

Which Element Does Figurative Language Rely On

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	
Simile A simile is a type of figurative language which is used to compare one thing against another. Similes compare the likeness of two things and often feature the words 'like' or 'as': "As strong as an ox/ As brave as a lion."	Metaphor A metaphor is a phrase describing something as something it is not in reality. It is used to compare two things symbolically. A metaphor literally describes something as something it is not. "Love is a battlefield"
Oxymoron An oxymoron is a term which features two words which appear to contradict each other but make sense of the situation overall. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: That woman is pretty ugly.	Hyperbole A hyperbole is a figure of speech which exaggerates the meaning of a sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: My granddad is as old as time.
Idiom An idiom is a phrase which bears no literal meaning to the situation it is describing but it implies the facts or story behind it. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: There is a silver lining in every cloud.	Personification Personification is a type of figurative language. It is used to give an inanimate object or item a sense of being alive. The speaker would talk to the object as if it could understand and was intelligent. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: Why are you so heavy, suitcase?
Symbolism Symbolism is another form of figurative language which is used to express an abstract idea using an item or words. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: We had to put out a red alert.	Alliteration Alliteration is a type of figurative speech in which the repetition of letters or sounds is used within one sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: Eagles end up eating entrails.
Onomatopoeia Onomatopoeia is a form of figurative language in which words which are used to describe a sound actually resemble the sound they are referring to. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: The ghost said boo.	Puns Puns are a form of figurative language which create a play on words. They add an extra meaning to a subject and are often seen as a form of joke or to be humorous. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: A horse is a very stable animal.
Irony A form of figurative speech is irony. This is when a statement made is directly contradictory to the reality. It is also used to convey a style of sarcasm. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I posted on Facebook about how bad Facebook is.• I won the lottery on my retirement day.	

Which Element Does Figurative Language Rely On? Unlocking the Power of Implied Meaning

Have you ever read a sentence and felt a deeper meaning, a richer image, than the literal words suggested? That's the magic of figurative language! This isn't just about flowery prose; it's about

crafting impactful communication that resonates on a deeper level. This post will delve into the core element figurative language relies on: implied meaning, exploring how this reliance shapes its effectiveness and different forms. We'll examine various types of figurative language, providing clear examples to solidify your understanding and improve your writing skills.

Understanding the Foundation: Implied Meaning

Figurative language, unlike literal language, doesn't rely on a direct, one-to-one correspondence between words and their meaning. Instead, it hinges on implied meaning, a meaning that is suggested or hinted at, rather than explicitly stated. This implied meaning relies on the reader or listener to make a connection, to understand the underlying message beyond the literal words used.

This shift from literal to implied meaning is what gives figurative language its power. It creates depth, evokes emotion, and allows for creative expression that surpasses the limitations of straightforward description. It's a sophisticated tool that can elevate your writing, making it more engaging and memorable.

Key Types of Figurative Language and Their Reliance on Implied Meaning

Several types of figurative language leverage implied meaning to convey deeper significance:

1. Metaphor: A Direct Comparison Without "Like" or "As"

A metaphor directly compares two unrelated things, implying a shared characteristic. For example, "The world is a stage" implies that life is full of performance, roles, and drama. The implied meaning isn't that the world is literally a stage, but rather that it shares similar characteristics. The power lies in the implied comparison, forcing the reader to make the connection and understand the intended message.

2. Simile: Comparison Using "Like" or "As"

Similar to metaphors, similes compare two dissimilar things, but they use "like" or "as" to make the comparison explicit. "He fought like a lion" implies bravery and ferocity. The implied meaning is not that he literally transformed into a lion, but that his actions possess similar qualities. The use of "like" or "as" signals the implied nature of the comparison.

3. Personification: Giving Human Qualities to Non-Human Entities

Personification assigns human characteristics to inanimate objects or animals. "The wind whispered secrets through the trees" implies a sense of mystery and intimacy. The implied meaning is that the wind doesn't literally whisper, but its action evokes a feeling of whispered secrets. The human quality enhances the imagery and emotional impact.

