

Conceptual Metaphors in Two Republicans' Inaugural Speeches: A Comparison

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Abstract:

The present study is an application of Lakoff and Johnson's Cognitive Metaphor Theory (CMT) to the analysis of two political speeches. The theory proved successful in highlighting important aspects of the relationship between language and human cognition, basically by stating that linguistic expressions which are seen to be metaphorical in nature are no more than reflections of 'an underlying conceptual association'. In this respect, the present paper attempts to apply the theoretical framework provided by Lakoff and Johnson CMT to two inaugural speeches by two Republicans to reveal any similarities between them in terms of the use of conceptual metaphors

الاستعارة المفاهيمية في خطابي تولى رئاسة لرئيسين جمهوريين: مقارنة

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الخلاصة

تمثل الدراسة الحالية تطبيقاً لنظرية لايفوف وجونسون "نظرية الاستعارة المعرفية" لتحليل خطابين سياسيين. وقد أثبتت النظرية نجاحها في تسليط الضوء على جوانب مهمة من العلاقة بين اللغة والإدراك البشري وعلى وجه الخصوص من خلال نصها على أن التعبير اللغوي الذي ينظر إليه على أنه استعارة لغوية ليس في جوهره سوى انعكاس "لارتباط مفاهيمي باطن". وفي هذا الإطار تحاول الدراسة الحالية تطبيق النظرية أعلاه لتحليل خطابين سياسيين لاثنتين من الرؤساء الامريكان الجمهوريين لتكشف عن جوانب التشابه بينهما فيما يتعلق باستخدامهما للاستعارات الفكرية المختلفة.

Introduction

Before Lakoff and Johnson's (1980), classical theories of language looked at metaphor as a matter of language, not thought. In this respect metaphor was seen as using one or more words for a concept outside of their normal conventional meaning to express a 'similar' concept. This classical theory "was taken so much for granted over the centuries that many people didn't realize that it was just a theory" (Lakoff, 1993: 202). As an alternative, Lakoff and Johnson proposed their Cognitive Metaphor Theory in which they stress that metaphors are "general mappings across conceptual domains" (ibid).

As a matter of fact, metaphor has always been a fertile area of research that captured the attention of scholars from various disciplines throughout history, ever since the time of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, and may be before. Moreover, it has been the focus of diverse theories that took sometimes quite divergent paths, other times overlapping ones. In the last few decades there actually has been an 'explosion of interest in metaphor' that few researchers can be unaware of (Low et al, 2010: VII). This explosion of interest has been initially driven by work within cognitive linguistic tradition which is still the prevailing strand in metaphor study today (ibid).

In its original meaning the word 'metaphor' combines two ideas: "first, something is being transferred from one location to another and second, this 'something' is then not prominent in its new place but more or less stays behind, beyond or within something else" (Juchem-Grundmann, 2009: 7). This gives rise to two questions: (1) what exactly is being transferred, and (2) what are the departure and arrival points of the transfer? (ibid). In an answer to the second question, cognitive linguists use the technical term 'domain' (ibid), which constitutes "a coherent knowledge structure possessing (Evans, 2007: 61). In principle, it can be of "any level of complexity of organization"(ibid). Kövecses (2010), elaborating on domains between which mappings occur, states that most common source domains for metaphorical mappings include domains relating to human body, animals, plants, food and forces. The most common goal, or target domains, on the other hand, include conceptual categories like emotion, morality, thought, human relationships and time. In other words, source domains are often *concrete* areas of experience, whereas goal or target domains tend to be more *abstract* (Lee, 2001:6; Lakoff and Johnson, 1980: 252).

As for the first question, Juchem-Grundmann (2009: 7) reports that Lakoff and Johnson (1980) "strictly distinguish between orientational, ontological and



structural metaphors." That is cognitive metaphors can be based on a directional basis, can provide a means to look at an abstract concept ontologically in terms of a concrete one, or they can a whole set of realized or potential correlations (mappings) between the source and target domains.

CMT: Theoretical Overview

In 1978 Lakoff's attention was brought by a young lady to the fact that we *think* in terms of metaphors (Lakoff himself narrates the whole story in a YouTube video). Since then, he started a thorough investigation in collaboration with Mark Johnson, and later on with Mark Turner and other scholars. The result was a new theory of metaphor that diverges from the classical one.

