

Chapter 1 : Political Language and Metaphor: Interpreting and changing the world - Google Books

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Subjects Description Until a century ago, a metaphor was just a mere figure of speech, but since the development of discourse analysis a metaphor has become more than merely incidental to the content of the arguments or findings. Students and scholars in political studies know the importance of metaphors in electoral and policy-related politics, coming across metaphors that are, knowingly or unknowingly, influencing our perception of politics. This book is the first to develop new methodological approaches to understand and analyse the use of metaphor in political science and international relations. It does this by: Combining theory with case studies in order to advance substantive work in politics and international relations that focuses on metaphor Expands the range of empirical case studies that employ this category descriptively and also in explanatory logic Advances research that investigates the role of metaphor in empirical and discourse-based methodologies, thus building on results from other disciplines, notably linguistics and hermeneutic philosophy. This innovative study will be of interest to students and researchers of politics, international relations and communication studies. Table of Contents Part 1: The Ways of Stargazing: Newtonian Metaphoricity in American Foreign Policy 2. Slippery Slopes in Political Discourse 3. Mechanical Metaphors in Politics Part 2: Metaphors of Social Order 5. Identifying and Assessing Metaphors 8. Discursive Metaphor Analysis 9. Political Protest and Metaphor Part 4: Real Construction through Metaphorical Language: Metaphor, Catachresis and Equivalence Love and Life in Heartless Town Cognition Meets Action Part 6: Methodological Questions and Some Possible Solutions

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Metaphors, Mini-Narratives and Foucauldian Discourse Theory Part 5: Policy Metaphor, Catachresis and Equivalence Love and Life in Heartless Town Cognition Meets Action Part 6: Language The Application of Conceptual Metaphor Theory to Political Discourse: Methodological Questions and Some Possible Solutions Metaphorical Moves: 'Scientific Expertise' in Research Policy Studies

A good central metaphor is typically one of the hallmarks of any effective political speech. It provides a logical core around which an argument can cohere. In American politics, Franklin D. Roosevelt famously used a war metaphor in his depression-era Inauguration speech, when he proclaimed: In classical rhetoric, Aristotle even went so far as to say that the ability to discern these types of similarities was a sign of genius. As he saw it, a similarity between two things – a workforce and an army, say – can generate a new type of meaning for the listener. It can collapse all the complex problems and ideas together and thereby make them both intelligible and gripping. This has long been considered the definition of astute political rhetoric, and perhaps never more so than in the 21st century, the age of the glib soundbite. But Trump, who has careened through almost every conceivable political norm in this election cycle, almost never uses the kind of coherent metaphors that political rhetoricians have relied on for millennia. Dead metaphors are those used so often in our everyday speech that we forget they are metaphors, and instead hear them as literal language. Like the rest of us, Trump uses plenty of these: Live metaphors are much more difficult to craft. They have the power to define, unify, and grab the attention of the listener. Most of all, they help to create a central, coherent structure on which the speaker can build their argument. Donald Trump rarely uses live metaphors, but when he does, they literally make headlines. Having or holding the cards is almost a dead metaphor; we understand the phrase without thinking of a card game. But then again, perhaps incoherence is precisely what makes his rhetoric so appealing. In casual spoken English, our metaphors and our speech are not always perfectly pitched, and can sound more like a series of fragmented ideas. On the other hand, his conversational style can also help construct an identity for him as authentic, relatable and trustworthy, which are qualities that voters look for in a presidential candidate. All the rules of functional speech, it seems, can be broken.

Chapter 3 : Politics and the English Language - Wikipedia

Politics and the English Language Questions and Answers. The Question and Answer section for Politics and the English Language is a great resource to ask questions, find answers, and discuss the novel.

Trump, behind Hillary Clinton in the polls, had fired campaign manager Corey Lewandowski. Such metaphors are nothing new, of course. In fact, it may even be making us nearsighted in ways that affect our decision making as voters. We already know that political perceptions are shaped—and political outcomes determined—in large part by media coverage. In a New Yorker article last year, Jill Lepore traced the advent of polling alongside the rise of the U. Welcome To The Eternal Political Present This can be dangerous for the simple but often unremarked reason that it undervalues whatever the candidates have done in the past. In campaigns, this mentality suggests that voters should keep waiting to see what the candidates are going to do next, and then make their final decisions based on the most recent actions of the people fighting for their votes. But elections are nothing like prizefights or even sports in general. Nor, frankly, is this a terribly partisan statement. There are many candidates whose positions I strongly disagree with who are eminently qualified to be president. A healthy debate about policy differences is crucial if the United States is going to solve the difficult problems the country faces. But our political metaphors—not to mention the exigencies of round-the-clock news-media coverage, which trades in them—make it extremely difficult to make assessments definitively. Winning means getting as much as you possibly can for your side and leaving the other side with less. It informs his foreign policy statements, where he wants to maximize the current value the U. In this alternative metaphor, the negotiated agreement is a point far off in the distance that the partners are trying to reach together; both parties want to get to roughly the same place, which opens up the possibility for win-win solutions and recognizes that individual deals are just stages in a long-term relationship. The point here is that our simplified metaphorical frameworks for understanding how complex situations like diplomacy unfold can cause them to unfold in radically different ways. Choosing a candidate is in many ways a choice for or against a leadership style or mind-set such as this or any other. This is a key to the power metaphors hold, after all. But that also means we rarely think explicitly about the ways these metaphors shape our thinking in the first place. Sometimes, when we finally do, we may realize it too late. The match is lost. Art is the author of *Smart Thinking and Habits of Leadership* , *Smart Change* , and most recently, *Brain Briefs* , co-authored with his "Two Guys on Your Head" co-host Bob Duke, which focuses on how you can use the science of motivation to change your behavior at work and at home.

