



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة ميسان
كلية التربية الاساسية

مجلة ميسان
للدراسات الاكاديمية
العلوم الانسانية والاجتماعية والتطبيقية

ISSN (Paper)- 1994-697X
(Online)- 2706-722X



الجلد 22 العدد 48 السنة 2023

مجلة ميسان للدراسات الاكاديمية

العلوم الانسانية والاجتماعية والتطبيقية

كلية التربية الاساسية - جامعة ميسان - العراق

ISSN (Paper)- 1994-697X

(Online)- 2706-722X

مجلد (22) العدد (48) كانون الاول (2023)

ISSN
INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

OJS / PKP
www.misan-jas.com

IRAQI
Academic Scientific Journals



ORCID

OPEN ACCESS



<http://www.issn-jas.com/1994-697X/0.js>

journal.m.academy@uomisan.edu.iq

رقم الايداع في دار الكتب والوثائق بغداد 1326 في 2009

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ISSN (Paper) 1994-697X

Online 2706-722X

<https://doi.org/10.54633/2333-022-048-013>



A study of English The farewell expressions image schema from cognitive perspective

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Abstract

This paper seeks to demonstrate how Johnson's theory influences farewell expressions images. Analyzing farewell expression English daily conversation, thus. Referring to new reading to the image of farewell expression that could form in different kinds of image schema like CONTAINER, FORCE, PATH and LINKED. The results showed image scheme in English farewell expressions from everyday talks. These Expressions used to send someone farewell are closely related to the nature of English talks and human behavior. These statements demonstrated the generosity of people. The researcher concluded various image schemes are used in these farewell expressions, such as CONTAINTOR, which stands for TIME container. The IN-OUT orienting period is essential to this framework. Image Path A parting statement usually includes an origin or a SOURCE, an objective or a destination. The FORCE schema has multiple elements,

Keywords: farewell expression, image schema, Container, Force, Path, Link

1. Introduction:

Farewell expressions, as individual acts and Social Relationships One of the most obvious parts of human connection in a variety of contexts is the act of saying farewell expressions. Sociologists, anthropologists, and anthropologists are always interested in them. From a linguistic standpoint, these terms are intrinsically linked to discussion and dialogue, making them part of colloquial language in its widest meaning. The foundation of farewells is a verbal exchange system that differs according on the occasion, status, and connection of the interlocutors, as well as culture There is very less linguistic flexibility for speakers of these phrases since they are individual acts within ritual performance that are controlled by societal rules (cf. Letessier 2000). In fact, a speaker saying farewell to a particular individual in a particular situation in contemporary Western nations has very limited alternatives; for example, they can only say "goodbye" or

"bye bye." The investigator endeavors to investigate the parting expressions in light of Johnson's theory.

cognitive linguistics draws on research and expertise from cognitive psychology, neuropsychology, and linguistics. Dissatisfaction led to the emergence of this contemporary school of linguistic thinking in the early 1970s. It is a collection of overlapping approaches to studying language as a mental experience (Chandraratne, 2004).

Language has an important role in our daily life as a tool to communicate between us. Many various ways, people convey their thoughts, emotions, and experiences through language. Farewell expressions in dialogue can sometimes be used as an expression of departing meaning.

A modern school of linguistic thought known as cognitive linguistics was first developed in the early 1970s as a reaction against formal approaches to language. Modern cognitive science's growth in the 1960s and 1970s, along with research on human categorization, as well as previous traditions like Gestalt psychology, are other important sources of inspiration for cognitive linguistics.

It is a subfield of Three primary disciplines comprise cognitive linguistics. Language use relies on general cognitive resources rather than a particular language module, according to the third theory, cognitive semantics, which first asserts that grammar is conceptualized. The second theory claims that conceptual structure is embedded and prompted by usage. [Croft and Cruse, 2004, 11]. Cognitive semantics is conceptualist in nature and concentrates on meaning as a mental construct. The foundation of most cognitive semantic theories is the claim that lexical meaning is conceptual and need not always refer to an object or relationship in the actual or imagined world. Meaning is consistent with an idea that is retained in the mind based on individual comprehension (Raii, 2009: 175).

"An image schema is a condensed redescription of perceptual experience for the purpose of mapping spatial structure onto conceptual structure," according to cognitive linguistics (2006, Amant and R., Morrison). Using the logic of our sensory-motor experiences, image schemas enable us to carry out high-level cognitive processes for abstract entities and domains (Hampe and Grady, 2005: 26). Image schemas are immediately meaningful "experiential / embodied" preconceptual structures that are derived from or based on the movement of the human body. Sometime these farewell entities had number of directly meaning image to departing in dialogue and the farewell expressions selecting in specific situation in depended on English the dialogue (formal, informal) situation (Johnson, 2005, 1).