Throughout history, the dominant view of metaphor was that it is a characteristic of language, especially poetic language and that is why metaphor study has been principally situated in literary studies (Cameron, 2012: 342) where the focus is on language. That is to say the cognitive aspect of metaphor has generally passed unnoticed by most scholars and the focus has been put on the linguistic one. But in the new theory, which has been modified throughout the last decades, the central idea is that metaphors are not only linguistic structures in which words, phrases, or sentences refer to 'things' other than those they 'literally' refer to, but are conceptually based mappings in which people try to understand certain conceptual domain in terms of another. In contrast to the traditional theory, which states that the function of metaphors is to attract attention to similarities between things not noticed before, CMT postulates that metaphors reveal that we conceptualise one experience in terms of another, i.e., it is a matter of cognition in the first place. As put by Lakoff, "the locus of metaphor is not in language at all, but in the way we conceptualise one mental domain in terms of another" (Lakoff, 1993: 202). Lakoff says that the contemporary theory, which can be traced back to Michael Reddy's (1993) now classic essay, "The Conduit Metaphor," is that metaphor is primarily conceptual, conventional, and part of the ordinary system of thought and language (Lakoff, 1993: 203).

CTM has attracted the attention to the falsity of the following assumptions:

- All everyday conventional language is literal, and none is metaphorical.
- All subject matter can be comprehended literally, without metaphor.
- Only literal language can be contingently true or false.
- All definitions given in the lexicon of a language are literal, not metaphorical.
- The concepts used in the grammar of a language are all literal; none are metaphorical. (ibid)



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The new theory of metaphor has destroyed the traditional literal-figurative distinction; the term "literal," used in defining the traditional distinction, carries with it all those false assumptions (ibid).

The theory of conceptual metaphor was developed in the framework of cognitive linguistics, whose underlying principles, Arcimavièienė (2007: 12) writes, are as follows:

- (1) Conceptual structure arises from human sensorimotor experience; the conceptual structure is characterized by image schemas and motor schemas.
- (2) The structure of concepts includes prototypes of various sorts, e.g. typical cases, ideal cases, stereotypical cases, etc. each type of prototype uses a distinct form of reasoning.
- (3) Reason is imaginative in that bodily inference forms are mapped onto abstract modes of inference by metaphor.
- (4) Conceptual systems are pluralistic, not monolithic. Typically, abstract concepts are defined by multiple conceptual metaphors, which are often inconsistent with each other.

Within the cognitive linguistic framework, the study of metaphor, being viewed as a matter of conceptualisation and thought, shifted the attention in study to the occurrences of conceptual metaphors throughout whole texts and more importantly across texts, i.e., studying the discursive function and systematicity of conceptual metaphors in 'discourse' (language in use, or a stretch of language) and/or 'Discourse' (form of cultural knowledge associated with a specific domain of language use, i.e., discourse in the Foucauldian sense, see Gee, 1996, 2005 [cited in Hodge (2011: 7)]. That is to say the new tendency turned away from focusing on single occurrences of metaphors (or even artificially constructed ones for the sake of theoretical discussion) toward discourse-based language-in-use investigations.

As for discourse, it is widely recognised by language scholars that it does not simply reflect events that take place in the external world but "infuses events with meaning, establishes social understanding, and constitutes social reality" (Hodge, 2011: 5; see also Schiappa, 2003: XI). Hence discourse study needs necessarily be critical, to answer the question of how this is done. The study of conceptual metaphors in a discourse is now known as critical metaphor analysis (CMA). This new trend of study attempts to merge both cognitive linguistics theories within the approaches of critical discourse analysis.

The integration of metaphor research into CDA can enrich the latter's theoretical framework and analytic tools (Guo, 2013: 475) that can "serve as analytical lens through which the latent ideologies expressed in, and enacted through, discourse can be brought to critical consciousness (Hart, 2015: 326). Charteris-Black, whose work is a typical representation of this line of research (among other researchers are



Koller, 2004; Musolff, 2004; see Hart, 2011: 269), argues that the aim of CMA is to enable scholars "identify which metaphors were chosen and to explain why these metaphors were chosen by illustrating how they contribute to political myth" (2011: 47). That is to say, CMA consists of three steps: metaphor identification, metaphor interpretation, and metaphor explanation. Other attempts to converge cognitive theories of metaphor with other theories of discourse analysis are still underway.