4. Hyperbole: Exaggeration for Emphasis

Hyperbole uses extreme exaggeration to create emphasis or humor. "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse" clearly isn't meant to be taken literally. The implied meaning is the speaker's intense hunger. The exaggeration strengthens the expression and makes it more memorable.

5. Idiom: Figurative Expressions with Unique Meanings

Idioms are phrases whose meaning isn't literal but understood culturally. "It's raining cats and dogs" doesn't mean animals are falling from the sky. The implied meaning is heavy rain. The reliance on shared cultural understanding is crucial to understanding the implied meaning of idioms.

The Importance of Context in Understanding Implied Meaning

It's crucial to remember that the effectiveness of implied meaning relies heavily on context. The same figurative language used in different situations can have vastly different interpretations. Understanding the context – the surrounding words, the tone, and the overall situation – is essential for correctly interpreting the implied meaning. Without proper context, the intended message can be lost or misinterpreted.

Mastering Figurative Language: Enhancing Your Writing

Learning to effectively use figurative language elevates your writing beyond the mundane. It adds richness, depth, and memorability. By understanding the principle of implied meaning, you can craft sentences and paragraphs that resonate with your audience on a deeper level. Practice experimenting with different types of figurative language, carefully considering the context and the implied message you want to convey.

Conclusion

In essence, figurative language thrives on the power of implied meaning. It allows writers and speakers to transcend the literal and create a richer, more engaging experience for their audience. By understanding the various forms of figurative language and the importance of context, you can effectively utilize this powerful tool to enhance your communication and create truly impactful messages.

FAQs

1. What is the difference between literal and figurative language? Literal language uses words in their exact, dictionary definitions, while figurative language uses words to create a deeper meaning beyond their literal sense.
2. Can I overuse figurative language? Yes, excessive use of figurative language can make your writing feel cluttered or confusing. Strive for balance and clarity.
3. How can I improve my understanding of figurative language? Read widely, paying attention to how authors use figurative language. Analyze examples and practice writing your own.
4. Are all metaphors similes, or vice versa? No. Similes are a specific type of metaphor that uses "like" or "as." All similes are metaphors, but not all metaphors are similes.
5. How does figurative language impact SEO? While not a direct ranking factor, strong figurative language can create more engaging content, potentially boosting time on page and reducing bounce rate, which are indirectly beneficial for SEO.

which element does figurative language rely on: Figurative Language Comprehension Herbert L. Colston, Albert N. Katz, 2004-12-13 A scholarly book with a professional reference audience. Book will appeal to people who study metaphor, symbol, discourse and narrative in a variety of disciplines, including social and cognitive psychology, linguistics, and second-language acquisition.

which element does figurative language rely on: **Figurative Language** Barbara Dancygier, Eve Sweetser, 2014-03-06 This lively, comprehensive and practical book offers a new, integrated and linguistically sound understanding of what figurative language is.

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which element does figurative language rely on: To Build a Fire Jack London, 2008 Describes the experiences of a newcomer to the Yukon when he attempts to hike through the snow

to reach a mining claim.

which element does figurative language rely on: Unmaking The Making of Americans E. L. McCallum, 2018-01-01 Develops the sustained, relational, dynamic, and reflective attention demanded by Gertrude Stein's novel into a theory of reading and critical analysis. Arguing that Gertrude Stein's monumental novel *The Making of Americans* models a radically aesthetic relation to the world, E. L. McCallum demonstrates how the novel teaches us to read differently, unmaking our habits of reading. Each of the chapters works through close readings of Stein's text and a philosophical interlocutor to track a series of theoretical questions: what forms queer time, what are the limits of story, how do we feel emotion, how can we agree on a shared reality if interpretation and imagination intervene, and how do particular media shape how we convey this rich experience? The formally innovative agenda and epistemological drive of Stein's novel stages rich thought experiments that bear on questions that are central to some of the most vibrant conversations in literary studies today. In the midst of ongoing debates about the practices of reading, the difficulty of reading, and even the impossibility of reading, the moment has come to have a fuller critical engagement with this landmark novel. This book shows how.

