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Term Paper

“Idioms in Political Discourse on War”

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Ще раз пишу про план. В ньому мають бути сторінки розділів / підрозділів, всі notional words пишемо з великої літери; те, що потрібно, виділяємо курсивом

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE. THE NOTIONS OF IDIOMS AND DISCOURSE

1.1. The notion of idioms це виправляла – не notionS, a notion

1.2. Functions of Idioms in Language

1.3. The notion of discourse це виправляла – не notionS, a notion

Conclusions to Chapter One

CHAPTER TWO. FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICITY OF IDIOMS IN WAR DISCOURSE

2.1. Role of Idioms in Political Discourse

2.2. **Role of language in political discourse** це занадто широко. Який аспект Ви досліджуєте? Стилiстичний? Прагматичний? тощо...

Conclusions to Chapter Two

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.....

RÉSUMÉ

LIST OF REFERENCE MATERIALS

INTRODUCTION

War has been a recurring theme throughout human history, and political discourse surrounding war plays a crucial role in shaping public perception, policy decisions, and international relations. Language, as a powerful tool, is often employed by political leaders to convey their messages and influence public opinion. Within the realm of political discourse, idiomatic expressions are an intriguing and significant aspect to explore. Idioms, rooted in culture and language, have the potential to encapsulate complex meanings and evoke strong emotions. This term paper aims to examine the use of idioms in political discourse specifically related to war, analyzing their impact on communication, perception, and decision-making. Among the works dedicated to the study of concept, the most famous are the works by Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (1980). *Metaphors We Live By*. University of Chicago Press., Gibbs, R. W. (1994). *The Poetics of Mind: Figurative Thought, Language, and Understanding*. Cambridge University Press., Charteris-Black, J. (2014). *Analysing Political Speeches: Rhetoric, Discourse, and Metaphor*. Palgrave Macmillan. Що це таке??? Ви НЕ аналізуєте концепт, посилення на першоджерела так НЕ робляться

The subject matter of the study revolves around the exploration of idiomatic expressions used in political discourse on war. It delves into the various types of idioms employed, such as metaphorical idioms, proverbial idioms, historical idioms, and cultural idioms. By analyzing these idioms, we seek to gain insights into their underlying meanings, rhetorical functions, and how they shape public understanding and policy formulation regarding war.

The aim of this research is comprehensive understanding це не є метою of the role of idioms in political discourse on war. By examining prominent idiomatic expressions used by political leaders and analyzing their linguistic, cultural, and rhetorical characteristics, we aim to shed light on their influence and significance. Furthermore, this research seeks to explore the manipulation and

persuasive power of idioms in shaping public opinion and decision-making processes in relation to war.

Theoretical value research contributes to the existing literature on political discourse, language, and war by focusing specifically on the use of idioms. By drawing from linguistic theories, discourse analysis, and sociocultural perspectives, we aim to provide theoretical insights into the role of idioms in political communication and their impact on public perception. The study also highlights the interplay between language, culture, and politics, providing a deeper understanding of how idiomatic expressions can shape and reflect societal attitudes towards war.

Practical value Understanding the use of idiomatic expressions in political discourse on war holds practical implications for policymakers, analysts, and the general public. By examining the manipulation and persuasive techniques employed through idioms, this research contributes to media literacy and critical thinking skills. It also raises awareness about the potential impact of language on public perception and policy decisions, encouraging a more nuanced and informed approach to political discourse on war.

Introduction: War так НЕ пишемо and political discourse are intertwined aspects that shape public perception, policy decisions, and international relations. Idioms, as powerful linguistic tools, hold significance within political communication. This term paper examines the use of idioms in political discourse on war, analyzing their impact on communication, perception, and decision-making.

First chapter defines idioms, explores their figurative nature, and emphasizes their role in conveying nuanced meanings.

Second chapter provides an overview of political discourse on war, analyzing rhetoric and strategies employed by political leaders. у Вас це є в роботі?