Political Discourse

Political discourse has to do with the exchange of reasoned views and with the courses of action to be taken to solve different problems of the society (Lakoff, 2009). According to van Dijk (2002) and Lakoff (2009), the domain of political discourse and cognition has not received enough attention so far. The relations holding between politics and cognitive science have to do with the cognitive unconscious level: the system of concepts that structure our mind but which we are not aware of directly. Much of what we interpret from political discourse does not lie in the linguistic expressions being used by, say, those persons giving political speeches, but, instead in the unconscious sense and interpretation that are activated and configured in our minds by such expressions (van Dijk, 2002).

Conceptual Metaphors in Bush's Inaugural Speech

Below is a table of the sentences that the speech includes and the conceptual metaphors underlying their surface wording. The parts that indicate the metaphorical charge are highlighted.

Table 1: Conceptual Metaphors Analysis of Bush's Inaugural Speech

Linguistic Realization	Conceptual Metaphor(s)
the <i>peaceful</i> transfer of authority	POLITICS IS WAR
With a simple oath, ... make new <i>beginnings</i> .	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY
... a contest conducted with spirit and <i>ended</i> with grace.	ELECTIONS ARE A JOURNEY
I am honored and humbled to stand <i>here</i> , where so many of America's leaders have come before me, and so many will <i>follow</i> .	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY POWER IS A PLACE
We have <i>a place</i> , all of us, in a long story--a story we <i>continue</i> , but whose <i>end</i> we will not see	HISTORY IS A PLACE HISTORY IS A JOURNEY
Americans are called to <i>enact</i> this promise in our lives.	LIFE IS A PLAY
... though our nation has sometimes <i>halted</i> , and sometimes <i>delayed</i> , we must <i>follow</i> no other course.	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY
America's faith in freedom and democracy was <i>a rock</i> in a <i>raging sea</i> .	POLITICS IS A NATURAL EVENT



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... an ideal we <i>carry</i> but do not <i>own</i> ...	IDEALS ARE OBJECTS
... a trust we <i>bear</i> and <i>pass</i> along...	TRUST IS AN OBJECT
... after nearly 225 years, we have a <i>long way</i> yet to <i>travel</i> .	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY
And sometimes our differences run so <i>deep</i> , it seems we share a continent, but not a country...	BAD IS DOWN
I will work to <i>build</i> a single nation of justice and opportunity.	NATIONS ARE BUILDINGS
I know this is in our <i>reach</i> ...	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY
... we are guided by a power <i>larger</i> than ourselves who creates us equal in His image.	POWER IS AN OBJECT
We are bound by ideals that <i>move</i> us beyond ...	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY
If we permit our economy to drift and <i>decline</i> , the vulnerable will suffer most.	BAD IS DOWN ECONOMY IS A BUILDING
We must <i>show</i> courage in a time of blessing by <i>confronting</i> problems...	COURAGE IS AN OBJECT PROBLEMS ARE ENEMIES
... problems instead of <i>passing</i> them on to future generations	PROBLEMS ARE OBJECTS
We will reduce taxes, to recover the momentum of our economy and <i>reward</i> the effort and enterprise of working Americans	ECONOMY IS A (MOVING) OBJECT
We will <i>build</i> our defenses beyond challenge, lest weakness invite challenge...	DEFENSE IS A BUILDING
America remains engaged in the world by history and by choice, shaping a <i>balance</i> of power that favors freedom.	POWER IS AN OBJECT
We will <i>defend</i> our allies and our interests.	POLITICS IS WAR
... they will have an honored <i>place</i> in our plans and in our laws.	POLITICAL ATTITUDE IS A PLACE
Many in our country do not know the pain of poverty	POVERTY IS A DISEASE
I can pledge our nation to a <i>goal</i> ...	POLITICS IS A SPORT
... children and community are the commitments that set us <i>free</i> .	PROBLEMS ARE A PRISON
... acts of decency which give <i>direction</i> to our freedom	FREEDOM IS A VEHICLE
I will live and lead by these principles: to <i>advance</i> my convictions with civility, to <i>pursue</i> the public interest with courage,...	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY
... to <i>defend</i> needed reforms against easy attacks.	POLITICS IS WAR
I ask you to be citizens: citizens, not <i>spectators</i>	POLITICS IS A PLAY
... responsible citizens, <i>building</i> communities of service and a nation of character.	NATIONS ARE BUILDINGS
We <i>hold</i> beliefs <i>beyond</i> ourselves	BELIFS ARE OBJECTS PEOPLE ARE PLACES
When this spirit is present, no wrong can <i>stand against</i> it.	POLITICS IS WAR
We are not this <i>story's author</i> , who fills time and eternity	POLITICS IS A PLAY

