

## AN IMPLIED METAPHOR

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**Abstract:** A sort of metaphor known as an inferred metaphor contrasts two dissimilar objects without specifically naming one of them. "Elise finally lured Adam into her web," for instance. Although it isn't said explicitly, we are aware of the comparison Elise is making with a spider in the is statement. You'll notice that implied metaphors differ slightly from ordinary metaphors in that they don't expressly specify what they're comparing when you examine examples of them. For instance, the line "My Dad is my rock" compares a parent to something substantial and unwavering. This is very different from the statement, "Harry crumbled under the pressure," which suggests the guy was unable to handle pressure by drawing comparisons to things that break readily, such as cakes, soft cheeses, or even falling rocks. You are free to draw your own conclusion on this one. With implied metaphors, authors may evoke strong visuals in their writing. There are instances when the parallel is obvious and a simple jump to make. At other instances, the inferred analogy pauses. Since the author never states these inferred analogies explicitly, they are in fact completely debatable.

**Keywords:** Metaphor, theory of metaphor, political language, literary language, and comparison language metaphor, figurative metaphor, individual genuine metaphor.

### Introduction:

#### Implied Metaphors: An Unmentioned Comparison

Let's dive right in to several examples of implied metaphor we hope will ignite the metaphoric fires for all your future writings. You'll quickly begin to see how nature is a handy element in this form of comparison.

#### Comparing People to Animals or Nature

- Samuel **brayed** his refusal to leave the party peacefully. (Compares Samuel to a donkey)
- Angrily Sonia **barked** commands at her child. (Compares Sonia to a dog)
- Andy's wife asked him to go **fetch** dinner. (Compares Andy to a dog)
- Tony **tucked his tail** and ran. (Compares Tony to a scared dog)
- Jennifer **purred** over the lavish present. (Compares Jennifer to a cat)
- When Todd's deception was found out, he left with his **tail** between his legs. (Compares Todd to an ashamed dog)

- Alex was **chomping at the bit** to have his turn. (Compares Alex to a horse)
- Harry **squawked** when the teacher ordered him to detention. (Compares Harry to a bird)
- Zeus **bellowed** his commands to his subjects. (Compares Zeus to a bull)
- Eddie **galloped** to the store. (Compares Eddie to a horse)
- The paparazzi **circled** over the young singing sensation. (Compares paparazzi to vultures)
- The hostess spent the entire party **buzzing** from table to table. (Compares the hostess to a bee or fly)
- The pregnant woman **waddled** into the delivery room. (Compares a pregnant woman to a duck or goose)
- Danny **slithered** over to Donna and hissed, “Let’s go.” (Compares Danny to a snake)
- The couple **shed** their clothes and jumped into the hot springs. (Compares the couple to snakes shedding their skin)[1:88]

### What is the difference between an implied metaphor and a metaphor?

A direct metaphor is a type of figurative language comparing two objects, but it does not use the words like or as. Instead, it claims that the first object is the second object. On the other hand, an implied metaphor implies the comparison. It does not state exactly what the first object is being compared to. Instead, it hints and alludes to some second object, which allows for a more sophisticated, deeper layer of meaning.[2:65]

### What are five examples of metaphor?

Examples of metaphor are as follows:

- My life is an open book.
- The summer day was an oven that opened its door and burned my skin.
- "It is the East, and Juliet is the sun!" - William Shakespeare
- "'Hope'" is the thing with feathers -" - Emily Dickinson
- The sky was a sapphire.

The words “implied metaphor” should be broken down into two parts, “implied” and “metaphor.” The latter is one of the most commonly used types of figurative language in literature. It occurs when the writer compares two unlike things without using “like” or “as.” This kind of comparison suggests that one thing is another, whether it actually is or not. It allows readers to think about things in a new way. The best metaphors are those that are as original as possible.

When the word “implied” is added into the balance, it makes the metaphor process slightly more complicated. Now, one element of the metaphor, one of the two things

being compared, is hidden. It is not directly expressed but is instead alluded to in the text.[3:87]

### Examples of Implied Metaphors in Literature

#### Caged Bird by Maya Angelou

In ‘*Caged Bird*,’ the poet Maya Angelou creates an implied metaphor through her depiction of two different birds. There is one with “wings...clipped / His feet... tied” and another who is free to fly around the skies as he wants. These two birds represent the racial divide in the United States and the prejudice that exists against communities of color. The free bird is a metaphor for white Americans, while the caged bird represents African Americans and other black and brown people. One is allowed certain freedoms while the other is not. Here are a few lines from the poem: [4:76]

The caged bird sings  
With a fearful trill  
Of things unknown  
But longed for still  
And his tune is heard  
On the distant hill  
For the caged bird  
Sings of freedom.

#### Conclusion

In prose and poetry, implied metaphor is a literary device that compares two unlike things with similar qualities without specifically naming one of the subjects. It is inferred in the texts to provide vivid and impactful imagery as well as to help readers relate to and comprehend the themes being discussed. It helps students understand the intricate subject covered in the book in this way. Furthermore, effective use of implicit metaphor enhances auditory perception and helps readers understand what is being said.

An implied metaphor is a type of metaphor that compares two unlike things without mentioning one of them. For example, “Elise finally lured Adam into her web.” In this line, we know what Elise is being compared to a spider, but it isn’t expressly stated. When looking at examples of implied metaphors, you’ll see they’re slightly different from regular metaphors because they don’t specifically state what they’re comparing. For example, “My Dad is my rock,” expressly compares a father to a rock, something solid and sturdy. This is quite different from, “Harry crumbled under the pressure,” where it’s implied the man couldn’t cope with pressure, by comparing him to something that easily falls apart like a cake, a soft cheese, or even a rock tumbling down the hill. This one is open to interpretation, leaving you to make the connection. Implied metaphors allow writers to create vivid imagery in their prose. Sometimes, the comparison is an easy leap to make, painting a clear picture. Other times, the implied

comparison takes a moment's pause. Some implied metaphors leave themselves entirely open to debate since, in truth, they're never expressly stated by the author.[5:32]

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