

UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID
FACULTAD DE FILOLOGÍA
Departamento de Filología Inglesa I
(Lengua y Lingüística Inglesa)



TESIS DOCTORAL

**La conceptualización de la guerra en el discurso político Americano,
Británico, Francés y Español**

**The conceptualization of war in American, British, French and
Spanish political discourse**

MEMORIA PARA OPTAR AL GRADO DE DOCTOR

PRESENTADA POR

Panagiota Alexandropoulou

Directora

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Madrid, 2018

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PART I. INTRODUCTION

Abstract

The Second Persian Gulf War refers to the invasion of Iraq by U.S and British forces in the spring of 2003 and was due to the failure of the Iraqi government to comply with the demands of the UN inspectors for complete disarmament. The purpose of this thesis is primarily to identify and analyze the presence and significant relevance of war and terrorism metaphors, along with the related notions that emerge, in the study of political discourses which were delivered during the Second Persian Gulf War (2003-2011) by American, British, French and Spanish politicians. The main conceptual domains that are studied are war, terrorism, peace, as well as the conceptualization of the Iraq war actors, with the aim of identifying similarities and differences in the use of metaphors which might contribute to unveil key conceptualizations in the conceptual systems of the aforementioned participants. This study also aims to discover new data in the field of the conceptualization of war and terrorism in political discourse.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Aim of the Thesis

Communication, as Littlejohn et al. (2017: 3) claim, constitutes an everyday life human activity whose “pervasiveness, importance, and complexity” are often overlooked, though it is actually central to human life. The process of communicating involves messages that must be transmitted among people, and sometimes “people we don’t even know – people near and far, living and dead”. This interaction between people is effective only “when the receiver is able to achieve the most desirable objectives or outcomes in contexts” (Morreale et al., 2007: 4) in other words, when the receiver fully understands the exact oral, visual or written information that the sender intends to pass over.

Additionally, Littlejohn et al. (2017) point out that, though the study of communication flourished in the 20th century, thanks to the rise of revolutionary technologies, and became even more intense after World War I, its beginning is to be found in antiquity. However, it is not until the post-World War II era that “the social sciences became fully recognized as legitimate disciplines, and the interest in psychological and social processes intensified”. Consequently, “persuasion and decision making groups were central concerns, not only among researchers but in society in general” (2017:5). And, as they also stress, communication studies expanded significantly in the second half of the twentieth century thanks to “pragmatic interests in what communication can accomplish and the outcome it produces” (2017:5-6).

Failure to communicate at an international level may lead, as it has indeed led in the 20th century, to conflict. Colonel Bakshi (1997:3) had predicted that, in the 21st century, the world would have to endure “war, violence, upheaval, and change on an unprecedented scale”. And, as foreseen, since the beginning of the 21st century, nations have had to face terrorism, and fight against war and its catastrophic consequences. Hence, since politics can be viewed as “a struggle for power, between those who seek to assert and maintain their power and those who seek to resist it” (Chilton and Schäffner, 2002: 5), the connection between politics and war or terrorism has been inevitable.

As a consequence, politics and related studies have also developed a great deal in the last decades. Analyses of political speeches have been the object of studies of many researchers in the field of Linguistics. Chilton and Schäffner (2002: 4, 5) place emphasis on the fact that “language and politics are intimately linked at a fundamental level” and, to support their statement, they also refer to Aristotle’s definition of “humans as beings whose nature is to live in a *polis*”, and, in addition to it, to the statement of the latter that “she (nature) endorsed man alone among the animals with the power of speech” (2002:1). Thus, concerning how humans use speech nowadays, according to Chilton and Schäffner (2002: 23), when humans use language to communicate between each other, they consider it to be both “truthful and untruthful”, both veracious and mendacious and, concerning the aforementioned connection between politics and speech, Chilton and Schäffner (2002: 1) also refer to Plato who, combining language and politics, “feared the fictive power of language within the ideal state”. On the same wavelength, as far as the analysis of political speeches is concerned, Howarth et al. (2000:4) clarify that analysts involved with discourse have to deal with “a wide range of linguistic and non-linguistic data – speeches, reports,

manifestos, historical events, interviews, policies, ideas, even organizations and institutions – as *text* or *writing*”. And, although it is obvious, in this claim, that linguistic and non-linguistic data in discourse interact, in this thesis, it is the linguistic data that emerge from political discourse that we will mostly focus on.

The motivation for conducting this study is basically the fact that the Second Persian Gulf War, which started in 2003 and ended in 2011 is a long and interesting war period, mainly historically, since several countries were involved in it, either directly by sending troops to the area or indirectly by opposing the invasion. More specifically, the War started in 2003 when American and British forces invaded Iraq in order to destroy the weapons of mass destruction that the defending country allegedly disposed. Spain also took part in the War by sending 1300 troops, a mission which ended in 2004. On the other hand, France and other countries (e.g. Germany), were against the invasion at the outbreak of the War, and wanted to give more time to Iraq to cooperate with them. Henceforth, as the War lasted from 2003 to 2011, the governments of the countries that were involved changed and so did their official political stances. As a result, both the fact that the aforementioned countries, at several historical points of the period examined, did not agree with each other, combined with the fact that the stance of each country underwent changes and differentiated from time to time, may provide us with a rich and interesting linguistic corpus to analyze and work on.

1.2. Area of interest and Purpose of the Study

As far as the connection between language and cognition is concerned, according to Potter and te Molder (2005:6) “cognition is related to knowledge; it is cognition of something”. Correspondingly, Edwards (1997:10) discusses cognition and explains that:

when ordinary discourse deals with psychological themes, with states of mind, thoughts, motives, personality and so on, it does so not only by directly naming them, but also (and in close attendance) indirectly, by describing states of the world [...] Cognition and reality are two sides of a coin. If we want to know about cognition, we need to take account of the world, hold reality constant, or vary it systematically, so that we can discern, the workings of mind. If we want to know about reality, it is cognition and other human foibles that have to be held constant or under control.

Cognition, on the other hand, bears directly on the use of metaphors in discourse. Conceptual metaphor can be aptly understood by the clarifying definition by Kövecses (2010:4): “understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain”. To fully understand the linguistic phenomenon that is examined in the present research, we should also mention Lakoff and Johnson’s statement (1980; 4) that “most of our ordinary conceptual system is metaphorical in nature” and, hence, as Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 4) claim, metaphors constitute the structure of “how we perceive, how we think, and what we do”.

Lakoff and Johnson’s (1980) linguistic study on metaphorical thought is fundamental in the field of cognitive linguistics and generated the urge to reconsider significant ideas, such as meaning and truth, which deal with the human mind.

Additionally, as Lakoff and Johnson (1980) claim, the way we think in metaphorical terms is of great significance, since it determines notions apparent in our everyday life, such as peace and war. Metaphors constitute a *natural phenomenon*. They derive from our interactions within our society, culture and physical environment. Hence, taking all these into consideration, this research will attempt to analyze and categorize war and terrorism metaphors, as well as their derivative notions, in the hope of bringing about the emergence of new data in the study of the conceptualization of war in political discourse.

To that end, the purpose of this thesis is to apply the theory of conceptual metaphor to the study of metaphors of war and their presence and instantiations in discourse. More precisely, the aim of this research is to examine political speeches related to war and the fight against terrorism in the 21st century, and more specifically, speeches that American, British, French and Spanish politicians delivered during the Second Persian Gulf War and, thereupon, to analyze them, in order to find similarities or differences among the metaphors that were used to express the aforementioned notions.

1.3. Research Questions

The purpose of this thesis primarily is to understand, by the study of the use of metaphors, the way politicians of the aforementioned ethnicities conceptualize and express the concepts of war, terrorism and their related notions and, then, a second aim is to compare the use of metaphors made by these politicians in order to ascertain whether there are common or different conceptualizations which might relate to the socio-cultural characteristics that identify each cultural and linguistic group.

Consequently, there are three research questions on which this thesis is based:

(i) firstly, whether the metaphors instantiated in the discourses in our corpus will allow us to find similarities and differences among the speeches in general;

(ii) secondly, whether the similarities and differences in the metaphors will allow us to unveil similarities between two groups of politicians, one reflecting American and British conceptual systems, and the other, the French and the Spanish ones, which might result from closer linguistic and socio-cultural roots of each group of languages and;

(iii) thirdly, whether the variation in the metaphors will reveal ideological-political differences among the politicians, depending on their stance and the degree of the involvement of their country in the War.

We would therefore expect that the conceptualization of war and terrorism, during the second Gulf War, will be revealed through metaphors in general, that these metaphors will present a greater degree of similarity when it comes to American and

British discourses and this will also be the case for the metaphors that will emerge from the study of the French and the Spanish discourses, since the two groups of countries, languages and cultures have more common socio-cultural features between each other and also that the ideological-political differences among the speakers will be expressed through the use of different war and terrorism metaphors .

1.4. Structure of the thesis

The present thesis is divided into six chapters. Chapter 2 provides a brief review of the literature on the theoretical framework followed in this thesis, Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff & Johnson 1980), Metaphor and Metonymy, Metaphor and Culture, Metaphor in the Gulf Wars and Cognitive Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis. Chapter 3 presents the Hypotheses on which the present study is based and the Research Objectives of the thesis. In chapter 4, the methodology that is followed is presented, starting by the description of the corpus, the procedure for the selection of the corpus, the qualitative analysis and the quantitative analysis. Chapter 5 presents the results that emerge from the analysis and the comparison of the metaphors in all four subcorpora and their qualitative and quantitative analyses. In addition to it, Chapter 5 also encompasses the analysis and significance of the results and, finally, the evaluations of the hypotheses and the methodology. In the end, chapter 6, the

conclusion, provides us with a summary of the study, its theoretical implications and proposals for future related investigations.

PART II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2. Metaphor in Political Discourse: A Critical Review of the Literature

2.1. Cognitive Metaphor and Communication

In the present thesis, we are dealing with political discourse and the use and comparison of war metaphors. In general, the use of metaphors is most relevant in communication and, therefore, their study has been indispensable in discourse analysis. On this matter, Steen (2011: 54) points out the interest and value of a metaphor or a set of metaphors when “formulated, developed, shared, passed on, exploited, transformed and so on, between individual groups of participants with and across discourse events”. Likewise, as Ponterotto (2003:5) suggests, “cognitive metaphor can contribute in a decisive manner to the cohesive force upon which the text representation depends in order to emerge and be sustained in conversation”. By analyzing both written and oral material, Ponterotto (2003:15) concludes that

Cognitive metaphor therefore guarantees both stability and dynamicity in discourse processes. As a specific discursive form, conversation is a fleeting encounter of multiple perspectives, a fast negotiation of competing goals, a rapid matching of complex positions. Conversation is after all a subtle meaning of minds often it is cognitive metaphor which guarantees the cohesion/ coherence necessary for successful communication.

As in many scientific fields, the theory of cognitive metaphor has gone through evolution and changes throughout the last decades, as several studies have focused on the study of the role of metaphor in human conceptualization. In the field of cognitive metaphor, it goes without saying that Lakoff’s contribution and influence have been remarkable and fruitful, though in some cases controversial. Nevertheless, the definitions generated and provided by his studies have proven to be fundamental in

order to conceive metaphors, metonymies and their related notions in depth, as well as their role in language and thought. Hence, as Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 3-4) point out in the beginning, our thoughts are conducted by concepts, our conceptual system is metaphorical and, thus, these concepts control our daily behavior and, consequently, our everyday reality. They (1980:196-197) also claim that “the meaning of a sentence is given in terms of a conceptual structure” which is “grounded in physical and cultural experience” and that most of the language we use is “metaphorical in nature” and, ergo, the language human beings use is subjective and incorporated in one’s acquisition and conceptual system. Apart from that, one’s reality is always related to a specific conceptual system and based on a precise understanding of the world and, therefore, as they (1980:197) state, there is no absolute truth; as a result, “sentences do not have inherent, objectively given meanings [...]”.

Lakoff (1996:3), who, as mentioned earlier, has been involved with cognitive science since its birth, defines it as “the interdisciplinary study of the mind” which is concerned with several functions of the human mind such as vision, memory, reasoning, and language, as well as as an area of study which combines several sciences such as psychology, linguistics, anthropology, philosophy and computer science. Furthermore, as he states, since cognitive science has to do with common sense which, “has a conceptual structure that is usually unconscious”, when human beings think and talk, they do it at such a fast pace that they are not consciously aware of what they think and say (1996:3). Consequently, cognitive linguistics is a related secondary scientific field which deals with conceptualization, reasoning and language and, more specifically, with how our mind uses a system of concepts when we think and talk. As Lakoff (1996:4) suggests, one fundamental element of this system of

concepts, is conceptual metaphor which can be defined as “a conventional way of conceptualizing one domain of experience in terms of another, often unconsciously”. As far as this conceptualization process is concerned, which is the basis for metaphor, according to Ponterotto (2003), there are two types of conceiving the relationship between thought and language: the conduit model and the blueprint model.

The conduit model of metaphor, defined and described by linguist Michael J. Reddy (1979), considers meaning to be encompassed in the mind, and language is the means by which it is transferred from the emitter to the receiver. Nevertheless, this type of model, according to Ponterotto (2003), has proven to be deficient since it presents communication as a channel through which the emitter sends a fixed message to the receiver via linguistic expressions and omits the composite nature of human perception, experience and communication. On the other hand, the more complex blueprint model suggests that the emitter has at their disposal a map of events and ideas which they should replicate in the receivers’ minds. In order for this process to happen, there are two associated aspects of information flow: knowledge integration and information management. In knowledge information, the receiver focuses on which emitted information should “bring to consciousness, what to mentally and verbally activate” whereas information management deals with the way the emitter’s rhetorical, referential, thematic and focus ability controls the receiver’s attempts to process any information sent to them. In political discourse, which is the object of this study, what is expected to be encountered is Ponterotto’s blueprint model of metaphors which are used deliberately by the speakers, in an attempt to influence the public’s beliefs and thoughts, so that they may even formulate or re-formulate public opinion.

The present study encompasses subcorpora of four different cultures: the American, the British, the French and the Spanish one. Although all four cultures belong to the Western civilization and hence, present strong similarities, it is a fact that each one of them has its own values, ideas and, in general, socio-cultural characteristics. Lakoff and Johnson (1980:231), on this subject, note that “negotiation of meaning” is indispensable when interacting with one another, since people, when talking, do not share the same cultural values, knowledge or customs. Thus, as far as intercultural communication is concerned, not only do we need flexibility and tolerance for mistakes, but also the ability to use the correct metaphor to communicate our thoughts and experiences. As Radden (2000:2) suggests, the metaphors that we use when communicating are “subjective and may thus differ from person to person although there is, of course, a large amount of intersubjective agreement on our experiences”. Lakoff and Johnson (2003:247) also claim that metaphors are natural phenomena and, therefore, conceptual metaphors are natural components of human thought and linguistic metaphors are natural components of human language. So, the meaning of each metaphor in use is related to the nature of our bodies, the way we interact with our physical environment, our society and our culture. Kövecses (2010) similarly deals with this interaction of body and language in the theory of embodiment, i.e. the theory that claims that concepts are embodied in bodily experience. Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 56, 57) also refer to these concepts, claiming that they are

[...] relevant to our continual everyday bodily functioning, and this gives them priority over other possible structuring of space- for us. in other words, the structure of our spatial concepts emerges from our constant spatial experience, that is, our interaction with the physical environment. Concepts that emerge in this way are concepts that we live by in the most fundamental way.

To explain how this theory applies in cognitive linguistics, Kövecses (2010) uses the concept of emotions, which is shown to be embodied by its conceptual metonymies. So, according to Kövecses (2010: 117), “emotion metonymies indicate bodily responses associated with emotions concepts. Thus, to the extent that such responses are, through metonymies, a part of our emotion, i.e. the emotion concepts, are based on our physical experience and can be said to be embodied”. Examples that Kövecses (2010:117) uses as emotion metaphors are source domains such as NATURAL FORCE, PHYSICAL FORCE, BURDEN, and others, which derive from fundamental physical, natural, biological and social experiences that influence the human body; this can be expressed as changes of body posture or specific gestures. He also states that the generic-level metaphor CAUSES ARE FORCES can be perceived as forces that influence the human body and which become part of the way we perceive emotions via the projections that occur between the sources and the targets “and are themselves rooted either in the correlations or the resemblances between emotional experience and the nonemotional experiences of this kind” (2010:117).

Finally, as far as the developments in the theory of metaphor are concerned, Steen (2011: 27) also opposes the old theory of metaphor as it was originally formulated by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) or Ortony (1979/1993). He insists that, contrary to what is believed, metaphors are not only a matter of language or thought, but they are actually based on communication as well and they should not be analyzed exclusively linguistically or cognitively, but they should also be approached from a social point of view. Steen (2011) analyzes the role of metaphors in communication too, and, more specifically, the case of deliberate metaphors. According to him, the main question that arises when attempting to define the role of metaphors in communication is when people use deliberately metaphors as metaphors. Or, as he examines, in what cases

people use linguistic expressions for rhetorical purposes, knowing they constitute a cross-mapping procedure. As he observes, in the classical theory of metaphors, the use of deliberate metaphors has been neglected since they have always been perceived as an automatic, unconscious mental procedure. Nevertheless, according to this new theory, metaphors used when communicating present great contrasts between deliberate and non-deliberate metaphors, with the main difference being “the presence or absence of a change in perspective on the target domain that is communicatively shared between the producer and the recipient” (Steen 2011: 37). For Steen (2011: 43), when dealing with metaphors, one should always pay attention to their communicative structures since, as he states, “the transition from language to thought in the old contemporary theory is being followed today by another transition, from metaphor in thought to metaphor in language, thought, and communication”.

2.2. Metaphor and Metonymy

In cognitive linguistics, metonymy was analytically defined by Lakoff and Johnson, (1980: 36-37). More specifically, as Lakoff and Johnson explain

Metaphor and metonymy are different *kinds* of processes. Metaphor is principally a way of conceiving of one thing in terms of another, and its primary function is understanding. Metonymy, on the other hand, has primarily a referential function, that is, it allows us to use one entity to *stand for* another.

As Lakoff and Johnson claim (1980), metonymies serve relevant purposes as metaphors do and in the same way, although they allow us to concentrate more on specific aspects of what they are being referred to.

Metonymy is further analyzed by Warren (1999: 8) who rejects the standard definition of metonymy (i.e. “the use of the name of one thing for that of another”) since she perfectly clarifies that there is no substitution whatsoever. On the contrary, what metonymy involves is a combination of source and target to form a common “referring unit”. For Warren, in metaphors, the source expression involves properties that represent part of the attributes of the target and, in some cases the aforementioned properties can be expressed only by the use of metaphors, a fact that reveals the strong concrete-to-abstract directionality in metaphor, which does not exist in metonymy. Warren (1999: 16) also finds some relativity between the theories of domain mapping and her approach: metonymic sources and targets have hypothetically been experienced concurrently, thus they will normally be “mentally represented in the same domain”. However, she claims that, in metaphors, the features included in the source and those of the target must belong to separate categories. And, although mapping appears to be the correct term to refer to metaphors, as she correctly cites, this is not the case for metonymies since they do not involve mapping of data of one type of domain onto some other domain.

On the same matter, Radden (2000:2) points out that metonymies and metaphors do not form clear-cut categories; on the contrary, their boundaries are unclear and, as in natural categories, they have different degrees of membership. Accordingly, Dirven (1993: 26) states that a basic difference between the two is that, in metaphors, there are two elements that are brought together and, as a result, the source domain is wiped out when mapped onto the target domain. Yet, although some

of its elements are transferred to the target domain, due to the high contrast that the elements of each of the domains present, we are led to the full substitution of one domain by the other. The main difference presented by metonymies is that the elements of the domains are brought together and, consequently, they are mapped on one another while they keep their characteristics and result as a contiguous system.

Barcelona (2011:53) contrary to Warren, uses the term *mapping* for both metaphors and metonymies and defines metaphor as “a mapping of a conceptual domain, the source, onto another domain, the target. Source and target are either in different taxonomic domains and not linked by a pragmatic function, or they are in different functional domains”. He defines metonymy as “a mapping of a conceptual domain, a source, onto another domain, the target. Source and target are in the same functional domain and are linked by a pragmatic function, so that the target is mentally activated”. Examining the well-known metaphor UNDERSTANDING IS SEEING, as in “his theory *has thrown light* on his problem”, he explained that in people’s cognition the domain of sight, which is encompassed in the larger domain of physical functions, is mapped onto the domain of understanding, which belongs to the larger domain of mental functions. So, what we understand, according to Barcelona (1998), is that, once the schema of seeing is mapped onto the schema of understanding, what we know about seeing can be embodied into what we know about the schema of understanding. The mapping, according to the cognitive theory of metaphor and metonymy (CTMM), is unidirectional- (Barcelona :1998) which means that only the source domain is mapped onto the target domain, not the vice versa. Thus, bidirectional mapping, at least according to this theory, is impossible. However, Barcelona (1998) refers to Black’s theory (1962), according to which, there can be interaction between the two. For instance, he explains that, in the PEOPLE ARE

ANIMALS metaphor, if we say “their love nest has been discovered”, an element (living place) of a kind of animal (birds) is projected onto some characteristics of humans (lovers’ meeting point), but no animals’ characteristics are projected onto people’s aspects. But, if we use the reverse metaphor ANIMALS ARE PEOPLE, in “lions are courageous”, human characteristics are projected onto animals’ attributes. So, in the two examples above, the metaphors differ, since what is projected is different in each case (Lakoff and Turner, 1989).

From the brief analysis above, concerning the interaction of metaphor and metonymy, we understand that Barcelona (1997) suggests that most metaphorical mappings are likely to have a metonymic basis. He thus claims that every metaphorical mapping is constructed on a prior metonymic mapping, in other words, “the seeds for any metaphorical transfer are to be found in a metonymic projection”, and that there are many cases where specific metonymies seem to be viable only within the conceptual network generated by a conventional metaphor (Barcelona 1997: 31). Yet, as Barcelona (1997) states, the interaction between metaphor and metonymy can sometimes be very complex. Although it is obvious, according to the aforementioned theories, that metaphors have metonymic bases, in this thesis, we are going to focus on the study of metaphors, in order to facilitate the comparison of conceptualizations of war in the four different cultural and linguistic groups.

2.3. Metaphor and Culture

Up to this point of the thesis, I have referred to some researchers and their studies in the field of cognitive metaphor and, as noted throughout this part, basic concepts and theories concerning metaphors have evolved or been enriched and, in some cases, they have even been altered. After all, as Zinken and al. (2003:7) point out “it is obvious that the differences in approaches to the phenomenon of metaphor are based on what authors choose as their best example for a metaphor”. The changes also include the basis of the science which, at this point, is being scrupulously doubted; more specifically by Bernárdez (2013b:2), who states that metaphors are cultural, although in cognitive linguistics, when referring to culture, “the word is often empty of any substantial meaning” and it is also used “without ever making it clear what is to be understood under such term, although it is sufficiently well known what different views and theories of *culture* exist”. According to Bernárdez (2013b:3), not only is the term *culture* used by the majority of researchers in a general sense but this is also the case for the term linguistic community. He points out that, for some researchers, what is not universal is culture-specific and questions what can be defined as universal. In his research, he studies the notions of time and space in Amerindian cultures to find out that, due to the fact that the language chosen as the medium of communication in linguistic research is basically English, the term universal is decided in most of the cases

[...] without having a sufficient number of confirming cases and, especially, without a consideration of possible disconfirming ones. Something is studied on English examples solely –or almost so- and the results are immediately assigned universal status, albeit provisionally. One has to be careful before saying that something has been “proved” and that something is universal [...] (Bernárdez 2013: 6)

Bernárdez (2016), in order to support his theses, uses the well known metaphor *This surgeon is a butcher* and the analyses of two different studies on this subject. Although, there has been no clear claim that this metaphor is universal, as Bernárdez (2016: 2-3) mentions, the first analysis, by Grady et al. (1999), studies the semantic meaning of the words encompassed in the metaphor in question (*butcher, surgeon*) separately and their “primary” and “objective” meaning in order to put the two meanings together. In their conclusion, they claim that there is no equation between a butcher and an incompetent surgeon since butchers seem to be quite competent at their job. On the other hand, Bernárdez (2016: 4-5) refers to Brandt and Brandt (2005), who, in their analysis, state that the metaphoric expression is the outcome of intersubjective communication, and not an isolated, autonomous mental state in the mind of the speaker. However, as Bernárdez notices, in both studies of this metaphor, there is a component neglected in the analysis, the fact that in English dictionaries the word *butcher*, apart from the obvious explanation of the word, which has to do with the profession, the word *butcher* has also extended its meaning to *cruelly killing people*. This is also the case for Italian dictionaries, French, German, Danish and, I must add for Greek ones as well (i.e. *the Modern Greek Dictionary by G. Mpampiniotis*). According to Bernárdez this negative meaning has been around for a long time in Western cultures and it is due to the fact that in Western people’s minds butchers are involved with blood which results, in turn, from the cutting of parts of the body etc. And, since this is how surgeons were seen in the past in Western cultures, due to a lack of advanced medicine, the blend was somehow inevitable. However, Bernárdez (2016: 11-12) states that this connection between the two professions is not present in all languages. After having studied Amerindian languages and Chinese or Basque, he finds out that there is no relation between the

two jobs. In these languages, according to him, a butcher is just someone who “cuts and sells meat” and a doctor “someone who heals”. Therefore, according to Bernárdez, a linguistic analysis in English, or the Western languages, cannot give universal outcomes since, what is expressed in English, does not represent universal cognition. However, the question that arises here is whether there have been studies claiming that the outcomes of linguistic research in English, in the field of metaphors, are universal. On this matter, Geeraerts (2003) points out that, due to the economic, political and linguistic globalization, there are cases where English, in general, is considered to be a universal language. Hence, based on this ‘universality’ of the English language, Bernárdez (2016:17) claims that cognitive linguistics tend to be *cognitivist*, omitting any cultural or social component. However, as far as the *butcher* metaphor is concerned, one should not ignore the cultural component in the Western languages, which was explained above, and which gives way to this specific metaphor since Western culture is also culture.

All these remarks made by Bernárdez (2013b) on metaphors and their cultural basis are also apparent in his view concerning the difficulties encountered by translators when attempting to translate a metaphor or a metaphoric expression. Bernárdez (2013a:1) claims that cultural elements are indispensable when translating and he opposes cognitive linguistics that “has traditionally neglected the integration of cultural elements in its theoretical proposals and its applications”. For Bernárdez (2013a:4), the obstacle that one has to overcome when translating is when there are no correspondent metaphoric expressions in the languages involved. In this case, he suggests either choosing a completely different but semantically relevant expression or translating literally if the metaphor can be understood by the reader of the

translated language. However, in the latter case, there is always the danger of misunderstanding, due to different cultural values.

Bernárdez (2013a: 18) points out that there is a tendency, in cognitive linguistics, to face everything with a cognitive perspective, “with no reference to culture”. And, as he states, metaphors and metonymies should be “primarily approached as cultural, even when dealing with supposedly universal concepts” because “putting language in direct relation to cognition without the intermediary of culture can lead to unsolvable problems” (2013a: 22-23). He also expands this polemic to the theory of *embodiment*. He claims that despite the fact that all human beings have a body and that their anatomy and physiology are similar across species, the body constitutes a social construct and its role in people’s cognition is usually analyzed in accordance with its cultural construal. In addition to it, Bernárdez (2013b: 7) quotes Cassanto (2011) who claims that differences in body behavior make people also think in different ways. On the same matter, Zinken and al. state that (2003:13)

Not only do our bodies shape the range of possible human cultures; the culture we grow up in also shapes the experiential space of our bodies. The goal of theoretical modelling in Cognitive Linguistics thus should be to view body and culture as two levels of experience of the ecologically situated actant. In linguistic activity these levels constantly intermesh.

All in all, Bernárdez aptly rejects the idea of conceptualizing notions in any language by using as a basis a different one, most frequently English and, respecting the differences in perceiving the world in different cultures, he insists on the term of *cultural linguistics* instead of *cognitive linguistics*. On the same wavelength, Fusaroli and Morgagni (2013:3) refute the classic Metaphor Theory and claim that the understanding of conceptual metaphors has changed over the years. Based on several studies, they point out that, as far as Conceptual Metaphor Theory is concerned, much

research has been conducted to prove the important role of “social and cultural motivations of embodied experience” and the “conceptual linguistic structures”. In addition to this, as Fusaroli and Morgagni explain, according to the research they are based on, both the stability and universality of the embodied experience and its conceptual metaphors undergo scrutiny. According to them, the outcome of these studies is that “the experiential bases of conceptual metaphors as they are deployed and stabilized in language and other expressive behaviors should be reconceived as deeply shaped by interpersonal social and cultural dynamics [...]” (2013: 4).

Kövecses (2010) also deals with the relation between culture and language; firstly, he defines that when referring to a culture we actually mean that (2010:1)

[...] a group of people living in a social, historical, and physical environment make sense of their experiences in a more or less unified manner. This means, for example, that they understand what other people say, they identify objects and events in similar ways, they find or do not find behavior appropriate in certain situations, they create objects, texts, and discourses that other members of the group find meaningful, and so forth. In all of these and innumerable other cases, we have meaning making in some form: not only in the sense of producing and understanding language but also in the sense of correctly identifying things, finding behavior acceptable or unacceptable, being able to follow a conversation, being able to generate meaningful objects and behavior for others in the group, and so forth. [...] People who can successfully participate in this kind of meaning making can be said to belong to the same culture.

Cognitive Linguists, according to Kövecses, tend to acknowledge that human beings make use of the same operations for both making experience in general and making sense of language. He states that all human brains function the same way, producing the same cognitive operations, though there are differences among human beings in different cultures as far as the operations that are used to make sense of some experiences are concerned. However, as in Bernárdez (2013), who studied the Amerindian cultures in order to prove that what we consider to be universal is actually

culture-specific, Kövecses (2010) studied the Guugu Yimithirr language of N. Queensland, where a system of spatial conception and description, totally different from the system that English speakers use, is utilized by its speakers. More precisely, instead of spatial notions such as ‘in front of’, ‘behind’, ‘to the left of’, ‘opposite’ etc., the speakers of Guugu Yimithirr use notions such as ‘to the North of’, ‘to the East of’ etc. in every system of scale, since there is no other way of expressing such notions in their language. So, both studies by Bernárdez (2013) and Kövecses (2010) bring up the question whether there are any metaphors that are common in all languages. Kövecses (2010) states that this is difficult to define given the fact that there 4,600 languages in the world nowadays. However, as he points out, there seem to be cases where metaphors appear to be almost universal; TIME IS SPACE is such an example since the system of conceptualizing TIME present strong similarities in languages such as English, Mandarin Chinese, Hindi and others. Nevertheless, one would have to conduct a research in a great percentage of the 4,600 spoken languages and, consequently, cultures in the world, even to claim the near-universality of a metaphor.

Another question that arises then is, since there are important differences among cultures, how it is possible that different cultures share common metaphors. Kövecses (2010) suggests that this could be the outcome of a ‘miracle’ that led to the development of the same conceptual metaphors for notions that all human beings share, such as happiness, time, purpose etc. Then, another logical assumption consists of languages borrowing metaphors from each other. And, third, that some metaphors are formulated by a ‘universal bodily experience’ and hence, they appear in several languages that are so different among them. All in all, although languages vary across civilizations, sometimes, even in cultures that present so many contrasts between each

other, bodily experiences lead to common conceptual mappings, which provide human beings with common linguistic tools for expressing near-universal metaphors.

Last but not least, in regard to the importance of metaphor in discourse, Steen (2011) puts emphasis on the role of social parameters in its development, and also, according to his contemporary theory, Steen supports the existence of one more approach in metaphor, that of the psychological dimension. The outcome of this approach is that although metaphors are defined by Steen (2011: 59) as “a matter of conceptual structure”, they are actually an amalgam of procedures occurring in language, communication and thought.

Although it is obvious from the aforementioned studies that metaphors are proved to develop from one’s cultural, social and psychological influences and one should never apply the outcome of a study of metaphors in English on other languages, in the present thesis, in which Western languages and cultures are studied, there will be no conversion of the term *cognitive linguistics* into *cultural linguistics*. Nevertheless, what is expected in our study is the emergence of different metaphors reflecting different socio-cultural characteristics.

2.4. Metaphor in the Gulf Wars

Both the First and the Second Gulf Wars, that took place between 1990-1991 and 2003-2011 respectively, triggered polemic at an international level and thus, as expected, the corpus offered to researchers for investigation has provided various analyses in many linguistic fields such as Critical Discourse Analysis or Cognitive Linguistics. Lakoff (1991) studies and analyzes the use of metaphors to justify the First Iraq War (1990-1991) and claims that the discourse whether the Americans should have gone to war or not is a panorama of metaphors which are used perniciously in order to hide realities in a harmful way. In his research, he parallels and explains the linguistic techniques used by President Bush to persuade American people for the necessity of USA's intervention in Iraq via the "Fairy tale of the Just War" according to which, the characters, a villain, a victim and a hero (the last two can sometimes be the same person) engage in a story of crime and moral imbalance. More specifically, the crime is committed by the villain (in the case of the First Iraq War, Iraq) against the innocent victim (Kuwait). This crime (the invasion) creates a moral imbalance and the hero (who, in the case of the First Gulf War is not the same person as the victim, but he is represented by the USA) decides to restore the moral balance and attacks the villain, either alone or along with helpers. The hero often makes sacrifices since the villain cannot be seen as a reasonable being but as a monster and, thus, battle is the only solution. As predicted, the hero defeats the villain and the victim is rescued and, as a result, the moral balance is restored.

Concerning the construction of the victim and the offender identities, Núñez Perucha (2006), even though in a totally different context, which dealt with gender

inequality, showed that the victim constructs their identity through their relationship with the aggressor. As she observes, the sufferer not only are they a victim of physical aggression, but also a victim of the offender's arguments. Au contraire, the offender's violent behavior seems to be a consequence basically of the cultural model of male supremacy but also, from a cognitive perspective, of his relation to women that is based upon his own needs. This perception leads to the construction of two contradictory images; on one hand, the positive image of the offender about himself and on the other hand their negative image of the victim. As for the War in Iraq, the role of the actors involved seems to be fuzzy; linguistically speaking, for Western politicians, the offender is Iraq and the victim is Kuwait, which was threatened by Iraq's supremacy and was eventually violated, along with the Western countries that are threatened by Saddam Hussein and his WMD. Yet, these roles seem interchangeable, depending on the perspective from which one considers the events and the actors involved with the invasion. Nevertheless, since the present thesis deals with the conceptualization of war and terrorism in Western languages and cultures, it remains undoubtedly clear that, in the Western politicians' mind, Iraq is the offender, Kuwait and Western societies threatened by Iraq's WMD the victims and, undoubtedly, America, the UK and the other countries that took part in the invasion, the saviors.

Lakoff (1980) also indicates that one of the basic metaphors in American politics is that of a nation conceptualized as a person, a metaphor that is expected to be frequent in the present study, too. In the case of the war in Iraq, Iraqi people were conceptualized as a single person, Saddam Hussein and, as a consequence, in our minds, the war was not against the people of Iraq, it was against just this one person. However, as Lakoff (2004: 118) comments

What the metaphor hides, of course, is that the three thousand bombs to be dropped in the first two days will not be dropped on that one person. They will kill many thousands of people that we are, according to the metaphor, not going to war against.

Lakoff (2004) characterizes the ‘nation as a person’ metaphor as pervasive and powerful and he claims that it is actually a universal metaphor which leads us to conceptualize nations as friendly or hostile or rogue. Due to the use of this metaphor, for a nation to be healthy and strong, which is something we want a person to be, it must be economically healthy and military strong. Likewise, when conceptualizing nations as human beings, the nation-adults are the ones that are mature when referring to industrialization, contrary to the nations-children that are those who need to be “developed”, disciplined and follow instructions. And Iraq, no matter how much Iraqi civilization and history had carried throughout the centuries, was seen as an undisciplined and rebellious adult.

Lakoff (2013), in general, has a strong opinion as far as American politics is concerned. He stresses the importance of being aware of all that is metaphorically said in political discourse and literally done by the American presidents since, with the use of metaphors and metaphorical thinking, one can reach conclusions that may suit or not suit the world and the US will either chose action or action through inaction. In both cases we would be influenced. What we are obliged to do is remain informed and understand the metaphors and the sequence of events that guide to those outcomes.

On the other hand, from an ideological perspective, Sandikcioglu (1997) examines the News coverage during the First Persian Gulf War with the intention of analyzing the use of metaphors during the War. Firstly, she refers to Lakoff (1992) and Pancake (1993) who failed to link the metaphors involved in the Gulf War to

Orientalism, in other words, the traditional idea the West has of the Orient and the Oriental or, as Said (1979:203) defines it: “a school of interpretation whose material happens to be the Orient, its civilizations, peoples, and localities”. Hence, this concrete cognitive model leads to form the debate about the War by conceptualizing Iraq not as a country of the Middle East, but as the whole Middle East and, as a result, rationalize precise political and military action that also represents the old relationship between the Near East and the West.

As Sandikcioglu (1997) states, this War, since it was the first to be fought live on television, it was fought with the support of metaphor. Metaphors constitute part of the cognitive process, which in turn leads us to understanding. This understanding, along with complicated and abstract situations, dedicated to perceiving international relations and wars, is crucial when interpreting the role played by metaphorical thought which led us throughout this war (Lakoff, 1992). Sandikcioglu (1997) also claims that, since powerful cultures are proven to use powerful metaphors to express their superior position compared to less powerful cultures, the metaphors of the West were also superior compared to those of the Iraqis. And, as Lakoff and Johnson (1980) point out, the concepts we have are the ones that influence what we perceive, how we live in our society and how we behave to other members of the society; their role is fundamental in defining our reality. Hence, although metaphors are the most powerful linguistic weapon the West had during the Gulf War, there is an equally strong mechanism that was used to fight this war; the use of formulas to refer to Saddam Hussein, as in one of the texts (N, 4 Feb. 1991) analyzed by Sandickioglu (1997), where the Iraqi dictator was conceptualized as the Joker of Bagdad. Apart from that, historic figures, condemned by History, make also their appearance as references, such as Hitler or Mussolini in the conceptualization of Saddam Hussein.

As for the metonymies used to conceptualize Saddam Hussein, one of the most characteristic that came out at the time was, the “Ruler-for-State” metonymy, leading us to think of Saddam as the whole country. However, this metonymic conceptualization used by Sandikcioglu is also relevant to the “state-as-person” or “a nation is a person” metaphor that Lakoff (2004) uses to connect Saddam to the Iraqi people; Lakoff claims that Saddam, in various cases, during the War, was conceptualized as a nation and, on the same matter, Sandickcioglu refers to other cases where Saddam was perceived on a metonymic base, as a part that stood for the whole.

Going back to metaphors that are related to war and terrorism, which actually constitute the object of study in this thesis, as Lakoff (1991) claims, the metaphor that does not appear in any kind of political discourse is WAR IS A VIOLENT CRIME. To the contrary, he states that the most powerful political ideas that are hidden behind metaphors used to conceptualize the Gulf crisis are those of Arab nationalism and Islamic fundamentalism which are conceptualized in family terms, as brotherhoods, as well as, the Arab dignity and weakness. Weakness is an important issue in the Arab world and it is often conceptualized in sexual terms; hence, the invasion of Kuwait is often perceived as the rape of the defenseless country, conceptualized in this case as a female, by the strong country, conceptualized as a male. Lakoff (1991) believes that there is a system of metaphors that we use automatically and unconsciously to understand complex and abstract situations of everyday life. And part of this system helps us to understand international relations and war. However, it is crucial to identify what is metaphorical and what is not; pain, dismemberment, death, starvation and the death and injury of loved ones are not metaphorical. They do exist in a war;

they affect hundreds of thousands of real human beings whatever country they come from, whatever religion they believe in.

Lakoff (2013) also deals with another metaphor used by Barack Obama to justify USA's involvement in war; it is the Red Line metaphor which, however, was not used during any of the Gulf Wars, but it was used during the crucial situation in Syria. Obama claims that he is not the one to draw the Red Line, it is the Red Line that the world, the international community has drawn against the use of poisonous gas by the President of Syria, Bashar al-Assad. However, it is also the Red Line imposed by America and the nation's commitment to live up to treaties and international norms, hence, this metaphor applies not only to Assad's use of poisonous gas but also to other countries nuclear programs. As Lakoff (2013) claims, metaphors can kill since what they actually constitute is our metaphorical thoughts and, consequently, our actions. And, in the case of politics, they also constitute part of a system of concepts and morals. So, for Assad, crossing the line would mean the moral obligation of the US to the world to intervene by bombing his military. Lakoff delves into the analysis of the Red Line metaphor and locates it on the conceptual frame "Drawing a line in the sand" which implies a threat from one person to another. The Red Line metaphor also locates a group of actions on the one side of the line and another group of actions on the other side. Going from the one group of actions to another is automatically crossing the line. As for the red color of the line, this can actually stand for high alert, blood and, in general, danger.

The Second Persian Gulf War (2003-2011) is closely connected, if not the aftermath, to the terrorist attack on the 11th of September 2001 in the United States of America. Thus, the corpus that will be examined is expected to encompass, apart from war metaphors, many references to the events of 9/11 and, consequently, to be rich in

metaphors conceptualizing terrorism and terrorist attacks. The two notions are strictly related and will be the centre of our study. As we mentioned earlier, this war has been the object of study of many researchers. And most of the speeches of the corpus have been analyzed before, especially in the field of Critical Discourse Analysis in several languages. A study that should be mentioned here is Ferrari's (2007) analysis of George W. Bush's speeches, that are also examined in our study, and which focuses on the use of metaphors by Bush as a cognitive tool for promoting his persuasive strategies concerning the war in Iraq.

More specifically, by working with talks from a focus group discussion, Ferrari (2007) analyzed how people use terrorism and terrorism related metaphor in talk and what these metaphors reveal about their ideas, attitudes and values. The topics that were discussed had to do with the threat of terrorism and terrorists, the communication about terrorism in the media and the authorities, the way people respond to terrorism and with the groups within society.

Metaphors that emerged from this study lead to specific groupings such as MOVEMENT, SEEING, VIOLATE/LIMITS, CRAZY/WILD, MACHINE, CONCEALMENT, VIOLENT ACTION and others. What is also interesting in Ferrari's study is the difference between the conceptualization of war and terrorism; more precisely, according to the analysis, for some members of the focus group, terrorism was perceived as "cowardly and unfair, and the lack of clarity about who is fighting contributes to feelings of threat" contrary to war "with its conventions of fair play between opposing sides that are clearly demarcated" (2007:33).

Ferrari states that conceptual metaphors constitute a promising analytical apparatus that is used for persuasion. As shown in Ferrari's study, the strategy that the

President Bush used in order to convince the public about his deterrent war against Iraq was the strategy of fear represented either as danger and threat or as the opposite notion of tranquility which, as in horror films, awaits to be broken by the sudden appearance of the evil character. These conceptual metaphors were also used by politicians during the Second Persian Gulf War either to insist on the necessity of this war or to defend their political stance against it. And these are the metaphors that we are going to examine in order to define how war and terrorism are conceptualized by the politicians at the time.

2.5.Cognitive Linguistics meets Critical Discourse Analysis

In this part, the connection and the interaction between Cognitive Linguistics (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) will be presented through different sources; however, before anything else, we should start by defining what CDA constitutes. According to Van Dijk (2001: 466)

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality.

For Van Dijk (2001: 467), in critical research, there are a number of specific requirements that should be satisfied in order for its aims to be realized. More precisely

- As is often the case for more marginal research traditions, CDA research has to be “better” than other research in order to be accepted.
- It focuses primarily on social problems and political issues, rather than on current paradigms and fashions.
- Empirically adequate critical analysis of social problems is usually multidisciplinary.
- Rather than merely describe discourse structures, it tries to explain them in terms of properties of social interaction and especially social structure.
- More specifically, CDA focuses on the ways discourse structures enact, confirm, legitimate, reproduce, or challenge relations of power and dominance in society.

Van Dijk (2001) also points out that one of the functions of CDA consists of focusing on how discourse structures shape mental representations. On the same wavelength, Zinken and al. (2003:17) refer to the contribution of participants to the organization of specific parts of social reality. Hence,

Metaphor is a valuable instrument here, because it suggests a certain perspective on a given problem in a catchy way. At the same time this perspective is flexible enough to allow for several interpretations that can be negotiated with others in ongoing discourse. An important part of the discursive negotiation of social reality consists of taking up, reformulating or rejecting proposed metaphors. [...] This interaction, which leads to the establishment of certain metaphorical views on a topic, is obviously a social and cultural phenomenon, and thus a second cultural dimension of metaphor.

The connection between metaphor and CDA has been the object of studies in several cases; one of these cases is the study by Musolff (2012) in which metaphor proved to be a fundamental means, primarily for conceiving and then arguing. Musolff (2012) analyzed the racist attacks of the leader by the Swiss far-right wing, to Miss Switzerland and her runner-up at the time, in 2008, due to their dark complexion, characterizing them as brown tumors that were eating up his country. The first metaphor that emerged from this racist attack was A NATION STATE IS A HUMAN BODY. According to Musolff (2012), this conceptual mapping of a nation state as a human body generates entailments that have to do with the health of a nation state; it

can be either healthy or suffer from a disease. If the nation state suffers from a disease, which in this case is cancer, it needs remedy since an illness can be the reaction of the nation state to disease-carrying agents that cling to the body of the state and gradually destroy it. From a CDA perspective, Musolff (2012) claims that, instead of arguing based on facts, the use of metaphor offers its users the opportunity either to qualify or disqualify politics, social classes or even persons, as a threat to the identity or even the existence of a nation state. Musolff (2012) explains that the conceptual notions that derive from the Source domain of illness (tumors, parasites etc.) also hide values that affect the conceptualization of the metaphorical expression. The receiver of the message concludes that a remedy is imperative in order to fight the disease, which in this case, is due to socio-political elements.

For Musolff (2012), the fact that the value of the hidden meaning of metaphor is confronted as of secondary importance, allows speakers, including politicians, to communicate even the most extreme viewpoints under the pretext of symbolic speech, not only in a racist context but in all fields of public discourse.

Likewise, Hart (2007) addresses the problem of metaphorical structure in CDA by analyzing metaphors for nation and immigration in the British National Party's 2005 general election manifesto. Hart points out the relation between language, cognition and culture in both CL and CDA and stresses the fact that it is through CL that the pervasiveness and persuasiveness of metaphor are revealed. Metaphor, for Hart, can be an element of both language and discourse. In his analysis of metaphors that appeared in utterances of the BNP text, immigration was conceptualized as a 'threat', a "flow of water" or 'significant intrusion', the movement of people as a 'flood of asylum seekers', the whole situation as a 'crisis' and Britain as a 'container' that is 'full up'. Moreover, the nation, as it appeared in immigration discourse, was often

conceptualized as a 'house' that was "open or close' or with 'doors' that must be 'shut' and, in general, as a 'private property' where the authorities were entitled to deny entry to certain individuals. Wilson (2001) on the other hand, in regard to Political Discourse, draws attention to the political potential of language and refers to Orwell (1946) who first considered the way in which language can manipulate people's thoughts. Still, for Wilson (2001), apart from manipulation in political discourse, what is equally important to deal with, is the aim of this manipulation since politicians appear to attempt to hide any negative meanings within specific formulations, in a way that people may fail to discover the truth or the fear before them.

Regarding the object of the present thesis, which is the study of political discourse during the Second Persian Gulf War from a cognitive perspective, Wilson (2001) refers to the study that was conducted by Dunmire (1995) on political discourse prior to the first American invasion in Iraq, in which she discusses newspaper articles and the statements made by the representatives of the US government at the time, which actually helped the US in defending its stance towards the invasion by deviating people's concerns from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait to a probable attack on Saudi Arabia.

Wilson (2001) states that, one of the primary aims of political discourse analysis, is to search for the procedures which the language uses to manipulate for specific political impacts. However, defining what discourse constitutes political discourse is not always a clear task. Researchers claim that, in some cases, political discourse, as a term, is so broad that any discourse is considered to be political. On the other hand, one can easily mistake the definition and consider it only to encompass discourses on

political events and by politicians and hence leave out everyday discourse which constitutes a part of people's lives.

The discourses that are studied in the present thesis are considered to be political since, not only were they delivered by politicians in order to convince about the necessity or the avoidance of the War in Iraq, they also concern people's formulation of reality and future. The language that is used is considered to be manipulating and, one of the tools for this manipulation are the metaphors which the speakers use to persuade about their personal viewpoints and intentions and which we are going to examine.

2.6. Summary of Review of Literature

Throughout this section, certain fields of Cognitive Linguistics were presented and discussed, which served as an introduction in order to gradually enter in the area of interest of the present thesis. Firstly, Cognitive Metaphor and its connection to communication were presented through references to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), whose analyses of metaphors were used as a guide for many years. Furthermore, Ponterotto's (2003) conduit and blueprint models of metaphors were also presented, as well as Kövecses's (2010) interaction of body and language, and Steen's (2011) analyses of the role of metaphors in communication, their communicative structures and their transition from metaphors in thought to metaphors in language, thought and communication.

Secondly, the following section provided literature concerning the differences between metaphor and metonymy. There have been references to the primitive definition of metonymy, by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) according to which in the metonymic process, one entity *stands for* another. Then, there was a reference to Warren's (1999) theory of no constitution during the metonymic process and to Radden (2000) who pointed out that metaphors and metonymies have unclear boundaries and different degrees of membership. Additionally, in the same section, Dirven (1993) claimed that in metaphor there are two elements that are brought together and as a result the Source domain is wiped out by the Target domain whereas, in metonymy, the elements are transferred and maintain their characteristics. Finally, on this matter, Barcelona (1998) also expanded to metaphorical mapping and stressed that metaphorical mapping is constructed prior to metonymic mapping.