Language cannot be understood till meaning has been condensed, according to cognitive semantics, an important branch of cognitive linguistics that highlights how human cognition reflects language structure. Image schema is part of the fundamental conceptual structure, however, that cognitive semanticists focus on. Human experiences and interactions with the outer environment are said to reflect in image schema. (ibid)

Farewells expressions are one of grammatical structure which used for expressing about departing situation or leaving the dialogue. English language use farewell expressions as conversational gestures that should be used to terminate meetings or conversations with others in a respectful manner. " A schema is a recurring pattern, according to Johnson, and these patterns emerge as a meaningful structure for humans mostly at the level of our perceptual contacts, object manipulation, and physical movement through space, which together produce human comprehension and language (Dewell, 1987: 29).

In this paper, researcher makes the assumption that human communication is founded on the same mental conceptual system that controls human behavior and image schema. Natural language is "a significant source of evidence of what that system is like," (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) Farewell expressions consider as way to convey the abstract meaning of departing to hearer in good communications.

2. Literature Review:

2.1 Image schema

Image schemata are the result of embodied experiences inside the cognitive framework, according to Mark Johnson's argument in his book *The Body in the Mind*. Image schemata are retrieved as a result of humans interacting and cooperating with the outside environment and are based on the perceptual and sensory experiences of this connection. (Johnson,1987)

In the opinion of cognitive semanticists, one of the most significant conceptual structures is an image schema. Johnson (1987: 27) characterizes these images schemas as a more primitive level of cognitive structure that supports metaphor and acts as a bridge between corporeal experience and a more complex cognitive realm, such as language. The central part is that we perceive the world physically by moving our bodies, acting in the world, and exerting and experiencing force. to create fundamental conceptual frameworks that we subsequently employ to arrange our thoughts across a variety of more abstract realms. (Dewell,1987: 29)

The fundamental finding that "Image schemas can generally be defined as dynamic analog representations of spatial relations and movements in space" Even though perceptual and motor processes are the source of image schemas was made by Gibbs and Colston (2014, Mandler, & CánovasTurner, many linguists, including Johnson, Lakoff, and Turner, present and investigate image schemas. Image schemas are suggested to be psychological realities with supporting evidence from experimental research in psycholinguistics, cognitive psychology, and developmental psychology, similar to other cognitive linguistic theoretical conceptions (Gibbs and Colston 1995). in order to properly understand the researchers' concept of image schemas.

Schematic images are "abstract" in a different way than "particular" visuals. They display schematic patterns that come from imagistic domains; these patterns, which are found in many embodied domains and influence our bodily experience, include containers, pathways, linkages, forces, and balance (Ibid).

Furthermore, image schemas are not limited to any one sensory modality; rather, they use metaphor to frame our physiological experience without affecting it. this concept explains the often seeming contradiction in the description of image schemas: they are "abstract" in one sense of the word—they are schematic—but not in another—they are embodied. (Tamy,1972)

2.2Types of Image Schema:

Image scheme offers the essential information required to understand more about lexical concepts. This becomes even more clear when you take into account the many types of image schema, covering force, path, and container schema. (Johnson, 1987) and (Evans, 2007). The abstracted image pattern from recurrent sensory-motor experience is believed to constitute the "image schema." These mental frameworks provide a framework and a means of locating other cognitive processes, such language capacity, knowledge, and reasoning. They function as a link between an agent's internal conceptual universe and the relationships that they have experienced between actual things in time and space. (Hedblom ,2015)

A. CONTAINER SCHEMA: Image schema illustrates the containment concept. (Johnson, 1987). The relationship between the container's boundary and its internal content is understood as containment. The outcome of our extensive and regular interactions with containers is the image schema. (Lakoff, 1987). The IN-OUT orientation is at the heart of the schema, which takes into consideration several meanings of IN, OUT, INTO, and OUT OF. It depended on the Johnsons, a container could be anything that had a boundary and an interior, so a time image may be seen as a container. The relationship between the **Boundary** and the **Interior** should be noted in the container image, especially in cases where IN and OUT senses are used, which correspond to IN and OUT of time. (Ibid)

B. FORCE SCHEMA: Like the other forms of image schemata, this type also develops as children mature via their daily interactions with the environment and coming into contact with both living things and inanimate objects. There is interaction on both a literal and figurative level. For instance, whereas love and justice are metaphorical forces, wind and gravity are real ones. A force schema is made up of a number of components, such as the source and target, the direction and intensity, the source's and/or target's motion route, and the causal chain (Bicknet, 2004).