with his purpose...	
This <i>work</i> continues ...	POLITICS IS A JOB
This <i>story</i> goes on ...	POLITICS IS A PLAY

Table 2: Conceptual Metaphors' Frequency in Bush's Speech

Metaphor Type	Conceptual Metaphor	Freq. and Percent.	Type Percentage
Structural	POLITICS IS WAR	4 (9.52%)	57.11%
	POLITICS/ELECTIONS/HISTORY IS A JOURNEY	9 (21.43%)	
	LIFE/POLITICS IS A PLAY	4 (9.52%)	
	NATION/ECONOMY/DEFENSE IS A BUILDINGS	4 (9.52%)	
	POVERTY IS A DISEASE	1 (2.38%)	
	POLITICS IS A SPORT	1 (2.38%)	
	POLITICS IS A JOB	1 (2.38%)	
Ontological	POWER/HISTORY /POLITICAL ATTITUDE IS A PLACE	3 (7.14%)	38.09%
	POLITICS IS A NATURAL EVENT	1 (2.38%)	
	IDEAL/TRUST/POWER/COURAGE/PROBLEM/ECONOMY/POWER/BELIEFS IS AN OBJECT	8 (19.05%)	
	PROBLEMS ARE PRISONS	1 (2.38%)	
	PROBLEMS ARE ENEMIES	1 (2.38%)	
	FREEDOM IS A VEHICLE	1 (2.38%)	
	PEOPLE ARE PLACES	1 (2.38%)	
Orientation al	BAD IS DOWN	2 (4.76%)	4.76%
Total		42 (100%)	100%

Conceptual Metaphors in Trump's Inaugural Speech

Below is a table of the sentences that Trump's speech includes and the conceptual metaphors underlying their surface realizations. The linguistic items that indicate the metaphorical charge are highlighted.

Table 3: Conceptual Metaphors Analysis of Trump's Inaugural Speech

Linguistic Realization	Conceptual Metaphor(s)
... are now joined in a great national effort to <i>rebuild</i> our country...	THE NATION IS A BUILDING
Together, we will determine the <i>course</i> of America and the world	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY
We will <i>face challenges</i> . We will <i>confront hardships</i> ...	PROBLEMS ARE ENEMIES
... carry out the orderly and <i>peaceful transfer of power</i> .	POLITICS IS WAR
...today we are not merely <i>transferring power</i> from one administration to another or from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C., and giving it back to you, the people.	POWER IS AN OBJECT
For too <i>long</i> , a small group in our nation's capital has <i>reaped</i> the rewards of government while the people have bore the <i>cost</i> .	TIME IS SPACE
Their <i>victories</i> have not been your <i>victories</i> . Their <i>triumphs</i> have not been your <i>triumphs</i> .	POLITICS IS WAR
That all changes starting right <i>here</i> and right now...	POLITICAL ATTITUDE IS A PLACE
You came by the tens of millions to become part of a historic <i>movement</i> ,...	POLICY IS A MOVEMENT; POLITICS IS A JOURNEY
At the <i>center</i> of this <i>movement</i> is a crucial conviction that a nation exists	POLICY IS A MOVEMENT
Mothers and children <i>trapped in poverty</i> in our inner cities, rusted out factories scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our nation.	POVERTY IS A TRAP
An education system flush with cash but...	MONEY IS A FLUID
And the crime and the gangs and the drugs that have <i>stolen</i> too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential.	KILLING IS STEALING
This American carnage stops right <i>here</i> and stops right now.	POLITICAL ATTITUDE IS A PLACE
... while America's infrastructure has <i>fallen</i> into disrepair and decay.	THE NATION IS A BUILDING
We assembled <i>here</i> today are issuing a new decree to be heard in every city...	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY



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We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our product, <i>stealing our companies</i> and <i>destroying our jobs</i> .	ECONOMIC COPETITION IS STEALING; JOBS ARE BULDINGS
I will fight for you with every breath in my body...	POLITICS IS WAR
America <i>will start</i> winning again, winning like never before.	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY
... <i>rebuilding our country</i> with American hands and American labor.	THE COUNTRY IS A BUILDING
We do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it <i>shine</i> as an example.	AMERICA IS A SUN
We will <i>shine</i> for everyone to follow	AMERICA IS A SUN
... which we will eradicate completely from the face of the earth.	THE EARTH IS A PERSON
At the <i>bedrock</i> of our politics...	POLITICS IS A BUILDING
When America is united, America is totally <i>unstoppable</i> .	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY
Finally, we must think <i>big</i> and dream even <i>bigger</i> .	BIG IS GOOD
The time for empty talk is over. Now arrives the hour of action.	EMPTY IS BAD; TIME IS A MOVING OBJECT
No challenge can match the <i>heart</i> and <i>fight</i> and <i>spirit</i> of America.	AMERICA IS A PERSON; POLITICS IS WAR
We <i>stand</i> at the birth of a new millennium	POLITICAL ATTITUDE IS A PLACE
... to <i>free</i> the earth from the miseries of disease, and to harness the energies, industries and technologies of tomorrow.	DISEASE IS A PRISON; ENERGY IS A (WILD) ANIMAL
And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us <i>along the way</i> .	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY

Table 4: Conceptual Metaphors Frequency in Trump's Speech

Metaphor Type	Conceptual Metaphor	Freq. and Percent.	Type Percent.
Structural	NATION/ COUNTRY/ POLITICS/JOB IS A BUILDING	5 (13.88%)	44.47%
	POLITICS IS A JOURNEY	6 (16.66%)	
	POLITICS IS WAR	4 (11.11%)	
	KILLING IS STEALING	1 (2.77%)	
Ontological	POLITICAL ATTITUDE IS A PLACE	3 (8.33%)	49.99
	POWER IS AN OBJECT	1 (2.77%)	
	PROBLEMS ARE ENEMIES	1 (2.77%)	
	TIME IS SPACE	1 (2.77%)	
	POVERTY IS A TRAP	1 (2.77%)	
	MONEY IS A FLUID	1 (2.77%)	
	ECONOMIC COPETITION IS STEALING	1 (2.77%)	
	AMERICA IS A SUN	1 (2.77%)	
	THE EARTH IS A PERSON	1 (2.77%)	
POLICY IS A MOVEMENT	2 (5.55%)		

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	AMERICA IS A PERSON	1 (2.77%)	
	TIME IS A MOVING OBJECT	1 (2.77%)	
	DISEASE IS A PRISON	1 (2.77%)	
	ENERGY IS A (WILD) ANIMAL	1 (2.77%)	
Oriental	BIG IS GOOD	1 (2.77%)	5.54%
	EMPTY IS BAD	1 (2.77%)	
Total		36 (100%)	100%

Discussion

The above tables indicate the types, numbers, and frequencies of conceptual metaphors used in the speeches under study. They show that both Republican presidents tend to use orientational metaphors way less frequently than the other two types. This is justified as it is a fact that such type of metaphors are only of primary nature. In other words, these are the one most attached to basic immediate experiences especially in early life. So it is not strange to expect them to occur in low frequency in the speech of a much elaborate mind of that of a political leader. However, in terms of the latter types, it is clear that Bush is inclined to use more structural metaphors (the more complex type) than Trump does. Structural metaphors indicate a more detailed way of conceptualising one domain in terms of another, i. e, a deeper understanding. As for the structural metaphors themselves, the analysis indicates that the both leaders, however, tend to use certain metaphors like POLITICS IS A JOURNEY, POLITICS IS WAR, and X IS A BUILDING metaphors with higher frequency than they use other structural metaphors. This indicates some similarity in their political thinking and the way they view the world. Yet, Bush's use of more complex metaphors can be taken as an indication of his superior mentality to that of Trump, who tends to use cruder conceptualisations. The structural metaphors, as it is well-known, are those that permit potential inferences and elaborations that can be exploited further by their user.