In the following part of this chapter, we dealt with Metaphor and Culture. After having cited Zinken and al. (2003) and their claim that the differences in the approaches to the phenomenon of metaphor are based on what example for a metaphor is used every time, we referred to the international spread of English which is considered to lead, according to Geeraerts (2003), to a universal language and, then, to Kövecses (2010) who dealt with this relation between culture and language and his study on the Guugu Yimithirr language, the results of which coincided with the results of Bernárdez's study on the Amerindian languages. Bernárdez (2013) also insisted on the cultural character of metaphor and also analyzed the difficulties that translators face when dealing with translating a metaphorical expression. Apart from this, Bernárdez rejected the tendency that exists in Cognitive Linguistics to perceive everything with a cognitive perspective without any reference to culture. Moreover, in this part, according to Fusaroli and Morgagni's (2013) analysis, metaphors that are

deployed and stabilized in language and other expressive behaviors should be reconceived as deeply shaped by interpersonal social and cultural dynamics and, in the end, there was a reference to Steen (2011) who indicated the social parameters in the development of metaphors in discourse and to Zinken and al. (2003) who stressed the factor of culture and its influence on the experiential space of our bodies.

Metaphors were also an object of study during the first Persian Gulf War; Lakoff (1991) examined the techniques used by President Bush in his attempt to persuade about the necessity of the invasion and he (2003) also referred to the personification used to conceptualize Saddam Hussein where the state or the nation stood as one person. Likewise, Núñez Perucha (2006), even though in a total different context, which dealt with gender inequality, analyzed the construction of the identity of the victim and its relation with the offender. Sandikcioglu (1997), on the other hand, through the study of News coverage during the First War in Iraq, stated that this war was fought with the support of metaphors and she also explained the systems used to conceptualize Saddam Hussein too, according to which, Saddam was referred as the Joker of Bagdad and he also appeared to stand for the whole country. On the same wavelength, Ferrari (2007) conducted a research on how terrorism and terrorists were conceptualized in talk, especially in topics that had to do with the threat posed by terrorism and terrorists, communication about terrorism in the media and the authorities and how people reacted to terrorism.

Finally, the last part of this chapter was about Cognitive Linguistics and their relation to Critical Discourse Analysis. Starting by Van Dijk's (2001) definition of what Critical Discourse Analysis constitutes and its specific requirements, we also referred to Wilson's (2001) definition of political discourse analysis and its aims, as well as the political discourse before the first invasion in Iraq. We also referred to

Mussolff's (2012) research, where racist verbal attacks were analyzed in which the *nation state* was conceived as a human body that suffered from illnesses, in this case a tumor, and needed immediate remedy. Likewise, Hart (2007) analyzed immigration metaphors and concluded that it is through Cognitive Linguistics that the pervasiveness and the persuasiveness of metaphors are revealed. Finally, in this part, we also cited Zinken and al. (2003) who, referring to the discursive negotiation of reality, they talked about the interaction of reality and metaphor, which leads to the socio-cultural phenomenon of the formulation of specific metaphorical views.

The aim of the Critical Review of Previous Literature was to fully understand basic notions that are connected to the main object of this study. So, after having summarized theories and researches in the field of metaphor, we shall gradually proceed to the following chapter, which is about the hypotheses that guide our research.

PART III. HYPOTHESES

3. Hypotheses and Research Objectives

3.1. Formulation of hypotheses

Throughout the previous section, I have referred to earlier research and studies on metaphors in general. In this part, I shall present the hypotheses on which the present thesis will be based and the relevant research objectives.

H1: The general hypothesis that guides my study is that the conceptualization of war and terrorism, during the second Gulf War, will be revealed through metaphors structuring the representation of the War, the actors involved, the events, etc., and will in general terms share conceptualizations common in our Western culture.

These metaphors, which constitute an indispensable part of our cognitive mechanisms, will be instantiated in a series of metaphorical expressions in the discourse. As we have seen in the critical review of the Literature section, there have been analyses of metaphors at war times before and this could mean that many of the metaphors that will be encountered during my research may have already appeared in previous studies. This will only confirm the existence of certain common ways in which war and terrorism are conceptualized. Nevertheless, since the political situations change constantly, innovations are expected to appear in the actual instantiations of the metaphors and that new metaphorical expressions will emerge from my analysis.

A subsidiary hypothesis that may derive from the analysis of the speeches, H2, is that, if metaphors are directly connected to conceptualization, and ultimately to culture, the study of war and terrorism metaphors, that will be found in the speeches,

will reveal certain variation in the conceptualization of war and its legitimation in the cultural and linguistic groups to which the languages belong. More specifically,

H2: There will be a greater degree of similarity between the metaphors encountered in American and English speeches and, this will also be the case for the ones found in the French and Spanish subcorpora, since both groups of countries, languages and cultures share more socio-cultural features.

In addition to this, as seen earlier in this thesis, metaphors are not only a matter of culture, language and thought; they are also a matter of beliefs and ideologies, and political interests. Therefore, another hypothesis on which my study is based is that the analysis of metaphors, based on the political stance of the speakers, will allow me to identify ideological differences or similarities among the speakers of my corpus. More specifically, in the second Gulf War, the involvement and the stance of the politicians differed from country to country; the US and the UK were directly involved, being the prime movers in the war against terrorism whereas France was *contre la guerre*, with the exception of Nicolas Sarkozy who, in his attempt to strengthen the relationship between his country and the US, decided the participation of France in the War in 2009. Spain also fought against terrorism by sending troops to Iraq in 2003, although Spain's stance concerning the war could be characterized as more moderate than the one adopted by the US and the UK. Consequently, my third hypothesis posits that:

H3: Variation in the metaphors used will also depend on the ideological-political parameter, so that there will be differences between the politicians depending on their political stance and the degree of involvement of the country in the War.

To sum up, there are three hypotheses that guide the present thesis: the first hypothesis posits that the second Gulf War will be revealed through metaphors used to conceptualize the War, the actors involved, the events etc. whereas the second hypothesis that the metaphors encountered in the American and English subcorpora will reveal more similarities between them and this will also be the case for the metaphors that will emerge in the French and the Spanish discourses, basically due to the common linguistic and socio-cultural features that the aforementioned countries present. Last but not least, the third hypothesis posits that there will be a variation in the metaphors that will appear in the discourses, due to the differentiation of the political stances of the speakers, as well as the degree of involvement of each country in the War.

3.2. Research objectives

The first research objective is to apply the appropriate procedures in order to reveal the ways that war and terrorism are conceptualized in the corpus by the use of metaphors and therefore show the significance of the use of metaphors in political discourse. To do so, I have applied parts of the Pragglejaz (2007) procedure of analysis to my corpus. In the first instance, the corpus was thoroughly examined, the sentences that include notions or words related to war and terrorism were isolated, and any possible metaphorical meanings were identified by analyzing the contextual meaning and the basic meaning of each lexical unit of the isolated utterances. This procedure

has contributed to establish whether each particular expression is used metaphorically or not, and if so reveal the conceptual mapping between source and target.

After identifying the war and terrorism metaphorical expressions, and the metaphors they instantiate, in each subcorpus, the following research objective was to verify whether the metaphors and metaphorical expressions encountered in the American and British corpora present more similarities between them and, likewise for the French and the Spanish corpora, and at the same time verify whether there are more differences between the corpora for the Germanic origin languages and those of the Romance languages. To do so, a qualitative comparison of the metaphor and the conceptualizations that have emerged was conducted. As I have mentioned before, this comparison was carried out in the interest of unveiling the socio-cultural characteristics that identify each cultural and linguistic group.

As for the political parameters and the ideologies that formed each country's political stance during the second war in Iraq, the idea was to use the aforementioned qualitative analysis in order to show that the differences or the similarities among these political ideologies of the actors involved in the War is also revealed via the use of metaphors. Finally, in order to complete the aims and purpose of my thesis, i.e. reveal the significance of metaphors in political discourse and establish the socio-cultural features, as well as the political ideologies of the speakers via the use of metaphors, quantitative analyses on the use of the metaphorical expressions were also conducted. By providing quantitative results of the use of metaphorical expressions, and the relative weight and presence of metaphors in my corpus, I also aimed to prove that the use of metaphors is indispensable in political discourse. Also, by comparing the results of the quantitative analysis of war and terrorism related metaphors and

their instantiations in each subcorpus, I intended to reveal any socio-cultural and ideological differences among the actors of the second Gulf War.

PART IV. METHODOLOGY

4. Methodology

4.1. Description of corpus

The second Gulf War (2003-2011) lasted many more years than the first one (August 1990 – February 1991) and the casualties were greater; although the numbers provided by the U.S sources differ from the ones provided by the Iraqi officials, it makes sense that, in general, a war that lasted eight years caused greater destruction at all levels than one the duration of which was a few months. Many countries were involved in this long war and much controversy was raised concerning the true causes lying behind the invasion and the necessity for so many losses. Yet, from a linguistic point of view, this long period of political and ideological battles provided us with a rich corpus for investigation and research.

In the tables 4.1., 4.2. that follow, I give a thorough description of the corpus which I used for my linguistic investigation. More specifically, I present the politicians whose speeches I worked on, their identity, the dates when these speeches were delivered, the web pages where these speeches were found, the number of words of each speech, as well as the number of words of each subcorpus:

Table 4.1. Corpus of American and British political speeches

POLITICIAN / IDENTITY	DATE OF SPEECH	TITLE OF SPEECH & WEBPAGE	NUMBER OF WORDS
US politicians			
George W. Bush 43 rd President of the United States (2001-2009)	October 2002	President Bush Outlines Iraqi Threat (Cincinnati Museum Center - Cincinnati Union Terminal, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 2002) http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB80/new/doc%2012/President%20Bush%20Outlines%20Iraqi%20Threat.htm	3,350
	February 2003	"World Can Rise to This Moment" (February, 6, 2003) http://edition.cnn.com/2003/US/02/06/sprj.irq.bush.transcript/	1,053
	March 2003	President Says Saddam Hussein Must Leave Iraq Within 48 Hours (The Cross Hall, March, 17, 2003) https://www.theguardian.com/world/2003/mar/18/usa.iraq	1,768
	March 2003	Address on the Start of the Iraq War (March, 19, 2003) http://millercenter.org/president/gwbush/speeches/address-on-the-start-of-the-iraq-war	582
	November 2003	Remarks on Freedom in Iraq and Middle East (November, 6, 2003) http://millercenter.org/president/gwbush/speeches/remarks-on-freedom-in-iraq-and-middle-east	3,583
	January 2007	President Bush Addresses Nation on Iraq War (January, 10, 2007) http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/01/10/AR2007011002208.html	2,914
Condoleezza Rice U.S. Secretary of State (2005-2009)	September 2005	Princeton University's Celebration of the 75th Anniversary Of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs	3,246

		(September, 30, 2005) http://2001-2009.state.gov/secretary/rm/2005/54176.htm	
Barack Obama 44 th President of the United States (2009-2017)	August 2010	Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the End of Combat Operations in Iraq (August, 31, 2010) https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/08/31/remarks-president-address-nation-end-combat-operations-iraq	2,600
	October 2011	Remarks on the End of the War in Iraq (October, 21, 2011) http://millercenter.org/president/obama/speeches/remarks-on-the-end-of-the-war-in-iraq	965
	November 2011	President Obama Iraq speech (Fort Bragg, North Carolina, 15 December 2011) http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-16191394	3,041
TOTAL			23,102
<u>UK politicians</u>			
Tony Blair Prime Minister (1997-2007)	September 2002	Prime Minister's Iraq statement to Parliament (September, 24, 2002) http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20080804145636/http://www.britemb.org.il/news/blair240902.html	2,826
	March 2003	PM statement opening Iraq debate in Parliament (March, 18, 2003) http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2003/mar/18/foreignpolicy.iraq1	4,925
	March 2003	Tony Blair's address to the nation, given on Thursday evening as British forces went into action in Iraq. (March, 20, 2003) http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/2870581.stm	672
	July 2005	Blair speech on terror (July, 16, 2005)	1,323

		http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/4689363.stm	
Jack Straw Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (2001 –2006)	February 2003	The foreign secretary's speech to Chatham House (February, 21, 2003) https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2003/feb/21/foreignpolicy.iraq	3,916
Gordon Brown Prime Minister (2007-2010)	February 2006	Gordon Brown's speech on terrorism (Fragments) (February, 13, 2006) http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2006/feb/13/uksecurity.terrorism	4,861
David Cameron Prime Minister (2010-2016)	February 2007	Cameron's reply (February, 21, 2007) http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2007/feb/21/iraq.iraq1	1,013
TOTAL			19,536
American and British speeches			42,638

Table 4.2. Corpus of Spanish and French political speeches

POLITICIAN / IDENTITY	DATE OF SPEECH	TITLE OF SPEECH & WEBPAGE	NUMBER OF WORDS
<u>French politicians</u>			
Jacques Chirac President of France (1995-2007)	March 2003	Déclaration de Jacques Chirac à la nation, le 18 mars 2003 http://www.voltairenet.org/article9339.html	294
	March 2003	Guerre en Irak - La réaction de Jacques Chirac, le 20 mars 2003 http://www1.rfi.fr/actufr/articles/039/article_20691.asp	330
	September 2003	Discours de M. Jacques CHIRAC, Président de la République, lors de la conférence "contre le terrorisme pour l'humanité", le 22 septembre	917

		2003 http://www.jacqueschirac-asso.fr/archives-elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/francais/interventions/discours et declarations/2003/septembre/fi001674.html	
Dominique de Villepin Prime Minister (2005-2007) / Minister of Foreign Affairs (2002-2004)	February 2003	Le discours de Dominique de Villepin, ONU 2003, le 14 février 2003 http://geopolitique.overblog.fr/article-retour-sur-le-discours-de-dominique-de-villepin-onu-2003-68291445.html	1,938
	March 2003	Discours de Dominique de Villepin, Ministre français des Affaires étrangères, lors de la réunion du Conseil de Sécurité sur la situation en Irak. New York, le 19 mars 2003 http://www.european-security.com/n_index.php?id=4091	1,473
Jean-Pierre Raffarin Prime Minister of France (2002-2005)	October 2002	Déclaration de M. Jean-Pierre Raffarin, Premier ministre, sur la position de la France concernant le désarmement de l'Irak au Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU (primauté du droit international sur le recours à la force, refus de l'emploi de la force unilatérale) et sur la nécessité de faire respecter les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité au Proche-Orient, à l'Assemblée nationale le 8 octobre 2002. http://discours.vie-publique.fr/notices/023003209.html	2,274
	February 2003	Discours de Jean-Pierre Raffarin devant l'Assemblée nationale à propos de l'Irak, le 26 février 2003 http://www.voltairenet.org/article10253.html	2,902
François Hollande President of France (2012-present)	February 2003	Débat sur la question de l'Irak, le 26 février 2003 https://blogs.mediapart.fr/pilhaouer/	2,840

		blog/030913/hollande-pour-la-paix-en-2003-pour-la-guerre-en-2013	
Nicolas Sarkozy President of France (2007-2012)	March 2011	Notre détermination est totale - Nicolas Sarkozy, le 19 mars 2011 http://www.beersandpolitics.com/discursos/nicolas-sarkozy/notre-determination-est-totale/541	388
	September 2011	Nicolas Sarkozy rend hommage aux victimes du 11 septembre 2001, le 9 septembre 2011 http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Nicolas-Sarkozy-rend-hommage-aux	1,117
Philippe Douste-Blazy Minister of Foreign Affairs (2005-2007)	June 2005	Intervention de M. Philippe Douste-Blazy, ministrre des affaires étrangères, sur la situation en Irak et l'offre et la contribution françaises à la reconstruction politique et économique du pays et à la formation des forces de sécurité irakiennes en France, le 22 juin 2005 http://discours.vie-publique.fr/notices/053001965.html	628
Michèle Alliot-Marie Minister of Defence (2002-2007)	July 2004	Discours de Madame le Ministre de la Défense « L'Europe de la Défense et l'OTAN, complémentaires pour notre sécurité » ESTONIE 23 juillet 2004 http://www.ambafrance-ee.org/Mme-Michele-ALLIOT-MARIE-ministre	3,439
TOTAL			18,540
<u>Spanish politicians</u>			
José María Aznar Prime Minister of Spain (1996-2004)	March 2003	Pleno del Congreso de los Diputados: Intervención del Presidente del Gobierno, José María Aznar, para informar de la situación en relación con Irak (05/03/2003) http://jmaznar.es/file_upload/discursos/pdfs/01656A1656.pdf	3,723
	March 2003	Comparecencia del Gobierno ante el pleno de la Cámara, para informar sobre la situación	3,775

		internacional en relación con Irak y la posición del Gobierno de la Nación. (18/03/2003) http://www.congreso.es/public_oficiales/L7/CONG/DS/PL/PL_236.PDF	
	February 2004	Discurso íntegro de Aznar ante el Congreso de EEUU (04/02/2004) http://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2004/02/04/espana/1075913788.html	1,823
	July 2004	Intervención en el seminario “De Yalta al 11-S” (09/07/2004) http://www.jmaznar.es/file_upload/discursos/pdfs/2004%2007%2009%20DE%20YALTA%20AL%2011-S.pdf	2,439
José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero Prime Minister of Spain (2004-2011)	April 2004	Intervención del Presidente del Gobierno ante el Pleno del Congreso para informar en relación con el regreso de las tropas españolas destacadas en Irak (27/04/2004) http://www.congreso.es/public_oficiales/L8/CONG/DS/PL/PL_004.PDF	2,945
	September 2004	Intervención del Presidente del Gobierno excmo. Sr. Don J José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero ante la Asamblea General de Naciones Unidas (21/09/2004) http://www.un.org/webcast/ga/59/statements/spaspa040921.pdf	2,429
	March 2005	Clausura de la Conferencia Internacional sobre Democracia, Terrorismo y Seguridad (10/03/2005) https://es.wikisource.org/wiki/Discurso_de_Jos%C3%A9_Luis_Rodr%C3%ADguez_Zapatero_en_la_Clausura_de_la_Conferencia_Internacional_sobre_Democracia,_Terrorismo_y_Seguridad_%2810_de_marzo_de_2005%29	1,756
Miguel Ángel Moratinos	June 2004	Comparencia ante el pleno del	505

Minister of Foreign Affairs (2004-2010)		Senado para responder a la pregunta de Senador Jose Castro Rabadan, del grupo socialista, sobre la valoracion que hace el gobierno de la resolucion 1546 (2004) aprobada por el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organizacion de las Naciones Unidas (ONU), en la Secion celebrada el dia 8 de junio, sobre la situacion de Irak. (16/06/2004) http://www.miguelangelmoratinos.com/libros/2004/files_libro_2004/asets/basic-html/page264.html	
	January 2007	Intervención en la cena conmemorativa del XV aniversario de la Conferencia de Madrid sobre Oriente Medio (11/01/2007) http://miguelangelmoratinos.com/	2,188
Ana Palacio Minister of Foreign Affairs (2002-2004)	February 2003	Discurso- Consejo de Seguridad (14/02/2003) https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/PRO/N03/248/22/PDF/N0324822.pdf?OpenElement	837
TOTAL			22,420
French and Spanish speeches			40,960

From what we can see in these tables, there are a few important points that should be taken into consideration:

- Each subcorpus encompasses three to seven different speakers, depending on the length of the discourses: All these politicians held high offices in their countries, at some point during the Second Gulf War, and thus their political opinions and, consequently their speeches, can be considered to be highly influential. More specifically, George W. Bush was the prime mover of the invasion in Iraq since he was the President of the USA at the time. Condoleezza Rice, a woman of great influence, who was the U.S. Secretary of

State from 2005 to 2009, was also a great supporter of the War in Iraq whereas, Barack Obama, as a President of the USA, although he agreed on the necessity of the War, he was actually the one to end it in 2011. As for the British speakers, Tony Blair, as the Prime Minister, had the power to declare war, without the approval of Parliament. However, concerning the invasion in Iraq, a vote was held, which was purely symbolic and, after certain amendments, the invasion was decided. On the same wavelength, Jack Straw, the then Foreign Secretary and Gordon Brown, who took office as a PM in 2007, supported the military action whereas, his successor, David Cameron, appeared to be more circumspect and claimed that diplomacy had to go beyond military force. On the other hand, Jacques Chirac, the President of France till 2007, was against the War in Iraq, along with Dominique de Villepin, Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2002 to 2004 and Prime Minister from 2005 to 2007, Jean-Pierre Raffarin, who claimed that a war in the Middle East should be the last option for France and François Hollande, the President of France since 2012, who supported the disarmament of Iraq through peace, not war. Philippe Douste-Blazy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2005 to 2007 and Michèle Alliot-Marie, the Minister of Defense from 2002 to 2007, through their speeches, appeared to be more prudent, too. Contrary to these political stances, Nicolas Sarkozy, President of France from 2007 to 2012 stressed the friendship between the US and France and promulgated his support to the US. As for the Spanish politicians whose discourses were analyzed, José Maria Aznar, the Prime Minister of Spain till 2004, supported the decisions of the United Nations, as far as the crisis in Iraq was concerned. On the same wavelength, Ana Palacio, the Minister of Foreign Affairs from

2002 to 2004, stressed the importance of the disarmament of Iraq, whereas José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero was the one to decide the return of the Spanish troops. Finally, Miguel Ángel Moratinos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2004 to 2010 also supported less violent solutions for the Iraq crisis.

- Female politicians are solely represented by Condoleezza Rice, Michèle Alliot-Marie and Ana Palacio. Apart from that, although in each subcorpus the politicians are of the same nationality, they belong, at the same time, to different political backgrounds and hence they express opposite political stances towards the military action of the West in Iraq. Nevertheless, no gender within each subcorpus is taken into account and, therefore, they are examined as a whole.
- Finally, the total extent of my corpus is 83,598 words and each subcorpus covers more or less the same length: the American speeches include 23,102 words, the British 19,536, the French 18,540 and the Spanish 22,420. As we can notice in the tables, the American subcorpus encompasses ten speeches, the British subcorpus is formed by seven speeches, whereas the French by twelve and the Spanish by ten. This difference in the number of speeches among the subcorpora is due to the fact that the speeches by which each subcorpus is formulated are not of the same length, so, in an attempt to keep the amount of words of subcorpus relatively close, I included or excluded speeches in each one of them.

4.2. Procedure: Selection of Corpus

The first step carried out was to study the events and the actors of the Second Persian Gulf War in order to be able to decide the nationalities of the politicians I would deal with in my thesis. The nationalities were chosen based on the direct and important involvement of specific countries in the Second Gulf War. More precisely, the USA and the UK were the invading forces thus these were the first two countries whose politicians I focused on. Then, Spain was also an important actor in the War since, as a supporter, Spain took part in the summit meeting at the Azores, on an American airbase on Portuguese territory, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, in March 2003, where the US, the UK along with Spain decided to bring peace to the Middle East; hence, it was obvious that discourses of Spanish politicians would be used for the thesis as well. Finally, France, as an opposing member, voted against the Iraq invasion at the United Nations Security Council and, from a linguistic point of view, this opposition generated interesting discourses. After having decided that the corpus would encompass American, British, French and Spanish discourses, thanks to research on the Internet, a considerable number of speeches delivered by politicians of these nationalities, who held high offices at some point between 2002 and 2011, was encountered. Some of the politicians had their own webpage on the Internet; therefore it was easy to search for their speeches. For the rest, web search engines were used.

The first step was to go through this preliminary corpus in the direction of eliminating the number of speeches and, in the end, making a selection of the politicians that would be finally used for my research. After this first selection was completed, a first obstacle was that, in some cases, politicians whose role was crucial

during the Second Gulf War, had delivered several speeches concerning the War and, as a result, it was difficult to decide which speeches to use and which ones to omit. In the interest of covering the Iraq war from the beginning till the end, I chose to work on a material that would expand from 2002 until 2011, and this was the criterion which conducted me to formulate my corpus. Thus, as it can be seen from the dates when the speeches were delivered, the selected corpus, apart from encompassing speeches from important politicians of the four countries, it also covers the War from the year it started through the year it ended.

When this initial examination was over, the corpus was thoroughly scanned for a second time to confirm that the discourses that had been chosen could provide me with particularly significant metaphors of war and terrorism and their related notions which would eventually enable to do my research.

As soon as the corpus was built, the speeches were divided into four groups based on the language in which they were delivered. At that point, the number of words of each group was counted to make sure there were no significant divergences. Hence, the first group, the American group was built on ten speeches and had 23,102 words, the British group was built on seven speeches and had 19,536, the French group included 18,540 words in twelve speeches whereas the Spanish group 22,420 in ten speeches, as seen in the table before. When this first evaluation was over, the American and the British speeches were put together and, at the same time, put the French and the Spanish were put in one group too, to ascertain that these secondary groups had no great difference in word numbers either. The divergence between these two broader groups was approximately four per cent (4,1%), a percentage which allowed me to proceed to my research.

4.3. Qualitative Analysis

Once the categorization of the speeches was concluded, a qualitative analysis was conducted, since the primary objective of my research was to locate the metaphors and hence reveal the ways that war and terrorism are conceptualized. In order to do so, I followed a specific pattern: firstly, according to the Pragglejaz procedure (2007), the first step was to read the entire corpus and make sure I thoroughly understood it. After this careful reading, I had to determine the lexical units in the text. However, concerning the identification of metaphors, as stated by Cameron et al (2009), there are a few usual problems when identifying metaphors and, consequently, there are decisions that have to be made. These decisions, in my case too, concerned phrasal verbs, prepositions and their presumable inclusion or exclusion in the analysis. Hence, following Cameron's (2009) procedure, I decided to exclude any delexicalized verbs, such as *have*, *do*, *get* and also omit prepositions such *as*, *on*, *around*, *by* and *to*; however, special attention was made with the preposition *in*, wherever its use led to the conceptualization of a Target notion as a container. Apart from this, to facilitate the analysis and comparison of metaphors, the complete metaphorical expressions that were used were signalled in bold, as in Cameron's (2009) study of vehicle metaphors in talk, contrary to the Pragglejaz's procedure, where only the word used metaphorically was highlighted.

The corpus, as expected, was very rich in metaphorical expressions. However, what interested me was the conceptualization of war and its related notions and, thus, my main focus was on metaphorical expressions related to these. Hence, I distinguished all the war and terrorism references as well as their related notions.

More precisely, the metaphorical expressions I first separated were conceptualizations of WAR, BATTLE, FIGHT, DEATH, THREAT, MILITARY SERVICE, MILITARY UNIFORM, WEAPON, TERROR, TERRORIST ATTACK, TERRORISTS, IRAQI REGIME, PEACE, DIVISION, INSURGENCY, VIOLENCE, EXTREMISM and more.

The second step was to group these notions under four basic macro categories, based on the primary target notion: WAR / TERRORISM/ PEACE/ IRAQ WAR ACTORS. This procedure proved to be very helpful since it allowed me to have a general and broader image of the metaphors used by the politicians in the corpus. However, since the focus of the present study is on war and terrorism metaphors, I decided not to use in their comparison all the metaphors I had encountered and tabulated, such as the metonymic concepts of military uniform or the 11th September, and work on the ones that were closely connected to the basic target notions of war and terrorism, as well as of peace.

Apart from the notions of war, terrorism and peace, what was interesting was also the way the actors of the War were conceptualized. As seen earlier, the nation conceptualized as a person metaphor (Lakoff 2003) or the “Ruler-for-State” metaphor (Sandikcioglu 1997) have been the object of in-depth analyses in the Gulf Wars. Thus, among other conceptualizations of Iraq War actors, the ones that were based upon the aforementioned metonymic procedure, were also identified. Once this tabulation was over (see primitive form of the tables in the Appendix), the creation of the final tables that would be actually used in the analysis and comparison of the metaphors started.

The format of the tables for each of the four target notions, War, Terrorism, Peace and Iraq War actors, has three columns: the Source Domain, the Metaphor and, finally, the Metaphorical expression, where a characteristic example is given. Table 4.2. provides an example.

Table 4.2. Format of Table for the Qualitative Analysis: Example for Target notion War

<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>WAR METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Looking back on the war that saved our union [...]

The tables facilitated the comparative process to reveal any socio-cultural similarities or differences among the subcorpora. More specifically, by contrasting the metaphors among the subcorpora I was able to notice whether there were variations in the metaphors used by each linguistic group and which these variations and their significance were.

4.4. Quantitative analysis

Once this qualitative analysis was completed, the next step was to conduct quantitative analyses. The quantitative analyses were undertaken primarily in the direction of proving that the presence of metaphors related to these notions is so strong that their use is clearly relevant in political discourse. To show this, the number

of metaphorical expressions present in the texts for each of the source domains found in the conceptualization of the target notions was calculated. In the end, in order to make quantitative comparisons among the subcorpora (US politicians, UK politicians, etc.) and with the intention of establishing similarities or differences in the use of metaphor among the actors of this war, the data between the two broader linguistic groups were compared, to discover what source domains each group uses to a greater extent when conceptualizing the aforementioned notions in political discourse.

Firstly, the figures for metaphorical expressions for each of the subdomains of the metaphors used for war and its related notions were calculated. For this, a table such as the following for each group of politicians in each linguistic group was used:

Table 4.3. Format of Table for the Quantitative Analysis: Target notions

WAR/TERRORISM/PEACE/ IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS IN AMERICAN SPEECHES			
TARGET NOTION	SOURCE	N° METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS	PERCENTAGE OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS

Then, a secondary quantitative analysis had to do with the comparison between the quantitative results of the linguistic groups to identify any socio-cultural differences among them, as seen in the Table below:

Table 4.4. Format of Table for the Quantitative Analysis: Linguistic Groups

WAR / TERRORISM/ PEACE / IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS IN THE LINGUISTIC GROUPS				
LINGUISTIC GROUPS	TARGET NOTION	N° SOURCE DOMAINS	N° METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS	NORMALIZED FREQUENCY OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS (ratio per thousand words)

In order to ensure that the quantitative analysis was comparable across the linguistic groups, the Normalized Frequency per thousand words was calculated, which also provided a more reliable estimate of the presence of metaphorical expressions, and therefore of the weight of metaphor in the texts.

Lastly, the general evaluation and significance of the results was carried out, as well as the evaluation of the hypotheses that had conducted me throughout the whole thesis. Finally, I also included an evaluation of the methodology chosen to follow to prove my hypotheses. In the end, all the results were summarized in the Conclusion, where suggestions for further related investigation were also made.

PART V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5. Results and Discussion

5.1. Qualitative Analysis: Results

This section presents the results of the study of metaphors in all four subcorpora. As explained in the previous section of the thesis, there were four basic categories used to separate the metaphors of each subcorpus, based on the target notion: WAR, TERRORISM, PEACE and IRAQ WAR ACTORS and each table is divided into three columns: the SOURCE DOMAIN column, the WAR METAPHOR column and the METAPHORICAL EXPRESSION COLUMN. The tables that follow include samples of each metaphoric notion that emerged from the thorough examination of the four subcorpora, followed by the discussion of the results. As explained earlier, the complete tables can be found in the Appendices, where one can go over all the war, terrorism and peace metaphors and metaphorical expressions found in the Corpus, as well as several related metonymic concepts.

5.1.1 Metaphors in the American subcorpus

The first tables, Table 5.1.1, Table 5.1.2, Table 5.1.3 and Table 5.1.4, present the results of the American subcorpus.

Table 5.1.1. War metaphors in the American subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: WAR		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>WAR METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Looking back on the war that saved our union [...]
BURDEN	WAR IS A HEAVY BURDEN	As Michelle mentioned, we also know that the burden of war is borne by your families.
	WAR IS A HEAVY BURDEN THAT REQUIRES A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	As I've said, there were patriots who supported this war , and patriots who opposed it.
COMMODITY	WAR IS A COMMODITY	We know too well the heavy cost of this war .
VEHICLE	WAR IS A VEHICLE	[...] in a struggle that will determine the direction of the global war on terror — and our safety here at home.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	War is where our friends and neighbors go.
SURFACE	WAR IS A SURFACE	[...] about the link between Iraq developing weapons of terror, and the wider war on terror.
PATH	WAR IS A PATH	And you - the incredible men and women of Fort Bragg - have been there every step of the way [...]
THREAT	VICTORY IN WAR IS A THREAT	[...] an American defeat in Iraq would create a new sanctuary for extremists — and a strategic threat to their survival [...]
HORROR	WAR IS HORROR	Before the day of horror can come, before it is too late to act, this danger will be removed.
CONTAINER	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/	Our nation enters this conflict reluctantly -- yet, our purpose is sure.

	WAR IS A CONTAINER	
ADVANCE	GOING TO WAR IS ADVANCING	[...] and selfless men and women willing to step forward and defend us.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	Many nations, however, do have the resolve and fortitude to act against this threat to peace [...]
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	At every turn, America's men and women in uniform have served with courage and resolve.
SACRIFICE	GOING TO WAR IS SACRIFICE	Because of you, because you sacrificed so much for a people that you had never met [...]
	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE	By definition, the success of freedom rests upon the choices and the courage of free peoples, and upon their willingness to sacrifice .
FALLING	DYING IN WAR IS FALLING	[...] including 202 fallen heroes from here at Fort Bragg [...]
GIVING	DYING IN WAR IS GIVING UP YOUR LIFE	Those Americans gave their lives for the values that have lived in the hearts of our people for over two centuries.
RESPONDING	DEFENDING IS RESPONDING	[...] and responding to such enemies only after they have struck first is not self-defense, it is suicide.
CHASING	FIGHTING IN WAR IS CHASING	Yet over time, we can expect to see Iraqi troops chasing down murderers, fewer brazen acts of terror [...]
STAKING	GOING TO WAR IS STAKING	I'm not willing to stake one American life on trusting Saddam Hussein.
CLEANING	FIGHTING IS CLEANING	This time, we will have the force levels we need to hold the areas that have been cleared .
SURGING	WINNING IN WAR IS SURGING	We remember the surge and we remember the Awakening [...]
AWAKENING	WINNING IN WAR IS AWAKENING	We remember the surge and we remember the Awakening [...]
DISEASE	WAR IS A DISEASE	[...]where they can help build democratic institutions in communities and nations recovering from war and tyranny.
MILESTONE	WAR IS A MILESTONE	But this milestone should serve as a reminder to all Americans [...]
CHANGE	WAR IS CHANGE	But it was anything but clear for the men and women who lived and worked in that unprecedented change .
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	And sometimes in the midst of these storms , the future that we're trying to build for our nation [...]
NATURAL	WAR IS A NATURAL	[...] by bringing tribes into the fold and

PENOMENON	PHENOMENON	partnering with the Iraqi army and police, you helped turn the tide toward peace.
RIVER	HELPING IN WAR IS A RIVER	We will interrupt the flow of support from Iran and Syria.
DESTRUCTION	WAR IS DESTRUCTION	They have rejected sectarian war, and they have no interest in endless destruction .
TRADE	WAR IS TRADE	The United States has paid a huge price to put the future of Iraq in the hands of its people.
TEST	WAR IS A TEST	They have met every test that they faced.
DARKNESS	WAR IS DARKNESS	And we remember the end of our combat mission and the emergence of a new dawn [...]

In Table 5.1.1. above, what we can notice is that the notion of WAR in the American political discourse presents several conceptual mappings; in the first column, where the Source Domains are tabulated, more general categories of WAR are included. The first one, which we can see in the table, is that of an ENTITY. In the process of personification, the target notion is attributed characteristics of a person or an animal. In the case of WAR, in American political discourse, I came across metaphors where WAR threatens or it has wounds, consumes, saves or is even bloody and violent. For example, in the metaphorical expression ‘*Looking back on **the war that saved** our union [...]*’, WAR is conceptualized as a savior whose intervention saved the American union.

In the material world, WAR is presented as a heavy BURDEN for those who have to endure it or that requires a support structure and, as a COMMODITY, the cost of which is also heavy for those who have to afford it. Consequently, WAR is also TRADE since the US had to pay a high price in human lives to bring stability in Iraq and, as a VEHICLE, WAR must be fueled and has a determined direction.

Besides that, WAR, as far as conceptualization in American political discourse is concerned, is also a LOCATION / DESTINATION. So, troops are sent to war, the

American nation goes to war and, WAR can also have dimensions, as a SURFACE, since, in some cases, it can be wide. On the same wavelength, WAR is also perceived as a PATH that descends to genocide and that the American soldiers have walked on. On the other hand, WAR is also a CONTAINER that can be entered ADVANCE since defending the US would mean stepping forward and ACTION, considering the fact that one has to act if they want to save their country.

In sum, WAR is a complex notion which encompasses several derivative notions. As one can notice in Table 5.1.1. above, GOING TO WAR constitutes a SERVICE for one's country and its citizens or even a SACRIFICE, which is also the case when one DIES at war. DYING is also conceptualized as FALLING or GIVING UP ONE'S LIFE. On the other hand, DEFENDING ONE'S COUNTRY or FIGHTING BACK is actually RESPONDING to the enemy and, additionally, when going to war, one is putting their lives at STAKE. WAR is also CHASING the enemy, CLEANING areas from them and, although WINNING IN WAR constitutes for American politicians the AWAKENING, it is also a great SURGE. Additionally, VICTORY IN WAR is a THREAT and the day when the War will begin will be a day of HORROR. Furthermore, WAR is a TEST for both those who fight it and those who remain at home waiting for their beloved ones to return.

Another conceptualization of WAR that emerged from the American political discourses is that of a DISEASE and citizens that are down with it have also to recover from it but, on the other hand, the WAR in Iraq constitutes a MILESTONE for history and a very important CHANGE for the whole world.

Certainly, nature is also apparent in the Source Domains in the American subcorpus. Hence, WAR, apart from being destructive in general, it is also perceived

as a NATURAL CATASTROPHE; the American nation had to travel through rough waters, the tide of war was receding, the American troops have sacrificed their lives from the first waves of the invasion, during one of the great cataclysms in human history and, at the same time, they have lived through the fires of war. In a less aggressive conceptualization, WAR is perceived as a NATURAL PHENOMENON, strong in its impact but more neutral in its consequences; thus, WAR is a tide which the American militia managed to turn towards peace. Finally, as a component of nature, HELPING IN WAR is a RIVER that flows or even a seed that was ground through roadside bombs, the sniper fire and the suicide attacks. Finally, WAR is DESTRUCTION, in general, and this was the case for the war in Iraq too, as well as DARKNESS; the darkest of human creations in which soldiers had to seek light in the emergence of a new dawn.

Table 5.1.2. Terrorism metaphors in the American subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: TERRORISM & VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>TERRORISM & VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	The former dictator ruled by terror and treachery, and left deeply ingrained habits of fear and distrust.
	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	[...] and feed hatred and encourage violence are not leaders at all.
	EXTREMISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] in the Middle East will only liberate and empower extremism .
OBJECT	TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	We will tear down the apparatus of terror [...]
BURDEN	TERRORISM IS HEAVY BURDEN THAT REQUIRES A SUPPORT	[...] Iraq must end its support for terrorism .

	STRUCTURE	
MACHINE	TERRORISM IS A MACHINE	The dictator of Iraq is a student of Stalin, using murder as a tool of terror and control, [...]
TOOL	TERRORISM IS A TOOL	[...] and gives assistance to groups that use terrorism to undermine Middle East peace.
COMMODITY	VIOLENCE IS A COMMODITY	[...] it will remain a place of stagnation, resentment, and violence ready for export .
VEHICLE	TERRORISM IS A VEHICLE	We choose to meet that threat now, before it can appear suddenly in our skies and cities .
	VIOLENCE IS A VEHICLE	[...] from going into neighborhoods that are home to those fueling the sectarian violence .
OBSTACLE	VIOLENCE IS AN OBSTACLE	And the greatest power of freedom is to overcome hatred and violence [...]
MEANS	TERRORISM IS A MEANS	[...] in the Middle East and beyond through an ideology of theocratic terror .
THREAT	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A THREAT	Terrorists and terror states do not reveal these threats with fair notice, in formal declarations [...]
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	VIOLENCE IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	This violence is splitting Baghdad into sectarian enclaves and shaking the confidence of all Iraqis.
PLANT	SEPTEMBER 11 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK/ TERRORIST ATTACK IS A PLANT/ TERRORISM IS A PLANT	[...] that the root cause of September 11th was the violent expression of a global extremist ideology, an ideology rooted in the oppression [...]
LIQUID	TERRORISM IS A LIQUID	[...] to remove the source of this terror by transforming that troubled region.

In Table 5.1.2 we have tabulated the conceptualizations of TERRORISM, VIOLENCE and EXTREMISM, notions that are strongly connected to the notion of WAR. At first, we have the cases of personification, where the Target Notions are attributed human characteristics. Thus, some examples present TERRORISM as an ENTITY that has been fought and has also been given shelter and, in other examples, TERRORISM can rule and threaten. Furthermore, VIOLENCE is met, encouraged or

put down whereas EXTREMISM lurks in the dark and, in the worst case scenario, can be liberated and empowered in the Middle East.

OBJECT is also a Source Domain that appears a lot in the conceptualization of TERRORISM in the American speeches. So, TERRORISM is sometimes an apparatus or a MACHINE used to produce terror, a TOOL to be used for specific purposes or a weapon whereas VIOLENCE is a COMMODITY for export. Besides that, both TERRORISM and VIOLENCE are VEHICLES that can be fueled or that can suddenly appear in the American skies. But, apart from moving or flying objects, TERRORISM is also perceived as a BURDEN that requires support structure by the Iraqi regime.

According to the data of Table 5.1.2. above, TERRORISM, in the American discourses, also served as a MEANS for some rulers to gain influence in the Middle East. However, as in all notions that bring destruction and chaos, TERRORISM is perceived in the American subcorpus as a THREAT that we have to act against and VIOLENCE, in the American subcorpus, is an OBSTACLE that needs to be overcome.

Finally, concerning the TERRORISM / VIOLENCE / EXTREMISM conceptualizations, nature is again apparent as a Source Domain; VIOLENCE is perceived as an earthquake that shakes the confidence of the Iraqis, TERRORISM and EXTREMISM are PLANTS the roots of which are to be found in the oppression and despair of the modern Middle East and, last but not least, TERRORISM, as a LIQUID, springs from a source that needs to be removed.

Table 5.1.3. Peace metaphors in the American subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: PEACE		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>PEACE METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY/A MONARCH	[...] it is possible to have an outcome where democracy spreads and peace and liberty reign .
OBJECT	PEACE IS AN OBJECT	[...] to build support for Iraq and continue the urgent diplomacy required to help bring peace to the Middle East.
BUILDING	PEACE IS A BUILDING	These principles should be the source of justice in every society and the basis for peace between all states.
LOCATION /DESTINATION	PEACE IS A DESTINATION	Freedom is worth fighting for, dying for, and standing for -- and the advance of freedom leads to peace .
MATERIAL	PEACE IS A MATERIAL	[...] you helped forge a just and lasting peace with Iraq and among all nations.
LIGHT	DAWN STANDS FOR PEACE / PEACE IS LIGHT	And we remember the end of our combat mission and the emergence of a new dawn [...]

PEACE, as a Target Notion, is strongly related to the notion of War. It is its desirable outcome and should also constitute the ultimate cause for all wars. In Table 5.1.3, the first Source Domain that appears is ENTITY. As in the previous Target Notions of WAR and TERRORISM, PEACE has also human qualities and reigns, it is threatened and for PEACE we work and sacrifice.

PEACE, as an OBJECT, is an item that can be brought and, as a BUILDING, PEACE needs the rule of law as a basis in order to be constructed. At the same time, it also serves as a MATERIAL that was forged in Iraq and among all nations. PEACE is also DESTINATION/ LOCATION where freedom leads and, eventually, contrary to the darkness of war, it also constitutes LIGHT, brought to us by the emergence of a new dawn.

Table 5.1.4: Iraq War Actors in the American subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: IRAQ WAR ACTORS		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>WAR METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	NATO IS AN ENTITY	The Warsaw Pact countries became the new heart of NATO [...]
	UN IS AN ENTITY	The United Nations having increased its presence in Iraq tenfold in just the past year [...]
	US IS AN ENTITY	And through its inaction, the United States would resign itself to a future of fear.
	MIDDLE EAST IS AN ENTITY	The establishment of a free Iraq at the heart of the Middle East [...]
	COUNTRY / STATE IS AN ENTITY	First, some ask why Iraq is different from other countries or regimes that also have terrible weapons.
	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] will continue to have an interest in an Iraq that is stable, secure and self-reliant .
	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] the Iraqi regime was required to destroy [...]
	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The Iraqi regime has violated all of those obligations. It possesses and produces chemical and biological weapons.
	SAUDI GOVERNMENT IS AN ENTITY	The Saudi government is taking first steps toward reform, [...]
ENTITY	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A PATIENT	Saddam Hussein is a homicidal dictator who is addicted to weapons of mass destruction.
	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TERRORIST	The world has tried no-fly zones to keep Saddam from terrorizing his own people[...]
	IRAQI SCIENTISTS ARE HOLY WARRIORS	[...] a group he calls his "nuclear mujahideen" -- his nuclear holy warriors .
	SOLDIERS ARE FIGHTERS	As we make these changes, we will continue to pursue al Qaeda and foreign fighters .
	AL QAEDA IS A PREY	[...] on protecting Iraq's borders and hunting down al Qaeda .
OBJECT	US IS AN OBJECT	Should enemies strike our country , [...]
	AMERICANS ARE AN OBJECT	We are a peaceful people -- yet we're not a fragile people [...]
	AL QAEDA IS AN OBJECT	We will disrupt, dismantle and defeat al Qaeda [...]

	TERRORISTS ARE A MACHINE	The same terrorist network operating out of Iraq [...]
VEHICLE	US IS A VEHICLE	No act of theirs can alter the course or shake the resolve of this country .
	EUROPEAN NATION IS A VEHICLE	The nations of Europe are moving towards unity, [...]
	IRAQI REGIME IS A VEHICLE	It arises directly from the Iraqi regime's own actions -- its history of aggression, and its drive toward an arsenal of terror.
	AL QAEDA IS A VEHICLE/A BOAT	As we speak, al Qaeda continues to plot against us, and its leadership remains anchored in [...]
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	And after years of rebuilding Iraq , [...]
	IRAQI GOVERNMENT IS A BUILDING	And we concluded that to step back now would force a collapse of the Iraqi government , [...]
	IRAQI ARMY IS A BUILDING	We will help the Iraqis build a larger and better-equipped army [...]
	ISLAMIC EMPIRE IS A BUILDING	[...] building a radical Islamic empire and launching new attacks [...]
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] the rest of our troops in Iraq will come home [...]
PRODUCTION UNIT	IRAQI REGIME IS A PRODUCTION UNIT	It was then that the regime was forced to admit that it had produced more than 30,000 liters of anthrax [...]
	IRAQ IS A PRODUCTION UNIT	The inspectors, however, concluded that Iraq had likely produced two to four times that amount.
PRISON	IRAQI REGIME IS A PRISON	The people you liberate will witness the honorable and decent spirit of the American military.
PORT	IRAQ IS A PORT/SAFE HAVEN	But it will be a country that fights terrorists instead of harboring them [...]
	IRAQI REGIME IS A PORT/SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A SAFE HAVEN	[...] I said that those who harbor terrorists are as guilty as the terrorists themselves. Saddam Hussein is harboring terrorists [...]
SACRED PLACE	IRAQ IS A SACRED PLACE	[...] to understand that an American defeat in Iraq would create a new sanctuary for extremists [...]
MATERIAL	AMERICAN TROOPS ARE MATERIAL	Our troops are the steel in our ship of state.
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS A THREAT	We have no ambition in Iraq, except to remove a threat and restore control of that country to its own people.
NIGHTMARE	IRAQI REGIME IS A	[...] men and women knew that the whole

	NIGHTMARE	world was not sharing their own nightmare.
OPPRESSION	IRAQI REGIME IS A HEAVY OBJECT/AN OPPRESSION	Freed from the weight of oppression , Iraq's people will be able [...]
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	IRAQI REGIME IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	[...] wherever and whenever the tides of oppression recede.
VIOLENCE / AGGRESSION	IRAQI REGIME IS VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION	[...] of defending human liberty against violence and aggression.
SOURCE	THE UN IS A SOURCE	The United Nations can renew its purpose and be a source of stability [...]
FILTH	TERRORISTS/INSURGENTS ARE FILTH	In earlier operations, Iraqi and American forces cleared many neighborhoods of terrorists and insurgents [...]
DEMONS	TERRORISTS ARE DEMONS	[...] America encountered the darker demons of our new world.
EVIL	TERRORISTS ARE EVIL	Terror cells and outlaw regimes building weapons of mass destruction are different faces of the same evil.
DARKNESS	TERRORISTS' HAVEN IS DARKNESS	[...] then they retreat into the shadows to grow ever more radical [...]

The protagonists of the Second Persian Gulf War, and their conceptualization, as expected, play a very important role in the formulation of the public opinion through political discourse. In the American speeches, we have several Source Domains which were used by the American politicians to convince about the necessity of the War or to project their own feelings concerning the Iraq War actors. More specifically, as we can observe in Table 5.1.4., Institutions, such as NATO and the UN, that had been on the front line of negotiations, and later decisions, are conceptualized as one person that decides and acts. This is also the case for STATES and COUNTRIES, especially the US and IRAQ, as well as the IRAQI REGIME or the SAUDI GOVERNMENT, that appear to be one single ruler.

On the other hand, what is interesting is the way Saddam Hussein is perceived by American politicians; SADDAM HUSSEIN a PATIENT with an addiction to weapons and even a TERRORIST who terrorizes his own people whereas, at the same time, he calls his NUCLEAR SCIENTISTS, HOLY WARRIORS. Besides these metaphors, AL QAEDA is conceptualized as a PREY that needs to be hunted down in order to protect the borders of Iraq, contrary to the AMERICAN SOLDIERS who are referred to as FIGHTERS.

The Iraq War Actors are also conceptualized as OBJECTS in the American speeches. So, the US is an OBJECT that can be struck, AL QAEDA will be dismantled and TERRORISTS, as a MACHINE, disastrously operate outside the borders of Iraq. At the same time, AMERICANS are also an OBJECT, but not a fragile one. Motion is also apparent in the American subcorpus. VEHICLE, as a Source Domain, serves for the conceptualization of COUNTRIES / STATES, such as the US or EUROPE that have a specific course and are moving towards unity, the IRAQI REGIME is also moving towards an arsenal of terror whereas AL QAEDA's leadership, conceptualized as a BOAT, remained anchored in the border regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

AMERICAN TROOPS are perceived as a MATERIAL and, more precisely, as steel, thanks to their power and integrity and, on the other hand, COUNTRIES/ STATES/ EMPIRES and the IRAQI NATION are also BUILDINGS in the Iraq War that must be rebuilt, the IRAQI GOVERNMENT, as a BUILDING, has collapsed and the IRAQI ARMY is to be built. The IRAQI REGIME, apart from being a PRISON with prisoners waiting to be liberated by the American army, it is also a PRODUCTION UNIT that produced thousands of liters of anthrax and this is the case for IRAQ too. IRAQ is a HOME for terrorists whereas the US is the welcoming

HOME where American soldiers were longing to go to. IRAQ and the IRAQI REGIME are also PORTS harboring terrorists and, in the case where America would lose the war, IRAQ would eventually be a sanctuary, a SACRED PLACE for extremists.