which element does figurative language rely on: Sufism and Surrealism Adonis, 2013-02-01 At first glance Sufism and Surrealism appear to be as far removed from one another as is possible. Adonis, however, draws convincing parallels between the two, contesting that God, in the traditional sense does not exist in Surrealism or in Sufism, and that both are engaged in parallel quests for the nature of the Absolute, through 'holy madness' and the deregulation of the senses. This is a remarkable investigation into the common threads of thought that run through seemingly polarised philosophies from East and West, written by a man Edward Said referred to as 'the most eloquent spokesman and explorer of Arab modernity'.

which element does figurative language rely on: ,

which element does figurative language rely on: The Hill We Climb Amanda Gorman, 2021-03-30 The instant #1 New York Times bestseller and #1 USA Today bestseller Amanda Gorman's electrifying and historic poem "The Hill We Climb," read at President Joe Biden's inauguration, is now available as a collectible gift edition. "Stunning." —CNN "Dynamic." —NPR "Deeply rousing and uplifting." —Vogue On January 20, 2021, Amanda Gorman became the sixth and youngest poet to deliver a poetry reading at a presidential inauguration. Taking the stage after the 46th president of the United States, Joe Biden, Gorman captivated the nation and brought hope to viewers around the globe with her call for unity and healing. Her poem "The Hill We Climb: An Inaugural Poem for the Country" can now be cherished in this special gift edition, perfect for any reader looking for some inspiration. Including an enduring foreword by Oprah Winfrey, this remarkable keepsake celebrates the promise of America and affirms the power of poetry.

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which element does figurative language rely on: Bilingual Figurative Language Processing Roberto R. Heredia, Anna B. Cieřlicka, 2015-01-26 Bilingual Figurative Language Processing is the first book of its kind to address how bilinguals learn, store, and comprehend figurative language.

which element does figurative language rely on: Where Metaphors Come From Zoltán Kövecses, 2015-02-12 In *Where Metaphors Come From*, Zoltán Kövecses proposes a metaphorical grounding that augments and refines conceptual metaphor theory according to which conceptual metaphors are based on our bodily experience. While this is certainly true in many cases of metaphor, the role of the body in metaphor creation can and should be reinterpreted, and, consequently, the body can be seen as just one of the several contexts from which metaphors can emerge (including the situational, discourse, and conceptual-cognitive contexts) - although perhaps

the dominant or crucial one. Kövecses is a leader in CMT, and his argument in this book is more in line with what has been discovered about the nature of human cognition in recent years; namely, that human cognition is grounded in experience in multiple ways - embodiment, in a strict sense, being just one of them (see Barsalou, 2008; Gibbs, 2006; Pecher and Zwaan, 2005). In light of the present work, this is because cognition, including metaphorical cognition, is grounded in not only the body, but also in the situations in which people act and lead their lives, the discourses in which they are engaged at any time in communicating and interacting with each other, and the conceptual knowledge they have accumulated about the world in the course of their experience of it.

which element does figurative language rely on: Proceedings of the International Conference on Learning and Advanced Education (ICOLAE 2022) Maully Halwat Hikmat, Yasir Sidiq, Naufal Ishartono, Yunus Sulistyono, Patmisari, Susiati, 2023-08-29 This is an open access book. The COVID-19 pandemic in the last two years has influenced how educational system works. Online learning became the primal policy taken by all institutions in the world to lower the risk of the virus spread. Despite the drawbacks of the online learning, teachers and students were accustomed with the distant learning through web meetings, Learning Management Systems (LMS) and other online learning platforms. In that time, topics under digital learning and education 5.0 were the main stakes in academic disseminations. This year some institutions start to conduct their teaching and learning process classically as before the pandemic, others are still continuing online and not few are in hybrid. This leaves a question: what learning reform should be made in post-pandemic era? This conference invites researchers, experts, teachers and students to discuss the coping solutions of the question. It is important for them to contribute to the understanding of re-imagining online education for better futures, innovative learning design, new skills for living and working in new times, global challenge of education, learning and teaching with blended learning, flipped learning, integrating life skills for students in the curriculum, developing educators for the future distance learning, humanities learning in the digital era, assessment and measurement in education, challenges and transformations in education, technology in teaching and learning, new learning and teaching models. Not limited to these, scholars may add another interesting topic related to learning reform in post-pandemic era to present.

