

CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR 'ANGER IS AN OPPONENT': IS IT PRESERVED IN TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN? (BASED ON FRANK HERBERT'S DUNE)

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The emotion of *anger* is a common and basic emotion that plays a significant role in a life of a human. Researchers analyzed this topic in different scientific fields. In cognitive linguistics anger is represented by an emotion concept ANGER and it was investigated by Lakoff and Kövecses [5], Wiezbicka [6] and others. However, the issue of variation of conceptual metaphors in the genre of translation has not yet become a subject of research and this abstract addresses the issue of reviewing if the conceptual metaphor 'ANGER IS AN OPPONENT' that represents emotion concept ANGER preserves the meaning of the original conceptual metaphor in the translation into Ukrainian. The illustrative material utilized for analysis was the novel "Dune" authored by Frank Herbert.

This paper attempts to describe the differences and similarities of conceptual metaphors in source and target languages. It is proposed to use the approach introduced in the work of Lakoff and Johnson [4]. Also, the method to determine conceptual metaphor 'ANGER IN AN OPPONENT' is based on the chapter published by Lakoff and Kövecses [5].

In general understanding, within our cultural paradigm, anger is perceived as a negative emotion that triggers unwanted physiological reactions, disrupts normal functioning of the individual, and can also be dangerous to others. In the consciousness of an angered person who is aware of these consequences, anger is seen as a sort of an opponent [5, p. 205].

The metaphor "ANGER IS AN OPPONENT" is based on the following correspondences: the source domain is STRUGGLE, the target domain is ANGER, where the opponent represents anger, victory is defined as gaining control over anger, defeat signifies being controlled by anger, surrender means allowing anger to take control of you, and the pool of resources needed for victory is the energy required to control anger [5, p. 206].

The results of corpus analysis based on large corpora and standard newspapers and magazines in the four languages for the past 10 years yielded that ANGER IS AN OPPONENT conceptual metaphor is the third most used

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way to verbalize the emotion concept ANGER in American English [3, p. 348]. The conceptual correspondences of ANGER IS AN OPPONENT will be applied in this research.

The analysis revealed 17 text fragments with the conceptual metaphor ANGER IS AN OPPONENT in Frank Herbert's *Dune*. The translator preserved the conceptual metaphor in 9 text passages. For example, the following text piece: '*Languidly, **controlling his rage with difficulty**, the Baron waved his hand toward the young man...*' [1] – «*Ледве стримуючи гнів, Барон махнув рукою юнакові...*» [2] has the correspondence of conceptual metaphor ANGER IS AN OPPONENT as follows: STRUGGLE WITH THE OPPONENT IS TRYING TO KEEP CONTROL OVER ANGER. Another example is '***Rage overcame Shaddam IV***' – «*Гнів охонув Шаддама IV*» represents lose of control and can be characterized by the next correspondence of a concept metaphor LOSING THE STRUGGLE IS LOSING CONTROL. Also, the subsequent corresponding conceptual metaphor as OPPONENT 1 BEING AFRAID OF OPPONENT 2 IS THE RATIONAL SELF BEING AFRAID OF ANGER is represented with the following text pieces: '*The Baron lowered his gaze, **frightened by the Imperial anger***'. – «*Барон потупив очі, наляканий гнівом Імператора*».

In case of the differences in conceptual metaphor ANGER IS AN OPPONENT between English text and Ukrainian translation, there were 8 text fragments that will be discussed further. All of the following contexts represent the conceptual metaphors that are known to convey emotion concept ANGER.

ANGER IS A FLUID IN A CONTAINER metaphor can be used in translation as this conceptual metaphor is considered to be one of the most widespread to verbalize emotion concept ANGER. For instance, '*It took Halleck a moment to put down the **upsurge of rage that threatened to overcome him***' – «*Галлекові знадобився певний час, аби вгамувати гнів, що враз затонув його*». By way of comparison, in translation the metaphor LOSING CONTROL IS THE LIQUID GOING OUT OF THE CONTAINER was used in contrast to LOSING THE STRUGGLE IS LOSING CONTROL in original English text. In each instance the main focus of the metaphors is *control* (losing control).

Also, the emotion concept ANGER can be considered in regards to the *control* but with danger to others in case of losing of control. '*Paul stilled a cold, piercing anger, said:...*' – «*Угамувавши холодну, люту злість, Пол сказав:...*». In the original version 'still' refers to 'calming down', to 'silence' the opponent (maintain *control* in a struggle) while in the translation the word «угамувати» means 'to force someone to quiet down'. The adjective that describes the anger is closer to 'fierce', so the conclusion can be drawn that

conceptual metaphor ANGER IS A DANGEROUS ANIMAL is used in the translation.

Lastly, there are 3 text passages with a different meaning of anger. For example, '*Anger shot through him*' – «*Гнів пройшов крізь нього*». There is no struggle but anger is still considered as a person: ANGER IS A PERSON. Curiously enough the next text pieces '*Paul faced the old woman, holding anger in check*'. «*Пол опинився сам на сам зі старою, і щоки в нього спалахнули гнівом*» have different metaphors and Ukrainian passage is represented with ANGER IS FIRE conceptual metaphors. There is an assumption that the translators experimented with the meaning of a word 'check' that sounds like a word 'cheek'. The third instance is the reference to anger as THE CAUSE OF ANGER IS PHYSICAL ANNOYANCE as in the examples: '*He took a deep breath, feeling rage tighten his stomach*' – «*Він глибоко вдихнув, відчуваючи, як від гніву стиснулися нутроці*».

As a result, this study raises a broader question: to what extent is it necessary to adopt the preservation of the conceptual metaphor while translating from one language into another? This matter will be examined in regards to how the study's findings and observations may affect translation.

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