Conclusion

The analysis conducted has been used to figure out the differences between the way two Republicans view politics. In order to test wider differences a comparison between one Republican (or a group) and one Democrat (or a group) can reveal better results. Similarly, the analysis can be applied to other examples from the same speech type (genre) or other ones. By comparing as many samples as possible, one can discover the most dominant conceptualisations in terms of which politicians think. The same may be said about any other type of discourse, taking into consideration that conceptual metaphors are claimed to be a characteristic feature of not only highly polished, but every-day ordinary language.



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Appendix

1- George W. Bush's Inaugural Address

President Clinton, distinguished guests and my fellow citizens, the peaceful *transfer* of authority is rare in history, yet common in our country. With a simple oath, we affirm old traditions and make new *beginnings*.

As I begin, I thank President Clinton for his service to our nation.

And I thank Vice President Gore for a contest conducted with spirit and *ended* with grace.

I am honored and humbled to *stand here*, where so many of America's leaders have *come* before me, and so many will follow.

We have a place, all of us, in a long story--a story we continue, but whose end we will not see. It is the story of a new world that became a friend and liberator of the old, a story of a slave-holding society that became a servant of freedom, the story of a power that went into the world to protect but not possess, to defend but not to conquer.

It is the American story--a story of flawed and fallible people, united across the generations by grand and enduring ideals.

The grandest of these ideals is an unfolding American promise that everyone belongs, that everyone deserves a chance, that no insignificant person was ever born.

Americans are called to enact this promise in our lives and in our laws. And though our nation has sometimes halted, and sometimes delayed, we must follow no other course.

Through much of the last century, America's faith in freedom and democracy was a rock in a raging sea. Now it is a seed upon the wind, taking root in many nations.

Our democratic faith is more than the creed of our country, it is the inborn hope of our humanity, an ideal we carry but do not own, a trust we bear and pass along. And even after nearly 225 years, we have a long way yet to travel.

While many of our citizens prosper, others doubt the promise, even the justice, of our own country. The ambitions of some Americans are limited by failing schools and hidden prejudice and the circumstances of their birth. And sometimes our differences run so deep, it seems we share a continent, but not a country.

We do not accept this, and we will not allow it. Our unity, our union, is the serious



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work of leaders and citizens in every generation. And this is my solemn pledge: I will work to build a single nation of justice and opportunity.

I know this is in our reach because we are guided by a power larger than ourselves who creates us equal in His image.

And we are confident in principles that unite and lead us onward.

America has never been united by blood or birth or soil. We are bound by ideals that move us beyond our backgrounds, lift us above our interests and teach us what it means to be citizens. Every child must be taught these principles. Every citizen must uphold them. And every immigrant, by embracing these ideals, makes our country more, not less, American.

Today, we affirm a new commitment to live out our nation's promise through civility, courage, compassion and character.

America, at its best, matches a commitment to principle with a concern for civility. A civil society demands from each of us good will and respect, fair dealing and forgiveness.

Some seem to believe that our politics can afford to be petty because, in a time of peace, the stakes of our debates appear small.

But the stakes for America are never small. If our country does not lead the cause of freedom, it will not be led. If we do not turn the hearts of children toward knowledge and character, we will lose their gifts and undermine their idealism. If we permit our economy to drift and decline, the vulnerable will suffer most.

We must live up to the calling we share. Civility is not a tactic or a sentiment. It is the determined choice of trust over cynicism, of community over chaos. And this commitment, if we keep it, is a way to shared accomplishment.

America, at its best, is also courageous.

Our national courage has been clear in times of depression and war, when defending common dangers defined our common good. Now we must choose if the example of our fathers and mothers will inspire us or condemn us. We must show courage in a time of blessing by confronting problems instead of passing them on to future generations.

Together, we will reclaim America's schools, before ignorance and apathy claim more young lives.

We will reform Social Security and Medicare, sparing our children from struggles we have the power to prevent. And we will reduce taxes, to recover the momentum of our economy and reward the effort and enterprise of working Americans.

We will build our defenses beyond challenge, lest weakness invite challenge.



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We will confront weapons of mass destruction, so that a new century is spared new horrors.

