



Linguistic Analysis of Conceptual Metaphors in English and Kurdish Political Speeches

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Abstract

This paper provides a linguistic analysis of conceptual metaphors in English and Kurdish political speeches. Simply put, metaphor is understanding something in terms of another, to find correspondence between two different semantic domains. The data is collected from presidential speeches given between the years 2005 to 2022. In total, there are 16 speeches selected, eight speeches for each language, encompassing 32305 words for English speeches and 17932 words for Kurdish. In the first step, the lexical units were recognized and after that, metaphors are highlighted in the speeches based on Metaphor Identification Procedure (Vrije Universiteit) (MIP(VU)). After identifying linguistic metaphors, distinct characteristics, especially syntactic, of each unit, it appears there can be syntactic patterns for a big number of words when occur in political speeches; some words appear to be always linking verb; metaphoricity of some verbs depends on the transitivity of the verb; some words appear to be always metaphorical in political discourse but not in another register. With these syntactic characteristics designed as codes, it becomes easy to build software through language programming to identify metaphors mechanically.

Keywords: metaphor; conceptual metaphor; MIP(VU); syntactic analysis; language programming.

1. Introduction

Rhetoric language has been given quite an attention in the literature in the last three decades (Alm-Arvius, 2003: 9), not to mention that rhetoric has been studied since Plato (Connolly, 2007: 1) primarily for public speaking. What differentiates ordinary language (literal) from rhetoric (trope) is the persuasive power, stylistic beauty, or poetic effect the latter can play to draw the audience's attention.

Trope is a figurative use of an expression and metaphor is one of its types. A common definition of metaphor is a comparison that shows how two unrelated things are related in some way. Traditionally, the two parts of the metaphor are termed *tenor* and *vehicle* (Holyoak and Stamenkovic, 2018: 644), in which the former is the concept being described and the latter is the defining object. For a better understanding of the *vehicle* term, it holds the idea that it carries and then transports an idea to connect it to the *tenor*.

Apart from these different types of tropes, there can be a similarity between one and another. For instance, metonymy, simile, and metaphor share similarities but they also differ. The difference is that metonymy refers to one entity utilizing another within a single semantic domain as *brain* in *The company hired the best brains* refers to the human person, for simile and metaphor, superficially, the only difference is in using the words *like*, *as* or *as if*. They both refer to a thing in terms of another but within different unrelated semantic domains; it is possible to figuratively produce *John is like a lion* and *John is a lion*, the former here is a simile while the other is a



metaphor. It must be noted that metaphor, been “as old as Greek literature” (Kirby, 1997: 521), has been studied since Aristotle and various definitions, theories, approaches, categories, and frameworks have been presented in the literature.

In a cognitive perspective, language does not represent objects but rather the concepts that in the process of speech have been formed by the mind. To do so, we make the connection between three worlds: real world (environment), ideal world (conceptual), and word world (Zabotkina, 2012). Therefore, Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) is introduced to indicate that we use language through generating mental concepts to put into words. In light of this, a more accurate definition of metaphor is that it refers to one entity (usually abstract) in terms of semantically unrelated another (usually concrete) without *like*, *as*, or *as if*; or as Kövecses reformulates it, conceptual metaphor can be defined as “a systematic set of correspondences between two domains of experience” (2020: 2). The terms to be replacing the traditional ones, namely *tenor* and *vehicle*, are target domain and source domain. In a co-text, the metaphors to semantically map the concepts from *source* to *target* are called *linguistic metaphors*, whereas these mappings produce a *conceptual metaphor*. Apart from linguistic, though, there are nonlinguistic realizations of CM, such as in movies, drawings, ads, symbols, myth, dream, history, politics and policies, morality, social practices, gestures and multimodal metaphors (Kövecses, 2010).