The IRAQI REGIME and SADDAM HUSSEIN, in the American political discourse, are a THREAT that must be removed. Again, the IRAQI REGIME and SADDAM HUSSEIN's GOVERNANCE are A HEAVY OBJECT/ OPPRESSION and they also constitute VIOLENCE and AGGRESSION and the Iraqi nation should be freed from them. Continuing with the negative meanings, the IRAQI REGIME is presented to be a NIGHTMARE while TERRORISTS are FILTH, cleared by the American forces, and EVIL and DEMONS whose haven is DARKNESS. And, finally, for once more, nature is apparent, as a Source Domain, in the Iraq War Actors metaphors, with the UN being a SOURCE of stability and the IRAQI REGIME a NATURAL CATASTROPHE where the tide of oppression should recede.

5.1.2. Metaphors in the British subcorpus

The following tables (5.1.5., 5.1.6., 5.1.7. and 5.1.8.) encompass the Source Domains, the Metaphors and Metaphorical expressions of the four Target Notions as they emerged from the study of the British discourses. The British subcorpus, with a total of seven speeches, was rich in conceptualizations of the four Target notions; nevertheless, as in the previous Tables, there will only be characteristic examples of metaphorical expressions, so that the metaphor is clear, whereas all metaphorical expressions can be found in the British Appendix. As for Table 5.1.5. which follows, in the War Metaphors column, there are also metonymic concepts of WAR, which are very helpful in order to fully conceive and tabulate the Source Domains.

Table 5.1.5. War metaphors in the British subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: WAR		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>WAR METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS AN ENTITY	[...] to accompany the hard power of military action .
OBJECT	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN OBJECT	We proceeded with care, with full debate in this House and when we took military action , did so as a last resort.
VEHICLE	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS A VEHICLE	Military action by the US and UK followed and a certain amount of infrastructure for Iraq's WMD [...]
LOCATION / DESTINATION	WAR IS DESTINATION	Your husbands and your sons will not march to war .
PATH	WAR IS A PATH	[...] forcing nations down the very unilateralist path we wish to avoid.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	[...] and will back it with action if Saddam fails to disarm voluntarily [...]
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING	[...] to the families of those servicing in Iraq over the coming months.
SUFFERING	BEING ATTACKED IS SUFFERING	[...] around 20 different nations have suffered serious terrorist outrages.

FOOD/DESIRE	KILLING IS FOOD/ DESIRE IS HUNGER	Yet they hardly sated Saddam's appetite for slaughter.
BUTCHERING	KILLING IS CUTTING MEAT	Read about the routine butchering of political opponents [...]
CLEANING	KILLING THE KURD POPULATION IS CLEANSING	Perhaps the most shocking example was Saddam's policy of ethnic cleansing in the 1990s [...]
PHYSICAL WOUND	THE EFFECTS OF WAR ARE WOUNDS	But the Iraqi Kurds will forever bear the scars.
NATURAL FORCE	CONSEQUENCES OF WAR ARE A NATURAL FORCE	[...] begin a conflict using such weapons and the consequences not engulf the whole world.
DRAMA	PREWAR PERIOD IS A DRAMA	Finally, there are many acts of this drama still to be played out.
DARKNESS	DANGER (OF WAR) IS DARKNESS	To quote George Orwell, writing in the thirties, at democracy's darkest hour in Europe, when the threat was fascism, [...]

Table 5.1.5 presents the results of War metaphors that derived from the examination of the British subcorpus. One Source Domain that emerged was, before anything that of an ENTITY. Throughout the British speeches WAR is threatened, it has power and even shows mercy or expresses brutality. Apart from WAR IS AN ENTITY, WAR is also an OBJECT that is taken by Britain as a last resort, ACTION that the British have to take against Saddam's unwillingness to disarm and WAR is a VEHICLE too that follows if specific action fails.

WAR is also conceived as a LOCATION/DESTINATION; it is a place where British husbands and sons would march to, the place where the brutalization of the Kuwaitis led to and the place where failure to comply would also lead to and also WAR, in the British political speeches, constitutes a PATH which some MPs of Britain wished to avoid.

Derivative WAR notions also exist in the British subcorpus, as seen in Table 5.1.5. above; therefore, both BEING IN WAR and BEING ATTACKED is

SUFFERING and FIGHTING IN WAR is a SERVICE to Britain and its citizens. Additionally, referring to Saddam's appetite for slaughter, KILLING IS FOOD and DESIRE IS HUNGER and also, referring again to Saddam's butchering of his political opponents, KILLING constitutes BUTCHERING or CLEANSING.

Besides these notions, we also have the CONSEQUENCES OF WAR that are a NATURAL CATASTROPHE, since they could engulf the whole world, the DANGER OF WAR which is DARKNESS and is expressed as democracy's darkest hour in Europe, the PREWAR PERIOD that is conceptualized as a DRAMA with many acts still to be played out and THE EFFECTS OF WAR that are WOUNDS that the Iraqi Kurds will forever bear.

Table 5.1.6. Terrorism metaphors in the British subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: TERRORISM & VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>TERRORISM & VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Second, the canvas on which terror operates does indeed cross continents.
	TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY/ TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE / EXTREMISM ARE ENTITIES	[...] a nation to defeat terrorist violence [...] and to isolate extremism wherever we confront it [...]
	THE THREAT OF TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] our immediate priority is how to protect our citizens against the threat we face now.
OBJECT/ ADVERSARY IN SPORTS	TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY IN SPORTS	[...] second, a determination to tackle terrorism internationally and nationally; and third, to tackle not just terrorism but [...]
VEHICLE	EXTREMISM IS A VEHICLE	[...]— the extremism which seeks to justify it and the grievances that fuel it [...]

BUILDING	TERRORISM IS A BUILDING	[...] to remove a central pillar of Saddam's apparatus of terror [...]
	EXTREMISM IS A BUILDING	This is a change from his rhetoric about ' arcs of extremism '.
SURFACE	THREAT STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS A SURFACE	But consensus on the objective is not simply based on the extent of the Iraqi threat .
LIQUID	EXTREMISM IS LIQUID	[...] and to isolate extremism wherever we confront it and whatever its source .
PLANT	TERRORISM IS A PLANT	[...] so we will have to work to root out terrorism and its causes globally [...]
LOCATION / DESTINATION	VIOLENCE IS LOCATION	And recent studies show the pathway to violence often starts with contact with extreme material [...]
STARTING POINT	TERRORIST ATTACK IS STARTING POINT	July 7 has rightly led to the moderate majority in the Muslim community [...]

All British speakers referred to TERRORISM / VIOLENCE and EXTREMISM that threatened Great Britain among other western countries at the time. TERRORISM is primarily conceptualized as an ENTITY, and, as seen in the Table above, as an ADVERSARY in general or an ADVERSARY IN SPORTS; it poisons the chances of political progress, it must be tackled or, as TERRORIST VIOLENCE, it must be defeated and, at the same time, EXTREMISM must be isolated whenever and wherever confronted.

TERRORISM in British speeches is also perceived as an OBJECT which Britain must tackle and also EXTREMISM is a VEHICLE which is fueled by grievances whereas both are perceived as BUILDINGS that come with arcs and as a SURFACE with a specific extent. LOCATION / DESTINATION is also a Source Domain that is used here, with VIOLENCE to be the destination of a pathway and, as a STARTING POINT that lead Muslims against terrorists.

Finally, as seen in Table 5.1.6., nature is again apparent in the conceptualizations of TERRORISM in EXTREMISM IS A LIQUID, that springs from a source, and in TERRORISM is a PLANT, that must be rooted out.

Table 5.1.7. Peace metaphors in the British subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: PEACE		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>PEACE METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] the carnage they could inflict to [...] world peace [...]
OBJECT	PEACE IS AN OBJECT	The Prime Minister spoke of the effort to bring peace to the Middle East, [...]
	PEACE PROCESS IS A MOVING OBJECT	[...] of energy to get the peace process moving again [...]
LOCATION / DESTINATION	PEACE IS A LOCATION	But the US is now committed, and, I believe genuinely, to the roadmap for peace , [...]
CAUSE	PEACE IS A CAUSE	Bush and I have committed ourselves to peace in the Middle East based [...]
PLAY	PEACE IS A PLAY	[...] the peace process moving again; and we will play our part in any way we can.

PEACE, as a Target Notion, is firstly conceptualized as an ENTITY that could be subject to carnage. Additionally, PEACE is an OBJECT which can be brought or even a MOVING OBJECT that needs energy to start moving again. PEACE also constitutes a LOCATION/ DESTINATION for the roadmap, to which the US is committed, a CAUSE to which the British PM and the American President have committed themselves and a PLAY in which British politicians, troops and citizens will play their part in any way they can.

Table 5.1.8: Iraq War Actors in the British subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: IRAQ WAR ACTORS		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS AN ENTITY	But I can say that if the international community [...] shrugs its shoulders and walks away , [...]
	UN IS AN ENTITY	As a result, the UN passed a series of resolutions [...]
	NATO IS AN ENTITY	[...] and with NATO and the UN to build a new democratic government.
	US IS AN ENTITY	America didn't attack al-Qaeda - they attacked America .
	EU IS AN ENTITY	In 2005 under the British presidency the EU brought in new agreements [...]
	BRITAIN IS AN ENTITY	Though trains and buses were destroyed, our national resolve - the spirit of Britain - was indestructible.
	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Someone who can bring Iraq back [...] not languishing as a pariah .
	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] we will either fundamentally change the character of the regime or, if military intervention proves necessary, then change the regime itself .
ENTITY	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A CHILD	What is perfectly clear is that Saddam is playing the same old games in the same old way.
	SADDAM HUSSEIN' POLITICAL DECISIONS ARE ENTITIES	Saddam has no marchers to persuade of his murderous policies .
	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A JAILER	Liberated from Saddam , they could make Iraq prosperous [...]
	TALIBAN ARE JAILERS	First, Afghanistan is a country now freed from the Taliban , but still suffering.
OBJECT	BRITAIN IS A MIRROR	The country and parliament reflect each other, [...]
	BRITISH PARLIAMENT IS A MIRROR	The country and parliament reflect each other, [...]
	IRAQ IS AN OBJECT	Someone who can bring Iraq back into the international community, [...]
CONTAINER	IRAQI ARMY IS A CONTAINER	[...] of the Iraqi army . Can he tell us what major gaps there are, and how he thinks they can be filled ?
VEHICLE	IRAQ IS A VEHICLE	We shall help Iraq move towards

		democracy [...]
	IRANIAN REGIME IS A VEHICLE	[...] to maximise the peaceful pressure we want to see on the Iranian regime to turn away from its dangerous course?
BUILDING	IRAQI REGIME IS A BUILDING	This is a regime we changed, rightly. [...] to its re-construction.
	AFGHAN GOVERNMENT IS A BUILDING	[...] and with NATO and the UN to build a new democratic government.
HOUSE	IRAQ IS A HOUSE	[...] he responds is 250,000 allied troops on his doorstep.
HOME	IRAQ IS HOME	[...] the area now incorporated within its borders has been the home of several of mankind's earliest civilizations
	BRITAIN IS HOME	July 7 brought home to us that we are addressing both a global phenomenon and a national one.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	UN IS A LOCATION	[...] that the US should choose the UN path and you should recognise [...]
DISEASE	IRAQI REGIME IS A DISEASE	But our next priority will be to help the Iraqi people to recover.
GROANING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS GROANING/UNDER GOING TORTURE	Of the Iraqi people, groaning under years of dictatorship.
DARKNESS	IRAQI REGIME IS DARKNESS	[...]whose only true hope of liberation lies in the removal of Saddam, for them, the darkness will close back over them again; [...]
	EXTREMISTS HAVEN IS DARKNESS	[...]on earth which will remain hidden, dark or distant enough to be their hiding place for ever.

As in the American speeches, in the British subcorpus, the presence of the Iraq War actors is large, too. To begin with, Institutions that held responsibility for the War in Iraq, such as the UN or NATO, are conceptualized as an ENTITY that passes resolutions or, in cases, shrugs its shoulders and walks away. STATES/COUNTRIES, such as the US, the UK or France are ENTITIES too, that act such as IRAQ, who is conceived as a pariah, and the IRAQI REGIME that seems to have a character. SADDAM HUSSEIN is attributed many negative characteristics and ends

up being conceptualized as a CHILD and a JAILER whereas his political decisions are murderous ENTITIES. Likewise, the TALIBANS are also conceptualized as JAILERS.

From Table 5.1.8. above, we can also notice that Iraq War Actors are conceived as OBJECTS; BRITAIN and its PARLIAMENT are MIRRORS that reflect each other, IRAQ is an OBJECT that can be transferred and its ARMY a CONTAINER with gaps that can be filled. Moreover, IRAQ and the IRANIAN REGIME are VEHICLES that Britain should help turn away from their course and move towards democracy and Institutions, such as the UN, are a LOCATION/DESTINATION with a path that should be chosen by the US. ARMED FORCES/STATES/COUNTRIES/ REGIMES are also BUILDINGS; they either need to be built or reconstructed or a HOUSE where Saddam Hussein lives and has to confront allied troops on his doorstep. In the same Source Domain, both BRITAIN and IRAQ also constitute HOMES.

As in the American political discourses, there are negative meanings that derive from the conceptualizations of the actors in the British subcorpus, too. More specifically, the IRAQI REGIME is perceived as a DISEASE people need to recover and, LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME is GROANING and, along with EXTREMISTS' HEAVEN, they constitute living in the DARKNESS.

5.1.3. Metaphors in the French subcorpus

The French subcorpus encompassed twelve speeches by seven politicians. As seen earlier, the official political stance of France towards the invasion and its accordance with the US politics changed at some point during the invasion in Iraq, mainly due to the political stance of Nicolas Sarkozy, who insisted on the necessity of saving his country against the Middle East danger. In the tables that follow, there are results of the war, terrorism, peace and actors metaphors that appeared in the French speeches and, as previously, metaphorical expressions for their better comprehension.

Table 5.1.9. War metaphors in the French subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: WAR		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>WAR METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Tout d'abord, celui de penser les blessures de la guerre . Comme toujours, elle apporte son lot de victimes, [...]
	CRISIS STANDS FOR WAR. WAR IS AN ENTITY	Mais la France, fidèle à ses principes [...] continuera à agir pour que les crises qui ensanglantent ou menacent le monde [...]
OBJECT	WAR IS A PRIZE	Mais n'oublions pas qu'après avoir gagné la guerre , il faut construire la paix.
	WAR IS A MOVING OBJECT	[...] mes chers collègues, la guerre peut-elle être évitée ?
	WAR IS A PRODUCT	La guerre, si elle se produisait , aurait bien évidemment des conséquences graves [...]
VEHICLE	WAR IS A VEHICLE	[...] aggraverait les tensions et risquerait d'ouvrir la voie à d'autres conflits.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	[...] à cautionner une marche précipitée à la guerre .
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE	Par deux fois, c'est au sacrifice de ses fils que la France a dû de rester une nation libre.
FALLING	DYING IN WAR IS FALLING	Et chaque fois qu'un soldat américain tombe , où que ce soit dans le monde [...]

NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	La guerre déstabiliserait profondément l'Irak, [...]
LIQUID	TENSION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A LIQUID	[...] source des tensions contemporaines , Bagdad a été le centre [...]
CRISIS	WAR IS A CRISIS	
DARKNESS	WAR IS DARKNESS	Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, Chers amis, aux heures les plus sombres de son histoire , la France a toujours pu compter sur le peuple américain.

Table 5.1.9. presents data that emerged from the thorough examination of the French subcorpus and, more specifically, WAR metaphors that derived from it. As in the previous tables, the first Source Domain that appeared was ENTITY. In the French speeches, WAR is born to terrorism, it suffers, it has wounds, it threatens and it should be faced with seriousness. Then, WAR is also an OBJECT, with conceptual mappings that guide us to conceptualize WAR as a PRIZE that should be won, as a MOVING OBJECT that could be avoided or even a PRODUCT, the production of which would inflict great consequences. Likewise, in WAR as a VEHICLE, WAR can lead to a human catastrophe and also, according to the French discourses, a military intervention could open the way to other conflicts. Moreover, in WAR as a LOCATION/DESTINATION, WAR is a destination where troops can be sent after approval by the UN Security Council or as a location the path of which is shorter than the one of the inspections.

As far as derivative conceptual mappings are concerned, DYING AT WAR constitutes a SACRIFICE that the sons of France have made for France to remain a free nation and, at the same time, DYING AT WAR is FALLING

Finally, WAR also behaves as an earthquake in WAR is a NATURAL CATASTROPHE, that has the ability to shake Iraq, and it is also perceived as a LIQUID that springs in Bagdad, the source of contemporary tensions. Moreover, WAR is also DARKNESS, with France going through the darkest hours of its history.

Table 5.1.10 Terrorism metaphors in the French subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: TERROR & VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>TERRORISM & VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	L'action terroriste prend prétexte des frustrations qui naissent de conflits non résolus.
	VIOLENCE IS AN ADVERSARY/ VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	Ce n'est pas l'arbitraire contre la violence aveugle : c'est l'état de droit contre le crime.
OBJECT	TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	[...] un terrorisme axé contre des individus, [...]
	VIOLENCE IS A MACHINE	[...] de la radicalisation, de l'engrenage de la violence.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	TERRORISM IS A LOCATION	En quoi la nature et l'ampleur de la menace justifient-elles le recours immédiat à la force ?
PLANT	TERRORISM IS A PLANT	[...] dans la lutte et volonté de s'attaquer aux racines du mal.
PLAGUE	TERRORISM IS A PLAGUE	[...] comme à toutes les victimes du terrorisme, une action résolue contre ce fléau.
ILLNESS	TERRORISM IS AN ILLNESS	Elle provoquerait - que chacun y réfléchisse - la recrudescence de ce phénomène, [...]
HAVEN	TERRORISM IS A HAVEN FOR OBSCURANTISM	L'Afghanistan n'est plus ce sanctuaire de l'obscurantisme d'où les terroristes planifiaient [...]
DANGER	TERRORISM IS A DANGER	[...] c'est-à-dire par des dangers majeurs pour la sécurité du monde [...]
RISK	TERRORIST	Or ce risque terroriste, qu'en France

	ATTACK IS A RISK	nous connaissions déjà [...]
DESTROYING	KILLING IN TERRORIST ATTACK IS DESTROYING	En détruisant aveuglément autant de vies, au cœur de la démocratie américaine,
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	Les barbares avaient choisi New York comme épice ntre, [...]
DARKNESS	TERRORISM IS DARKNESS	[...] soit de zones d'ombre dans lesquelles prolifèrent des actes et des réseaux [...]

In Table 5.1.10., we have the tabulation of TERRORISM & VIOLENCE and EXTREMISM conceptualizations; the first Source Domain, as expected, is ENTITY. TERRORISM, as an ENTITY, has victims and uses as a pretext frustrations arising from unresolved conflicts whereas VIOLENCE, as an ADVERSARY, can be blind or give birth to doubt.

As an OBJECT, TERRORISM seems to be asymmetric or having an axis around which it rotates whereas VIOLENCE, as an OBJECT, is a machine with a gear. Moreover, TERRORISM also appears to be conceptualized as a LOCATION with amplitude.

Negative meanings are also frequent in the French political discourses; TERRORISM is a PLAGUE, against which we must fight, TERRORISM is an ILLNESS that broke out anew and TERRORIST ATTACK is a RISK and a DANGER. Meanwhile, KILLING IN TERRORIST ATTACK IS DESTROYING, TERRORISM is DARKNESS and, in a religious framework, TERRORISM also constitutes A HAVEN FOR OBSCURANTISM.

Finally, TERRORISM is a NATURAL CATASTROPHE with terrorists choosing different parts of the world for their attacks and a PLANT against the roots of which we should attack.

Table 5.1.11 Peace metaphors in the French subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: PEACE			
<u>SOURCE DOMAIN</u>	<u>PEACE METAPHORS</u>		<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	AN	[...]quoi qu'il arrive, au cœur de la paix à construire.
VEHICLE	PEACE IS A VEHICLE	A	[...] de la Communauté internationale et ne faisant pas progresser la paix au Proche Orient [...]
BUILDING	PEACE IS A BUILDING	A	[...] seul cadre légitime pour construire la paix , en Irak comme ailleurs.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	PEACE IS A LOCATION	A	[...] d'isoler les terroristes et ainsi d'ouvrir le chemin de la paix .
MATERIAL	PEACE IS A MATERIAL	A	[...] de construire un monde qui soit un monde de paix et de sécurité.
MEANS	PEACE IS A MEANS		Pourquoi faire la guerre si le désarmement par la paix avance [...]

PEACE, in the French political speeches that have been examined, is firstly, as in all the previous subcorpora, conceptualized as an ENTITY; it has a heart, it can be met and it has human characteristics, e.g. it is just. PEACE is a VEHICLE too, that the French wanted to keep on moving in the Middle East. PEACE, as a BUILDING, must be constructed and, in a one case, it possesses doors that the French wanted to open along with the pathway that leads to peace, as in PEACE IS A LOCATION / DESTINATION. Finally, PEACE serves as a MATERIAL too, that has to be used to build the world and as a MEANS through which the disarmament of Iraq can take place in order to avoid war.

Table 5.1.12: Iraq War Actors in the French subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: IRAQ WAR ACTORS		
SOURCE DOMAIN	WAR METAPHORS	METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS
ENTITY	NATO IS AN ENTITY	Mais, bien entendu, dès lors que l' POTAN n'est plus centrée sur la protection [...]
	UN IS AN ENTITY	En cet instant, l' ONU doit se faire respecter. Elle joue là son avenir dans la période de l'après-guerre froide.
	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	L'Europe doit aussi être notre prochain défi. Elle sort incontestablement affaiblie de l'épreuve de ces dernières semaines.
	EU IS AN ENTITY	Aujourd'hui, l' Union Européenne , [...] entend participer à sa propre protection [...]. Elle prend , en effet, en compte le fait que la responsabilité première d'un Etat, [...]
	US IS AN ENTITY	On dit que l'Amérique ce jour-là, a perdu son innocence.
	NEW YORK IS AN ENTITY	Ici à New York, ville sauvagement agressée , [...]
	COUNTRY / STATE IS AN ENTITY	[...] l'assistance technique à tous les Etats qui en expriment le besoin [...]
	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	Le monde n'a pas besoin d'Etats-Unis faibles et la France est fière d'être au premier rang des amis des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.
	IRAQ/IRAN IS AN ENTITY	Nous ne pouvons oublier que l'Irak n'a pas hésité à employer l'arme chimique contre sa propre population et aussi contre l'Iran [...]
	KUWEIT IS A PRISONER	Les investigations menées par les Nations Unies, après la libération du Koweït [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] pour protéger la population civile de la folie meurtrière d'un régime qui, en assassinant son propre peuple, a perdu toute légitimité.
	AL QAEDA IS AN ENTITY	Al Qaïda est décapitée.
OBJECT	MIDDLE EAST IS AN OBJECT	C'est vrai plus encore au Moyen-Orient, zone de fractures et de déchirements anciens , [...]
	ARMY IS A MACHINE	Progressivement, par l'alliance de nos moyens militaires [...] nous construisons un dispositif anti-terroriste à l'échelle mondiale.
VEHICLE	UN IS A VEHICLE	Les Nations Unies doivent rester mobilisées en Iraq au service de cet objectif.

	FRANCE IS A VEHICLE	Et la France , qui a été durement touchée à plusieurs reprises par ce terrible fléau, est entièrement mobilisée dans cette lutte qui nous concerne tous et que nous devons mener ensemble.
	IRAQ IS A VEHICLE	Au delà, nous devons maintenir une forte pression sur l'Iraq pour qu'il aille plus loin dans la voie de la coopération.
BUILDING	NATO IS A BUILDING	[...] en tant que pilier de l'OTAN , et c'est par exemple ce que nous sommes en train de faire, aujourd'hui, en Afghanistan.
	EUROPE IS A BUILDING	La construction de l'Europe politique ne doit pas être l'otage de cette crise [...]
	EUROPEAN UNION IS A PILLAR	Dans un certain nombre de cas, l'Union Européenne , [...] en tant que pilier de l'OTAN, [...]
	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	C'est en effet aux Irakiens eux-mêmes qu'il revient de définir les priorités de la reconstruction de leur pays , [...]
MATERIAL	FRANCE IS A MATERIAL	La France n'est pas soluble dans l'OTAN, comme un sucre le serait dans un verre d'eau.
SUFFERING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	Combien de souffrances les peuples de la région devront-ils encore endurer [...]
LIQUID	NATO IS LIQUID	La France n'est pas soluble dans l'OTAN , comme un sucre le serait dans un verre d'eau.
RELIGION	UN IS A RELIGION	Dans ce temple des Nations Unies , nous sommes les gardiens d'un idéal, nous sommes les gardiens d'une conscience.
LIGHT	STATE IS LIGHT	Mais ils sont les auxiliaires indispensables du rayonnement d'un Etat .

In the French speeches, as noticed in Table 5.1.12. above, Iraq War Actors follow again Lakoff's State-as-Person system; thus, we have INSTITUTIONS (i.e. NATO, UN, EU) and COUNTRIES/STATES, especially FRANCE, the US and IRAQ, perceived as one ENTITY that is friends with another ENTITY, that has been violated, as in the case of KUWAIT, that is perceived as a PRISONER. AL QAEDA is also conceived as one decapitated ENTITY.

Iraq War Actors are also OBJECTS, and, more precisely, the ARMY is conceptualized as an antiterrorist machine and MIDDLE EAST as a fragile OBJECT with old ruptures. The protagonists of the War are conceived as VEHICLES too; UN should be mobilized in Iraq and FRANCE should also be mobilized in this fight. IRAQ is also a VEHICLE that should move forward in the pathway of cooperation. As BUILDINGS, Iraq War Actors possess pillars and need support structure and, as a MATERIAL, FRANCE seems to be difficult to dissolve in the NATO which serves here as a LIQUID. Finally, the UN appears to be a RELIGION with its own temple and COUNTRIES/ STATES, which are conceived as LIGHT, emit radiation.

5.1.4. Metaphors in the Spanish subcorpus

The Spanish subcorpus was formed by speeches delivered only by four Spanish politicians; however, the total number of speeches and words were close to those of the rest of the subcorpora and, as a result, the metaphorical expressions were also relatively close. In Tables 5.1.13., 5.1.14., 5.1.15. and 5.1.16., the four target notions and their metaphors are tabulated, as they emerged from the Spanish discourses.

Table 5.1.13. War metaphors in the Spanish subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: WAR		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>WAR METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	CONFLCT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A LIVING BEING	[...] ni estabilidad en el mundo mientras sangre el conflicto de Oriente Próximo [...]
FIERCE ANIMAL	DEATH IS A FIERCE ANIMAL / HORROR IS A FIERCE ANIMAL	[...] cómo sufrí con mis amigos israelíes el desgarro del horror y la muerte.
OBJECT	WAR IS A PRIZE	Dijimos también que la guerra era mucho más fácil de ganar que la paz.
MATERIAL	WAR IS A MATERIAL	[...] en los momentos de particular dureza como los que vivimos [...]
SACRIFICE	DYING IN WAR IS SACRIFICE	[...] tengo la convicción de sus esfuerzos y sacrificios se verán reconocidos.
GIVING	DYING IN WAR IS GIVING	[...] a todos cuantos han entregado su vida para devolver al pueblo iraquí [...]
LOSING	DYING IN WAR IS LOSING	[...] y a los soldados y civiles que allí han perdido la vida.
STEALING	DYING IS HAVING LIFE SNATCHED AWAY	[...] también las vidas arrebatadas, tienen sentido [...]
RESPONDING	FIGHTING BACK IS RESPONDING	[...] a responder con más celeridad y eficacia al terrorismo.
DESTRUCTION	DYING IN WAR IS DESTRUCTION	[...] por la destrucción de vidas, recursos, instituciones [...]

BLACKMAIL	USING DEATHS IN WAR IS BLACKMAIL	[...] de que sus débiles gobiernos cederán al chantaje de los cuerpos mutilados [...]
CONFRONTATION	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS CONFRONTATION	El primero se refiere al conflicto que enfrenta a Israel con los palestinos.
PROBLEM	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A PROBLEM	[...] una vez más el compromiso de España en la solución del conflicto de Oriente Medio.
SOLUTION	MILITARY INTERVENTION IS SOLUTION	[...] no puede haber solución militar.
THEATRE	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A PLAY	Nada han podido hacer los protagonistas del conflicto para lograr que la Comunidad Internacional [...]
	MILITARY OPERATIONS STAND FOR WAR / WAR IS OPERATING THEATRE	[...] y después de iniciarse en el teatro de operaciones [...]
DISEASE	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A DISEASE	[...] mientras sangre el conflicto de Oriente Próximo que es el tumor primario de múltiples focos de inestabilidad.
PLANT	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS A PLANT	[...] en el Exterior, constituida a raíz del conflicto en los Balcanes.

Table 5.1.13. presents distinct conceptual mappings of the Target Notion of WAR in the Spanish subcorpus. Firstly, WAR is conceptualized as an ENTITY; it either bleeds itself or, as a FIERCE ANIMAL, it brings about victims. Moreover, as far as living organisms are concerned, WAR is also a PLANT with roots. On the other hand, as an OBJECT, WAR is a prize that should be won whereas, as a MATERIAL, WARTIME proves to be of an exceptional hardness.

Furthermore, conceptual mappings that derive from WAR and that are tabulated above have to do either with LIVING IN WAR, FIGHTING IN WAR,

KILLING IN WAR or DYING IN WAR.; hence, LIVING IN WARTIMES is conceived as STEALING and FIGHTING BACK is RESPONDING, KILLING IN WAR is a BLACKMAIL and DYING IN WAR is SACRIFICE, GIVING, LOSING and DESTROYING.

WAR is also a THEATRE and a PLAY with protagonists and, apart from being CONFRONTATION of problems, as in the Israeli- Palestinian conflict, WAR constitutes a PROBLEM that must be solved or, as stated, a SOLUTION of military character as well. In the end, a negative meaning, that is apparent in the Spanish political discourses, is that of WAR as a DISEASE, and, more specifically, as a tumor.

Table 5.1.14. Terrorism metaphors in the Spanish subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: TERRORISM & VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	9/11 STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK / TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY	[...] los daños que serían capaces de infligir harían palidecer el 11 de septiembre.
	TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	También conocemos el terrorismo , que nos lleva golpeando más de treinta años.
OBJECT	TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	La Historia demuestra que el terrorismo ha sido utilizado en apoyo de diferentes ideologías o confesiones religiosas.
	VIOLENCE IS AN OBJECT	[...] y que en ocasiones sirven de asideros , de pretexto, a la violencia terrorista.
VEHICLE	TERRORISM IS A	[...] el terrorismo se ha convertido en una

	VEHICLE	amenaza global que se dirige contra todas las naciones democráticas [...]
ISLAND RISING FROM THE SEA	TERRORISM IS AN ISLAND RISING FROM THE SEA	[...] de estas amenazas que el surgimiento de un terrorismo ajeno a los actores tradicionales, incluso a los Estados[...]
BUILDING	VIOLENCE IS A BUILDING	[...] la separación abre la tentación al odio y el odio es la puerta de la violencia.
CONTAINER	TERRORISM IS A CONTAINER	En el terror sólo hay infamia y barbarie, en el terror no hay política, en el terror no hay ideología, en el terror no hay resistencia, en el terror no hay lucha, en el terror sólo hay vacío [...]
PLANT	TERRORISM IS A PLANT	[...] para sembrar el terror y para imponer la fuerza [...]
DISEASE	TERRORISM IS AN ILLNESS	[...] podremos combatir la peor de las lacras que hoy amenaza nuestros derechos y libertades.
	TERRORISM IS A DISEASE	España está del lado de Israel frente al terrible azote del terrorismo, [...]
SUFFERING	FIGHTING TERRORISM IS SUFFERING	[...] el terrorismo que sufrimos desde hace demasiado tiempo.
FORCE	TERRORISM IS A FORCE	Treinta años resistiendo al terrorismo nos han enseñado [...]
MEANS	VIOLENCE IS A MEANS	[...] de ideas por la violencia y el ataque a la democracia [...]

In Table 5.1.14. TERRORISM, VIOLENCE/ and EXTREMISM Target notions are listed and the first Source Domain that appears, as in all previous Tables, is ENTITY. TERRORISM is thus an ADVERSARY that has been hitting the innocents for many years and, besides that, TERORRIST ATTACK is also an ENTITY that can turn pale. As for the Source Domain of OBJECT, TERRORISM is an OBJECT that has been used in the past and, at the same time, VIOLENCE constitutes an OBJECT with handholds. Apart from these, TERRORISM, as a VEHICLE, moves against democratic nations and as an ISLAND, it rises from the sea. VIOLENCE is also a BUILDING that has doors, a CONTAINER where there is

infamy, barbarism and emptiness and a PLANT whose seed is the illegal trade of weapons and explosives.

As far as negative meanings of TERRORISM, VIOLENCE and EXTREMISM in Spanish political discourses are concerned, as we can notice in the Table above, there are many that are used to express the aforementioned Target notions. Firstly, TERRORISM is an ILLNESS that threatens our rights and our liberties. Then, TERRORISM IS A DISEASE, against which one has to defend oneself, whereas a FIGHTING TERRORISM is SUFFERING, especially for the Spanish nation.

Finally, at the bottom of the Table, we see that TERRORIST ATTACK is also perceived as a FORCE against which we must resist and also that VIOLENCE is a MEANS, used by terrorism, in order to impose its own ideas.

Table 5.1.15. Peace metaphors in the Spanish subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: PEACE		
SOURCE DOMAINS	PEACE METAPHORS	METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	La paz , Señorías, exige que el máximo organismo creado para garantizarla sea respetado, [...]
OBJECT	PEACE IS A PRIZE	[...] la guerra era mucho más fácil de ganar que la paz.
	PEACE IS A PRODUCT	No basta con invocar la paz para que ésta se produzca.
BUILDING	PEACE IS A BUILDING	pero la paz no puede basarse en la impunidad de los dictadores [...]
LOCATION / DESTINATION	PEACE IS A DESTINATION	[...] deben ser los vehículos para la paz, [...]
BREATHING	DESIRE FOR PEACE IS BREATHING	No podemos aspirar a la paz y a la seguridad en un mar de injusticias

		universales.
WORKING	FIGHTING FOR PEACE WORKING	La paz es la tarea.

PEACE, in the Spanish subcorpus, is, first of all, conceived as an ENTITY which has specific requests. Then, PEACE, for Spanish politicians, is also an OBJECT, either a PRIZE that is difficult to win or a PRODUCT that is produced. PEACE is a BUILDING too, that needs maintenance and a stable and secure base. Moreover, PEACE constitutes LOCATION / DESTINATION as well, with vehicles heading towards it, THE DESIRE FOR PEACE is BREATHING and, as a derivative metaphor, FIGHTING FOR PEACE constitutes WORKING FOR PEACE.

Table 5.1.16: Iraq War Actors in the Spanish subcorpus

TARGET NOTION: IRAQ WAR ACTORS		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS AN ENTITY	[...] creemos, que la comunidad internacional no se paralice [...]
	ATLANTIC COUNCIL IS AN ENTITY	Baste recordar la parálisis del Consejo Atlántico sobre su autorización para iniciar los planes [...]
	NATO IS AN ENTITY	[...] la OTAN , amén de otras instituciones, produjeron unas formas [...]
	INSTITUTION IS AN ENTITY	El problema hoy es que contamos con las mismas instituciones que nacieron [...]
	UN IS AN ENTITY	Señor Presidente, las Naciones Unidas nacieron de la necesidad y de los ideales.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Los Estados Unidos no fueron los únicos atacados aquel 11 de septiembre.
	EU IS AN ENTITY	La Unión Europea debe aprobar nuevas iniciativas [...]

	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	[...] una prolongación del terrorismo anarquista que padeció la Europa de fines del XIX [...]
	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España es quien desde hace más tiempo, entre las naciones libres, sufre la amenaza terrorista [...]
	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] ni para asegurar un Iraq unido, estable, seguro y próspero.
	BAGDAD IS AN ENTITY	[...] pero no sólo a ello, sino también a que Bagdad acabara con la represión de su propio pueblo [...]
	COUNTRY / STATE IS AN ENTITY	A pesar de que repetidamente los tres países copatrocinadores expresamos nuestra voluntad de diálogo [...]
	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY/A NEIGHBOUR	[...] que hacer frente a la invasión de Kuwait por su vecino Irak.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] es que ese régimen de Saddam miente sistemáticamente [...]
	IRAQI REGIME ARE TERRORISTS	Los terroristas tratan de impedir que el pueblo iraquí sea dueño de su propio destino.
ENTITY	TERRORISTS ARE FANATICS	Todavía hoy sufrimos por causa de fanáticos que quieren hacer saltar por los aires esas reglas, fanáticos [...]
	TERRORISTS ARE BARBARIANS	[...] nuestro desprecio unánime a la barbarie terrorista.
	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A CRIMINAL	Es evidente que la primera víctima de Saddam es su propio pueblo, [...]
VEHICLE	IRAN IS A VEHICLE	[...] de Irak y el anclaje regional e internacional de Irán [...]
BUILDING	EUROPE IS A BUILDING	Los padres fundadores sabían que la construcción de la Europa unida pasaba no sólo por los tratados económicos[...]
	SPAIN IS A BUILDING	Nuestro país ha sufrido durante décadas la inestabilidad [...]
	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] y las condiciones para la reconstrucción de Irak.
HOME	SPAIN IS HOME	[...] la vuelta a casa de nuestras tropas [...]
PRISON	TYRANNY STANDS FOR IRAQI REGIME/ IRAQI REGIME IS A PRISON	[...] el pueblo iraquí merece quedar libre de la tiranía [...]
CONTAINER	IRAQ IS A CONTAINER	[...] lo que está escondido en un país casi tan grande como España.
DESTINATION / LOCATION	TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS ARE A LOCATION	[...] para aislar y cercar a las organizaciones terroristas [...]

DARKNESS	IRAQI REGIME IS DARKNESS	[...] al pueblo iraquí de la sombra pesada y cruel de la tiranía [...]
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Table 5.1.16. presents the conceptualizations of Iraq War Actors, as perceived and used by the Spanish politicians, whose discourses were examined. As in all the previous Iraq War Actors tables, Institutions, that had a lead role during the Second Persian Gulf War, such as the UN, NATO or the EU, as well as STATES/COUNTRIES and their REGIMES act in accordance with Lakoff's State-as-Person system and are conceived as ENTITIES. More concretely, in Spanish political cognition, the UN was born out of necessity and ideals, EUROPE suffered from terrorism at the end of the 19th century, SPAIN has been suffering from terrorism lately too and KUWAIT was invaded by its neighbor, IRAQ. The IRAQI REGIME is also an ENTITY and also it consists of TERRORISTS.

As in the previous subcorpora, in Spanish politicians' cognition, TERRORISTS are again FANATICS and BARBARIANS and, SADDAM HUSSEIN, on the same wavelength, is a CRIMINAL whose first victim is his own people.

Moreover, STATE/ COUNTRY is a VEHICLE, as in the case of IRAN which has dropped anchor in a framework of cooperation and responsibility, and STATE/COUNTRY and IRAQI GOVERNMENT are BUILDINGS; EUROPE has been constructed and IRAQ needs to be reconstructed and, in STATE is a HOME, SPAIN is a HOME, where the Spanish troops will eventually return to. IRAQ is also a CONTAINER where nuclear weapons can be hidden and TERRORISTS are a LOCATION/ DESTINATION that can be encircled. Nevertheless, as far as negative

meanings are concerned, the IRAQI REGIME, apart from DARKNESS, is also a PRISON from where the Iraqi people should be freed.

5.2. Quantitative Analysis: Results

5.2.1. Metaphors in the Speeches

In this section, the results of the Quantitative Analyses will be presented, as they emerged from the study of the four subcorpora. As aforementioned, all metaphorical expressions, which were actually used for the present analysis, can be found in the Appendices. Thus, in the following Tables, one can notice the number of Source Domains for all four Target notions, the number of Metaphorical expressions that were encountered for each one of the Source domains, as well as their percentage. By calculating these numbers and percentages, the comparison among the results of the four linguistic groups is facilitated and, thus their analysis and significance result more fruitful. Therefore, the results of the metaphors in the American speeches are listed in Table 5.2.1. that follows:

Table 5.2.1: Metaphors in American speeches

WAR/TERRORISM/ EXTREMISM/VIOLENCE/PEACE/ IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS IN AMERICAN SPEECHES			
TARGET NOTION	SOURCE	N° METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS	PERCENTAGE OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS
'WAR'	ENTITY	14	9.66%
	BURDEN	3	2.07%

	COMMODITY	3	2.07%
	VEHICLE	3	2.07%
	LOCATION / DESTINATION	4	2.76%
	SURFACE	1	0.69%
	PATH	2	1.38%
	THREAT	1	0.69%
	HORROR / TERROR	2	1.38%
	CONTAINER	2	1.38%
	ADVANCE	1	0.69%
	ACTION	14	9.66%
	SERVICE	28	19.31%
	SACRIFICE	14	9.66%
	FALLING	4	2.76%
	GIVING	7	4.83%
	RESPONDING	3	2.07%
	CHASING	1	0.69%
	STAKING	1	0.69%
	CLEANING	1	0.69%
	SURGING	1	0.69%
	AWAKENING	1	0.69%
	DISEASE	1	0.69%
	MILESTONE	1	0.69%
	CHANGE	1	0.69%
	NATURAL CATASTROPHE	17	11.72%
	NATURAL PHENOMENON	1	0.69%
	RIVER	1	0.69%
	DESTRUCTION	2	1.38%
	TRADE	1	0.69%
	TEST	3	2.07%
	DARKNESS	6	4.14%
Total 'WAR'		145	100
'TERRORISM / VIOLENCE / EXTREMISM'	ENTITY	35	57.38%
	OBJECT	5	8.20%
	BURDEN	2	3.28%
	MACHINE	1	1.64%
	COMMODITY	1	1.64%
	VEHICLE	2	3.28%
	OBSTACLE	1	1.64%
	MEANS	1	1.64%
	PLANT	1	1.64%
	THREAT	9	14.75%
	NATURAL CATASTROPHE	1	1.64%
	LIQUID	2	3.28%

TOTAL “TERRORISM / VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM”		61	100
‘PEACE’	ENTITY	4	17.40%
	OBJECT	7	30.43%
	BUILDING	2	8.70%
	LOCATION / DESTINATION	5	21.74%
	MATERIAL	1	4.35%
	LIGHT	4	17.40%
TOTAL ‘PEACE’		23	100
‘IRAQ WAR ACTORS’	ENTITY	223	67.58%
	OBJECT	5	1.52%
	VEHICLE	6	1.82%
	BUILDING	14	4.24%
	PRISON	2	0.61%
	HOME	26	7.88%
	PRODUCTION UNIT	4	1.21%
	PORT	4	1.21%
	SACRED PLACE	1	0.30%
	MATERIAL	1	0.30%
	THREAT	5	1.52%
	NIGHTMARE	1	0.30%
	OPPRESSION	1	0.30%
	NATURAL CATASTROPHE	1	0.30%
	VIOLENCE/ AGGRESSION	1	0.30%
	SOURCE	1	0.30%
	FILTH	2	
	DEMONS	1	0.30%
	EVIL	3	0.91%
DARKNESS	1	0.30%	
TOTAL ‘IRAQ WAR ACTORS’		330	100

In Table 5.2.1., we have the quantitative analysis of the American subcorpus. However, before anything, it is important to specify that in all tables of the quantitative analysis, we are grouping all the related Target notions, such as death etc., as presented in the tables of the qualitative analysis, too, under the common umbrella of ‘war’, ‘terrorism’, ‘peace’ and ‘war actors’. Hence, what emerges from

this analysis is that, as far as WAR metaphors are concerned, as seen in the qualitative analysis too, the Source domains that were encountered in the speeches were many, with the most frequent, as presented in the Table above, being ENTITY and ACTION with 14 metaphorical expressions each and a percentage of 9.66%, SERVICE with 28 metaphorical expressions and a percentage of 19.31%, NATURAL CATASTROPHE with 17 metaphorical expressions and 11.72% in total and, finally, SACRIFICE with also 14 metaphorical expressions in a total of 145 WAR metaphors and a percentage of 9.66%.

On the other hand, concerning TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM metaphors, the total number of their metaphorical expressions is 61. Although the US was hit by a major terrorist attack, which was actually the cause for starting the War, the number of WAR metaphors is almost double compared to the one of TERRORISM metaphorical expressions; this is due to the fact that the US was the prime mover of this War and the necessity to persuade about its importance led to the high number of WAR metaphorical expressions. However, among the 61 metaphorical expressions of TERRORISM, VIOLENCE and EXTREMISM notions that were encountered in the American speeches, the most frequent ones were those of ENTITY with 35 cases and a percentage of 57.38%, of THREAT with 9 metaphorical expressions and 14.75% and, finally, of OBJECT with 5 metaphorical expressions and 8.20%. TERRORISM, VIOLENCE and EXTREMISM metaphorical expressions are almost half of the total of metaphorical expressions, contrary to the WAR IS ENTITY domain, the percentage of which is much lower, as seen earlier. On the other hand, ACTION, SERVICE, SACRIFICE and NATURAL CATASTROPHE, which constitute the most apparent Source Domains in WAR metaphors, are not even present in TERRORISM metaphors whereas THREAT, which appears in 9

metaphorical expressions in **TERRORISM**, gave us only 1 example and a 0.69% in **WAR** since the War was not the threat for America. It was what had to be done to confront the real threat, which was terrorists and their attacks.

As for the Target notion of **PEACE** in the American political discourses, the Source domains with the highest representation, in a total of 23 metaphorical expressions were **OBJECT**, with 7 metaphorical expressions and a percentage of 30.43% and **LOCATION/ DESTINATION** with 5 metaphorical expressions and 21.74%. **OBJECT** was also a metaphorical expression of both **WAR** and **TERRORISM**, mostly conceptualized as a **WEAPON** or a **COMMODITY** or a **BURDEN** but its percentage was not among the highest ones. Au contraire, in the low number of **PEACE** metaphorical expressions, **OBJECT** is presents the highest percentage, although **PEACE** is also attributed human characteristics in some metaphorical expressions and then follows **LOCATION/ DESTINATION**, in the sense that **PEACE** is where we are supposed to head to.

Finally, **IRAQ WAR ACTORS**, in a total of 330 metaphorical expressions, were mostly conceptualized as an **ENTITY**. Thus, the actors were conceptualized as one **ENTITY**, as in Lakoff's State for Person conceptual system 223 times, with a correspondent percentage of 67.58%. In the speeches, the actors involved in the prewar period and, eventually, in the Iraq war were mentioned several times, either as one **ENTITY** or were given negative meanings, as in the cases of Saddam Hussein, his regime, Al Qaeda and terrorist organizations in general and this is why the number of personifications, and its correspondent percentage, are that high. Apart from it, **BUILDING** was also a 'popular' Source domain for the actors of the War, with 14 cases and a percentage of 4.24%, especially for the countries involved in it since, they either needed reconstruction or support and, finally, **HOME**, with all its positive

meanings, appeared 26 times (7.88%), mostly in the case of the US which, as a welcoming home, waited for the US troops to come back.

Table 5.2.2: Metaphors in British speeches

WAR/TERRORISM/ EXTREMISM/VIOLENCE/PEACE/ IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS IN BRITISH SPEECHES			
TARGET NOTION	SOURCE	N° METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS	PERCENTAGE OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS
'WAR'	ENTITY	10	16.67%
	OBJECT	5	8.33%
	VEHICLE	2	3.33%
	BUILDING	1	1.67%
	LOCATION / DESTINATION	11	18.33%
	PATH	1	1.67%
	ACTION	15	25%
	SERVICE	3	5%
	SUFFERING	3	5%
	CLEANING	2	3.33%
	BUTCHERING	1	1.67%
	FOOD/DESIRE	1	1.67%
	PHYSICAL WOUND	1	1.67%
	NATURAL FORCE	2	3.33%
	DRAMA	1	1.67%
DARKNESS	1	1.67%	
Total 'WAR'		60	100
'TERRORISM / VIOLENCE / EXTREMISM'	ENTITY	33	66%
	OBJECT	3	6%
	VEHICLE	1	2%
	BUILDING	3	6%
	SURFACE	1	2%
	LIQUID	1	2%
	PLANT	5	10%
	LOCATION / DESTINATION	2	4%
	STARTING POINT	1	2%

TOTAL "TERRORISM / VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM"		50	100
'PEACE'	ENTITY	1	9.10%
	OBJECT	2	18.18%
	LOCATION	6	54.55%
	CAUSE	1	9.10%
	PLAY	1	9.10%
TOTAL 'PEACE'		11	100
'IRAQ WAR ACTORS'	ENTITY	158	84.95%
	OBJECT	6	3.23%
	CONTAINER	2	1.08%
	VEHICLE	6	3.23%
	BUILDING	5	2.69%
	HOME	3	1.61%
	HOUSE	1	0.54%
	LOCATION/ DESTINATION	1	0.54%
	DISEASE	1	0.54%
	GROANING	2	1.08%
	DARKNESS	1	0.54%
TOTAL 'IRAQ WAR ACTORS'		186	100

Table 5.2.2. presents the results of the quantitative analysis of the British subcorpus. Firstly, as far as the Target notion of WAR is concerned, in a total of 60 metaphorical expressions, the most frequent Source domain that appeared in the subcorpus, was that of ACTION with 15 cases and a percentage of 25%. Then, LOCATION/DESTINATION appeared in 11 conceptual mappings with 18.33%. This high number is mainly due to the fact that War, apart from being a situation where two or more countries fight each other, it is also perceived as the place, the destination where one heads to for this fight. However, as in the American subcorpus, the results of which were presented earlier, WAR is also given human characteristics as an ENTITY in 10 cases, with a percentage of 16.67%. The percentage seems to be quite high, compared to the rest of the percentages of the metaphorical expressions; nevertheless, it is much lower than the one of ENTITY for TERRORISM/

VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM which is the highest one: among 50 cases, 33 (66%) were an ENTITY and were given human characteristics with the Source domain of PLANT being the second with 5 instances and 10%; in British politicians' minds, TERRORISM constitutes a PLANT with roots that must be removed immediately.

