

University of Pardubice
Faculty of Arts and Philosophy

Figures of Speech in Political Speeches

Anna Jirušková

Bachelor Paper

2012

Prohlašuji:

Tuto práci jsem vypracovala samostatně. Veškeré literární prameny a informace, které jsem v práci využila, jsou uvedeny v seznamu použité literatury.

Byla jsem seznámena s tím, že se na moji práci vztahují práva a povinnosti vyplývající ze zákona č. 121/2000 Sb., autorský zákon, zejména se skutečností, že Univerzita Pardubice má právo na uzavření licenční smlouvy o užití této práce jako školního díla podle § 60 odst. I autorského zákona, a s tím, že pokud dojde k užití této práce mnou nebo bude poskytnuta licence o užití jinému subjektu, je Univerzita Pardubice oprávněna ode mne požadovat přiměřený příspěvek na úhradu nákladů, které na vytvoření díla vynaložila, a to podle okolností až do jejich skutečné výše.

Souhlasím s prezenčním zpřístupněním své práce v Univerzitní knihovně.

V Pardubicích dne 31. 3. 2011

Anna Jirušková

Annotation

The bachelor paper “Figures of Speech in Political Speeches” is concerned with the world of politics and expressions used by politicians. The main purpose of the work is to map the occurrence of rhetorical devices in the language of political discourse. The principal figures are metaphor, metonymy, simile, synecdoche and hyperbole. These particular figures will be introduced and discussed in this paper. The data required for the analytical part are collected from several website pages with transcripts of political speeches. The greater focus is on Inaugural Addresses of the President of United states of America and The State of the Union addresses. Beginning with a study of figures of speech, their function, and their use in terms of politics, the paper provides an analysis of political speeches where the data obtained from the research of the political speeches are discussed.

Key words: figures of speech, metaphor, metonymy, simile, synecdoche, hyperbole, public speeches, political speeches, George W. Bush

Abstrakt

Bakalářská práce „Jazykové figury v politických projevech“ se týká světa politiky a vyjadřování politiků. Hlavním cílem práce je vyhodnocení výskytu řečnických figur v politickém diskursu. Mezi nejdůležitější figury patří metafora, metonymie, přirovnání, synekdocha a hyperbola, které budou v této práci jednotlivě uvedeny a projednány. Údaje potřebné pro bakalářskou práci jsou získané z webových stránek s přepsanými politickými projevy. Větší pozornost bude věnována inauguračním projevům prezidentů Spojených států Amerických a projevům o stavu Unie. Autor nejprve uvede jazykové figury, jejich funkci a užití v rámci politiky. Následně v analytické části prodiskutuje údaje získané ze zkoumaných politických projevů.

Klíčová slova: jazykové figury, metafora, metonymie, přirovnání, synekdocha, hyperbole, veřejné projevy, politické projevy, George W. Bush

1	Introduction	1
2	Figures of speech	2
2.1	Definitions.....	2
2.2	Properties.....	2
2.3	Classifications.....	4
2.3.1	Metaphor	5
2.3.1.1	Dead Metaphor.....	6
2.3.2	Simile.....	7
2.3.3	Metonymy.....	8
2.3.4	Synecdoche	10
2.3.5	Hyperbole.....	11
3	The function of public speech.....	13
4	Basic language features of political speeches.....	15
5	The function of figures of speech in political speeches.....	16
6	Introduction to the research.....	17
6.1	Primary sources.....	17
6.2	Methodology formulation.....	18
7	Analysis of selected speeches	19
7.1	Introduction	19
7.2	Statistical analysis	19
7.3	Qualitative study	21
7.3.1	Metaphor	22
7.3.2	Simile.....	26
7.3.3	Metonymy.....	29
7.3.4	Synecdoche	32
7.3.5	Hyperbole.....	33
8	Conclusion.....	35
9	Resumé.....	37
10	Bibliography	41
11	Primary Sources	45
11.1	Political speeches:.....	45
11.2	Inaugural Addresses:.....	45
11.3	State of the Union Addresses:.....	47

12 Appendices.....	49
12.1 Appendix 1	49
12.1.1 Metaphor	49
12.1.2 Metonymy.....	51
12.1.3 Simile.....	52
12.1.4 Synecdoche	53
12.1.5 Hyperbole.....	54
12.2 Appendix 2 – Research Results	55
12.2.1 Metaphor	55
12.2.2 Simile.....	82
12.2.3 Metonymy.....	83
12.2.4 Synecdoche	86
12.2.5 Hyperbole.....	87
12.3 Appendix 3	89
12.3.1 Metonymy graphs	89
12.3.2 Simile graphs.....	91
12.3.3 Synecdoche graph.....	92

1 Introduction

Prayers, lectures, presentations, sports commentaries, speeches, and interviews are all communicative products or texts associated with varied situations in which there is a wish to produce creative uses of the language. (Crystal, 2002, p. 290) The bachelor paper “Figures of Speech in Political Speeches” is devoted to the politics, the art and the science of government, and especially to the expressions used by politicians. The main purpose of the work is to examine the range of linguistic features which are found within the language of political discourse which entails mapping the occurrence of rhetorical devices in political speeches. Politicians use a lot of rhetorical devices because they want to differentiate themselves from ordinary people. The principle figures as well as the most used are metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche and hyperbole. (Devlin, 2008, p.42) These particular figures will be introduced and discussed in this paper.

Figurative shift is one of the mechanisms of semantic change. “Of all components of language, lexical meaning is most susceptible to change”, claim Laurel J. Brinton and Leslie K. Arnovick (Brinton&Arnovick, 2006, p. 76). It is very flexible; a word can be vague or vaguely used, and as every single person can understand one expression in different ways, the meaning is also subjective. (Brinton&Arnovick, 2006, p. 76) In semantic change, words may change their denotation or their connotation and they may either add or delete semantic features. (Brinton&Arnovick, 2006, p. 77)

2 Figures of speech

This chapter introduces basic concepts needed for the study and description of figures of speech. Since this is a paper about figures of speech, the notion of 'figure of speech' will be introduced first. Next there will be an overview of the observable properties that extensions of figures of speech have. This will be followed by various classifications of figures of speech. Finally, some of the kinds of phenomena that fall into the domain of figures of speech will be introduced, providing an example for each.

2.1 Definitions

As far back as 1867, figures of speech defined by Alexander Bain, who was a professor of logic in the University of Aberdeen, as follows: "A figure of speech is a deviation from the plain and ordinary mode of speaking, with a view to greater effect". (Bain, 1867, p. 21)

Figures of speech depart from the normal way of expressing yourself in that way that they are more effective, expressive, forceful and vivid in style. They bring the literal or normative mode of expression into what can be described as an unexpected, unusual or different form or a figure linguistically. (Bain, 1867, p. 21) In Bain's own words, "the figures of speech all conduce to the greater effectiveness of style; they either present a thought more vividly to the intellect, or operate more powerfully upon the feelings". (Bain, 1867, p. 21)

Little has changed since that time, noted Joseph Devlin, a contemporary American linguist, according to whom it is the departure from the rules or norms and the convection of meaning that attract the reader and listener. Since the words are not used in their everyday sense, the speech is perceived as more impressive, emphatic and beautiful for them. (Devlin, 2008, p. 42)

2.2 Properties

As it was said in the first chapter, figurative shift is one of the semantic changes. Some general properties that characterize the figures of speech can now be introduced. First generalization is that they cannot be recorded in dictionaries. For example, Laurel

J. Brinton and Leslie K. Arnovick, in their book *The English Language*, say that no dictionary has yet recorded a metonymic shift. (Brinton&Arnovick, 2006, p. 86) They also state that we can identify directions of change, which are as follows:

Abstract words tend to develop out of concrete ones, neutral words tend to become polarized, words with strong emotional content tend to weaken, words of insult come from the names of animals or low-class people, and metaphorical uses of words are drawn from everyday experience. (Brinton&Arnovick, 2006, p. 86)

As Verena Haser points out, her account is in the spirit of Brinton and Arnovick, when we recognize a metaphor “it is not due to a convention, but it is the result of a process of association grounded in our everyday experience.” (Haser, 2005, p. 28) Her observation that metaphors have a common basis in human experience supports the idea that figures of speech are tied to aspects of experience as well.

As far as figures of speech are concerned, Brinton and Arnovick describe their properties as following: “When two things resemble each other in respect to at least one feature, then the name for one can be transferred to the other”. (Brinton&Arnovick, 2006, p. 82) In other words, every figure of speech has at least one feature of the thing from which it shifted. This subject is also taken up in *Metaphor, Metonymy, and Experientialist Philosophy* by Verena Haser, where a claim that “a transfer capitalizes on similarities, since any two things are similar to each other” is offered. (Haser, 2005, p. 38) Moreover, she supports the assumption that “metonymy is based on firmly established associations between entities.” (Haser, 2005, p. 22)

Jeff Stanley’s conception of figures of speech in his book *A Guide to Figures of Speech* is that every figure of speech is used uniquely, which is another general feature. Although they differ in the way of imparting emphasis and exactness, however, the purpose of every figure of speech is always to communicate. (Stanley, 2007, p. 9) Thus, when figurative expressions are used effectively, they imply beyond meaning and what any corresponding literal word could not express or what would be left unsaid is communicated by figures of speech. (Stanley, 2007, p. 7)

Alan Cruse introduces another property that figures of speech have: their intended meaning can be influenced by the time. There are expressions that are likely to have entries in the mental lexicon, but nonetheless retain the feeling of figurativeness; these

are called “established extensions”. Cruse gives an example: “There are too many mouths to feed.” (Cruse, 2000, p. 201) However, when an extended meaning is so worn-out, entrenched and familiar that it is no longer recognized by its speakers, it is said to be a “naturalized extension”. (Cruse, 2000, p. 201) The figurative meaning here becomes part of the denotation of the expression and the figures of speech turn into conventional lexical items. (Brinton&Arnovick, 2006, p. 82; Katamba, 1994, 179) Katamba illustrates this phenomenon with examples: “the foot of a mountain” or “the brow of a hill”, etc. (Katamba, 1994, 179)

2.3 Classifications

The figures are classed under a variety of names. In 1867, Alexander Bain considered the most common to be metaphor, metonymy, simile, synecdoche, and hyperbole. These figures are supposed to have reference to the operations of the human understanding or intellect and may be classified accordingly. He reduced these intellectual powers to three simple modes of working. The first is discrimination or the feeling of difference, contrast, relativity. The figures named antithesis or contrast derives its force from this fact. The second power is called similarity, or feeling of agreement. The figures denominated simile, metaphor, and allegory are modes of increasing the force of style in this way. The third power of the intellect is retentiveness or acquisition. Such is the nature of metonymy. (Bain, 1867, p. 21)

Another classification of figures of speech was made in 2008 by Joseph Devlin. He described simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, synecdoche, metonymy, exclamation, hyperbole, apostrophe, vision, antithesis, climax, epigram, interrogation and irony as the principal figures, the most important and the most frequently used. (Devlin, 2008, p. 42) The first four are founded on resemblance, the second six on contiguity and the third five, on contrast. (Devlin, 2008, p. 43)

Figures of speech are also classified according to the way they are formed, says E.W. Bullinger. By omitting from, adding to, or changing the nonfigurative expression, we may form a figure of speech. (Bullinger, 2003, p. 11)

A Czech linguist, Jaroslav Peprník, in his book *English Lexicology*, talks about metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche as three types of transfer based on a degree of

similarity between the two denotations. These transfers entered the vocabulary; for example there are metaphors as figures of speech, literary ways of expression for something writer wants to describe. (Peprník, 2003, p. 44)

The very first classification of figures of speech introduced by A. Bain will be used for further purposes of this thesis as it is considered the most appropriate.

2.3.1 Metaphor

Starting with the most common process of word extension, (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 418) there is a typical dictionary definition of metaphor, which is: “The use of a word or phrase to mean something different from the literal meaning” (*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, 2011) Nonetheless a more exhaustive and a more enlightening definition is that the metaphor is a comparison implied in the language between two things, the thing represented and the thing which represents it. (Stanley, 2007, p. 13) The resemblance is implied but instead of likening one object to another, the action or operation of one object is substituted for another and the phrases of comparison – like, as – are dispensed. (Devlin, 2008, p.43; Bain, 1867, p.30) This is deemed especially relevant to the differentiation between metaphor and simile.

This comparison, when one thing is spoken in terms of another, is based on shared quality. (Devlin, 2008, p. 43; Bain, 1867, p. 30) Sydney Greenbaum classified the formal similarity of metaphor in terms of shape, in spatial relationship or the combination of both. An example of the formal similarity in shape is “hand” (of a clock), in spatial relationship it is “face” (of a building), and an example of the combination is “arm” (of a chair). Greenbaum adds that the similarity may also be evaluative when applied to people as “angel” or “couch potato”. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 418) Slightly different is the similarity classified by Jaroslav Peprník. He mentions the transfer of meaning on the basis of exterior features and this similarity may involve shape, location, function, colour, and extent. (Peprník, 2003, p. 44) For example: first of the shape: “bell” (one that makes a ringing sound or a plant); another of the location: “foot” (the lower part of the body or at the foot of a hill); then the function similarity example: “hand” (the end of the arm with five fingers or the hand of a dial); not last but least, the colour similarity where plants, minerals, animals, products, etc. can serve as

motivators for names of colour: “bloody”; and at last the similarity in extent, which is either small: “a drop of” (water, talent), or large: “heap of” (earth, clothes). (Peprník, 2003, p. 45; *Oxford wordpower dictionary*, 2000) Peprník’s pattern will be crucial for the analytical part.

As we can see in the examples above, metaphors enable us to express the more hidden operations of the mind. They make the most abstract ideas clearer by associating with something concrete and give them form, colour and life. (Devlin, 2008, p. 43)

Alexander Bain says that “the names of mental operations are applied to something sensible; as perception, apprehension, conception, recollection, deliberation, inspiration, imagination, sagacity, acuteness, penetration, emotion, expression”. (Bain, 1867, p. 32)

The basic purpose of metaphor, according to Peter Newmark, is twofold: referential (cognitive) and pragmatic (aesthetic), which are simultaneous and are parallel in content and form. (Newmark, 1988, p. 104) Its referential purpose is to describe objects “more comprehensively and concisely than is possible in literal language”. The pragmatic purpose is “to appeal to senses, to interest, to clarify, to please, to delight, to surprise”. (Newmark, 1988, p. 104) Another purpose of metaphor is to highlight or hide the reality (Lakoff&Johnson, 1980, p. 68), to create a desirable image of an object being described. In political discourse, brutal policies are sometimes excused, justified or disguised through metaphors.

2.3.1.1 Dead Metaphor

“The metaphoric extension of word is probably the most common process by which a word acquires an additional meaning” claims Sidney Greenbaum, and consequently due to their frequent use, metaphors may lose their figurative character when the new meaning has become established. Such metaphor is a dead metaphor. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 418) This kind of metaphor is a commonplace in language; it is barely noticed or simply taken for granted.

Many dead metaphors are based on body parts, e.g. “the legs of tables and chairs”, „the tongue of a shoe”, “the eye of a needle”. In these instances of dead metaphors, parts of the human body were metaphorically extended to furniture or were compared with an animal. (Katamba, 1994, p.179)

Many accounts are focused on dead metaphors. Alexander Bain says that sometimes the original meaning is no longer suggested to the mind and he adds that it is also possible that the expression is used originally as well as in a figurative sense. (Bain, 1867, p. 32) Thus, “the original denotation is either replaced or supplemented”, claim L.J. Brinton and L.K. Arnovick. (Brinton&Arnovick, 2006, p. 82) This is also mentioned by Alan Cruse speaking about figures of speech in general and naming these as naturalized and established extensions. (This matter was mentioned in the chapter 2. *Figures of Speech*)

2.3.2 Simile

The next figure of speech is simile, which consists in the likening of one thing to another. Speaking broadly about metaphor, in the sense that it describes any instance when things are figuratively compared, simile is sometimes considered as its subtype, however, words “like” or “as” are used only as far as simile is concerned.