which element does figurative language rely on: Defining Metonymy in Cognitive Linguistics Réka Benczes, Antonio Barcelona, Francisco José Ruiz de Mendoza Ibáñez, 2011-06-24 While cognitive linguists are essentially in agreement on both the conceptual nature and the fundamental importance of metonymy, there remain disagreements on a number of specific but, nevertheless, crucial issues. Research questions include: Is metonymy a relationship between "entities" or "domains"? Is it necessarily referential? What is meant by the claim that metonymy is a "stand-for" relationship? Can metonymy be considered a mapping? How can it be distinguished from "active zones" or "facets"? Is it a prototype category? The ten contributions of the present volume address such core issues on the basis of the latest research results. The volume is unique in being devoted exclusively to the delimitation of the notion of metonymy without ignoring points of divergence among the various contributors, thus paving the way towards a consensual conception of metonymy.

which element does figurative language rely on: "A Warr So Desperate" Jim Daems, 2011-11-15 "A Warr So Desperate": John Milton and Some Contemporaries on the Irish Rebellion examines the political and colonial contexts of Milton's Observations Upon the Articles of Peace, as well as the relatively brief, but significant comments on the Irish Rebellion that occur elsewhere in his work. Commissioned by the Council of State in March, 1649, Milton's Observations puts forward the Commonwealth's justifications for the reconquest of Ireland which would soon follow with Oliver Cromwell's campaign. In doing so, Milton covers some familiar ground - for example, the trial and execution of Charles I, and the intolerance and political hypocrisy of the Presbyterians. However, the Irish Rebellion leads Milton to engage with these in a way which does not fit particularly well with how his views of personal, political, and religious liberties are generally perceived. Beginning with Milton's pragmatic reading of the documents he cogently critiques in the tract, this book then

situates Observations within the polemical contexts of the 1640s and early 1650s, particularly the frequent representation of Irish atrocities (reliant on both anti-Catholic and ethnic prejudices) and Eikon Basilike's justification of Charles I's handling of the rebellion, arguing both Milton's agreement with and complicity in the reconquest.

which element does figurative language rely on: *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* Mona Baker, 2003-09-02 The Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies has been the standard reference in the field since it first appeared in 1998. The second, extensively revised and extended edition brings this unique resource up to date and offers a thorough, critical and authoritative account of one of the fastest growing disciplines in the humanities. The Encyclopedia is divided into two parts and alphabetically ordered for ease of reference: Part I (General) covers the conceptual framework and core concerns of the discipline. Categories of entries include: * c.

which element does figurative language rely on: *The Oxford Handbook of Taboo Words and Language* Keith Allan, 2019 This volume brings together experts from a wide range of disciplines to define and describe taboo words and language and to investigate the reasons and beliefs behind them. It examines topics such as impoliteness, swearing, censorship, taboo in deaf communities, translation of tabooed words, and the use of taboo in banter and comedy.

which element does figurative language rely on: *Metaphors of Eucharistic Presence* Stephen R. Shaver, 2021 One of the most challenging questions for Christian ecumenical theology is how the relationship between the eucharistic bread and wine and Jesus Christ's body and blood can be appropriately described. This book takes a new approach to controverted questions of eucharistic presence by drawing on cognitive linguistics. Arguing that human cognition is grounded in sensorimotor experience and that phenomena such as metaphor and conceptual blending are basic building blocks of thought, the book proposes that inherited models of eucharistic presence are not necessarily mutually exclusive but can serve as complementary members of a shared ecumenical repertoire. The central element of this repertoire is the motif of identity, grounded in the Synoptic and Pauline institution narratives. The book argues that the statement The eucharistic bread and wine are the body and blood of Christ can be understood both as figurative and as true in the proper sense, thus resolving a church-dividing dichotomy. The identity motif is complemented by four major non-scriptural motifs: representation, change, containment, and conduit. Each motif with its entailments is explored in depth and suggestions for ecumenical reconciliation in both doctrine and practices are offered. The book also provides an introduction to cognitive linguistics and offers suggestions for further reading in that field--