General Conclusions light on the use of idioms in political discourse on war. It reveals the power of idioms to evoke emotions, convey complex ideas, and shape public perception. The findings contribute to understanding the interplay between language, culture, and politics, fostering media literacy and critical analysis of political communication.

CHAPTER ONE

THE NOTIONS OF IDIOMS AND DISCOURSE це теж виправляла... + з НОВОЇ СТОРІНКИ

Idioms are more than just literal expressions, they carry symbolic value within a specific language or community. Rooted in culture and history, idioms convey cultural wisdom, evoke imagery, and evoke emotions. Understanding idioms goes beyond the surface level of individual words and requires deciphering their collective meaning. Discourse, on the other hand, goes beyond individual idioms to analyze the broader landscape of communication. It explores how language is used in various social, cultural, and communicative contexts.

Discourse analysis examines the patterns, structures, and strategies employed in conversations, written texts, and other forms of communication. It uncovers how language functions within social settings, influencing relationships, power dynamics, and the construction of meaning.

1.1. The notions of idioms

Idioms are linguistic expressions or phrases that possess a non-literal or figurative meaning, extending beyond the literal interpretation of their constituent words (Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (1980). *Metaphors We Live By*. University of Chicago Press). посилання так НЕ робимо, див. рекомендації до написання

курсів, до того ж я Вам відправляла файл АРА, де чітко розписано як посылатись на різні джерела

These expressions are culturally and contextually dependent, reflecting the history, traditions, and values of a particular language or community. Extensive research has been conducted by linguists, psychologists, and scholars dedicated to understanding the nature and significance of idiomatic language.

Notable researchers in the field of idioms include George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, who explored the conceptual metaphor theory, suggesting that idiomatic expressions are based on metaphorical mappings between abstract concepts and concrete experiences. Anna Wierzbicka developed the Natural Semantic Metalanguage approach, aiming to identify universal concepts and semantic components that underlie idiomatic expressions across different languages. Де

ПОСИЛАННЯ???

Wolfgang Mieder's work focused on the study of proverbs and idioms, examining their cultural, historical, and literary significance. Diane Pecher and Rolf Zwaan conducted research on the cognitive processes involved in comprehending idiomatic expressions, investigating how context, prior knowledge, and conceptual integration contribute to the understanding of idioms.

Де ПОСИЛАННЯ???

Idioms can be classified based on their form, meaning, or origin. Some common classifications include metaphorical idioms, which employ metaphorical language to convey abstract concepts through concrete experiences. Proverbial idioms encapsulate cultural wisdom or moral lessons. Historical idioms originate from historical events or figures, while cultural idioms are specific to a particular culture and may lack direct equivalents in other languages. Phrasal idioms consist of a group of words with a fixed order and meaning that cannot be deduced from the individual words.

However, it is important to note that idioms often transcend strict classification boundaries, and there can be overlap between different categories. The complexity and richness of idiomatic expressions continue to intrigue researchers and contribute to a deeper understanding of language, culture, and communication. про приклади ідіом теж все писала

1.2. Functions of Idioms in Language

Idioms serve various functions in language, adding richness, expressiveness, and cultural context to communication.

They allow speakers to convey abstract or nuanced concepts in a concise and vivid manner. By using figurative language, idioms evoke imagery and emotions that go beyond the literal meanings of words.

Idioms facilitate effective communication by providing shortcuts or ready-made expressions that convey complex ideas or emotions. They help speakers express thoughts and experiences that may be challenging to articulate using literal language alone.

Idioms contribute to the creativity and vibrancy of language. They provide a playful and imaginative element to conversations, making language more engaging, memorable, and enjoyable.

Idioms are deeply rooted in the culture and heritage of a particular language community. They reflect the values, beliefs, history, and experiences of that culture. By using idioms, speakers can connect with their cultural identity and express shared experiences.

Idioms create a sense of belonging and camaraderie within a language community. When people use idioms in conversations, it signals that they are part of the shared linguistic and cultural group. This shared understanding fosters social cohesion and strengthens interpersonal relationships.

