

Some Examples Of Metaphor

Cassandra (metaphor) The Cassandra metaphor (variously labeled the Cassandra "syndrome", "complex", "phenomenon", "predicament", "dilemma", "curse") relates to a person whose valid warnings or concerns are disbelieved by others

Philosopher James Childress describes the use of war as a metaphor as a dilemma: "In debating social policy through the language of war, we often forget the moral reality of war." One fundamental problem is that it is often unclear when the "war" is over.

Metaphor in philosophy Metaphor, the description of one thing as something else, has become of interest in recent decades to both analytic philosophy and continental philosophy Metaphor, the description of one thing as something else, has become of interest in recent decades to both analytic philosophy and continental philosophy, but for different reasons

War as metaphor "Customs The use of war as metaphor is a longstanding literary and rhetorical trope. " or "War against. Examples of war used as a metaphor, often on the form "War on. The war metaphor is sometimes invoked to pursue ordinary domestic politics. In political usage, war metaphors are used to manage a perceived societal problem, with the concept taking the place of an individual or state enemy in true war. problem is that it is often unclear when the "war" is over

Later... The exploration of metaphor bases many of its premises on the work of Carl Jung. In his work Man and his Symbols (1964), Jung wrote that because there are many things beyond the range of human understanding, a person constantly uses symbolic terms to represent concepts that they cannot define or fully comprehend. They produce symbols unconsciously and spontaneously, for example in the form of dreams, and there are also unconscious aspects of their perception of reality. Even when their senses react to real phenomena, sights and sounds, they are somehow translated from the world of reality into that of the mind, i.e., symbolized. Jung's writings contain several case examples of how metaphors act as a means for the psyche to represent experiences of personal significance in symbolic ways. Seeing pink elephants Elephant in the room Canary in the coal mine

Metaphor therapy e. , symbolized. As a spontaneous product of processes within the mind involving both the conscious and unconscious of the person, metaphor is an important psychotherapeutic tool for exploring personal meaning, fundamental to insight-oriented psychotherapy. Jung's writings contain several case examples of how metaphors act as a means for Metaphor therapy is a kind of psychotherapy that uses metaphor as a tool to help people express their experiences symbolically. translated from the world of reality into that of the mind, i

Blind men and an elephant 800-pound gorilla "Highways, webs, clouds, matrices, frontiers, railroads, tidal waves, libraries, shopping malls, and village squares are all examples of metaphors that have been used in discussions of the Internet." Over time these metaphors have become embedded in cultural communications, subconsciously shaping the cognitive frameworks and perceptions of users who guide the Internet's future development... The term originates in Greek mythology. Cassandra was a daughter of Priam, the King of Troy. Struck by her beauty, Apollo provided her with the gift of prophecy, on the condition that she agree to accept his romantic advances (or without prior agreement from Cassandra, depending on the source), but when she refused Apollo's romantic advances, he placed a curse on her, ensuring that nobody would believe her warnings. Cassandra was left with the knowledge of future events but could neither alter these events nor convince others of the validity of her predictions. Dead cat bounce Belling the cat This quotation expresses a metaphor because the world is not literally a stage, and most humans are not literally actors and actresses playing roles. By asserting that the world is a stage, Shakespeare uses points of comparison between the world and a stage to convey an understanding about the mechanics... == History and background == Monkey see, monkey do Song bird (metaphor) Albatross (metaphor)

Conceptual metaphor conceptual metaphor, or cognitive metaphor, is the understanding of one idea, or conceptual domain, in terms of another. "I spent time at work today"). An example of this is the understanding of quantity in terms of directionality (e. g. "the price of peace is rising") or the understanding of time in terms of money (e. g. An example of this is the understanding In cognitive linguistics, conceptual metaphor, or cognitive metaphor, is the understanding of one idea, or conceptual domain, in terms of another

The conceptual metaphor theory proposed by George Lakoff and his colleagues arose from linguistics but became of interest to cognitive scientists due to its claims about the mind, the brain and their connections to the body. There is empirical evidence supporting the claim that at least some metaphors are conceptual. However, the empirical evidence for some aspects of the theory has been mixed. It is generally agreed that metaphors form an... Turkeys voting for Christmas... Snake venom Ostrich effect Throw to the wolves Mama grizzly Butterfly effect == Metaphor in analytic philosophy == Examples of war used as a metaphor, often on the form "War on..." or "War against...": Running the bases == Boiling frog People have applied the metaphor in a variety of contexts, such as psychology, environmentalism, politics,

science, cinema, the corporate world, and philosophy; it has been in circulation since at least 1914, when Charles Oman used it in his book *A History of the Peninsular War*, Volume 5, published in 1914. "both of them agreed to treat the Cassandra-like prophecies which French General Paul Thiébault kept sending from Salamanca..."

