

THE TORAH / LAW IS A JOURNEY

USING COGNITIVE
AND CULTURALLY
ORIENTED LINGUISTICS
TO INTERPRET AND
TRANSLATE METAPHORS
IN THE HEBREW BIBLE

IVANA PROCHÁZKOVÁ

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and Translate Metaphors in the Hebrew Bible

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INTRODUCTION

*Metaphor is the application of an alien name
by transference either from genus to species,
or from species to genus, or from species to species,
or by analogy, that is, proportion.
(Aristotle, Poetics)*

Since Aristotle offered this definition of metaphor, possibly the oldest on record, metaphor theory has undergone a long evolution. Metaphors are no longer understood primarily as instruments of poetic language, as linguistic adornment. Today, we are more likely to read that we “think” and “get to know things” through metaphors; that we “evaluate” and “experience” the world around us and even perhaps “live” through the linguistic tool of the metaphor.

Scholars of linguistics, literary theorists, philosophers and others have offered a range of theories to suggest how metaphors work and how to identify, classify and interpret them. This present contribution to the scholarly debate is anchored in the methodology of cognitive and culturally oriented linguistics, a field that has been developing since the 1980s. Although cognitive linguistics has developed largely in the direction of language exploration, it is now far from being a single discipline and includes a wide range of approaches and theories.

Chapter one is theoretical and offers a basic overview of the theories on which our analysis of metaphorical expressions concerning the law, righteousness and justice in the Old Testament will be based. The theory of the conceptual metaphor, the theory of incarnation, the theory of mental images, and the theory of conceptual blending are all briefly introduced.

The principal focus, however, is on Hebrew metaphorical expressions concerning one of the key Old Testament concepts, namely, תורה *the Torah / Law* and related Hebrew concepts from the semantic area of *Law, Righteousness, and Justice*. The aim is to identify the Hebrew conceptual metaphors used in the chosen semantic area and to explain the meaning of the respective metaphorical expressions. Metaphorical vehicles (expressions whose use in the text signals the presence of a metaphor) and gener-

ic narrative structures (bundles of metaphorical vehicles connected by function) as sub-positions of conceptual metaphors of a narrative nature will provide the primary methodological tool for the exploration of conceptual metaphors in the Hebrew text and in language in general.

The language of laws in the general sense, and especially the language of “the Law” in the Hebrew biblical canon, is highly formalised. Legal texts are subject to stringent requirements of factual and formal clarity and accuracy. Metaphorical meaning, however, is intentionally ambiguous, dynamic and multi-layered, and envisages a wide range of connotations regarding the concepts and phrases used in metaphorical expressions. Our focus will be on the types of legal text used in the Old Testament Hebrew canon and how they function.

Chapter two presents an overview of the metaphors involved in the conceptualisation of the Hebrew expression תורה *the Torah / Law* and related terms in the Hebrew Old Testament. Each conceptualisation is described through metaphorical vehicles, and in some cases through generic narrative structures as partial positions of a single conceptual metaphor. The metaphorical expressions selected from the Old Testament canon include not only those which represent conventional uses of the conceptual metaphor but also innovations that are unique to the respective author.

Regarding the metaphorical conceptualisation of the key term תורה *the Torah / Law*, the book will explore whether there is any hierarchy or factual connection between the metaphors with respect to how often they are used and whether there are any mutual internal relations: we believe there may be a “centre” and a “peripheries.” Metaphors for the Torah such as honey, gold, sun and light are well known, especially in the Psalms, and are further developed by Jewish and Christian oral and written traditions. We will explore whether a potential centre of metaphorical conceptualisation is formed by these or other conceptual metaphors and will investigate whether this centre somehow corresponds to the etymology of the Hebrew expression תורה *the Torah / Law*. The first step towards describing and interpreting the meaning of each metaphorical expression is to identify the conceptual metaphor.

Where a metaphor occurs in an exegetically controversial place, the analysis could contribute to the interpretation of these passages of text, and chapter three is devoted to this aspect of the application of cognitive-linguistic analysis. Selected metaphorical statements related to תורה *the Torah / Law* in Jeremiah, Zephaniah and Proverbs will be subjected to more detailed analysis, which will then be used to interpret these passages.

The use of cognitive-linguistic analysis and the interpretation of metaphorical expressions has proved highly effective in the field of translation. Chapter three will also, therefore, look at translations of selected metaphorical expressions in Jeremiah and Zephaniah into modern Czech and English.