which element does figurative language rely on: *I Yin, You Yang: Interpreting Relationships the Chinese Way* Mike Mandl, 2018-08-14 *I Yin, You Yang* provides an introduction to the psychological aspects of traditional Chinese medicine. The author, in his trademark humorous and easily comprehensible style, mainly refers to the systems of Yin and Yang and the Five Elements respectively. By presenting both systems with many pithy examples from every day life theory can be immediately put into practice. And the largest area of practice is our daily life with its impenetrable network of relationships. Not infrequently these relationships appear like Chinese gobbledygook. In other words: untangling the strands of this network is no mean feat but Mike Mandl tackles it with gusto.

which element does figurative language rely on: *Fuzzy Language in Literature and Translation* Lu SHAO, 2023-06-16 Bringing a fuzzy logic-based approach into translation studies and drawing on the theory of information entropy, this book discusses the translation of fuzzy language in literary works and advances a new method of measuring text fuzziness between translation and source text. Based on illustrative examples from the popular novel *The Da Vinci Code* and its two translated Chinese versions, the study demonstrates the fuzziness measuring method through an algorithmic process. More specifically, information entropy is applied to measure the uncertainty associated with readers' understanding of the original and its corresponding target texts. The underlying hypothesis is that the probability distribution in which readers will understand identified fuzzy discourse is measurable. By further explicating the validity of the hypothesis, it seeks to solve

translational “fuzzy” problems in the translation process and offers an alternative, novel approach to the study of “fuzzy” literary texts and their translation. Hopefully, the argument of the book that the intrinsic uncertainty of fuzzy language can be evaluated through Shannon’s information entropy will open up a new avenue to the quantitative description of the fuzziness of language and translation. This book will be of interest to scholars and students in translation studies, applied linguistics, and literary criticism.

which element does figurative language rely on: ENGLISH LITERATURE ADVANCING THROUGH HISTORY 1 - Old English (Anglo-Saxon) and Medieval Periods Petru Golban, 2020-11-24 It appears that literary work possesses eternal temporal validity due to its autonomous aesthetic value, whereas criticism provides points of view having temporary and transitory significance. Despite such claims, the vector of methodology in our series of books, dealing with the history of English literature, relies on Viktor Shklovsky, T. S. Eliot, Mikhail Bakhtin, and especially Yuri Tynyanov, whose main reasoning would be that literature is a system of dominant, central and peripheral, marginalized elements – to us, “tradition” (centre) versus “innovation” (margin) engaged in a “battle” for supremacy, demarginalization, and the right to form a new literary system – and the development or historical advancement of literature is the substitution of systems. Roman Jakobson and French structuralism, on the whole, later Linda Hutcheon, with her “system” and “constant”, and Bran Nicol with the “dominant”, to say nothing about Itamar Even-Zohar and his theory of polysystem, to a certain extent Julia Kristeva, and even Homi Bhabha – as well as our humble contribution, by means of the books in the present series, we would like to believe – maintain Tynyanov’s line of thinking and concepts alive, which have developed and emerged nowadays more like a kind of “neo-formalism”.