In the same table, we can see that PEACE, in a total of 11 cases, was mostly conceptualized as a LOCATION / DESTINATION with 6 metaphorical expressions and a percentage of 54.55%. The other conceptualizations of PEACE, i.e. ENTITY, OBJECT, CAUSE and PLAY presented low percentages as it is the case with its total number of metaphorical expressions. Although PEACE is the ultimate cause and goal for a war, its presence in both the subcorpora we have seen up to now is considerably low.

In opposition to PEACE, IRAQ WAR ACTORS are mentioned the most in the British speeches; more specifically, in a total of 186 cases, they were mostly conceptualized as an ENTITY with 158 metaphorical expressions and a percentage of 84.95%. This high number is not only due to the fact that they are conceived as one ENTITY but also because there were so many actors involved in this specific war: institutions, countries, organizations and others. On the other hand, although with a great difference, the actors of the War are also conceptualized in 6 cases -3.23%- as VEHICLES and OBJECTS, as in the American subcorpus too that need to keep moving or stop, in the case where they are conceptualized as prizes etc.

Table 5.2.3: Metaphors in French speeches

WAR/TERRORISM/ EXTREMISM/VIOLENCE/PEACE/ IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS IN FRENCH SPEECHES			
TARGET NOTION	SOURCE	N° METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS	PERCENTAGE OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS
'WAR'	ENTITY	29	56.85%
	OBJECT	4	7.84%
	VEHICLE	2	3.92%
	LOCATION / DESTINATION	7	13.73%
	SACRIFICE	1	1.96%
	FALLING	3	5.88%
	NATURAL CATASTROPHE	2	3.92%
	LIQUID	2	3.92%
DARKNESS	1	1.96%	
Total 'WAR'		51	100
'TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM'	ENTITY	26	55.32%
	OBJECT	4	8.51%
	LOCATION / DESTINATION	1	2.13%
	PLANT	1	2.13%
	PLAGUE	5	10.64%
	ILLNESS	1	2.13%
	NATURAL CATASTROPHE	1	2.13%
	DARKNESS	1	2.13%
	OBSCURANTISM	1	2.13%
	DANGER/ RISK	4	8.51%
	DESTROYING	1	2.13%
TOTAL "TERRORISM / VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM"		47	100
'PEACE'	ENTITY	7	36.84%
	VEHICLE	1	5.26%
	BUILDING	5	26.32%
	LOCATION	3	15.79%
	MATERIAL	1	5.26%
	MEANS	2	10.53%
TOTAL 'PEACE'		19	100
'IRAQ WAR ACTORS'	ENTITY	257	92.44%
	OBJECT	3	1.08%
	VEHICLE	4	1.44%
	BUILDING	10	3.60%
	MATERIAL	1	0.36%
LIQUID	1	0.36%	

	RELIGION	1	0.36%
	LIGHT	1	0.36%
TOTAL 'IRAQ WAR ACTORS'		278	100

As for the French political discourses, their quantitative study revealed that, in WAR metaphorical expressions, the most frequent Source domain was, for once more, that of ENTITY with 29 cases, in a total of 51 metaphorical expressions, and a percentage of 56.85% and then there was LOCATION /DESTINATION with 7 cases and a percentage of 13.73% and, finally, OBJECT with 4 cases and a percentage of 7.84%.

The high percentage of ENTITY was also the case for the Source Domain of TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM in the French discourses; in a total of 47 related metaphorical expressions, ENTITY appeared 26 times with a percentage of 55.32%. Meanwhile, the second most frequent Source domains were those of PLAGUE with 5 cases and 10.64%. However, although in previous Target notions, in both American and British speeches, we came across Source Domains such as DISEASE and ILLNESS, it is the first that PLAGUE (*le fléau*) appears as a Source Domain and, compared to the rest of the TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM Source Domains, it presents a relatively high percentage.

As for PEACE, in the French subcorpus, its presence is again relatively low compared to the other Target notions, although higher compared to the British subcorpus, which had 11 cases and close to the American one, which presented 23 instances. More precisely, in a total of 19 metaphorical expressions, PEACE was mostly presented as an ENTITY in 7 instances, with a percentage of 36.84% and then as a BUILDING with 5 instances and 26.32%. French politicians, apart from

attributing human characteristics to PEACE, they also insisted on the necessity to build it in the Middle East or elsewhere.

IRAQ WAR ACTORS, in this subcorpus too, for once more, presented the highest number of metaphorical expressions; the number of the cases where IRAQ WAR ACTORS were metaphorically mapped reached the number of 278 with the most frequent one being those of ENTITY. More specifically, with a percentage of 92.44% and 257 cases out of the 278 we mentioned, one could claim that this Source Domain is the only important one in this Target notion, given the fact that the second Source Domain, BUILDING, appears only 10 times and with a percentage of 3.60%. Other Source Domains that appear more than once are this of VEHICLE with 4 instances and 1.44% and that of OBJECT with 3 instances and a percentage of 1.08%.

Table 5.2.4: Metaphors in Spanish speeches

WAR/TERRORISM/ EXTREMISM/VIOLENCE/PEACE/ IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS IN SPANISH SPEECHES			
TARGET NOTION	SOURCE	Nº METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS	PERCENTAGE OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS
'WAR'	ENTITY	6	20.69%
	FIERCE ANIMAL	1	3.45%
	OBJECT	1	3.45%
	MATERIAL	1	3.45%
	SACRIFICE	3	10.34%
	GIVING	1	3.45%
	LOSING	1	3.45%
	STEALING	1	3.45%
	RESPONDING	1	3.45%
	CONFRONTATION	2	6.90%
	BLACKMAIL	1	3.45%
	DESTRUCTION	1	3.45%
	PROBLEM	3	10.34%
	SOLUTION	1	3.45%
	THEATRE / PLAY	3	10.34%
DISEASE	1	3.45%	

	PLANT	1	3.45%
Total 'WAR'		29	100
'TERROR'	ENTITY	60	72.29%
	OBJECT	4	4.82%
	VEHICLE	1	1.20%
	ISLAND	1	1.20%
	BUILDING	1	1.20%
	CONTAINER	1	1.20%
	PLANT	6	7.23%
	DISEASE	2	2.41%
	SUFFERING	4	4.82%
	FORCE	2	2.41%
	MEANS	1	1.20%
TOTAL "TERRORISM / VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM"		83	100
'PEACE'	ENTITY	25	64.10%
	OBJECT	4	10.26%
	PRODUCT	2	5.13%
	BUILDING	5	12.82%
	LOCATION / DESTINATION	1	2.56%
	BREATHING	1	2.56%
	WORKING	1	2.56%
TOTAL 'PEACE'		39	100
'IRAQ WAR ACTORS'	ENTITY	238	91.19%
	VEHICLE	1	0.38%
	BUILDING	16	6.13%
	HOME	2	0.77%
	PRISON	1	0.38%
	CONTAINER	1	0.38%
	LOCATION / DESTINATION	1	0.38%
	DARKNESS	1	0.38%
TOTAL 'IRAQ WAR ACTORS'		261	100

Last but not least, Table 5.2.4. presents the results of the quantitative study that was conducted in the Spanish subcorpus. The first Target notion, as in all previous subcorpora, is WAR and the most frequent Source Domain, ENTITY. Nevertheless, the percentage of these metaphorical expressions is not considerably high, only 20.69% with 6 instances, in a total of 29 metaphorical expressions, and

immediately after, SACRIFICE, PROBLEM and THEATRE/PLAY follow with 3 metaphorical expressions each and 10.34%. The rest of the Source domains only present one metaphorical expression in the Spanish subcorpus and a percentage of 3.45% each, with the exception of CONFORNTATION which, with 2 cases, presents a percentage of 6.90%.

On the other hand, TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM, in a total of 83 metaphorical expressions, were perceived by Spanish politicians mostly as an ENTITY in 60 cases, with a percentage of 72.29%. Spain has also suffered terrorist attacks and TERRORISM is a notion that is familiar to Spanish citizens. Therefore, it was largely used by Spanish politicians to persuade about their intentions concerning the War. Apart from being an ENTITY, due to the aforementioned relation of Spanish people to terrorism, in the Spanish speeches, TERRORISM was also conceptualized as a PLANT, that grows and the roots of which must be unrooted, in 6 cases, with a percentage of 7.23% and, finally, with a percentage of 4.82% in 4 cases for each one, TERRORISM and its related notions were conceptualized as SUFFERING and as an OBJECT.

As for PEACE, this Target notion presents more cases in the Spanish discourses than in any other group of discourses with 39 metaphorical expressions. ENTITY again constitutes the most frequent Source Domain, with 64.10% and 25 instances and it is followed by BUILDING, since PEACE must be built or reconstructed where it has been destroyed, with 5 instances and a percentage of 12.82% and then OBJECT with 10.26% and 4 metaphorical expressions, especially due to the fact that PEACE was expected to be brought in the Middle East by Spanish troops and their allies in the invasion.

Finally, IRAQ WAR ACTORS, including Institutions, countries and terrorist organizations, as in all the aforementioned subcorpora, in a total of 261 metaphorical expressions, were firstly conceptualized as an ENTITY in 238 metaphorical expressions and a percentage of 91.19%. BUILDING, although much lower compared to ENTITY, was the second most frequent Source domain, with a percentage of 6.13% and 16 instances where countries that have been destroyed by Saddam Hussein and its regime should be reconstructed by the Western governments and, last but not least, HOME, in 2 metaphorical expressions, which corresponds to 0.77%, was also used for the conceptual mappings of the actors, presenting an insignificant difference compared to the rest of Source domains.

5.2.2. Metaphors in the Linguistic Groups

In Tables 5.2.5. and 5.2.6. that follow, the results of the two broader linguistic groups are tabulated. Table 5.2.5. encompasses the results of the American and the British subcorpora whereas Table 5.2.6. the ones from the French and the Spanish subcorpora. As explained in the Hypothesis section earlier, this categorization resulted from the assumption that the American and British groups would present more similarities, as far as conceptual mappings are concerned, and this would be the case for the French and the Spanish groups too, since they share more socio-cultural and linguistic features, too. The Tables are separated into a Target Notion column, a Number of Source Domains column, a Number of Metaphorical expressions column and, finally, a Normalized Frequency of Metaphorical expressions column. All these

data, gathered in two larger tables, are expected to be very helpful for the quantitative analysis of the results, as well as for their comparison and significance. More precisely:

Table 5.2.5.: Metaphors in the American & British Linguistic group

WAR / TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM/ PEACE / IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS IN THE AMERICAN & BRITISH LINGUISTIC GROUP				
LINGUISTIC GROUPS	TARGET NOTION	N° SOURCE DOMAINS	N° METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS	NORMALIZED FREQUENCY OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS (ratio per thousand words)
AMERICAN (23,102 words)	WAR	32	145	6.277
BRITISH (19,536 words)		16	60	3.071
AMERICAN & BRITISH (42,638 words)		40	205	4.808
AMERICAN	TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM	13	65	2.814
BRITISH		14	50	2.559
AMERICAN & BRITISH		17	115	2.697
AMERICAN	PEACE	6	23	0.996
BRITISH		5	11	0.563
AMERICAN & BRITISH		8	34	0.797
AMERICAN	IRAQ WAR ACTORS	11	330	14.284
BRITISH		11	186	9.521
AMERICAN & BRITISH		17	516	12.102
TOTAL		82	870	20.404

Table 5.2.5 presents data, as they emerged from the quantitative analysis of the linguistic groups of the American and the British discourses. More precisely, as far as the American subcorpus is concerned, in a total of 23,102 words, WAR appeared in 145 metaphorical expressions whereas, in the British subcorpus, in 19,536 words it appeared in 60 metaphorical expressions. The difference between the two numbers is quite large, although the two countries shared common political stances. Nevertheless, their combination results into 40 Source domains and 205 metaphorical expressions used to conceptualize WAR. What is important to explain here is what the Normalized Frequency of Metaphorical Expressions per thousand words is, as it appears in the last column. This frequency gives us the weight of the number of tokens in a text per thousand words and therefore it is very helpful when comparing. In the table above, the presence of WAR metaphors in the American speeches is quite higher than the one of the British speeches, with their Normalized Frequencies being 6.277 and 3.071 respectively. When put together, the two subcorpora encompass 42,638 words and the Normalized Frequency of the metaphorical expressions is 4.808.

As for TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM metaphorical expressions, in the American speeches, there were 65 in 13 Source Domains, 50 metaphorical expressions in 14 Source Domains in the British subcorpus, and a total of 115 metaphorical expressions in 17 Source Domains. Their presence per thousand words were 2.814 for the American subcorpus and 2.559 for the British one. If combined, in both subcorpora, their normalized frequency was 2.697.

PEACE, as seen earlier, constituted the Target Notion with the lowest presence in all speeches. In the table above, one can notice that, in the American subcorpus, it presented 23 metaphorical expressions in 6 Source Domains, in the

British subcorpus, 11 metaphorical expressions in 5 Source Domains whereas its total presence was 34 metaphorical expressions in 8 Source Domains. As for the ratios, in the American speeches, it was 0.996, in the British 0.563 and in both groups combined, 0.797.

Concerning IRAQ WAR ACTORS, their presence, as seen in previous quantitative analyses, was the highest in all subcorpora. In the table above, we can see that, in a total of 516 metaphorical expressions, in 17 Source Domains, there were 330 instances in 11 Source domains in the American discourses and 186 metaphorical expressions in 11 Source Domains in the British ones. Their presence per thousand words were 14.284 for the American subcorpus and 9.521 for the British and, as a whole, 12.102 in a total of 42,638 words. To sum up, in a total of 870 metaphorical expressions, in 82 Source Domains, the frequency of metaphorical expressions per thousand words was 20.404.

The following table presents the correspondent data for the second broader linguistic group that encompasses data from the quantitative analysis of the French and the Spanish subcorpora. Therefore:

Table 5.2 6.: Metaphors in the French & Spanish Linguistic group

WAR / TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM/ PEACE / IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS IN THE FRENCH & SPANISH LINGUISTIC GROUP				
LINGUISTIC GROUPS	TARGET NOTION	N° SOURCE DOMAINS	N° METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS	NORMALIZED FREQUENCY OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS (ratio per thousand words)
FRENCH (18,540	WAR	9	51	2.751

words)				
SPANISH (22,420 words)		17	29	1.293
FRENCH & SPANISH (40,960 words)		23	80	1.953
FRENCH	TERRORISM	12	47	2.535
SPANISH	/ VIOLENCE	11	83	3.702
FRENCH & SPANISH	/EXTREMISM	20	130	3.174
FRENCH	PEACE	6	19	1.025
SPANISH		7	39	1.740
FRENCH & SPANISH		10	58	1.416
FRENCH	IRAQ WAR	8	278	14.995
SPANISH	ACTORS	8	261	11.641
FRENCH & SPANISH		12	539	13.160
TOTAL		65	807	19.702

Table 5.2.6. presents the results of the quantitative analysis of metaphors in the French & Spanish Linguistic group. The first Target notion, WAR, in the French speeches, appeared in 51 metaphorical expressions in 9 Source Domains and 18,540 words whereas, in the Spanish speeches, it appeared in 29 metaphorical expressions in 17 Source Domains in 22,420 words. As we see, although the Spanish subcorpus has more Source domains for the Target notion of WAR, the number of metaphorical expressions that emerged from these Source Domains is lower, compared to their number in the French speeches. Correspondingly, as far as the presence of metaphorical expressions per thousand words is concerned, the frequency of metaphorical expressions in both subcorpora was 1.953 with the French frequency being 2.751 and the Spanish 1.293.

The Target notion that comes after WAR in the table, TERRORISM and its related notions, VIOLENCE and EXTREMISM, in a total of 40,960 words of both subcorpora, appeared in 47 metaphorical expressions in 12 Source Domains in the French subcorpus and in 11283 metaphorical expressions in 11 Source Domains in the Spanish subcorpus. The difference is quite large and it is also reflected in the Normalized Frequency of Metaphorical expressions column where the presence of French TERRORISM metaphorical expressions, per thousand words, is 2.535 and that of Spanish, 3.702; yet, if put together, in a total of 20 Source domains, there were 130 metaphorical expressions with a normalized frequency of 3.174.

PEACE, as a Target notion, is again the one with the lowest frequency in the subcorpora. In the French discourses, it only appeared in 19 metaphorical expressions in 6 Source domains whereas in the Spanish, its presence was much higher with 39 metaphorical expressions in 7 Source Domains. Hence, in the linguistic group that is presently examined, PEACE generated 58 metaphorical expressions in 10 Source Domains. To further understand its presence, by calculating the ratios per thousand words, PEACE in the French subcorpus had a frequency of 1.025, in the Spanish of 1.740 and, in total, of 1.416.

Certainly, IRAQ WAR ACTORS metaphorical expressions, as explained in the quantitative analysis earlier, had the highest presence in all the subcorpora. As seen in Table 5.2.6. too, in the French speeches, there were 278 instances in 8 Source Domains whereas in the Spanish ones, there were 261 in 8 Source Domains. Therefore, the numbers of both Source Domains and metaphorical expressions are very close and, in their total, in 12 Source Domains, there were 539 metaphorical expressions. However, due to the difference in word numbers, the Normalized frequencies present a divergence, with the French being 14.995 and the Spanish

11.641. When integrated, as seen earlier, in 12 Source domains, the actors of the war appeared in 539 metaphorical expressions and their frequency per thousand words was 13.160. As a result, in the linguistic group of French and Spanish discourses, in 40,960 words and 65 Source domains, there was a frequency of 19.702 metaphorical expressions per thousand words which emerged from 807 metaphorical expressions.

5.3 Analysis and Significance of Results

After a thorough examination of the Corpus, the results that emerged, which were presented in the Tables above, lead us to certain conclusions. First of all, according to the Tables that presented the quantitative analysis conducted, with a total of 1,677 metaphorical expressions, the presence of WAR, TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM, PEACE and IRAQ WAR ACTORS metaphors was strong, as can be seen from the normalized frequencies. All these Target notions were represented through metaphorical structuring and this is apparent in the Tables of the quantitative analyses, where one can ascertain the frequency of the metaphorical expressions of each linguistic group. To be more specific, in the American group, the total number of metaphorical expressions was 563 in 23,102 words, in the British one 307 in 19,536 words, in the French 395 in 18,540 and in the Spanish one 412 in 22,420 words. In their total, the metaphorical expressions in the American and British subcorpora were 870 and in the French and Spanish linguistic group 807. However, it is with the help of the results that emerged from the Normalized Frequency that it is

obvious that the presence of metaphors in the Corpus is significantly high; more precisely, the Normalized Frequency of metaphorical expressions in the American and the British subcorpora is 20.404 and in the French and Spanish subcorpora 19.702.

These numbers are sufficient in order to confirm the first hypothesis, H1, that conducted the whole study, that the conceptualizations of WAR, TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM, PEACE and IRAQ WAR ACTORS would be actually revealed through the use of metaphors, structuring the representation of the War, the events, the actors involved etc.

A subsidiary hypothesis, H2, that was expected to derive from the analysis of the discourses was that, there would be a greater degree of similarity between the conceptualizations of the four Target notions found in the American and English subcorpora -group (A)- and, correspondingly, this would also be the case for the French and the Spanish subcorpora -group (B). This hypothesis was based on the fact that the two groups of countries, apart from the common linguistic roots, also share more socio-cultural features between each other and, since metaphors constitute an indispensable part of our cognitive mechanisms and, at the same time, cognition is influenced by the characteristics of each society and each culture, the two groups would reveal relative similarities within them and differences between them.

Nevertheless, as for the Source domains that emerged from the scrutiny of each subcorpus, the divergence was not quite significant. Group (A) encompassed 82 Source domains whereas group (B) 65 for all four Target notions. These two numbers are quite close and, besides this, from the Tables and their description in the qualitative analysis, one can notice that there were strong similarities in their content,

too. Their variation shows that, even if there are differences among the cultures, the common features that the four groups share, led to common conceptualizations of the four Target notions during the War. However, as seen earlier, in the quantitative analysis, this was not the case for the percentage of presence of each Source domain in the subcorpora. In other words, there were similar Source domains in each subcorpus but the 'weight' of their metaphorical expressions was different.

Referring to these Source Domains that appeared during the study of the Corpus, the most common ones turned out to be ENTITY, OBJECT, VEHICLE, BUILDING and LOCATION/ DESTINATION. As for ENTITY, this Source domain was mostly apparent in the IRAQ WAR ACTORS target notion, as we mentioned before with the politicians attributing specific characteristics to the protagonists of the War. Thus, SADDAM HUSSEIN, his REGIME and TERRORIST GROUPS were mostly conceived as DEMONS, EVIL and TORTURERS and, in general, as CRIMINALS. For once more, in other words, we had the Western countries personified as the 'good' vs. the Middle East countries personified as the 'evil'. These personifications were, of course, expected since they seemed inevitable in order to convince Western societies about the danger and seriousness of the situation in Iraq and the necessity of the invasion.

Conceived as OBJECTS, WAR, TERRORISM/ EXTREMISM/ VIOLENCE and PEACE can be used in several ways and, apart from that, they constitute commodities used for deal, burdens that should be carried and they are also attributed specific characteristics, e.g. fragility. VEHICLE is frequent because of the notions of motion and guidance. Furthermore, as far as BUILDINGS are concerned, wars bring about catastrophe at all levels; thus, buildings, institutions, armies and countries need reconstruction on specific bases and, consequently, support to maintain their integrity.

LOCATION/DESTINATION emerged several times as a Source domain in the Corpus mostly in WAR and PEACE Target notions; apart from being situations and outcomes of particular diplomatic situations, they also constitute the place where one is sent, the place where one sets out and, in the case of the War in Iraq, the final and ultimate destinations, each one in a different context.

Additionally, besides studying the four subcorpora separately, for the discovery of Source domains and metaphorical expressions, as seen in Tables 5.2.5. and 5.2.6. before, there was also a study conducted on the two broader linguistic groups: the American and British linguistic group (A) and the French and Spanish (B) linguistic group. The purpose of this secondary study was to find out if the two languages of each linguistic group presented more similarities than differences, based on the H2, that these countries share more socio-cultural features. As stated earlier, (Bernárdez 2013; Fusaroli and Morgagni 2013; Kövecses 2010; Steen 2011), one should always approach metaphors and metonymies as cultural. Yet, although what was expected, at first, was that the qualitative analysis would reveal stronger similarities between the languages of each group and equally strong differences between the two broader linguistic groups (A) and (B), the metaphorical expressions that emerged from the study proved that the four subcorpora and, consequently, the two linguistic groups encompassed similar Source domains and, respectively, nearly similar metaphorical expressions. Moreover, one can notice in Tables 5.2.5. and 5.2.6., in the columns of Normalized frequency of metaphorical expressions that, despite the fact that linguistic group (A) was slightly larger than linguistic group (B), the frequency of metaphorical expressions did not reveal considerable differences in quantity or in quality, although the American speeches generated almost double the number of WAR metaphors (with a ratio of 6.623 per thousand words) compared to

the other three linguistic groups, due to the fact that the US was the prime mover in the War. Still, all politicians used a large number of metaphorical expressions, with stronger similarities than differences, to conceptualize the Target notions under scrutiny in order to communicate their message and persuade their target groups to accept their points of view. However, the aforementioned differences in the weight of presence of metaphorical expressions in both linguistic groups (A) and (B) also serve for the third hypothesis, H3, on which the study was based.

The third hypothesis, H3, was that one criterion that would influence the formulation of the conceptual mappings, would be the ideological- political parameter; more specifically, the differences among the political stances of the speakers, as well as the degree of involvement of each country in the War, would generate differences in the conceptualizations of the Target notions, too. As seen, in the quantitative analyses, in all linguistic groups, the highest number of metaphorical expressions appeared in the Target notion of IRAQ WAR ACTORS, where also non-human entities or concepts were attributed human characteristics; either by following Lakoff's (2003) "pervasive and powerful" 'State-as-Ruler' system or Sandikcioglu's (1997) 'Ruler-for-State' system and by the personification of Institutions, the metaphorical expressions that were used to conceptualize the actors of the War presented a Normalized Frequency of 12.102 for the American and British linguistic group (A) and 13.160 in the French and Spanish linguistic group (B). Then came the WAR metaphorical expressions with a ratio of 4.808 for group (A) whereas for linguistic group (B), the second Target notion that was presented the most was TERRORISM/VIOLENCE/EXTREMISM with a ratio of 3.174. For group (A), TERRORISM metaphorical expressions followed with a frequency of 2.697 and, for group (B), it was WAR metaphorical expressions that followed with a frequency of

1.953. Finally, in all four subcorpora, PEACE presented a low frequency: in group (A), its ratio was 0.797 and in group (B), it almost doubled with a ratio of 1.416. These variations in the quantitative results show us that, even if the speeches that were analyzed belonged to politicians from different Western countries, where WAR, TERRORISM, PEACE and the ACTORS of the War are most of the times similarly conceptualized, as seen in the qualitative analysis, due to the fact that each of these cultures has its own perceptions, combined with the fact that each country, concerning the invasion, had different goals and degree of involvement at the time, led to the divergence of the weight of the presence of each Target notion.

Finally, the fact that, from a qualitative perspective, as stated earlier, the Source domains and their corresponding metaphorical expressions were easily comparable leads me to draw the conclusion that, even if, within each group of discourses, there were variations in the political stances among the politicians of the same ethnicity, these variations were not reflected on the metaphorical expressions. More precisely, from a qualitative perspective, as the study of the speeches proceeded, the fact that within each subcorpus, there were different aims expressed by each speaker, either for or against the invasion, the ideological-political parameter, in the present research, was not a factor that engendered noticeable differences; apparently, for once more, the great cultural similarities that these four linguistic groups present among them, as far as their general confrontation against war and terrorism during the Second Persian Gulf War was concerned, constituted a stronger and a more effective factor in the formulation of WAR, TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM, PEACE and IRAQ WAR ACTORS metaphorical expressions.

5.4 Evaluation of results and Hypothesis re-evaluation

The collection of all the results, as it emerged from the analysis of my study, leads us to some conclusions, concerning the contribution of this thesis to the general study of metaphors. Firstly, what is important to comment, is the fact that the corpus that was examined generated a large number of metaphors for the four Target notions it was scrutinized for. In a total of four linguistic groups and 83,598 words in 39 speeches, we had the formulation of 1,677 metaphors, and a ratio of 20.060 per thousand words, to conceptualize the four Target notions.

However, due to the globalization and the easy and fast exchange of cultural and social features among Western societies, distinct cultural and different linguistic features did not significantly influence the formulation of WAR, TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM, PEACE and IRAQ WAR ACTORS metaphors; on the contrary, there were strong similarities in the Source domains and the metaphorical expressions among all four subcorpora, and not only within each group. To be more precise, what we claim here is not that all the cultures that we dealt with are identical; on the contrary, each one of them has its history, its special ethics, its features and, consequently, its conceptualizations, since the procedure of conceptualization is strictly related to one's culture. What we claim here is that, beyond these differences, the fact that the purpose, which was fighting a common enemy and, at the same time, wiping out terrorism, was common and, since in modern times, there is an uncontrolled exchange of information, ideas and, consequently, cultural characteristics, the way the politicians of each group conceived and expressed the four

Target notions was similar, at least as revealed by the metaphorical expressions that were used.

Concerning the ideological-political parameter, there were no great differences either; in all discourses, as seen before, the Source domains were more or less similar. Moreover, the metaphorical expressions within each group of discourses did not reveal any significant differences among the politicians of the same ethnicity. Yet, as far as the connection between the involvement of each country in the War, the political stances of the speakers and the differences that would emerge due to them are concerned, as one can notice in the Tables presenting the Quantitative analysis above, the weight of presence of the the Source domains that were analyzed presented some differences. Therefore, the hypothesis that the political stance of the speakers would influence the metaphorical conceptualizations of the four Target notions, was partly proved, at least at a quantitative level.

All in all, concerning the three hypotheses that conducted the present study, H1, H2, H3, as seen in the previous part, they were not all completely proved. H1 was indeed confirmed since the normalized frequency of metaphorical expressions proved that WAR, TERRORISM, PEACE and ACTORS are revealed through metaphorical structure in the political discourse that has to do with the Second Persian Gulf War.

H2, however, which dealt with the differences of cultural features that would lead to relevant differences among the conceptualizations of the Target notions between the two larger linguistic groups (A) and (B) actually showed that, in this case, the common socio-cultural features that the countries share led to similar metaphorical conceptualizations among all four countries and not only between the two countries of each linguistic group. Yet, the study of the four subcorpora generated

a significant in quality and quantity amount of metaphorical expressions so there is no need for modifications in its content.

As for H3, according to which, the variations that would emerge in the metaphors would also depend on the the ideological-political parameter and the degree of involvement of the country in the War, from what we saw earlier, in the analysis of results, no matter the political stances expressed within each group of speeches, the ideological- political parameter did not influence the variation in metaphors. Nevertheless, the second part of the H3, the one concerning the influential factor of the involvement of a country in the War, this assumption was proved in the quantitative analysis where the normalized frequencies were calculated and, as shown in the results, depending on the involvement of each country in the War, the weight presence of the four Target notions changed accordingly. Hence, a modification that could take place, as far as H3 is concerned, is that the ideological-political parameter would not bring about intense differences, due to the fact that the cultural parameter is a stronger factor but, as for the degree of involvement of each country and its influential power in metaphors, this sould remain as it is.

All in all, the metaphors that emerged from the study of the political discourses concerning the Second Persian Gulf War, even though they were expected, in some cases, to differ and, hence, provide me with specific conclusions, for the reasons we have stated up to this point, what was proven is that the politicians of these four countries, whose speeches were studied and analyzed, in the Second War in Iraq, conceptualized WAR, TERRORISM/ VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM, PEACE and the ACTORS of the War similarly, regardless of their opinion and their cultural backgrounds, and used these conceptualizations to persuade their target groups about

the necessity or the avoidance of the War, depending on their personal stance towards it.

5.5. Evaluation of methodology

The present thesis underwent two types of analyses, in order to prove the hypotheses on which it was established and to draw conclusions from the results that would emerge; the first type of analysis was a qualitative one and a quantitative one was later conducted, too. The methodology that was chosen, as described in detail in part 4 of the thesis, for the qualitative analysis followed parts of the procedure of the Pragglejaz group (2007) as well as of Cameron's (2009).

Both procedures proved to be very helpful and fruitful; however, there were two obstacles that had to be overcome. In the first place, the first difficulty had to do with the preposition *in*. Since prepositions were excluded from the study, whereas *in* was included only in the cases where it led to the conceptual mapping of a Target notion as a CONTAINER, it was controversial at some points whether its usage served as a metaphor or not. However, there were not many instances of CONTAINERS in the Corpus thus this case constituted a difficulty that was eventually easy to cope with.

Another impediment that came up had to do with the fact that the study was conducted on vehicle metaphors. In some cases, it was hard to define where the metaphor started and where it ended. When this characterization was completed, another decision that had to be made had to do with the tabulation of the results. The

complication here was to decide whether and which metonymic concepts would also be included in the tables and, therefore, analyzed in the results. In the end, many of the metonymic concepts that emerged were used in order to facilitate the study.

In conclusion, apart from the aforementioned situations, that required making the correct decisions, the methodology that was followed for the present study, as described in the correspondent part of the thesis, proved to be useful and effective. As a result, it generated sufficient and accurate results that led, as discussed earlier, in the corresponding part, either to the complete or partial confirmation of the hypotheses on which the research was initially based.

PART VI. CONCLUSION

6. Conclusion

6.1. Summary of the research

The present study has dealt with the conceptualization of war and terrorism and their related notions during the Second Persian War (2003-2011). The aim was to identify similarities and differences in the use of metaphors in political discourse and thus reveal key conceptualizations in the conceptual mapping of four Target notions; war, terrorism and its related notions, peace and Iraq War actors. More precisely, the Corpus on which the study was made encompassed speeches from four linguistic groups: American, British, French and Spanish. All speeches were delivered between 2002 and 2011, covering the War from its very beginning until the day it ended and the speakers whose discourses were analyzed were all politicians who held high offices in their countries, at some point during the War.

Firstly, it was hypothesized (H1) that the metaphors that would emerge from the study of the discourses would allow us to locate similarities and differences among the discourses in general; then, a second hypothesis, (H2), that conducted the present research, was that the metaphors that would appear in the discourses would allow us to discover strong similarities between two broader group of politicians, one including the American and British conceptual systems whereas the other, the French and the Spanish ones, the categorization resulting from the linguistic and socio-cultural common features of each group of languages. Finally, a third hypothesis (H3) posited that the variation of metaphors that would be revealed, would also lead to the

discovery of ideological and political differences among the politicians, based on their stance concerning the War and the involvement of their country in the invasion.

The study, therefore, consisted in examining political discourses, in comparing the metaphors that emerged and then, after tabulating these metaphors, by conducting qualitative and quantitative analyses, to reveal socio-cultural and ideological similarities and differences in the conceptualization of war and its related notions of the politicians of the four ethnicities.

The first analysis was made from a qualitative perspective; the metaphors were characterized, according to their Source domain, in the interest of unveiling similarities and differences in metaphors among the linguistic groups. Then, a second analysis was the quantitative one; the number of metaphorical expressions proved to be of a great importance, in order to confirm the first hypothesis. In addition to this, a second quantitative analysis consisted of calculating the Normalized frequencies of the metaphors to make comparisons between the two larger linguistic groups. Finally, the findings that emerged from both the qualitative and the quantitative analyses were discussed in order to draw conclusions.

From the study and comparison of the results there were three basic outcomes: first of all, the presence of war, terrorism, peace and war actors metaphors was significantly high, which shows that the use of metaphors, in political discourse, during the Second Persian Gulf War, was fundamental for the speakers in order to convince their target groups about their personal points of view regarding the invasion.

Secondly, the results that came out from the quantitative analyses reveal that, even if the speeches were delivered by politicians from different Western countries,

where the four Target notions are, in general, similarly conceptualized, due to the fact that each country has its own cultural features and, at the time, concerning the invasion, different stance, there are differences among the presences of each Target notion in the subcorpora. On the other hand, the qualitative analysis showed that, even if there were variations in the presence of each Target notion, the discourses presented strong similarities as far as the Source domains are concerned; more specifically, the most common ones were those of ENTITY, OBJECT, VEHICLE, BUILDING, LOCATION/ DESTINATION and THREAT.

Thirdly, as for the two broader linguistic groups, the results from the quantitative analysis showed that, although it is each pair of countries that has common linguistic roots and socio-cultural features, the two linguistic groups, encompassing all four subcorpora, revealed analogous Source Domains and similar metaphorical expressions, qualitatively speaking, and their frequencies were also close. The only difference that should be mentioned was the higher frequency of war metaphors in the American subcorpus, which resulted from the greater involvement of the US in the War. In addition to this, these similarities in conceptual mapping were also apparent within each subcorpus, without being influenced by each politician's distinct political stance.

Hence, what this study also showed us is that metaphor, contrary to the old theory that considered it as a matter of language, actually constitutes a matter of thought and cognition, which, in their turn, are built within socio-cultural features. The four linguistic groups, that constituted the object of this study, shared the same perception of war and terrorism that prevails in Western societies and these common concepts led to the similarities we stated earlier.

6.2. Theoretical implications

The distinct conceptualizations of war and terrorism, as well as their related notions, were indeed revealed in the political discourses, through the use of metaphors. The number that emerged from the four subcorpra was noticeably high, providing us with plenty of Source domains for the conceptualization of the Target notions and, consequently, with a high number of correspondent metaphorical expressions, too. Hence, it was possible to conduct qualitative and quantitative analyses and draw conclusions, as the ones we mentioned before.

This work aimed at providing the field of Cognitive Linguistics with further mechanisms for studying war and terrorism metaphors in political discourse. Hence, the contribution of this study to the field of metaphors has been the extended research that generated Source domains and related metaphorical expressions in a political context in four different linguistic groups. Based on the primary hypothesis H1, that guided my study, the results that emerged from the aggregation of metaphors have served to underscore the importance of metaphors in political discourse.

A second contribution to the field has been the outcome of the study of the two broader linguistic groups of discourses. According to H2, the degree of similarity between American and British war and terrorism metaphors would be greater and this would be the case between French and Spanish metaphors, due to their linguistic and cultural common components. The products of this secondary study showed us that the Western socio-cultural features, that all four linguistic groups share, influenced the conceptual mappings of the speakers at such a degree that the common linguistic roots or the distinctive cultural elements did not manage to produce significantly

distinct results between the two broader linguistic groups. Moreover, a secondary result that H2 generated was, according to the quantitative analysis that followed, that the presence of metaphors presented variations which were in accordance with the degree of involvement of each participant country.

A third contribution to the field of war and terrorism metaphors was the outcome of the examination of the third hypothesis, H3. Within each group of speeches, there were different political opinions expressed; there were politicians who supported the invasion and politicians who opposed it. The antithetical political stances were expected to provide variations in the metaphors, too. However, as the qualitative analysis proceeded, war and terrorism turned out to be conceptualized similarly within each subcorpus, by all politicians, leaving apart the ideological component and putting more weight on the common socio-cultural.

All in all, the goal of the present study has been to add to the field of metaphors in political discourse; the area of study that was chosen to be examined was the Second Iraq War, mainly due to its longevity and its diversity in political viewpoints. Therefore, the collection of war and terrorism metaphors, the metaphors of their related notions, the broader accumulation of metaphors and metonymic concepts, which were strictly related to war and terrorism, along with the results of the analyses and comparisons are expected to assist in the study of metaphors and contribute to the already existing researches.

6.3. Future direction of research and reflections

All discourses that were examined in the present research extended from 2002 until 2011; in other words, the subcorpora that were analyzed covered the War from its outbreak till its end. In an attempt to include all different stages of the War and all the political stances of the speakers, much investigation has been made before choosing the speeches that would be studied. Nevertheless, the hypotheses on which the present study was made were specific and, as a result, there is the possibility of further investigation based on the same speeches. More precisely, all discourses were rich in war and terrorism conceptual mappings, as well as their related notions. Nevertheless, not all metaphors were taken into consideration in the analysis and comparison of the four Target notions. Hence, since the research generated several secondary related war and terrorism notions, the latter could be used for further analysis and comparison.

On the other hand, these were not the only conceptualizations that emerged from the scrutiny. If one goes over the discourses again, they will also come across a rich aggregation of conceptual mappings of distinct notions such as *liberty, freedom, democracy, politics, power, diplomacy, international affairs, negotiations, tyranny, dictatorship* and others. Contrary to the secondary related notions of war and terrorism, that were collected and tabulated in broad tables, but then omitted in the process of comparison, these notions were neglected since the beginning of the investigation, since they did not constitute the object of the study. Yet, they are somehow related to war and, in general politics, and their analysis, in any context, could generate important and interesting results.

The corpus of the present thesis encompassed political discourses delivered by politicians of both genders. However, most of them were made by politicians whose offices were directly related to the War; therefore, we have speeches by presidents and prime ministers but also by ministers of foreign affairs or defense. Traditionally, it is men that are posted to these ministries, with a few exceptions, of course. This tendency had a great impact on the present study as well and, as a result, the presence of female politicians is unequal compared to that of men. This limitation gives rise to future developments; a suggestion, therefore, would be to expand the corpus by enriching it with more discourses made by women in power and then, based on the theory of embodiment, attempt to find any possible similarities or differences that would emerge between the metaphors that the two genders would use to conceptualize the Target notions of war and terrorism, or even expand the research to the study of other conceptual mappings, too.

Metaphors constitute an indispensable tool when communicating ideas, and this is the reason why there are so largely used by politicians and, consequently, analyzed by linguists. Ideas, personal points of view, personal ambitions and hidden purposes are transferred through them from politicians to their people or their political opponents. Still, although metaphors in political discourse constitute a fundamental means for sharing ideas and for persuading and guiding towards one's own interests, political discourses should also be driven by Aristotle's ethos, pathos and logos and be examples of morality and clarity. Otherwise, moral politics would be a utopia with catastrophic consequences, as it already is in many countries, and people's trust to their political leaders an anamnesis.

APPENDICES

Appendices:

Appendix A: Metaphors in the American subcorpus

METAPHORS IN THE AMERICAN SUBCORPUS

<u>TARGET NOTION: WAR</u>		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>WAR METAPHORS/ METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	SECTARIAN WARFARE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Terrorism and sectarian warfare threatened to tear Iraq apart.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	War has no certainty , except the certainty of sacrifice.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	[...] resolves political disputes, resettles those displaced by war , and builds ties with the region and the world.
ENTITY	COFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Billions of young people want to move beyond the shackles of poverty and conflict .
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	We're treating the signature wounds of today's wars [...]
ENTITY	INSURGENCY STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	In an area that was once the heart of the insurgency , a combination of fighting and training [...]
ENTITY	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Now that conflict has come , the only way to limit its duration is to apply decisive force.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	We will help our wounded warriors heal and we will stand by those who've suffered the unseen wounds of war .
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	World War II thoroughly consumed the old international system.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Looking back on the war that saved our union [...]
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Looking back on the war that saved our union, a great American, [...]
ENTITY	INSURGENCY STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Now, clearly, the path is made more difficult by the brutal insurgency that Iraqis face.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	I urge every member of the Iraqi military and intelligence services, if war comes , do not fight for a dying regime that is not worth your own life.

ENTITY	WARTIME IS AN ENTITY	The terrorists and insurgents in Iraq are without conscience, and they will make the year ahead bloody and violent.
BURDEN	WAR IS A HEAVY BURDEN	Many have served multiple tours of duty, far from families who bore a heroic burden of their own [...]
BURDEN	WAR IS A HEAVY BURDEN	As Michelle mentioned, we also know that the burden of war is borne by your families.
BURDEN	WAR IS A HEAVY BURDEN	[...] let us give a heartfelt round of applause for every military family that has carried that load over the last nine years.
COMMODITY	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A COMMODITY	Americans understand the costs of conflict because we have paid them in the past.
COMMODITY	WAR IS A COMMODITY	We know too well the heavy cost of this war.
COMMODITY	WAR IS A COMMODITY	Those words only begin to describe the costs of this war and the courage of the men and women who fought it.
WEAPON	POISONS/ DISEASES AND GASES ARE WEAPONS	[...] to threaten America and the world with horrible poisons and diseases and gases and atomic weapons.
VEHICLE	WAR IS A VEHICLE	[...] in a struggle that will determine the direction of the global war on terror — and our safety here at home.
VEHICLE	STRATEGY STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A VEHICLE	The question is whether our new strategy will bring us closer to success.
VEHICLE	THE ENEMY IS A VEHICLE	Some of the insurgency is fueled by the same thugs and henchman who enforced Saddam Hussein's tyranny for decades.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	WAR IS SUPPORT STRUCTURE	As I've said, there were patriots who supported this war , and patriots who opposed it.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	HELPING IN WAR IS SUPPORT STRUCTURE	More than 35 countries are giving crucial support -- from the use of naval and air bases, [...]
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	USE OF FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] the United States Congress voted overwhelmingly last year to support the use of force against Iraq.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	ATTACKS STAND FOR WAR/ WAR IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	Iran is providing material support for attacks on American troops.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	USE OF FORCE STANDS FOR WAR /	Americans across the political spectrum supported the use of force against those

	WAR IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	who attacked us on 9/11.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	"War is not a political word here. War is where our friends and neighbors go."
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	[...] and the possibility that they would be sent to war .
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	When this nation went to war , you signed up to serve.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	TRAGEDY STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	Instead of drifting along toward tragedy , we will set a course toward safety.
SURFACE	WAR IS A SURFACE	[...] why be concerned now; about the link between Iraq developing weapons of terror, and the wider war on terror .
PATH	WAR IS A PATH	And you - the incredible men and women of Fort Bragg - have been there every step of the way [...]
PATH	WAR/KILLING IS A DOWNWARD PATH	The nations of Europe are moving towards unity, not dividing into armed camps and descending into genocide .
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	The United States of America has the sovereign authority to use force in assuring its own national security.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] our allies are authorized to use force in ridding Iraq of weapons of mass destruction.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	Now that conflict has come, the only way to limit its duration is to apply decisive force .
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	Americans across the political spectrum supported the use of force against those who attacked us on 9/11.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...], the United States Congress voted overwhelmingly last year to support the use of force against Iraq .
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] that American influence around the world is not a function of military force alone.
DANGER	WAR IS DANGER	[...] to free its people and to defend the world from grave danger .
DANGER	WAR IS A DANGEROUS TIME	We will pass through this time of peril and carry on the work of peace.
THREAT	VICTORY IN WAR IS A THREAT	[...] an American defeat in Iraq would create a new sanctuary for extremists — and a strategic threat to their survival [...]
HORROR	ATTACK FROM SADDAM IS	Before the day of horror can come, before it is too late to act, this danger will

	HORROR	be removed.
TERROR	WAR IS TERROR	Yet over time, we can expect to see Iraqi troops chasing down murderers, fewer brazen acts of terror [...]
CONTAINER	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS A CONTAINER	Our nation enters this conflict reluctantly -- yet, our purpose is sure.
ADVANCE	GOING TO WAR IS ADVANCING	[...] and selfless men and women willing to step forward and defend us.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	Many Americans have raised legitimate questions: about the nature of the threat; about the urgency of action [...]
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	After eleven years during which we have tried containment, sanctions, inspections, even selected military action , [...]
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	I hope this will not require military action , but it may.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	If we have to act , we will take every precaution that is possible. We will plan carefully [...]
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	[...] we will act with the full power of the United States military; we will act with allies at our side, and we will prevail.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	There is no easy or risk-free course of action .
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	Failure to act would embolden other tyrants [...]
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	If military action is necessary, the United States and our allies will help the Iraqi people rebuild their economy [...]
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	Approving this resolution does not mean that military action is imminent or unavoidable.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	And the United States, along with a growing coalition of nations, is resolved to take whatever action is necessary to defend ourselves and disarm the Iraqi regime.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	Before the day of horror can come, before it is too late to act , this danger will be removed.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	Many nations, however, do have the resolve and fortitude to act against this threat to peace [...]
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	We are now acting because the risks of inaction would be far greater.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	Now is the time to act .
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	And Iraqi forces have taken the fight to al Qaeda, removing much of its leadership in

		Iraqi-led operations.
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	A war to disarm a state became a fight against an insurgency.
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	And no challenge is more essential to our security than our fight against al Qaeda.
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	[...] under the command of General David Petraeus -- are fighting to break the Taliban's momentum.
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	The drawdown in Iraq allowed us to refocus our fight against al Qaeda and achieve major victories against its leadership, including Osama bin Laden.
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	Indeed, everything that American troops have done in Iraq - all the fighting and all the dying, [...]
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	From the "triangle of death" to the fight for Ramadi, from Mosul in the north to Basra in the south, [...]
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	When times were tough, you kept fighting .
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	Freedom is worth fighting for, dying for, and standing for [...]
SUCCESS	THE OUTCOME OF WAR IS SUCCESS	In our discussions, we all agreed that there is no magic formula for success in Iraq .
SUCCESS	THE OUTCOME OF WAR IS SUCCESS	The question is whether our new strategy will bring us closer to success .
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/SERVICE	[...] and in those of our friends and allies, perform a great service to all free nations.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/SERVICE	Every nation in this coalition has chosen to bear the duty and share the honor of servicing in our common defense.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/SERVICE	I know that the families of our military are praying that all those who serve will return safely and soon.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/SERVICE	They serve far from their families, who make the quiet sacrifices [...]
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/SERVICE	At every turn, America's men and women in uniform have served with courage and resolve.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/SERVICE	As Commander-in-Chief, I am incredibly proud of their service .
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/SERVICE	The Americans who have served in Iraq completed every mission they were given.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/SERVICE	Along with nearly 1.5 million Americans who have served in Iraq, they fought in a

	SERVICE	faraway place for people they never knew.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	I'll join the American people in paying tribute to the more than 1 million Americans who have served in Iraq.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	[...] have been there every step of the way, servicing with honor [...]
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	[...] everyone from the 82nd Airborne and Bragg servicing and succeeding in Afghanistan, and General Votel and those servicing around the world.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	More than 1.5 million Americans have served in Iraq - 1.5 million.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	Our troops have served tour after tour of duty with precious little dwell time in between.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	Our Guard and Reserve units stepped up with unprecedented service .
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	And Michelle has worked with the private sector to get commitments to create 100,000 jobs for those who've served .
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	I am confident that the story of your service to America is just beginning.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	As Americans, we have a responsibility to learn from your service .
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	When this nation went to war, you signed up to serve .
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	You will know that you answered when your country called, you served a cause greater than yourselves [...]
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	[...] as our men and women in uniform who have served abroad .
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	Part of that responsibility is making sure that we honor our commitments to those who have served our country with such valor.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	[...] and we will do whatever it takes to serve our veterans as well as they have served us .
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	Many have served multiple tours of duty [...]
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE	Every American who serves joins an unbroken line of heroes that stretches

	SERVICE			from Lexington to Gettysburg [...]
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE			That's why we're committed to doing everything we can to extend more opportunities to those who have served .
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE			I am confident that the story of your service to America is just beginning.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE			Looking back on the war that saved our union, a great American, Oliver Wendell Holmes, once paid tribute to those who served .
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/ SERVICE			Your service belongs to the ages.
SACRIFICE	GOING TO WAR IS SACRIFICE			Because of you, because you sacrificed so much for a people that you had never met [...]
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			By definition, the success of freedom rests upon the choices and the courage of free peoples, and upon their willingness to sacrifice .
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			[...] and we owe it to them to build a future worthy of their sacrifice [...]
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			And like all Americans, I'm awed by their sacrifice , and by the sacrifices of their families.
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			[...] sacrificing greatly, from the first waves of the invasion to some of the last troops to come home.
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			And our nation will always honor their names and their sacrifice .
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			"This is all because of the US forces' hard work and sacrifice ." That's in the words of an Iraqi: hard work and sacrifice .
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			Nearly 4,500 Americans made the ultimate sacrifice [...]
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			Unlike the old empires, we don't make these sacrifices for territory or for resources.
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			Iraqis, themselves, police and borders guards and local officials, are joining in the work and they are sharing in the sacrifice .
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			[...] Americans have amply displayed our willingness to sacrifice for liberty.
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE			The sacrifices of Americans have not always been recognized or appreciated, yet they have been worthwhile.
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS			War has no certainty, except the certainty

	SACRIFICE	of sacrifice .
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE	American and coalition forces are sacrificing for the peace of Iraq and for the security of free nations.
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS SACRIFICE	Most painfully, since the war began, 55 members of the Fourth Stryker Brigade made the ultimate sacrifice [...]
FALLING	DYING IN WAR IS FALLING	We mourn the loss of every fallen American , and we owe it to them to build a future worthy of their sacrifice.
FALLING	DYING IN WAR IS FALLING	[...] including 202 fallen heroes from here at Fort Bragg [...]
FALLING	DYING IN WAR IS FALLING	[...] the pain of seeing your friends and comrades fall .
FALLING	DYING IN WAR IS FALLING	And years from now your legacy will endure in the names of your fallen comrades etched [...]
GIVING	DYING IN WAR IS GIVING	[...] 4,500 American patriots - and their Iraqi and coalition partners - who gave their lives to this effort.
GIVING	DYING IN WAR IS GIVING	Those Americans gave their lives for the values that have lived in the hearts of our people for over two centuries.
GIVING	DYING IN WAR IS GIVING	[...] part of over 4,400 Americans who have given their lives in Iraq.
GIVING	DYING IN WAR IS GIVING	Nearly 2,000 American servicemen and women have given their lives to this mission.
GIVING	DYING IN WAR IS GIVING	They have watched their comrades give their lives to ensure our liberty.
GIVING	DYING IN WARS IS GIVING	Thousands of Americans gave their lives [...]
GIVING	DYING IN WAR IS GIVING	[...] to the parents of one of those patriots from Fort Bragg who gave his life in Afghanistan [...]
LOSING	DYING IS LOSING	So today, we pause to say a prayer for all those families who have lost their loved ones.
RESPONDING	DEFENDING IS RESPONDING	Terrorists and terror states do not reveal these threats with fair notice, in formal declarations -- and responding to such enemies only after they have struck first is not self-defense, it is suicide.
RESPONDING	FIGHTING BACK IS RESPONDING	and they responded with outrageous acts of murder aimed at innocent Iraqis
RESPONDING	FIGHTING BACK IS RESPONDING	Our coalition is responding to recent attacks with precision raids [...]