Since metaphor has widely interlinked not just in linguistics but also in commercial advertisement (Zhang and Xu, 2018; Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2018; Țenescu, 2021: 142), artificial intelligence (Barnden, 2008; Khadpe et al., 2020; Larsson and Heintz, 2020; Veale Shutova and Klebanov, 2016: 33-54), mathematics (Soto-Andrade, 2018), law (Winter et al., 2018; Slosser, 2019) and international relations (Marks, 2018), emotion (Winkielman et al., 2018), psychotherapy (Tay, 2020), psychology (Zhong and Leonardelli, 2008), art (Veit and Ney, 2021), neurology (Lakoff, 2013), and politics (Landau, 1961; Semino and Masci, 1996; Lakoff, 2014; Charteris-Black, 2019; Hart, 2008; Musolff, 2020; Goatly, 2007), and many more. Due to the scope of our study, only the metaphors that occur in political discourse are concentrated on.

2. Methodology

This paper focuses on linguistic functions of conceptual metaphor in English and Kurdish political speeches. For this matter, data has been collected from presidential speeches given between the years 2005-2022; eight speeches are selected for each language. The English speeches are taken from United States presidential speeches, and for Kurdish, the speeches are given by Kurdistan Regional Presidents.

The US presidential speeches are given by George W Bush, Barack Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden. The speeches are collected at UVA Miller Center (<https://millercenter.org/the-presidency/presidential-speeches>). First, all inaugural speeches and State of Union Addresses (SUAs) are selected from 2005 to 2022.

While for Kurdish, besides selecting the two inaugural speeches first, those speeches are selected in Parliament parallel to State of Union Addresses, if not any two speeches each year. Masud Barzani speeches are collected from the book "Mas'd Barzani: Pêşmergeyek le pêgey seroky herêm (Masud Barzani: A Peshmerga at regional president office)" and the first two Nechirvan Barzani's, from one of his office employees, Nazar Qadir, and one from Kurdistan Region Presidency website¹ (<https://presidency.gov.krd/>).

Due to their sizable amount, only eight speeches from each language are selected. For the English political speeches, two speeches are selected for each president, one inaugural speech and one State of the Union Address. For Kurdish, those speeches are selected that are given by the two Region

¹ By the time we started collecting data, presidential speeches were not available on the given website.



presidents, Masud Barzani and Nechirvan Barzani; five speeches by the former, including one inaugural speech, three given in Kurdistan Parliament (parallel to State of Union Address), and his last speech given in Erbil Stadium; and three speeches by the latter, one as inaugural, one in a conference, and the other at a university graduation ceremony. The reason for choosing five speeches from the former and three from the latter is due to the fact that Masud Barzani took the presidential office for longer than Nechirvan Barzani has been taking it.

As seen in the table below (Table 1), along with word count, speeches are selected based on a corresponding date mechanism between English and Kurdish.

English Speeches			Kurdish Speeches		
Speech By	Date	No. of Words	Speech By	Date	No. of Words
Bush	20-01-05	2083	Masud B	14-06-05	2856
	23-01-07	5553	Masud B	04-09-07	3535
Obama	20-01-09	2389	Masud B	05-05-09	2886
	28-01-14	6778	Masud B	05-07-14	2621
Trump	20-01-17	1433	Masud B	22-09-17	1822
	05-01-19	5197	Nechirvan B	10-06-19	2268
Biden	20-01-21	2371	Nechirvan B	25-09-21	1353
	01-03-22	6501	Nechirvan B	07-06-22	591

Table 1: English and Kurdish selected speeches

Through calculation, the number of words in English political speeches seems to be 32305 and Kurdish 17932. After selecting those speeches, lexical units based on approaches set out by Metaphor Identification Procedure (Vrije Universiteit) (Pragglejaz Group, 2007) (Steen et al., 2010), along with our adjustments², were observed. Then each unit was studied whether they signal metaphoricity (sometimes coded as MRW) or non-metaphoricity (sometimes coded as non-MRW) according to the same method, Metaphor Identification Procedure (Vrije Universiteit) (MIP(VU)). In light of metaphorical analysis, several issues should be addressed related to syntactic functions and semantic roles of each unit, which have not been intensively studied previously. The next section discusses accordingly. The results of our analysis will enable researchers to have linguistic metaphors identified in a shorter period of time.