Idioms encourage listeners or readers to interpret language within a specific context. To comprehend the intended meaning, one must consider the broader context in which the idiom is used, including cultural references, social situations, and shared knowledge.

Idioms often have humorous or witty connotations. They can be used to make jokes, puns, or clever remarks. Employing idioms in a humorous way can create a lighthearted atmosphere and entertain the listener or reader.

Idioms offer insights into the cultural values, customs, and traditions of a language community. By examining idiomatic expressions, one can gain a deeper understanding of the cultural nuances, historical events, and societal norms associated with a particular language.

Overall, idioms serve as powerful linguistic tools that enrich communication, evoke imagery and emotions, and provide glimpses into the cultural fabric of a language community. Learning and using idioms can enhance language proficiency and foster cross-cultural understanding.

Де посилення на першоджерела??? Вже писала про приклади ідіом

1.3. The notions of discourse

The notions of discourse have been explored, emphasizing its role in shaping communication. Discourse involves the construction of meaning within a particular context, influenced by social, cultural, and situational factors.

In the context of contemporary political war, discourse takes on specific characteristics, including polarization, propaganda, the weaponization of language, and the impact of digital communication and social media. Understanding discourse in political war requires critical analysis, media literacy, and an awareness of strategic framing and narrative construction.

In the context of contemporary political war, discourse takes on specific characteristics and functions. Here are some notions related to discourse in today's political war:

Political war discourse often exhibits a high level of polarization, with sharp divisions between opposing factions. Discourse is used strategically to mobilize supporters, discredit opponents, and solidify group identities. Language is employed to create an "us versus them" narrative, emphasizing differences and fueling conflict.

Discourse in political war frequently involves the use of propaganda techniques to shape public opinion and control the narrative. It may include misleading information, appeals to emotions, and the repetition of key messages to influence the perception of events, individuals, or policies. Weaponization of Language is weaponized in political war discourse, where words are carefully chosen and framed to delegitimize opponents, undermine credibility, or provoke emotional reactions. Loaded terms, ad hominem attacks, and inflammatory rhetoric are common strategies used to gain an advantage in the war of words.

In the era of social media, political war discourse has expanded its reach and impact. Online platforms provide a fertile ground for the dissemination of political messages, manipulation of information, and the mobilization of supporters. Hashtags, memes, and viral content play a significant role in shaping the discourse and influencing public sentiment. Echo Chambers and Filter Bubbles: The digital landscape has facilitated the creation of echo chambers and filter bubbles, where individuals are exposed predominantly to information and opinions that align with their own views. This phenomenon can reinforce existing beliefs, entrench divisions, and limit exposure to diverse perspectives, narrowing the discourse and fostering polarization.

Political war discourse often involves the spread of disinformation or "fake news." Fact-checking initiatives have emerged to counter misinformation and

promote accuracy. The battle for truth and the credibility of sources are crucial components of discourse in political war. Discourse in political war involves the strategic framing and construction of narratives to shape public perception. Political actors employ specific language, metaphors, and storytelling techniques to create a favorable narrative that aligns with their agenda or ideology. Understanding the dynamics of discourse in today's political war requires critical analysis, media literacy, and an awareness of the strategies employed by political actors. It is important for individuals to engage in informed and nuanced discussions, verify information from credible sources, and be mindful of the persuasive power of language in shaping political discourse.

Conclusions to Chapter One

Висновки до розділів нумеруємо (кожен абзац окремо), про це ТЕЖ
вже писала

In conclusion, the study of idioms and discourse provides valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of language and communication. Idioms, with their figurative meanings and cultural significance, add depth and richness to our expressions, allowing us to convey complex ideas in a concise and vivid manner. They reflect the values, experiences, and shared cultural heritage of a language community.

The functions of idioms in language are diverse and encompass various aspects of communication. They enhance our ability to express abstract concepts, foster social connections, and contribute to the creative and playful aspects of language. Idioms also serve as windows into cultural identity, providing glimpses into the beliefs, customs, and traditions of a specific group.