C. PATH SCHEMA: Moving from one place to another is accomplished by following a path. It consists of a **Source**, or beginning point, a **Goal**, or destination, and a string of nearby places that link the source and goal together. Different route schema components might originate from various lexical objects (Pena, 1999). Stated otherwise, the image schema's path was The source-path-goal-schema, which consists of a trajector (moving entity), a source (origin or beginning point), a goal (destination or endpoint), and a path (a series of contiguous locations from source to goal) defines a directed path of motion are the components that make up the schema. The trajector travels from the source toward the target, occupying a place along the path at any given time. In fictive motion, the source-path-goal schema is crucial (Williams, 2005, 5)

D. LINK SCHEMA: It is made up of two or more entities that are joined—either literally or metaphorically—by the bond (Johnson, 1987: 51). For examples, a student carrying her books. Experience is the source of this schema. Our interactions with others and the health of our bodies shape it. We create a connection with an object when we hold it in our hands. The act of typing two items together is a frequent action. Within our range of experience, there are at least two tangible and abstract things in interaction with one (Johnson, 1987)

2.3 Farewells expressions:

Expressions of farewell are acts of communication in which people consciously announce their departure from one another to highlight them and indicate a specific connection or social standing (formal or informal) between persons or groups of people that interact with one another. Sometimes, farewell expression is used to indicate the conclusion of a conversation. The use of farewell phrases in conversation demonstrated extremely courteous and cultural conduct (Eleanor 2010).

A grammatical construction known as a farewell expression is used to represent a situation that is leaving or a conversation that is ending. English language behavior views farewell expressions as a respectable way to terminate a meeting or conversation between individuals or groups. The choice of farewell expressions depends on the circumstance, the people, and the natural discourse that has taken place (whether official or casual). English language has various expressions which could

indicate to the Farewell situation. In this paper researcher selected a group of farewell expressions to analyze in term of image schema (Eleanor, 2010)

Farewell expressions represented emotional factor the link between (speaker) and (listener) in dialogue. From above view, the emotional binding emerges two emotional directions which could announce in farewell emotional expression and opposite the responding to the farewell expression in the same time .in other word, the feelings bind two objects depending on (speaking) and (listening) by using the farewell expressions

3. Analysis and Results:

English speakers deal with farewell expressions on a regular basis to indicate their wish to go or their hope to meet again in the future. and So the image scheme in terms of Cognitive semantic tries to provide the farewell expressions image schema in conversation. In other word, the farewell expressions are selected from daily life conversation in English society. In English society, there are numerous different ways to say someone farewell; These are the few official and informal words that we have lately picked. Additionally, a Johnson image schema analysis of English farewell expressions was conducted.

3.1. Container Image schema:

Situation: In conversation both of the speaker and listener say this expressions (See you later , See you soon Talk to you tomorrow) to end the connecting.

Meaning: These are appropriate for friends and coworkers alike. We frequently use one of these phrases instead of just "bye" since it tends to seem a little too short. Remember that the word "you" is typically pronounced "ya."

Analysis: in case of the above example (late, soon, tomorrow) (Time are a container) consider as type of Containment schema. Speaker and listener could be catch each other in next time container. The concept container as (late, soon, tomorrow) is based on the directly embodied experience of interacting with bounded landmarks; image – schematic conceptual structure can also give rise to more abstract kinds of meaning; it represents one way in which bodily experience gives rise to a meaningful concept.. According to Lakoff (1999: 26) and Hurtienne and Blessing (2007: 4), in above farewell expression, the boundary, exterior, and inside make up the image schema time. It entails placing items (speaker and listener) inside boxes, cans, or temporal boundaries as well as the sensation of the physical body as a container and of being physically positioned within restricted spaces like rooms, beds, etc. (Hampe and Grady,2005: 60). Peña (1989: 453) notes that this kind of design has a number of implications, including identifying and restricting the actions of the content object. The components are either outside or within the container. If the container is positioned within another container.

The image scheme TIME is a concept container in directly embodied experience of interacting bounded landmark, image which represented by time (soon, later) Since time is described as a container, time is the concrete idea in this instance. Being a container, it is made up of the inner, border, and outside structural parts. As a result, SOON, LATER is thought of as a paradigm for container images. Because of our embodied experiences in the outside world, this kind of image schema has been developed. Thus, a person's experience in the world is construed in a multitude of ways through this process.

3.2. FORCE Image schema:

Situation: In conversation, the speaker or listener says this expression (**I have got to going, I must be going suddenly**), to avoid be rude in dialogue and announcing he is ready to leave asocial gathering.

Meaning: When you're prepared to depart from a social event, these are appropriate words to employ. not to interrupt a listener in the middle of a discourse out of rudeness. When you say, "I've got to get going," you're letting folks know that it's time to say goodbye. In some cases, you may additionally give a brief explanation of your departure. You may remark, "I have to get going," as an example. I have an early wake-up call tomorrow. This statement expresses your regret about leaving after having such a good time.