It is a statement of the resemblance of objects, acts or relations, which are similar in shape, colour, size, activity, effect, etc. This figure of speech makes the principal object plainer, less dramatic, contrasts with it and impresses it more forcibly on the mind. (Devlin, 2008, p. 43)

Simile has a specific form. Robert A. Harris, a professor of English at Vanguard University of Southern California, introduced the simile when comparing a noun to a noun usually accompanied by “like”, with an example of “The soul in the body is like a bird in a cage”, or when a verb or phrase is compared to a verb or phrase, accompanied by “as”, as in the following example: “Here is your pencil and paper. I want you to compete as the greatest hero would in the race of his life.” (Harris, 2002, p. 93) This shows the specific pattern for creating simile.

However, what should be remembered, says Joseph Devlin, is that

“mere likeness does not constitute a simile. For instance there is no simile, when one city is compared to another. In order that there may be a rhetorical simile, the objects compared must be of different classes.” (Devlin, 2008, p. 43)

The purpose of simile is in explanation, aesthetics, decoration, allusiveness or intensity. (Phythian, 1970) Simile is used to explain abstract concepts or other

unexplainable, alien or unknown entities by likening them to concrete things. Simile can show things in different point of view, in new relations, can express mood and add emotions, for example this sentence: “Bill is sly as a fox” expresses the author’s attitude to Bill, alludes to his character. Simile can intensify the difference when comparing, e.g. “They were as night and day”; it stresses the varying degree of objects’ features and attributes.

2.3.3 Metonymy

Yet another common strategy of meaning extension is metonymy. An object acquires a new meaning by designating one of its accompaniments. It is a figure by which an attribute of the object is substituted for something with which it is associated; in other words, one object is put for another and they are related so that the mention of one readily suggests the other. (Devlin, 2008, p. 45)

There are examples provided by Laurel J. Brinton and Leslie K. Arnovick: “the bar” (the legal profession), “the throne”, “the sceptre” or “the crown” (the king/queen) “blood, sweat and tears” (hard work), “10 Downing Street” (the Prime Minister of England), “Ottawa” (officials in the Canadian government), “runners” (shoes used for running), or “the block” (people who live on the block). (Brinton&Arnovick, 2006, p. 83)

Many authors offer lists encompassing different types of metonymy. Metonymy, according to Joseph Devlin, has subdivisions, which are threefold: First, when an effect is put for cause or vice versa: as “Gray hairs should be respected,” meaning old age or “He writes a fine hand,” that is, handwriting; second, when the sign is put for the thing signified, as “The pen is mightier than the sword,” meaning literary power is superior to military force; and finally, in “The House was called to order” ,for example, the container stands for content of the container, with the meaning of the members of the House. (Devlin, 2008, p. 45)

Another ample classification of common kinds of metonymic relationships that have resulted in new meanings was made by Greenbaum: a part substituted for the whole, for example “(new) blood” speaking of people; a concrete thing for an abstract and vice versa, as “brain” for an intellect or “falsehood” for a lie; “bikini” is an example of

something named after a person or a place (eponym); a place substituted for an institution, like in the case of using “Washington” and meaning the American administration; “miserable” used for the weather is something transferred from a person (transferred epithet). (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 419)

Jaroslav Peprník agrees with Greenbaum that contextual metonymy comprises transfers from the artist to his work, from the place or date to the event that is linked to it, e.g. “auction a Titian, read Walter Scott.” (Peprník, 2003, p. 54) He also distinguishes several patterns of metonymy:

- a transfer of an activity into its bearer, e.g. “defence” (Ministry of Defence, a lawyer)
- a condition transferred into its bearer, e.g. “antiquity” (the ancient era, an object from ancient times)
- a transfer from an activity into a product, e.g. “stop” (to finish moving, the place where a bus stops)
- transferring a quality into its bearer, e.g. “Your Excellency” (an Ambassador: Excellence)
- a material transformed into a product, e.g. “oil, pastel, porcelain, silk”
- a transfer from a product to a person, e.g. “chair” (a piece of furniture to sit on – a position of being in charge of a department)
- transferring a place to a person, e.g. “London” (the whole London was there). (Peprník, 2003, p. 53, 54)

According to the nature of the accompaniment singled out, metonymy was divided by Alexander Bain into the following groups: In the first instance, the sign or symbol is used for the thing signified, as “the crown or sceptre for royalty”; in the next instance the instrument is used for the agent, as “the scalping-knife of the savage”; next, there is the example of the container used for the thing contained, as “He drank the cup.”; next, an effect used for the cause, as “the shade for trees”; and finally, when an author is used for his works, as “a copy of Milton” (Bain, 1867, p. 42, 43) In this last instance it is worthwhile to note, as Verena Hasel points out, that such a relationship is not always possible to establish. She provides the example of the utterance “Mary was tasty” in the

sense of “The cheesecake that Mary made was tasty”, which is inappropriate. (Hasel, 2005, p. 22)

Metonymy establishes relationships of contiguity between two things. Using just one word rather than a whole phrase is abbreviating function of metonymy. Moreover it may clarify the identity of referent. Another function of metonymy is to break from the normal sentences; it is to say to be less factual and more colourful. Metonymy can be used as attribution of mitigation of credit or blame. (Rubba, 2006)

2.3.4 Synecdoche

The term “synecdoche” is applied to a figure of speech which expresses either more or less than it literally denotes. By synecdoche, the object is given a name which literally denotes something more or something less than it was intended. Thus it is spoken of the whole while meaning only a part or of a part while meaning the whole. The latter is the most common form of this figure. (Devlin, 2008, p. 44, 45)

Laurel J. Brinton and Leslie K. Arnovick give several examples: The expressions “new blood” (a person), “an old face” (a person), “a rhyme” (a poem), “a roof” (a house), “the paper” (the newspaper) or “bread” (food) are listed. They add that there are also proverbial saying containing synecdoche, as in “Many hands make light work”. (Brinton&Arnovick, 2006, p. 83)

The chief form of synecdoche consists in naming a thing by some part of it, as in “all hands at work”. In putting the hands in place of the people, the part is selected on account of its prominence or suggestiveness. In other instances, the part chosen is what most concerns the end in view. In this case, a person is named by the part of his character suited to the occasion. (Bain, 1867, p. 43)

The reverse operation of using the whole for a part is a type of synecdoche, but it runs contrary to the general principle regulating vividness of impression, as in the following case: when “the smiling year” is put in place of the spring. (Bain, 1867, p. 44)

Synecdoche is closely related to metonymy, so it is sometimes considered its special case. For a more precise distinction is synecdoche used to name the part as the whole (or vice versa). The difference between metonymy and synecdoche is in the relationship

between two conceptual domains. Metonymy is based on temporal, local and causal relationship and on the relationship of form and material (Mistřík, 1985, p. 141), while synecdoche is exclusively based on quantitative confrontation (whole and its parts). (Trost, 1958, p. 18-19)

The following kinds of synecdoche, defined by Alexander Bain, are figures of similarity. Putting the species for the genus (e.g. “bread” for the necessities of life generally) is the first kind of synecdoche. The force of this figure depends on the understanding or the feeling of the special and the concrete over the general and the abstract. Second example of synecdoche is when antonomasia puts an individual for the species (e.g. “Every man is not a Solomon”). The speciality or the concreteness reaches the utmost point in the individual as in the previous case the special and the concrete over the general and abstract. Next is when the genus is used for the species (as, “vessel” for a ship). A rare and exceptional form of synecdoche is substitution of the more general for the less. The last one is a synecdoche when the concrete is put for the abstract (when “fool” is put for folly) (Bain, 1867, p. 39, 40). An exception is the reverse case of putting the abstract for the concrete. (Bain, 1867, p. 39, 40)

Jaroslav Peprník agrees with Bain and also distinguishes forms of synecdoche as following: a part is used to mean the whole and vice versa, the species is substituted for the genus and vice versa. Peprník adds that the name of the material may be transformed into the thing made. (Peprník, 2003, p. 54)

Synecdoche is used to emphasize the function of the specific part mentioned and to engage the reader and stimulate his imagination. (Rubba, 2006)

2.3.5 Hyperbole

Hyperbole, as described by Alexander Bain, consists of “magnifying objects beyond their natural bounds”. (Bain, 1867, p. 55) By exaggerating the form of the statement, the thing is represented as either greater or less, better or worse than it really is. (Devlin, 2008, p. 45) The object is to be made more effective, impressive or intelligible by overstating it. (Bain, 1867, p. 55)

Most people are liable to overwork this figure, says Joseph Devlin. As they are more or less given to exaggeration, they sometimes proceed onward to falsehood and downright lying. His solution is that there should be a limit to hyperbole, and in ordinary speech and writing it should be well qualified and kept within reasonable bounds. (Devlin, 2008, p.45) Alexander Bain agrees, stating that “hyperbole must be kept within the limits imposed upon the bolder figures”. (Bain, 1867, p. 56)

The purpose of hyperbole is to give enhanced definition to the importance of what is being stated without having to spell it out word for word. It is used as well for emphasis and humour. (Rubba, 2006)

3 The function of public speech

Public speeches are instances of the situations where the author wants to use the language creatively while using sets of distinctive linguistic features (Cruse, 2002, p. 290); it is as a picture of author's own creative world.

The range of purposes of public speaking is wide, it goes from simply passing on an information to motivating people, but according to Cruse, it is chiefly to communicate. The speech is an interaction where a speaker and one or more addressee are involved. Public speeches have a social function: politicians express social relationships and personal opinions or attitudes using extra-linguistic cues. The atmosphere of sharing and togetherness needs to be established and the maintenance of social contact is really important. (Cruse, 2002, p. 290-291) Other important functions of public speech are as follows:

- Informative (to inform, give instruction, educate, explain),
- Persuasive, argumentative (to persuade, influence),
- Occasional (to underline the atmosphere),
- Amusing (to entertain).

Typical function is informative, where the author should focus on basic ideas, should not skip or stray from the subject, should move from old, already known information to new, unknown piece of information and should supply the audience with structured information. Important aspects of effective public speech are correctness, coherence, style, language, all of which fall under being prepared, having a strategy and concept of public speech. Sophisticated public speech is a professional necessity and a matter of social prestige.

For political speeches, the essential function of public speech is persuasive and argumentative. Every speaker should make his speech so that the audience could fully, properly and easily understand his arguments. Therefore, the choice and arrangement of language features and devices have to be well-considered (e.g. complicated sentences, a lot of terms or abstract expressions may make understanding more difficult). A prepared

speech has elaborate structure and thus is more convincing both in content and form. (Čechová and coll., 1997) Rather than being a product of one author, contemporary public speeches are usually products of a co-authorship, comprising media advisors, researchers, and drafters. (Cruse, 2002, p. 290)

4 Basic language features of political speeches

As there is an intention to read aloud what was written, political speeches are mixtures of two media; the medium of speech and the medium of writing. (Cruse, 2002, p. 292) Thus there are features of both the spoken and written mediums.

The author needs to prepare a text for a talk, which has to be worked out as if the audience is present. (Cruse, 2002, p. 296) This feature is shared with the written media. Then the spoken medium presupposes the direct contact with listeners, while the written medium the absence of the people addressed. As politicians have their audience, this is a feature of the medium of speech. Politicians use non-verbal communication to convey attitudes and express themselves, which is also a feature of spoken medium. (Cruse, 2002, p. 291) Nevertheless, there are no disjoined constructions, repetition (if it is not the aim of the author to repeat for emphasis) hesitation or gap fillers during their speech, which are the feature of spoken language that cannot be applied to features of political speeches. (Cruse, 2002, p. 290)

Political speech writing is very influential and complex. Politicians frequently change their style of speaking to make a particular effect. They put on an accent or play with language while speaking to their audience. (Cruse, 2002, p. 290) They can also rely on vast range of nuances of intonation, facial expressions and gestures, which can help the audience to understand what the speaker wants to say. Contrasts of loudness, tempo, rhythm, pauses or voice quality are also very efficient. (Cruse, 2002, p. 291)

5 The function of figures of speech in political speeches

Rhetorical devices are really important in political speeches; by using them, the speaker can get the message across and inspire the audience. The author needs to win the attention of the audience and then hold it which can be achieved by using figures of speech.

Moreover, figures of speech may communicate something which is difficult to express in literal speech because literal words are lacking. Their function is also to add vividness to a speech. (Gibbs 1994, p.124, 125) Rhetorical figures may help in face-threatening situations in which it is more appropriate to speak about a topic in an indirect way (Charteris-Black, 2004). They may help structuring the argument. (Goatly 1997, p. 163) The author may achieve two effects by using figures of speech: he expresses succinctly his view of the issue and at the same time it appears to be a particularly persuasive argument.

Figures of speech may introduce new angles of sight. For instance, ‘introducing new angles of sight on things’ is an attempt to change or refresh our representations of the word. (Carter 2004, p. 140) Political speeches may not necessarily attempt to change or refresh our schemata, since many political utterances seem to entrench clichés and prejudices. Changes in social practices may produce new discursive challenges which demand creative response (Fairclough 1989, p. 169-196). It is in this respect that creativity is sometimes necessary to ensure political survival.

Rhetorical devices used in political discourse have a dubious reputation. They are sometimes misused while excusing or disguising unjust or corrupted society, brutal policies, and other social or political developments. Metaphor is considered a chief figure “to play a central role in the construction of social and political reality”. (Lakoff&Johnson, 1980, p. 159)

6 Introduction to the research

In this chapter, primary sources and methodology are introduced. First, it discusses what kind of primary sources were chosen and where they were found. This is followed by the explanation of the underlying methodological principles used in this paper.

6.1 Primary sources

The second part of the thesis is devoted to the occurrence of rhetorical devices in the language of political discourse. It contains political speeches made by English speaking politicians commenting on various political issues in different times. For example a remarkable speech given by Daniel O'Connell calling for equal justice for Irish Catholics in 1836 (O'Connell, Justice for the Ireland - online) or Al Gore's speech where he concedes the 2000 presidential election to George W. Bush (Al Gore, Concedes the 2000 Election - online). These speeches were chosen because politicians use a wealth of rhetorical devices in order to be irresistible and to compel attention and interest.

Particular focus will be on the State of the Union Addresses by George W. Bush and will also use some of the Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States of America. Presidential inaugurations are "formal ceremonies when the President of the United States officially takes the oath of office and assumes the duties of the head of state and head of government". (Inauguration - wiki) The president always wants to maintain a good impression and attract a new audience: the ordinary people of the state who do not know him yet. "The State of the Union is, however, "an annual address to the United States Congress where the President of United States communicates with the Congress and also the people of the United States". (State of the Union address - wiki) Therefore, in both cases the President tries hard to have a good speech. For example George W. Bush is considered a great public speaker "with the ability to use clear words and text and his speeches demonstrate good oratory skills". (Bush, Address to the Nation - online) Hence especially his Inaugural Addresses will be used in the analysis.

The data needed for the analytical part of this thesis is provided on website pages. An extensive collection of political speeches can be found online. It contains texts of

speeches given by various politicians and by presidents of the United States of America. A large list of links to texts for State of the Union or Inaugural Addresses is provided as well. In chapter Primary Sources, the online sources of the speeches are provided beginning with political speeches in general, then the Inaugural Addresses are included and finally the State of the Union Addresses. The politicians are arranged alphabetically and the Presidents chronologically according to the period in which they served.

6.2 Methodology formulation

In this section, an aspect of methodology used in this thesis will be discussed. The methods which were employed are both qualitative and quantitative. In qualitative study, the phenomena of figures of speech will be named, a detailed description will be given and the individual examples found in the speeches will be analyzed. The aim of the quantitative study is to locate expressions of rhetorical devices used in the political discourse. In other words, the analysis is to provide the frequency of occurrence of metaphor, simile, metonymy or other figures of speech, which will be identified in the speeches of politicians. These language features will be classified and counted. The analysis of political speeches in the history of English speaking countries, especially of the United States of America and in more detail State of the Union Addresses and Presidential Inaugural Addresses will be made. Starting with George W. Bush, the first and the second Inaugural Addresses of American presidents till the present president Barack Obama will be analyzed. This will be followed by general political speeches. For example, the thesis will analyse the speech by Susan B. Anthony “On Women’s Right to Vote” and Tony Blair’s speech “To the Irish Parliament”, among others. The research examples from the primary sources will be analyzed from the semantic point of view. Then particular figures of speech will be divided into groups and compared according to the frequency of usage. Thus, this method allows discovering which phenomena of figures of speech are likely to occur frequently, and which are merely chance occurrences. The general picture of normality or abnormality will be given.