Discourse, on the other hand, focuses on the broader context in which language is used. It considers social interactions, power dynamics, and the construction of meaning within specific situations. Discourse analysis helps us

understand how language is employed strategically to shape public opinion, influence perceptions, and create narratives that advance particular agendas.

In present-day political war discourse, the study of idioms and discourse becomes even more critical. The language used in political conflicts is often marked by polarization, propaganda, and the weaponization of words. Understanding the dynamics of discourse in this context requires careful analysis, media literacy, and critical thinking.

Overall, the study of idioms and discourse illuminates the intricate relationship between language, culture, and society. It deepens our understanding of how language functions as a vehicle for communication, persuasion, and the negotiation of power. By exploring idioms and discourse, we gain valuable insights into the complexities of human expression and the ways in which language shapes our perceptions and interactions.

CHAPTER TWO. FUCTIONAL SPECIFICITY OF IDIOMS IN WAR

DISCOURSE див. зауваження до розділу 1

Другий розділ – практичний. Він передбачає аналіз ілюстративного матеріалу. У Вашому випадку – аналіз військово-політичного дискурсу і використання в ньому ідіоматичних висловів. А у Вас просто написаний якийсь / чийсь текст без жодних посилань.

Idioms, with their figurative nature and cultural connotations, play a distinctive role in war discourse. They encapsulate collective experiences, historical events, and shared values, allowing for the expression of complex ideas and emotions in a concise and impactful manner. Idioms possess the power to evoke imagery, stir patriotism, and reinforce narratives surrounding war and conflict.

The functional specificity of idioms in war discourse lies in their ability to convey nuanced meanings and shape public perception. These linguistic devices serve as rhetorical tools for political leaders, journalists, and propagandists, enabling them to influence public opinion, legitimize actions, or rally support. Idioms can evoke emotions, establish social cohesion, and contribute to the construction of a collective identity during times of war.

2.1. Role of Idioms in Political Discourse

Як можна писати про Role of Idioms in Political Discourse, не проаналізувавши жодного прикладу?

Idioms play a vital role in political discourse, as they are instrumental in shaping public opinion, framing political narratives, and mobilizing support for specific political ideologies or parties. They serve as linguistic devices that condense complex ideas and evoke emotional responses, allowing politicians to communicate their messages effectively and engage with the general public.

One key function of idioms in political discourse is simplification and condensation. Political concepts and issues can be intricate and nuanced, but idioms provide a way to distill them into concise and memorable expressions that resonate with the audience. By using idioms, politicians can simplify complex policies or ideologies, making them more accessible and easily understood by a wide range of people. Де посилення на першоджерела???

Idioms also hold significant emotional appeal. They tap into shared cultural knowledge and experiences, triggering emotional responses in listeners or readers. Political speeches and campaigns often employ idiomatic expressions to evoke specific feelings or reactions, aiming to connect with the audience on an emotional level. By utilizing idioms, politicians can foster empathy, rally support, and create a sense of unity among their followers.

In addition to simplification and emotional appeal, idioms contribute to the framing and persuasion strategies used in political discourse. Idioms are powerful framing devices that shape the way political issues are understood and interpreted. By using specific idiomatic expressions, politicians can emphasize certain aspects of an issue while downplaying others, influencing public perception and steering the discourse in their desired direction. Idioms become part of the persuasive language employed by politicians to gain support for their policies or positions. Де посилення на першоджерела???

Furthermore, idioms play a role in identity construction within political discourse. Certain idioms become associated with particular ideologies, parties, or political movements. They function as linguistic markers that signal membership or affiliation, creating a sense of belonging among supporters. Idioms contribute to the formation of political identities, reinforcing the idea of an "in-group" and distinguishing it from the opposition. By using idioms tied to specific political ideologies or parties, politicians strengthen the bond between themselves and

their followers, fostering a collective identity. Де посилення на першоджерела???

