

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
animal	human	The hanging part
x	y	z

The word 'meathooks' is used to put pieces of meat on them is used here to mean the hands of the human body. A metal device is humanized by giving this compound word the feature of one of the human organs which is hands.

16. Get your mitts off my glass. The kid's got mitts on him like a gorilla.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
clothing	human	Catching object
x	y	z

Mitts which are used as a slang expression meaning hands of the human body is a type of humanizing metaphor where the word 'mitts' is non-human object is given the attribute of one part of the human body part.

17. Get your paws off me! That dog bit my paw.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
animal	human	A catcher
x	y	z

The semantic field of the word 'paw' is animal but being used in this context to symbolize the hands of the human body; this means that there is an image conceptualized in this word.

18. She's just got nothing in the attic.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
architecture	human	A storing place
x	y	z

Attic is the place where a lot of stuffs are stored, the head of the human being also has the brain and thousands of nerves. Therefore, this similarity led to call the human head as attic.

19. Put your brim on your bean and cruise

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
vegetable	human	Important small form
x	y	z

Bean is a type of vegetable that is used metaphorically to refer to the head of the human being.

20. She got a nasty little bump on the biscuit.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
Foods	human	A beautiful object
x	y	z



Biscuit is a type of food having small pieces with tasty flavor used here as a slang word to symbolize the head of human body.

21. That block of yours is pretty dense.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
architecture	human	A solid object
x	y	z

Block is a heavy object which refers to a living area or pieces used in building but it is used to mean the head of the human body part.

22. Jerry landed one on Frank's can. Frank crumple.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
household	human	Container of given things
x	y	z

'Can' is a tool in which objects can be put, but it is metaphorically used to symbolize the head of the human being. The image might be drawn from the idea that the head is a container of the brain and thousands of nerves and veins.

23. Put your brim on your conk, and let's cruise.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
Non-thematic	human	Like a machine
x	y	z

The word 'conk' which means a machine is used metaphorically to mean the head of the human body.

24. I raised up and got a nasty blow on the gourd.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
plants	human	A rounded shape
x	y	z

Gourd is a known type of vegetable which has a big shape similar to the human head, hence, this word is humanized, i.e., it is given a human shape.

25. My knowledge-box is just spinning with all this information.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
education	human	A storage of information
x	y	z

Absolutely, the slang compound word 'knowledge-box' is used metaphorically to mean the head of the human body. This image based on the idea that the head is just like the box which is full of information.

26. Put your hat on your noodle, and let's go.

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
Non-thematic	human	fool
x	y	z

The word 'noodle' is used to refer to someone who is dolt, but it is used nowadays to refer to the head of the human body.



27. *A brick fell and hit him on the nut.*

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
architecture	human	A beautiful form
x	y	z

The word 'nut' is a kind of plants which has rounded form representing the head of the human body metaphorically.

28. *I got a nasty bump on my potato.*

Original Field	Transferred Field	Image
animal	vegetable	A small rounded form
x	y	z

The word 'potato' has a round form just like the man's head; therefore, it is used to as a metonymy for the human head as a slang expression in New York city.

Conclusion

Semantically, the study of slang expressions involves that one word may have many slang synonyms, such as the word 'eye' which has these equivalent expressions 'blinkers', 'peepers' and 'lamps'. This leads to change the field of the word from one field to another, as for example, the word 'potato' which has the field of vegetable changed to another field which is human. Metaphorically, the process of lexicon substitution –especially when using a certain word is used to mean one part of the human body, embodies metaphoric mapping of an image indicating an attitude or social norm or custom of a given society. So, conceptualizing an image through slang expressions became significant at present. According to Leech's Model (1969), the most occurring type used in these slang expressions is the humanizing (anthropomorphic) type which proves the use of some slang expressions symbolizing parts of the human body. The most occurring part of the human body is the word 'head', which has (11) slang synonyms, followed by the word 'face' which has (6) slang expressions. The word 'hand' has (5) synonyms, unlike both words 'eyes' and 'feet' have (3) slang synonyms only.

Bibliography

- Cruse, D. (2006). *Lexical Semantics*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.
- Crystal David (2003). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
- Evans, Vyvyan (2007). *A Glossary of Cognitive Linguistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Finch, Geoffrey (2000). *Linguistic Terms and Concepts*. London: Macmillan.
- George, Lakoff (2003). *George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (2003) Metaphor We Live By*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Gramley, S. and Patzold, K. (1992). *A Survey of Modern English*. London: Routledge.
- Hurford, J., Brendan, M., and Michael, B. (2007). *Semantics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lakoff, George and Mark Johnson (1980) *Metaphors We Live By*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Leech, Geoffrey (1969). *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*. London: Longman Group Ltd.
- Nerlich, B., Todd, Z., Herman, V., and Clarke, D. (2003). *Trends in Linguistics: Polysemy Flexible Patterns of Meaning in Mind and Language*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Yule, George (2006). *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.
- Spears, Smith (2000). *NTC'S Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*. Chicago, NTC Publishing Group.
- Renton, N. (1990). *Metaphorically Speaking: A Dictionary of 3800 Picturesque Idiomatic Expressions*. New York: Warner Books.

**به کاربردنی ئاماژه بیانه و مه جازییانه بۆ بهرجهسته کردنی چهند ئه ندامیکی له شی مروف له دهربرینه شه قامیه کانی ئینگیزی ئه مریکیدا****پوخته**

ئهم توێژینه وهیه تیشک دهخاته سهر به کاربردنی ئاماژه بیانه و مه جازییانه بۆ بهرجهسته کردنی چهند ئه ندامیکی له شی مروف له گوفتار و دهربرینه شه قامیه کانی کومه لگهی ئه مریکیدا، که زمانی شه قامیش زمانیکی نافه رمییه و ته نها له ئاخاوتنی. به دی ده کریت به هه مان شیوه ئه و دهسته واژه و دهربرینه له رووی کلتورییه مه سنووردان و به گوێره ی چهند چه مکیکی کلتوری دینه ئاراه که له نیو ره شپسته کان و که سانی سهر شه قام و تاوانکاران و فرۆشیاران مادده هۆشبه ره کان له ویلایه ته یه کگرتوو هکانی ئه مریکا باون . له رووی واتا و ئاماژه وه، به شه کانی له شی مروف وه کوو چاو و روخسار و قاچ و دهسته کان له نیو ده فه کانیدا چهن دین واتا هه لده گرن که ده کری له رووی مه جازییه وه به کار به یترین به گوێره ی چه مک و تیگه یشتوو ییه کانی ئه و کومه لگه یه ی که ئه و دهسته واژه شه قامیه داده هیئت .

بۆ نمونه، وشه ی "پولیس" له زمانی سهر شه قامدا رهنگه چهند واتایه کی وه کوو "به راز" یان "دز" بۆ به کار به یزیت، به تیابه ت له کاتیکی که وشه ی "به راز" له لایه ن دانیشتووانی نیو یۆرکه وه داهینرا وه ک کاردانه وه یه ک له به رده م ره فتاره نه شیاهکانی پیاوانی پولیس. به و هۆیه شه وه وای لی هات که خه لک پینی ده گوتن "به راز".

ئامانجی ئهم توێژینه وه یه بریتیه له هه ولیک بۆ به دوا داچوونی دیارده ی فره واتای له بهرجهسته کردنی به شه کانی له شی مروف له زمانی شه قامی ئه مریکیدا و، داتا کان له کتیبی سپیرز (Spears:2000) وه رگیرون که تایبه ته به دهسته واژه شه قامیه کانی ئه مریکا.