7 Analysis of selected speeches

7.1 Introduction

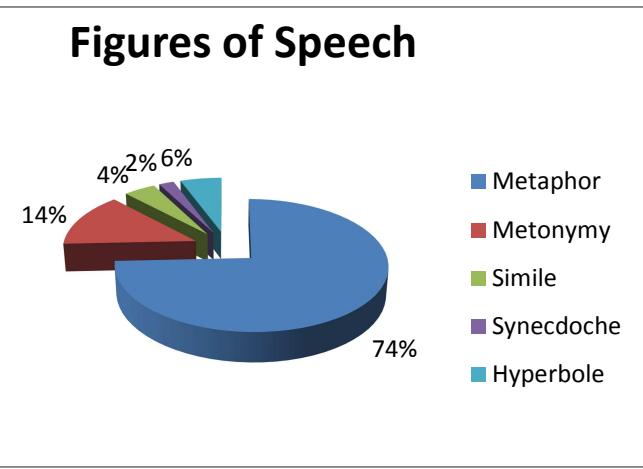
The structure of the present chapter is as follows; quantitative analysis will be taken first into account. There will be given the results from the research. Consequently, the qualitative study will be provided. The principal focus will be on the political speeches and the figures of speech observed therein will be explained.

7.2 Statistical analysis

This chapter provides the outcomes of the analysis. It concentrates on quantitative aspect of the analysis. The main purpose of the quantitative analysis is to mark frequency of occurrence of rhetorical devices in political speeches. The focus was on the range of particular figures of speech used in the speeches made by politicians and presidents. Thus the rhetorical figures detected in the speeches have been classified into five chosen figures of speech.

The data capture consists of 392 occurrences of rhetorical devices falling into the phenomena of figures of speech, which have been discussed in the first part of this paper. Concerning the proportion of the speeches, there were 7 various political speeches, 35 Inaugural Addresses and 8 State of Union Addresses analyzed. As far as the number of occurrences is taken into account, there were 7 figures of speech within political speeches found, 346 figures of speech were found in the Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of United States of America and 39 figures of speech in the State of Union Addresses. These numbers show that the occurrence of figures of speech in the political speeches is likely to be frequent. The 392 rhetorical figures occur in total of 50 speeches, thus the average is calculated at just over seven figures of speech per political speech. This frequent use confirms that the role of rhetorical devices within political speeches is significant and vital.

The statistics of the occurrence of particular figures of speech is depicted as a graph and a table:



Figures of speech	Occurrences
Metaphor	289
Metonymy	53
Simile	17
Synecdoche	8
Hyperbole	22
Total	389

The pie chart above shows the percentage of particular figures of speech. These percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. There are a total 392 occurrences of rhetorical figures. The research shows figures of speech divided quantitatively as follows: Metaphors account for 74% of the total. Approximately 14% of the figures of speech found in the political speeches are represented by metonymies, another 4% are similes. The share of synecdoche amounts to 2% while hyperbole accounts for 6%. The real numbers of occurrences are drawn in the table. As you can see, metaphor is by far the most frequently used device, coming out on top with 289 occurrences. Every other figure of speech is far behind with metonymy second at 53. Hyperbole turns in a score of 22 occurrences, simile is represented by 17 occurrences and synecdoche occurred only 8 times.

Further examining the results, following observations can be made; the occurrences of metonymy, 53 in number, were classified according to the patterns of metonymy distinguished by Peprník and most of them fall into the pattern of a quality exchanged for its bearer and an activity changed for its bearer, numerous examples also fall into the pattern of a concrete thing transferred into an abstract thing. However, there were only few occurrences of other Peprník's patterns. The accurate figures are plotted on the bar graph and expressed in percentage terms on the pie graph in the Appendix 2. The examples of simile were also analyzed further, according to the word used for comparison; it was either "like" or "as". The results show that there were more similes

where the comparison was accompanied by “as” than those accompanied by “like”. The exact figures are shown in graph form in the Appendix 2. Next, synecdoche was analyzed. In the theoretical part of the thesis, synecdoche and its two forms (defined by Devlin) were mentioned. The chief form was said to be when a part is spoken in terms of the whole (claimed by Bain) and the results of the research confirmed it. The percentage is shown in a pie graph in the Appendix 2.

The results of the survey can be summarized as follows; metaphors play the major role as rhetorical devices. This confirms Greenbaum’s claim that metaphor is the most common process of word extension. The authors of political speeches, namely Presidents, have a strong tendency to use metaphors. On the contrary, the authors are unlikely to use synecdoche.

7.3 Qualitative study

This study examines the outcomes of the analysis. The phenomena of the use of figures of speech in political discourse were analyzed. The primary focus was on the speeches of American Presidents, especially on the State of the Union Addresses of George W. Bush. The most occurrences were in the Inaugural Addresses in the period from 1789 to 2009. This corpus comprises roughly 350 expressions. Particular phenomena of figures of speech will be described and it will be commented on. At first those which were found in the Inaugural Addresses of Presidents of USA, secondly those in the State of the Union Addresses. Not all of the data collected from the speeches can be presented due to the limited space and therefore only the most appropriate examples of figures of speech will be chosen. The amassed data are attached in Appendix 1. As the analyzed speeches are lengthy, only paragraphs or sentences containing individual figure of speech are attached. The sentences and paragraphs with the figures of speech are numbered chronologically and the individual figures of speech are written in bold. In the analysis, the paragraph or sentence numbers are added in brackets.

7.3.1 Metaphor

The first section of the analytical part is devoted to the most common figure of speech – metaphor. In the first part of the thesis the frequency of metaphors (claimed by Greenbaum) was mentioned and in the second part, the results of the research confirmed that metaphors are really used very frequently, as it was the figure with the highest occurrence. In the theoretical part, it was also mentioned that metaphors are used to express abstract ideas with a greater clarity: they enable speakers to say how they feel, what they can see, what they imagine when they associate it to concrete things or situations. The Peprník's patterns of metaphor were crucial for this paper. The transfer of meaning of metaphor according to Peprník, is based largely on the similarity of exterior features, as was mentioned in the chapter 2.3.1. *Metaphor*, shape, location, function, colour and extent are cases in point.

It might be worthwhile to have a closer look at the similarity in function and location first, as a number of expressions belonging to this kind of exterior features have been found. For instance, *the heads of Departments* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 1), *military leaders at the head of their victorious legions* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 2) these excerpts involve *the head* as an object which substitutes another. As the head is “a part of our body above the neck”, (*Oxford wordpower dictionary*, 2000) it symbolises the top, chief, and principal entities. Speaking about *the heads of Departments* the author expresses the person in charge of a group of people, an official leader, which shows us the similarity in location and when it is supposed that these *heads* are also minds and brains then there is also similarity in function because the leaders have to think and use their brains to run the national politics effectively. And in the statement *military leaders at the head of their victorious legion* he uses *the heads* as the top, front or most important position, which is again an example of the similarity in location.

This point is also illustrated with following examples: the valuable works and establishment everywhere multiplying over **the face of our land** (Appendix 1, Excerpt 3), We seek the total elimination one day of nuclear weapons from **the face of the Earth**. (Appendix 1, Metaphor, Excerpt 4) It is an odious aristocracy; a hateful oligarchy of sex; the most hateful aristocracy ever established **on the face of the globe**; an oligarchy of wealth, where the rich govern the poor. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 5) The

metaphor is established through the face which represents the Earth's surface. The similarity is expressed by the location relationship because the face is "a front part of our head" (Oxford wordpower dictionary, 2000) and the face of the globe/earth/land has the very same location, it is the front part or one side of the globe/earth/land.

The previous instances were on the basis of parts of the human body while the following metaphors have no such relation. *Through much of the last century, America's faith in freedom and democracy was a rock in a raging sea.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 14) There, the freedom and democracy are compared to a rock in the raging sea on the basis of the location similarity. It is a bleak and harsh view of the rock in a raging sea, where the rough water churns and rushing waves crush the rock and through much of the last century was the faith in freedom and democracy was in the same position.

The location similarity was also found in a few more statements: Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is **at our doorstep** (Appendix 1, Excerpt 6) we stand **on the threshold** of a new era of peace in the world (Appendix 1, Excerpt 7) The bounty of the nature is at our doorstep, which could be "a step in front of a door outside a building" (Oxford wordpower dictionary, 2000) but it rather symbolizes being very near to something. The doorstep is near the house/building and so is the bounty – this is the location. Similarly, the threshold is "the ground at the entrance to a room or a building" (Oxford wordpower dictionary, 2000) and moreover, the threshold is a symbol of change and when a person crosses it, it becomes a level, at which something starts to happen because the person is neither inside nor outside. Therefore, this is a similarity of location because standing on the threshold represents the beginning of something, the time when the new era of peace is just about to start.

In each of the following statements the metaphor is based on the similarity in function: *the determination to construct from these crises the pillars of our history.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 8) The dictionary defines the "pillar", there is written: "a column of stone, wood or metal that is used for supporting a part of a building" (Oxford wordpower dictionary, 2000) and the metaphor hidden in this excerpt is in the function of *the pillars*, which should be constructed from *the crises* that are supportive as stone, wood or metal and this construction should be also a support for the people in the future.

Let us continue **to bring down the walls of hostility** which have divided the world for too long, and **to build** in their place **bridges of understanding**—so that despite profound differences between systems of government, the people of the world can be friends. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 9) The function of walls is to divide and that of bridges is to connect, which is the comparison that forms the core of this metaphorical statement.

Another metaphor based on the similarity in function is: ...not only broke to pieces **the chains which were forging** and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cut asunder **the ties which had bound them**, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty... (Appendix 1, Excerpt 10) The use of the chains and the ties as a symbol of joining things together and making connections between things or people makes this statement figurative. The very same example is: the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits have strengthened **the chain of mutual dependence** and formed a circle of mutual benefits too apparent ever to be overlooked. (Appendix 1, Metaphor, Excerpt 11) The word “chain” has either a negative overtone, for example: casting off **the chains of poverty** (Appendix 1, Excerpt 12) and in this context can be used an alike expression “shackle”, e.g. to strike off **shackles of the past** (Appendix 1, Excerpt 13), which carries the similarity of function too. Both instances show that the poverty or the past can be binding.

Not only bridges, chains or shackles can join, tie, connect or bind together but also some other objects, for example, *the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 15) or *The cement which was to bind it and perpetuate its existence was the affectionate attachment between all its members*. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 16) “The gray powder used to stick bricks together” (*Oxford wordpower dictionary*, 2000) is due to its qualities metaphorically used for expressing the strong relationship in the first example and for making the relationship in the second one.

When a change is to be expressed by a metaphor, the authors often use winds as a dramatic change in the weather. For instance, *Thus across all the globe there harshly blow the winds of change*. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 17) or *For a new breeze is blowing, and a world refreshed by freedom seems reborn; for in man's heart, if not in fact, the day of the dictator is over*. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 18) *The winds* are also used by authors to make an evaluation of the extent of the situation, as in the next statement: *to be*

solved by the winds of chance and the hurricanes of disaster (Appendix 1, Excerpt 19) The evaluation of the extent is also the following example, *History is a ribbon, always unfurling; history is a journey.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 20) This is a case of a visual perception, where the author describes *the ribbon* as unfurling hence long and the same links correspond to *the history* and *the journey*. This structure is also characterized by another link between these entities – the difficulties in the history correspond to impediments on a journey.

Every high school diploma is a ticket to success. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 21) The metaphor in this excerpt is characterized by the link between the ticket and the success. These two concepts are related to each other using the term achievement for both domains. A ticket on a train enables you to reach your destination on the journey and *the ticket* ensures that you achieve your goals; hence it guarantees success.

So far metaphors based on the location, function or shape similarity have been encountered. There are, however, also other metaphors, for example, *to help us each and every one to give light to them that sit in darkness and to guide our feet into the way of peace.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 22) The noticeable relations of two concepts – the light and freedom and the darkness and a lack of freedom – are constituted by metaphorical equation.

..., those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 23) This metaphor is characterized by the comparison of one activity to another – seeking power and riding the back of the tiger. The two activities are related to each other by features of risk and danger.

An interesting contrast is displayed in the next sentence: *The American dream does not come to those who fall asleep.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 24) People have either dreams when they are asleep or dreams when they are awake – as their wishes and aspirations, including the American dream. There is also link between activities; there are people who have their dreams and are waiting for them to come, who *have fallen asleep*. And then there are people who have dreams and realize them. While comparing the two kinds of dreams with the two kinds of activities, the metaphor is created. The author indirectly appeals to the audience for the fulfillment of the American dream.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirt of progress? (Appendix 1, Excerpt 25) In this question, the author ascribes some of the characteristic attributes of one entity to another entity. The characteristics of a child hanging onto mother's skirt and pulling her back is compared to *the prejudices and paralysis of slavery*, which *hang upon the skirt of progress* and hold it back.

Finally, there is the final example of metaphor: Our troops will have the best possible support in the entire world, and they will not be asked to **fight with one hand tied behind their back**. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 26) The speaker likens two situations, one when the fighter has both hands free and another when he has one hand tied. These situations are different in difficulty, the first is easier and the second is quite difficult. The troops will not have to cope with the second situation because they will be supported.

7.3.2 Simile

The second section of the analysis focuses on simile. As it was mentioned in the first part of this thesis, this figure of speech is very similar to metaphor; it is also used for stating a resemblance between objects. Simile makes a contrast between two things and thus makes one object plainer and at the same time more impressive.

According to R. Harris, simile is based on comparison and usually accompanied by either "like" or "as", as was mentioned in the chapter 2.3.3. *Simile*. To take a particular instance of this attribute: *Thousands of dangerous killers, schooled in the methods of murder, often supported by outlaw regimes, are now spread throughout the world like ticking time bombs, set to go off without warning.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 68) In this statement, the author compares the killers to the hidden bombs that are ready, waiting and can surprise anybody and anywhere.

The next example is: the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, **as the sheet anchor of our peace** at home and safety abroad (Appendix 1, Excerpt 57), where the President states the general principles of the government and compares the preservation of the General Government to the sheet anchor of their peace and safety. The bond between these objects is linked by a common feature – to keep something as it is. So the President wants to keep the General

Government running as one of the most important principles and the boat needs to have a sheet anchor to be fixed firmly so that it cannot move. Hence there could be created such a relation.

There are times when **the future seems thick as a fog**; you sit and wait, hoping the mists will lift and reveal the right path. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 69) This is another example of using “as” to compare two objects, in this case the future and a fog. This simile describes the future with attributes which belong to the fog, for example a dense fog makes it difficult for us to see. So the future look gloomy and the feelings about it are rather dejected.

Another simile observed from the data: ...we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of **as bitter and bloody persecutions**. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 58) In this case a despotic and wicked political intolerance resembles bitter and bloody persecutions. The political intolerance and the bloody persecutions have something in common and therefore the author may compare them. According to the Oxford wordpower dictionary, these objects are closely related by the word unpleasant (Oxford wordpower dictionary, 2000) and expressions like despotic, wicked, bitter and bloody have the same connotation.

The next statement provides an illustrative example of simile: ...the effective bonds to union between free and confederated states. Strong **as is the tie of interest**, it has been often found ineffectual. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 59) The union between states is considered strong and the same attribute can be used for interest. Both of these objects share one feature of not being easily broken, being firm and difficult to fight against, being powerful.

An excellent instance of simile drawn from the inaugural addresses is: *The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 60) For the author, it is possible to compare the ballot box to the juggler's hat because both of them hide something and can surprise people. The ballot box hides pieces of paper with votes and the juggler's hat hides rabbits.