It's important to note that idioms can be strategically manipulated in political discourse. They can be weaponized to discredit opponents or undermine their credibility. Politicians may use derogatory or pejorative idiomatic expressions to demean their rivals or delegitimize their positions. In such cases, idioms become tools of persuasion aimed at influencing public opinion and maintaining or gaining political advantage.

Cultural references and symbols are also embedded within idiomatic expressions used in political discourse. Idioms often draw upon historical events, iconic figures, or shared cultural values. By tapping into these cultural references, politicians can create a sense of unity, reinforce national pride, or evoke specific values or historical narratives that resonate with their target audience. Idioms tied to cultural symbols contribute to the construction of a collective identity and can be powerful tools for political mobilization.

Lastly, humor and satire frequently utilize idioms in political discourse. Comedians, satirists, and political commentators employ ironic or satirical idiomatic expressions to critique political figures, policies, or events. These idioms add a comedic element to the discourse, allowing for the expression of dissent or criticism in an engaging and entertaining manner. Political satire often relies on idiomatic language to highlight inconsistencies, contradictions, or absurdities in the political realm, providing a platform for dissenting voices and alternative perspectives.

Understanding the role of idioms in political discourse is crucial for analyzing political messaging, interpreting underlying meanings, and engaging in informed discussions about political issues. By recognizing the various functions and strategies employed by politicians, individuals can navigate the persuasive

power of language and critically evaluate the messages conveyed through idiomatic expressions. Де посилання на першоджерела???

2.2. Role of language in political discourse див. коментар в плані

Ну і знов те саме питання, як можна писати про Role of language in political discourse без будь-яких прикладів з ілюстративного матеріалу та їх аналізом?

The role of language in political discourse is paramount, as it serves as a powerful tool for conveying ideas, shaping public opinion, and influencing political outcomes. Language, in this context, encompasses not only the words spoken or written but also the underlying rhetoric, framing, and narrative construction employed by politicians, political parties, and other actors in the political arena.

Language in political discourse plays several key roles. It is used to persuade and influence audiences, with politicians strategically choosing their words, and employing rhetorical techniques such as emotional appeals, vivid imagery, repetition, and persuasive arguments to sway public opinion, gain support, and rally their constituents.

Language also helps shape the framing and agenda of political debates. By carefully selecting certain words, phrases, and narratives, political actors can influence how issues are perceived and understood by the public. This process involves presenting a particular perspective or interpretation of events, often influencing public opinion and policy decisions.

Furthermore, language is instrumental in constructing political identities and fostering social cohesion among supporters. Politicians use language to create a sense of belonging, reinforce shared values, and establish a collective identity among their followers. This can be achieved through the use of slogans, catchphrases, and symbolic language that resonates with specific groups.

However, language can also be used for manipulation and propaganda. Through the selective use of information, biased language, or deceptive rhetoric, political actors can distort facts, mislead the public, and manipulate perceptions to further their own agenda or maintain their power.

On the other hand, language is crucial for holding politicians accountable. Public discourse, including political debates, speeches, and interviews, allows citizens to evaluate the actions and positions of political leaders. Effective communication is essential for promoting transparency, clarifying policy stances, and fostering public trust in the political process.

Understanding the role of language in political discourse is vital for citizens to critically evaluate the messages they receive and make informed decisions. It also highlights the responsibility of political actors to use language ethically, responsibly, and in a manner that upholds democratic values and promotes healthy public discourse.

Де посилення на першоджерела???

Conclusions to Chapter Two

In conclusion it delved into the role of idioms and language in political discourse, shedding light on their significance and impact.

Idioms, with their figurative meanings and cultural references, play a distinct role in political communication. They encapsulate shared experiences, reinforce narratives, and contribute to the construction of collective identity. The analysis of idioms in political discourse provides insights into the strategic use of language by political actors to persuade, influence, and shape public opinion.

Also we find out what language is. А до Вас цього ніхто не спромігся зробити? Language serves as a means of communication, but also as a vehicle for propaganda, manipulation, and the establishment of power dynamics.

Understanding the role of language in political discourse is essential for citizens to critically evaluate political messages, engage in informed decision-making, and hold politicians accountable.