The enemies of liberty and our country should make no mistake: America remains engaged in the world by history and by choice, shaping a balance of power that favors freedom.

We will defend our allies and our interests. We will show purpose without arrogance. We will meet aggression and bad faith with resolve and strength. And to all nations, we will speak for the values that gave our nation birth.

America, at its best, is compassionate. In the quiet of American conscience, we know that deep, persistent poverty is unworthy of our nation's promise.

And whatever our views of its cause, we can agree that children at risk are not at fault.

Abandonment and abuse are not acts of God, they are failures of love.

And the proliferation of prisons, however necessary, is no substitute for hope and order in our souls.

Where there is suffering, there is duty. Americans in need are not strangers; they are citizens, not problems, but priorities. And all of us are diminished when any are hopeless.

Government has great responsibilities for public safety and public health, for civil rights and common schools. Yet compassion is the work of a nation, not just a government.

And some needs and hurts are so deep they will only respond to a mentor's touch or a pastor's prayer. Church and charity, synagogue and mosque lend our communities their humanity, and they will have an honored place in our plans and in our laws.

Many in our country do not know the pain of poverty, but we can listen to those who do.

And I can pledge our nation to a goal: When we see that wounded traveler on the road to Jericho, we will not pass to the other side.

America, at its best, is a place where personal responsibility is valued and expected. Encouraging responsibility is not a search for scapegoats; it is a call to conscience. And though it requires sacrifice, it brings a deeper fulfillment. We find the fullness of life not only in options, but in commitments. And we find that children and community are the commitments that set us free.

Our public interest depends on private character, on civic duty and family bonds and basic fairness, on uncounted, unhonored acts of decency which give direction



to our freedom.

Sometimes in life we are called to do great things. But as a saint of our times has said, every day we are called to do small things with great love. The most important tasks of a democracy are done by everyone.

I will live and lead by these principles: to advance my convictions with civility, to pursue the public interest with courage, to speak for greater justice and compassion, to call for responsibility and try to live it as well.

In all these ways, I will bring the values of our history to the care of our times.

What you do is as important as anything government does. I ask you to seek a common good beyond your comfort; to defend needed reforms against easy attacks; to serve your nation, beginning with your neighbor. I ask you to be citizens: citizens, not spectators; citizens, not subjects; responsible citizens, building communities of service and a nation of character.

Americans are generous and strong and decent, not because we believe in ourselves, but because we hold beliefs beyond ourselves. When this spirit of citizenship is missing, no government program can replace it. When this spirit is present, no wrong can stand against it.

After the Declaration of Independence was signed, Virginia statesman John Page wrote to Thomas Jefferson: "we know the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. Do you not think an angel rides in the whirlwind and directs this storm?"

Much time has passed since Jefferson arrived for his inauguration. The years and changes accumulate. But the themes of this day he would know: our nation's grand story of courage and its simple dream of dignity.

We are not this story's author, who fills time and eternity with his purpose. Yet his purpose is achieved in our duty, and our duty is fulfilled in service to one another.

Never tiring, never yielding, never finishing, we renew that purpose today, to make our country more just and generous, to affirm the dignity of our lives and every life. This work continues. This story goes on. And an angel still rides in the whirlwind and directs this storm.

God bless you all, and God bless America

2- D. Trump's Inaugural Speech

"Chief Justice Roberts, President Carter, President Clinton, President Bush, President Obama, fellow Americans and people of the world, thank you.

We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people.

Together, we will determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come.



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We will face challenges. We will confront hardships. But we will get the job done. Every four years we gather on these steps to carry out the orderly and peaceful transfer of power. And we are grateful to President Obama and first lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition. They have been magnificent. Thank you. Today's ceremony, however, has a very special meaning because today we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another or from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C., and giving it back to you, the people. For too long, a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have bore the cost. Washington flourished, but the people did not share in its wealth. Politicians prospered but the jobs left and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country. Their victories have not been your victories. Their triumphs have not been your triumphs. And while they celebrated in our nation's capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land. That all changes starting right here and right now, because this moment is your moment. It belongs to you. It belongs to everyone gathered here today and everyone watching all across America. This is your day. This is your celebration. And this, the United States of America, is your country. What truly matters is not which party controls our government, but whether our government is controlled by the people. January 20th, 2017, will be remembered as the day the people became the rulers of this nation again. The forgotten men and women of our country will be forgotten no longer. Everyone is listening to you now. You came by the tens of millions to become part of a historic movement, the likes of which the world has never seen before. At the center of this movement is a crucial conviction that a nation exists to serve its citizens. Americans want great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods for their families and good jobs for themselves. These are just and reasonable demands of righteous people and a righteous public. But for too many of our citizens, a different reality exists. Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities, rusted out factories scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our nation. An education system flush with cash but which leaves our young and beautiful students deprived of all knowledge. And the crime and the gangs and the drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential. This American carnage stops right here and stops right now. We are one nation, and their pain is our pain. Their dreams are our dreams, and their success will be our success. We share one heart, one