A nation, like a person, has a body—a body that must be fed and clothed and housed, invigorated and rested, in a manner that measures up to the objectives of our

time. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 61) In this statement, a nation is compared to a person and consequently the author himself states reasons, why such a comparison was made. The similarity is in the needs of a nation and of a person.

The following excerpt illustrates another simile: *We have learned that we must live as men, not as ostriches, nor as dogs in the manger.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 62) There is a contrast of a life and behaviour of men and the life and behaviour of ostriches or dogs. The resemblance of these lives is that people sometimes behave in an animalistic manner and they have animalistic characteristics; in this case, people prefer to hide from the truth or their duties.

Further, *a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 63). The objects are compared in the way of weight. However, in spite of this relation, a contrast is created between them. The author wants to emphasize that though the soldier's pack is often very heavy, it is nothing in comparison to the prisoner's chains.

On its 200th birthday America will be as young and as vital as when it began, and as bright a beacon of hope for all the world. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 64) This simile consists in likening America to a bright beacon of hope. The relation of America and the bright beacon of hope is established in the source of hope, which is both America and the bright beacon.

Comparing a noun to a noun usually accompanied by "like" is the pattern of the next simile (described by R. Harris): *freedom is like a beautiful kite that can go higher and higher with the breeze.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 65) *The Oxford wordpower dictionary* defines the word "freedom" as "the state of not being held prisoner or controlled by somebody else". (*Oxford wordpower dictionary*, 2000) The attribute of not being held prisoner matches the attributes of a kite, which is freely flown in the wind.

The next excerpt provides a typical simile: *The totalitarian era is passing, its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient, lifeless tree.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 66) The act of leaves falling in autumn is compared to old ideas, both of which are changed by time and blown away.

The last simile to be mentioned is: We felt the unity and fellowship of our nation when freedom came under attack, and our response came **like a single hand over a single heart**. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 67) For Americans, the act of placing one's hand over one's heart is used as a gesture of respect and it can be also a respect towards the nation. This respectfull act is formed into simile with the response that came.

7.3.3 Metonymy

A number of expressions belonging to the domain of figures of speech called metonymy have been discovered. In the first part of this thesis, metonymy was described as a figure of speech that associates one thing with another by means of one of their accompaniments. The function of this figure is to suggest one thing by mentioning another associated with it.

A closer look will be taken at a great deal of metonymic expressions that were repeated in most of the speeches. This kind of metonymy is a transfer of a quality or an activity for its bearer, which was described by J. Peprník. The expressions *The Almighty, the aid of that Almighty Power, The Beneficent Creator, an impartial and common Creator, that good Being, the gracious protection of The Divine Being, that Almighty Being, that Power, The Supreme Author of All Good, The Divine Author, The Infinite Power, The Patron of Order, The Protector, the benign Parent of the Human Race, The Almighty Ruler of Nations* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 27-41) are cases in point. The bearer in above examples is named by its adjunct, thus the literal meaning of God is exchanged for a figurative meaning of His qualities and also of His activities. The metonymy in these expressions emphasises that God is almighty, divine, good, beneficent, protective, benign, powerful, helpful, and supreme; his quality or activity is also as the Patron, the Author, the Creator, the Ruler and the Protector. As far as God is concerned, there is one example where a place is transferred into a person: *the visitation of Heaven* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 42) – the place where God is said to live is Heaven and it was used to refer to Him.

Yet another instance involved in this extension, which certainly meets Peprník's criteria of metonymy, where the quality is put for the bearer: *Among them* (them refers to the illustrious men from the previous sentence of the address) *we recognize the*

earliest and firmest pillars of the Republic. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 43) The quality of being firm as the pillars is transferred onto its bearers, who are illustrious men and former Presidents and founders of the Republic. To be named as a pillar means to be a person who has a strong character and is important.

Further patterns of metonymy distinguished by Peprník are represented by One presiding over its deliberations and the other bearing a larger share in consummating the labors of that **august body** than any other person.(Appendix 1, Excerpt 44), for example. The august body means the members of the body who are esteemed and respected and this can be described as a transfer from a condition to its bearer.

The following example of metonymy, *the result of good heads prompted by good hearts* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 45), shows the relationship between a concrete thing and an abstract thing as explained by J. Devlin. The *good heads* are used for intellect or intelligence and the *good hearts* for being nice and kind. In like manner, *unite with one heart and one mind* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 46) where the *heart* stands for love. Likewise, in the example of *the productivity of our heads, our hands, and our hearts is the source of all the strength* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 47), where the *heads* are used for our thoughts or ideas, the *hands* for our deeds, acts or products and *hearts* again for love. A frequently used example of metonymy was: *Our hopes, our hearts, our hands, are with those on every continent who are building democracy and freedom.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 48) Whereas at the first instance the *hands* meant deeds, here it expresses help offered to the countries that want democracy and freedom. The last statement of this kind is *Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 49), where *heart* indicates love and feelings.

So far, three patterns of metonymy have been encountered: a quality is put for its bearer, an activity for its bearer, a concrete thing used for an abstract thing and the next is a place substituted for an institution, like *The destiny which Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish...* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 50) In this statement Washington does not refer to the city but to the administration in the United States. This pattern was discussed by Brinton and Arnovick and also by Greenbaum.

There are, however, also other patterns to be noted. For instance, *assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 51) The *bread* was already mentioned as an example of a concrete thing put for an abstract thing, where bread means a livelihood or a source of living. Nevertheless the second part of the sentence *the sweat of other men's faces* is a new pattern, of Devlin's accord, where an effect is substituted for the cause as was the *sweat* for the hard work. As illustrative an example as the previous case is: *Now, as we see a little gray in the mirror—or a lot of gray—and we watch our children moving into adulthood, we ask the question: What will be the state of their union?* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 55) To see a gray in the mirror is a metonymy for seeing ourselves having gray hair and being old. There is exchanged the effect for the cause, as the gray hair is a result of being old.

Further pattern, where one object is substituted for something, with a relation of a sign and a thing signified, is also defined by Devlin. The *flag* (the sign) in the statement *those who would die for the flag* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 52) *the flag* is substituted for the country (the thing signified). And the sword (the sign) in the *until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 53) is used in place of the military force (the thing signified). A similar example is: *We need to uphold the great tradition of the melting pot that welcomes and assimilates new arrivals.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 56) Speaking about *the melting pot*, the author used a metonymy, as he exchanged a sign of America for the thing signified, which is America itself. The notion of a “melting pot” is also a metaphor for the variety of nationalities of people living in the United States of America.

Finally, there is one more example of the most frequent metonymy of a transfer of the quality into its bearer observed: *ever known to the Old World* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 54). The quality of being old is associated with the European continent, which was known long before the American one was discovered, therefore it is described as old.

7.3.4 Synecdoche

Expressing either more or less is a feature of synecdoche, which is about to be scrutinized. The general intention behind this figure is to denote more or less and thus make the statement more prominent and suggestive.

This figure of speech was not used very frequently, therefore only few examples will be offered. The most common form of synecdoche is when a part is used for the whole. This observation was made by J. Devlin and this research merely confirms his view, as most the synecdoche listed are cases in point.

The first excerpt can be held as a representative example: *A government-run health care system is the wrong prescription.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 70) The president criticizes the health care system in the United States and because of the fact that a prescription is an attribute of the whole system of health care it is considered a form of synecdoche.

At kitchen tables across our country, there is a concern about our economic future. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 71) This excerpt shows another part-whole relation, where *the kitchen tables* are parts of households, and are used to represent households as the whole.

The third phenomenon that was observed is: *stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart...* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 74) In this example, *the heart* is a part of the body of every human, so *every living heart* means everybody, every person or all people.

Another impressive example is: *We are the nation that saved liberty in Europe and liberated death camps and helped raise up democracies and faced down an evil empire.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 75) In this excerpt, the death camps represent the Second World War because they constitute a significant part of this issue.

...no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests (Appendix 1, Excerpt 72). This excerpt shows clearly that although the speaker speaks about an eye, it actually means a person – in

this case a president. The part of the body, which has the ability to see and watch, to pay attention to what happens or to take care of the people, could be exchanged for the whole because of its prominence. The eye and its attributes suggest quite strongly the importance of the person and his characteristics.

A remarkably similar example of synecdoche is: *The eyes of all nations are fixed on our Republic*. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 73) This statement works by the same implicit suggestion that an eye is a person or here *the eyes* are people, the foreign nationals, who are watching the citizens of the Republic, which is another form of synecdoche consisting of naming the whole by some part of it – *Republic*, which is “the whole” is put for the citizens, who are “a part”.

The last observation on synecdoche is: *America, at its best, is also courageous. America, at its best, is compassionate*. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 76) This is an instance of an object which is given a name that literally denotes something less; “the whole” – *America* is put for “a part” – its citizens. The last two excerpts share a considerable similarity, as both cases are synecdoche with the same pattern, they both symbolize a country.

7.3.5 Hyperbole

At last, the case of entity hyperbole will be analyzed. This figure is characterized by overstatement, making things bigger or smaller, better or worse, greater or less, etc. The object of hyperbole is to achieve a special effect, to leave a strong impression on people.

This figure of exaggeration was not so widely observed among the other figures of speech. Nevertheless, there are some illustrative examples to be presented.

The clear example of hyperbole is: *the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds on the other*. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 77) This statement is certainly made beyond natural bounds. To impress the audience and to boast with the success of the arms, the author used an exaggerated statement, in the sense that it is actually impossible to be thrown under clouds.

No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, and so full of generous suggestion to

enterprise and labor. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 78) This excerpt is based on the assumption of the author that no other people have a government with the same qualities as those he names. This can be considered exaggeration because the author cannot know this for sure. It is only his claim, but other people would likely say that there may be one or two of such states.

The next hyperbole functions on a similar: **Nowhere else in the world** have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness. (Appendix 1, Excerpt 79) The author could not have been everywhere in the world, therefore this can be considered exaggeration as well. The object here is presented as greater than it really is and this can be regarded as the case where the statement proceeds to falsehood, as mentioned by Devlin.

The last statement to discuss is: *Germany still stands tragically divided. So is the whole continent divided. And so, too, is all the world.* (Appendix 1, Excerpt 80) In this excerpt, although the issue divides the community, the entire world is not divided. There are some countries which remain neutral. By exaggerating the object, the situation is represented as worse than it really is. The use of hyperbole places an increased emphasis on the issue.

The qualitative study can be summarized as follows: illustrative examples of the figures of speech that were discussed in the theoretical part were introduced and commented on. Basic principles behind figures of speech were explained.

8 Conclusion

In conclusion, the bare outline of the thesis will be provided. The aim of this paper was to examine the range of linguistic features within political discourse, and in particular to locate and analyze examples of figures of speech in political speeches.

In the first part of the thesis, the basic concepts were defined. An overview of definitions of figures of speech along with their properties was given. Then the broad system of classifications of figures of speech by various authors was then mentioned. Finally, five of the phenomena of rhetorical figures were introduced, namely: metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche and hyperbole. Each of the figures was illustrated with examples and some of them with patterns distinguishing their forms. This was followed by a short account of the purposes of public speech. Typical features of political speeches and effects of rhetorical devices used within these speeches were mentioned.

The next chapter introduced the research; it provided the primary sources, namely the State of the Union Addresses of George W. Bush, the Inaugural Addresses, Susan B. Anthony's speech On Women's Right to Vote, etc. The aspect of methodology was then discussed. It was also decided that both qualitative and quantitative study would be provided.

Finally, the paper's analysis was presented. This section was divided into a statistical analysis and a qualitative study. The statistical analysis, which concentrated on quantitative study, contained an illustration of the frequency of particular figures of speech which were detected in the political speeches. The results were shown in both a graph and a table. The research showed that rhetorical devices, such as metaphor, metonymy, etc. are frequently used devices within political speeches. The most common figure was metaphor. In the qualitative study, the outcomes of the analysis were examined. There were listed particular examples of figures of speech which have been found within the political speeches considered. Instances of metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche and hyperbole were discussed, along with descriptions, analysis of types and comments on their meaning and motivation. The examples were chosen in such way that they would show both representative and interesting cases. Attention was also paid to several patterns of particular figures of speech, where interesting findings

were made on examples of metaphor and metonymy: as far as metaphor is concerned, the authors often use the Peprník's pattern of location and function similarity, where a great deal of the metaphors were based on parts of human body, e.g. heads or faces. The speakers also often suggested the function of binding, joining, connecting by means of bridges, chains, shackles or cement. As far as metonymy is concerned, the reference to God was typical as well as the relation between an abstract thing and concrete thing expressed by parts of the human body, for example heads, hearts or hands.

9 Resumé

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá řečnickými figurami v politickém diskursu. Hlavním cílem je pozorovat jazykové prostředky nacházející se v politických projevech, především zjistit četnost výskytu jazykových figur v těchto projevech. Metafora, přirovnání, metonymie, synekdocha a hyperbola jsou výchozími jazykovými figurami. Bakalářská práce je rozdělena na dvě části – teoretickou a analytickou část.

První kapitola obsahuje základní pojmy potřebné pro porozumění jazykovým figurám. Nejprve jsou uvedeny dva výklady termínu „jazyková figura“, první vymezený autorem z 19. století a druhý podle současného autora. Dále je zde nastíněno několik vlastností společných všem jazykovým figurám, například to, že jsou ojedinělé a zvláštní, nelze je najít ve slovnících, zakládají se na každodenních zkušenostech, a že přenesení významu vzniká, jestliže mají dva předměty alespoň jeden společný prvek. Zmíněna je také zajímavá vlastnost, kdy figurativní význam zevšední a figura se stane ustálenou.

V další části první kapitoly je uvedeno několik různých rozdělení jazykových figur. Alexander Bain klasifikuje figury na metaforu, metonymii, přirovnání, synekdochu a hyperbolu. Joseph Devlin doplňuje Bainovu klasifikaci o personifikaci, alegorii, apostrofu, klimax, epigram, ironii a další, zatímco Jaroslav Peprník určuje jen tři typy přenosu významu, metaforu, metonymii a synekdochu, které jsou založeny na podobnosti předmětů. Dělení podle A. Baina je zde určeno jako výchozí pro zbytek práce.

Následně jsou představeny jednotlivé jazykové figury. První je vysvětlena metafora, jakožto nejčastěji používaný jazykový prvek. Metaforické přenesení významu je založeno na vnější podobnosti předmětů, které jsou zde vyjmenovány, a ke každé je uveden příklad. Jelikož je metafora velmi častým jazykovým prostředkem, může se stát, že zevšední, tento jev je zmiňován v podkapitole „mrtvá metafora“.

Následuje přirovnání, které spočívá v připodobňování dvou předmětů jiného druhu za použití výrazu „jako“, což je zdůrazněno jako klíčový prvek přirovnání.

Další figurou je metonymie, která spočívá v přenášení pojmenování na základě vnitřní souvislosti předmětů. Existuje mnoho přenosů definovaných různými autory, zde jsou uvedeni čtyři autoři, z nichž typy definované J. Peprníkem jsou považovány za výchozí. To je například přenos činnosti na nositele, přenos stavu na svého nositele, přenos činnosti na její výsledek, přenos vlastnosti na nositele, přenos materiálu na výrobek, přenos výrobku na osobu a přenos místa na osobu.

Dále je rozebrána synekdocha, figura založená na přenášení pojmenování na základě rozsahových poměrů. Hlavní formou je stanoven přenos části na celek, méně obvyklou formu tvoří jmenování části jejím celkem. Jsou zde uvedeny konkrétní příklady forem synekdochy, například když je zaměněn druh za třídu, konkrétní věc za abstraktní a zvláštní za všeobecnou.

Hyperbola neboli nadsázka je poslední uvedenou figurou. Spočívá v přehánění a zveličování, které dělá věci větší nebo horší než opravdu jsou. Někdy může mluvčí překročit hranici a dospět až ke lhaní, před čímž varuje Devlin.