Just as Europe witnessed the cultivation of Christian, Renaissance and Baroque cultures, we now live in a “culture” of human rights. The liberal secular-humanist notion of human rights often claims to be a central shared value, a moral value, the highest good for Europe or even the whole world. The French Catholic theologian René

Cassin compared human dignity, freedom, equality and brotherhood to the pillars of a temple: the “temple” of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, in whose formulation he had a significant hand.¹ The case study in the final chapter is devoted to an analysis of the conceptual metaphors that contribute to the concept of human rights in the contemporary English-language teaching manual *Compass: Manual for Human Rights Education with Young People*. Here we will use the same methods as those used in the analysis and interpretation of metaphorical expressions in the Hebrew Old Testament. The analysis of the metaphors in *Compass* will contribute to the debate on the possible biblical (Jewish and Christian) origins of the whole idea, nature and culture of human rights. As we shall see, metaphors and other concepts and patterns of thought used in *Compass* bear undeniable signs of having been inspired by passages from the Bible and various aspects of Christian teaching.

1 Micheline Ishay, *The History of Human Rights. From Ancient Times to the Globalization Era* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008), 5.

CHAPTER 1

THE IDENTIFICATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS IN THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT: STARTING POINTS AND METHODS

Scholars have used a broad range of methods and approaches to analyse and interpret metaphorical expressions in the Hebrew text of the Bible. One rapidly developing field of study in this regard, especially in the Anglo-Saxon world, is cognitive linguistics. This book will build on the development of cognitive and culturally oriented linguistics over the past four decades. Polish anthropological and culturally based linguistics, or ethnolinguistics (Jerzy Bartmiński, Ryszard Tokarski, Alicja Pajdzińska, etc.),² works with the notion of *the linguistic image of the world* (in Polish *językowy obraz świata*) and has been developing since the 1980s, initially independently of Anglo-American cognitive linguistics. Our preferred term of cognitive and culturally oriented linguistics covers a variety of approaches often associated with particular researchers or themes.

In 1980 Lakoff and Johnson caused a considerable stir, not only in the academic world, with their book *Metaphors We Live By*.³ The work was published at a time when scholars in the field of metaphor theory were re-evaluating existing research in light of Max Black's *interaction theory*,⁴ which revised the long-accepted *substitution theory* of metaphor. Around since the time of Aristotle, substitution theory states that a metaphor is a substitute that represents the transfer of the meaning of a word or phrase to one that is non-original; it is applied primarily in artistic or poetic language. Black's interaction theory states that *focus* and *frame* interact within metaphorical statements: metaphor is a process during which a word (*focus*) that is being used metaphorically is incorporated into a new *frame*, thereby providing insight into the metaphor; the metaphor organises our understanding of the subject of the metaphor (*focus*). Lakoff and Johnson and others speak of the *source domain* organising the information within the *target domain*. According to Black, we view the framework of metaphorical testimony through a focal point. In cognitive linguistics, a metaphor's ability to organise our view of the framework and to structure the *frame* (the target domain) through a *focus* (the source domain) is later called *mapping* or conceptualis-

2 See, for example: Janusz Anusiewicz, *Lingwistyka kulturowa. Zarys problematyki* (Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 1995); Jerzy Bartmiński, *Językowe podstawy obrazu świata* (Lublin: Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 2007); Jerzy Bartmiński, *Język w kontekście kultury* (Prague: Karolinum, 2016).

3 George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, *Metaphors We Live By* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980).

4 Max Black, *Models and Metaphors. Studies in Language and Philosophy* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1962).

ation. This in turn led to the *conceptual metaphor theory*, the key concept of Lakoff-oriented cognitive linguistics.⁵

Lakoff and Johnson insisted that the metaphor reaches far beyond the field of poetic and literary language, and provided a convincing array of examples to demonstrate that metaphors are used widely in everyday communication. There is no sharp line between poetic metaphors, conventional metaphors used in everyday language, and lexicalised metaphors: in whatever sphere, the principle remains the same. Above all, a conceptual metaphor is the way in which we view and structure (conceptualise) one mental area on the basis of another. For Lakoff and Johnson, however, the conceptual metaphor is much more than a single metaphorical expression: it is the way in which we conceptualise individual concepts or even whole conceptual areas. The conceptual metaphor is realised through individual metaphorical expressions, conventional or innovative, in everyday language or in literature, and was later shown even to be active in areas such as non-verbal communication and iconography. Lakoff and Johnson showed that abstract terms for phenomena not commonly available to us through physical—sensory—contact are understood, experienced and spoken about through metaphors.