3. Analysis

3.1. English

During data analysis, it became apparent that there are several issues to be determined, which were not usually explicitly categorized in MIP(VU) or discussed further. Those issues can be related to verb categories, such as linking verbs and middle voice against personification; hence this analysis section can contribute to the MIP method as a further guideline. It can be generalized that there are several verbs which usually behave as linking verbs such as *remain*, *appear*, *come*, and *sound*, and as middle voice verbs such as *work*, *require*, *define*, *change*, *come*, *demand*, *call*, *show*, *help*, *stop*, *tell*, and *start*.

² Extensive study and adjustments to MIP(VU) have been discussed on another paper titled "Metaphor Identification Procedure and Its Application in Kurdish Political Speeches", which is in print.



Among 13 occurrences of the word *remain*, only two of them behave as a main verb, one to be metaphor while one as non-MRW, and the other 11 as linking verb; and linking verbs do not behave metaphorically. The single example of *remain* as a metaphor is seen in "The fact is, that danger *remains*"; while examples of *remain* to be treated as linking are as follows:

- And so it **remains** the policy of this government to use every...
- We the People have **remained** faithful to the ideals...
- We **remain** a young nation...
- We **remain** the most prosperous, powerful nation on Earth.
- Our capacity **remains** undiminished.
- We have to **remain** vigilant.
- ...but by **remaining** true to our Constitutional ideals...
- Our alliance with Europe **remains** the strongest the world has ever known.
- And we **remain** clear-eyed.

Most of the instances above share one thing in common: *remain* is followed by a noun phrase (which does not denote a location) or mostly adjective. One might hypothesize that the word *remain* behaves metaphorically when it is an intransitive verb and can always be identified as a linking verb if it is followed, especially, by an adjective, such as *faithful*, *prosperous*, *powerful*, *undiminished*, *vigilant*, *true*, *strong*, and *clear-eyed*, seen above. Therefore, it is rational to include such instruction to the MIP guideline.

Another verb that sometimes behaves as a linking verb is *come*, as in

- ...when freedom **came** under attack...
- My fellow Americans, men and women like Cory remind us that America has never **come** easy. Our freedom, our democracy, has never been easy.

Apart from other appearances of *come* preceded by a proper noun/pronoun, in which it behaves as non-MRW main verb, in these two examples above the verb *come* is linking and hence non-MRW. The second example shows a potential metaphor; however, when the next sentence is put into consideration '*has never been easy*', it becomes apparent that '*come easy*' is indeed not metaphoric. Other examples of linking verbs such as *go* and *appear* can be seen in "American home or business **goes** solar" and "While it often **appears** that we never agree".

In cases of middle voice and personification, it becomes challenging since MIP(VU) does not provide any guidelines to differentiate between the two. Here we exemplify what is counted as middle voice and what is as personification, where in the former, the unit behaves non-metaphorical and in the latter metaphorical.

The examples below illustrate cases of middle voice sentences through verbs such as *work*, *require*, *define*, *come*, *demand*, *call*, *show*, *change*, *stop*, *start*, *tell*, and *help*:

- That all **changes**...
- Congress has **changed**...
- ...relationship with Afghanistan will **change**...
- ...our relations will **require** the decent...
- Yet those divisions do not **define**...
- ...that **define** us as...
- ...the time has **come** to...
- When it **comes** to...



- Everything that has **come** since...
- Our biggest victories are still to **come**...
- ...a plan that **demands** more...
- The state of the economy **calls** for action...
- Research **shows** that one...
- Citizenship **means** standing...
- ...inspections **help** the world verify...
- This American carnage **stops** right...
- The Bible **tells** us...
- This new era of cooperation can **start** with...
- ...walls **work** and walls **save** lives.
- And it **worked**. It created jobs.