Třetí kapitola pojednává o funkci veřejného projevu. Tou je určena především komunikace a sociální interakce mezi mluvčím a adresátem. Atmosféra sdílení a sjednocení je zde uváděna jako velmi důležitá součást veřejného projevu. Čtvrtá kapitola navazuje rozebíráním znaků politických projevů, které jsou součástí veřejných projevů. Politické projevy mají rysy mluveného i psaného projevu, a ty jsou zde shrnuty. V páté kapitole jsou zmíněny funkce jazykových figur v politických projevech. Důležitost je kladena na funkci media, kdy mluvčí předává adresátovi/publiku určitou zprávu a snaží se jej/je inspirovat. Užívání jazykových figur je také považováno za účinné pro navázání a udržení posluchačovy pozornosti.

Další kapitola je úvodem do druhé části bakalářské práce. Jsou zde uvedeny primární zdroje, a to inaugurační projevy amerických prezidentů (od prvního prezidenta George Washingtona po současného prezidenta Baracka Obamu), zprávy o stavu Unie (projevy George W. Bushe) a další politické projevy. Všechny tyto projevy jsou veřejně přístupné na internetových stránkách, které jsou uvedeny v příloze. V této kapitole je také formulována metodologie. Použita je kvalitativní i kvantitativní metoda. Cílem kvantitativní studie je rozpoznat jazykové figury v politických projevech a detailně je

popsat, vysvětlit a okomentovat. Kvantitativní studie je zaměřena na určení četnosti výskytu jazykových figur v projevech politiků a četnosti výskytu jednotlivých figur v těchto projevech.

Statistická analýza neboli kvantitativní část obsahuje hodnocení výsledků analýzy a poskytuje přesná čísla o počtu výskytů metafor v politických projevech. Zkoumaný soubor dat představuje 392 jazykových figur, z toho 346 nalezených v inauguračních projevech, 39 ve zprávách o stavu Unie a 7 v dalších politických projevech. Nejvíce bylo nalezeno metafor, a to v počtu 286, že je metafora nejčastější forma přenosu významu ostatní jazykové figury. Ostatní jazykové figury jsou v početnosti daleko za metaforou. Na druhém místě je metonymie v počtu 55 nálezů. Další je hyperbola nalezená dvaadvacetkrát, přirovnání v počtu 18 a nejméně výskytů nalezených v politických projevech patří synekdoše, a to 8. Tato čísla jsou znázorněna v tabulce a v procentuelní podobě ve výsečovém grafu.

Kvalitativní studie se soustřeďuje na uvedení příkladů jazykových figur analyzovaných v inauguračních projevech, ve zprávách o stavu Unie a dalších politických projevech. Vlastní analýza byla založena na výběru reprezentativních a zajímavých příkladů z celého souboru nalezených dat. Hlavním cílem této analýzy byl rozbor a hodnocení jednotlivých příkladů jazykových figur. Nejprve jsou uvedeny příklady metafory podle J. Peprníka, které spočívají v podobnosti podle funkce a umístění. Mnohé z nich jsou založeny na částech lidského těla, jako např. hlava nebo tvář. V analyzovaných projevech se také velmi často objevovala funkce vázání a spojování, například v podobě mostů, řetězů, okovů nebo cementu. Další příklady náleží metonymii, která je často používána v souvislosti s Bohem. Autoři projevů nejednou odkazují posluchače na „Všemohoucí sílu“, „Otce lidské rasy“ nebo „Nejvyššího autora všeho dobra“. Zde jsou vlastnosti zaměňovány za nositele. Další často používanou formou metonymie je vztah abstraktní věci zaměněné za konkrétní, především ta obsahující části těla, například hlavu, srdce nebo ruce. U ostatních jazykových figur nebyly zaznamenány skupiny, které by mohly být sjednoceny stejným či podobným jazykovým prvkem. Nicméně, přirovnání nabízí velkou řadu zajímavých připodobnění, například svoboda popisovaná jako krásný létající drak nebo myšlenky odváte jako listí. Synekdocha poskytuje příklady obou jejích forem, kdy část reprezentuje celek a kdy je

celek zaměňován za část. Poslední příklady se vztahují k hyperbole. Na základě výsledků kvalitativní analýzy bylo zjištěno, že se většina jazykových prostředků popsaných v teoretické části této práce ve zkoumaných politických projevech vyskytla, jedině mrtvá metafora nebyla nalezena.

V závěru práce je shrnuta jak část teoretická, tak část praktická. V přílohách jsou přiloženy části politických projevů obsahující příklady jazykových figur a dále potom elektronické zdroje inauguračních projevů, zpráv o stavu Unie a dalších politických projevů.

Závěrem lze říci, že jazykové figury se v politických projevech vyskytují velmi často a hlavním důvodem je především to, že politici potřebují zaujmout posluchače a přesvědčit je o svých záměrech, názorech a o své kampani. V praktické části bylo demonstrováno, že jazykové figury napomáhají autorovi zaujmout své publikum tím, že zachycují skutečnosti neobvyčejně a kreativně; mohou tyto skutečnosti zveličovat nebo naopak zlehčit.

10 Bibliography

- BAIN, Alexander. *English composition and rhetoric : a manual.* New York : D. Appleton and Company, 1867. 358 p.
- BEARD, Adrian. *The Language of Politics.* London : Routledge, 2003. 144 p. ISBN 0-415-20178-0.
- BRINTON, Laurel J.; ANROVICK, Leslie K. *The English Language : A Linguistic History.* Canada : Oxford University Press, 2006. 522 p. ISBN 0-19-542205-8.
- BULLINGER, Ethelbert William. *Figures of Speech Used in the Bible : Explained and Illustrated.* Reprinted edition. London : Baker Books, 2003. 1160 p. ISBN 0-8010-0559-0.
- BUSH, George W. *George W. Bush, Address to the Nation September 11th 2001* [online]. 2008 [cit. 2011-12-13]. Famous Speeches and Speech Topics. Dostupné z WWW: <<http://www.famous-speeches-and-speech-topics.info/presidential-speeches/george-w-bush-speech-9-11-address-to-the-nation.htm>>.
- CARTER, Ronald. *Language and Creativity: The Art of Common Talk.* London. 2004. 255 p. ISBN 0-415-23449-2.
- CHARTERIS-BLACK, Jonathan. *Corpus Approaches to Critical Metaphor Analysis.* Basingstroke, 2004. 263 p. ISBN 978-0-230-22235-9.
- CHARTERIS-BLACK, Jonathan. *Politicians and Rhetoric : The Persuasive Power of Metaphor.* New York : Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. 239 p. ISBN 0-230-01981-1.
- CRUSE, Alan. *Meaning in Language : An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics.* New York : Oxford University Press Inc., 2000. 424 p. ISBN 0-19-870010-5.
- ČECHOVÁ, Marie; CHLOUPEK, Jan; KRČMOVÁ, Marie; MINÁŘOVÁ, Eva. *Stylistika současné češtiny.* Praha: ISV nakladatelství, 1997. ISBN 80-86642-00-3.
- CRYSTAL, David. *The English Language : A guided tour of the language.* 2nd Revised edition edition. London : Penguin, 2002. 336 p. ISBN 0-141-00396-0.

DEVLIN, Joseph. *How to Speak and Write Correctly*. Rockville : Arc Manor, 2008. 135 p. ISBN 1-604-50035-2.

Famous speeches and speech topics : George W. Bush Speech, 9/11 Address to the Nation [online]. 2008 [cit. 2011-12-06]. Dostupné z WWW: <<http://www.famous-speeches-and-speech-topics.info/presidential-speeches/george-w-bush-speech-9-11-address-to-the-nation.htm>>.

FAIRCLOUGH, Norman. *Language and Power*. London. 1989. 259 p. ISBN 0-582-00976-6.

GIBBS, Raymond W. *The Poetics of Mind: Figurative Thought, Language and Understanding*. Cambridge. 1994. 527 p. ISBN 0-521-41965.

GOATLY, Andrew. *The Language of Metaphors*. London. 1997. 360 p. ISBN 978-0-415-12876-6.

GORE, Al. *Concedes the 2000 Election* [online]. 1996 [cit. 2011-12-13]. The History Place, Great Speeches Collection. Dostupné z WWW: <<http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/gore-concedes.htm>>.

GREENBAUM, Sidney. *The Oxford English Grammar : Very Advanced*. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1996. 665 p. ISBN 0-198-61250-8.

HARRIS, Robert A. *Writing With Clarity and Style : A Guide to Rhetorical Devices for Contemporary Writers*. Los Angeles : Pyrczak Pub, 2002. 184 p. ISBN 1-884-58548-5.

HASER, Verena. Metaphor, Metonymy, and Experientialist Philosophy: Challenging Cognitive Semantics (Topics in English Lingvistics). New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2005. 286 p. ISBN 3-11-018283-1.

Inauguration. In *Wikipedia : the free encyclopedia* [online]. St. Petersburg (Florida) : Wikipedia Foundation, [cit. 2011-12-06]. Dostupné z WWW: <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inauguration>>.

KATAMBA, Francis. *English Words*. London : Routledge, 1994. 282 p. ISBN 0-415-10468-8.

LAKOFF, George, JOHNSON, Mark. *Metaphors we live by*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980, 242 p. ISBN 0-226-46801-1.

MISTŘÍK, J. *Štýlistika*. Bratislava: Slovenské pedagogické nakladatel'stvo, 1989. 581 p. ISBN 067-035-89.

NEWMARK, Peter. *A textbook of translation*. New York: Prentice HaH International, 1988. 292 p. ISBN 0-13-912593-0.

O'CONNELL, Daniel. *Justice for Ireland* [online]. 1996 [cit. 2011-12-13]. The History Place, Great Speeches Collection. Dostupné z WWW: <<http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/oconnell.htm>>.

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. 8th edition. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2011. 1938 p. ISBN 978-0-19-479902-7.

Oxford Wordpower dictionary : dictionary for learners of English. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2000. 794 p. ISBN 0-194-39927-3.

PEPRNÍK, Jaroslav. *English Lexicology*. Olomouc : Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, 2003. 186 p. ISBN 80-244-0265-3.

PHYTHIAN, B. A. *Considering Poetry: An Approach To Criticism*. Hodder Arnold H&S, 1970. 240 s. ISBN 0340200308.

RUBBA, Johanna. Terms and concepts for metaphorical and metonymic analysis. [online]. 2006, 2006-10-16 [cit. 2012-06-13]. Dostupné z: <http://cla.calpoly.edu/~jrubba/503/metaphorbasics.html>.

STANLEY, Jeff. *Http://www.biblicalresearchjournal.org : A Guide to Figures of Speech Used in Scripture* [online]. 2007 [cit. 2011-04-27]. Biblical Research Journal. Dostupné z WWW: <http://www.biblicalresearchjournal.org/brj-pages_pdf/002gtf_2007-04_guide_to_figures_01.pdf>.

State of the Union address. In *Wikipedia : the free encyclopedia* [online]. St. Petersburg (Florida) : Wikipedia Foundation, January 2004, last modified on 1 December 2011 at 18:25 [cit. 2011-12-06]. Dostupné z WWW: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_of_the_Union_address>.

TROST, Pavel. Slovo a slovesnost: *Poznámky o Metonymii*. 1958, roč. 19, č. 1.

11 Primary Sources

11.1 Political speeches:

1. <http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/anthony.htm> (Susan B. Anthony – 1873 On Women's Right to Vote)
2. <http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/blair.htm> (Tony Blair – 1998 **Address to Irish Parliament**)
3. <http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/bush-war.htm> (President George Bush – 1991 Announcing War Against Iraq)
4. <http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/clinton-sin.htm> (President Bill Clinton – 1998 I have Sinned)
5. <http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/clinton-rose-garden.htm> (President Bill Clinton – 1998 I Am Profoundly Sorry)
6. <http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/jfk-space.htm> (President John F. Kennedy – 1962 We choose to go to the Moon)
7. <http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/reagan-tear-down.htm> (Ronald Reagan – Tear Down this Wall)

11.2 Inaugural Addresses:

8. George Washington – First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres13.html>)
9. John Adams - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres15.html>)
10. Thomas Jefferson - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres16.html>)
11. Thomas Jefferson - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres17.html>)
12. James Madison - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres18.html>)
13. James Madison - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres19.html>)

14. James Monroe - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres20.html>)
15. James Monroe - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres21.html>)
16. John Quincy Adams - Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres22.html>)
17. Andrew Jackson - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres23.html>)
18. Andrew Jackson - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres24.html>)
19. Martin Van Buren – Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres25.html>)
20. William Henry Harrison - Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres26.html>)
21. Abraham Lincoln - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres31.html>)
22. Abraham Lincoln - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres32.html>)
23. Benjamin Harrison - Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres38.html>)
24. Woodrow Wilson - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres44.html>)
25. Woodrow Wilson - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres45.html>)
26. Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres49.html>)
27. Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres50.html>)
28. Franklin D. Roosevelt - Third Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres51.html>)
29. Franklin D. Roosevelt - Fourth Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres52.html>)

30. Dwight D. Eisenhower - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres54.html>)
31. Dwight D. Eisenhower - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres55.html>)
32. John F. Kennedy - Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres56.html>)
33. Richard Milhous Nixon - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres58.html>)
34. Richard Milhous Nixon - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres59.html>)
35. Jimmy Carter - Inaugural Address (<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres60.html>)
36. Ronald Reagan- First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres61.html>)
37. Ronald Reagan- Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres62.html>)
38. George Bush - Inaugural Address (<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres63.html>)
39. Bill Clinton - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres64.html>)
40. Bill Clinton - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres65.html>)
41. George W. Bush - First Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres66.html>)
42. George W. Bush - Second Inaugural Address
(<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres67.html>)
43. Barack Obama – Inaugural Address (<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres68.html>)

11.3 State of the Union Addresses:

44. George W. Bush 2002 (<http://millercenter.org/president/speeches/detail/4540>)
45. George W. Bush 2003 (<http://millercenter.org/president/speeches/detail/4541>)
46. George W. Bush 2004 (<http://millercenter.org/president/speeches/detail/4542>)
47. George W. Bush 2005 (<http://millercenter.org/president/speeches/detail/4464>)
48. George W. Bush 2006 (<http://millercenter.org/president/speeches/detail/4461>)

49. George W. Bush 2007 (<http://millercenter.org/president/speeches/detail/4455>)
50. George W. Bush 2008 (<http://millercenter.org/president/speeches/detail/4452>)

12 Appendices

12.1 Appendix 1

12.1.1 Metaphor

1. *the heads of Departments* (23. Inaugural Address – Benjamin Harrison)
2. *military leaders at the head of their victorious legions* (18. Inaugural Address – Andrew Jackson)
3. *the valuable works and establishment everywhere multiplying over the face of our land* (12. Inaugural Address – James Madison)
4. *We seek the total elimination one day of nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth.* (7. State of the Union Address – Ronald Reagan)
5. *It is an odious aristocracy; a hateful oligarchy of sex; the most hateful aristocracy ever established on the face of the globe; an oligarchy of wealth, where the rich govern the poor.* (1. Political speech - Susan B. Anthony)
6. *Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep* (26. Inaugural Address – Franklin D. Roosevelt)
7. *we stand on the threshold of a new era of peace in the world* (34. Inaugural Address – Richard Milhous Nixon)
8. *the determination to construct from these crises the pillars of our history* (39. Inaugural Address – Bill Clinton)
9. *Let us continue to bring down the walls of hostility which have divided the world for too long, and to build in their place bridges of understanding—so that despite profound differences between systems of government, the people of the world can be friends.* (34. Inaugural Address – Richard Milhous Nixon)
10. *...not only broke to pieces the chains which were forging and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cut asunder the ties which had bound them, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty...* (9. Inaugural Address – John Adams)
11. *the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence and formed a circle of mutual benefits too apparent ever to be overlooked.* (19. Inaugural Address – Martin Van Buren)