which element does figurative language rely on: ENGLISH LITERATURE ADVANCING THROUGH HISTORY 3 - The Seventeenth Century Petru Golban, 2021-12-24 The present book is third in a series of works which aim to expose the complexity and essence, power and extent of the major periods, movements, trends, genres, authors, and literary texts in the history of English literature. Following this aim, the series will consist of monographs which cover the most important ages and experiences of English literary history, including Anglo-Saxon or Old English period, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Restoration, neoclassicism, romanticism, Victorian Age, and the twentieth-century and contemporary literary backgrounds. The reader of these volumes will acquire the knowledge of literary terminology along with the theoretical and critical perspectives on certain texts and textual typology belonging to different periods, movements, trends, and genres. The reader will also learn about the characteristics and conventions of these literary periods and movements, trends and genres, main writers and major works, and the literary interaction and continuity of the given periods. Apart from an important amount of reference to literary practice, some chapters on these periods include information on their philosophy, criticism, worldview, values, or episteme, in the Foucauldian sense, which means that even though the condition of the creative writing remains as the main concern, it is balanced by a focus on the condition of thought as well as theoretical and critical writing during a particular period. Preface Introduction: Approaching Literary Practice and Studying British Literature in History Preliminaries: Learning Literary Heritage through Critical Tradition or Back to Tynyanov Genre Theory for Poetry The Intellectual Background 1.1 The Period and Its Historical, Social and Cultural Implications 1.2 The Philosophical Advancement of Modernity 1.2.1 Francis Bacon and the “New Method” 1.2.2 The Advancement of Classicism: French Contribution 1.2.3 The Social and Political Philosophy: Thomas Hobbes and Leviathan 1.2.4 Rationalists and Empiricists 1.3 The Idea of Literature as a Critical Concern in the Seventeenth Century 1.3.1 The English “Battle of the Books” or “La Querelle des Anciens et des Modernes” in the European Context 1.3.2 Restoration, John Dryden and Prescribing Neoclassicism The Literary Background 2.1 The British Seventeenth Century and Its Literary Practice 2.2 Metaphysical Poetry, Its Alternatives and Aftermath 2.3 The Puritan Period and Its Literary Expression 2.4 The Restoration Period and Its Literature 2.5 The Picaresque Tradition in European and English Literature Major Literary Voices 3.1 The Metaphysical Poets I: John Donne 3.2 The Metaphysical

Poets II: George Herbert 3.3 The Metaphysical Poets III: Andrew Marvell 3.4 John Milton: The Voice of the Century 3.4.1 L'Allegro and Il Penseroso 3.4.2 Lycidas and Sonnets 3.4.3 Paradise Lost and the Epic of Puritanism 3.5 John Dryden and His Critical Theory and Literary Practice Conclusion: The Literature of a Turbulent Age References and Suggestions for Further Reading Index

which element does figurative language rely on: Knoxville, Tennessee Nikki Giovanni, 1994 Describes the joys of summer spent with family in Knoxville: eating vegetables right from the garden, going to church picnics, and walking in the mountains.

which element does figurative language rely on: *As You Like it* William Shakespeare, 1810

which element does figurative language rely on: Poetic Conventions as Cognitive Fossils Reuven Tsur, 2017-08-01 Poetic Conventions as Cognitive Fossils offers a major theoretical statement of where poetic conventions come from. The work comprises Reuven Tsur's research in cognitive poetics to show how conventional poetic styles originate from cognitive rather than cultural principles. The book contrasts two approaches to cultural conventions in general, and poetic conventions in particular. They include what may be called the culture-begets-culture or influence-hunting approach, and the constraints-seeking or cognitive-fossils approach here expounded. The former assumes that one may account for cultural programs by pointing out their roots in earlier cultural phenomena and provide a map of their migrations. The latter assumes that cultural programs originate in cognitive solutions to adaptation problems that have acquired the status of established practice. Both conceptions assume repeated social transmission, but with very different implications. The former frequently ends in infinite regress; the latter assumes that in the process of repeated social transmission, cultural programs come to take forms which have a good fit to the natural constraints and capacities of the human brain. Tsur extends the principles of this analysis of cognitive origins of poetic form to the writing systems, not only of the Western world, but also to Egyptian hieroglyphs through the evolution of alphabetic writing via old Semitic writing, and Chinese and Japanese writings; to aspects of figuration in medieval and Renaissance love poetry in English and French; to the metaphysical conceit; to theories of poetic translation; to the contemporary theory of metaphor; and to slips of the tongue and the tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon, showing the workings and disruption of psycholinguistic mechanisms. Analysis extends to such varying sources as the formulae of some Mediaeval Hebrew mystic poems, and the ballad 'Edward,' illustrative of extreme 'fossilization' and the constraints of the human brain.