RISKING	FIGHTING IN WAR IS RISKING	[...] with the brave men and women who are risking their lives to claim their freedom [...]
CHASING	FIGHTING IN WAR IS CHASING	Yet over time, we can expect to see Iraqi troops chasing down murderers, fewer brazen acts of terror [...]
SUFFERING	THE OUTCOME OF WAR IS SUFFERING	[...] our television screens are filled with images of death and suffering .
STAKING	GOING TO WAR IS STAKING	I'm not willing to stake one American life on trusting Saddam Hussein.
SUICIDE	DEFENDING IS SUICIDE	[...] and responding to such enemies only after they have struck first is not self-defense, it is suicide .
MILITARY SERVICE	UNIFORM STANDS FOR MILITARY SERVICE	America's men and women in uniform took away al Qaeda's safe haven in Afghanistan .
MILITARY SERVICE	UNIFORM STANDS FOR MILITARY SERVICE	[...] every turn, America's men and women in uniform have served with courage and resolve.
MILITARY SERVICE	UNIFORM STANDS FOR MILITARY SERVICE	[...] as our men and women in uniform who have served abroad.
MILITARY SERVICE	UNIFORM STANDS FOR MILITARY SERVICE	For those of you who remain in uniform , we will do whatever it takes to ensure the health of our force [...]
MILITARY SERVICE	UNIFORM STANDS FOR MILITARY SERVICE	But our commitment doesn't end when you take off the uniform .
MILITARY SERVICE	UNIFORM STANDS FOR MILITARY SERVICE	So here's what I want you to know and here's what I want all our men and women in uniform to know [...]
MILITARY SERVICE	UNIFORM STANDS FOR MILITARY SERVICE	[...] coalition forces are helping and America's men and women in uniform are performing heroically [...]
CLEANING	FIGHTING IS CLEANING	This time, we will have the force levels we need to hold the areas that have been cleared .
SURGING	WINNING IN WAR IS SURGING	We remember the surge and we remember the Awakening [...]
AWAKENING	WINNING IN WAR IS AWAKENING	We remember the surge and we remember the Awakening [...]
DISEASE	WAR IS A DISEASE	[...]where they can help build democratic institutions in communities and nations recovering from war and tyranny.
DEATH	THE OUTCOME OF WAR IS DEATH	[...] to ensure that our television screens are filled with images of death and suffering.
STRUGGLE	STRUGGLE STANDS FOR WAR	Now America is engaged in a new struggle that will set the course for a new

		century.
STRUGGLE	STRUGGLE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] in a struggle that will determine the direction of the global war on terror.
MILESTONE	WAR IS A MILESTONE	But this milestone should serve as a reminder to all Americans [...]
CHANGE	WAR IS CHANGE	But it was anything but clear for the men and women who lived and worked in that unprecedented change .
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	These are the rough waters encountered during the course of one of America's longest wars.
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	And sometimes in the midst of these storms , the future that we're trying to build for our nation [...]
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	Yet there has been one constant amidst these shifting tides .
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	Extremists will continue to set off bombs, attack Iraqi civilians and try to spark sectarian strife .
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	We've persevered because of a belief we share with the Iraqi people -- a belief that out of the ashes of war , a new beginning could be born in this cradle of civilization.
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	And though our nation may be travelling through rough waters , they give us confidence that our course is true,
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	As with the surge in Iraq , these forces will be in place for a limited time to provide space for the Afghans to build their capacity and secure their own future.
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	The tide of war is receding.
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	INVASION STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	[...] serving with honour, sacrificing greatly, from the first waves of the invasion [...]
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	In our youth," he said, Our hearts were touched with fire .
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	All of you here today have lived through the fires of war .
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	And in the quiet of night you will recall that your heart was once touched by fire .
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	[...] it was a difficult time when the world's democracies were like islands in a raging sea .
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	. But in extraordinary times, when the very terrain of history shifts beneath our feet and decades of human effort

		collapse into irrelevance [...]
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	[...] in the wreckage of one of the great cataclysms in human history.
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	If we think back on those days, we recognize that extraordinary times are turbulent and they are hard.
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	ATTACK IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	[...] he and his team were engulfed by flames from an RPG attack.
NATURAL PHENOMENON	WAR IS A NATURAL PHENOMENON	[...] with the Iraqi army and police, you helped turn the tide toward peace.
RIVER	HELPING IN WAR IS A RIVER	We will interrupt the flow of support from Iran and Syria.
SEED	INSURGENCY STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A SEED	We remember the grind of the insurgency : the roadside bombs, the sniper fire, the suicide attacks.
DESTRUCTION	WAR IS DESTRUCTION	They have rejected sectarian war, and they have no interest in endless destruction.
DESTRUCTION	WAR IS DESTRUCTION	As the leader of the free world, America will do more than just defeat on the battlefield those who offer hatred and destruction -
TRADE	WAR IS TRADE	The United States has paid a huge price to put the future of Iraq in the hands of its people.
TEST	WAR IS A TEST	They have met every test that they faced.
TEST	WAR IS A TEST	[...] the strength and will of free peoples are now being tested before a watching world.
TEST	WAR IS A TEST	And we will meet this test.
CONTAINER	GENOCIDE/ WAR IS A CONTAINER	In the 20th century, some chose to appease murderous dictators, whose threats were allowed to grow into genocide and global war.
DARKNESS	WAR IS DARKNESS	Two weeks ago, America's final combat brigade in Iraq - the Army's Fourth Stryker Brigade – journeyed home in the pre-dawn darkness.
DARKNESS	WAR IS DARKNESS	they give us confidence that our course is true, and that beyond the pre-dawn darkness , better days lie ahead.
DARKNESS	WAR IS DARKNESS	They stared into the darkest of human creations -- war --
DARKNESS	CHAOS STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS DARKNESS	We remember the surge and we remember the Awakening when the abyss of chaos turned toward the promise of reconciliation.
DARKNESS	WAR IS DARKNESS	And we remember the end of our combat

		mission and the emergence of a new dawn [...]
DARKNESS	WAR IS DARKNESS	When there was no end in sight, you found light in the darkness .

TARGET NOTIONS: TERRORISM / VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM		
<u>SOURCE DOMAIN</u>	<u>TERRORISM / VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM METAPHORS / METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	The former dictator ruled by terror and treachery, [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] and help us succeed in the fight against terror .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] confronting the threat posed by Iraq is crucial to winning the war on terror .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	And as we meet the terror and violence of the world, [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] come together across party lines to win the war on terror .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Terrorism and sectarian warfare threatened to tear Iraq apart.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	The threat comes from Iraq. It arises directly from the Iraqi regime's own actions [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[The Iraqi regime] It has given shelter and support to terrorism , and practices terror against its own people.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	On September the 11th, 2001, America felt its vulnerability -- even to threats that gather on the other side of the earth.
ENTITY	THREAT STABDS FOR TERROR/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Some have argued that confronting the threat from Iraq could detract from the war against terror.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN	Some have argued that confronting the threat from Iraq could detract from the war against terror .

	ADVERSARY	
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	While there are many dangers in the world, the threat from Iraq stands alone [...]
ENTITY	DANGER STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	The danger is already significant, and it only grows worse with time.
ENTITY	DANGER STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	The danger Saddam Hussein poses reaches across the world.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Terror cells and outlaw regimes building weapons of mass destruction [...]
ENTITY	DANGER STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Some believe we can address this danger by simply resuming the old approach to inspections [...]
ENTITY	THREAT STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	In the 20th century, some chose to appease murderous dictators, whose threats were allowed to grow into genocide and global war.
ENTITY	THREAT STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	We choose to meet that threat now, where it arises, before it can appear suddenly in our skies and cities.
ENTITY	THREAT STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Today in Iraq, we see a threat whose outlines are far more clearly defined, and whose consequences could be far more deadly.
ENTITY	THREAT STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Knowing these realities, America must not ignore the threat gathering against us.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] self-government to the rule of terror and torture.
ENTITY	DANGER STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] before it is too late to act, this danger will be removed.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Saddam Hussein is harboring terrorists and the instruments of terror, [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] who calls for peace with Israel and recognizes the need to fight terrorism.
ENTITY	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN	People still differ about what the September 11th calls us to do.

	ENTITY/ SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	11 TH	
ENTITY	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY/ SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	11 TH	The attacks of September the 11th showed our country that vast oceans no longer protect us from danger.
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY		And as we meet the terror and violence of the world, [...]
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY		[...] and feed hatred and encourage violence are not leaders at all.
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY		So America will change our strategy to help the Iraqis carry out their campaign to put down sectarian violence and bring security to the people of Baghdad.
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY		The violence in Iraq — particularly in Baghdad — overwhelmed the political gains the Iraqis had made.
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY		We remember the spectre of sectarian violence .
ENTITY	EXTREMISM IS AN ENTITY		[...] in the Middle East will only liberate and empower extremism .
ENTITY	EXTREMISM IS AN ENTITY		Extremism is most dangerous when it lurks in the dark and hides underground.
ENTITY	EXTREMISM IS AN ENTITY		[...] and stabilizing the region in the face of the extremist challenge .
TERRORIST ATTACK	SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	11 TH	On September the 11th, 2001 , America felt its vulnerability [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	11 TH	And we know that after September the 11th , Saddam Hussein's regime gleefully celebrated the terrorist attacks on America.
TERRORIST ATTACK	SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	11 TH	We saw the result of that on September 11th and now we must work to advance democratic reform throughout the greater Middle East.
TERRORIST ATTACK	BIOLOGICAL ATTACK STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK		And, of course, sophisticated delivery systems aren't required for a chemical or biological attack [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	BIOLOGICAL ATTACK STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK		[...] when evil men plot chemical, biological and nuclear terror , [...]

TERRORIST ATTACK	BIOLOGICAL ATTACK STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	[...] and who has been associated with planning for chemical and biological attacks.
OBJECT	THREAT STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	We resolved then, and we are resolved today, to confront every threat , from any source, that could bring sudden terror and suffering to America.
OBJECT	DANGER STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	[...] in Iraq is the only certain means of removing a great danger to our nation.
OBJECT	DANGER STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	[...] before it is too late to act, this danger will be removed.
OBJECT	THREAT STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	Today in Iraq, we see a threat whose outlines are far more clearly defined , [...]
MACHINE	TERRORISM IS A MACHINE	We will tear down the apparatus of terror [...]
OBJECT	TERRORISM IS A MACHINE	[...] using murder as a tool of terror and control, [...]
TOOL	TERRORISM IS A TOOL	[...] and gives assistance to groups that use terrorism to undermine Middle East peace.
COMMODITY	VIOLENCE IS A COMMODITY	[...] it will remain a place of stagnation, resentment, and violence ready for export.
WEAPON	TERRORISM IS A WEAPON	[...] its history of aggression, and its drive toward an arsenal of terror.
WEAPON	ATOMIC BOMB IS A WEAPON	[...] for the final proof -- the smoking gun -- that could come in the form of a mushroom cloud.
VEHICLE	TERRORISM IS A VEHICLE	We choose to meet that threat now, before it can appear suddenly in our skies and cities.
VEHICLE	VIOLENCE IS A VEHICLE	[...] from going into neighborhoods that are home to those fueling the sectarian violence.
BURDEN	TERRORISM IS HEAVY BURDEN THAT REQUIRES A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] Iraq must end its support for terrorism.
BURDEN	TERRORIST ATTACK IS HEAVY BURDEN THAT	If you focus only on the attacks themselves [...] supported by a network called al-Qaeda [...]

	REQUIRES SUPPORT STRUCTURE	A	
PLANT	TERRORISM IS A PLANT	A	[...] that the root cause of September 11th was the violent expression of a global extremist ideology, an ideology rooted in the oppression and despair of the modern Middle East[...]
LIQUID	TERRORISM IS A LIQUID	A	[...] then we must speak to remove the source of this terror [...]
LIQUID	TERRORISM IS A LIQUID	A	[...] to confront every threat, from any source, that could bring sudden terror and suffering to America.
MATERIAL	TERRORISM IS A MATERIAL	A	And having done so, they would build an empire of terror and oppression.
PLOT	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A PLOT		The same network has plotted terrorism against France, Spain, Italy, Germany [...]
OBSTACLE	VIOLENCE IS AN OBSTACLE		And the greatest power of freedom is to overcome hatred and violence [...]
PROJECT	TERRORISM IS A PROJECT TO FINANCE		And we know that Iraq is continuing to finance terror [...]
MEANS	TERRORISM IS A MEANS	A	[...] and beyond through an ideology of theocratic terror.
DANGER	TERRORISM DANGER	IS	Facing clear evidence of peril , we cannot wait for the final proof [...]
DANGER	TERRORIST ATTACK DANGER	IS	The attacks of September the 11th showed our country that vast oceans no longer protect us from danger.
DANGER	TERRORISM DANGER	IS	[...] and urged the nations of the world to unite and bring an end to this danger.
DANGER	TERRORISM DANGER	IS	My fellow citizens, the dangers to our country and the world will be overcome.
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	To the contrary; confronting the threat posed by Iraq is crucial to winning the war on terror.
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	Many nations, however, do have the resolve and fortitude to act against this threat to peace [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	A	The United States and other nations did nothing to deserve or invite this threat.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	A	Recognizing the threat to our country[...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	A	Nations to address this threat because we wanted to resolve the issue peacefully.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	A	We will meet that threat now, with our Army, [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A	A	[...] can tolerate deliberate deception and

	THREAT	offensive threats on the part of any nation [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	Terrorists and terror states do not reveal these threats with fair notice, in formal declarations [...]
THREAT	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A THREAT	[...] and the hatred to threaten the American people [...]
ENTITY	BLACKMAIL IS A N ENTITY	[...] we cannot live under the threat of blackmail .
FEAR	FEAR IS A CONTAINER	We refuse to live in fear .
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	VIOLENCE IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	This violence [...] shaking the confidence of all Iraqis .

<u>TARGET NOTION: PEACE</u>		
<u>SOURCE DOMAIN</u>	<u>PEACE METAPHORS / METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] at the mercy of an outlaw regime that threatens the peace with weapons of mass murder.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] it is possible to have an outcome where democracy spreads and peace and liberty reign .
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	But I'm convinced that is a hope against all evidence. As Americans, we want peace -- we work and sacrifice for peace .
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	And the greatest power of freedom is to overcome hatred and violence, and turn the creative gifts of men and women to the pursuits of peace .
OBJECT	PEACE IS AN OBJECT	[...] to build support for Iraq and continue the urgent diplomacy required to help bring peace to the Middle East.
OBJECT	PEACE IS AN OBJECT	The community of free nations can show that it is strong and confident and determined to keep the peace .
OBJECT	END OF WAR STANDS FOR PEACE/ PEACE IS A MIRROR	And finally, I would note that the end of war in Iraq reflects a larger transition.
OBJECT	PEACE IS AN OBJECT	In an area that was once the heart of the insurgency, a combination of fighting and training, politics and partnership brought

				the promise of peace.
OBJECT	PEACE OBJECT	IS	AN	The United States, with other countries, will work to advance liberty and peace in that region.
OBJECT	PEACE OBJECT	IS	AN	And by our actions, we will secure the peace , and lead the world to a better day.
OBJECT	PEACE OBJECT	IS	AN	[...] to confront aggressive dictators, actively and early, before they can attack the innocent and destroy the peace.
BUILDING	PEACE BUILDING	IS	A	These principles should be the source of justice in every society and the basis for peace between all states.
BUILDING	PEACE BUILDING	IS	A	[...] to groups that use terrorism to undermine Middle East peace.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	PEACE LOCATION	IS	A	[...] and partnering with the Iraqi army and police, you helped turn the tide toward peace.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	PEACE DESTINATION	IS	A	[...] and the advance of freedom leads to peace.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	PEACE DESTINATION	IS	A	They're the main obstacles to peace , and to the success of the Palestinian people.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	PEACE DESTINATION	IS	A	The great and proud nation of Egypt has shown the way toward peace in the Middle East, [...]
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	PEACE DESTINATION	IS	A	[...] the advance of freedom leads to peace.
MATERIAL	PEACE MATERIAL	IS	A	[...] you helped forge a just and lasting peace with Iraq and among all nations.
LIGHT	PEACE IS LIGHT			[...] the Army's Fourth Stryker Brigade – journeyed home in the pre-dawn darkness.
LIGHT	PEACE IS LIGHT			[...] and helped the Iraqi people seek the light of peace.
LIGHT	PEACE IS LIGHT			[...] and that beyond the pre-dawn darkness , better days lie ahead.
LIGHT	PEACE IS LIGHT			And we remember the end of our combat mission and the emergence of a new dawn [...]

TARGET NOTION: IRAQ WAR ACTORS		
<u>SOURCE DOMAIN</u>	<u>IRAQ WAR</u> <u>ACTORS</u> <u>METAPHORS/</u> <u>METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	NATO IS AN ENTITY	The Warsaw Pact countries became the new heart of NATO [...]
ENTITY	NATO IS AN ENTITY	Today, NATO is working to bring this successful mission to a close.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	the Iraqi regime must reveal and destroy, under U.N. supervision [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	The United Nations would betray the purpose of its founding, and prove irrelevant to the problems of our time.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	The resolution will tell the United Nations and all nations that [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	The United Nations having increased its presence in Iraq tenfold in just the past year [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	May God bless our country and all who defend her.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] the United States would resign itself to a future of fear.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Fort Bragg, we're here to mark a historic moment in the life of our country and our military.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] and America's determination to lead the world in confronting that threat.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	This country needs to learn from you.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	And we will make America more vulnerable.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Both countries are now taking steps to greater political openness.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	And may God bless the United States of America, and all who serve her.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	On September the 11th, 2001, America felt its vulnerability [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	That is not the America I serve.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] that could bring sudden terror and suffering to America.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	We agree that the Iraqi dictator must not be permitted to threaten America and the world [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	He would be in a position to threaten America.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	We have seen that those who hate America [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] America must not ignore the threat

		gathering against us.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Neither the United States of America , nor the world community of nations can tolerate deliberate deception and offensive threats [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	America wants the U.N. to be an effective organization that helps keep the peace.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	And that's why America is challenging all nations [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	America hopes the regime will make that choice.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	America believes that all people are entitled to hope [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] the United States and our allies will help the Iraqi people rebuild their economy [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] that America speaks with one voice and is determined to make the demands of the civilized world mean something.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	May God bless America .
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	The United States would welcome and support a new resolution [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	And the United States , along with a growing coalition of nations, is resolved to take whatever action [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] the United States and other nations have pursued patient and honorable efforts [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	It has a deep hatred of America and our friends .
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	The United States and other nations did nothing to deserve or invite this threat.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	The United States of America has the sovereign authority [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	America tried to work with the United Nations to address this threat [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Under Resolutions 678 and 687 -- both still in effect -- the United States and our allies are authorized to use force [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	For the last four-and-a-half months, the United States and our allies have worked [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	The United States , with other countries, will work to advance liberty and peace in that region.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	America and our allies accept that responsibility.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Good night, and may God continue to bless America .

ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	In this conflict, America faces an enemy who has no regard [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	The United States made military and moral commitments in Europe and Asia [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	And they prayed that America would not forget them, [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Therefore, the United States has adopted a new policy, [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	America is a friend to the people of Iraq.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] America has put our power at the service of principle.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Yet, America has accomplished hard tasks before.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	And may God continue to bless America .
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	So America will change our strategy to help the Iraqis [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] and Iraq's other leaders that America's commitment is not open-ended.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	So America will hold the Iraqi government to the benchmarks it has announced.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	America will change our approach to help the Iraqi government [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	It is in the interests of the United States to stand with the brave men and women [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] and holds an unrelenting hostility toward the United States .
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] of using these UAVS for missions targeting the United States .
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Will America withdraw and yield the future of that country to the extremists [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Their solution is to scale back America's efforts in Baghdad [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] so that America has the armed forces we need for the 21st century.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	In these dangerous times, the United States is blessed to have [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	It can be tempting to think that America can put aside the burdens of freedom.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Now America is engaged in a new struggle [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] that the United States of America intends to sustain and strengthen our leadership in this young century.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	What America can do , and will do, is provide support [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	The United States has paid a huge price

		[...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	As the leader of the free world, America will do more than just defeat [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Throughout our history, America has been willing to bear the burden [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	And may God bless the United States of America , and all who serve her .
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	I reaffirmed that the United States keeps its commitments.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	That is how America's military efforts in Iraq will end.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	So to sum up, the United States is moving forward from a position of strength.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] an America that sees its economic strength restored [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	America's war in Iraq will be over.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	You stood up for America ; America needs to stand up for you.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	There can be no fuller expression of America's support for self-determination than our leaving Iraq to its people.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] in a way that will make America stronger and the world more secure.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] so that terrorists who threaten America will have no safe haven [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	I could not be prouder of you, and America could not be prouder of you.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] and God bless the United States of America .
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Failure in Iraq would be a disaster for the United States .
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	The Iraqi people will have a strong partner in the United States .
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Many are concerned that the Iraqis are becoming too dependent on the United States [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	But it was finally the United States, leading a coalition of willing nations and brave Afghans that finally put an end to that regime's persecution of its people.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	The United States and a large coalition of nations finally removed Saddam Hussein.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY/ IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Through this remarkable chapter in the history of the United States and Iraq , we have met our responsibility.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY/ IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] we're also moving into a new phase in the relationship between the United States and Iraq .

ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY	[...] stand at a juncture where Eastern Europe would be liberated , Russia would emerge, and Europe would be whole and free and at peace.
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY	[...] or terrorist states could do with chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	First, some ask why Iraq is different from other countries or regimes that also have terrible weapons.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS A NEIGHBOR	Saddam Hussein stop oppressing his people, refrain from threatening his neighbors [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY	Countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan, and the Gulf States need to understand that an American defeat in Iraq [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY	Terrorists and terror states do not reveal these threats with fair notice [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY	A war to disarm a state became a fight against an insurgency.
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY	Oman has extended the vote to all adult citizens; Qatar has a new constitution; Yemen has a multiparty political system; Kuwait has a directly elected national assembly; and Jordan held historic elections this summer.
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY	By the middle of that decade, Portugal and Spain and Greece held free elections.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] has invaded and brutally occupied a small neighbor , has struck other nations without warning [...]
ENTITY	NATION IS AN ENTITY	Yet times of testing reveal the character of a nation.
ENTITY	SOVIET UNION IS AN ENTITY	A global nuclear standoff with the Soviet Union ended peacefully -- as did the Soviet Union.
ENTITY	SOVIET UNION IS AN ENTITY	And in 1949, the Soviet Union exploded a nuclear weapon five years ahead of schedule [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY/ US IS AN ENTITY	We know that Iraq and the al Qaeda terrorist network share a common enemy - the United States of America.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	The world has tried limited military strikes to destroy Iraq's weapons of mass destruction capabilities [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] by demanding the immediate disarmament of Iraq , [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] inspectors to oversee the

		disarmament of Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] to use force in ridding Iraq of weapons of mass destruction.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Firsthand witnesses have informed us that Iraq has at least seven mobile factories [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] will continue to have an interest in an Iraq that is stable, secure and self-reliant.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	The entire world has witnessed Iraq's eleven-year history of defiance, deception and bad faith.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] about the link between Iraq developing weapons of terror [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq's weapons of mass destruction are controlled by a murderous tyrant [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Every chemical and biological weapon that Iraq has or makes is a direct violation of the truce [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq possesses ballistic missiles with a likely range of hundreds of miles [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	We've also discovered through intelligence that Iraq has a growing fleet of manned and unmanned aerial vehicles [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	We're concerned that Iraq is exploring ways of using these UAVS [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Over the years, Iraq has provided safe haven to terrorists such as Abu Nidal [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq has also provided safe haven to Abu Abbas [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	And we know that Iraq is continuing to finance terror and gives assistance to groups [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	We know that Iraq and al Qaeda have had high-level contacts that go back a decade.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	We've learned that Iraq has trained al Qaeda members [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq could decide on any given day to provide [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Some have argued that confronting the threat from Iraq could detract from the war against terror.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] confronting the threat posed by Iraq is crucial to winning the war on terror.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] the best intelligence indicated that Iraq was eight to ten years away [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] that Iraq had an advanced nuclear weapons development program, [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	The evidence indicates that Iraq is

		reconstituting its nuclear weapons program.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Satellite photographs reveal that Iraq is rebuilding facilities [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq has attempted to purchase high-strength aluminum tubes [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] and watched Iraq use billions of dollars in illegal oil revenues [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] Iraq must end its support for terrorism.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	The long captivity of Iraq will end, and an era of new hope will begin.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] in a unified Iraq at peace with its neighbors [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] on Iraq's illegal weapons programs, its attempts to hide those weapons, [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] Iraq could produce within just months hundreds of pounds of biological poisons.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq has developed spray devices [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq has never accounted for thousands of bombs and shells [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq has sent bomb-making and document forgery experts to work with al Qaeda.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq has also provided al Qaeda with chemical and biological weapons training.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] nuclear weapons, obtained with the help of Iraq [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] finding Iraq in material breach of its obligations , and vowing serious consequences if Iraq did not fully and immediately disarm .
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Today, no nation can possibly claim that Iraq has disarmed .
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] they will veto any resolution that compels the disarmament of Iraq .
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	In one year, or five years, the power of Iraq to inflict harm [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] in the early stages of military operations to disarm Iraq [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	We are also taking other steps to bolster the security of Iraq [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	These nations have a stake in a successful Iraq that is at peace with its neighbors [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] to help Iraq seize the chance for a better future.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq has the opportunity to embrace a new

		destiny[...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Even as Iraq continues to suffer terrorist attacks, [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	This year also saw Iraq hold credible elections that drew a strong turnout.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] but our commitment to Iraq's future is not.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	This new approach reflects our long-term partnership with Iraq [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Ending this war is not only in Iraq's interest -- it's in our own.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] and in keeping with our Strategic Framework Agreement with Iraq [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	We'll partner with an Iraq that contributes to regional security and peace [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] on how we might help Iraq train and equip its forces [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	For their part, Iraq's neighbors must provide greater financial support [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	And the international community must continue to stand firmly at Iraq's side .
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq's security forces are fighting its enemies vigorously [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] against Iraq's neighbors and against Iraq's people.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	But we're leaving behind a sovereign, stable and self-reliant Iraq , [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Policymakers and historians will continue to analyze the strategic lessons of Iraq - that's important to do.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Both countries are now taking steps to greater political openness.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	The establishment of a free Iraq at the heart of the Middle East [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq will pass legislation to share oil revenues among all Iraqis.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	A democratic Iraq will not be perfect .
ENTITY	CHINA IS AN ENTITY	China has discovered that economic freedom leads to national wealth.
ENTITY	AFGHANISTAN IS AN ENTITY	Afghanistan faces continuing economic and security challenges, [...]
ENTITY	IRAN IS AN ENTITY	Iran is providing material support for attacks on American troops.
ENTITY	IRAN IS AN ENTITY/ SYRIA IS AN ENTITY	This begins with addressing Iran and Syria .
ENTITY	AFGHANISTAN IS AN ENTITY	[...] while preventing Afghanistan from again serving as a base for terrorists.

ENTITY	AFGHANISTAN IS AN ENTITY	Afghanistan has amazed the world with its rapid progress toward democracy.
ENTITY	SAUDI ARABIA IS AN ENTITY	Saudi Arabia held imperfect municipal elections earlier this year [...]
ENTITY	EGYPT IS AN ENTITY/ SAUDI ARABIA IS AN ENTITY	[...] a part of our dialogue with Egypt and Saudi Arabia.
ENTITY	MOROCCO IS AN ENTITY	Morocco has a diverse new parliament [...]
ENTITY	EGYPT IS AN ENTITY	Egypt held flawed but landmark presidential election this summer [...]
ENTITY	IRAN IS AN ENTITY	Iran would be emboldened in its pursuit of nuclear weapons.
ENTITY	EGYPT IS AN ENTITY/ SAUDI ARABIA IS AN ENTITY	And we therefore expect both Egypt and Saudi Arabia to begin reforming the political institutions [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY/ FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	But it was the United States and France, leading a broad international coalition [...]
ENTITY	ISRAEL IS AN ENTITY	For years, the entire world sought to make peace between Israel and the Palestinian Authority [...]
ENTITY	SOVIET UNION IS AN ENTITY	[...] building a Soviet Union that would threaten the entire free world.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[The Iraqi regime] It has given shelter and support to terrorism, and practices terror against its own people.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] the Iraqi regime was required to destroy its weapons of mass destruction [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The Iraqi regime has violated all of those obligations. It possesses and produces chemical and biological weapons.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	In 1995, after several years of deceit by the Iraqi regime , the head of Iraq's military industries defected. It was then that the regime was forced to admit that it had produced more than 30,000 liters of anthrax and other deadly biological agents.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	By taking these steps, and by only taking these steps, the Iraqi regime has an opportunity to avoid conflict.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	And surveillance photos reveal that the regime is rebuilding facilities that it had used to produce chemical and biological weapons.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS	Alliance with terrorists could allow the

	AN ENTITY	Iraqi regime to attack America without leaving any fingerprints.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	After the war, international inspectors learned that the regime has been much closer -- the regime in Iraq would likely have possessed a nuclear weapon no later than 1993.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	If the Iraqi regime is able to produce, buy, or steal [...] it could have a nuclear weapon in less than a year.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] only to see them openly rebuilt, while the regime again denies they even exist.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The Iraqi regime's violations of Security Council resolutions are evident, [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	To the contrary; the regime is pursuing an elaborate campaign [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The Iraqi regime has acquired and tested the means [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] to fully cooperate in the disarmament of his regime [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The regime is actively pursuing components for prohibited ballistic missiles.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] is necessary to defend ourselves and disarm the Iraqi regime.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The Iraqi regime has actively and secretly attempted to obtain [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Peaceful efforts to disarm the Iraqi regime have failed again and again [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS LAWLESS MEN	[...] it will be directed against the lawless men who rule your country and not against you.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	This regime has already used weapons of mass destruction [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The regime has a history of reckless aggression in the Middle East.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] that the Iraq regime continues to possess and conceal [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	That regime pledged to reveal and destroy all its weapons of mass destruction [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The Iraqi regime has used diplomacy as a ploy to gain time and advantage [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] and honorable efforts to disarm the Iraqi regime without war.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The regime has never accounted for a vast arsenal of deadly biological and chemical weapons.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS	[...] the regime must allow witnesses to

	AN ENTITY	its illegal activities to be interviewed [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] the Iraqi regime must reveal and destroy , under U.N. supervision, all existing weapons of mass destruction.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The Iraqi regime bugged hotel rooms and offices of inspectors [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] knowing the designs and deceptions of the Iraqi regime [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	An Iraqi regime faced with its own demise may attempt cruel and desperate measures.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] do not fight for a dying regime that is not worth your own life.
ENTITY	IRANIAN REGIME IS AN ENTITY/ SYRIAN REGIME IS AN ENTITY	These two regimes are allowing terrorists and insurgents [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS A JAILER	Our demands are directed only at the regime that enslaves them and threatens us.
KILLERS	IRAQI REGIME ARE KILLERS	[...] and we will not be intimidated by thugs and killers.
ENTITY	REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] Iraq is different from other countries or regimes that also have terrible weapons.
ENTITY	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A PATIENT	Saddam Hussein is a homicidal dictator who is addicted to weapons of mass destruction.
TERRORIST	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TERRORIST	The world has tried no-fly zones to keep Saddam from terrorizing his own people[...]
ENTITY	SAUDI GOVERNMENT IS AN ENTITY	The Saudi government is taking first steps toward reform, including a plan for gradual introduction of elections.
ENTITY	MIDDLE EAST IS AN ENTITY	The establishment of a free Iraq at the heart of the Middle East [...]
ENTITY	MIDDLE EAST IS AN ENTITY	[...] the Middle East saw the establishment of many military dictatorships.
ENTITY	IRAQI SCIENTISTS ARE HOLY WARRIORS	[...] a group he calls his "nuclear mujahideen" -- his nuclear holy warriors.
ENTITY	AMERICAN SOLDIER IS A HERO	[...] including 202 fallen heroes from here at Fort Bragg [...]
ENTITY	AMERICAN SOLDIER IS A HERO	Every American who serves joins an unbroken line of heroes [...]

ENTITY	AL QAEDA IS A PREY	[...] on protecting Iraq's borders and hunting down al Qaeda.
DEMONS	TERRORISTS ARE DEMONS	[...] America encountered the darker demons of our new world.
OBJECT	FLAG STANDS FOR THE US/ US IS AN OBJECT	Tomorrow, the colours of United States Forces-Iraq - the colours you fought under – [...]
OBJECT	US IS AN OBJECT	Should enemies strike our country , [...]
OBJECT	MIDDLE EAST GOVERNMENT IS A MIRROR	Representative governments in the Middle East will reflect their own cultures.
OBJECT	AMERICANS ARE AN OBJECT	[...] yet we're not a fragile people , [...]
OBJECT	AL QAEDA IS AN OBJECT	We will disrupt, dismantle and defeat al Qaeda , [...]
MACHINE	TERRORISTS ARE A MACHINE	The same terrorist network operating out of Iraq is responsible for the murder, [...]
VEHICLE	US IS A VEHICLE	No act of theirs can alter the course or shake the resolve of this country.
VEHICLE	US IS A VEHICLE	[...] about the different courses we could take in Iraq.
VEHICLE	US IS A VEHICLE	The new strategy I outline tonight will change America's course in Iraq [...]
VEHICLE	EUROPEAN NATION IS A VEHICLE	The nations of Europe are moving towards unity, [...]
VEHICLE	IRAQI REGIME IS A VEHICLE	It arises directly from the Iraqi regime's own actions -- its history of aggression, and its drive toward an arsenal of terror.
VEHICLE	AL QAEDA IS A VEHICLE	As we speak, al Qaeda continues to plot against us, and its leadership remains anchored in the border regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan.
MOVING OBJECT	TALIBANS ARE A MOVING OBJECT	[...] are fighting to break the Taliban's momentum.
MOVING OBJECT	TALIBANS ARE A MOVING OBJECT	[...] in Afghanistan we've broken the momentum of the Taliban.
BUILDING	US IS A BUILDING	[...] we want to enlist our veterans of rebuilding America.
BUILDING	US IS A BUILDING	[...] and the need to rebuild our nation here at home.
BUILDING	SOVIET UNION IS A BUILDING	The ultimate collapse of the Soviet Union initiated a new moment of transformation.
BUILDING	AMERICAN TROOPS ARE A BUILDING	[...] the American people stand united in our support for our troops.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	AFGHANISTAN IS SUPPORT	[...] and our support for Afghanistan will endure [...]

	STRUCTURE	
BUILDING	US IS A BUILDING	Because after a decade of war, the nation that we need to build -- and the nation that we will build -- is our own [...]
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	And after years of rebuilding Iraq , [...]
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] help you to build a new Iraq that is prosperous and free.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	Saddam Hussein has made Iraq into a prison, a poison factory, and a torture chamber for patriots and dissidents.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	IRAQ IS SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] to rally support for Iraq from nations throughout the Middle East.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	Secretary Rice will leave for the region — to build support for Iraq [...]
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	IRAQ IS SUPPORT STRUCTURE	If we increase our support at this crucial moment, [...]
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] to act with honor and protect your country by permitting the peaceful entry of coalition forces [...]
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	IRAQ IS SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] are moving into the lead to support Iraq [...]
BUILDING	THE SOVIET UNION IS A BUILDING	[...] and for the beginnings of the peaceful collapse of the Soviet Union itself.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	IRAQI GOVERNMENT IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] and they must step up their support for Iraq's unity government .
BUILDING	IRAQI GOVERNMENT IS A BUILDING	And we concluded that to step back now would force a collapse of the Iraqi government , [...]
BUILDING	IRAQI ARMY IS A BUILDING	We will help the Iraqis build a larger and better-equipped army [...]
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	IRAQI TROOPS ARE A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	Yet no one can doubt President Bush's support for our troops, [...]
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	IRAQI TROOPS ARE A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] supporting Iraqi troops in targeted counterterrorism missions [...]
BUILDING	IRAQI GOVERNMENT IS A BUILDING	[...] the people of Afghanistan are building a modern and peaceful government .
BUILDING	ISLAMIC EMPIRE IS A BUILDING	[...] building a radical Islamic empire and launching new attacks [...]
SUPPORT	IRAQI	[...] and support its government and

STRUCTURE	GOVERNMENT IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	people.
BUILDING	ISLAMIC EMPIRE IS A BUILDING	And having done so, they would build an empire of terror and oppression.
PRISON	IRAQI REGIME IS A PRISON	The day of your liberation is near.
PRISON	IRAQI REGIME IS A PRISON	The people you liberate will witness the honorable and decent spirit of the American military.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	IRAQI GOVERNMENT IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] it will lose the support of the American people — and it will lose the support of the Iraqi people.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	TERRORIST GROUPS ARE SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] and to stop all support for terrorist groups .
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	TERRORISTS ARE A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] and support for terrorists who arm and train to murder the innocent.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	IRAQI PEOPLE ARE A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] is provide support for the Iraqi people [...]
HOME	US IS HOME	It was a source of great controversy here at home , [...]
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] but with a final march toward home .
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] that will allow us to bring our troops home from there.
HOME	US IS HOME	Then they'll begin their journey across an ocean, back home .
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] we can hasten the day our troops begin coming home .
HOME	US IS HOME	Welcome home! Welcome home . Welcome home . Welcome home .
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] to some of the last troops to come home .
HOME	US IS HOME	And as we welcome home our newest veterans, [...]
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] the rest of our troops in Iraq will come home [...]
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] on the United States at home and abroad.
HOME	US IS HOME	Our unity at home was tested.
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] and spent vast resources abroad at a time of tight budgets at home .
HOME	US IS HOME	As we do, I'm mindful that the Iraq war has been a contentious issue at home .
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] must be firmly anchored in our

		prosperity at home .
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] we must tackle those challenges at home with as much energy[...]
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] and board convoys for the journey home .
HOME	US IS HOME	It was just a convoy of brave Americans, making their way home .
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] we're beginning to bring our troops home from Afghanistan [...]
HOME	US IS HOME	Here at home , the coming months will be another season of homecomings [...]
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] and our troops are finally coming home .
HOME	US IS HOME	Today, I can say that our troops in Iraq will definitely be home for the holidays.
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] and our safety here at home .
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] when thousands gathered to welcome home Shirin Ebadi, [...]
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] and the need to rebuild our nation here at home .
HOME	US IS HOME	[...] our forces will be coming home as soon as their work is done.
HOME	IRAQ IS HOME	[...] from going into neighborhoods that are home to those fueling the sectarian violence.
PRODUCTION UNIT	IRAQI REGIME IS A PRODUCTION UNIT	It was then that the regime was forced to admit that it had produced more than 30,000 liters of anthrax [...]
PRODUCTION UNIT	IRAQ IS A PRODUCTION UNIT	[...] that Iraq had likely produced two to four times that amount.
PRODUCTION UNIT	IRAQI REGIME IS A PRODUCTION UNIT	We know that the regime has produced thousands of tons of chemical agents [...]
PRODUCTION UNIT	IRAQI REGIME IS A PRODUCTION UNIT	If the Iraqi regime is able to produce , buy, [...]
BUILDING	THE SOVIET UNION IS A BUILDING	And Joseph Stalin was consolidating his rule and building a Soviet Union [...]
PORT	IRAQ IS A PORT	But it will be a country that fights terrorists instead of harboring them [...]
PORT	IRAQ IS A PORT	We also know that Iraq is harboring a terrorist network , headed by a senior al Qaeda terrorist planner.
PORT	IRAQ IS A PORT	And it has aided, trained and harbored terrorists , including operatives of al Qaeda.
PORT	IRAQI REGIME IS A PORT	[...] I said that those who harbor terrorists are as guilty as the terrorists themselves. Saddam Hussein is harboring terrorists [...]

ISLAND	RUSSIA IS AN ISLAND	[...] Russia would emerge , and Europe would be whole and free and at peace.
SACRED PLACE	IRAQ IS A SACRED PLACE	[...] to understand that an American defeat in Iraq would create a new sanctuary for extremists [...]
MATERIAL	AMERICAN TROOPS ARE MATERIAL	Our troops are the steel in our ship of state.
FIGHTERS	SOLDIERS ARE FIGHTERS	[...] to pursue al Qaeda and foreign fighters .
CAPTIVITY	IRAQI REGIME IS CAPTIVITY	The long captivity of Iraq will end , and an era of new hope will begin.
HARM	IRAQI REGIME IS HARM	[...] that coalition forces will make every effort to spare innocent civilians from harm .
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS A THREAT	We have no ambition in Iraq, except to remove a threat and restore control of that country to its own people.
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS THREAT	[...] and America's determination to lead the world in confronting that threat .
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS A THREAT	Many Americans have raised legitimate questions: about the nature of the threat [...]
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS A THREAT	Tonight I want to take a few minutes to discuss a grave threat to peace [...]
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS A THREAT	Understanding the threats of our time, knowing the designs and deceptions of the Iraqi regime [...]
NIGHTMARE	IRAQI REGIME IS A NIGHTMARE	[...] men and women knew that the whole world was not sharing their own nightmare .
TYRANNY	IRAQI REGIME IS TYRANNY	[...] where they can help build democratic institutions in communities and nations recovering from war and tyranny.
OPPRESSION	IRAQI REGIME IS OPPRESSION	Freed from the weight of oppression , Iraq's people will be able [...]
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	IRAQI REGIME IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	[...] wherever and whenever the tides of oppression recede .
SOURCE	THE UN IS A SOURCE	The United Nations can renew its purpose and be a source of stability and security in the world.
TERROR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS TERROR	[...] agree that Saddam Hussein is a threat to peace and must disarm.
TERROR	IRAQI REGIME IS DESPAIR/TERROR	If we abandon future generations in the Middle East to despair and terror , [...]
FEAR	IRAQI REGIME IS FEAR OF DEATH	Human beings will choose the natural right to life over the constant fear of death .

VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION	IRAQI REGIME IS VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION	[...] of defending human liberty against violence and aggression.
EVIL	TERRORISTS ARE EVIL	Terror cells and outlaw regimes building weapons of mass destruction are different faces of the same evil.
EVIL	IRAQI REGIME IS EVIL	Terror cells and outlaw regimes building weapons of mass destruction are different faces of the same evil.
EVIL	IRAQI REGIME IS EVIL	In a world where evil is still very real, [...]
ABYSS	IRAQI REGIME STANDS FOR ABYSS	[...] when the abyss of chaos turned toward the promise of reconciliation.
DARKNESS	TERRORISTS' HAVEN IS DARKNESS	[...] then they retreat into the shadows to grow ever more radical [...]

Appendix B: Metaphors in the British subcorpus

METAPHORS IN THE BRITISH SUBCORPUS

<u>TARGET NOTION: WAR</u>		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>WAR METAPHORS/ METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	MILITARY ACTIONS STANDS FOR / WAR IS AN ENTITY/	Military action was threatened.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	And yet when that fact is so obvious that it is staring us in the face , [...]
ENTITY	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS AN ENTITY	Because the only route to peace with someone like Saddam Hussein is diplomacy backed by force .
ENTITY	EVENTS IN WAR ARE ENTITIES	[...] leave the Iraqi people to the mercy of events [...]
ENTITY	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	The imminence of force.
ENTITY	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS AN ENTITY	That we need the soft power of diplomacy to accompany the hard power of military action .
ENTITY	THREAT OF FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ IS AN ENTITY	[...] that diplomacy, not backed by the threat of force , has never worked with dictators and never will work.
ENTITY	MILITARY PLAN STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Recent intelligence shows that Saddam's military plans envisage using chemical and biological weapons [...]
ENTITY	DIVISION STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS AN ENTITY	And at the heart of it has been the concept of a world [...]
ENTITY	REPRESSION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A BARBAROUS ENTITY	The brutality of the repression – [...] are well documented.
OBJECT	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS AN OBJECT	[...] and when we took military action , did so as a last resort.
OBJECT	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN OBJECT	[...] will use diplomacy but not force [...]