By studying the role of idioms and language in political discourse, we gain a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between language, politics, and society. It becomes evident that language is not merely a means of communication, but a powerful instrument that shapes perceptions, constructs narratives, and influences political outcomes. The analysis of idioms and language in political discourse provides valuable insights into the strategies employed by political actors to shape public opinion, maintain power, and foster social cohesion.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, this research has provided a comprehensive exploration of the notions of idioms, the functions they serve in language, and their specific roles within political discourse.

Through a thorough examination of their definitions and characteristics, we have gained insight into the figurative and cultural aspects of idiomatic expressions. Additionally, the functions of idioms in language were elucidated, highlighting their ability to convey meanings beyond their literal interpretations and their role in adding color, brevity, and cultural relevance to communication.

We explored the role of idioms within the realm of politics, acknowledging their unique power to shape public perception, evoke emotions, and influence political narratives. The analysis underscored how idioms, with their figurative and culturally embedded nature, contribute to the construction of collective identities, reinforce narratives, and sway public opinion. Moreover, Chapter Two expanded our examination to encompass the broader role of language in political discourse, emphasizing its capacity for persuasion, framing, identity construction, manipulation, and accountability.

By integrating the insights from Chapters One and Two, we have gained a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of idioms within language and their specific functions within political discourse. The research has highlighted the significance of idiomatic expressions as powerful linguistic tools, providing politicians, political parties, and other actors in the political arena with the means to influence, persuade, and shape public opinion.

Overall, this research contributes to our understanding of how language and idiomatic expressions intersect with politics, shedding light on the intricate dynamics of political discourse. By exploring the notions of idioms, the functions they serve in language, and their specific roles within political discourse, we have expanded our comprehension of the complex relationship between language, culture, and politics.

As we conclude this study, it is evident that idioms play a significant role in shaping political narratives, influencing public opinion, and fostering social cohesion. The findings underscore the importance of critically analyzing the language used in political discourse, as it can reveal underlying motivations, power dynamics, and rhetorical strategies employed by political actors.

By deepening our understanding of idioms and their functions within political discourse, we are better equipped to navigate the intricacies of political communication, engage in informed decision-making, and foster a more nuanced appreciation of the role of language in shaping our political landscape.

RÉSUMÉ

Дана курсова робота присвячена дослідженню ролі ідіом в політичному дискурсі. У роботі розглядаються поняття ідіом, їх функції в мові, а також їх вплив на політичний дискурс.

Перший розділ роботи зосереджений на вивченні понять ідіом, де розкриваються їх визначення та особливості. Дослідження функцій ідіом в мові показує, що вони здатні передавати значення, що виходять за межі прямого тлумачення, а також надають мові колориту, стислості та культурної ваги.

Другий розділ роботи присвячений ролі ідіом в політичному дискурсі. В ньому розглядається, як ідіоми впливають на формування громадської думки, викликають емоції та впливають на політичні наративи. Аналізуючи використання ідіом в політичному дискурсі, так а де цей аналіз ТО? ми розуміємо, що вони допомагають побудувати колективну ідентичність, підкріпити наративи та впливати на громадську думку.

Ця робота вносить свій внесок у розуміння взаємозв'язку між ідіомами та політичним дискурсом. Вона допомагає нам краще розібратися у складній динаміці політичної комунікації, зробити обґрунтовані політичні вибори та глибше оцінювати роль мови у формуванні політичного середовища.

Отже, ця робота підкреслює важливість критичного аналізу мови, використаної в політичному дискурсі, оскільки вона може розкривати сховані мотивації, динаміку влади та риторичні стратегії, які використовують політичні діячі. ключові слова в роботі???

Дослідження ролі ідіом в політичному дискурсі дає нам змогу краще розуміти політичну комунікацію, займати інформовану позицію в процесі прийняття політичних рішень та розвивати більш глибоке розуміння ролі мови в формуванні політичного середовища.

LIST OF REFERENCE MATERIALS

Де на все це посилання в тексті???

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