Analysis: in dialogue, the user of farewell expressions that have some kinds of force to announce the dialogue is over. According to Gibson (2005), the image scheme of force is composed of physical, expressive, embodied beings (an agonist) competing with other forces (an antagonist), each of which possesses different strengths and inclinations. They typically have a dynamic quality. Stated differently, experiences of coming across a barrier and utilizing one's strength to go over it are linked to the Force schema. In order to conclude the conversation, one of the participants uses the strong expressions "must" and "have got to." Johnson (1987: 43) explains the directionality and vector quality of force. The vocabulary that compose the farewell expression "must ", have got to" try to convey meaning of force to listener in dialogue which could refer to meaning of leaving the speaker uses the abstract power of meaning by vocabulary "must ", have got to" to announce his wishing to leaving.¹

3.3 PATH Image schema:

There are two items of farewell expressions:

A. Situation: In conversation both of the speaker and listener say(Goodbye) to end the meeting and everyone is going in his direction

Meaning: As unusual as it may sound, saying farewell with the word "goodbye" is not common. Usually reserved for situations in which you won't see the other person again, it has a highly official sound.

Analysis: It is among the most prevalent structures that result from the continuous operation of our bodies. It captures the sensation of traveling the planet and witnessing the actions of other beings in real life. It is made up of a number of intermediate points, a beginning point, an end point, or objective. Thus, in this case, if you follow a way from a source to a destination, you have to go through an intermediate location on the pass. The farther you are from the beginning point, the longer the trip has been. (Peña, 1999: 189).

B. Situation: In conversation, the speaker or listener says (**I look forward to our next meeting**) hoping see in next Meeting

Meaning: If you want to stay in business with someone, you should use this extremely formal term. It communicates to them you want to stay in contact even if you are saying goodbye for now.

Analysis: This Farwell expression includes the fundamental components of the PATH picture schema: a MOVER, a GOAL, or a destination, and a SOURCE, or the beginning point of travel. that is ---- I don't have a specific reason why I'm looking forward to our next encounter. Since the beginning point or SOURCE of motion is implied, one might infer it from the speech and the context by interpreting the word according to its intended meaning. One way to characterize the SOURCE of

movement is from the inside out. The motion's GOAL is made clear; in other words, it is signed by the next time we meet. The fact that it looks ahead shows that it is a MOVER (speaker), since it shifts its position according on the task at hand. It follows that look forward will now meet at the next meeting instead of within. Look ahead was therefore found in the conference. Within is now the symbol for the beginning, or SOURCE, of movement. As a result, the mover with an intent is the speaker. Furthermore, because this expression's PATH schema is grounded in actual motion experiences, it is embodied. People learn to move through firsthand experiences like as crawling, moving around in the physical world, getting out of bed, fleeing away from an animal, then riding a bicycle or commuting to work, and so on. These are examples of movement that people may encounter in the future. All of these physical experiences entail the mover shifting positions from one point to another, allowing the shifts to correspond to the SOURCE-PATH-GOAL schematic framework

3.4. LINK SCHEMA:

Situation: In conversation, the speaker and listener says (**GOOD BYE, GOOD BYE**) to each other, they friendly announce end of connecting by wishing the goodness

Meaning: The word BYE is one of most frequently word in English or typically word on the pliantly. it's very common word that people use in the end of conversation when the messaging or talking everyone use this word now day.

Analysis: The (GOOD BYE) expression represented the abstract relationship image between the speaker and listener, it means they are liked by wishing GOODNESS. the relationship of farewell image in this condition reflect wishing the GOODNESS as sate of image schema between them in life. In this farewell expression image, both of (speaker) and (listener) would like to expresses about the GOODNESS to each other by using two or more entities(GOODBYE) that are joined or two or more entities(GOODBYE) this scheme is bonding two entities of GOODBYE to get the farewell expression situation.in other word, LINK image farewell expression represented the interaction between the speaker and listener in conversation

4. Conclusion :

This investigation aimed to investigate image scheme in some detail.in English farewell expressions of daily conversations. Farewell expressions have close relationship with nature of English conversations and Human Behavior These expressions reflected the kindness of individual in English society.in this paper, the date included that among scheme which introduced by Johnson and Lakoff (1987). This could be due to the nature of image of farewell in English conversations that analysis by image. These farewell expressions have different types of image scheme such as CONTAINTOR that represented as TIME container (late, soon, tomorrow) This schema fundamentally involves the IN-OUT orientation time. PATH of image Farwell expression involves a beginning point of movement or a Source, a Goal or a destination. FORCE schema is made up of a number of components, such as the source and target. The image of the farewell expressions "must ", have got to" try to convey meaning of force to listener in dialogue which could refer to meaning of leaving and LINK scheme refers to both of (speaker) and (listener) would like to expresses about the GOODNESS to each other by using two or more entities(GOODBYE) this scheme is bonding two entities of GOODBYE to get the farewell expression.

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