What can be observed in the first three examples is that the verb *change* is middle voice when it is intransitive. For *require*, there are 17 instances (2 to be active and one passive) and none of them behaves as a metaphor; hence, the verb is always identified as non-MRW in at least political discourse. Similar statement can be made for the word *define*. In 11 instances, only once does *define* behave as personification while in the other sentences, it behaves otherwise. Hence, it is rational to note that *define* is most often identified non-MRW as middle voice. In the last example, the intransitive verb *work* behaves as non-MRW while *save* signals MRW, even though both pronouns refer to the same referent; the first one is semantically patient while the second one takes an agent role.

The following verbs in the instances below signal metaphoricity, though, through personification:

- We are **led**, by events and common sense, to one conclusion...
- These questions that **judge** us also unite us...
- ...each day **brings** further evidence...
- ...that debate **prevents** us...
- ...journeys still **await**...

Such cases are marked MRW since the subjects behave as agents rather than being patient. Because no syntactic analysis can be made to differentiate between the two cases, middle voice and personification, the line between the two is drawn on the basis of semantic roles.

Consequently, the first pair signals metaphorical concepts, while the second one is an indicator of conceptual metaphor.

Beside these above, further syntactic regulations can be introduced. When the verb *keep* is followed by a gerund, it is not marked metaphorical as can be seen in "so we can **keep driving** down oil imports and what we pay at the pump". However, if otherwise, as in "we have to **keep faith** with our men and women in uniform," it signals metaphoricity. The phrasal verb *join in* is always identified as non-MRW as in "We have a diplomatic strategy that is rallying the world to **join in** the fight against extremism"; however, when *join* stands alone, as in "Now, Republicans and Democrats must **join** forces again" it appears to be metaphorical.

The word *raise*, as a verb and noun, has occurred in 18 instances; in one, it is used with *banner* in "as the citizens of Lebanon **raised** the *banner*" which indicates a literal meaning, hence non-MRW, other occurrences of *raise* are always metaphorical. Therefore, *raise* is always identified as metaphor except in one other case when it is a noun and indicates *an amount of money* such as in "John just gave his employees a **raise**". Another principle to lay pertains to *unite*; it is found when *unite* is in intransitive form, it is non-metaphorical, as in "Both parties should be able to **unite** for



a great rebuilding of America's crumbling infrastructure"; while it is transitive, it is always metaphorical, as in "And what I believe **unites** the people [...] is the simple, profound belief in opportunity for all". In 56 instances of *(re)build*, it is usually used metaphorically unless followed by one of the words such as *road*, *bridge*, *wall*, *factory*, and/or *hospital*.

Another syntactic characteristic of metaphor in relation to word class is that some words signal metaphoricity when they are in one particular word class (part of speech) but signal otherwise when in another particular form, such as the word *matter*. According to lexicographic definitions, *matter* is coded MRW when it behaves as a noun but non-MRW when it is verb. Such a case was encountered during our metaphor identification. For instance, *matter* in:

- American foreign policy is more than a **matter** of war and diplomacy.

behaves as metaphor, its basic meaning from our third material is "physical substance in general, as distinct from mind and spirit; (in physics) that which occupies space and possesses rest mass, especially as distinct from energy", while its contextual meaning here is "situation that must be thought of or dealt with". As such, the instance of *matter* as verb can be observed in:

- What truly **matters** is not which party controls our government...

where its basic and contextual meanings are "to be important"; hence, it is identified as non-MRW. During the analysis, some words came up to behave as both MRW and non-MRW, seen in the following examples:

- It won't look like much, but if you stop and look **closely**, you'll see a "Field of dreams," the ground on which America's future will be built.
- I know parents with kids under 5 are eager to **see** a vaccine authorized for their children.
- The most fundamental right in America is the right to vote—and to have it **counted**.
- The world is **watching** today.
- Many childhood cancers have not **seen** new therapies in decades.
- The battle is **perennial**.