12. *casting off the chains of poverty* (32. Inaugural Address – John F. Kennedy)
13. *to strike off shackles of the past* (30. Inaugural Address – Dwight D. Eisenhower)
14. *Through much of the last century, America's faith in freedom and democracy was a rock in a raging sea.* (41. Inaugural Address – George W. Bush)
15. *the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union* (12. Inaugural Address – James Madison)
16. *The cement which was to bind it and perpetuate its existence was the affectionate attachment between all its members.* (20. Inaugural Address – William Henry Harrison)
17. *Thus across all the globe there harshly blow the winds of change.* (31. Inaugural Address – Dwight D. Eisenhower)
18. *For a new breeze is blowing, and a world refreshed by freedom seems reborn; for in man's heart, if not in fact, the day of the dictator is over.* (38. Inaugural Address – George Bush)
19. *to be solved by the winds of chance and the hurricanes of disaster* (27. Inaugural Address – Franklin D. Roosevelt)
20. *History is a ribbon, always unfurling; history is a journey.* (Ronald Reagan)
21. *Every high school diploma is a ticket to success.* (47. State of the Union Address – George W. Bush)
22. *to help us each and every one to give light to them that sit in darkness and to guide our feet into the way of peace.* (27. Inaugural Address – Franklin D. Roosevelt)
23. *those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside* (32. Inaugural Address – John F. Kennedy)
24. *The American dream does not come to those who fall asleep.* (33. Inaugural Address – Richard Milhous Nixon)
25. *Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirt of progress?* (23. Inaugural Address – Benjamin Harrison)
26. *Our troops will have the best possible support in the entire world, and they will not be asked to fight with one hand tied behind their back.* (3. Political speech – George Bush)

12.1.2 Metonymy

27. *The Almighty* (39. Inaugural Address – Bill Clinton)
28. *the aid of that Almighty Power* (20. Inaugural Address – William Henry Harrison)
29. *The Beneficent Creator* (20. Inaugural Address – William Henry Harrison)
30. *an impartial and common Creator* (20. Inaugural Address – William Henry Harrison)
31. *that good Being* (20. Inaugural Address – William Henry Harrison)
32. *the gracious protection of the Divine Being* (19. Inaugural Address – Martin Van Buren)
33. *that Almighty Being* (1. Inaugural Address – George Washington)
34. *that Power* (17. Inaugural Address – Andrew Jackson)
35. *The Supreme Author of All Good* (15. Inaugural Address – James Monroe)
36. *The Divine Author* (14. Inaugural Address – James Monroe)
37. *The Infinite Power* (10. Inaugural Address – Thomas Jefferson)
38. *The Patron of Order* (9. Inaugural Address – John Adams)
39. *The Protector* (9. Inaugural Address – John Adams)
40. *the benign Parent of the Human Race* (1. Inaugural Address – George Washington)
41. *The Almighty Ruler of Nations* (21. Inaugural Address – Abraham Lincoln)
42. *the visitation of Heaven* (16. Inaugural Address – John Quincy Adams)
43. *Among them we recognize the earliest and firmest pillars of the Republic* (19. Inaugural Address – Martin Van Buren)
44. *One presiding over its deliberations and the other bearing a larger share in consummating the labours of that august body than any other person.* (20. Inaugural Address – William Henry Harrison)
45. *the result of good heads prompted by good hearts...* (9. Inaugural Address – John Adams)
46. *unite with one heart and one mind* (10. Inaugural Address – Thomas Jefferson)
47. *The productivity of our heads, our hands, and our hearts is the source of all the strength.* (30. Inaugural Address – Dwight D. Eisenhower)

48. *Our hopes, our hearts, our hands, are with those on every continent who are building democracy and freedom.* (39. Inaugural Address – Bill Clinton)
49. *Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.* (30. Inaugural Address – Dwight D. Eisenhower)
50. *The destiny which Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish...* (28. Inaugural Address – Franklin D. Roosevelt)
51. *assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces* (22. Inaugural Address – Abraham Lincoln)
52. *those who would die for the flag* (23. Inaugural Address – Benjamin Harrison)
53. *until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword* (22. Inaugural Address – Abraham Lincoln)
54. *ever known to the Old World* (15. Inaugural Address – James Monroe)
55. *Now, as we see a little gray in the mirror—or a lot of gray—and we watch our children moving into adulthood, we ask the question: What will be the state of their union?* (47. State of the Union Address – George W. Bush)
56. *We need to uphold the great tradition of the melting pot that welcomes and assimilates new arrivals.* (49. State of the Union Address – George W. Bush)

12.1.3 Simile

57. *the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad* (10. Inaugural Address – Thomas Jefferson)
58. *...we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions.* (10. Inaugural Address – Thomas Jefferson)
59. *...the effective bonds to union between free and confederated states. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been often found ineffectual.* (20. Inaugural Address - William Henry Harrison)
60. *The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance.* (23. Inaugural Address - Benjamin Harrison)

61. *A nation, like a person, has a body*—a body that must be fed and clothed and housed, invigorated and rested, in a manner that measures up to the objectives of our time. (28. Inaugural Address -) Franklin D. Roosevelt
62. *We have learned that we must live as men, not as ostriches, nor as dogs in the manger.* (29. Inaugural Address - Franklin D. Roosevelt)
63. *a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains* (30. Inaugural Address - Dwight D. Eisenhower)
64. *on its 200th birthday America will be as young and as vital as when it began, and as bright a beacon of hope for all the world.* (34. Inaugural Address - Richard Milhous Nixon)
65. *freedom is like a beautiful kite that can go higher and higher with the breeze.* (38. Inaugural Address - George Bush)
66. *The totalitarian era is passing, its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient, lifeless tree.* (38. Inaugural Address - George Bush)
67. *We felt the unity and fellowship of our nation when freedom came under attack, and our response came like a single hand over a single heart.* (42. Inaugural Address - George W. Bush)
68. *Thousands of dangerous killers, schooled in the methods of murder, often supported by outlaw regimes, are now spread throughout the world like ticking time bombs, set to go off without warning.* (44. State of the Union Address - George W. Bush)
69. *There are times when the future seems thick as a fog; you sit and wait, hoping the mists will lift and reveal the right path.* (38. Inaugural Address - George Bush)

12.1.4 Synecdoche

70. *A government-run health care system is the wrong prescription.* (50. State of the Union Address – George W. Bush)
71. *At kitchen tables across our country, there is a concern about our economic future.* (50. State of the Union Address – George W. Bush)
72. *...no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this*

great assemblage of communities and interests (8. Inaugural Address - George Washington)

73. *The eyes of all nations are fixed on our Republic.* (18. Inaugural Address - Andrew Jackson)

74. *stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart...* (21. Inaugural Address - Abraham Lincoln)

75. *America, at its best, is also courageous. America, at its best, is compassionate.* (41. Inaugural Address - George W. Bush)

12.1.5 Hyperbole

76. *the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds on the other* (13. Inaugural Address – James Madison)

77. *No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor.* (23. Inaugural Address – Benjamin Harrison)

78. *Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness.* (24. Inaugural Address – Woodrow Wilson)

79. *Germany still stands tragically divided. So is the whole continent divided. And so, too, is all the world.* (31. Inaugural Address – Dwight D. Eisenhower)

80. *We are the nation that saved liberty in Europe and liberated death camps and helped raise up democracies and faced down an evil empire.* (50. State of the Union Address – George W. Bush)

12.2 Appendix 2 – Research Results

12.2.1 Metaphor

- The men and women of our armed forces have **delivered a message** now clear to every enemy of the United States. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2002)
- States like these and their terrorist allies constitute **an axis of evil**, arming to threaten the peace of the world. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2002)
- Even more, I ask you to **take a crucial step** and protect our environment in ways that generations before us could not have imagined. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2003)
- Younger workers should have the opportunity **to build a nest egg** by saving part of their Social Security taxes in a personal retirement account. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2004)
- My temporary worker program will preserve the citizenship path for those who respect the law while bringing millions of hard-working men and women out from **the shadows of American life**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2004)
- Every high school diploma is **a ticket to success**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2005)
- If you have a 5-year-old, you're already concerned about how you'll pay for college tuition 13 years **down the road**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2005)
- All these ideas are **on the table**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2005)

- We will make sure that your earnings are not **eaten up by hidden Wall Street fees**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2005)
- And we're writing a new chapter in the story of self-government—with women lining up to vote in Afghanistan, and millions of Iraqis **marking their liberty with purple ink**, and men and women from Lebanon to Egypt debating the rights of individuals and the necessity of freedom. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2006)
- Lacking the military strength to challenge us directly, the terrorists have chosen **the weapon of fear**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2006)
- We are the nation that saved liberty in Europe and liberated death camps and helped raise up democracies and faced down **an evil empire**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2006)
- Yet as we meet these immediate needs, we must also address deeper challenges that existed before **the storm** arrived. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2006)
- Fellow citizens, we've been called to leadership in **a period of consequence**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2006)
- Sometimes it can seem that **history is turning in a wide arc toward an unknown shore**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2006)
- Our citizens don't much care **which side of the aisle we sit on**, as long as we're willing **to cross that aisle** when there is work to be done. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2007)
- **The evil** that inspired and rejoiced in 9/11 is still at work in the world. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2007)
- We're pursuing diplomacy to help bring peace to **the Holy Land** and pursuing the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state living side by side with Israel in peace and security. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2007)

- American families should not have to worry about their federal government **taking a bigger bite out of** their paychecks. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2008)
- These agreements will level **the playing field**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2008)
- I've submitted judicial nominees who will rule by the letter of the law, not **the whim of the gavel**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2008)
- I've submitted judicial nominees who will rule by **the letter of the law**, not the whim of the gavel. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2008)
- The advance of liberty is opposed by terrorists and extremists, **evil men** who despise freedom, despise America, and aim to subject millions to their violent rule. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2008)
- **The enemy** has made its intentions clear. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2008)
- We're also standing against the forces of extremism in **the Holy Land**, where we have new cause for hope. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2008)
- The time has come for **a Holy Land** where a democratic Israel and a democratic Palestine live side by side in peace. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2008)
- Iran is funding and training militia groups in Iraq, supporting Hizballah terrorists in Lebanon, and backing Hamas efforts to undermine peace **in the Holy Land**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2008)
- ...since we ought to be no less persuaded that **the propitious smiles of Heaven** can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained (George Washington – First Inaugural Address)

- ... the degree of inquietude which **has given birth to...** (George Washington – First Inaugural Address)
- ... in which I could be **guided by no lights** derived from official opportunities,... (George Washington – First Inaugural Address)
- ...not only **broke to pieces the chains** which were forging and **the rod of iron** that was lifted up, but frankly cut asunder **the ties which had bound them**, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...not only broke to pieces the chains which were forging and **the rod of iron** that was lifted up, but frankly cut asunder the ties which had bound them, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...not only broke to pieces the chains which were forging and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cut asunder **the ties which had bound them**, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- launched into **an ocean of uncertainty** (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...I have repeatedly **laid myself under** the most serious obligations... (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- Can anything essential, anything more than mere ornament and decoration, be added to this by **robes and diamonds?** (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...it **springs fresh from the hearts** and judgments of an honest and enlightened people (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...knowledge and virtue throughout the whole **body of the people** (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...an election is to be determined by a majority of **a single vote** (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...to enjoy the delicious recollection of his services, the **happy fruits** of them to himself... (John Adams – Inaugural Address)

- ...foreign influence, which is the **angel of destruction** to elective governments (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...shall not take **from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned...** (Thomas Jefferson – First Inaugural Address)
- abuses which are lopped by **the sword of revolution** (Thomas Jefferson – First Inaugural Address)
- (The principles) They should be **the creed** of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; (Thomas Jefferson – First Inaugural Address)
- (The principles) They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the **touchstone** by which to try the services of those we trust; (Thomas Jefferson – First Inaugural Address)
- let us hasten to retrace our **steps** and to regain the **road** which alone **leads** to peace, liberty, and safety (Thomas Jefferson – First Inaugural Address)
- to **bridle** others (Thomas Jefferson – Second Inaugural Address)
- breathing an ardent love of liberty and independence (Thomas Jefferson – Second Inaugural Address)
- the **hunter's** state (Thomas Jefferson – Second Inaugural Address)
- the **call of my country** (James Madison – First Inaugural Address)
- the maintenance of peace with all nations whilst so many of them were **engaged** in bloody and wasteful wars (James Madison – First Inaugural Address)
- **the fruits** of a just policy were enjoyed (James Madison – First Inaugural Address)
- **the face** of our land (James Madison – First Inaugural Address)

- the Constitution, which is the **cement** of the Union (James Madison – First Inaugural Address)
- **the smiles of Heaven** (James Madison – Second Inaugural Address)
- eager to **glut their savage thirst with the blood** of the vanquished (James Madison – Second Inaugural Address)
- **The sword was** scarcely **out of the scabbard before** the enemy was apprised of the reasonable terms on which it would be reseated. (James Madison – Second Inaugural Address)
- They will best explain the nature of our duties and **shed much light on** the policy (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- In the course of these conflicts the United States **received great injury** from several of the parties. (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- The Government **has been in the hands of** the people. (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- a powerful **engine** of annoyance (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- the great **body** of the people (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- the **fruit of** our own soil and industry (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- ...the willingness of our fellow-citizens to **bear the burdens** which the public necessities require (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- ...the public money is suffered to **lie** long and uselessly **in their hands** (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- (The Americans) They constitute one great **family** with a common interest. (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- **the heart** of every citizen must expand with joy (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)

- ...with some of whom I **have been connected by the closest ties** from early life
(James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- to prevent the recurrence of **a like evil** (James Monroe – Second Inaugural Address)
- in many instances **paved the way to their destruction** (James Monroe – Second Inaugural Address)
- Should **the flame light up** in any quarter (James Monroe – Second Inaugural Address)
- which we have enjoyed **as the fruits** of their labors (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- since this great national covenant was instituted **a body of** laws (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- The year of jubilee since the first formation of our Union has just elapsed; that of the declaration of our independence is **at hand**. (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- The forest has fallen by the ax of our woodsmen; the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce **has whitened** every ocean. (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- **Liberty and law have marched hand in hand.** (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- Such is the unexaggerated **picture of** our condition under a Constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that **this picture has its shades** is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- We have suffered sometimes by **the visitation of Heaven** through disease; often by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war;
(John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)

- ...that generation by which it was formed been **crowned with success** (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this **baneful weed** of party strife was uprooted. (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- Our political **creed** is,... (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...if there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon **the ruins of the Union**, they have been **scattered to the winds** (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...and have survived thousands of years after all her conquests have been **swallowed up** in despotism or become the spoil of barbarians. (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- made soldiers to **deluge with blood the fields** (Andrew Jackson – Second Inaugural Address)
- military leaders at **the head of** their victorious legions (Andrew Jackson – Second Inaugural Address)
- In imitating their example **I tread in the footsteps** of illustrious men, whose superiors it is our happiness to believe are not found on the executive calendar of any country. (Martin Van Buren – Inaugural Address)
- ...the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits have strengthened **the chain of** mutual dependence and formed **a circle of** mutual benefits too apparent ever to be overlooked. (Martin Van Buren – Inaugural Address)
- I can not refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never **to be deaf to** its dictates. (Martin Van Buren – Inaugural Address)

- our Constitution rests being the people—**a breath** of theirs having made, as **a breath** can unmake, change, or modify it (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him **a shield** only **against** a petty provincial ruler... (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- **the bitter fruits** which we are still **to gather** from it (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- to create or increase the lover of power **in the bosoms** of those... (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- It is **the never-dying worm** in his bosom, grows with his growth and strengthens with the declining years of its victim. (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- ...and **bound to them by the triple tie of** interest, duty, and affection. (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- The presses should never be used to **clear the guilty or to varnish crime.** (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- ...the effective bonds to union between free and confederated states. Strong **as is the tie of interest**, it has been often found ineffectual. (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- Men **blinded** by their passions (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- this seems to be **the corner stone** upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our Government. (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)