Cognitive and culturally oriented linguistics emphasises, therefore, that a metaphor is not a single concept but the realisation of the process of thinking and evoking similarity and the acceptance of analogy. A metaphor structures or organises the *target domain* on the basis of the *source domain*. According to Lakoff this takes place through the *image schema* of the source domain. *Image schemas* are models or mental patterns that enable conceptualisation of the target domain. Some such *image schemas* were described in *Metaphors We Live By*, such as schemas based on our corporeality (our bodily experience in relation to objects, our orientation in space, etc.), schemas that are *experiential gestalts*.⁶

In *The Body in the Mind* (1987), Johnson described image schemas such as CONTAINER, PART-WHOLE, CENTRE-PERIPHERY, CONNECTION, JOURNEY, START-FINISH.⁷ In *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things* (1987), Lakoff described four types of cognitive model through which conceptualisation takes place; metaphor is one of these models.⁸ In the world of literary texts, where several conceptual metaphors can be involved in the construction of metaphorical meaning, Fauconnier and Turner developed the *conceptual blending theory* (elsewhere the *conceptual integration theory*), which describes

5 George Lakoff, *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things. What Categories Reveal about the Mind* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987).

6 “Experiential gestalts are multidimensional structured wholes. Their dimensions, in turn, are defined in terms of directly emergent concepts. That is, the various dimensions (participants, parts, stages, etc.) are categories that emerge naturally from our experience.” Lakoff and Johnson, *Metaphors We Live By*, 60.

7 Mark Johnson, *The Body in the Mind. The Bodily Basis of Meaning, Imagination, and Reason* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987).

8 “In the conceptual system, there are four types of cognitive models: propositional, image-schematic, metaphoric, and metonymic. Propositional and image-schematic models characterize structure; metaphoric and metonymic models characterize mappings that make use of structural models.” Lakoff, *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things*, 153–154.

the blending of the elements and inter-relationships of two or more mental spaces.⁹ The authors went on to develop the mental spaces theory, originally set out by Turner in *The Literary Mind* (1996).¹⁰ Turner uses the term *parable* rather than metaphor and unlike Lakoff and Johnson emphasises the narrative character of a metaphor.

In the wake of Lakoff and Johnson's seminal work, numerous researchers explored conceptual metaphors in both literary and everyday language. Metaphors generally fell into one of two broad categories: those which have a universal physical and spatial-experiential basis and can be found in various historical, linguistic and cultural contexts; and those linked to a specific socio-cultural, religious and, occasionally, geographical context (*socio-cultural metaphor*).

Zoltán Kövecses is one of the leading linguists dedicated to the study of the conceptual metaphor.¹¹ Other scholars explore metaphorical conceptualisations and their motivation and function in a particular area of social or cultural life, especially in the fields of politics and law.¹² Another interesting area of research is the comparison of metaphorical conceptualisations in different languages. The relevance of new concepts of the metaphor has also been demonstrated by the exploration of metaphors in visual communication and sign language for the deaf. The very same metaphors that occur in language have been documented in children's drawings, the fine arts, films, cartoons and comics, and in non-verbal communication (gestures, facial expressions, etc.).¹³ Cognitive and culturally oriented concepts of the metaphor are also considered in psycholinguistics, where metaphor is seen as an important tool of human perception and a means of organising experience (physical, mental, social, spiritual), memorising, and understanding and experiencing reality.¹⁴

9 Gilles Fauconnier and Mark Turner, *The Way We Think: Conceptual Blending and the Mind's Hidden Complexities* (New York: Basic Books, 2003).

10 Mark Turner, *The Literary Mind. The Origins of Thought and Language* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996).

11 Zoltán Kövecses, *Metaphors of Anger, Pride, and Love: A Lexical Approach to the Structure of Concepts* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1986); Zoltán Kövecses, *Emotion Concepts* (New York: Springer, 1990); Zoltán Kövecses, *Metaphor and Emotion* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000); Zoltán Kövecses, *Metaphor: A Practical Introduction* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002); Zoltán Kövecses, *Metaphor in Culture. Universality and Variations* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005); Zoltán Kövecses, *Where Metaphors Come From. Reconsidering Context in Metaphor* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015); Zoltán Kövecses and Peter Szabo, "Idioms: A View from Cognitive Semantics," *Applied Linguistics* 17, no. 3 (1996): 326–355.

12 One of the more recent monographs is Michael Hanne and Robert Weisberg, eds., *Narrative and Metaphor in the Law* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018).