Even though, the words *closely*, *see*, and *counted* in the first three examples could imply literal and metaphorical meanings, in which *closely* indeed does imply *looking at something in a close distance*; in which *see* can imply *perceiving vaccine authorization by using eyes*; in which *count* implies *physical counting of votes one by one*, to our understanding, they are inclined to metaphoricity. Likewise, in the last three examples, *watching*, *seen*, and *perennial* can be identified as both MRW and non-MRW. However, they are inclined to the latter, since *watching* could indeed imply that *people are watching the world through TV*, for example; *seen* could suggest *visit and see a therapist*; and *perennial* becomes troublesome. In the three dictionaries (Macmillan Dictionary, Longman, and Oxford Languages) that we rely on for metaphor identification, the second entry hints metaphoricity but the first does not. And the etymology in the third dictionary indicates metaphoricity. However, it still becomes unclear which entry to choose; therefore, according to MIP(VU), it is coded (WILDII), when in doubt, leave it in (Steen et al., 2010). Because in our project, we discard such unclear cases, we mark it non-MRW, nonetheless.

Apart from those unclear cases, there are many words that seem to act always metaphorical, such as *forward*, *under*, *fulfill*, *through*, *throughout*, *low(er)*, *expose*, *cut*, *face* (as noun and verb (in 30 instances only 2 of them imply basic meaning as a noun, other 28 as metaphor), *hold*, *way*, *strong*, *goal*, *diversify*, *win*, *part*, *aside*, *energy*, *over* (as preposition and adverb), *increase* (as both noun



and verb), *end* (as both verb and noun), *level* (as both noun and verb), *about* (as adverb), and measurable adjectives such as *great*, *vast*, and *huge*. Examples can be found within our data as:

- Americans move **forward** in every generation...
- ...when freedom came **under** attack...
- ...until their radical vision is **fulfilled**...
- ...they need to follow **through**...
- America, in this young century, proclaims liberty **throughout** all the world...
- My plan to fight inflation will **lower** your costs...
- There is only one force of history that can break the reign of hatred and resentment, and **expose** the pretensions of tyrants...
- We set a goal of **cutting** the deficit in half by 2009...
- ...and the wisdom to **face** them together.

Consequently, it takes a rational stand to determine that whenever these words are encountered in political speeches, without going back to dictionaries, they are marked conceptually metaphorical.

3.2. Kurdish

As stated in English to determine issues in metaphor analysis, the same can be observed in Kurdish. In relation to middle voice and personification, as found in English, similar cases are found. The same can be stated for Kurdish language, some words may indicate middle voice, such as *misogerkiridin* 'secure' and *gořan* 'change',

- Em břwaw w mitmaneye serkewtin w pêşkewtîny herdula **misoger dekat**...
- (These belief and trust will secure mutual success and development)
- Tenha erkta **gořawe**.
- (Only your responsibilities have changed)

while some others as personification such as *beřêweçun* 'manage' and *manewe* 'remain'.

- Nakerê w iş **beřêwe naçê**.
- (It is not possible and works can't be managed)
- Şermezaryan bo **demênetewe**.
- (Shame will remain for them)

Consequently, the first pair signals metaphorical concepts while the second one is an indicator of conceptual metaphor; since the first pair takes a patient role, while the second one agent.

When it comes to the functionality of verbs related to metaphor analysis, Kurdish is paralleled to those English ones discussed earlier. For instance, 24 instances of *xebat* 'struggle' are noticed as noun and verb, only one of them refers to a proper noun (Şarockay Xebat/Khabat District) that does not signal metaphoricity. The word *ast* 'level' is metaphor unless it is followed by the word *aw* 'water'. Therefore, it is reasonable to state that *ast* 'level' should be always identified as metaphor, since in 16 instances, only once is it followed by *aw* 'water' which leads to non-MRW. A similar indication of transitivity can be observed in Kurdish data. The verb *hatin* 'come' always takes a non-metaphorical role when it is in intransitive form but is marked conceptually metaphorical when it behaves as a transitive verb. For instance, in:

- Le desturda **hatwe**...