OBJECT	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN OBJECT	If cooperation is denied, the UN Security Council has already warned that force must be used.
OBJECT	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN OBJECT	[...] when it may require, as a last resort, military force.
OBJECT/ACTION	ACTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN OBJECT	[...] and planning to take action if diplomacy fails.
VEHICLE	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A VEHICLE	Military action by the US and UK followed and a certain amount of infrastructure for Iraq's WMD [...]
VEHICLE	ACTION STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS A VEHICLE	[...] and that if he failed to do so, action would follow.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	MILITARY INTERVENTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	The fact is that while many of us in this House supported the intervention in Iraq, [...]
BULDING	SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A BULDING	We need urgent action to build a security infrastructure [...]
LOCATION / DESTINATION	MILITARY FORCE STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS LOCATION	That the strategy must go beyond military force.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	POWER IS A LOCATION	Their mission: to remove Saddam Hussein from power [...]
LOCATION / DESTINATION	WAR IS DESTINATION	[...] not just the attempt to subjugate and brutalise the Kuwaitis in 1990 which led to the Gulf War.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS DESTINATION	[...] in particular those that would lead us to military action.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS DESTINATION	[...] that failure to comply will lead to military action.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	WAR IS DESTINATION	[...] in the face of a threat from a tyrant, is the surest way not to peace but to war.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	WAR IS DESTINATION	SCR 1441 hardly marked a sudden rush to war.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	WAR IS DESTINATION	Your husbands and your sons will not march to war.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	WAR IS DESTINATION	It's not big powers going to war with each other.
LOCATION /	WAR IS	[...] the consequences of not going to war

DESTINATION	DESTINATION	are more terrible still.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	MILITARY CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A DESTINATION	If it comes to military conflict , there will be victims.
PATH	WAR IS A PATH	[...] forcing nations down the very unilateralist path we wish to avoid.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] some argued then that force could not possibly be justified.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] that authorises force in the event of non-compliance.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] we are told that any resolution that authorises force will be vetoed.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	What changed his mind? The threat of force .
DIRECTIONS	DECISIONS ARE DIRECTIONS	[...] or to hold firm to the course we have set .
DIRECTIONS	DECISIONS ARE DIRECTIONS	I accept fully that those opposed to this course of action share my detestation of Saddam.
DIRECTIONS	DECISIONS ARE DIRECTIONS	But for others, opposed to this course , it means - let us be clear - that the Iraqi people, [...]
DIRECTIONS	DECISIONS ARE DIRECTIONS	If we take this course , he will carry on, [...]
MEASUREMENT	DECISIONS ARE MEASURES	The search for solutions led us in the first instance to impose military measures .
PRESSURE CONTAINER SCHEMA	WAR IS PRESSURE/ MILITARY FORCE IS PRESSURE IN A CONTAINER	Please consider the consequences of lifting the military pressure we are applying to the Iraqi regime.
PRESSURE	MILITARY FORCE STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS PRESSURE	The answer I offer is: if we take the military pressure away, [...]
ACTION VEHICLE	WAR IS ACTION/ ACTION IS A VEHICLE	[...] and that if he failed to do so, action would follow .
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	[...] even if - as a last resort - that means military action .
ACTION	BATTLE STANDS FOR ACTION	Bali was never in the frontline of action against terrorism, [...]
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	[...], why if we do act we should do so with a clear conscience and strong heart.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	I have never put our justification for action as regime change.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	[...] and will back it with action if Saddam fails to disarm voluntarily [...]
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	[...] which lays down an ultimatum authorising action in the event of non-

		compliance by Saddam.
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	[...] the US and the UK threatened military action [...]
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	Our case is simply this: not that we take military action , come what may [...]
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	[...] when Czechoslovakia was swallowed up by the Nazis - that's when we should have acted .
ACTION CONTAINER SCHEMA	WAR IS ACTION/ WAR IS A CONTAINER	That is why I've asked our troops to go into action tonight.
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	The threat of military action is, and always has been, about pressuring Saddam Hussein [...]
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	[...] British forces to take part in military action in Iraq.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	Finally, under threat of action , in February 1998, [...]
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION/ DECISIONS ARE DIRECTIONS	I know that this course of action has produced deep divisions of opinion in our country [...]
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	If we are obliged to take military action , our objective will be to secure Iraq's disarmament.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	[...] with an ultimatum that if they were ignored, action would follow.
ACTION	WAR IS ACTION	[...] when in fact, pushed to the limit, we will act . But then when we act , after years of pretence, the action will have to be harder, bigger, more total in its impact.
CONFRONTATION /CONFLICT	WAR IS CONFRONTATION/ RESOLUTIONS ARE VEHICLES	There should be a new UN resolution following any conflict providing [...]
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/SERVICE	[...] shown by our Armed Forces servicing in Iraq, as elsewhere.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING/SERVICE	[...] of British men and women servicing our country the fate of many nations rest.
SERVICE	FIGHTING IN WAR IS SERVING	[...] to the families of those servicing in Iraq over the coming months.
SUFFERING	BEING IN WAR IS SUFFERING	Meanwhile the Palestinians are suffering in the most appalling and unacceptable way.
SUFFERING	BEING ATTACKED IS SUFFERING	[...] around 20 different nations have suffered serious terrorist outrages.
SUFFERING	BEING ATTACKED IS SUFFERING	[...] but 30,000 or 300,000 and the more the suffering , the greater the terrorists'

		rejoicing.
CLEANING	KILLING THE KURD POPLULATION IS CLEANING	[...] the prison " cleansing " regimes in which thousands die [...]
CLEANSING	KILLING IS CLEANSING	[...] Saddam's policy of ethnic cleansing in the 1990s [...]
PHYSICAL WOUND	THE EFFECTS OF WAR ARE WOUNDS	But the Iraqi Kurds will forever bear the scars.
NATURAL FORCE	CONSEQUENCES OF WAR ARE A NATURAL FORCE	[...] begin a conflict using such weapons and the consequences not engulf the whole world.
NATURAL FORCE	WAR IS A VIOLENT STORM	[...] using such weapons and the consequences not engulf the whole world.
RISK	ATTACKING IS RISK	[...] enemies that do not need great armies to put lives at risk [...]
THREAT	WEAPON STANDS FOR WARFARE/ WARFARE IS A THREAT	[...]with the potential threat of chemical biological radiological and nuclear weapons.
THREAT	NUCLEAR WAR IS THREAT	in a future not too distant, the threat will turn into reality. The threat therefore is not imagined. [...] The history and the present threat are real.
SURFACE	THREAT IS A SURFACE	[...] under threat of war.
THREAT	ATTACK IS A THREAT	[...] but relinquish any concept of a threat if he doesn't.
THREAT	DISORDER IS THREAT/ CHAOS IS THREAT	But this new world faces a new threat of disorder and chaos [...]
FOOD/DESIRE	KILLING IS FOOD/ DESIRE IS HUNGER	Yet they hardly sated Saddam's appetite for slaughter.
BUTCHERING	KILLING IS CUTTING MEAT	Read about the routine butchering of political opponents [...]
DRAMA	PREWAR PERIOD IS A DRAMA	Finally, there are many acts of this drama still to be played out.
DARKNESS	DANGER (OF WAR) IS DARKNESS	To quote George Orwell, writing in the thirties, at democracy's darkest hour in Europe , when the threat was fascism, [...]

TARGET NOTIONS: TERRORISM / VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM

SOURCE	TERRORISM / METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS
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<u>DOMAINS</u>	<u>VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM METAPHORS METONYMIES</u>	
ENTITY	THREAT STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] a threat all the more serious because it has been the least visible , [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Second, the canvas on which terror operates does indeed cross continents.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS A SURGEON	[...] so in circumstances where the instruments of terror operate locally, [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	The purpose of terrorism lies not just in the violent act itself. It is in producing terror. [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] we will have to argue not just against terrorism and terrorists [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] in the fight against terrorism [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Round the world it now poisons the chances of political progress: [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Israel will defend its people against these savage acts of terrorism.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] so that coordinating the way we address international terrorism [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] that global terrorism must be fought both nationally and globally [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	We can condemn the terrorism and the reaction to it.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	But the very purpose of this terrorism is to prevent any chance for peace.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Bali was never in the frontline of action against terrorism [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	To suffer the humility of failing courage in face of pitiless terror.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	But the very purpose of this terrorism is to prevent any chance for peace.
ENTITY	THREAT STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORSIM IS AN	And these two threats have different motives and different origins [...]

	ENTITY	
ENTITY	TERROR THREAT IS AN ENTITY	[...] that these threats come together and deliver catastrophe to our country and our world.
ENTITY	TERROR THREAT IS AN ENTITY	My judgment as prime minister is that this threat is real, growing and of an entirely different nature [...]
ENTITY	TERROR THREAT IS AN ENTITY	The greatest danger is that we fail to face up to the nature of the threat we are dealing with.
ENTITY	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY/ JULY 7 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	I start with how July 7 has brought home to us how the nature of the threat to our security has changed - and in three dramatic ways.
ENTITY	TERRORIST VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	[...] a nation to defeat terrorist violence [...] and to isolate extremism wherever we confront it and whatever its source.
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	[...] in the face of violence , our very calmness reverberated around the world.
ENTITY	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY/ JULY 7 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	July 7 has rightly led to the moderate majority [...]
ENTITY	JULY 7 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK/ TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY	As July 7 solemnly and starkly reminds us [...]
ENTITY	JULY 7 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK/ TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY	July 7 brought home to us that we are addressing both a global phenomenon and a national one.
ENTITY	7 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK/ TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY	And while the July 7 attacks showed young British citizens may also resort to violence with little or no warning, ULY
ENTITY	TERRORIST VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	[...] plays its full part in the defeat of global terrorist violence.
ENTITY	TERRORIST VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	Just as we must enhance the global response to terrorist violence , [...]

	ENTITY	
ENTITY	EXTREMISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] and to isolate extremism wherever we confront it and whatever its source.
ENTITY	EXTREMISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] global conspiracies driven by extremist ideology to cause mass casualties with no warning –
ENTITY	EXTREMISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] the extremism which seeks to justify it [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	SEPTEMBER 11 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	[...] what was shocking about September 11 was not just the slaughter of the innocent [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11 TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	And there is perhaps a lack of full understanding of US preoccupations after 11th September.
TERRORIST ATTACK	SEPTEMBER 11 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	What was September 11, 2001 the reprisal for?
TERRORIST ATTACK	SEPTEMBER 11 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK/ JULY 7 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	For as I have seen since September 11 and more recently after July 7 assumptions we took for granted have been turned on their head.
TERRORIST ATTACK	JULY 7 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	While we stood as one on and after July 7 there is a danger [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	JULY 7 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	After July 7 we asked anew whether we had in place sufficient security [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	JULY 7 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	I want us today to remember why we thought it so important after July 7 to address these issues, [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	SEPTEMBER 11 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	Since September 11 , many of Al Qaeda's leaders have been killed or captured, and its bases closed down.
TERRORIST ATTACK	JULY 7 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	And the scale of July 7 investigations [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	SEPTEMBER 11 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	I can confirm that, since September 11 , as part of the overall increase in police numbers and funding[...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	SEPTEMBER 11 TH STANDS FOR	[...] twice what we did before September 11.

	TERRORIST ATTACK	
TERRORIST ATTACK	SEPTEMBER 11 TH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	One September 11 hijacker used 30 false identities[...]
ADVERSARY	TERROR THREAT IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] this threat came not from an external adversary [...]
OBJECT	TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	[...] a central pillar of Saddam's apparatus of terror – [...]
OBJECT	TERRORIST NETWORK STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	As the security service puts it, " many of these networks are loose-knit , [...]"
ADVERSARY/ OBJECT	TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY IN SPORTS/ OBJECT	[...] second, a determination to tackle terrorism internationally and nationally; and third, to tackle not just terrorism but [...]
OBJECT	TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	[...] and prevent the use of financial networks to advance terrorism .
OBJECT	TERRORIST THREAT IS AN OBJECT	[...] that the terrorist threat has not diminished [...]
VEHICLE	EXTREMISM IS A VEHICLE	[...]– the extremism which seeks to justify it and the grievances that fuel it , fund it and give it cause –
BUILDING	TERRORISM IS A BUILDING	Money underpins international terrorism .
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	TERRORISM IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] and supporters of terrorism who advocate violence and murder.
BUILDING	APPARATUS OF TERROR STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS A BUILDING	[...] to remove a central pillar of Saddam's apparatus of terror – [...]
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	TERRORIST ATTACKS ARE A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] to support training and attacks in Afghanistan [...]
BUILDING	EXTREMISM IS A BUILDING	This is a change from his rhetoric about 'arcs of extremism' .
SURFACE	THREAT STANDS FOR TERRORISM/ TERRORISM IS A SURFACE	But consensus on the objective is not simply based on the extent of the Iraqi threat .
LIQUID	EXTREMISM IS	[...] and to isolate extremism wherever

	LIQUID			we confront it and whatever its source.
PLANT	TERRORISM IS A PLANT			[...] so we will have to work to root out terrorism and its causes globally [...]
PLANT	TERRORISM IS A PLANT			To root out terrorism we are rightly investing [...]
PLANT	TERRORISM IS A PLANT			Addressing the reality, causes and roots of international terrorism is one of the greatest new challenge of our times.
PLANT	TERRORISM IS A PLANT			We all know that there are terrorist cells now operating in most major countries.
PLANT	TERRORISM IS A PLANT			[...] and third, to tackle not just terrorism but the roots of terrorism [...]
LOCATION DESTINATION /	SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK/ TERRORIST ATTACK LOCATION	11	FOR	[...] of great historical distance from the events of September 11 or July 7 [...]
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	VIOLENCE LOCATION		IS	[...] the pathway to violence often starts with contact [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			[...] Britain and the world confront the central security threat of the 21st century; [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			[...] our citizens against the threat we face now.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			And if this house now demands that at this moment, faced with this threat from this regime, [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			But it is the test of whether we treat the threat seriously.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			A third reason why the nature of the threat is different is in technology itself [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			[...] how the nature of the threat to our security has changed [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			There is a global terror threat.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			[...] a global threat for which there is no real precedent [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			[...] in the long term, expose and defeat this extremist threat [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			First, the global threat of terrorism.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			[...] in securing Iraq's disarmament we will remove the threat Saddam poses to his neighbours and the wider world [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT			[...] people's sense of the scale of the threat dims [...]

THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	Once again showing the global nature of the terrorist threat .
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...] that the best way to deal with future threats peacefully is to deal with present threats with resolve.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...] we must enhance the domestic response to threats to national security.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	Just as we have been facing new threats and evolving new responses [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	I believe it is possible in this new world of terrorist threats to build a national consensus [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...] to any conventional threat to our security that Britain has faced before.(90)
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...] aware of the increased threats the world faces [...]
THREAT	11 TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK / TERRORIST ATTACK IS THREAT	11 September [...] should have changed the psychology of the world. Of course Iraq is not the only part of this threat .
CHALLENGE	TERRORISM IS CHALLENGE	[...] this global challenge of the 21st century and meet it.
ATROCITY	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ATROCITY	[...] of a new Spanish government, were they planning another atrocity when caught?
BARBARIC ACT	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A BARBARIC ACT	Not just their barbaric acts , but their barbaric ideas.
MURDER	TERRORIST ATTACK IS MURDER	Senseless though any such horrible murder is [...]
SICKNESS	DESIRE/AMBITION IS A SICKNESS	This issue was identified by the UN as one for urgent remedy .
CLEANSING	KILLING THE KURD POPULATION IS CLEANSING	Perhaps the most shocking example was Saddam's policy of ethnic cleansing in the 1990s [...]
STARTING POINT	JULY 7 STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK/ TERRORIST ATTACK IS STARTING POINT	July 7 has rightly led to the moderate majority in the Muslim community [...]
SOLUTION	VIOLENCE IS A SOLUTION	[...] British citizens may also resort to violence with little or no warning [...]

SOLUTION	VIOLENCE IS A SOLUTION	[...] are addressed politically and without resort to violence [...]
SUCCESS	KILLING TERRORIST ATTACK SUCCESS	Here and abroad, the times the terrorists have succeeded are all too well known.
DARKNESS	HAVEN DARKNESS	[...]on earth which will remain hidden, dark or distant enough to be their hiding place for ever.

TARGET NOTION: PEACE		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>PEACE METAPHORS / METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] the carnage they could inflict to our economies, to our security, to world peace [...]
OBJECT	PEACE IS AN OBJECT	The Prime Minister spoke of the effort to bring peace to the Middle East, [...]
OBJECT	PEACE PROCESS IS A MOVING OBJECT	[...] of energy to get the peace process moving again [...]
LOCATION / DESTINATION	PEACE IS A LOCATION	But the US is now committed, [...] to the roadmap for peace , [...]
LOCATION / DESTINATION	PEACE IS A LOCATION	But we are very far from that goal today.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	PEACE IS A DESTINATION	Because the only route to peace with someone like Saddam Hussein is diplomacy backed by force .
LOCATION / DESTINATION	PEACE IS A DESTINATION	Because the only route to peace with someone like Saddam Hussein [...]
LOCATION / DESTINATION	PEACE IS A DESTINATION	[...] in the face of a threat from a tyrant, is the surest way not to peace but to war.
LOCATION / DESTINATION	PEACE IS A DESTINATION	[...] of our democracy towards peace , against us.
CAUSE	PEACE IS A CAUSE	Bush and I have committed ourselves to peace in the Middle East based [...]
PLAY	PEACE IS A PLAY	[...] the peace process moving again; and we will play our part in any way we can.

TARGET NOTION: IRAQ WAR ACTORS		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS / METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	THREAT FROM SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] that weakness in the face of a threat from a tyrant [...]
ENTITY	THREAT FROM SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ENTITY	And then, when the threat returns from Iraq or elsewhere , who will believe us?
ENTITY	ADVERSARIES ARE ENTITIES OUTSIDE A CONTAINER	[...] if this threat came not from an external adversary [...]
ENTITY	INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS AN ENTITY	But I can say that if the international community [...] shrugs its shoulders and walks away , [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	As a result, the UN passed a series of resolutions [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	As the dossier sets out, we estimate on the basis of the UN's work that there were:
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	It is an 11 year history: a history of UN will flouted [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	At any time he could have co-operated with the UN .
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] to say, despite 14 separate UN demands on this issue [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] but that the case for ensuring Iraqi disarmament (as the UN has stipulated) is overwhelming.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	That, after all, is the reason the UN passed its resolutions.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	The whole purpose of putting this before the UN [...] through a proper process of disarmament under the UN .
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	This issue was identified by the UN as one for urgent remedy.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	This issue was identified by the UN as one for urgent remedy.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	It was for the UN to pass a second resolution [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	it would do the most deadly damage to the UN's future strength , [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	But there will be, in any event, no sound future for the UN , [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] the roadmap for peace, designed in consultation with the UN .

ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	The United Nations has been trying to remove a central pillar of Saddam's apparatus of terror [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	If the UN proves unable to act on the spirit and the letter of mandatory chapter [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	As the UN considers the case for enforcement of its resolutions [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	The UN and various NGOs have amassed a mountain of evidence to the contrary.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] who visited Iraq on behalf of the UN in 1992.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] and manoeuvres cynically to deceive the UN with minor concessions.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	Up to \$2.3bn worth of goods already approved by the UN remain undelivered [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] that the UN [...] is responsible for the dire humanitarian plight of the Iraqi people.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] and with NATO and the UN to build a new democratic government.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] the central security threat of the 21st century; the development of the UN; [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	But the paralysis of the UN has been born out of the division there is.
ENTITY	NATO IS AN ENTITY	[...] and with NATO and the UN to build a new democratic government.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	America didn't attack al-Qaeda - they attacked America.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	11 September has changed the psychology of America.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] the propaganda about America and its allies wanting to punish Muslims or eradicate Islam.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] where we are working together with America , and with NATO and the UN to build a new democratic government.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] that the US should choose the UN path [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY / EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE ENTITIES	Will the Prime Minister call for EU countries to join the United States in implementing additional financial sanctions [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY/ UK IS AN ENTITY	[...] with large quantities of WMD remained unaccounted for the US and the UK then [...]

ENTITY	US/ UK/ IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	In October 1997, the US and the UK threatened military action if Iraq refused to comply with the inspectors.
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	[...] France said it would veto a second resolution whatever the circumstances.
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	Then France denounced the six tests.
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	Last Friday, France said they could not accept any ultimatum.
ENTITY	JAPAN/ SOUTH KOREA/ NORTH KOREA ARE ENTITIES	No wonder Japan and South Korea , next to North Korea , has issued such strong statements of support.
ENTITY	EUROPE/ UNITED STATES ARE ENTITIES	What we have witnessed is indeed the consequence of Europe and the United States dividing from each other.
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	Europe is at peace , if not always diplomatically.
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	Europe is at peace , the Cold War already a memory.
ENTITY	EU COUNTRIES ARE AN ENTITY	Will the Prime Minister call for EU countries to join the United States in implementing [...]
ENTITY	EU IS AN ENTITY	In 2005 under the British presidency the EU brought in new agreements [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] that the country has essentially been at war for the past two decades.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	Not all of Europe – Spain, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Portugal - have all strongly supported us.
ENTITY	US/ FRANCE/GERMANY/RUSSIA ARE ENTITIES	The US and its allies in one corner. France, Germany, Russia and its allies in the other.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	People ask: do the US listen to us and our preoccupations?
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] the US engages with the rest of the world.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	But the US is now committed , [...]
ENTITY	US/ EUROPE ARE ENTITIES	I tell you what Europe should have said last September to the US.
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY/ US IS AN ENTITY	[...] the relationship between Europe and the US [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	But still countries hesitated [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	I know there are several countries - mostly

	ENTITY			dictatorships with highly repressive regimes - desperately trying to acquire chemical weapons [...]
ENTITY	STATE ENTITY	IS	AN	What will the other states who tyrannise their people [...]
ENTITY	STATE ENTITY	IS	AN	No wonder Japan and South Korea , next to North Korea , has issued such strong statements of support.
ENTITY	STATE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] "change of relationship between state and individual."
ENTITY	UK/ ENTITIES	IRAQ	ARE	The UK wants to help Iraq to achieve this.
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	In the years ahead I want a Britain both strong in stability and strong in security , [...]
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	For nine years as Chancellor my aim has been a Britain strong in our stability.
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] our national resolve - the spirit of Britain - was indestructible.
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	I make about how the Britain of the future will meet and master the global challenges ahead [...]
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY/ A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER	IS	AN	[...] of who they are, people enter and abuse our country .
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	Britain has never been a nation to hide at the back but even if we were it wouldn't avail us.
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] of British men and women serving our country the fate of many nations rest.
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	I want to see a Britain that, [...] is more secure, more safe, more strong .
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	I want a Britain now and in the future that, fully aware of the increased threats the world faces, plays its full part in the defeat of global terrorist violence.
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	With Britain led by London standing firm and steadfast [...]
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	And if people say: why should Britain care?
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	It will determine the way Britain and the world confront the central security threat of the 21st century[...]
ENTITY	BRITAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] when they need our determination that Britain faltered .
ENTITY	BRITAIN	IS	AN	The threat to Britain today is not that of

	ENTITY	my father's generation.
ENTITY	BRITAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] to our security that Britain has faced before.
ENTITY	BRITAIN IS AN ENTITY	That is a promise, and not just from Britain.
ENTITY	BRITAIN IS AN ENTITY	So I want to speak today about a Britain ever stronger in its security [...]
ENTITY	BRITAIN IS AN ENTITY	While the last thirty years have seen Britain having to cope with terrorism in Northern Ireland [...]
ENTITY	BRITAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] threatening Britain have been thwarted since July 21st [...]
ENTITY	BRITAIN IS AN ENTITY	In Cape Town, Britain will formally seek the chair of the worldwide Financial Action Task Force.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] about its implications for Iraq's neighbours and the rest of the region;....
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] that Iraq almost immediately began to obstruct the inspections.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] we too want to see Iraq become a stable democracy, at peace with itself and at ease with its neighbours.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	This can provide a vital source of national revenue as the country begins the long haul towards recovery.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] and finally able to take the first steps on the path to a prosperous future.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] and chaos born either of brutal states like Iraq armed with weapons [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] the prosperous country it was until Saddam imprisoned and plundered it.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] decisive step towards Iraq's reintegration into the international community of nations.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] demanding Iraq disarm itself of such weapons [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] special sites, shut to the inspectors, were unilaterally designated by Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Indeed, Iraq denied its biological weapons programme existed until forced to acknowledge it [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] of infrastructure for Iraq's WMD and missile capability was destroyed, [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq was forbidden to use the revenue from its oil
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	It concludes that Iraq has chemical and biological weapons [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] the dossier shows that Iraq continues to produce chemical agent [...]

ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] that Iraq was trying to acquire mobile biological weapons facilities [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq is supposed only to have missile capability [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] Iraq's development of weapons [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] that the WMD ambitions of Iraq were far more extensive than hitherto thought.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Finally in March 1992, Iraq admitted it had previously undeclared WMD but said it had destroyed them.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq stopped cooperating with Unscm altogether.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq was forced to admit that too was false.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] Iraq was given 15 days to provide a full and final declaration of all its WMD.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq was forced then to release documents [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq has made some concessions to cooperation [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq continues to deny it has any WMD [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Later that day, Iraq rejected them.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] that Iraq is in breach and that 1441 implies action in such circumstances.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] from power and disarm Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Otherwise Iraq will again use these terrible weapons.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq was found guilty in 1991.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] preventing Iraq launching more wars of aggression, [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] that Iraq is free from the fetters of UN sanctions [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] that Iraq might build on its rich cultural legacy [...]
ENTITY	IRAN/KUWAIT ARE ENTITIES	[...] and the wars of aggression he waged against Iran and then Kuwait .
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] because Iraq has not processed the contracts.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq has the second largest oil reserves in the world.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq is a major oil producer.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] willing to disarm Iraq of WMD [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] in Iraq , [...] which has terrorised its population [...]

ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] Iraq would have widened the prosperity gap over its neighbours .
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] my message today is that in securing Iraq's disarmament [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Conversely, by disarming Iraq [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	If it is Iraq that motivates them, [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	And what of the UN and the future of Iraq and the Middle East peace plan [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] and condemned Iraq as in material breach.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Someone who can bring Iraq back [...] not languishing as a pariah .
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] for Iraq's WMD and missile capability was destroyed [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Iraq may claim that this is for a civil nuclear power programme [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY/ IRAN IS AN ENTITY	He used them in the Iran-Iraq war , started by him, [...]
ENTITY	AFGHANISTAN/ IRAQ ARE ENTITIES	Afghanistan has been delivered from Taliban rule, Iraq from Saddam Hussein [...]
ENTITY	AFGHANISTAN IS AN ENTITY	If it is Afghanistan that motivates them, [...]
ENTITY	IRAN IS AN ENTITY	[...] the UN Security Council deadline for Iran to suspend nuclear enrichment.
ENTITY	SYRIA/IRAN ARE ENTITIES	I note that the PM said Syria should be treated differently to Iran.
ENTITY	SYRIA IS AN ENTITY	But can he tell us how he plans to engage with Syria [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] we will either fundamentally change the character of the regime or, if military intervention proves necessary, then change the regime itself .
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	He concluded that the brutality of the Iraqi regime was "of an exceptionally grave character – [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Given the regime's obsession with secrecy and its isolation from the outside world , [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] a damning indictment of a regime that respects no moral boundaries.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] emboldens a regime which has killed hundreds of thousands.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] the fate of the Iraqi regime and more [...]

ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...]but to the good faith of the current Iraqi regime ?
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] where it could be controlled by the regime's security forces .
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Some of them would not be photographed, in case they were identified by the regime .
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	The Iraqi regime used nerve agents [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Please consider the consequences of lifting the military pressure we are applying to the Iraqi regime .
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Against this backdrop, it beggars belief that the Iraqi regime has proposed spending [...]
ENTITY	TYRANNICAL REGIME IS AN ENTITY	What would any tyrannical regime possessing WMD [...]
ENTITY	REGIME IS AN ENTITY	It is dangerous if such regimes disbelieve us.
ENTITY	REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Clandestine polling by the regime in recent months [...]
ENTITY	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A CHILD	What is perfectly clear is that Saddam is playing the same old games in the same old way.
MURDERER	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A MURDERED	Saddam has no marchers to persuade of his murderous policies .
SMUGGLER	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A SMUGGLER	Saddam has circumvented UN sanctions both by smuggling oil [...]
TYRANT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TYRANT	[...] in the face of a threat from a tyrant , is the surest way not to peace but to war.
TYRANT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TYRANT	[...] that I understood how grim it must be under the lash of Saddam .
TYRNAT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TYRANT	Freed from the tyranny of Saddam's rule , [...]
TYRANT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TYRANT	What price our credibility with the next tyrant ?
TYRNAT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TYRANT	[...] and dealing definitively with a tyrant [...]
ABUSER	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ABUSER	[...] how can we now claim to occupy the moral high ground in criticising his human rights abuses [...]
ABUSER	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ABUSER	[...] the welter of horrifying statistics about Saddam's human rights abuses [...]
BUTCHER	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A BUTCHER	Read about the routine butchering of political opponents [...]
LIAR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A LIAR	Their final report is a withering indictment of Saddam's lies, deception and obstruction, [...]

LIAR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A LIAR	[...] lies told by Saddam about existence of his chemical, [...]
BARBARIAN	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A BARBARIAN	Our enemy is not you but your barbarous rulers.
DICTATOR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A BRUTAL DICTATOR	[...] the Iraqi people under his exceptionally brutal dictatorship.
DICTATOR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A DICTATOR	[...] to say that this cruel and sadistic dictator should be allowed [...]
DICTATOR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A DICTATOR	Dealing with a dictator who cares nothing [...]
DICTATOR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A DICTATOR	[...] by someone who can abide by international law, not a murderous dictator.
DICTATOR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A DICTATOR	Dictators like Saddam.
DICTATOR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A DICTATOR	Read it all and again I defy anyone to say that this cruel and sadistic dictator should be allowed [...]
ENTITY	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A JAILER	Liberated from Saddam, they could make Iraq prosperous [...]
ENTITY	TALIBAN ARE JAILERS	First, Afghanistan is a country now freed from the Taliban, but still suffering.
ENTITY	TYRANNICAL REGIMES ARE ENTITIES	And there are two begetters of chaos. Tyrannical regimes with WMD [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISTS GROUPS ARE DANGEROUS ENTITIES	And there are two begetters of chaos. [...] extreme terrorist groups who profess a perverted and false view of Islam.
ENTITY	TERRORISTS GROUPS ARE DANGEROUS ENTITIES	[...] cooperating with the UN, no longer posing a threat to its neighbours or to international security, [...]
ENTITY	KUWAITIS ARE VICTIMS	[...] not just the attempt to subjugate and brutalise the Kuwaitis [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS MURDEROUS ELITE	[...] to build schools and hospitals, not to enrich a murderous elite [...]
ENTITY	WEAPON STANDS FOR POWER / WEAPON IS AN ENTITY	[...] to remove the threat posed by Saddam's weapon [...]
OBJECT	BRITAIN IS A MIRROR	The country and parliament reflect each other, [...]
OBJECT	BRITISH PARLIAMENT IS A MIRROR	The country and parliament reflect each other, [...]
OBJECT	BRITAIN IS AN	[...] - so much more we share one

	OBJECT	country , and must act together nationally.
OBJECT	IRAQ IS AN OBJECT	Someone who can bring Iraq back into the international community, [...]
OBJECT	IRAQI ARMY IS AN OBJECT	[...] of the Iraqi army . Can he tell us what major gaps there are, and how he thinks they can be filled ?
OBJECT	IRAQI REGIME IS AN OBJECT	[...] and have helped to bolster his apparatus of internal repression.
VEHICLE	IRAQ IS A VEHICLE	They deserve to be led by someone [...]
VEHICLE	NATION IS A VEHICLE	[...] forcing nations down the very unilateralist path we wish to avoid.
VEHICLE	IRAQ IS A VEHICLE	[...] when one considers the direction Iraq might have taken in the 1970s.
VEHICLE	IRAQ IS A VEHICLE	We shall help Iraq move towards democracy [...]
VEHICLE	IRANIAN REGIME IS A VEHICLE	[...] to maximise the peaceful pressure we want to see on the Iranian regime to turn away from its dangerous course ?
VEHICLE	IRAQI GOVERNMENT IS A VEHICLE	Someone who can lead a government more representative of the country as a whole, [...]
LOCATION/SAFE HEAVEN	PLACE OF SAFETY IS SAFE HAVEN	Second, we need not only to deny a safe haven to terrorists , [...]
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	ARMED FORCES ARE A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] armed forces and security services have the necessary support to address the demands of a changing world.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	ISRAEL IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	The Prime Minister said he is a supporter of the State of Israel .
BUILDING	STATE IS A BUILDING	[...] where it is the collapse of the state which has led to such misery for their peoples, in Iraq, [...]
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	BRITAIN IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] all 10 of whom have been in our support .
BUILDING	NATION IS A BUILDING	[...] and stabilise lawless areas and support nation building [...]
CONTAINER	IRAQ IS A CONTAINER	But Saddam refused to allow them to enter Iraq .
PRODUCTION UNIT	IRAQ IS A PRODUCTION UNIT	[...] Iraq's potential production of anthrax could have been [...]
HOUSE	IRAQ IS A HOUSE	[...] he responds is 250,000 allied troops on his doorstep .
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	Our future vision for Iraq is of a stable, united and law abiding state , within its present borders [...]
PRISON	FEAR AND OPPRESSION STAND FOR IRAQI	We acted, liberating millions of Muslims from fear and oppression.

	REGIME/ IRAQI REGIME IS A PRISON	
BUILDING	IRAQI REGIME IS A BUILDING	This is a regime we changed, rightly. [...] to its re-construction.
BUILDING	AFGHAN GOVERNMENT IS A BUILDING	[...] and with NATO and the UN to build a new democratic government.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	IRAQI GOVERNMENT IS SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] to buttress and support the government of Iraq.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	Given the military and diplomatic support from a host of western governments - including the UK - for Saddam [...]
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	SADDAM HUSSEIN'S OVERTHROW IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] a majority of Iraqis support the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.
HOME	IRAQ IS HOME	[...] the area now incorporated within its borders has been the home of several of mankind's earliest civilizations.
HOME	BRITAIN IS HOME	July 7 brought home to us that we are addressing both a global phenomenon and a national one.
HOME	BRITAIN IS HOME	[...] that we need to confront both at home and abroad.
PRODUCTION UNIT	IRAQ IS A PRODUCTION UNIT	The biological agents we believe Iraq can produce include anthrax, [...]
SURFACE	IRAQI REGIME IS A SURFACE	[...] lifting the military pressure we are applying to the Iraqi regime [...]
	IRANIAN REGIME IS A SURFACE	[...] the peaceful pressure we want to see on the Iranian regime to turn away [...]
CONTAINER	IRAQ IS A CONTAINER	If a coalition of forces has to enter Iraq [...]
FOOD	NATION IS FOOD	[...] for example, when Czechoslovakia was swallowed up by the Nazis - that's when we should have acted.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	UN IS A LOCATION	[...] that the US should choose the UN path and you should recognise [...]
DISEASE	IRAQI REGIME IS A DISEASE	But our next priority will be to help the Iraqi people to recover.
CONTAINER	FEAR IS A CONTAINER	You cannot. You do not know what it is like to live in perpetual fear. "
FEAR	SADDAM'S GOVERNANCE IS FEAR	We acted, liberating millions of Muslims from fear and oppression.
FEAR	LIVING UNDER	Millions of Iraqis have been condemned

	THE RULE OF SADDAM IS FEAR	to a life of fear and penury.
HORROR	SADDAM HUSSEIN'S GOVERNANCE IS HORROR	[...] in the west did not factor in Saddam's real horror .
HORROR	SADDAM HUSSEIN'S GOVERNANCE IS HORROR	[...] Iraqis endure the horrors of Saddam's rule.
THREAT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A THREAT	[...] to remove the threat posed by Saddam's weapons [...]
THREAT	TYRANNICAL REGIMES ARE THREAT	So let me explain the nature of this threat as I see it. The threat today is not that of the 1930s.
THREAT	TERRORISTS GROUPS ARE DANGEROUS ENTITIES / THREAT	[...] cooperating with the UN, no longer posing a threat to its neighbours or to international security, [...]
THREAT	TERRORISTS ARE A THREAT	Terrorist groups like al-Qaeda, threaten the very existence of such a world.
EVIL	IRAQI REGIME' MIND IS EVIL	[...] to hope that there was some genuine intent to do good in a regime whose mind is in fact evil .
LOCATION	EVIL IS A LOCATION	And between justice and evil , humanity and barbarism, [...]
LOCATION	BARBARISM IS A LOCATION	And between justice and evil, humanity and barbarism , [...]
SUFFERING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	We would be delivering another blow to the long suffering Iraqi people.
SUFFERING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	[...] in the fortunes of the long suffering Iraqi people [...]
SUFFERING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	[...] on the long- suffering people of Iraq.
SUFFERING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	For those who cannot escape, the suffering has been truly unimaginable.
SURVIVING	BEING IN POWER IS SURVIVING	[...] to tell us that Saddam sees his WMD programme as vital to his survival [...]
SUFFERING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	[...] blackmailing the world through his people's suffering .
GROANING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS GROANING	Of the Iraqi people, groaning under years of dictatorship.
GROANING	LIVING IN THE	[...] of the Iraqi people groaning under

	IRAQI REGIME IS GROANING	years of dictatorship, [...]
REPRESSION	SADDAM HUSSEIN'S GOVERNANCE IS REPRESSION	[...] for a response to Saddam's repression for the past 10 years.
GREED	NEED FOR POWER IS GREED	[...] not impoverished by Saddam's personal greed .
WEAPON	PRESS/ ART/ LITERATURE ARE WEAPONS	[...] it was fought through newspapers, journals, culture, the arts, literature .
WEAPON	GOVERNMENTS/ ORGANISATIONS/ FOUNDATIONS/ TRUSTS ARE WEAPONS	It was fought not just through governments but through foundations, trusts, civil society and civic organisations .
DARKNESS	IRAQI REGIME IS DARKNESS	[...] for them, the darkness will close back over them again; [...]

Appendix C: Metaphors in the French subcorpus

METAPHORS IN THE FRENCH SUBCORPUS

<u>TARGET NOTION: WAR</u>		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>WAR METAPHORS / METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Une guerre , surtout lorsqu'elle procède de la communauté internationale elle-même [...]
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Elle aurait des effets directs dans la région [...]
ENTITY	OPERATION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Et je souhaite que ces opérations soient les plus rapides et les moins meurtrières possible [...]
ENTITY	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	L'action terroriste prend prétexte des frustrations qui naissent de conflits non résolus.
ENTITY	MILITARY INTERVENTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	[...] de manœuvre de retardement visant à empêcher une intervention militaire.
ENTITY	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR / WAR IS AN ENTITY	[...] et une région durement affectés par l'intrusion de la force.
ENTITY	MILITARY INTERVENTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Une intervention militaire prématurée remettrait en cause cette unité, [...]
ENTITY	ARMS STAND FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	[...] nous voici réunis aujourd'hui quelques heures avant que ne parlent les armes.
ENTITY	MILITARY DEPLOYMENT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Le déploiement militaire américain en cours, évidemment, joue également un rôle déterminant dans la pression.
ENTITY	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	L'irruption de la force dans cette zone si instable [...]
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Tout d'abord, celui de panser les blessures de la guerre. Comme toujours, elle apporte son lot de victimes, de souffrances, de populations déplacées.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	[...] de prévenir la guerre et non de

		fournir un habillage à la guerre .
ENTITY	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	A cette condition seulement, la force peut être légitime. A cette condition seulement, elle peut ramener l'ordre et la paix.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	La guerre [...] qui ne doit être envisagée qu'avec la plus grande gravité.
ENTITY	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	La primauté du droit international, l'idée selon laquelle l'emploi de la force doit rester le dernier recours, [...]
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Cette perspective (la guerre) mobilise les opinions publiques.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	La guerre, évidemment, affaiblirait la coalition contre le terrorisme.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Au-delà, la guerre ébranlerait l'ordre international, [...]
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Elle provoquerait (la guerre)- que chacun y réfléchisse - la recrudescence de ce phénomène, [...]
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Elle offrirait à Saddam Hussein une nouvelle occasion [...]
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	La guerre affaiblirait cette coalition.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	[...] alors que cette guerre prétend précisément la prévenir.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	[...] dès lors qu'elle considère sincèrement que cette guerre est inutile et dangereuse .
ENTITY	MILITARY INTERVENTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	[...] une intervention militaire , [...] diviserait la communauté internationale.
ENTITY	WAR IS AN ENTITY	Au sein de l'OTAN, tout en refusant la logique de guerre , [...]
ENTITY	MILITARY INTERVENTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Une telle intervention pourrait avoir des [...] Elle renforcerait le sentiment d'injustice [...]
ENTITY	MILITARY INTERVENTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Une telle intervention ne risquerait-elle pas d'aggraver les fractures entre les sociétés, [...]
ENTITY	WEAPON IS AN ENTITY	D'ores et déjà d'autres avions, français, sont prêts à intervenir contre des blindés qui menaceraient des civils désarmés
OBJECT	WAR IS A PRIZE	Mais n'oublions pas qu'après avoir gagné la guerre , il faut construire la paix.
OBJECT	WAR IS A MOVING OBJECT	Il s'agit aujourd'hui d'éviter non pas seulement une guerre , [...]
OBJECT	WAR IS A MOVING OBJECT	[...] mes chers collègues, la guerre peut-elle être évitée ?

OBJECT	WAR IS A PRODUCT	La guerre, si elle se produisait , aurait bien évidemment des conséquences graves sur les populations civiles en Irak.
VEHICLE	WAR IS A VEHICLE	[...] et qu'elles ne conduisent pas à une catastrophe humanitaire.
VEHICLE	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A VEHICLE	[...] aggraverait les tensions et risquerait d'ouvrir la voie à d'autres conflits.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	[...] à cautionner une marche précipitée à la guerre.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	Personne ne peut donc affirmer aujourd'hui que le chemin de la guerre sera plus court que celui des inspections.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	Et la France, qui a été durement touchée à plusieurs reprises par ce terrible fléau, est entièrement mobilisée dans cette lutte qui nous concerne tous et que nous devons mener ensemble.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	[...] le chemin de la force ne serait-il pas plus court et plus sûr que celui des inspections ?
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	Nous voulons dire que nous ne pensons pas que le chemin de la force serait plus court et serait plus sûr.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	Personne ne peut affirmer que le chemin de la guerre serait plus court que celui des inspections. Personne ne peut affirmer, non plus, qu'il pourrait déboucher sur un monde plus sûr, plus juste et plus stable.
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	WAR IS LOCATION/ DESTINATION	[...] sans être obligé de passer par la guerre.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	Mais l'usage de la force ne se justifie pas dans les circonstances [...]
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] mention de l'usage de la force comme dernier recours.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] le recours à la force . A cette condition seulement, la force peut être légitime.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] avec, là aussi, la tentation de passer en force.
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] que la décision de recourir à la force dans la situation actuelle [...]
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	De la même manière que nous avons rejeté le recours automatique à l'usage de la force [...]
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	Dans ce contexte, l'usage de la force ne se justifie pas aujourd'hui [...]
FORCE	FORCE STANDS	Il s'agit d'une divergence sur l'utilisation

	FOR WAR		de la force .
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	Si elle se dénoue par la force , le processus, [...]
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] est bien une autorisation de recourir à la force .
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] le recours à la force ne saurait être justifiée [...]
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] à en tirer sans en exclure aucune option y compris l'usage de la force .
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] le désarmement en Irak devrait être organisé par la force quand il est entravé [...]
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	Il s'agit d'une divergence sur l'utilisation de la force .
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	Pour autant, la France n'a jamais exclu l'usage de la force pour faire respecter le droit.
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] de considérer le recours à la force [...]
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] à en tirer sans en exclure aucune option y compris l'usage de la force .
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	Le recours à la force ne saurait être qu'une dernière extrémité.
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] le droit de la force ne saurait supplanter la force du droit.
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] le chemin de la force ne serait-il pas plus court [...]
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] le recours automatique à l'usage de la force , [...]
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] à bref délai à la force , face à l'inconstante volonté irakienne de désarmer [...]
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] le chemin de la force serait plus court et serait plus sûr.
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	Mais l'usage de la force ne se justifie pas [...]
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] celui de la paix, du droit, de la justice internationale contre la force .
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] et une région durement affectés par l'intrusion de la force .
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	A ceux qui choisissent le recours à la force et pensent pouvoir résoudre la complexité du monde [...]
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	Dans ce contexte, l'usage de la force ne se justifie pas aujourd'hui.
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] ses ressources peuvent alimenter des forces centrifuges , des appétits et des ambitions [...]
FORCE	FORCE FOR WAR	STANDS	[...] la deuxième, c'est qu'un usage de la

	FOR WAR	force serait si lourd de conséquences pour les hommes [...]
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] la France considère que le recours à la force est le dernier recours [...]
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] y compris celle du recours à la force .
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] il faille recourir à la force [...]
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] justifient-elles le recours immédiat à la force ?
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	Le droit n'exclut pas le recours à la force mais la règle internationale exclut la force unilatérale [...]
FURY	ARMS STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS FURY	[...] que le poids des opinions publiques peuvent l'emporter sur le déchaînement irréfléchi des armes .
TRAGEDY	WAR IS A TRAGEDY	[...] de créer une solidarité morbide dans le cadre d'une tragédie humaine .
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	[...] une réponse alliant fermeté dans la lutte et volonté de s'attaquer aux racines du mal.
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	Donnons une nouvelle impulsion à la lutte [...]
FIGHT	FIGHT STANDS FOR WAR	[...] la lutte pour une autre mondialisation est inséparable de la lutte pour la paix .
BATTLE	BATTLE STANDS FOR WAR	C'est une véritable bataille pour la paix et pour le droit qui est engagée.
CONFLICT	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR /WAR IS A CONTAINER	Mais il sait aussi que son choix serait périlleux, pour l'ouverture même du conflit et surtout pour l'après-guerre.
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	Une action militaire contre l'Irak perçue comme illégitime [...]
ACTION	MILITARY ACTION STANDS FOR WAR	En revanche, nous devons prendre la mesure de l'impact qu'aurait sur ce plan une action militaire contestée actuellement.
SACRIFICE	DEATH IS A SACRIFICE	Par deux fois, c'est au sacrifice de ses fils que la France a dû de rester une nation libre.
FALLING	DYING IN WAR IS FALLING	Et chaque fois qu'un soldat américain tombe , où que ce soit dans le monde [...]
FALLING	DYING IN WAR IS FALLING	[...] parce que ce jeune soldat, il ressemble à celui et à ceux qui sont tombés par deux fois [...]
FALLING	DYING IN WAR IS FALLING	[...] de tous les hommes et pour honorer tous ces innocents tombés [...]
SUFFERING	WAR IS SUFFERING	[...] elle apporte son lot de victimes, de souffrances [...]
DYING	FIGHTING IN WAR	Quand vos fils sont venus mourir sur

	IS DYING	notre terre qu'ils ne connaissaient pas, ils sont venus mourir pour une idée qui était commune des deux côtés de l'Atlantique.
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	Reprenons l'initiative dans les conflits régionaux, qui déstabilisent des régions entières.
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	La guerre déstabiliserait profondément l'Irak, [...]
LIQUID	TENSION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A LIQUID	[...] source des tensions contemporaines , Bagdad a été le centre [...]
LIQUID	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A LIQUID	[...] mais également le délitement d'un certains nombres d'Etats, favorisent l'émergence soit de ces conflits ouverts , [...]
FOOD	FRACTURE/ TENSION IS FOOD	L'irruption de la force dans cette zone si instable ne peut en outre qu'accroître les tensions, les fractures dont se nourrissent les terroristes.
RESULT	WAR IS A RESULT	Car la guerre est toujours la sanction d'un échec .
CRISIS	WAR IS A CRISIS	[...] à agir pour que les crises qui ensanglantent ou menacent le monde trouvent des solutions [...]
DARKNESS	WAR IS DARKNESS	[...] aux heures les plus sombres de son histoire , la France a toujours pu compter sur le peuple américain.

TARGET NOTIONS: TERROR / VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM		
<u>SOURCE DOMAIN</u>	<u>TERRORISM / VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM METAPHORS / METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	On ne transige pas avec le terrorisme. On le combat.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN	Vaincre le terrorisme prendra du temps,

	ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] que nous parviendrons à terrasser le terrorisme .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	L'action terroriste prend prétexte des frustrations qui naissent de conflits non résolus.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Je pense particulièrement à celui du Moyen-Orient qui engendre depuis cinquante ans souffrances[...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] comme à toutes les victimes du terrorisme , une action résolue contre ce fléau.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Nous partageons tous une même priorité, celle de combattre sans merci le terrorisme .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] entre les peuples, fractures dont se nourrit le terrorisme ?
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Ainsi le terrorisme se nourrit des filières du crime organisé ; il épouse les contours des zones de non-droit [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Approfondissons notre combat contre le terrorisme .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] qui laisse l'initiative au terrorisme , à ceux qui ne veulent pas de la paix.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] ces menaces se nourrissent des rancœurs et des frustrations suscitées par des crises persistantes, elles appellent une réponse alliant fermeté [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] à commencer par la lutte contre le terrorisme .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Elle accentuerait la prolifération de la menace terroriste [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Il (le peuple libyen) ne saurait être privé de ses droits et par la terreur .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] tous les hommes et pour honorer tous ces innocents tombés, victimes d'une idéologie de haine, d'une idéologie de mort que rien ne peut expliquer et que rien ne peut justifier.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN	Après le doute né de l'effroi et de la

	ENTITY	violence du choc, [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] c'est un terrorisme de masse, c'est à dire, qui vis l'ensemble d'une population, d'une façon aveugle , [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Mais ce risque, nous le voyons se multiplier , partout, partout dans le monde.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Et, un risque terroriste, qui prend de nouvelles formes.
ENTITY	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY	Aucun prétexte ne peut légitimer le recours à l'attentat terroriste.
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	Si elle (la crise irakienne) se dénoue par la force , [...]
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	Ce n'est pas l'arbitraire contre la violence aveugle [...]
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	Il (le peuple libyen) ne saurait être privé de ses droits par la violence et par la terreur.
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	Après le doute né de l'effroi et de la violence du choc , nos sociétés sont restées ouvertes, sont restées fidèles à leurs valeurs.
ENTITY	VIOLENCE IS AN ENTITY	Les violences qui frappent chaque jour des civils irakiens nous rappellent tragiquement [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11 TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	La réaction du monde au lendemain des attentats du 11 septembre inspire confiance [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY/ 11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	Nous lui devons, nous devons aux victimes du 11 septembre [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	Et en hommage à leur destin tragique, je propose que le 11 septembre [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	C'est, depuis la tragédie du 11 septembre , [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST	[...] qui s'est manifesté depuis le 11 septembre 2001 [...]

	ATTACK		
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS TERRORIST ATTACK	OF FOR	[...] s'est créée au lendemain du 11 septembre contre le terrorisme.
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SPETEMBER STANDS TERRORIST ATTACK	OF FOR	Ce furent également ces raisons qui, après l'abominable attentat du 11 septembre [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS TERRORIST ATTACK	OF FOR	Nous avons dit notre horreur des attentats du 11 septembre .
TERRORIST ATTACK	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY/ 11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS TERRORIST ATTACK	OF	[...] vous avez été touchés en plein cœur le 11 septembre , c'est chaque Français qui s'est senti frappé.
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS TERRORIST ATTACK	OF FOR	Et au soir du 11 septembre , au fond, [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS TERRORIST ATTACK	OF FOR	[...] les Français se souviennent de ce qu'ils faisaient en ce 11 septembre [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS TERRORIST ATTACK	OF FOR	Chaque jour depuis ce 11 septembre , [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS TERRORIST ATTACK	OF FOR	Les fous barbares du 11 septembre ne l'avaient pas anticipé
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS TERRORIST ATTACK	OF FOR	[...] de nous diviser en souvenir des morts du 11 septembre .
OBJECT	TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT		Dans un monde où la menace est asymétrique , [...]

OBJECT	TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	Nous avons connu, pratiquement tous nos pays ont connu dans leur histoire, un terrorisme axé contre des individus, [...]
OBJECT	VIOLENCE IS A MACHINE	[...] de la radicalisation, de l'engrenage de la violence.
OBJECT	VIOLENCE IS A MACHINE	Je terminerai sur une conviction : l'engrenage de la violence n'est pas une fatalité, [...]
LOCATION/ DESTINATION	TERRORISM IS A LOCATION	En quoi la nature et l'ampleur de la menace justifient-elles [...]
PLANT	TERRORISM IS A PLANT	[...] dans la lutte et volonté de s'attaquer aux racines du mal.
DEATH	TERRORISM IS DEATH	[...] est une population pacifique qui se trouve en danger de mort.
HATE	TERRORISM IS HATE	Contre les forces de haine déployées à travers le monde, [...]
ILLNESS	TERRORISM IS AN ILLNESS	Elle provoquerait - que chacun y réfléchisse - la recrudescence de ce phénomène, [...]
PLAGUE	TERRORISM IS A PLAGUE	[...] alors qu'il s'agit justement de combattre ce fléau qui nous menace tous, là-bas comme ici.
PLAGUE	TERRORISM IS A PLAGUE	Qu'il s'agisse du terrorisme, [...] la lutte contre ces nouveaux fléaux nous paraît imposer [...]
PLAGUE	TERRORISM IS A PLAGUE	[...] comme à toutes les victimes du terrorisme, une action résolue contre ce fléau.
PLAGUE	TERRORISM IS A PLAGUE	[...] sera éradiqué le fléau du terrorisme, [...]
PLAGUE	TERRORISM IS A PLAGUE	Et la France, qui a été durement touchée à plusieurs reprises par ce terrible fléau, [...]
TRAGEDY	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A TRAGEDY	Dix ans après cette tragédie [...]
TRAGEDY	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A TRAGEDY	C'est, depuis la tragédie du 11 septembre, [...]
HAVEN	TERRORISM IS A HAVEN FOR OBSCURANTISM	L'Afghanistan n'est plus ce sanctuaire de l'obscurantisme d'où les terroristes planifiaient [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...] face à ces menaces, une responsabilité collective, [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	Notre mobilisation doit aussi s'étendre aux autres menaces qu'il nous faut affronter ensemble.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	La nature même de ces menaces ne permet plus [...]

THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	Ces menaces ne peuvent se réduire à la seule question de la destruction des armes [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...] ces menaces se nourrissent des rancœurs [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...] de combattre ce fléau qui nous menace tous, là-bas comme ici.
DANGER	TERRORISM IS A DANGER	[...] c'est-à-dire par des dangers majeurs pour la sécurité du monde [...]
RISK	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A RISK	Or ce risque terroriste , qu'en France nous connaissions déjà [...]
RISK	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A RISK	[...] au premier titre desquels, le risque terroriste .
RISK	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A RISK	Et, un risque terroriste , qui prend de nouvelles formes.
DESTROYING	KILLING IN TERRORIST ATTACK IS DESTROYING	En détruisant aveuglément autant de vies , au cœur de la démocratie américaine [...]
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	TERRORIST ATTACK IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	Les barbares avaient choisi New York comme épicentre [...]
DARKNESS	TERRORISM IS DARKNESS	[...] soit de zones d'ombre dans lesquelles prolifèrent des actes et des réseaux [...]

TARGET NOTION: PEACE		
SOURCE DOMAIN	PEACE METAPHORS / METONYMIES	METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	C'est à la réalisation de cette ambition, au service de la paix et de la prospérité, [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	Seule une paix juste et durable permettra d'y mettre un terme.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...]quoi qu'il arrive, au cœur de la paix à construire.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	A cette condition seulement, elle peut ramener l'ordre et la paix .
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] le Proche-Orient ne connaîtra jamais la paix [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] la nécessité de rechercher la paix et d'assurer le respect du droit international.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	Au service de nos valeurs, au service de notre destin commun, au service de la

				paix.
VEHICLE	PEACE VEHICLE	IS	A	[...] de la Communauté internationale et ne faisant pas progresser la paix au Proche Orient [...]
BUILDING	PEACE BUILDING	IS	A	[...] seul cadre légitime pour construire la paix , en Irak comme ailleurs.
BUILDING	PEACE BUILDING	IS	A	[...] quoi qu'il arrive, au cœur de la paix à construire.
BUILDING	PEACE BUILDING	IS	A	Mais n'oublions pas qu'après avoir gagné la guerre, il faut construire la paix.
BUILDING	PEACE BUILDING	IS	A	Il y a ensuite la nécessité de construire la paix.
BUILDING	PEACE BUILDING	IS	A	[...] de souffrances les peuples de la région devront-ils encore endurer pour que nous forcions les portes de la paix ?
LOCATION DESTINATION /	PEACE LOCATION	IS	A	[...] volonté de privilégier la voie pacifique et mention de l'usage de la force comme dernier recours.
LOCATION DESTINATION /	PEACE LOCATION	IS	A	[...] de la priorité qui doit être accordée à la voie pacifique ou du respect de la légalité internationale.
LOCATION DESTINATION /	PEACE LOCATION	IS	A	[...] d'isoler les terroristes et ainsi d'ouvrir le chemin de la paix.
MATERIAL	PEACE MATERIAL	IS	A	[...] de leur volonté politique de construire et un monde qui soit un monde de paix et de sécurité.
REGIME	PEACE REGIME	IS	A	[...] qui doit être mené pour instaurer la paix.
MEANS	PEACE IS A MEANS			Pourquoi faire la guerre si le désarmement par la paix avance [...]
MEANS	PEACE IS A MEANS			[...] tous les efforts de désarmement par la paix.

TARGET NOTION: IRAQ WAR ACTORS				
<u>SOURCE DOMAIN</u>	<u>IRAQ</u>	<u>WAR</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>	
	<u>ACTORS</u>			
	<u>METAPHORS</u>	<u>/</u>		
	<u>METONYMIES</u>			
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	Mais l'OTAN devait demeurer , peut être, en ayant de nouvelles missions qui justifient son existence.
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	Mais, bien entendu, dès lors que l'OTAN n'est plus centrée sur la protection [...]

ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] dans le commandement intégré de l'OTAN , pour le plus grand bénéfice de l'OTAN et [...]
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la principale et l'unique, d'ailleurs, protection était celle de l'OTAN.
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	Jusqu'à ces toutes dernières années, seule l'OTAN pouvait nous apporter sa protection.
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...]comment peuvent s'articuler les actions de l'OTAN et de l'Union Européenne.
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	L'OTAN est notre protection ultime en Europe, mais également maintenant au delà, ce qui implique certaines adaptations [...]
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] il y a peu, de savoir si l'OTAN n'allait pas purement et simplement disparaître ; puisque l'OTAN était destinée à [...]
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...]la participation de la Russie à certaines réunions de l'OTAN [...]
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] que l'OTAN puisse intervenir à l'extérieur [...]
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	En Afghanistan, l'OTAN a pris une nouvelle dimension [...]
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...[c'est à dire la nouvelle force de réaction rapide de l'OTAN.
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] nous avons estimé que l'OTAN devait demeurer et que l'OTAN devait se transformer et comment nous avons accompagné cette transformation de l'OTAN [...]
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] lorsque l'Union Européenne a pris la relève de l'OTAN [...]
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY/ EU ENTITY	IS	AN	[...[alors d'un côté, l'OTAN , de l'autre l'Union Européenne [...]
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] l'OTAN se retire et ce ne seront plus que des forces européennes qui seront là.
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] l'OTAN va laisser un certain nombre de ses moyens sur place.
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	Et puis il y aura des cas où, l'OTAN ne pourra pas, ne voudra pas, intervenir ou bien où les Européens [...]
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] est-ce qu'il était nécessaire qu'elle ait cette dimension et cette force.
ENTITY	NATO ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] que l'Alliance atlantique puisse ainsi s'y manifester.
ENTITY	NATO	IS	AN	[...] le nécessaire désarmement de l'Iraq

	ENTITY	sous l'autorité des Nations Unies.
ENTITY	NATO IS AN ENTITY	La France regrette cette action engagée sans l'aval des Nations Unies.
ENTITY	NATO IS AN ENTITY	C'est bien des Nations Unies , et d'elles seules, que peut venir l'autorité légale [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	En cet instant, l'ONU doit se faire respecter. Elle joue là son avenir dans la période de l'après-guerre froide.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] que le rôle des Nations unies , [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] sans délai et sans réserve la résolution de l'ONU.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	De même, c'est aux Nations Unies qu'il appartiendra de préciser le cadre [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] que si nous sommes inspirés par les idéaux mêmes des Nations unies.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	Nous le voyons bien, jamais les Nations unies n'ont été si nécessaires.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	Parce qu'elles s'expriment au nom des peuples.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	Les investigations menées par les Nations Unies , après la libération du Koweït [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	La France s'appuie sur les Nations unies et refuse l'unilatéralisme.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] justifièrent l'intervention des Nations unies pour renverser le régime des talibans en Afghanistan [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	La France a pris des initiatives, l'ONU les a approuvées [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] c'est le rôle des Nations unies , c'est la primauté du droit.
ENTITY	UN / EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	Comment gérer l'après-guerre dans la région sans la caution de l'ONU, sans la participation de l'Europe?
ENTITY	UN / US IS AN ENTITY	De ce point de vue, nous avons un argument de dissuasion essentiel: les Etats-Unis ont besoin de l'ONU.
ENTITY	UN / EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	[...] à repenser le rôle des Nations unies et l'avenir de l'Europe.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	De même, ce sont bien les Nations Unies qui resteront demain [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY/ COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY/ EU IS AN ENTITY	Cet avertissement a été repris par tous les participants au sommet, l'ONU, les pays de l'Union européenne, des pays arabes et la Ligue arabe.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] plus d'une année s'est écoulée depuis l'adoption par les Nations unies de la résolution 1546.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] mener à la demande de l'ONU , une

				mission, dans des conditions extrêmement difficiles [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	L'Europe doit aussi être notre prochain défi. Elle sort incontestablement affaiblie [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] sur la protection de uniquement de l'Europe [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	Si le continent européen a une perspective sur le long terme de paix et de stabilité, il peut être aussi touché indirectement [...]
ENTITY	EU IS AN ENTITY			Aujourd'hui, l'Union Européenne , [...] entend participer à sa propre protection [...]. Elle prend , en effet [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	Et bien, pour l'Europe , il en va de même, elle estime de sa responsabilité de défendre son territoire
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	L'Europe doit comprendre qu'elle est l'instrument d'un monde multipolaire [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	L'Europe doit également comprendre que [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] puisque l'OTAN était destinée à protéger l'Europe et qu'en fait, [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] permettre un saut vers une Europe plus forte et plus solidaire.
ENTITY	EUROPE / FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			Et c'est un vieux pays, la France , d'un vieux continent comme le mien, l'Europe, qui vous le dit aujourd'hui, qui a connu les guerres, l'occupation, la barbarie.
ENTITY	EU IS AN ENTITY			Mais, c'était bien l'Union Européenne , qui, à travers ses militaires, montrait qu'elle avait une Défense Européenne.
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] que nous parlions ensemble des problèmes de la défense de l'Europe avec ses formes et ses cadres.
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	Voulons-nous une Europe sociale ou une Europe qui se préoccupe [...] une Europe qui ait un projet [...] une Europe qui se protège?
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] sur la présidence de l'Europe , même s'il y aurait beaucoup à dire.
ENTITY	EUROPE / FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			[...] c'est la communauté internationale, et pas simplement la France ou l'Europe, qui en sortira renforcée.
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] et c'est à ce moment là que l'Europe de la Défense prend sa véritable dimension.
ENTITY	EUROPE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] faire de l'Europe une puissance économique, quasiment un géant

		économique et que par ailleurs, nous allions rester un nain politique [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	Le seul rappel de l'histoire de l'Europe devrait suffire à convaincre de cette vérité.
ENTITY	EUROPEAN UNION IS AN ENTITY	Dans un certain nombre de cas, l'Union Européenne , ainsi organisée, confortée par les efforts de tous les pays va travailler en tant que membre , [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	De même, la France ne se résigne pas à ce que l'Europe reste inachevée .
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	L'Europe doit prendre conscience de la nécessité d'exprimer sa propre vision des problèmes du monde [...]
ENTITY	EU IS AN ENTITY	C'était la première opération de l'Union Européenne , elle a été réussie [...]
ENTITY	EU IS AN ENTITY	Et puis, il y aura des cas, où c'est l'Union Européenne qui va prendre l'essentiel de la charge [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] en l'occurrence les Etats-Unis d'Amérique , [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] étaient plutôt enclins à suivre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] les États-Unis d'Amérique, vous avez été touchés en plein cœur le 11 septembre, [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	On dit que l'Amérique ce jour-là, a perdu son innocence .
ENTITY	US / FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	[...] la France sera toujours l'amie des Etats-Unis d'Amérique .
ENTITY	US/ FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	[...] pour regarder l'avenir ensemble, Etats-Unis d'Amérique et France .
ENTITY	US / FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	Le monde n'a pas besoin d'Etats-Unis faibles et la France est fière d'être au premier rang des amis des Etats-Unis d'Amérique .
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Les Etats-Unis viennent d'adresser un ultimatum à l'Iraq.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Il s'agit non pas simplement d'empêcher les Etats-Unis d'intervenir en Irak, mais de régler, par la paix, [...]
ENTITY	US / FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	Cela, c'est la base, ce sont les fondations de la relation entre les États-Unis d'Amérique et la France .
ENTITY	US/ FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	[...] la France se sent solidaire des États-Unis d'Amérique [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] en menaçant que les Etats Unis se retirent [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Alors quand vous, les États-Unis

		d'Amérique [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] faire prévaloir le droit et empêcher les Etats-Unis de faire passer leur résolution.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] les Etats-Unis est dominatrice et déstabilisatrice.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] une rupture irréversible dans nos relations avec les Etats-Unis.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Nous savons la confusion que peuvent entretenir les Etats-Unis d'Amérique [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Elle consacrerait l'unilatéralisme des Etats-Unis d'Amérique pour décider du sort du monde [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Ils ont aussi manifesté la volonté générale, y compris de la part des Etats-Unis [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Le paradoxe est que les Etats-Unis ne reconnaissent pas la Cour pénale internationale. Ils ont même signé des conventions [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] autour des valeurs qu'ont toujours incarnées l'Amérique et la France [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Vive les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, qu'ils vivent longtemps , parce que le monde a besoin d'Etats-Unis d'Amérique forts et confiants.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Avec les Etats-Unis , [...] la force de notre relation.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] l'ensemble des Français voulait dire aux Etats-Unis en ce jour anniversaire.
ENTITY	NEW YORK IS AN ENTITY	Ici à New York, ville sauvagement agressée , [...]
ENTITY	NEW YORK IS AN ENTITY	Messieurs, New York a su se redresser.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY/ UN IS AN ENTITY/ EU IS AN ENTITY	[...] où c'était les liens avec la Belgique et avec la Grande Bretagne, qui nous ont aussi amené à intervenir, à la demande de l'ONU ou c'est l' Union Européenne , qui, seule, interviendra [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY	[...] l'assistance technique à tous les Etats qui en expriment le besoin [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	C'est l'intérêt de tous : des pays engagés dans le conflit [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] que si chacun des pays de l'Union Européenne s'attachent à renforcer ses efforts de Défense.
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY	Surtout, aucun Etat ne peut revendiquer la légitimité nécessaire.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] qu'elles étaient une alternative

	ENTITY			crédible pour désarmer ce pays [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			[...] quelle est la position de notre pays, de ses différents responsables politiques dans cette situation internationale tendue.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			Lorsqu'un pays est occupé par des forces étrangères, il s'approprie indûment le combat pour l'indépendance.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			Un pays qui n'oublie pas et qui sait tout [...] Fidèle à ses valeurs , il veut agir résolument [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			[...] du droit des Palestiniens à un Etat viable et sûr [...]
ENTITY	STATE / EUROPE IS AN ENTITY			[...] ce qui est vrai pour un Etat est vrai pour l'Europe [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY/ EUROPE IS AN ENTITY			[...] la première mission c'est d'être capable de se défendre, de défendre son territoire et de défendre ses citoyens.
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			[...] la très grande majorité des Etats ont des positions convergentes avec les nôtres.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			Un certain nombre de pays le font en Europe [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			[...] les pays jeunes ont tendance à mésestimer l'histoire des vieux pays.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			Dans ces crises, il y a d'abord, une instabilité croissante de nos pays [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			[...] parce que les pays européens ont décidé de se doter des mêmes moyens d'armement, [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			[...] encore la coopération, la solidarité et l'amitié entre l'Estonie et la France.
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			[...] la France a pris partie pour le droit international [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			Et, c'est la raison pour laquelle, là aussi, la France a appuyé la création [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			[...] la France, là aussi, a voulu montrer l'exemple [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			La France défend ses intérêts, porte ses valeurs. Parce que la France les défend avec force, elle n'a pas peur d'être aux côtés de son grand allié [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			En faisant ce geste, la France n'a pas renoncé à son indépendance.
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			Enfin, la France doit porter son message universel , celui de la paix [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			Fidèle à l'esprit de la <u>Charte des Nations Unies</u> , qui est notre loi commune, la France considère que le recours [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY			C'est sur cette base que la France conduit aujourd'hui les consultations avec ses

				partenaires du Conseil de Sécurité.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] celle de la sagesse de la France .
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] qui ce jour-là ont été arrachés à la vie , resteront à jamais, aussi, des enfants de France [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Là encore, monsieur le Premier ministre, la France doit jouer son rôle [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Par deux fois, c'est au sacrifice de ses fils que la France a dû de rester une nation libre.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France l'a toujours dit et y a toujours participé , même si sa position est une position spécifique.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] (la France) non pas comme un vassal mais comme un ami debout [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France s'est attachée à rendre possible le nécessaire désarmement
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY/ THE US IS AN ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] et parce que la France sait ce qu'elle doit à l'Amérique .
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY / TURKEY IS AN ENTITY	IS	AN	Au sein de l'OTAN, tout en refusant la logique de guerre , la France reste solidaire de ses alliés et notamment de la Turquie au cas où [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] La France a agi au nom de la primauté [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La position de la France est partagée par la grande majorité de la Communauté internationale [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France en appelle [...] Elle appelle à préserver l'unité du Conseil de Sécurité [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France regrette cette action engagée sans l'aval des Nations Unies.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France , avec bien d'autres pays, s'est efforcée de convaincre que [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Mais la France, fidèle à ses principes [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	De même, la France ne se résigne pas [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] que la France appelle ses partenaires de l'Union Européenne [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] à leur exprimer la confiance et le plein soutien de la France dans leur mission.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] je voudrais dire d'emblée la détermination totale de la France .
ENTITY	FRANCE	IS	AN	Vous savez le prix que la France attache ,

	ENTITY			depuis l'origine de la crise iraquienne [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] notre accord avec la démarche en deux temps proposée par la France [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France a deux convictions [...] La France n'a cessé de l'exiger.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France, pour sa part, propose un nouveau rendez-vous [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] La France attend bien entendu que ces engagements soient durablement vérifiés.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France a déjà annoncé qu'elle tenait des moyens supplémentaires [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] le 20 janvier, à l'initiative de la France.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France l'a toujours dit [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] La France prendra toute sa part à l'effort collectif en faveur des populations iraqiennes.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] Dans cet esprit, la France renouvelle son appel [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France a déjà proposé que nos chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement se réunissent [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] sur la politique menée par la France pour répondre à la gravité de la tension internationale.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Je veux vous confirmer ici que la France a une vision claire [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Elle se veut une force de propositions et d'initiatives, fidèle ainsi à son Histoire
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France agit avec le seul souci du respect des règles qui fondent la communauté internationale [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] et la France n'est pas seule à nourrir les plus grandes interrogations à ce sujet.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Devant de tels enjeux la politique de la France repose sur deux axes clairement énoncés [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	En toute hypothèse, la France tiendra le plus grand compte des recommandations du président [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] et la France entend bien la pousser à son terme.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	C'est le message que la France entend aujourd'hui [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE	IS	AN	La France assume le rang, [...]

	ENTITY			
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France est déterminée [...] Elle a décidé de se doter des moyens nécessaires [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] de présenter les enjeux de cette crise et la position de la France.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Voilà le sens profond de l'engagement de la France et de sa diplomatie dans cette crise.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] nous avons conscience de la responsabilité que porte la France.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Dans ce débat, la France est fidèle au choix qu'elle a fait dès le départ [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France , vous le savez, avait proposé une démarche en deux temps [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France a fait des propositions pour renforcer l'efficacité des inspections [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Pour autant, la France n'a jamais exclu l'usage de la force pour faire respecter le droit.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France s'appuie sur les Nations unies et refuse l'unilatéralisme.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY / STATE IS AN ENTITY	IS	AN	La position de la France a le soutien de la majorité des Etats et des opinions publiques.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France s'y est constamment employée.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] l'action de la France a constamment recherché le maintien de l'unité du Conseil de sécurité [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] par certains à la France et à son président, les débats des derniers jours aux Nations unies [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France , comme l'a dit le président de la République, rejette le recours automatique à cette deuxième résolution.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France a pris des initiatives, l'ONU les a approuvées [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France est forte chaque fois qu'elle est unie sur une ligne claire.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Le veto, c'est le moyen que possède la France - mais pas seulement elle [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France doit prendre ses responsabilités et aller jusqu'au bout [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la suite logique de la position de la France , dès lors qu'elle considère sincèrement que [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] puisse être prévu au Parlement avant que la France n'ait à faire connaître sa

				décision.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] c'est affaiblir la position de la France dans la négociation diplomatique qui s'engage.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	On nous objectera que l'opposition de la France créerait une rupture irréversible [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Je me souviens du départ de la France des instances militaires de l'OTAN [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France doit promouvoir [...] Elle doit renforcer leurs moyens et, de ce point de vue [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] et je souhaite, au plus profond de mon cœur, que ce soit aussi celle de la France.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France est décidée à assumer son rôle, son rôle devant l'histoire.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France a toujours pu compter sur le peuple américain [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	Cela, c'est la base, ce sont les fondations de la relation entre les États-Unis d'Amérique et la France.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY / EU ENTITY	IS	AN	La France et l'Union européenne n'ont jamais cessé [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] je voudrais dire au nom de la France que les 3 000 enfants de l'Amérique et de dizaines d'autres nations [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] autour des valeurs qu'ont toujours incarnées l'Amérique et la France [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] le président qui a fait revenir la France dans le commandement intégré [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France souhaite s'associer à leurs efforts et les encourager.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] que la France a soutenu l'idée d'un nouveau mécanisme de coordination [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	La France s'est activement engagée pour les y aider [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France est pleinement disposée à contribuer sur son sol [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE / ESTONIA IS AN ENTITY			Vous savez le soutien que la France [...] ont apporté [...] les relations étroites qui pouvaient exister entre la France et l'Estonie.
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France soutient d'une façon active cette nouvelle institution [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] la France, là aussi, a voulu montrer l'exemple [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE	IS	AN	[...] là aussi, la France a appuyé la

	ENTITY	création [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] à rendre possible le nécessaire désarmement de l'Iraq sous l'autorité des Nations Unies.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Les Etats-Unis viennent d'adresser un ultimatum à l'Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Qu'il s'agisse, je le répète, du désarmement nécessaire de l'Iraq ou [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] alors que le désarmement de l'Iraq est en cours et que les inspections [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	L'Iraq ne représente pas aujourd'hui une menace immédiate [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] que le nécessaire désarmement de l'Iraq pouvait être obtenu par des voies pacifiques.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Nous poursuivons ensemble l'objectif d'un désarmement effectif de l'Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] et peut apporter une réponse efficace à l'impératif du désarmement de l'Iraq [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] les informations fournies par l'Iraq ont permis aux inspecteurs de progresser également.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] et la liste des contacts entre l'Iraq [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] que nous aboutissions à une coopération pleine et entière de l'Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	L'Iraq a accepté le survol de son territoire [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	L'Iraq doit fournir une liste détaillée des experts [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Cela pose naturellement la question du temps imparti à l'Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] car il faudra préserver l'unité de l'Iraq [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] dans la voie d'un désarmement efficace et pacifique de l'Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] désarmer l'Iraq par les inspections.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] et crédible pour le désarmement de l'Iraq par la paix. [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] des programmes irakiens et achever le désarmement de l'Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Aucun pays n'a, à lui seul, les moyens de bâtir l'avenir de l'Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	L'Iraq représente incontestablement une menace potentielle [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ/IRAN IS AN ENTITY	[...] que l'Iraq n'a pas hésité à employer l'arme chimique contre sa propre

		population et aussi contre l'Iran [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	L'Irak , par ses atterroissements et ses dérobadés, a trop longtemps défié la volonté du Conseil de Sécurité.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] l'Irak dispose d'atouts incontestables.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Il faut réduire la menace potentielle de l'Irak [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] fixent des obligations très claires à l'Irak dans le domaine du désarmement [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] à l'allégement des sanctions contre l'Irak.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Cela a amené l'Irak à accepter , le 16 septembre [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] que l'on pourra apprécier la réalité des intentions de l'Irak , sur la foi des rapports des inspecteurs.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] l'autorité du Conseil de Sécurité face à l'Irak [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] de destruction massive dont disposerait l'Iraq , [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	La résolution 1441 offre la possibilité de désarmer l'Iraq dans la paix.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	L'objectif de la communauté internationale est le désarmement de l'Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Nous avons de bonnes raisons de penser que l'Iraq a poursuivi des programmes d'armes de destruction [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Blix et El Baradeï, le 14 février, ont fait état d'informations significatives transmises par l'Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] l'Iraq doit maintenant procéder au démantèlement complet de son programme non-autorisé [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] selon nous, fait plier l'Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] désarmer l'Iraq par les inspections.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Ainsi, le désarmement de l'Iraq et la garantie de son non-réarmement doivent être certifiés.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] l'Iraq est à la fois riche de ressources naturelles fondamentales [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] de parvenir au désarmement de l'Iraq dans la paix [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] d'obtenir le désarmement de l'Iraq , sans être obligé de passer par la guerre.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Aucune preuve n'a été apportée que l'Irak possède toujours des armes de destruction massive [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Ce qui est en cause, ce n'est pas

		simplement le désarmement nécessaire de l'Irak [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] même partiels, de l'Irak aux contrôles des inspecteurs pourront être utilisés.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Une action militaire contre l'Irak perçue comme illégitime [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY/ IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] et que le monde et les voisins de l'Irak ne sont pas aujourd'hui directement menacés ?
ENTITY	IRAN IS AN ENTITY	Sa position stratégique, en contact avec l'Iran , le Proche Orient [...]
ENTITY	ISRAEL IS AN ENTITY	[...] dans le respect égal du droit d'Israël à exister [...]
ENTITY	KUWEIT IS A PRISONER	Les investigations menées par les Nations Unies, après la libération du Koweït [...]
ENTITY	KUWAIT IS AN ENTITY	[...] après l'invasion du Koweït par les troupes de Saddam Hussein.
ENTITY	ESTONIA IS AN ENTITY	Je crois que l'Estonie et les autres pays baltes ont beaucoup à apporter [...]
ENTITY	CHINA IS AN ENTITY	[...] à laquelle s'est jointe la Chine [...]
ENTITY	AFRICA IS AN ENTITY	[...] parce que, d'abord, c'était très loin, c'était au cœur de l'Afrique .
ENTITY	RUSSIA IS AN ENTITY	[...] la participation de la Russie à certaines réunions de l'OTAN [...]
ENTITY	ESTONIA IS AN ENTITY	Je le dis facilement devant l'Estonie , en sachant son action en la matière, car elle a décidé de [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] pour protéger la population civile de la folie meurtrière d'un régime [...]
Dictator	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A Dictator	Comment faire admettre qu'une guerre serait nécessaire pour chasser un dictateur, Saddam Hussein [...]
Dictator	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A Dictator	Comment proclamer l'ingérence pour chasser un dictateur [...]
Dictator	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A Dictator	Saddam Hussein est un dictateur - on l'a dit et répété - de la pire espèce.
Dictator	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A Dictator	[...] soutenir l'opposition démocratique et désolidariser son peuple de ce dictateur .
ENTITY	TERRORISTS ARE CRIMINALS	Les revendications nationales, politiques, religieuses, sociales, avancées par les terroristes pour justifier leurs crimes sont nulles [...]
MURDERERS	TERRORISTS ARE BARBARIANS/ TERRORISTS ARE MURDERERS	[...] car non seulement ces gens sont des barbares , mais ce sont des fous, des déments, une bande d'assassins [...]
BARBARIANS	TERRORISTS ARE	La faiblesse face aux barbares , c'est de la

	BARBARIANS	complicité.
BARBARIANS	TERRORISTS ARE BARBARIANS	Les fous barbares du 11 septembre ne l'avaient pas anticipé.
MURDERERS	TERRORISTS ARE MURDERERS	[...] en masse et à ces assassins [...]
BARBARIANS	TERRORISTS ARE BARBARIANS	Les barbares avaient choisi New York comme épicentre, [...]
ENTITY	AL QAEDA IS AN ENTITY	Dix ans après, Ben Laden est mort. Al Qaïda est décapitée.
OBJECT	MIDDLE EAST IS AN OBJECT	C'est vrai plus encore au Moyen-Orient, zone de fractures et de déchirements anciens , [...]
OBJECT	MIDDLE EAST IS AN OBJECT	[...] est un pays-clé dans une zone fragile du Moyen-Orient.
OBJECT	ARMY IS A MACHINE	Progressivement, par l'alliance de nos moyens militaires [...] nous construisons un dispositif anti-terroriste à l'échelle mondiale.
VEHICLE	UN IS A VEHICLE	Les Nations Unies doivent rester mobilisées en Iraq au service de cet objectif.
VEHICLE	FRANCE IS A VEHICLE	Plus que jamais, nous souhaitons progresser dans cette voie [...]
VEHICLE	FRANCE IS A VEHICLE	Et la France [...] est entièrement mobilisée dans cette lutte [...]
VEHICLE	IRAQ IS A VEHICLE	Au delà, nous devons maintenir une forte pression sur l'Iraq pour qu'il aille plus loin dans la voie de la coopération.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	NATO IS SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] sans le soutien de l'OTAN , est allée mener à la demande de l'ONU [...]
BUILDING	NATO IS A BUILDING	[...] en tant que pilier de l'OTAN , et c'est par exemple ce que nous sommes en train de faire, aujourd'hui, en Afghanistan.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	NATO IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] en gardant bien entendu certains éléments de soutien de l'OTAN notamment au niveau des transmissions[...]
BUILDING	EUROPE IS A BUILDING	La construction de l'Europe politique ne doit pas être l'otage de cette crise [...]
BUILDING	EUROPEAN UNION IS A PILLAR	[...] l'Union Européenne , [...] en tant que pilier de l'OTAN, [...]
BUILDING	MIDDLE EAST IS A BUILDING	[...] sur la stabilité dans la région.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] rétablir de manière durable la stabilité dans un pays et une région durement affectés par l'intrusion de la force.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	C'est en effet aux Irakiens eux-mêmes qu'il revient de définir les priorités de la reconstruction de leur pays , [...]

BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	Une telle intervention pourrait avoir des conséquences incalculables pour la stabilité de cette région meurtrie et fragile.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] le cadre dans lequel s'inscrira la reconstruction économique du pays.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	La guerre déstabiliserait profondément l'Irak , [...]
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	Deuxièmement, oui, il existe en Irak une attente, un espoir et une volonté de reconstruire.
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A SUPPORT STRUCTURE	[...] entre le refus de la résolution et le soutien implicite de Saddam Hussein.
LOCATION DESTINATION /	UN IS LOCATION	Parce que les Nations Unies sont le lieu où se construisent la règle et la légitimité internationales.
MATERIAL	FRANCE IS A MATERIAL	La France n'est pas soluble dans l'OTAN, comme un sucre le serait dans un verre d'eau.
SUFFERING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	Combien de souffrances les peuples de la région devront-ils encore endurer pour que nous forcions les portes de la paix ?
SUFFERING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	[...] pour les 24 millions d'Irakiens déjà soumis à des souffrances qui heurtent les consciences.
TENSION	LIVING IN IRAQI REGIME IS TENSION	Elle accentuerait les fractures et les tensions dans un pays et une région dont nous connaissons la complexité.
THREAT	IRAQ IS A THREAT	Il faut réduire la menace potentielle de l'Irak en faisant jouer la cohésion de la communauté internationale.
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS A THREAT	[...] et les voisins de l'Irak ne sont pas aujourd'hui directement menacés ?
THREAT	TERRORISTS ARE A THREAT	[...] nous assumons aussi face à l'ensemble des menaces globales auxquelles nous sommes confrontés.
LIQUID	NATO IS LIQUID	La France n'est pas soluble dans l'OTAN , comme un sucre le serait dans un verre d'eau.
RELIGION	UN IS A RELIGION	Dans ce temple des Nations Unies , nous sommes les gardiens d'un idéal, nous sommes les gardiens d'une conscience.
LIGHT	STATE IS LIGHT	Mais ils sont les auxiliaires indispensables du rayonnement d'un Etat.

Appendix D: Metaphors in the Spanish subcorpus

METAPHORS IN THE SPANISH SUBCORPUS

<u>TARGET NOTION: WAR</u>		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>WAR METAPHORS / METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	MILITARY OPERATION STANDS FOR WAR /WAR IS AN ENTITY	[...] una intervención militar que, [...] vivió aherrojada [...]
ENTITY	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR WAR / WAR IS A DANGEROUS BEING	Pero ante todo quiero referirme a los miles de víctimas que este conflicto ha originado , [...]
ENTITY	WAR IS A DANGEROUS BEING	La mitad de las víctimas de la guerra son niños.
ENTITY	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A LIVING BEING	[...] ni estabilidad en el mundo mientras sangre el conflicto de Oriente Próximo [...]
ENTITY	WOUND IS AN ENTITY	Pero es que, año y medio más tarde, cuando se pensaba que las heridas iban por el buen camino de curarse , [...]
ENTITY	TORTURE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	Pervive la tortura.
ENTITY	MILITARY INTERVENTION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	En Azores se decidió, así, una intervención militar que, [...] vivió aherrojada entre dos circunstancias determinantes [...]
OBJECT	WAR IS A PRIZE	Dijimos también que la guerra era mucho más fácil de ganar que la paz.
MATERIAL	WAR IS A MATERIAL	[...] en los momentos de particular dureza como los que vivimos [...]
PATH	DEATH IS THE DOWNWARD PATH	[...] y numerosas bajas en Irak, [...]
FORCE	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR	Una presión internacional que incluye la amenaza creíble del uso de la fuerza.

SACRIFICE	DYING IN WAR IS SACRIFICE	[...] tengo la convicción de sus esfuerzos y sacrificios se verán reconocidos.
SACRIFICE	DYING IN WAR IS SACRIFICE	[...] y sacrificios con amigos y aliados en la defensa de las libertades.
SACRIFICE	DYING IN WAR IS SACRIFICE	[...] y sacrificio hará que nuestras sociedades sean más libres y seguras.
SUFFERING	WAR IS SUFFERING	[...] recuerdo en mis años de enviado cómo sufrí con mis amigos israelíes el desgarró del horror y la muerte.
SUFFERING	WAR IS SUFFERING	[...] este pasado verano sufrieron una vez más el horror de la guerra.
GIVING	DYING IN WAR IS GIVING	[...] a todos cuantos han entregado su vida para devolver al pueblo iraquí [...]
LOSING	DYING IN WAR IS LOSING	[...] y a los soldados y civiles que allí han perdido la vida.
STEALING	LIVING IN WARTIME IS STEALING	[...] también las vidas arrebatadas , tienen sentido [...]
RESPONDING	FIGHTING BACK IS RESPONDING	[...] a responder con más celeridad y eficacia al terrorismo.
FIGHTING	FIGHTING STANDS FOR WAR	[...] por su insustituible papel en la lucha por la democracia y la libertad.
FIGHTING	FIGHTING STANDS FOR WAR	La lucha contra la proliferación de armas [...]
FIGHTING	FIGHTING STANDS FOR WAR	Los avances en la lucha contra la proliferación de armas [...]
FIGHTING	FIGHTING STANDS FOR WAR	En esta lucha , europeos y americanos debemos trabajar conjuntamente [...]
FIGHTING	FIGHTING STANDS FOR WAR	[...] y reafirmando nuestra lealtad con todos cuantos comparten esa lucha común.
FIGHTING	FIGHTING STANDS FOR WAR	Es necesario intercambiar más y mejor información para luchar eficazmente [...]
FIGHTING	FIGHTING STANDS FOR WAR	[...] la lucha contra la pobreza, derechos para cada ser humano.
FIGHTING	FIGHTING STANDS FOR WAR	[...] para que puedan liderar esa lucha más eficazmente.
FIGHTING	FIGHTING STANDS FOR WAR	[...] y los derechos humanos, lo que, además, hará la lucha mucho más eficaz.
THEATRE	OPERATION STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A THEATRE	[...] no habrá tropas de combate españolas en el teatro de operaciones.
CONFRONTATION	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS AN ENTITY	El primero se refiere al conflicto que enfrenta a Israel con los palestinos.
CONFRONTATION	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/	[...] y por sus negativas implicaciones en un viejo conflicto como el de Oriente

	WAR IS CONFRONTATION	Medio [...]
PROBLEM	WAR IS A PROBLEM	[...] una vez más el compromiso de España en la solución del conflicto de Oriente Medio.
PROBLEM	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A PROBLEM	[...] los factores del conflicto y los términos de su posible solución .
PROBLEM	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A PROBLEM	[...] el triunfo de Hamas en las últimas elecciones han introducido nuevas variables en la ecuación del conflicto .
SOLUTION	MILITARY INTERVENTION IS SOLUTION	[...] no puede haber solución militar.
PLAY	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A PLAY	Nada han podido hacer los protagonistas del conflicto para lograr que la Comunidad Internacional [...]
PLAY	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A PLAY	[...] en el despliegue en el escenario del conflicto .
THEATRE	OPERATIONS STAND FOR WAR/ WAR IS A THEATRE	[...] y después de iniciarse en el teatro de operaciones [...]
CONTEMPT	KILLING IS CONTEMPT	Los terroristas hicieron una vergonzosa exhibición de desprecio por la vida humana .
CENTER	RELEVANCE IS CENTER	Dado el carácter central del conflicto israelo-palestino , [...]
DISEASE	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A DISEASE	[...] mientras sangre el conflicto de Oriente Próximo que es el tumor primario de múltiples focos de inestabilidad.
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARE A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	Vivimos no sólo en un momento turbulento de las relaciones internacionales [...]
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	WAR IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	La guerra que tanta destrucción trajo a ese Líbano querido que con tesón tanto había reconstruido.
NATURAL CATASTROPHE	LIFE IN THE PRESENT IS A NATURAL CATASTROPHE	Dije al comienzo que vivimos no sólo en momentos turbulentos [...]
PLANT	WAR IS A PLANT	[...] en el Exterior, constituida a raíz del conflicto en los Balcanes.

DANGER	WEAPON IS DANGER	[...] por grupos terroristas es un riesgo ante el que no podemos permanecer inactivos.
DEATH	BLOOD AND PAIN STAND FOR DEATH	[...] pero la sangre y el dolor , eran los que ya conocíamos.
HORROR/ DEATH	WAR IS HORROR/ WAR IS DEATH	[...] el desgarrar del horror y la muerte .
DESTRUCTION	DYING IS DESTRUCTION	[...] por la destrucción de vidas , recursos, instituciones [...]
WAR	BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] en la guerra bacteriológica de ántrax, ricina y otros agentes biológicos.
WAR	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] para producir agentes de guerra biológicos de forma rápida y en cantidades operativas,
WAR	BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] para la guerra bacteriológica , 550 proyectiles de gas mostaza,
WAR	BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] y alrededor de 400 bombas aéreas para la guerra química y bacteriológica R-400.
WAR	HOLY WARFARE STANDS FOR WAR	[...] han declarado la “yihad”, la guerra santa , a las naciones occidentales, [...]
RISK	FIGHTING IN WAR IS RISK	[...] también ha evolucionado negativamente el riesgo que han ido asumiendo.
RISK	FIGHTING IN WAR IS RISK	[...] era agravar el riesgo que corrían y éste era un coste que el Gobierno tenía la voluntad decidida de evitar [...]
RISK	FIGHTING IN WAR IS RISK	[...] el incremento del riesgo que corrían .
RISK	WAR IS RISK	[...] como principales riesgos a los que han de hacer frente las sociedades [...]
THREAT	FORCE STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A THREAT	Una presión internacional que incluye la amenaza creíble del uso de la fuerza .
THREAT	NUCLEAR ATTACK IS A THREAT	[...] para librar al mundo de la amenaza de la destrucción nuclear presente durante la guerra fría.
THREAT	CONFLICT STANDS FOR WAR/ WAR IS A THREAT	[...] reforzándose con frecuencia unas a otras, las cinco grandes amenazas identificadas [...] en el siglo XXI: conflictos regionales , terrorismo, [...]
THREAT	WEAPON IS A THREAT	Las armas que tenía en 1998 y cuya existencia hoy niega son y eran una grave amenaza .
THREAT	WEAPON IS A	Hoy nos enfrentamos todos a la amenaza

	THREAT	de la proliferación de armas de destrucción masiva, a la amenaza de grupos terroristas dispuestos a usarlas, a la amenaza de Estados [...]
THREAT	WEAPON IS A THREAT	La amenaza que la proliferación de ese tipo de armas supone para la seguridad de todos es real.
HORROR	WAR IS HORROR	[...] sufrieron una vez más el horror de la guerra .
BLACKMAIL	KILLING IN WAR IS BLACKMAIL	[...] de que sus débiles gobiernos cederán al chantaje de los cuerpos mutilados [...]

TARGET NOTIONS: TERRORISM / VIOLENCE/ EXTREMISM		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>TERRORISM/VIOL ENCE/ EXTREMISM METAPHORS / METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Cuarto, la Comunidad Internacional debe cooperar para afrontar la amenaza del terrorismo y [...]
ENTITY	TERROR IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Por eso trabajamos con los que combaten el terrorismo en todo el mundo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] sufre la amenaza terrorista y la lucha contra el terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] por la invasión de Kuwait y cesara la cobertura que prestaba al terrorismo .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] para hacer frente y para vencer las nuevas amenazas .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] dentro de la Alianza Atlántica nos protejan de las nuevas amenazas .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] la reconstrucción de aquel país y la lucha internacional contra el terrorismo .
ENTITY	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN	[...] los daños que serían capaces de infligir harían palidecer el 11 de septiembre .

	ENTITY	
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	España sabe perfectamente que el terrorismo no es combatido mirando para otro lado o confiando en que la amenaza pase con el tiempo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] creemos , el esfuerzo internacional en la lucha contra el terrorismo[...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Cuarto, que la comunidad internacional debe cooperar para afrontar la amenaza del terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	El terrorismo lanzó un desafío calculado a los valores que son centrales para la humanidad[...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] con España en la lucha contra el terrorismo que sufrimos desde hace demasiado tiempo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] a las víctimas del terror . [...] el primer Congreso Mundial de víctimas del terrorismo .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Ellas son el soporte moral que apoya nuestro combate contra el terror .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	El terrorismo es injustificable. Arruina las causas que proclama defender.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] la fase más importante de la lucha contra el terrorismo .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] se puede y se debe pensar racionalmente cómo se produce, cómo crece, para combatirlo racionalmente .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] o del terrorismo de sesgo nacionalista del XX, que aún pervive por desgracia en alguna de nuestras naciones.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] y sin fisuras para que nuestra reacción derrote al terrorismo .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Europa debe esforzarse al máximo en agilizar la lucha contra el terrorismo .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] a responder con más celeridad y eficacia al terrorismo .
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] cada vez más abrumada por la presión

	ENTITY	del terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] justicia, igualdad y paz, menos terrorismo, menos hasta su desaparición definitiva.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] nuestra más enérgica y total condena del terrorismo allá donde ataque[...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] de un cruce entre ese terrorismo supranacional de nuevo cuño y [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	El terror agrava los conflictos y hace imposibles las soluciones.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	La causa política o religiosa que dice servir también se cuenta entre sus víctimas.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	El terrorismo persigue la imposición de ideas por la violencia y el ataque a la democracia, [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] un terrorismo estructurado “en red”, como suele decirse hoy, y, por ello, muy difícil de contrarrestar [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Nada nos hará olvidar a las víctimas del terror [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Para vencer al terrorismo tenemos [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	La lucha contra el terrorismo nos exige desarrollar un armazón moral, [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	Todo Estado tiene la obligación de proteger a sus ciudadanos del terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] y la estricta observancia de los derechos humanos en la lucha contra el terrorismo y la delincuencia.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] asesinado brutalmente en Bagdad, la mejor, la única, estrategia para aislar y derrotar al terrorismo estriba en el respeto a los derechos humanos [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] y soluciones democráticas para derrotar al terrorismo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] para obtener la victoria en la lucha contra el terror.

ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] El terrorismo nada puede frente a la democracia. La democracia es la derrota del terrorismo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	También conocemos el terrorismo, que nos lleva golpeando más de treinta años.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] hemos aprendido muchas cosas del terrorismo. Hemos aprendido, pronto, su iniquidad. Hemos aprendido a conocerlo. Hemos aprendido a resistir, a soportar con valor y dignidad sus golpes. Hemos aprendido a combatirlo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] la seguridad y la lucha contra el terrorismo, en Iraq y en cualquier otra parte del mundo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] ni para combatir el terrorismo internacional [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	El terrorismo es la locura y la muerte, [...] para imponer su locura por la fuerza.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] de los terroristas se produce cuando para luchar contra el terror la democracia traiciona su propia esencia.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Seguiremos nuestro combate contra el terrorismo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] en la lucha contra el terrorismo internacional por medio de la cooperación [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] como se gana el combate al terrorismo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] y el máximo rigor a nuestro combate contra el terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] frente al terrorismo; frente a todos los terrorismos, porque para ninguno de ellos caben excusas perversas, impunidad o refugio de clase alguna.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] será recordada como expresión de la solidaridad con las víctimas del terror

		[...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] contra la financiación del terrorismo, [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] para adelantarnos su visión de la estrategia global contra el terrorismo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] es también una amenaza estratégica que pretende imponer por la fuerza una nueva agenda política.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] con sus obligaciones internacionales contra el terrorismo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	Para vencer al terrorismo, la Comunidad Internacional debe forjar urgentemente un consenso político [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] internacional para las víctimas a las que tenemos que prestar toda la atención, solidaridad y apoyo.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] para mejorar la cooperación internacional contra el terrorismo, [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] de que las decadentes democracias occidentales se inclinarán ante el terror mayúsculo de sus actos indiscriminados[...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY	[...] de la Comunidad Internacional que fortalezca nuestra capacidad para luchar contra el terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	El terrorismo es, lo sabemos, una amenaza global que requiere –y tenemos que articularla– una respuesta global [...]
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] porque el terror nunca consigue sus objetivos.
ENTITY	TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY	[...] la extensión del fanatismo y el apoyo a la estrategia del terror.
ENTITY	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN ENTITY	El 11 de marzo de este año un atentado terrorista segó la vida de 192 personas en Madrid.
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	Lo ocurrido el 11 de septiembre en los Estados Unidos o la matanza de Bali así lo demuestran.
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR	[...] y valores fueron brutalmente atacados el 11 de septiembre de 2001.

	TERRORIST ATTACK	
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	Los Estados Unidos no fueron los únicos atacados aquel 11 de septiembre .
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	España ofreció desde la primera hora en el 11 de septiembre nuestra solidaridad activa [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	Varios meses antes del 11 de septiembre [...]
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	[...] comprendimos muy bien el dolor del pueblo norteamericano el 11 de Septiembre .
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH MARCH STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	El recuerdo del 11 de marzo puede llevarnos al abatimiento
TERRORIST ATTACK	11TH SEPTEMBER STANDS FOR TERRORIST ATTACK	[...] y que ha tenido hasta ahora en el 11 de septiembre su más brutal expresión, aunque no la única [...]
OBJECT	TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	Sería un grave error entender que detrás del terrorismo internacional hay una nueva división ideológica [...]
OBJECT	TERRORISM IS AN OBJECT	La Historia demuestra que el terrorismo ha sido utilizado en apoyo de diferentes ideologías o confesiones religiosas.
FORCE	TERRORISM IS A FORCE	Resistiremos al terrorismo
FORCE	TERRORISM IS A FORCE	Treinta años resistiendo al terrorismo nos han enseñado [...]
OBJECT	VIOLENCE IS AN OBJECT	[...] y que en ocasiones sirven de asideros , de pretexto, a la violencia terrorista .
OBJECT	FANATISM IS AN OBJECT	Bin Laden y sus secuaces de Al-Qaeda, enfundados en su fanatismo , han declarado la “yihad”, la guerra santa[...]
VEHICLE	TERRORISM IS A VEHICLE	[...] el terrorismo se ha convertido en una amenaza global que se dirige contra todas las naciones democráticas [...]
ISLAND	TERRORISM IS AN ISLAND RISING FROM THE SEA	[...] de estas amenazas que el surgimiento de un terrorismo ajeno a los actores tradicionales, incluso a los Estados[...]
SUPPORT STRUCTURE	TERRORISM IS A SUPPORT	[...] todos ellos son factores que abonan un terreno fértil para el sostén del

	STRUCTURE			terrorismo.
BUILDING	VIOLENCE BUILDING	IS	A	[...] la separación abre la tentación al odio y el odio es la puerta de la violencia.
CONTAINER	TERRORISM CONTAINER	IS	A	En el terror sólo hay infamia y barbarie, en el terror no hay política, en el terror no hay ideología, en el terror no hay resistencia, en el terror no hay lucha, en el terror sólo hay vacío [...]
PLANT	TERRORISM PLANT	IS	A	[...] supone a veces enfrentarse al terrorismo allí donde éste germina.
PLANT	TERRORISM PLANT	IS	A	[...] para sembrar el terror y para imponer la fuerza [...]
PLANT	TERRORISM PLANT	IS	A	Dispuestos a extender la semilla del mal.
PLANT	TERRORISM PLANT	IS	A	[...] pero como ocurre con la peste, se puede y se deben conocer sus raíces [...]
PLANT	TERRORISM PLANT	IS	A	[...] ni tampoco a la erradicación del terrorismo [...]
PLANT	TERRORISM PLANT	IS	A	La simiente del mal se malogra [...] pero puede arraigar cuando cae en la tierra de la injusticia, [...]
DISEASE	TERRORISM ILLNESS	IS	AN	[...] podremos combatir la peor de las lacras que hoy amenaza nuestros derechos y libertades.
DISEASE	TERRORISM DISEASE	IS	A	España está del lado de Israel frente al terrible azote del terrorismo , contra el que tiene derecho a defenderse por medios legítimos.
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	A	Por ello, ante las amenazas a nuestros valores y libertades es lógico buscar respuestas conjuntas.
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	A	[...] cuando el terrorismo se ha convertido en una amenaza global [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	A	Los peligros que hoy amenazan a nuestras democracias occidentales [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	A	Reconocerlo como nuestra principal amenaza no basta.
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	A	[...] que hacer un esfuerzo cabal de comprensión de la amenaza [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	A	[...] de estas amenazas que el surgimiento de un terrorismo ajeno a los actores tradicionales[...]
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	A	[...] las cinco grandes amenazas identificadas [...] conflictos regionales, terrorismo , [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	A	[...] y consolidar la legalidad internacional contra esta amenaza común.
THREAT	TERRORISM THREAT	IS	A	[...] para otro lado o confiando en que la amenaza pase con el tiempo.

THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	Los nuevos riesgos no son sólo una amenaza , [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...][frente a las nuevas amenazas globales, [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...] terroristas y hace crecer la amenaza .
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	Ésta es una amenaza real a la que debemos hacer frente [...]
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...] con las naciones que en el mundo se enfrentan a las mismas amenazas y han mostrado su voluntad de darle respuesta.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	[...] que de combatir las verdaderas amenazas del mundo libre.
THREAT	TERRORISM IS A THREAT	El terrorismo , [...] configuran nuevos peligros en un mundo que, [...]
AGGRESSION	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AGGRESSION	[...] naciones libres y democráticas tengamos capacidad para impedir que las amenazas se conviertan en agresiones .
DANGER/ RISK	TERRORISM DANGER/ RISK	[...][no nos puede hacer ignorar los riesgos, los viejos y los nuevos: el terrorismo [...]
DANGER/RISK	TERRORISM DANGER/RISK	[...] no nos puede hacer ignorar los riesgos , los viejos y los nuevos: el terrorismo [...]
DANGER/ RISK	TERRORISM DANGER/RISK	[...] en la Estrategia Europea de Seguridad como principales riesgos a los que han de hacer [...] terrorismo [...]
MURDER	TERRORISM MURDER	Ninguna idea, por legítima que sea, puede servir de coartada para el asesinato indiscriminado.
MADNESS/ DEATH	TERRORISM MADNESS/ TERRORISM DEATH	El terrorismo es la locura y la muerte [...]
SUFFERING	TERRORIST ATTACK IS SUFFERING	Nada puede compensar el dolor y el sufrimiento de aquel día infame.
SUFFERING	FIGHTING TERRORISM SUFFERING	[...] el terrorismo que sufrimos desde hace demasiado tiempo.
SUFFERING	TERRORIST ATTACK IS SUFFERING	[...] que hemos sentido como país ante el sufrimiento por el brutal atentado .
SUFFERING	TERRORISM SUFFERING	Todavía hoy sufrimos por causa de fanáticos que quieren hacer saltar por los aires esas reglas [...]
PAIN	TERRORIST ATTACK IS PAIN	[...] mundo acompaña al pueblo español en su dolor ;
PAIN	TERRORISM IS PAIN	El terrorismo islamista se muestra así como una prolongación del terrorismo anarquista que padeció la Europa [...]

EXHIBITION	TERRORIST ATTACK IS AN EXHIBITION	Los terroristas hicieron una vergonzosa exhibición de desprecio por la vida humana.
MEANS	VIOLENCE IS A MEANS	[...] de ideas por la violencia y el ataque a la democracia [...]

TARGET NOTION: PEACE		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>PEACE METAPHORS/ METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	La paz , Señorías, exige que el máximo organismo creado para garantizarla sea respetado, [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	Trabajamos por una paz con seguridad, es decir, por una paz duradera.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	Primero, trabajamos por la paz y la seguridad.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	Señorías, Saddam Husein es una amenaza para la paz y la seguridad en Oriente Medio, una amenaza para la paz y la seguridad en todo el mundo [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	Primero, trabajar por una paz duradera [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] y trabajar por la paz y por la seguridad.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	La paz y la seguridad necesitan del respeto a las reglas de la Comunidad Internacional.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] y mi esperanza de que la paz aún es posible .
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] y que esta Cámara está profundamente comprometida con la paz .
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] y dejemos crecer la crisis poniendo en mayor riesgo la paz , [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	Hoy, como ayer y como mañana, la paz depende de una única decisión [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] la paz depende sólo de la decisión de Saddam, [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	Las Naciones Unidas son esenciales en la defensa de la paz y la seguridad en el mundo [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY	[...] y que la paz se vea libre de amenazas.

	ENTITY			
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			También puede haber otras situaciones de grave amenaza para la paz [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			[...] la mera invocación de la paz no garantiza su mantenimiento.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			Una paz segura y estable requiere sin duda [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			[...] en aras de la paz y en aras de la seguridad del mundo.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			España ha trabajado y trabaja por la paz y la seguridad.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			[...] para conseguir una paz justa, global y duradera en la región [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			[...] a la historia de la búsqueda de la paz en el Próximo Oriente.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			[...] pensaron que la paz y la prosperidad del mundo estarían mejor servidas [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			La paz y la seguridad en el mundo exigen el respeto a la legalidad.
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			La paz moviliza a más ciudadanos que nunca en la Historia [...]
ENTITY	PEACE IS AN ENTITY			[...] las condiciones mínimas de paz y estabilidad que permitan un desarrollo [...]
OBJECT	PEACE IS AN OBJECT			[...] para ayudar a traer la tan necesaria paz en Oriente Próximo.
OBJECT	PEACE IS A PRIZE			[...] la guerra era mucho más fácil de ganar que la paz.
OBJECT	PEACE IS AN OBJECT			Que la paz y la seguridad se extiendan [...]
OBJECT	PEACE IS AN OBJECT			La seguridad y la paz solo se extenderán con la fuerza de las Naciones Unidas [...]
PRODUCT	PEACE IS A PRODUCT			No basta con invocar la paz para que ésta se produzca.
PRODUCT	PEACE IS A PRODUCT			[...] sobre la base de la fórmula paz por territorios [...]
BUILDING	PEACE IS A BUILDING			[...[el compromiso español con las operaciones de mantenimiento de la paz [...]
BUILDING	PEACE IS A BUILDING			pero la paz no puede basarse en la impunidad de los dictadores [...]
BUILDING	PEACE IS A BUILDING			Señora presidenta, el objetivo del Gobierno es, por tanto, conseguir una paz con seguridad que sea, al mismo tiempo, estable y duradera.
BUILDING	PEACE IS A BUILDING			Una paz segura y estable requiere sin duda [...]
BUILDING	PEACE IS A BUILDING			[...] pero la paz no puede basarse en la impunidad de los dictadores [...]
LOCATION	/ PEACE IS A			[...] deben ser los vehículos para la paz,

DESTINATION	DESTINATION	[...]
BREATHING	DESIRE FOR PEACE IS BREATHING	No podemos aspirar a la paz y a la seguridad en un mar de injusticias universales.
WORKING	FIGHTING FOR PEACE IS WORKING	La paz es la tarea.

TARGET NOTION: IRAQ WAR ACTORS		
<u>SOURCE DOMAINS</u>	<u>IRAQ WAR ACTORS METAPHORS /METONYMIES</u>	<u>METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS</u>
ENTITY	INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS AN ENTITY	[...] creemos, que la comunidad internacional no se paralice [...]
ENTITY	ATLANTIC COUNCIL IS AN ENTITY	Baste recordar la parálisis del Consejo Atlántico sobre su autorización para iniciar los planes [...]
ENTITY	NATO IS AN ENTITY	[...] la OTAN , amén de otras instituciones, produjeron unas formas [...]
ENTITY	INSTITUTION IS AN ENTITY	El problema hoy es que contamos con las mismas instituciones que nacieron [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] que mantenga su credibilidad y solvencia, que las Naciones Unidas no caigan en la irrelevancia [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	Señor Presidente, las Naciones Unidas nacieron de la necesidad y de los ideales.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] con la fuerza de las Naciones Unidas , la fuerza de la legalidad internacional, la fuerza de los derechos humanos [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] que es lo que repetidamente han exigido las Naciones Unidas .
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] en la solución definitiva de la crisis y en el futuro de las Naciones Unidas .
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] las condiciones de alto el fuego provisional que las Naciones Unidas impusieron en 1991 mediante la Resolución 687.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] de cumplir de forma estricta las exigencias de las Naciones Unidas .
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	Señorías, el compromiso de España con el papel de las Naciones Unidas no es separable [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] que las Naciones Unidas deben ser el

		foro en el que la Comunidad Internacional [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] como han resaltado constantemente las Naciones Unidas .
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] con la participación plena de las Naciones Unidas y de otras instituciones [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	Las Naciones Unidas son esenciales en la defensa de la paz y la seguridad en el mundo [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] que Naciones Unidas se hubiese hecho con la dirección política [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] el rigurosamente multilateral, bajo la sola égida de las Naciones Unidas [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] bajo la cobertura internacional de las Naciones Unidas [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] y que hubiese demostrado que Naciones Unidas podía hacerse con el control [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	Las Naciones Unidas deben también poder coordinar y complementar los esfuerzos [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] fortalezcamos Naciones Unidas , el multilateralismo y la legalidad internacional [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] reconociendo a las Naciones Unidas el lugar central de liderazgo que les corresponde .
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] las cuales Naciones Unidas pueda aportar soluciones eficaces a la situación creada.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] el proceso de reforma de las Naciones Unidas que establece la Declaración del Milenio [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] esta es la casa de las Naciones , pero solo veo a hombres y mujeres [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] la de que era radicalmente imposible esperar que las Naciones Unidas adoptasen antes del 30 de junio [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	Por qué no hemos esperado a constatar que Naciones Unidas no adoptaban una Resolución [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] y por qué no hemos esperado a que las Naciones Unidas pudiesen adoptar [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] si las Naciones Unidas no asumían la dirección política y militar de la situación en Iraq.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] impidió que la ONU pudiera realizar su sueño de servir de gobierno universal

		[...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	Quinto, que las Naciones Unidas deben ser el foro [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] en el marco de diálogo y de negociación establecido por las Naciones Unidas [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] sobre todo quienes apostamos porque la credibilidad de las Naciones Unidas estaba en juego frente a Saddam [...]
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY/ SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] a las Naciones Unidas y a los intereses de España.
ENTITY	UN IS AN ENTITY/ US IS AN ENTITY/UN IS AN ENTITY	[...] el haber establecido entre la Unión Europea, los Estados Unidos, Rusia y las Naciones Unidas una estructura muy realista de presencia de la comunidad internacional [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY/US IS AN ENTITY	[...] como lo está España , no significa trabajar por un contrapoder a los Estados Unidos.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY/ SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] el Presidente Bush había mostrado en Madrid la solidaridad de Estados Unidos con España [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] de que el esfuerzo común con los Estados Unidos adquiere su máximo sentido en materia de seguridad y defensa.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	España fue un apoyo muy importante en la lucha por la independencia de los Estados Unidos.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	[...] y mediante una alianza liderada por los Estados Unidos.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Ha sido la solidaridad entre los Estados Unidos [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Los Estados Unidos no fueron los únicos atacados aquel 11 de septiembre.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Una relación de países amigos , [...] Los Estados Unidos tienen en España un aliado sólido, fuerte y responsable.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY	Como inquebrantable ha sido el compromiso de los Estados Unidos.
ENTITY	US/ EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	[...[que es Europa más América. Cada uno por su lado vivirían mutilados ”, terminaba Marías.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY/ UK IS AN ENTITY	[...] por nuestro país, junto con los Estados Unidos y el Reino Unido , ante el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY/EU IS AN	Pero también hace un llamamiento urgente a los Estados Unidos de

	ENTITY/RUSSIA IS AN ENTITY/UN IS AN ENTITY	América, a la Unión Europea, a Rusia y a las Naciones Unidas [...]
ENTITY	THE US IS AN ENTITY/ SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Los Estados Unidos y España queremos que el Comité [...]
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY/ SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Los Estados Unidos dos organizaron la Conferencia y pidieron para ella el apoyo y la hospitalidad de España [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY/US IS AN ENTITY	España es el segundo inversor del mundo en la región, detrás de los Estados Unidos.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY/EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	[...] la interdependencia con España y Europa es la vía para lograr estos objetivos.
ENTITY	EU IS AN ENTITY	La Unión Europea debe aprobar nuevas iniciativas [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY/ NORTH AMERICA IS AN ENTITY	[...] tenemOs que reafirmar la solidaridad del vínculo entre Europa y Norteamérica [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	El terrorismo islamista se muestra así como una prolongación del terrorismo anarquista que padeció la Europa de fines del XIX [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY/ SOUTH AMERICA IS AN ENTITY	De ahí también nuestro interés en fortalecer las relaciones entre Europa e Iberoamérica.
ENTITY	US IS AN ENTITY/ SOUTH AMERICA IS AN ENTITY/ EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	[...] hasta hace muy poco años para esta futura sintonía entre los Estados Unidos, Iberoamérica y Europa.
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY/ US IS AN ENTITY	[...] y dañen la solidaridad entre Europa, Estados Unidos y otras naciones [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY/ US IS AN ENTITY	[...] financiero y comercial entre Europa y los Estados Unidos , de aquí al año 2015.
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY/ US IS AN ENTITY	[...] trabajando para reforzar la amistad y la solidaridad entre Europa y los Estados Unidos [...]
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	[...] y Europa la que en dos guerras mundiales permitió librar a Europa del totalitarismo.
ENTITY	EUROPE IS AN ENTITY	La vieja piel de Europa muestra aún algunas cicatrices de lo que significó la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY/ UK IS AN ENTITY	[...] a España y al Reino Unido a proseguir sus negociaciones bilaterales [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España es quien desde hace más tiempo, entre las naciones libres, sufre la amenaza terrorista y la lucha contra el terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] una España próspera y moderna [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	A la España abierta y presente en el mundo de hoy le interesa más [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Por eso España no puede mirar hacia otro lado en una crisis como ésta.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] España vive y aprecia la paz tanto como [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Somos una Nación de 43 millones de habitantes, dinámica, abierta y emprendedora.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Esta España de hoy es plenamente consciente de [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España, que trabaja intensamente en el proceso de unión europea, entiende que [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España ofreció desde la primera hora en el 11 de septiembre nuestra solidaridad activa.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] para trabajar a favor de una España más segura, más próspera, más comprometida y, por tanto, más respetada.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Una relación de países amigos , aliados y socios. El pueblo norteamericano tiene en España un amigo europeo. Los Estados Unidos tienen en España un aliado sólido, fuerte y responsable.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] decidió incorporar a nuestro país a una coalición de naciones que resolvieron enviar tropas a Iraq.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Yo creí en una España activa y constructiva en el juego mundial [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Por eso, como representante de un país creado y enriquecido por culturas diversas, [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] y España, [...] no puede rehuir sus responsabilidades en este campo.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España, [...] desea que esta crisis se resuelva pacíficamente e insiste [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] y España, [...] no puede rehuir sus responsabilidades en este campo.

ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	España está buscando los acuerdos necesarios [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	Señorías, el compromiso de España con el papel de las Naciones Unidas [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	Que la paz y la seguridad se extiendan por el Mediterráneo es interés nacional de España [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	España le conviene que en el mundo existan reglas claras y que estas sean cumplidas.
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] son intereses nacionales de España .
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] una vez más el compromiso de España en la solución del conflicto de Oriente Medio.
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	A España le conviene , creemos, el esfuerzo internacional en la lucha contra el terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] a España le conviene estar junto a las naciones que quieren promover activamente la defensa [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] a España le conviene , creemos, que la comunidad internacional no se paralice [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	España está en esa posición porque es la que mejor conviene a nuestros intereses nacionales [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	Éste creemos que es el interés de España [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	La España democrática ha normalizado su presencia en las instituciones internacionales [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	España no participará en misiones de ataque o de carácter ofensivo.
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	El Gobierno entiende que España tiene una obligación [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	De igual modo, España y su Gobierno se comprometen a participar activamente [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	España está dispuesta a trabajar por ello.
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	España recuerda con pesar los trágicos sucesos terroristas del 11 de marzo.
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	España impulsó la definición de acto terrorista [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	España no ha sido ajena a ambas circunstancias.
ENTITY	SPAIN ENTITY	IS	AN	[...] también por la de aquellos que han hecho profesión de su vocación de defender a España .

ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España va a cumplir sus compromisos internacionales, España va a mantener su participación en las operaciones de paz [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España va a reforzar su compromiso en la lucha contra el terrorismo internacional [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España comparte la convicción de que la situación en Iraq supone un problema para toda la Comunidad Internacional [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] en el que España se halla plenamente comprometida y lo hará aún más en el futuro.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España, por tanto, no permanecerá indiferente ante el presente ni el futuro de Iraq.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España desea abrir una nueva etapa que permita trabajar [...] Lo hará con una finalidad por encima de todas: [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Por ello, España participó activamente en la elaboración de la resolución 1546 [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España defiende con firmeza las resoluciones aprobadas [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España está del lado de Israel frente al terrible azote del terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España expresa su firme defensa [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España se compromete a no escatimar ningún esfuerzo político [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España ha realizado una contribución de varios millones de [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España considera que no podemos seguir aceptando pasivamente [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España desarrolla una política activa y global [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	En relación con el Sahara Occidental, España apoya vigorosamente la búsqueda de una solución política [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España somete al Secretario General, cuya labor al frente de la Organización apoya con firmeza [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] de los precedentes de participación de España en anteriores situaciones de crisis [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] que España apoya los objetivos de la Declaración del Milenio en materia de desarrollo [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España quiere promover el eficaz funcionamiento de la Corte Penal Internacional.

ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España cree esencial para el futuro del orden internacional [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España está dispuesta a considerar nuevas propuestas para construir un consenso [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	[...] aquí el compromiso de España con las justas causas [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Querer una Unión Europea fuerte, como la quiere España [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	pero España, [...] ha querido ser un actor no aislado [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España quiere participar.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España ha trabajado y trabaja por la paz y la seguridad.
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	España es partidaria decidida de que la resolución [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY	Pero España es consciente de que la paz y la seguridad se garantizan mediante [...]
ENTITY	SPAIN IS AN ENTITY/ US IS AN ENTITY/ UK IS AN ENTITY	España, [...] ha presentado, junto con los Estados Unidos y el Reino Unido, una propuesta de Resolución.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] es contribuir a restablecer completamente la soberanía e independencia de Iraq [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] ni para asegurar un Iraq unido, estable, seguro y próspero.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	España, por tanto, no permanecerá indiferente [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] de cambiar radicalmente nuestra participación en el conflicto de Iraq.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] la pacificación y seguridad de Iraq, la reconstrucción de aquel país y la lucha internacional contra el terrorismo.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] el desarme de Iraq, el hallazgo y destrucción de armas de destrucción masiva [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Los medios para definitivamente encauzar el futuro libre y constitucional de Irak están claros [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Tercero, que Irak debe desarmarse en cumplimiento de las resoluciones de las Naciones Unidas [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	España está profundamente dispuesta y comprometida a participar [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] que Irak no debe volver a convertirse en refugio para ningún tipo de terroristas.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Irak se encuentra en violación flagrante

		de las resoluciones del Consejo de Seguridad [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Desarmar a Irak encuentra su legitimidad [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Irak las ha vulnerado de manera reiterada.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Irak ha supuesto , al menos, dos conflictos simultáneos [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] de la crisis creada por el incumplimiento por parte de Irak de las resoluciones de las Naciones Unidas.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Irak debe cumplirla íntegramente [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] sino trabajar por el desarme de Irak [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	El doctor Blix también ha dicho al Consejo que Irak debe proporcionar información [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	UNSCOM afirmó en 1999 que Irak poseía capacidad [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] en que la paz depende del desarme inmediato e incondicional de Irak [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Irak ha venido investigando [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Hoy en día, Irak continúa tratando de desarrollar [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Irak reconoció en su momento haber realizado ejercicios [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Irak ha intentado reiteradamente en los últimos años [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] la falta de voluntad de Irak para eliminar las armas de destrucción masiva que posee [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Nada nos permite afirmar en este momento que Irak, [...] haya procedido a desarmarse [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] una misión concreta y es verificar que Irak ha cumplido sus obligaciones [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] exige que Irak se comprometa a no cometer ni apoyar actos de terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] ante los constantes incumplimientos por parte de Irak.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Tercero, Irak debe desarmarse en cumplimiento de las Resoluciones de las Naciones Unidas [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	Dijimos también entonces que Irak tiene todavía [...]
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] se cumpla, de que Irak se desarme y de que coopere de forma inmediata, plena y activa.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] que hacer frente a la invasión de

		Kuwait por su vecino Irak.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] en su conjunto y escuche la voz de ese territorio no autónomo.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] de un Iraq democrático y en paz con sus vecinos.
ENTITY	IRAQ IS AN ENTITY	[...] en un programa internacional de reconstrucción y rehabilitación de Irak [...]
ENTITY	BAGDAD IS AN ENTITY	" Bagdad no debe hacerse ilusiones ".
ENTITY	BAGDAD IS AN ENTITY	[...] pero no sólo a ello, sino también a que Bagdad acabara con la represión de su propio pueblo [...]
ENTITY	BAGDAD IS AN ENTITY	[...] a que Bagdad acabara con la represión de su propio pueblo [...]
ENTITY	CAPITAL CITY IS AN ENTITY	Por otro lado, Oslo se centró en el cumplimiento de una serie de condicionantes [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	A pesar de que repetidamente los tres países copatrocinadores expresamos nuestra voluntad de diálogo y negociación sobre la propuesta [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	Uno de cada tres países en el mundo no vive en un régimen de libertad.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	Los países participantes en la misma han vivido [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] y que quiero desde aquí agradecer a todos los países que participan en la coalición.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] que reúna a los países deseosos de promover ambas agendas de la misma manera.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] no puede olvidar los terribles sufrimientos de la población iraquí y de los países vecinos.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	Los cuatro países, [...] mantenemos un punto de vista común [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] el régimen iraquí ha mantenido actitudes hostiles hacia sus vecinos [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] de esa decisión que han intentado los propios países árabes, [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	A esa declaración se han sumado, entre otros, los Países Bajos, Dinamarca, Italia, Polonia, la República Checa, Eslovaquia, Lituania, Letonia [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] y la cooperación de todos los países occidentales debe ser la peor noticia que los terroristas puedan recibir.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY	[...] a que los países del centro y del este

	ENTITY			de Europa hayan podido alcanzar la democracia.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			Otros países europeos lo harán en los próximos días.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			[...] del apoyo expreso recibido por parte de Australia, Japón, Colombia, Nicaragua, Bolivia, El Salvador, Los Emiratos Árabes, Qatar, Bahrein y Kuwait.
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			En este sentido, debe aquí destacarse la acción de tres países nórdicos, Suecia, Noruega y Dinamarca [...]
ENTITY	COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			[...] los países europeos , los 25 ministros de Asuntos Exteriores, aprobamos una declaración [...]
ENTITY	ISRAEL IS AN ENTITY/ COUNTRY IS AN ENTITY			[...] y el estrictamente bilateral entre Israel y cada uno de los vecinos con los que mantenía contenciosos territoriales.
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			[...] a la amenaza de Estados que al margen de la legalidad internacional producen y acumulan esas armas [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			[...] un fondo internacional para asistir económicamente a los Estados con menos recursos, [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			Todo Estado tiene la obligación de proteger a sus ciudadanos del terrorismo [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			Estados en descomposición y delincuencia organizada.
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			[...] incluso a los Estados ; un terrorismo estructurado “en red”, como suele decirse hoy [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			Debemos reforzar los mecanismos de cooperación operativa entre los Estados [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			El terrorismo, la proliferación de armas, la existencia de Estados al margen de la legalidad configuran nuevos peligros [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			La existencia de Estados al margen de la ley internacional y que pueden proporcionar armas de destrucción masiva a grupos terroristas [...]
ENTITY	STATE IS AN ENTITY			[...] y a contar con un Estado que progrese en el respeto de los derechos humanos de su pueblo.
ENTITY	ISRAEL IS AN ENTITY/PALESTINE IS AN ENTITY			Israel y una Palestina independiente y democrática.
ENTITY	PALESTINE IS AN ENTITY			[...] se trata de crear y garantizar un

	ENTITY/ ISRAEL IS AN ENTITY	Estado Palestino viable, contiguo, soberano e independiente, que pueda vivir en paz junto a Israel [...]
ENTITY	ISRAEL IS AN ENTITY/ SYRIA IS AN ENTITY	Resulta imperativo que se reanuden las negociaciones entre Israel y Siria para conseguir una auténtica paz en el Oriente Próximo.
ENTITY	ISRAEL IS AN ENTITY/LEBANON IS AN ENTITY	[...] de normalizar las relaciones entre Israel y el Líbano o de asegurar la plena independencia y soberanía [...]
ENTITY	ISRAEL IS AN ENTITY/PALESTINE IS AN ENTITY	Queremos dos Estados, Israel y Palestina --ésta última, independiente y democrática--, que convivan en paz y en seguridad.
ENTITY	PALESTINE IS AN ENTITY/ ISRAEL IS AN ENTITY	[...] de un Estado Palestino viable y democrático que viva en paz y seguridad con el Estado de Israel.
ENTITY	ISRAEL IS AN ENTITY	Israel podrá contar con la comunidad internacional [...]
ENTITY	KUWAIT IS AN ENTITY	[...] por la ocupación de Kuwait y a que cesara la cobertura que prestaba al terrorismo.
ENTITY	KUWAIT IS AN ENTITY	[...] que hacer frente a la invasión de Kuwait por su vecino Irak.
ENTITY	KUWAIT IS AN ENTITY	[...] compensara los daños producidos por la invasión de Kuwait y cesara la cobertura que prestaba al terrorismo.
ENTITY	RUSSIA IS AN ENTITY	[...] esa decisión por la que también ha mediado Rusia, [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY/ ITALY IS AN ENTITY	En este sentido, con el apoyo activo de Francia e Italia [...]
ENTITY	CUBA IS AN ENTITY	Quiero reiterar aquí mi deseo y esperanza de dar pronto a Cuba la bienvenida a la comunidad de naciones libres.
ENTITY	TURKEY IS AN ENTITY	[...] para la defensa de Turquía en caso de guerra [...]
ENTITY	FRANCE IS AN ENTITY	La decisión de Francia y el actual gobierno español de vetar el envío [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] es que ese régimen de Sadam miente sistemáticamente [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] de que despojar al régimen de Bagdad de sus armas de destrucción masiva [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] puesto que durante cuatro años el régimen ha impedido toda presencia de inspectores.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] esto es, el incumplimiento por parte del régimen iraquí de la Resolución 1441

		y de sus obligaciones de desarme.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Señora Presidenta, la obsesión del régimen de Irak por dotarse de armas de destrucción masiva [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	El régimen de Sadam ha hecho público en los últimos días el descubrimiento [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] el régimen se exponía —y vuelvo a citar literalmente— a graves consecuencias.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	El domingo en Azores se reiteró al régimen iraquí esa última oportunidad.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] y quienes creímos que el cambio de régimen en Irak era la puerta a un futuro mejor [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] de una cooperación activa, inmediata y completa por parte del régimen de Saddam Hussein.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	El desarme del régimen de Sadam Husein es esencial para que el mundo viva con menos amenazas[...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	El régimen iraquí ha aprovechado , en beneficio propio y en perjuicio de los iraquíes, [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	No obstante, el régimen de Sadam creó en su momento un sistema organizado de ocultamiento [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Es imposible creer que sin la presión actual el régimen iraquí hubiese dado las más mínimas señales [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	En estos años además el régimen iraquí ha mantenido actitudes hostiles hacia sus vecinos [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	En los últimos doce años el régimen de Sadam Husein no se ha desarmado de su capacidad agresiva química [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Basta con que el régimen de Irak cumpla de una vez con sus obligaciones.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] y es imprescindible que el régimen iraquí reciba el mensaje de que la Comunidad Internacional no acepta más trampas.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Señorías, resulta obvio que sin la voluntad del régimen iraquí es imposible proceder a un desarme pacífico [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Hoy puede afirmarse sin ningún género de dudas que el régimen iraquí sigue sin cooperar activamente para asegurar su desarme con los inspectores.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS	Cuando se ve presionado , realiza gestos

	AN ENTITY	[...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Sus Señorías, el régimen de Sadam creó en su momento un sistema organizado de ocultamiento [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	[...] el régimen de Irak ha comenzado , al parecer, a eliminarlos sin que existan garantías [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	El régimen iraquí debe ser consciente de aquello a lo que se expone, dada la extrema gravedad de la situación.
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME IS AN ENTITY	Estamos haciendo el mayor esfuerzo para lograr el desarme del régimen iraquí y el cumplimiento de la legalidad internacional, [...]
ENTITY	IRAQI REGIME ARE TERRORISTS	Los terroristas tratan de impedir que el pueblo iraquí sea dueño de su propio destino.
ENTITY	DICTIONSHIP IS AN ENTITY	[...] el comunista, cuyas heridas en forma de dictadura no terminan de cicatrizar aún en diversas regiones del mundo.
ENTITY	TYRANNY IS AN ENTITY	[...] a favor de los gobiernos libremente elegidos y en contra de la tiranía que atenazaba Europa.
FANATICS	TERRORISTS ARE FANATICS	Todavía hoy sufrimos por causa de fanáticos que quieren hacer saltar por los aires esas reglas, fanáticos [...]
BARBARIANS	TERRORISTS ARE BARBARIANS	[...] nuestro desprecio unánime a la barbarie terrorista.
TYRANT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TYRANT	[...] pero inexorable espera de la destrucción de nuestra libertad a manos de los tiranos.
TYRANT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TYRANT	[...] que la legalidad internacional fuera vulnerada de forma reiterada por la tiranía de Saddam Hussein.
TYRANT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TYRANT	[...] y que elimine las consecuencias negativas de la tiranía de Sadam Husein.
CRIMINAL	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A CRIMINAL	Es evidente que la primera víctima de Sadam es su propio pueblo , al que ha torturado y empobrecido, [...]
LIAR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS LIAR	[...] estamos dispuestos a aceptar otros tantos meses más de mentiras y de ocultaciones.
TORTURER	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TORTURER	[...] de personas encarceladas, torturadas, desaparecidas o asesinadas cada año.
TORTURER	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A TORTURER	Es evidente que la primera víctima de Sadam es su propio pueblo, al que ha torturado y empobrecido [...]
DICTIONSHIP	SADDAM HUSSEIN	[...] en el que cualquier dictador se sienta

	IS A DICTATOR	con fuerza para desafiar a la comunidad internacional [...]
DICTATOR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS DICTATOR	[...] el sufrimiento de los iraquíes bajo la dictadura de Sadam Husein.
DICTATOR	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS IS DICTATOR	pero la paz no puede basarse en la impunidad de los dictadores [...]
VEHICLE	IRAN IS A VEHICLE	[...] de Irak y el anclaje regional e internacional de Irán dentro de un esquema de cooperación y responsabilidad compartida.
BUILDING	EUROPE IS A BUILDING	Los padres fundadores sabían que la construcción de la Europa unida pasaba no sólo por los tratados económicos[...]
BUILDING	LEBANON IS A BUILDING	La guerra que tanta destrucción trajo a ese Líbano querido que con tesón tanto había reconstruido.
BUILDING	SPAIN IS A BUILDING	Nuestro país ha sufrido durante décadas la inestabilidad [...]
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] a participar en un programa internacional de reconstrucción y rehabilitación de Irak [...]
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] y las condiciones para la reconstrucción de Irak.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] del proceso de estabilización, democratización y reconstrucción en Irak.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] en el proceso de estabilización y normalización, en su caso, del territorio iraquí.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] la reconstrucción de aquel país y la lucha internacional contra el terrorismo.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	Seguimos comprometidos en la reconstrucción institucional y material de Irak.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] y ayudar a la reconstrucción política y económica de Irak.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] la estabilización definitiva de Irak [...]
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] y en esa nueva reconstrucción política y económica España quiere participar.
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] por no decir de las discrepancias sobre su posible papel en la reconstrucción de Irak [...]
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] de una historia torturada que se prolonga en la inestabilidad que hoy padece su país [...]
BUILDING	IRAQ IS A BUILDING	[...] ni para asegurar un Irak unido, estable, seguro y próspero.

PRISON	IRAQI REGIME IS A PRISON	[...] el pueblo iraquí merece quedar libre de la tiranía [...]
HOME	SPAIN IS HOME	[...] la vuelta a casa de nuestras tropas [...]
HOME	SPAIN IS HOME	[...] la vuelta a casa inmediata de las tropas españolas [...]
CONTAINER	SPAIN IS A CONTAINER	[...] lo que está escondido en un país casi tan grande como España .
BUILDING	EUROPE IS A BUILDING	El vínculo atlántico está en el origen de la construcción europea .
LOCATION / DESTINATION	TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS ARE A LOCATION	[...] para aislar y cercar a las organizaciones terroristas y a aquellos que las apoyan, financian y justifican.
TYRANNY	IRAQI REGIME IS TYRANNY	[...] el pueblo iraquí merece quedar libre de la tiranía [...]
TYRANNY	IRAQI REGIME IS TYRANNY	[...] y cruel de la tiranía que viene soportando desde hace treinta años.
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS A THREAT	Seguimos creyendo que esa amenaza puede desaparecer pacíficamente .
THREAT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A THREAT	Todos manifiestan una especial y creciente preocupación por la amenaza que en estos momentos supone Sadam Husein .
THREAT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A THREAT	que Sadam deje de ser una amenaza [...]
THREAT	SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A THREAT	Señorías, Sadam Husein es una amenaza para la paz y la seguridad en Oriente Medio [...]
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS A THREAT	Todavía hoy su régimen representa una grave amenaza para la seguridad de la región y del mundo, [...]
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS A THREAT	[...] para que el mundo viva con menos amenazas [...]
THREAT	IRAQI REGIME IS A THREAT	[...] para impedir que las amenazas se conviertan en agresiones.
THREAT	TERRORISTS ARE A THREAT	[...] en el cual las democracias no se vean amenazadas ni chantajeadas, [...]
THREAT	TERRORISTS ARE A THREAT	[...] y la voluntad de enfrentarnos juntos a las amenazas .
DANGER	IRAQI REGIME IS DANGER	[...] por lo tanto, los riesgos para la seguridad internacional.
SUFFERING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	[...] los terribles sufrimientos de la población iraquí y de los países vecinos.
SUFFERING	LIVING IN IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	[...] el sufrimiento de los iraquíes bajo la dictadura de Sadam Husein .
SUFFERING	LIVING IN THE IRAQI REGIME IS SUFFERING	Ustedes han sufrido ataques y numerosas bajas en Irak [...]
SUFFERING	LIVING IN IRAQI	[...] por la destrucción de vidas, recursos,

	REGIME SUFFERING	IS	instituciones, padecida en Iraq [...]
SUFFERING	LIVING TYRANNY SUFFERING	IN IS	Muchos de ellos sufrieron la tiranía comunista y ven en la Alianza Atlántica el garante de su libertad.
WOUND	DICTATORSHIP A WOUND	IS	[...] cuyas heridas en forma de dictadura no terminan de cicatrizar aún en diversas regiones del mundo.
DARKNESS	IRAQI REGIME DARKNESS	IS	[...] al pueblo iraquí de la sombra pesada y cruel de la tiranía que viene soportando desde hace treinta años.

SUMMARIES

English summary

Thesis title: ‘The conceptualization of war in American, British, French and Spanish political discourse’

i. Introduction

In the field of Linguistics, it goes without saying the Critical Discourse Analysis is one of the areas of study that has developed a great deal in the last decades. This type of analysis deals with several categories of discourses; however, one of the most fundamental is the analysis of political speeches. Analysts involved with analysis of political discourse often have to study a wide range of both linguistic and non-linguistic data that interact, either in speech or writing.

One of the linguistic data that emerges from the study of political discourse is that of the metaphors used to conceptualize and therefore express specific notions. The analysis of metaphors is the object of study of the present thesis. More specifically, in this thesis we focus on the metaphors that appeared in the speeches of politicians during the Second Persian Gulf War. The Second War in Iraq started in 2003 and lasted until 2011. Many countries were involved in the invasion of Iraq, aiming at the disarmament of Iraq’s dictator at the time, Saddam Hussein. The longevity of the War combined with the various political stances of politicians of Western countries generated a large amount of speeches, which in the present research were used to form the corpus.

More precisely, based on the fact that the US was the prime mover of the invasion, along with the UK, whereas Spain took part in the invasion for a shorter period of time and France was against the invasion and sought more diplomatic solutions for the Iraqi crisis, led to the creation of a corresponding rich corpus of political discourses.

The purpose of this study has been to primarily understand, by the analysis of metaphors, the way politicians of the ethnicities we mentioned before, conceptualize the notions of 'war', 'terrorism' and their derivative notions. Then, another aim was to compare the metaphors that would emerge and discover whether there were common or different conceptualizations due to the distinct socio-cultural features of each linguistic group. Therefore, the hypotheses that conducted the study were the following:

- That the conceptualization of war and terrorism, as well as their related notions would be revealed by the use of metaphors
- That the metaphors that would emerge would allow us to find similarities and differences among the speakers of the different linguistic groups in an attempt to reveal distinct socio-cultural features and,
- That the variation in the metaphors of the corpus would reveal ideological and political differences among the speakers, depending on their political viewpoints regarding the invasion and the degree of involvement their country in the War.

ii. Objectives of the thesis

As far as the objectives of the study are concerned, the first objective has been to unveil the ways that ‘war’, ‘terrorism’ and their related notions were conceptualized by the politicians during the War and therefore prove the significance of the use of metaphors in political discourse.

As soon as the metaphors were identified, another objective was to compare these metaphors; more specifically, the objective consisted in verifying whether the metaphors encountered in the American and the British subcorpora presented more similarities between them compared to the ones found in the French and Spanish one. This comparison aimed at uncovering socio-cultural features that characterize each linguistic group.

Finally, a third objective has been to discover similarities and differences in the use of metaphors that would derive from the antithetical political stances of the speakers; to be more precise, not only were there different political points of view among the four linguistic groups, there were also opposite viewpoints concerning the invasion within each subcorpus.

In order to prove all the aforementioned objectives, two types of analyses were conducted: a qualitative analysis and a quantitative one. Both analyses proved to be indispensable, useful and effective for the study and led to significant results, which will be presented in the following part.

iii. Concluding remarks

The present study, as stated earlier was based on three hypotheses. The first hypothesis posited that the conceptualization of war, terrorism and their related notions, in this case of peace and of war actors would be revealed in the political discourse through the use of metaphors. After a thorough examination of the corpus, which encompassed political speeches delivered by American, British, French and Spanish politicians, there was a large number of metaphors that emerged for all four notions, which confirmed this first hypothesis. The first analysis that was conducted was qualitative and once the results were tabulated, there were quantitative analyses to follow.

From the qualitative analysis, the results led to the conclusion that all four ethnicities shared common conceptual mechanisms for perceiving the four target notions and this was unveiled in the strong similarities among the Source domains and their corresponding metaphorical expressions of the four subcorpora. Thus, there were no stronger similarities between the ethnicities of each broader linguistic group; the qualitative analysis generated similar metaphorical expressions in all groups of discourses.

The quantitative analyses that followed aimed at confirming the other two hypotheses; at first, by calculating the numbers of metaphorical expressions for each Source domain that appeared in the examination of the corpus, their percentages and their normalized frequencies, we were able to draw conclusions concerning the connection between metaphor and degree of involvement of each country in the War. Therefore, although, as shown by the qualitative analysis, the conceptualizations were related, the weight of presence of each target notion differed. Therefore, 'war', as a

target notion, was mostly used by the American speakers, who were the ‘leaders’ in this war, whereas in the other linguistic groups it was ‘terrorism’ that was broadly used. As for the other target notions, the ‘actors’ of the war, as in Lakoff’s (2004) ‘state-as-person’ system presented a great amount of metaphorical expressions in the discourses of all four subcorpora contrary to ‘peace’ the presence of which was weak in all speeches.

Finally, as far as the third hypothesis was concerned, both the qualitative and the quantitative analyses showed that the ideological and political parameters did not significantly influence the metaphors that the speakers used. The conceptualization of ‘war’, ‘terrorism’, ‘peace’ and ‘actors’ presented great similarities, not only among the four subcorpora but also among the politicians within each subcorpus. The common socio-cultural backgrounds proved to be stronger than the ideological and political differences in the conceptualization of the notions in the political discourses during the Second Gulf War.

iv. Contributions of the thesis

In terms of contribution of the present study, we aimed at providing the field of Cognitive Linguistics with further ‘war’ and ‘terrorism’ metaphors in political discourse. From the extended examination and analysis of American, British, French and Spanish political speeches there were several Source domains and corresponding metaphorical expressions in all four linguistic groups a fact that underscores the importance of the use of metaphors in political discourse.

Then, the outcomes that emerged from the qualitative and quantitative studies of the discourses showed us that the conceptualization of ‘war’ and ‘terrorism’ in all linguistic groups were influenced by the socio-cultural features that the four ethnicities share; as a result, socio-cultural features seem to be stronger and more influential in the process of conceptual mapping than any other factor, linguistic or ideological, at least in the present research.

In conclusion, the analyses and comparisons that were made are expected to contribute in the study of ‘war’ and ‘terrorism’ metaphors in already existing researches with further data, as well as to give rise to future opportunities for investigation. One way to do so would be the study of other metaphors that the examination of the discourses revealed: more precisely, there was a great number of metaphorical expressions encompassing notions such as *liberty, freedom, democracy, politics, power, diplomacy, international affairs, negotiations, tyranny, dictatorship* and others. In the present study, these notions were not directly related to the research objectives and were therefore omitted. Nevertheless, their study could generate interesting and useful results. Apart from these metaphors, the discourses that were gathered and used as a corpus provided us with a large number of metonymic concepts too. These concepts were not part of our analysis; hence, a future investigation could focus on the study of these metonymies. Finally, another probable study could be the comparison in the of ‘war’ and ‘terrorism’ metaphors between female and male politicians, in an attempt to discover the ways the human body influences the conceptualization of these notions, provided that the corpus would be enriched with more speeches delivered by women in power.

Resumen en castellano

Título de la tesis: “La conceptualización de la guerra en el discurso político Americano, Británico, Francés y Español”

i. Introducción

En el campo de la Lingüística, es evidente que el Análisis Crítico del Discurso es una de las áreas de estudio que se ha desarrollado mucho en las últimas décadas. Este tipo de análisis trata de varias categorías de discursos; sin embargo, uno de los más fundamentales es el análisis de los discursos políticos. Los analistas que participan en el análisis del discurso político a menudo tienen que estudiar una amplia gama de datos lingüísticos y no lingüísticos que interactúan, ya sea en el habla o en la escritura.

Uno de los datos lingüísticos que emerge del estudio del discurso político es el de las metáforas utilizadas para conceptualizar y por lo tanto expresar nociones específicas. El análisis de las metáforas es también objeto de estudio de la presente tesis. Más concretamente, en esta tesis nos centramos en las metáforas que aparecieron en los discursos de los políticos durante la Segunda Guerra del Golfo Pérsico. La Segunda Guerra en Irak comenzó en 2003 y duró hasta 2011. Muchos países participaron en la invasión de Irak, con el objetivo de desarmar al dictador iraquí de la época, Saddam Hussein. La longevidad de la guerra combinada con las diversas posiciones políticas de los políticos de los países occidentales generó una gran cantidad de discursos, que en la presente investigación se utilizaron para formar el corpus.

Más precisamente, basándose en que Estados Unidos fue el principal actor de la invasión, junto con el Reino Unido, mientras que España participó en la invasión por un período más corto de tiempo y Francia se opuso a la invasión y buscó soluciones más diplomáticas para la crisis en Iraq, llevó a la creación de un corpus correspondiente rico de discursos políticos.

El propósito de este estudio ha sido comprender principalmente, mediante el análisis de las metáforas, la forma en que los políticos de las etnias mencionadas antes, conceptualizan las nociones de "guerra", "terrorismo" y sus nociones derivadas. Luego, otro objetivo era comparar las metáforas que surgirían y descubrir si había conceptualizaciones comunes o diferentes debido a las distintas características socioculturales de cada grupo lingüístico. Por lo tanto, las hipótesis que condujeron el estudio fueron las siguientes:

- Que la conceptualización de guerra y terrorismo, así como sus nociones relacionadas, serían reveladas por el uso de metáforas
- Que las metáforas que surgirían nos permitirían encontrar semejanzas y diferencias entre los hablantes de los diferentes grupos lingüísticos en un intento de revelar características socioculturales distintas y,
- Que la variación de las metáforas del corpus revelaría diferencias ideológicas y políticas entre los hablantes, dependiendo de sus puntos de vista políticos sobre la invasión y el grado de participación de su país en la Guerra.

ii. Objetivos de la tesis

En cuanto a los objetivos del estudio, el primer objetivo ha sido el de desvelar las formas en que la "guerra", el "terrorismo" y sus nociones relacionadas fueron conceptualizadas por los políticos durante la guerra y por lo tanto demuestran la importancia del uso de metáforas en el discurso político.

Tan pronto como se identificaron las metáforas, otro objetivo era comparar estas metáforas; más específicamente, el objetivo consistió en verificar si las metáforas encontradas en los subcorpora americano y británico presentaban más similitudes entre ellas que las encontradas en el francés y el español. Esta comparación tuvo como objetivo descubrir las características socioculturales que caracterizan a cada grupo lingüístico.

Finalmente, un tercer objetivo ha sido descubrir similitudes y diferencias en el uso de metáforas que derivarían de las posturas políticas antitéticas de los hablantes; para ser más precisos, no sólo había diferentes puntos de vista políticos entre los cuatro grupos lingüísticos, también había puntos de vista opuestos sobre la invasión dentro de cada subcorpus.

Para probar todos los objetivos mencionados, se realizaron dos tipos de análisis: un análisis cualitativo y uno cuantitativo. Ambos análisis resultaron ser indispensables, útiles y efectivos para el estudio y condujeron a resultados significativos, los cuales serán presentados a continuación.

iii. Observaciones finales

El presente estudio, como se ha indicado anteriormente, se basó en tres hipótesis. La primera hipótesis planteaba que la conceptualización de la guerra, el terrorismo y sus nociones relacionadas, en este caso de ‘paz’ y de ‘actores bélicos’, se revelarían en el discurso político mediante el uso de metáforas. Después de un examen minucioso del corpus, que abarcaba los discursos políticos de políticos estadounidenses, británicos, franceses y españoles, se observó un gran número de metáforas que surgieron para de la conceptualización de la guerra y las nociones relacionadas, lo que confirmó esta primera hipótesis. El primer análisis que se realizó fue cualitativo y una vez que los resultados fueron tabulados, hubo análisis cuantitativos a continuación.

Del análisis cualitativo, los resultados llevaron a la conclusión de que las cuatro etnias compartían mecanismos conceptuales comunes para conceptualizar los distintos Dominios Meta y esto se desveló en las fuertes similitudes entre los Dominios Fuente y sus correspondientes expresiones metafóricas de las cuatro subcorpora. Por lo tanto, no había similitudes más fuertes entre las etnias de cada grupo lingüístico más amplio; el análisis cualitativo generó expresiones metafóricas similares en todos los grupos de discursos.

Los análisis cuantitativos que siguieron tenían como objetivo confirmar las otras dos hipótesis; primero, calculando el número de expresiones metafóricas para cada Dominio fuente que aparecieron en el examen del corpus, sus porcentajes y sus frecuencias normalizadas, pudimos sacar conclusiones sobre la conexión entre la metáfora y el grado de implicación de cada país en el Guerra. Por lo tanto, aunque, como muestra el análisis cualitativo, las conceptualizaciones estaban relacionadas, el

peso de la presencia de cada noción objetivo difiere. Por lo tanto, la "guerra", como un Dominio Meta, fue utilizada principalmente por los hablantes estadounidenses, que fueron los "líderes" en esta guerra, mientras que en los otros grupos lingüísticos fue el "terrorismo" que fue ampliamente utilizado. En cuanto a los otros dominios conceptuales, los "actores" de la guerra, como en el sistema de Lakoff (2004) "estado-persona" presentaban una gran cantidad de expresiones metafóricas en los discursos de las cuatro subcorporas contrariamente a la "paz" cuya presencia era débil en todos los discursos.

Por último, en lo que se refiere a la tercera hipótesis, tanto el análisis cualitativo como el cuantitativo mostraron que los parámetros ideológicos y políticos no influyeron significativamente en las metáforas utilizadas por los hablantes. La conceptualización de "guerra", "terrorismo", "paz" y "actores" presenta grandes similitudes, no sólo entre las cuatro subcorporas, sino también entre los políticos dentro de cada subcorpus. Los antecedentes socioculturales comunes resultaron ser más fuertes que las diferencias ideológicas y políticas en la conceptualización de las nociones en los discursos políticos durante la Segunda Guerra del Golfo.

iv. Aportaciones fundamentales

En términos de la contribución del presente estudio, nos propusimos contribuir al campo de la Lingüística Cognitiva mediante el estudio de las metáforas de "guerra" y "terrorismo" en el discurso político. A partir del examen y análisis extenso de los discursos políticos americanos, británicos y franceses, hubo varios dominios fuente y

expresiones metafóricas correspondientes en los cuatro grupos lingüísticos, un hecho que subraya la importancia del uso de las metáforas en el discurso político.

Además, los resultados que surgieron de los estudios cualitativos y cuantitativos de los discursos nos mostraron que la conceptualización de la "guerra" y del "terrorismo" en todos los grupos lingüísticos estaba influenciada por las características socioculturales que comparten las cuatro etnias; como resultado, las características socioculturales parecen ser más fuertes y más influyentes en el proceso de conceptualización que cualquier otro factor, lingüístico o ideológico, al menos en la presente investigación.

En conclusión, los análisis y comparaciones que se hicieron se espera que contribuyan en el estudio de la "guerra" y "terrorismo", metáforas en las investigaciones ya existentes con más datos, así como para dar lugar a futuras oportunidades de investigación. Una forma de hacerlo sería el estudio de otras metáforas que el examen de los discursos reveló: más precisamente, había un gran número de expresiones metafóricas que abarcaban nociones como *la libertad, la democracia, la política, el poder, la diplomacia, los asuntos internacionales, negociaciones, tiranía, dictadura* y otros. En el presente estudio, estas nociones tenían una relevancia secundaria para los objetivos de investigación y, por lo tanto, fueron omitidas. Sin embargo, su estudio podría generar resultados interesantes y útiles. Aparte de estas metáforas, los discursos que fueron reunidos y utilizados como corpus nos proporcionaron un gran número de conceptos metonímicos también. Estos conceptos no formaban parte de nuestro análisis; por lo tanto, una investigación futura podría centrarse en el estudio de estas metonimias. Por último, otro estudio probable podría ser la comparación entre metáforas de "guerra" y "terrorismo" entre políticos femeninos y hombres, en un intento de descubrir las formas en que el cuerpo humano

influye en la conceptualización de estas nociones, siempre que el corpus se enriquezca con más discursos pronunciados por mujeres en el poder.

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