13 Alan Cienki, "Metaphoric Gestures and Some of Their Relations to Verbal Metaphorical Expressions," in *Discourse and Cognition: Bridging the Gap*, ed. Jean-Pierre Koenig (Stanford: CSLI, 1998), 198–204; Charles J. Forceville, "The Identification of Target and Source in Pictorial Metaphors," *Journal of Pragmatics* 34, no. 1 (2002): 1–14; Alice Deignan, *Metaphor and Corpus Linguistics* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2005); Karen Sullivan, "Frame-Based Constraints on Lexical Choice in Metaphor," *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society* 32, no. 1 (2006): 387–399; Karen Sullivan, "Grammar in Metaphor: A Construction Grammar Account of Metaphoric Language," doctoral dissertation, University of California, 2006; Karen Sullivan, *Mixed Metaphors: Their Use and Abuse* (London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2016); Alan Cienki and Cornelia Müller, *Metaphor and Gesture* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2008).

14 See, for example: René Dirven and Wolf Paprotté, eds., *The Ubiquity of Metaphor. Metaphor in Language and Thought* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1985); Sam Glucksberg, "The Psycholinguistics of Metaphor," *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 7, no. 2 (2003): 92–96; Markus Tendhall, *A Hybrid Theory of Metaphor: Relevance Theory and Cognitive Linguistics* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009).

The role of the *conceptual metaphor* is a subject of much scholarly discussion. Cognitive and culturally oriented linguistics foregrounds its cognitive function, whereby the metaphor captures and passes on the results of human cognitive activity, that is, results which remain within natural cognitive processes but which are not caught within the existing form of the language system. The metaphor represents a new semantic quality that cannot be achieved by other linguistic means. Another important function of the metaphor is the expression of meaning in a compressed form.¹⁵

The literature on cognitive and cultural linguistics is extensive. The first significant review was *An Introduction to Cognitive Linguistics* by Ungerer and Schmidt (1996). This was followed by *Cognitive Linguistics* by Croft and Cruse (2004), *Cognitive Linguistics: An Introduction* by Evans and Green (2005), and *The Oxford Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics* edited by Geeraerts and Cuyckens (2007).¹⁶ In its forty-nine chapters, the *Oxford Handbook* outlines basic concepts such as embodiment, experimentalism, the prototype theory, the radial categories theory, mental spaces, conceptual metaphors, and the conceptual integration theory. It also includes several sections on cognitive grammar and identifies places where the subject matter overlaps with psychology, philosophy, political science and sociology. It provides a comprehensive bibliography.

The most recent large-scale project is *The Cambridge Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics* (2017),¹⁷ which includes contributions from significant scholars in the field such as Laura Janda, Nick Enfield, Kurt Feyaertes, Karen Sullivan, Mark Turner, and Ronald Langacker. The compendium covers matters such as cognitive-linguistic methodology, written language and gestures, and the relationship between language, cognition and culture, and has chapters devoted to the embodiment theory, inter-subjectivism, various aspects of linguistic analysis (phonological, semantic, grammatical, pragmatic, structural grammar), overlaps between cognitive linguistics and cognitive psychology, sociology and neuroscience, and of course metaphors. Part IV on Conceptual Mappings includes contributions from Eve Sweetser (conceptual mappings), Karen Sullivan (conceptual metaphors), Jeannette Littlemore (metonymy), Todd Oakley and Esther Pascual (the conceptual blending theory), Raymond Gibbs Jr. (embodiment), Elena Semino (corpus linguistics and metaphor), and Teenie Matlock (metaphor, simulation and fictive motion). Like its Oxford counterpart, the publication offers a rich bibliography.

15 See, for example: Jens Allwood and Peter Gärdenfors, eds., *Cognitive Semantics: Meaning and Cognition* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1999); Alan Cienki, "An Image Schema and Its Metaphorical Extensions—Straight," *Cognitive Linguistics* 9 (1998): 107–149; Annalisa Baicchi, "The Relevance of Conceptual Metaphor in Semantic Interpretation," *Rivisteweb. The Italian Platform for the Humanities and Social Sciences* 1 (2017): 155–170.

16 Friedrich Ungerer and Hans-Jörg Schmid, *An Introduction to Cognitive Linguistics* (New York: Longman, 2006); William Croft and Alan Cruse, *Cognitive Linguistics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004); Vyvyan Evans and Melanie Green, *Cognitive Linguistics. An Introduction* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006); Dirk Geeraerts and Hubert Cuyckens, eds., *The Oxford Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007), 188–213.

17 Barbara Dancygier, ed., *The Cambridge Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017).