- (It comes from Constitution)
 - Beşêki zor lew çekaney bo pêşmerge **hatin**...
 (A large amount of weapons came for Peshmerga)
 - ...le yasay nawbrada **hatun**...
 (they have come from the said regulation)
 - Rûbari Arasim **hatote bir**...
 (Aras River has come to my mind)
 - Ew destkewtaney **be destîş hatun**...
 (Those achievements that have been gained)
 - Goşaneki icabi **beserda hatwe**...
 (A positive change has dominated)

In the first three examples, when intransitive, *hatin* (and its derivatives) 'come' signals non-MRW but in the last three as MRW, since it is transitive.

Similar issues on syntactic characteristics of word class can be seen with several examples of Kurdish, such as *rêkkewtin* (as verb) 'agree' versus *rêkkewtin* (as noun) 'agreement', *enfalkirdin* 'genocide through Anfal Campaign' versus *enfal* 'Anfal', and *dox* 'state' versus *barudox* 'situation'.

- Mafi xoyane rêkkewtin imza bken w legeł kompanyakan **rêk bkewn**.
 (It is their right to deal with other firms)
 - Ew **rêkkewtine** le berjewendi mileti 'iraq w xelki Kurdistanê.
 (This agreement is in the interest of Iraqi nation and Kurdistan people)

In the first instance, the inflection of *rêkkewtin*, *rêk bkewn* 'to come harmoniously/to deal', plays a metaphorical role, while in the second sentence, *rêkkewtin* 'agreement' is non-MRW. Similarly, *enfalkirdin* as a verb is identified metaphorical while *enfal* non-metaphorical as a noun. *Dox* has the equivalence of 'physical state of a matter', as its basic meaning; hence always metaphorical in a political context, but *barudox* as 'situation something/someone is in'; hence non-MRW.

By the same token pertained to the cases where a word may signal both MRW and non-MRW, similar cases are found in the Kurdish speeches as in:

- Çekêki behêzman be **destewe** debêt.
 (To have a strong weapon in hand)
 - Be **hêzi bazw** w be hêzi birkirdinewey xoy bji.
 (To live with their arm strength and intellectual strength)

In the first instance, *dest* 'hand' has two different readings; in one, it can indicate its literal meaning of 'to have a weapon in hand', while in another, it may be an indicator of 'to have weapon stored'. From the point of view of our contextual understanding, the word is more inclined to the latter reading than the former; hence it is recognized metaphorical. Similar argument leading to the opposite direction can be made for the second instance. *Hêzi bazw* 'strength of arm/physique' can entail a basic meaning of 'strength of arm' and a contextual meaning 'power and strength'. Nevertheless, to our understanding, it is more inclined to non-metaphoricity than otherwise.

Parallel to English, many Kurdish words are found to be always metaphorical in political discourse, as well. These are some of the examples: *lane* 'nest', *leser/le ser* 'on', *beser/be ser* 'over', *jêr/lejêr/le jêr* 'under', *hengaw/hengawnan* 'step/take step', *parçe/yekparçeyi* 'piece/united', *gendel* 'corrupted', *derfet* 'opportunity', *reng* 'color' (but not *rengê* 'perhaps'), *karesat* 'catastrophe', *madde* 'matter', *serkewtin/serketww* 'succeed/successful', *pêşkewtin* 'develop(ment)', *ezmun* 'experience', *şêwe*