Baseball metaphors for sex metaphors for sex, especially to describe the degree of physical intimacy achieved. In the most common metaphor, first prevalent in the aftermath of World War I in American slang, various baseball terms are often used as euphemisms or metaphors for sex, especially to describe the degree of physical intimacy achieved. Baseball has also served as the context for other metaphors about sexual roles and identity. In the most common metaphor, first prevalent in the aftermath of World War II, sexual activities are described as if they are actions in a game of baseball.

Scholars group metaphors with other types of figurative language, such as hyperbole and metonymy. Metaphors are most similar to similes, except in metaphor the comparison is implied or assumed whereas the extra wording of a simile makes the comparison more obvious or explicit. According to Grammarly, "Figurative language examples include similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, allusions, and idioms." One of the most commonly cited examples of a metaphor in English literature comes from the "All the world's a stage" monologue from *As You Like It*: Four Asian Tigers Duck trick The Sheep and the Goats A conceptual domain can be any mental organization of human experience. The regularity with which different languages employ the same metaphors, often perceptually based, has led to the hypothesis that the mapping between conceptual domains corresponds to neural mappings in the brain. This theory gained wide attention in the 1990s and early 2000s, although some researchers question its empirical accuracy. In the Anglo-American tradition of analytic philosophy (in particular, in the philosophy of language), metaphor has attracted interest because it does not conform to accepted truth-conditional semantics, the conditions which determine whether or not a statement is true. Taken literally, the statement "Juliet is the sun" (from *Romeo and Juliet*) is false, if not nonsensical, yet, taken metaphorically, it is meaningful and may be true, but in a sense which is far from clear. The comparison theory of metaphor asserts that one can express the truth value of a metaphor by listing all the respects in which the two terms are alike or similar; for example: Juliet is like the sun because she shares with it qualities such as radiance, brilliance, the fact that she makes the day and that she gets up every morning. However, this results in re-casting metaphor as simile. Because it can only explain the truth of metaphor by in effect losing metaphor, the comparison theory is rarely... == Animals == Examples ==

Metaphor Thus, it invites the audience to make a comparison between two normally unrelated entities or ideas, which may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between them. Metaphors are usually meant to create a likeness or an analogy. "One of the most commonly cited examples of a metaphor in English A metaphor is a figure of speech that, for literary effect, refers to one thing by mentioning another. language examples include similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, allusions, and idioms

Chicken or the egg Teasing out the similarities between public perspectives on cancer (the paradigmatic disease of the 20th century before the appearance of AIDS), and tuberculosis (the symbolic illness of the 19th century), Sontag showed that both diseases were popularly associated with personal psychological traits. In particular, she said that the metaphors and terms used to describe both syndromes lead to an association between repressed passion and the physical disease itself. She wrote about the peculiar reversal that "With the modern diseases (once TB, now cancer), the romantic idea that the disease expresses the character is invariably extended to assert that the character causes the disease—because it has not expressed itself. Passion moves inward, striking and blighting the deepest cellular recesses."

Internet metaphors Metaphors to describe the Internet have been utilized since its creation and developed out of the need for the Internet to be understood by everyone when the goals and parameters of the Internet were still unclear. Metaphors helped to overcome the problems of the invisibility and intangibility of the Internet's infrastructure and to fill linguistic gaps where no literal expressions existed. An advantage of employing metaphors is that they permit individuals to visualize an abstract concept or phenomenon with which they have limited experience by comparing it with a concrete, well-understood concept such as physical movement through space. "Over time these metaphors have become embedded in cultural Internet metaphors provide users and researchers of the Internet a structure for understanding and communicating its various functions, uses, and experiences. village squares are all examples of metaphors that have been used in discussions of the Internet

With metaphor, unlike analogy, specific interpretations are not given explicitly. Reverse ferret

Illness as Metaphor *Illness as Metaphor* is a 1978 work of critical theory by Susan Sontag, in which she challenged the victim-blaming in the language that is often used to describe diseases and the people affected by them

His Eye is on the Sparrow

List of English-language metaphors In this broader sense, antithesis, hyperbole, metonymy and simile would all be considered types of metaphor. thing or some intangible quality or idea; e. g. Metaphor may also be used for any rhetorical figures of speech that A list of metaphors in the English language organised alphabetically by type. Aristotle used both this sense and the regular, current sense above. Metaphor may also be used for any rhetorical figures of speech that achieve their effects via association, comparison or resemblance. , "Her eyes were glistening jewels"; , "Her eyes were glistening jewels". g. A metaphor is a literary figure of speech that uses an image, story or tangible thing to represent a less tangible thing or some intangible quality or

idea; e ce5ad64de7

Camel's nose ce5ad64de7 Sontag said that the clearest and most truthful way of thinking about diseases is without recourse to metaphor. She believed that wrapping disease in metaphors discouraged, silenced, and shamed... ce5ad64de7 Among the most commonly used metaphors is the progress of a batter and base-runner in describing levels of physical intimacy, traditionally from a heterosexual perspective. Definitions vary, but the following are typical usages of the terms. ce5ad64de7 Spherical cow ce5ad64de7

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