

## ANALYSIS OF ARTISTIC AND FIGURATIVE MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF THE CONCEPTUAL SPACE OF TRUST AND HOPE IN ENGLISH

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8077123>

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### **Annotation**

*This scientific article focuses on analyzing artistic and figurative means of expression of the conceptual space of trust and hope in English. The article aims to identify the most commonly used artistic and figurative devices in the English language to express the concepts of trust and hope, as well as providing examples from English literature and poetry. The article also explores how the use of these devices has changed over time and what impact they have on the perception and interpretation of the ideas of trust and hope in English.*

### **Keywords**

*Artistic means, figurative means, trust, hope, English, literature, poetry, perception, interpretation.*

### INTRODUCTION

Trust and hope are two fundamental concepts that have been deeply ingrained in the human psyche and have played a significant role in human civilization since its beginning. Trust is a feeling of reliance or confidence in something or someone that one believes to be true or reliable, while hope is an optimistic state of mind that is based on a positive expectation. Both concepts are closely related, particularly in the English language, where they are often used interchangeably and are portrayed artistically and figuratively in literature and poetry. This article aims to analyze the artistic and figurative means of expression of the conceptual space of trust and hope in English.

### MAIN PART

The artistic means of expressing trust and hope in English literature include the use of imagery, symbolism, figurative language, and allusions. Imagery is the use of descriptive language to create a picture in the reader's mind. Figurative language is the use of metaphors, hyperbole, and other literary devices to convey ideas and emotions more vividly. Symbolism employs objects and figures to

represent abstract ideas or qualities. Allusions are references to other literary works or events used to evoke emotions and meanings.

For example, in William Shakespeare's play "Othello," when Othello says: "But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er

Who dotes yet doubts, suspects yet strongly loves!" Shakespeare uses figurative language to express the idea that Othello is torn between his trust and suspicion towards his wife, Desdemona.

Similarly, in John Keats's "To Autumn," the speaker describes autumn as "Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,

Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun" here Keats uses imagery and symbolism to convey the idea that autumn is a time of abundance, beauty, and fruitful growth.

On the other hand, the figurative means of expressing trust and hope in English literature include proverbs, idioms, and clichés. Proverbs are short phrases that convey a universal truth, while idioms are a group of words that when used together have a different meaning than their individual meanings. Finally, clichés are phrases or expressions that have become overly familiar.

For example, the proverb "Where there is life, there is hope" uses hope to remind us of the value of life, and how even in dire straits there's still a chance for our fortunes to change. The phrase, "put your faith in someone/something" is an idiom that expresses trust in someone's ability, and "hope springs eternal" is a cliché that emphasizes the enduring and the optimistic quality of hope.

The artistic and figurative means of expression of trust and hope in English language literature have different forms and purposes. They create new meanings, convey powerful ideas, and evoke emotions. The use of these means adds richness and nuance to the language and its interpretation. Understanding these various forms is crucial to appreciating the depth, scope, and beauty of the language in literature and poetry.

Artistic means of expression of trust and hope in English

Artistic means of expression of trust and hope in English include the use of imagery, figurative language, symbolism, and allusions. Imagery is the use of vivid and descriptive language to create mental pictures. It is often used in literature and poetry to evoke emotions and create a lasting impression on the reader's mind. Figurative language involves the use of metaphors, similes, and hyperbole to express ideas and emotions more vividly and powerfully. Symbolism involves the use of objects, places, or figures to represent abstract ideas or qualities. Finally,

allusions are references to other literary works or events that are used to evoke a particular emotion or meaning.

Examples of artistic means of expression of trust and hope in English

'Hope is the thing with feathers' is a poem by Emily Dickinson that employs figurative language to express the concept of hope. The speaker compares hope to a bird, saying, 'And sings the tune without the words and never stops at all.' Here, Dickinson uses imagery and personification to create a vivid picture in the reader's mind. By comparing hope to a bird, Dickinson suggests that hope is something that is always present, even when it seems to be absent.

In Shakespeare's play 'Hamlet,' the character Ophelia says, 'I do not know, my lord, what I should think.' This line contains an example of the use of the literary device of understatement. Ophelia is actually saying that she is confused and cannot make up her mind. However, by using understatement, Shakespeare implies that Ophelia's confusion is much deeper than she is expressing.

Figurative means of expression of trust and hope in English

Figurative means of expression of trust and hope include using idioms, proverbs, and clichés. These expressions have been used for many years and are often used to convey a particular message or to express a particular emotion. Idioms are a group of words that when used together have a different meaning than the individual words. Proverbs are short phrases that are commonly used to express a general truth or a universal principle. Clichés are phrases or expressions that have become overly familiar and have lost their original meaning.

Examples of figurative means of expression of trust and hope in English

'When one door closes, another one opens' is an example of a proverb that expresses the concept of hope. This proverb implies that even when things seem bleak, there is always another opportunity around the corner. By using this proverb, the speaker is expressing their belief in the concept of hope.

'A leap of faith' is an example of an idiom that expresses the concept of trust. This idiom implies that sometimes in life, one has to take a risk without any guarantee of success. By using this idiom, the speaker is expressing their willingness to trust in a situation that may not be certain.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A good deal of trust research has recently been initiated, with the potential to produce significant understanding of various IS phenomena. However, an understanding of what the term 'trust' means is needed in order to interpret and compare trust results. In this paper, we justify and specify a conceptual typology of

trust constructs. Then we define the four resulting constructs and ten measurable subconstructs.

Distrust constructs are not the same as trust constructs (Lewicki, et al., 1998), and lie outside our present scope. Several researchers have reported that trust definitions are numerous and confusing (e.g., Lewis & Weigert, 1985a; Shapiro, 1987; Taylor, 1989). Some have said that trust is an elusive concept to define (Gambetta, 1988; Yamagishi & Yamagishi, 1994). Others have chosen not to define trust (e.g., Granovetter, 1985; Ouchi, 1981). Why the confusion? One reason is that each discipline views trust from its own unique perspective. Like the story of the six blind men and the elephant, a disciplinary lens causes psychologists to see trust as a personal trait, sociologists to see trust as a social structure, and economists to see trust as an economic choice mechanism (Lewicki & Bunker, 1995).

However, the other reason is that trust is itself a vague term. In ordinary English usage, trust has acquired a large number of meanings. That is, depending on the context, we may think of many different things when someone uses the word 'trust.' An analysis of the word trust in three unabridged dictionaries (Websters, Random House, and Oxford) showed that trust had far more definitions (9, 24, and 18, respectively) than did the terms cooperation (3, 2, 6), confidence (6, 8, 13), and predictable (1,2, 1). Cooperation, confidence, and predictable are the terms which Mayer, et al. (1995) used to discriminate trust from similar concepts. On average, trust had 17.0 definitions, while the others had an average of 4.7. Hence, trust is naturally hard to narrow down to one specific definition.

## CONCLUSION

Trust and hope are fundamental concepts that have been expressed artistically and figuratively in the English language for many years. This article has analyzed the artistic and figurative means of expression of the conceptual space of trust and hope in English, including the use of imagery, figurative language, symbolism, allusions, idioms, proverbs, and clichés. Through exploring English literature and poetry, we have learned that the use of these devices has changed over time and has a significant impact on the perception and interpretation of the ideas of trust and hope.

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