'shape', *bala* 'supreme', *qeware* 'entity', *destkewt* 'achievement', *rol/rolgêran* 'role/take role', *saye* 'shadow', *pêkhênan/pêkhate* 'construct/structure', *rû* 'facet', *pabend/pabendi* 'commit(ment)', *guşar* 'pressure', *binema* 'foundation', *goşepan* 'yard', *beranber/beramber* 'opposite', *pêwer* 'measurement', *biwar* 'scope', *geyştin* 'reach', *berew* 'toward', *dij* 'against', *aso* 'horizon', *geş* 'bright', *sertaser/ser ta ser* 'all over', *qonağ* 'stage', *bestnewe* 'tie', *girift/girugirift* 'trouble', and *xwên/xwêndan* 'blood/give blood', as seen in:

- Destur **hengawêki** gewreye...
(Constitution is a big step)
- Ême bebê yektir **hengaw** nanêyin...
(We don't take steps without each other)
- Debê [...] hemu corekani **gendeli** binbîr bîkrên...
(It is imperative all types of corruption are obliterated)
- **Beser** wlatani dîrawsêda dabeş kirawe...
(It has been divided over the neighboring countries)
- Ew binemayane **le jêr** guşarda dekrên.
(These foundations are performed under pressure)

These linguistic, mostly syntactic, analyses might seem too technical at first hand; however, they become of great significance in our project to have these technicalities primed to build a computer software³ in which linguistic metaphors are identified by design with these commands given as language programming codes. The outcome of such a software building will eventually facilitate political discourse metaphor researchers to save time and energy since the software will identify MRW instantly.

4. Conclusions

To produce language, there are two ways to communicate, literal and figurative. Figurative encompasses a big number of tropes; among them there is conceptual metaphor. As seen above, metaphor is interwoven with different studies such as linguistics, psychology, neurology, and politics. By focusing on politics, this paper analyzed 16 presidential speeches, eight for US presidents and eight for Kurdistan Region presidents. As results showed, syntactic characteristics of many lexical units can facilitate generalizing which unit is expected to be always/usually metaphorical and which is not. Such characteristics were related to the functionality of units and units around them. Also, it covered verbs being linking, in middle voice, and as personification. Having these generalizations highlighted, they can become coded in a language programming to build a software to mechanically identify linguistic metaphors. Such a software program can eventually facilitate researchers, who work closely with conceptual metaphor, in identifying them promptly.

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³ With writing this research, we are in the process of building one with the help from Dr Fuad Khdhr at Salahaddin University-Erbil, whose major is mathematics and language programming.



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شیکردنه‌وهی زمانی میتافۆری چه‌مکی له ووتاری سیاسی زمانی ئینگلیزی و کوردی