- The **cement** which was to **bind it and perpetuate** its existence was **the affectionate attachment** between all its members. (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- the powers with which the Constitution **clothes** them. (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- Will you **hazard so desperate a step** while there is any possibility that **any portion of the ills you fly from** have no real existence? (Abraham Lincoln – First Inaugural Address)
- Will you, while the certain ills **you fly to** are greater than all the real ones **you fly from**, will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? (Abraham Lincoln – First Inaugural Address)
- We can not remove our respective sections from each other nor **build an impassable wall** between them. (Abraham Lincoln – First Inaugural Address)
- A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country can not do this. They can not but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. (Abraham Lincoln – First Inaugural Address)
- If there be an object to *hurry* any of you **in hot haste to a step** which you would never take *deliberately*, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. (Abraham Lincoln – First Inaugural Address)
- **In your hands**, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. (Abraham Lincoln – First Inaugural Address)
- The mystic **chords of** memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell **the chorus of the** Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.
- the better **angels** of our nature (Abraham Lincoln – First Inaugural Address)

- this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away (Abraham Lincoln – Second Inaugural Address)
- all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk (Abraham Lincoln – Second Inaugural Address)
- until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword (Abraham Lincoln – Second Inaugural Address)
- until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword (Abraham Lincoln – Second Inaugural Address)
- to bind up the nation's wounds (Abraham Lincoln – Second Inaugural Address)
- who shall have borne the battle (Abraham Lincoln – Second Inaugural Address)
- That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe. (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- Petitions poured in upon Congress (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- the heads of Departments (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)

- God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth **beyond definition or calculation.** (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- justice and mercy shall hold **the reins of power** (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- **the upward avenues of hope** shall be free to all the people (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- Passion has swept some of our communities (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- we will turn from them all **to crown** with the highest honor (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives (Woodrow Wilson – First Inaugural Address)
- We have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. (Woodrow Wilson – First Inaugural Address)
- But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. (Woodrow Wilson – First Inaugural Address)
- We are of the **blood** of all the nations that are at war. (Woodrow Wilson – Second Inaugural Address)
- They are too deeply **rooted** in the principles of our national life to be altered. (Woodrow Wilson – Second Inaugural Address)
- The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled (Woodrow Wilson – Second Inaugural Address)
- we shall walk with the light all about us if we be but true to ourselves (Woodrow Wilson – Second Inaugural Address)

- In every **dark hour** of our national life (Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address)
- the means of exchange **are frozen** in the currents of trade (Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address)
- the **withered leaves** of industrial enterprise **lie** on every side (Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address)
- We are stricken by no **plague** of locusts. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address)
- Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is **at our doorstep**, ... (Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address)
- rejected by the **hearts and minds** of men (Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address)
- The money changers have fled from their **high seats in the temple of** our civilization. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address)
- These **dark days** will be worth all they cost us (Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address)
- the falsity of material wealth as the standard of success goes hand in hand with the abandonment of the false belief (Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address)
- In the field of world policy I would dedicate this Nation to **the policy of the good neighbor**—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - First Inaugural Address)
- ...to be solved by **the winds of** chance and **the hurricanes of** disaster (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)

- In this we Americans were discovering no wholly new truth; we **were writing a new chapter in our book** of self-government. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- Our progress out of the depression is obvious. But that is not all that you and I mean by the new order of things. Our pledge was not merely to **do a patchwork job with secondhand materials**. By using the new materials of social justice we have undertaken to erect on the old foundations a more enduring structure for the better use of future generations. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- We are beginning to **wipe out the line** that divides the practical from the ideal; (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- For "**each age is a dream** that is dying, or one that is coming to birth". (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- Many voices are heard as we face a great decision. Comfort says, "Tarry a while." Opportunism says, "This is a good spot." Timidity asks, "How difficult is the road ahead?" (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- Advance became imperative under **the goad of** fear and suffering. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- the **pall** of family disaster **hangs over them** day by day (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- I see millions of families trying to live on incomes so meager that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day.²⁴ I see millions whose daily lives in city and on farm continue under conditions labeled indecent by a so-called polite society half a century ago.²⁵ I see millions denied education, recreation, and the opportunity to better their lot and the lot of their children.²⁶ I see millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory and by their poverty denying work and productiveness to many other millions.²⁷ I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished. It is not in despair that I **paint you that picture** (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)

- Men and women who have more than **warm hearts** of dedication; men and women who have cool heads and willing hands of practical purpose as well. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- men and women who have more than warm hearts of dedication; men and women who have **cool heads** and willing hands of practical purpose as well. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- men and women who have more than warm hearts of dedication; men and women who have cool heads and **willing hands** of practical purpose as well. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- to help us each and every one to **give light to them that sit in darkness** and to guide our feet into the way of peace. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- to help us each and every one to give light to them that sit in darkness and to **guide our feet into the way of peace**. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Second Inaugural Address)
- Tyranny and slavery have become **the surging wave of** the future—and that freedom is an ebbing tide. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Third Inaugural Address)
- Tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future—and that freedom is **an ebbing tide**. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Third Inaugural Address)
- the life of this Republic seemed frozen by a fatalistic terror (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Third Inaugural Address)
- **A nation, like a person, has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert**, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and the needs of its neighbors—all the other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Third Inaugural Address)
- **And a nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent**, something larger than the sum of all its parts. It is that something

which matters most to its future—which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Third Inaugural Address)

- It is not enough to **clothe and feed the body** of this Nation, and instruct and inform its mind. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Third Inaugural Address)
- **Sometimes we will be rising toward the heights**—then all will seem to reverse itself and start downward. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Fourth Inaugural Address)
- **a line drawn through the middle of the peaks and the valleys** of the centuries always has an upward trend (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Fourth Inaugural Address)
- to strike off **shackles of** the past (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)
- Thrones have toppled and their vast empires have disappeared. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)
- man's long **pilgrimage from darkness toward light** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)
- Are we nearing the light—a day of freedom and of peace for all mankind? Or are the shadows of another night closing in upon us? (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)
- we are not **helpless prisoners of history** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)
- Seeking to secure peace in the world, we have had to **fight through the forests of the Argonne, to the shores of Iwo Jima, and to the cold mountains of Korea.** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)
- The faith we hold belongs not to us alone but to the free of all the world. This common bond binds the grower of rice in Burma and the planter of wheat in Iowa, the shepherd in southern Italy and the mountaineer in the Andes. It confers a common dignity upon the French soldier who dies in Indo-China, the British

soldier killed in Malaya, the American life given in Korea. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)

- The air **rings with the song** of our industry—rolling mills and blast furnaces, dynamos, dams, and assembly lines—the chorus of America the bountiful. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- The divisive force is International Communism and **the power** that it controls. **The designs of that power, dark in purpose, are clear in practice.** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- It strives to **seal forever the fate** of those it has enslaved. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- It **strives to break the ties** that unite the free. And it strives to capture—to exploit for its own greater power—all forces of change in the world, especially the needs of the hungry and the hopes of the oppressed. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- Yet the world of International Communism has itself been **shaken by a fierce and mighty force:** the readiness of men who love freedom to pledge their lives to that love. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- Through the night of their bondage, the unconquerable will of **heroes has struck with the swift, sharp thrust of lightning.** Budapest is no longer merely the name of a city; henceforth it is a new and shining symbol of man's yearning to be free. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- Thus across all the globe there **harshly blow the winds of change.** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- we can never **turn our backs to them** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- We are **called to meet the price** of this peace. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)

- And any people, seeking **such shelter** for themselves, can now build only their **own prison.** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- Everywhere we see **the seeds of the same growth** that America itself has known.
- we can help to **heal this divided Word** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- May the light of freedom, coming to all darkened lands, flame brightly—until at last the darkness is no more. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- For man **holds in his mortal hands the power** to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. (John F. Kennedy – Inaugural Address)
- those who foolishly sought power by **riding the back of the tiger** ended up inside (John F. Kennedy – Inaugural Address)
- casting off **the chains of poverty** (John F. Kennedy – Inaugural Address)
- And let every other power know that this Hemisphere intends to remain **the master of its own house.** (John F. Kennedy – Inaugural Address)
- a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before **the dark powers of destruction** unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction. (John F. Kennedy – Inaugural Address)
- both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays **the hand of** mankind's final war. (John F. Kennedy – Inaugural Address)
- **In your hands**, my fellow citizens, more than in mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. (John F. Kennedy – Inaugural Address)

- When we listen to "**the better angels** of our nature," we find that they celebrate the simple things, the basic things—such as goodness, decency, love, kindness. (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- In these difficult years, America has **suffered from a fever of words**; from inflated rhetoric that promises more than it can deliver; from angry rhetoric that fans discontents into hatreds; from bombastic rhetoric that postures instead of persuading. (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- The American dream does not come to those who fall asleep. (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- This means **black and white** together, as one nation, not two. (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- We seek an **open world**—open to ideas, open to the exchange of goods and people (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- I know **the heart** of America is good. (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- the peace that comes "**with healing in its wings**"; with compassion for those who have suffered; with understanding for those who have opposed us; with the opportunity for all the peoples of this earth to choose their own destiny. (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- Only a few short weeks ago, we shared the glory of man's first sight of the world as God sees it, as a single sphere reflecting light in the darkness. (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- our destiny lies not in the stars but on Earth itself, **in our own hands, in our own hearts.** (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- We have endured a long night of the American spirit. But as our eyes catch the dimness of the first rays of dawn, let us not curse the remaining dark. **Let us gather the light.** (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)

- So let us seize it, not in fear, but in gladness—and, "**riders on the earth together**," let us go forward, firm in our faith, steadfast in our purpose, cautious of the dangers; (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- we stand on the **threshold** of a new era of peace in the world (Richard Milhous Nixon – Second Inaugural Address)
- Let us continue to **bring down the walls** of hostility which have divided the world for too long, and to build in their place bridges of understanding—so that despite profound differences between systems of government, the people of the world can be friends. (Richard Milhous Nixon – Second Inaugural Address)
- Let us continue to bring down the walls of hostility which have divided the world for too long, and to **build in their place bridges** of understanding—so that despite profound differences between systems of government, the people of the world can be friends. (Richard Milhous Nixon – Second Inaugural Address)
- Abroad and at home, **the key to** those new responsibilities **lies in** the placing and the division of responsibility. (Richard Milhous Nixon – Second Inaugural Address)
- I want to thank my predecessor for all he has done **to heal our land** (Jimmy Carter – Inaugural Address)
- Two centuries ago our Nation's birth was **a milestone** in the long quest for freedom (Jimmy Carter – Inaugural Address)
- Peoples more numerous and more politically aware are craving and now demanding their **place in the sun**—not just for the benefit of their own physical condition, but for basic human rights. (Jimmy Carter – Inaugural Address)
- And we will move this year **a step toward** ultimate goal—the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this Earth. We urge all other people to join us, for success can mean life instead of death. (Jimmy Carter – Inaugural Address)
- The economic **ills we suffer** have come upon us over several decades. (Ronald Reagan – First Inaugural Address)

- It is, rather, to make it work—work with us, not over us; to stand by our side, not **ride on our back**. (Ronald Reagan – First Inaugural Address)
- **The price for this freedom** at times has been high, but we have never been unwilling to **pay that price**. (Ronald Reagan – First Inaugural Address)
- **Steps will be taken** aimed at restoring the balance between the various levels of government. (Ronald Reagan – First Inaugural Address)
- Is it time to **reawaken this industrial giant**, to get government back within its means, and to **lighten our punitive tax burden**. (Ronald Reagan – First Inaugural Address)
- We will again be the exemplar of freedom and **a beacon of hope** for those who do not now have freedom. (Ronald Reagan – First Inaugural Address)
- At the end of this open mall are those shrines to **the giants on whose shoulders we stand**. (Ronald Reagan – First Inaugural Address)
- George Washington, Father of our country. (Ronald Reagan – First Inaugural Address)
- We **have lighted the world** with our inventions (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- But there are many mountains yet to climb. (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- Americans courageously supported the struggle for liberty, self-government, and free enterprise throughout the world, and turned the tide of history away from **totalitarian darkness** and into **the warm sunlight of human freedom**. (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- "These were **golden years**—when the American Revolution was reborn, when freedom gained new life, when America reached for her best." (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)

- We rode through the storm with heart and hand. (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- America that will lead the technological revolution, and also open its **mind and heart** and soul to the treasures of literature, music, and poetry, and the values of faith, courage, and love. (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- We seek the total elimination one day of nuclear weapons from **the face of** the Earth. (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- People, worldwide, **hunger** for the right of self-determination, for those inalienable rights that make for human dignity and progress. (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- Every blow we inflict against poverty will be a blow against its dark allies of oppression and war. (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- My friends, we live in a world that is **lit by lightning**. (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- History **is a ribbon**, always unfurling; history **is a journey**. (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- Now we hear again **the echoes of** our past: a general falls to his knees in the hard snow of Valley Forge; a lonely President paces the darkened halls, and ponders his struggle to preserve the Union; the men of the Alamo call out encouragement to each other; a settler pushes west and sings a song, and the song echoes out forever and fills the unknowing air. (Ronald Reagan – Second Inaugural Address)
- **write on our hearts** these words: "Use power to help people." (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- For **a new breeze is blowing**, and a world refreshed by freedom seems reborn; for in man's heart, if not in fact, the day of the dictator is over. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)

- A new breeze is blowing, and a nation refreshed by freedom stands ready to push on. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- There is new ground to be broken, and new action to be taken. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- Great nations of the world are moving toward democracy through the door to freedom. Men and women of the world move toward free markets through the door to prosperity. The people of the world agitate for free expression and free thought through the door to the moral and intellectual satisfactions that only liberty allows. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- if he can celebrate the quieter, deeper successes that are made not of gold and silk, but of better hearts and finer souls (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- It is to make kinder the face of the Nation and gentler the face of the world. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- And in any case, our funds are low. We have a deficit to bring down. We have more will than wallet; but will is what we need. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- I have spoken of a thousand points of light, of all the community organizations that are spread like stars throughout the Nation, doing good. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- We will work hand in hand, encouraging, sometimes leading, sometimes being led, rewarding. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- the programs that are the brighter points of light (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- We need harmony; we have had a chorus of discordant voices. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- A new breeze is blowing, and the old bipartisanship must be made new again. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)

- We can't **turn back clocks**, and I don't want to. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- **A President is neither prince nor pope**, and I don't seek a window on men's souls. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- A President is neither prince nor pope, and I don't seek **a window on men's souls**. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- For our problems are large, but our **heart is larger**. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- This ceremony is held in the depth of winter. But, by the words we speak and **the faces we show the world**, we force the spring. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- Though we **march to the music of our time**, our mission is timeless. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- Today, a generation raised in **the shadows of the Cold War** assumes new responsibilities in a world warmed by the sunshine of freedom but threatened still by ancient hatreds and new plagues. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- Today, a generation raised in the shadows of the Cold War assumes new responsibilities in a world warmed **by the sunshine of freedom** but threatened still by ancient hatreds and new plagues. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- We know we have to face hard truths and take **strong steps**. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- the determination to construct from these crises **the pillars of our history** (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but **the engine of our own renewal**. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)

- Our Founders saw themselves in **the light** of posterity. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- those people whose **toil and sweat** sends us here **and pays our way** (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- Let us put aside personal advantage so that **we can feel the pain** and see the promise **of America**. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- you have changed **the face** of Congress (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- From this joyful **mountaintop** of celebration, we hear a call to service in the valley. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- We have **heard the trumpets**. We have changed the guard. And now, each in our way, and with God's help, we must **answer the call**. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- let us **lift our eyes toward the challenges** that await us in the next century (Bill Clinton – Second Inaugural Address)
- explored **the heavens** (Bill Clinton – Second Inaugural Address)
- coming out from behind **locked doors and shuttered windows** to help reclaim our streets from drugs and gangs and crime (Bill Clinton – Second Inaugural Address)
- And each new **wave of** immigrants gives new targets to old prejudices. (Bill Clinton – Second Inaugural Address)
- Prejudice and contempt, **cloaked in** the pretense of religious or political conviction are no different. (Bill Clinton – Second Inaugural Address)
- This is **the heart** of our task. (Bill Clinton – Second Inaugural Address)
- For all of us are on that **same journey of our lives**, and our journey, too, will come to an end. But the journey of our America must go on. (Bill Clinton – Second Inaugural Address)