which element does figurative language rely on: Jerusalem as Contested Space in Ezekiel Natalie Mylonas, 2023-05-18 Natalie Mylonas uses Ezekiel 16 as a case study in order to reveal the critical relationship between space, emotion, and identity politics in the Hebrew Bible. Drawing on interdisciplinary research that emphasises how space and emotions are inextricably linked in human experience, Mylonas explores the portrayal of Yhwh's wife, Jerusalem, in Ezekiel 16 as a personified city who feels emotion. She foregrounds purity and gender issues, as well as debates on emotions in the Hebrew Bible, emphasising that spatiality is a key component of how these issues are conceptualised in ancient Israel. This book argues that the power struggle between Jerusalem and Yhwh in Ezekiel 16 is a struggle over the contested space of Jerusalem's body and the city space. Jerusalem's emotions are in a dynamic relationship with the spaces in the text – they are signified by these spaces, shift as the constitution of the spaces shifts, and are shaped by Jerusalem's use of space. Her desire, pride, and shamelessness are communicated spatially through her use of city space, while her representation as disgusting is underscored by her “uncontrollable” female body. Mylonas concludes by showing how Ezekiel's vision of the new Jerusalem in Ezekiel 40-48 re-establishes sacred space through the erasure of the feminine city metaphor coupled with strict boundary policing, which is a far cry from the assault on Jerusalem's boundaries described in Ezekiel 16.

which element does figurative language rely on: Tool Intelligence as an Explanation of Cross-Linguistic Variation and Family Resemblance Anneliese Kuhle, 2018-11-28 Tool Intelligence taps field-primatological and field-linguistic research to draw an analogy between prelinguistic material cultures of nonhuman primates and natural human languages. Linguistics and

Cognitive Science are given new incentives to search for cognitive homology in areas of extended problem awareness and manipulative intentionality.

which element does figurative language rely on: Metaphor and Mills Honesto

Herrera-Soler, Michael White, 2012-07-04 While the role of metaphor in economics and business has produced multiple research articles, no comprehensive book-length study has yet appeared. The present book is a timely attempt to fill this gap, giving a global coverage of the role of metaphor in business and economics. It spans time (from Classical Greece to the current business network meeting-room), space (from Europe through the Americas to Asia), cultures and languages (from continental European languages, Brazilian Portuguese to Chinese). The theoretical grounding of the book is the Conceptual Theory of Metaphor taken in a dynamic sense as evolving with on-going research. The theory is thus used, adapted and refined in accordance with the evidence provided. Metaphor is shown to be theory constitutive in the elaboration of economic thinking down through the ages while, at the same time, the emphasis on evidence open to historical, cross-cultural and cross-linguistic considerations align with the current notion of situatedness. The book is a rich source of information for researchers and students in the fields of Metaphor Studies, Economics, Discourse Analysis, and Communication Studies, among others.

which element does figurative language rely on: "A Study Guide for Walt Whitman's "'O

Me! O Life!'" Gale, Cengage, 2018-12-13 A Study Guide for Walt Whitman's O Me! O Life!, excerpted from Gale's acclaimed Poetry for Students. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Poetry for Students for all of your research needs.

which element does figurative language rely on: Between the Psyche and the Social

Kelly Oliver, Steve Edwin, 2002 Between the Psyche and the Social is the first collection of its kind to offer original, interdisciplinary essays on questions of social subjectivity. Contributors engage the disciplines of feminism, psychoanalytic theory, queer theory, postcolonial theory, film theory, literary criticism, and philosophy to transform the psychoanalytic study of social oppression. The book considers such questions as, How can psychoanalysis and critical social theory engage and transform one another? How can the social dimensions of subjectivity be understood within the framework of a classic psychoanalytic theory that rejects the social domain that gives rise to subjectivity in the first place? Between the Psyche and the Social reclaims the contributions of psychoanalysis, feminism, queer theory, postcolonial, and political theories in order to change the parameters of the current debates on the social dimensions of subjectivity.

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