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پوخته

ئهم توێژینه‌وه‌یه‌ی شیکاری زمانی میتافۆری چه‌مکی له وتاره‌ی سیاسییه‌کانی ئینگلیزی و کوردیدا له‌خۆده‌گرێت. به‌ساده‌ی، میتافۆر بریتیه‌ی له‌ تیگه‌یشتن له‌ شتی که‌ له‌ ریگه‌ی شتیکی دیکه‌وه، بۆ دۆزینه‌وه‌ی هاوتاهه‌نگی له‌ ئیوان دوو بواری جیاوازی مانادا. داتاكان له‌ وتاره‌کانی سه‌رۆکابه‌تی کۆراونه‌ته‌وه‌ که‌ له‌ ئیوان سالانی 200 تا 2022 یتشه‌شکران، به‌ گشتی 16 وتار هه‌لبژێردران، هه‌شت وتار بۆ هه‌ر زمانیک، که‌ 32305 وشه‌ بۆ وتاره‌کانی ئینگلیزی و 17932 وشه‌ بۆ زمانی کوردی له‌خۆده‌گرێت. له‌ هه‌نگاوی یه‌که‌مه‌دا یه‌که‌ وشه‌یه‌یه‌کان ناسینران و دوا‌ی ئه‌وه‌ له‌ وتاره‌کاندا به‌ پشتبه‌ستن به‌ پیکاری ناسینه‌وه‌ی میتافۆری زانکۆی فیزی (MIPVU)، میتافۆره‌کان ده‌ستینشانکردنی میتافۆره‌ زمانیه‌یه‌کان، تایبه‌تمه‌ندیه‌ جیاوازه‌کان، به‌ تایبه‌ت رسته‌سازی، هه‌ر یه‌که‌یه‌ک، وا ده‌رده‌که‌وێت که‌ ده‌کرێت تایبه‌تمه‌ندی رسته‌سازی هه‌یه‌ت بۆ ژماره‌یه‌کی زۆر له‌ وشه‌کان کاتی که‌ له‌ وتاره‌ سیاسییه‌کاندا به‌دیار ده‌که‌ون. وه‌ک ده‌رده‌که‌وێت هه‌ندیک وشه‌ هه‌میشه‌ 'فرمانی به‌سته‌وه' 'linking verb' ن؛ میتافۆرییوونی هه‌ندیک له‌ کرداره‌کان به‌نده‌ به‌ تیه‌په‌ری یا تینه‌په‌ری کرداره‌که‌؛ هه‌ندیک وشه‌ له‌ گوتاری سیاسیدا هه‌میشه‌ به‌ میتافۆر ده‌رده‌که‌ون به‌ لایه‌ له‌ شوێنی تردا ره‌نگه‌ پێچه‌وانه‌که‌ی راست بێت. به‌ هه‌بوونی ئهم تایبه‌تمه‌ندیه‌ رسته‌سازیانه‌ گه‌ر وه‌ک کۆد دیزاین بکری، دروستکردنی نه‌رمه‌کالییه‌ک له‌ ریگه‌ی به‌رنامه‌سازی زمانه‌وه‌ ئاسان ده‌یه‌ت بۆ ناسینه‌وه‌ی میتافۆره‌کان به‌ شیوه‌یه‌کی خۆکارانه‌.

وشه‌ کلیله‌کان: میتافۆر، میتافۆری چه‌مکی، 'MIP(VU)', شیکردنه‌وه‌ی رسته‌سازی، زمانی کۆمپیوته‌ری.

تحليل لغوي للاستعارات المفاهيمية للخطابات السياسية الإنجليزية والكردية

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ملخص

تغطي هذه الورقة العلمية، كجزء من أطروحة الدكتوراه، الاستعارة المفاهيمية في الخطابات السياسية الإنجليزية والكردية. ببساطة، الاستعارة هي فهم شيء ما من منظور آخر للعثور على تطابق بين مجالين دلاليين مختلفين. تم جمع البيانات من الخطب الرئاسية التي أُلقيت بين الأعوام 2000 إلى 2022. تم اختيار 16 خطاباً، ثمانية خطابات لكل لغة، تضم 32305 كلمة للخطب الإنجليزية و 17932 كلمة للكردية لتكون بيانات هذه الدراسة. في المرحلة الأولى، تم التعرف على الوحدات المعجمية وبعد ذلك تم إبراز الاستعارات في الخطابات بناءً على إجراءات تحديد الاستعارة (في جامعة فريجي) (MIPVU). بعد تحديد الاستعارات اللغوية والخصائص المميزة وخاصة النحوية لكل وحدة، ظهر لنا بأنه يمكن أن تكون هناك أنماط نحوية لعدد كبير من الكلمات عندما تحدث في الخطب السياسية؛ منها، أن كثير من الكلمات كانت أفعال غير تامة. اعتمدت الاستعارة بعض الأفعال على حالة المتعدي أو اللازم للفعل. كما ظهرت بأن هناك بعض الكلمات مجازية يستخدم دائماً في الخطاب السياسي ولكن ليس في مجالات أخرى. مع وجود هذه الخصائص النحوية المصممة كرموز، يصبح من السهل إنشاء برنامج من خلال برمجة لغة لتحديد الاستعارات بشكل آلي.

كلمات الدالة: استعارة، استعارة مفاهيمية، 'MIP(VU)', تحليل نحوي، برمجة لغة.