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home and one glorious destiny.

The oath of office I take today is an oath of allegiance to all Americans.

For many decades we've enriched foreign industry at the expense of American industry, subsidized the armies of other countries while allowing for the very sad depletion of our military. We've defended other nations' borders while refusing to defend our own. And we've spent trillions and trillions of dollars overseas while America's infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and decay.

We've made other countries rich while the wealth, strength and confidence of our country has dissipated over the horizon.

One by one, the factories shuttered and left our shores with not even a thought about the millions and millions of American workers that were left behind.

The wealth of our middle class has been ripped from their homes and then redistributed all across the world. But that is the past, and now we are looking only to the future.

We assembled here today are issuing a new decree to be heard in every city, in every foreign capital and in every hall of power. From this day forward, a new vision will govern our land.

From this day forward, it's going to be only America first, America first. Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs will be made to benefit American workers and American families. We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our product, stealing our companies and destroying our jobs.

Protection will lead to great prosperity and strength. I will fight for you with every breath in my body, and I will never ever let you down.

America will start winning again, winning like never before.

We will bring back our jobs.

We will bring back our borders.

We will bring back our wealth, and we will bring back our dreams.

We will build new roads and highways and bridges and airports and tunnels and railways all across our wonderful nation.

We will get our people off of welfare and back to work, rebuilding our country with American hands and American labor.

We will follow two simple rules: Buy American and hire American.

We will seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world, but we do so with the understanding that it is the right of all nations to put their own interests first.

We do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example.

We will shine for everyone to follow.

We will re-enforce old alliances and form new ones and unite the civilized world against radical Islamic terrorism, which we will eradicate completely from the face of the earth.

At the bedrock of our politics will be a total allegiance to the United States of America, and through our loyalty to our country we will rediscover our loyalty to each other.

When you open your heart to patriotism, there is no room for prejudice.

The Bible tells us how good and pleasant it is when God's people live together in unity. We must speak our minds openly, debate our disagreements honestly, but always pursue solidarity. When America is united, America is totally unstoppable. There should be no fear. We are protected and



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we will always be protected. We will be protected by the great men and women of our military and law enforcement. And most importantly, we will be protected by God.

Finally, we must think big and dream even bigger. In America, we understand that a nation is only living as long as it is striving. We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action, constantly complaining but never doing anything about it.

The time for empty talk is over. Now arrives the hour of action.

Do not allow anyone to tell you that it cannot be done. No challenge can match the heart and fight and spirit of America. We will not fail. Our country will thrive and prosper again.

We stand at the birth of a new millennium, ready to unlock the mysteries of space, to free the earth from the miseries of disease, and to harness the energies, industries and technologies of tomorrow.

A new national pride will stir ourselves, lift our sights and heal our divisions. It's time to remember that old wisdom our soldiers will never forget, that whether we are black or brown or white, we all bleed the same red blood of patriots.

We all enjoy the same glorious freedoms and we all salute the same great American flag.

And whether a child is born in the urban sprawl of Detroit or the windswept plains of Nebraska, they look up at the same night sky, they fill their heart with the same dreams and they are infused with the breath of life by the same almighty creator.

So to all Americans in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, from ocean to ocean, hear these words: You will never be ignored again. Your voice, your hopes and your dreams will define our American destiny. And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us along the way.

Together we will make America strong again, we will make America wealthy again, we will make America proud again, we will make America safe again.

And, yes, together we will make America great again.

Thank you.

God bless you.

And God bless America."