- Yes, let us **build our bridge**. A bridge wide enough and strong enough for every American to cross over to a blessed land of new promise. (Bill Clinton – Second Inaugural Address)
- Through much of the last century, America's faith in freedom and democracy was **a rock in a raging sea**. (George W. Bush – First Inaugural Address)
- Now it is **a seed upon the wind, taking root** in many nations. (George W. Bush – First Inaugural Address)
- America has never been **united by blood or birth or soil**. We are bound by ideals that move us beyond our backgrounds, lift us above our interests and teach us what it means to be citizens. (George W. Bush – First Inaugural Address)
- And I can pledge our nation to a goal: When we see that wounded traveler on the road to Jericho, we will not pass to the other side. (George W. Bush – First Inaugural Address)
- For as long as whole regions of the world **simmer** in resentment and tyranny... (George W. Bush – Second Inaugural Address)
- ...prone to ideologies that **feed** hatred and excuse murder—violence will gather, and multiply in destructive power, and cross the most defended borders, and raise a mortal threat. (George W. Bush – Second Inaugural Address)
- By our efforts, we have **lit a fire** as well—a fire in the minds of men. (George W. Bush – Second Inaugural Address)
- And our country must abandon all the habits of racism, because we cannot **carry the message of** freedom and the baggage of bigotry at the same time. (George W. Bush – Second Inaugural Address)
- We have known divisions, which **must be healed** to move forward in great purposes—and I will strive in good faith **to heal** them. (George W. Bush – Second Inaugural Address)

- Not because history **runs on the wheels of** inevitability; it is human choices that move events. (George W. Bush – Second Inaugural Address)
- We have confidence because freedom is the permanent hope of mankind, **the hunger in dark places**, the longing of the soul. (George W. Bush – Second Inaugural Address)
- when soldiers **died in wave** upon wave for a union based on liberty (George W. Bush – Second Inaugural Address)
- It is an odious aristocracy; a hateful oligarchy of sex; the most hateful aristocracy ever established **on the face of the globe**; an oligarchy of wealth, where the rich govern the poor. (Susan B. Anthony – 1873 On Women´s Right to Vote)
- There were, after all, many in Britain too who suffered greatly **at the hands of powerful absentee landlords**. (Tony Blair – Address to Irish Parliament 1998)
- Our troops will have the best possible support in the entire world, and they will not be asked to **fight with one hand tied behind their back**. (George Bush – 1991 Announcing War Against Iraq)
- It means **losing face**. (Bill Clinton – 1998 I have Sinned)
- I must also be at peace with the fact that the public consequences of my actions are **in the hands of the American people** and their representatives in the Congress. (Bill Clinton – 1998 I Am Profoundly Sorry)
- I do say that space can be explored and mastered without feeding **the fires of war** (John F. Kennedy – 1962 We choose to go to the Moon)
- ...an entire class of nuclear weapons from **the face of the earth**. (Ronald Reagan – Tear Down this Wall)

12.2.2 Simile

- Thousands of dangerous killers, schooled in the methods of murder, often supported by outlaw regimes, are now spread throughout the world **like ticking time bombs**, set to go off without warning. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2002)
- These enemies view the entire world **as a battlefield**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2002)
- ...we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of **as bitter and bloody persecutions**. (Thomas Jefferson – First Inaugural Address)
- ...the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, **as the sheet anchor of our peace** at home and safety abroad (Thomas Jefferson – First Inaugural Address)
- When this corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind, **like the love of gold** it becomes insatiable. (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- golden shackles are as fatal **as the iron bonds of despotism** (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- ...the effective bonds to union between free and confederated states. Strong **as is the tie of interest**, it has been often found ineffectual. (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- The man who has come to regard the ballot box **as a juggler's hat** has renounced his allegiance. (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- **A nation, like a person, has a body**—a body that must be fed and clothed and housed, invigorated and rested, in a manner that measures up to the objectives of our time. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Third Inaugural Address)
- We have learned that we must live as men, not as ostriches, nor as dogs in the manger. (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Fourth Inaugural Address)
- a soldier's pack **is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)

- ...on its 200th birthday America will be as young and as vital as when it began, and **as bright a beacon of hope for all the world.** (Richard Milhous Nixon – Second Inaugural Address)
- The totalitarian era is passing, its old **ideas blown away like leaves** from an ancient, lifeless tree. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- There are times when **the future seems thick as a fog;** you sit and wait, hoping the mists will lift and reveal the right path. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- But this is a time when **the future seems a door** you can walk right through into a room called tomorrow. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- **freedom is like a beautiful kite** that can go higher and higher with the breeze. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- We felt the unity and fellowship of our nation when freedom came under attack, and our response came **like a single hand over a single heart.** (George W. Bush – Second Inaugural Address)

12.2.3 Metonymy

- **America** is a strong and honorable in the use of our strength. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2003)
- Now, as we see **a little gray in the mirror**—or a lot of gray—and we watch our children moving into adulthood, we ask the question: What will be the state of their union? (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2005)
- We should not **invite chaos at our border.** (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2005)
- We need to uphold the great tradition of **the melting pot** that welcomes and assimilates new arrivals. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2007)
- to that **Almighty Being** (George Washington – First Inaugural Address)
- the **Great Author** (George Washington – First Inaugural Address)
- the **Invisible Hand** (George Washington – First Inaugural Address)
- ...since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of **Heaven** can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and

right which **Heaven** itself has ordained (George Washington – First Inaugural Address)

- the benign **Parent of the Human Race** (George Washington – First Inaugural Address)
- ...the result of **good heads** prompted by good hearts... (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...the result of good heads prompted by **good hearts**... (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- **the Patron of Order** (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- **the Fountain of Justice** (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- **the Protector** (John Adams – Inaugural Address)
- ...unite with **one heart** and one mind (Thomas Jefferson – First Inaugural Address)
- ...unite with **one heart** and one mind (Thomas Jefferson – First Inaugural Address)
- **Infinite Power** (Thomas Jefferson – First Inaugural Address)
- their duty is to remain as their **Creator** made them (Thomas Jefferson – Second Inaugural Address)
- of that **Almighty Being** (James Madison – First Inaugural Address)
- he prefers to **the Divine Author** of his being (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- instead of exhausting, as it may do **in foreign hands**, would (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- **the Almighty** (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- **the Supreme Author of All Good** (James Monroe – Second Inaugural Address)
- ever known to **the Old World** (James Monroe – Second Inaugural Address)
- **the Almighty** (James Monroe – Second Inaugural Address)
- the visitation of **Heaven** (John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)
- **The roads and aqueducts of Rome** have been the admiration of all after ages...
(John Quincy Adams – Inaugural Address)

- a firm reliance on the goodness of that **Power** (Andrew Jackson – First Inaugural Address)
- my most fervent prayer to that **Almighty Being,...** (Andrew Jackson – Second Inaugural Address)
- Among them (the illustrious men) we recognize **the earliest and firmest pillars of the Republic...** (Martin Van Buren – Inaugural Address)
- the gracious protection of the **Divine Being** (Martin Van Buren – Inaugural Address)
- the aid of that **Almighty Power** (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- We admit of no government by divine right, believing that so far as power is concerned **the Beneficent Creator** has made no distinction amongst men (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- ...one presiding over its deliberations and the other bearing a larger share in consummating the labors of **that august body** than any other person. (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- an impartial and common **Creator** (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- that **good Being** (William Henry Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- the **Almighty Ruler** of Nations (Abraham Lincoln – First Inaugural Address)
- assistance in wringing their **bread** from the sweat of other men's faces (Abraham Lincoln – Second Inaugural Address)
- assistance in wringing their bread from the **sweat** of other men's faces (Abraham Lincoln – Second Inaugural Address)
- **The Almighty** (Abraham Lincoln – Second Inaugural Address)
- until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another **drawn with the sword** (Abraham Lincoln – Second Inaugural Address)
- We shall neither fail to respect the **flag** of any friendly nation (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- those who would die for the **flag** (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- We have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes (Woodrow Wilson – First Inaugural Address)

- the destiny which **Washington** strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish (Franklin D. Roosevelt - Third Inaugural Address)
- **the Creator** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)
- The productivity of our **heads, our hands, and our hearts** is the source of all the strength. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)
- whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in **the heart of America** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)
- In **the heart of Europe** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- **The American dream** does not come to those who fall asleep. (Richard Milhous Nixon – First Inaugural Address)
- **The American dream** endures. (Jimmy Carter – Inaugural Address)
- the **Almighty** (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)
- Our hopes, our hearts, our **hands**, are with those on every continent who are building democracy and freedom. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)

12.2.4 Synecdoche

- The American **flag** stands for more than our power and our interests. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2003)
- A government-run **health care system is the wrong prescription**. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2004)
- We are the nation that saved liberty in Europe and liberated **death camps** and helped raise up democracies and faced down an evil empire. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2006)
- **At kitchen tables** across our country, there is a concern about our economic future. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2008)
- **The eyes of all nations** are fixed on our Republic. (Andrew Jackson – Second Inaugural Address)
- ...no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect **the comprehensive and equal eye** which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests (George Washington – First Inaugural Address)

- stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every **living heart** (Abraham Lincoln – First Inaugural Address)
- **America**, at its best, is also courageous. **America**, at its best, is compassionate. (George W. Bush – First Inaugural Address)

12.2.5 Hyperbole

- Now, the sights and sounds of this ceremony are broadcast instantaneously **to billions** around the world. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address) The men and women of our armed forces have delivered a message now clear to **every enemy** of the United States. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2002)
- We will answer **every danger and every enemy** that threatens the American people. (George W. Bush - State of the Union Address 2003)
- understanding of **every** candid mind (Thomas Jefferson – Second Inaugural Address)
- the reputation of our arms **has been thrown under clouds** on the other (James Madison – Second Inaugural Address)
- it is the interest of **every** citizen to maintain it (James Monroe – First Inaugural Address)
- the importance of the attitude in which we **stand before the Word** (Andrew Jackson – Second Inaugural Address)
- stretching from **every** battlefield and patriot grave to **every** living heart (Abraham Lincoln – First Inaugural Address)
- It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these **extraordinary** demands (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- **No other** people have a government more worthy of their respect and love or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth **beyond definition or calculation**. (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)

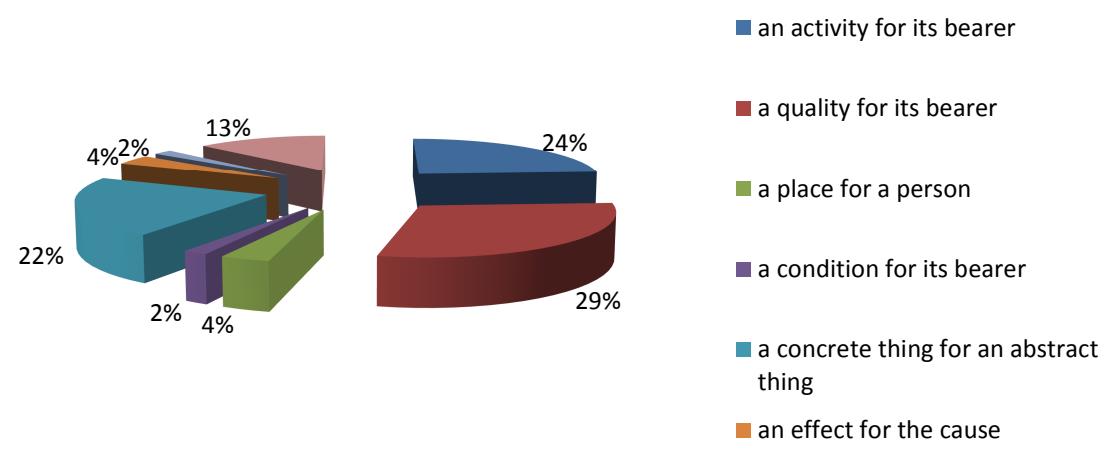
- Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them **all**. (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- we will turn from them **all** to crown with the highest honor (Benjamin Harrison – Inaugural Address)
- It means **much more** than the mere success of a party. (Woodrow Wilson – First Inaugural Address)
- **No one** can mistake the purpose (Woodrow Wilson – First Inaugural Address)
- **Nowhere else in the world** have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness (Woodrow Wilson – First Inaugural Address)
- Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance. (Woodrow Wilson – First Inaugural Address)
- to give testimony in **the sight of the Word** (Dwight D. Eisenhower – First Inaugural Address)
- Germany still stands tragically divided. So is the whole continent divided. And so, too, is all the world. (Dwight D. Eisenhower – Second Inaugural Address)
- Unless we in America work to preserve the peace, there will be no peace. (Richard Milhous Nixon – Inaugural Address)
- I have spoken of **a thousand** points of light, of all the community organizations that are spread like stars throughout the Nation, doing good. (George Bush – Inaugural Address)
- Now, the sights and sounds of this ceremony are broadcast instantaneously **to billions** around the world. (Bill Clinton – First Inaugural Address)

12.3 Appendix 3

12.3.1 Metonymy graphs

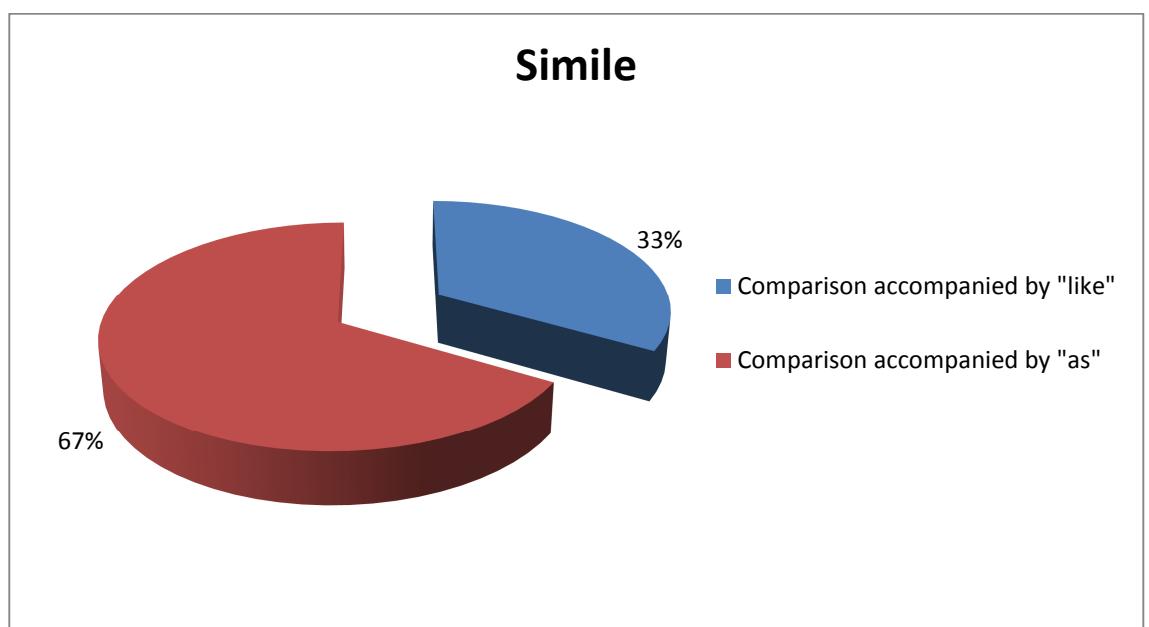
	Inaugural Addresses	State of the Union Addresses	Political speeches	Total
an activity for its bearer	13	0	0	13
a quality for its bearer	15	1	0	16
a place for a person	1	1	0	2
a condition for its bearer	1	0	0	1
a concrete thing for an abstract thing	12	0	0	12
an effect for the cause	1	1	0	2
a place for an institution	1	0	0	1
a sign for the thing signified	4	2	0	6
Total	48	5	0	53

Metonymy



12.3.2 Simile graphs

	Inaugural Addresses	State of the Union Addresses	Political Speeches	Total
Comparison accompanied by "like"	4	2	0	6
Comparison accompanied by "as"	11	1	0	12
Total	15	3	0	18



12.3.3 Synecdoche graph