Chapter 4 : Political language and metaphor : interpreting and changing

Until a century ago, a metaphor was just a mere figure of speech, but since the development of discourse analysis a metaphor has become more than merely incidental to the content of the arguments or findings.

Summary[edit] Orwell relates what he believes to be a close association between bad prose and oppressive ideology: In our time, political speech and writing are largely the defence of the indefensible. Things like the continuance of British rule in India, the Russian purges and deportations, the dropping of the atom bombs on Japan, can indeed be defended, but only by arguments which are too brutal for most people to face, and which do not square with the professed aims of political parties. Thus political language has to consist largely of euphemism, question-begging and sheer cloudy vagueness. Defenceless villages are bombarded from the air, the inhabitants driven out into the countryside, the cattle machine-gunned, the huts set on fire with incendiary bullets: Millions of peasants are robbed of their farms and sent trudging along the roads with no more than they can carry: People are imprisoned for years without trial, or shot in the back of the neck or sent to die of scurvy in Arctic lumber camps: Such phraseology is needed if one wants to name things without calling up mental pictures of them. The great enemy of clear language is insincerity. The insincerity of the writer perpetuates the decline of the language as people particularly politicians, Orwell later notes attempt to disguise their intentions behind euphemisms and convoluted phrasing. Orwell says that this decline is self-perpetuating. He argues that it is easier to think with poor English because the language is in decline; and, as the language declines, "foolish" thoughts become even easier, reinforcing the original cause: A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fail all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. Orwell discusses "pretentious diction" and "meaningless words". From these, Orwell identifies a "catalogue of swindles and perversions" which he classifies as "dying metaphors", "operators or verbal false limbs", "pretentious diction" and "meaningless words". Orwell notes that writers of modern prose tend not to write in concrete terms but use a "pretentious latinized style" compare English. He claims writers find it is easier to gum together long strings of words than to pick words specifically for their meaning—particularly in political writing, where Orwell notes that "[o]rthodoxy Political speech and writing are generally in defence of the indefensible and so lead to a euphemistic inflated style. Orwell criticises bad writing habits which spread by imitation. He argues that writers must think more clearly because thinking clearly "is a necessary first step toward political regeneration". He later emphasises that he was not "considering the literary use of language, but merely language as an instrument for expressing and not for concealing or preventing thought". I returned and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favour to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all. Objective consideration of contemporary phenomena compels the conclusion that success or failure in competitive activities exhibits no tendency to be commensurate with innate capacity, but that a considerable element of the unpredictable must invariably be taken into account. Orwell points out that this "translation" contains many more syllables but gives no concrete illustrations, as the original did, nor does it contain any vivid, arresting images or phrases. Cicely Vaughan Wilkes nicknamed "Flip" , taught English to Orwell and used the same method to illustrate good writing to her pupils. She would use simple passages from the King James Bible and then "translate" them into poor English to show the clarity and brilliance of the original. However, he concluded that the progressive decline of the English language was reversible [6] and suggested six rules which, he claimed, would prevent many of these faults, although "one could keep all of them and still write bad English". Never use a metaphor , simile , or other figure of speech which you are used to seeing in print. He described such phrases as "dying metaphors" and argued that they were used without knowing what was truly being said. Furthermore, he said that using metaphors of this kind made the original meaning of the phrases meaningless, because those who used them did not know their original meaning. He wrote that "some metaphors now current have been twisted out of their original meaning without those who use them even

being aware of the fact". Never use a long word where a short one will do. If it is possible to cut a word out, always cut it out. Never use the passive where you can use the active. Never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word, or a jargon word if you can think of an everyday English equivalent. Break any of these rules sooner than say anything outright barbarous. *Animal Farm* had been published in August and Orwell was experiencing a time of critical and commercial literary success. He was seriously ill in February and was desperate to get away from London to the island of Jura, Scotland, where he wanted to start work on *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Orwell noted the deliberate use of misleading language to hide unpleasant political and military facts and also identified a laxity of language among those he identified as pro-Soviet. In "The Prevention of Literature" he also speculated on the type of literature under a future totalitarian society which he predicted would be formulaic and low grade sensationalism. Around the same time Orwell wrote an unsigned editorial for *Polemic* in response to an attack from *Modern Quarterly*. In this he highlights the double-talk and appalling prose of J. Davies in *Mission to Moscow*. Clearly he found the construction useful in spite of his advice to avoid it as much as possible".

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Students and scholars in political studies know the importance of metaphors in electoral and policy-related politics, coming across metaphors that are, knowingly or unknowingly, influencing our perception of politics.

Chapter 6 : How did the language of politics get so toxic? | Politics | The Guardian

Political Protest and Metaphor" Charlotte Fridolfsson" Part IV: Sexuality Real Construction through Metaphorical Language: How Animals and Machines (Amongst other Metaphors) Maketh (Hu)Man (What 'He' Is) "Terrell Carver "

Chapter 7 : Political Metaphor Analysis: Discourse and Scenarios: Andreas Musolf: Bloomsbury Academic

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