

The Taste of Anger: A Conceptual Metaphor Analysis of Anger in Bangla.

Namrata Paul¹ & Sanjukta Ghosh²

¹Indian Institute of Technology (BHU) Varanasi, namratapaul.rs.hss21@iitbhu.ac.in,

²Indian Institute of Technology (BHU) Varanasi, sanjukta.hss@iitbhu.ac.in

Keywords: Anger metaphors, Sensory Perception, Bangla, Cognitive Metaphor, Anger Stages

The language of emotion is one of the areas where the influence of culture on cognition has been studied, especially for the expressions of love and anger. In this paper, we analyze the metaphors of anger in Bangla using the Cognitive Metaphor theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and the Extended Conceptual Metaphor theory of Kövecses (2020) taking data from the colloquial and idiomatic expressions of anger in day-to-day language.

In this work, we identified some popular anger metaphors such as ANGER IS FIRE^[1]/ SMOKE^[2], ANGER IS POISON^[3], ANGER IS HEAT^[4], ANGER IS SOLID^[5] and ANGER IS BLOOD^[6], with the BODY AS THE CONTAINER. Anger, as a liquid, passes through different stations and takes on different manifestations. We have classified all the expressions into different stages of the emotion anger. For instance, the first stage displays the cause of anger^[7]. The second stage manifests the existence of anger and the physiological effects of anger^[8] on the angry person. The third stage is the attempt to control anger^[9], failing which the fourth stage is the loss of control^[10]. The final stage is either overcoming the anger^[11] or the anger sequence is expressed through various acts of retribution performed by the angry person^[12], which releases the anger and restores the body balance. In this study, we have also tried to classify different acts of anger and the physiological effects of anger according to their sense perceptions: different visual, tactile, and auditory signs such as \widehat{tjok}^h pakano (to scowl), ga $\widehat{d}zola$ (to burn with anger) and $\widehat{tpr}d\widehat{z}on$ - $\widehat{gor}d\widehat{z}on$ kora (to roar like thunder) respectively.

Unlike English, in Bangla, we see the predominant use of reduplicating animal sounds such as $\widehat{f}oj$ $\widehat{f}oj$ kora (like a snake), $\widehat{g}heu$ $\widehat{g}heu$ kora (like a dog), $\widehat{k}h\widehat{a}ek$ $\widehat{k}h\widehat{a}ek$ kora (like a fox), etc. for expressing anger. Another point of departure from English is perceiving anger through gustation^[13]. The gustatory perception term, PEPPERY, is used in conceptualizing the emotion of anger in various colloquial idiomatic expressions in Bangla. Furthermore, the use of the name of a kind of red hot pepper ($\widehat{g}hani$ $\widehat{lon}ka$) as a metaphor for a hot-headed person as seen in various Bengali songs, and day-to-day use of language indicates the association of the feeling of anger with the richness of flavor in Bengali cuisine. Also, an association between the emotion of anger and cooking terms like $\widehat{fo}ta$ (to boil), $\widehat{te}le$ $\widehat{beg}une$ $\widehat{j}ola$ (to fry like eggplant in oil), cooking utensils such as $\widehat{ha}ti$ (pot) in $\widehat{ha}ti$ $\widehat{m}uk^h$ (grumpy face), and even the sound of seasoning like $\widehat{t}j\widehat{a}ek$ kore \widehat{o}^h a are prominent in metaphorical expressions of anger in Bangla. This study is relevant to understanding how a universal concept is expressed by the cultural and physical experiences of the perceiver.

Examples:

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| [1] | agune
fire-LOC | $\widehat{g}hi$
butter | \widehat{d}^h ala
pour-INF | |
| | "Igniting or aggravating anger." | | | |
| [2] | nak kan
nose ear | $\widehat{d}i$ je
from | \widehat{d}^h oa
smoke | ber $\widehat{h}o$ a
come out-INF |
| | "Bursting in anger." | | | |
| [3] | gae
body-LOC | $\widehat{bi}:$ \widehat{j}
poison | \widehat{d}^h ala
pour-INF | |
| | "To cause anger/To make someone angry." | | | |
| [4] | \widehat{ma}^h a $\widehat{gor}om$
head hot | kora
make-INF | | |
| | "Getting angry." | | | |
| [5] | ra:g gole
anger melt-PFV | $\widehat{d}zola$
water | | |
| | "Anger melting away." | | | |

- [6] æk lafe amar paer rokto maḥae uṯhe gælo
 one jump-CP 1SG.GEN leg-LOC blood head-LOC rise-CP go-PST.3
 “At once my anger rose out of control.”
- [7] onnae koṯḥa June ga d̄ʒole uṯhlo
 unfair words hear-CP body burn-CP rise-PST.3
 “Unfair words flared up my anger.”
- [8] baba rege la:l hoe gælo
 father anger-CP red become-CP go-PST.3
 “Father got red in anger.”
- [9] bḥeṯore bḥeṯore goḍʒrano
 inside-LOC inside-LOC seethe-INF
 “Seething with anger.”
- [10] ṯar ra:g fūje uṯhlo
 his anger blow-CP rise-PST.3
 “His anger flared up.”
- [11] onole d̄ʒol qḥala
 fire-LOC water pour-INF
 “Extinguishing anger.”
- [12] Je ṯeḍʒ deḥḥije ṯjole gælo
 He anger show-PRF walk-CP go-PST..3
 “Beaming with anger, he walked away.”
- [13] galagali kore gaer d̄ʒal meṯano
 verbal abuse do-PRF body.GEN peppery-taste quench-INF
 “Expressing the pent up anger.”

References

- Elif Arıca, Akkök. 2017. Turkish metaphors of anger. *Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi - DTCF Dergisi* 57(1). 302–326. doi:10.1501/dtcfder_0000001516. http://dx.doi.org/10.1501/dtcfder_0000001516.
- Kovecses, Zoltan. 2020. *Extended Conceptual Metaphor Theory*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.
- Kovecses, Zoltan. 1986. *Metaphors of anger, pride and love: A lexical approach to the structure of concepts*. John Benjamins Publishing.
- Kövecses, Zoltán. 2020. Emotion concepts in a new light. *Rivista Italiana di Filosofia del Linguaggio*. doi:10.4396/SFL201917. <http://rifl.unical.it/index.php/rifl/article/view/566> (1 March, 2023).
- Lakoff, George & Mark Johnson. 2003. *Metaphors we live by*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Matsuki, Keiko. 2010. *Metaphors of anger in Japanese. Language and the Cognitive Construal of the World*. Berlin, New York: DE GRUYTER MOUTON.