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**LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CONCEPT OF
“PATRIOTISM” IN INAUGURAL ADDRESSES OF
PRESIDENTS**

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Applicant: Jamila Khosrov Rasulova

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The work was performed at the Department of Lexicology and Stylistics of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Fikret Fatish Jahangirov

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Bahar Cumay Jafarova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Parvin Sureddin Bayramova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Aynura Nariman Gurbanova

Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the Dissertation council:



Prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Nadir Balaoglan Mammadli

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council:



Assoc. Prof. doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Sevinj Yusif Mammadova

Chairman of the scientific seminar:

Assoc. Prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Gulsum Israfil Huseynova

INTRODUCTION

Actuality of the theme and degree of research. The study of political discourse is one of the most extensively studied fields in discourse analysis. Political discourse is a dynamic, diverse, linguistic and also semantic platform in which political meaning is created. Presidential discourse as a genre of political discourse draws a special interest in linguistics. On the other hand, the concept of “patriotism” has become quite popular in the discourses of presidents. From this point of view, the study of the linguistic characteristics of the concept of "patriotism" in the discourses of the contemporary presidents of Azerbaijan, United States, and Russia can be considered as an interesting and relevant topic.

The analysis represents a new stage in the contemporary political linguistics. The inauguration is a typical example of political action and realization during political communication. The growing interest in the study of inaugural addresses of presidents also includes their linguistic analysis. Analysis of language used by the presidents to represent the concept of "patriotism" during the inauguration discourses draws a particular interest in terms of various linguistic fields including discourse studies linguistics pragmatics and sociolinguistics. In this connection the study of the ways grammatical, lexical and stylistic devices are used to represent “patriotism” can open new perspectives in political science. Since “patriotism” is typical for discourse analysis, it is of utmost importance to analyze these texts which are semantically expressive and persuading. Traditionally the linguistic representation of concept of “patriotism”. is accompanied by emotionality, expressiveness and persuasion.

The texts under analysis are mainly taken from the contemporary swearing-in speeches of the presidents of Azerbaijan, USA and Russia. During the research, the of veivs of a number of Azerbaijani authors such as K.M. Abdullayev, F.Y. Veysalli, A.A. as well as of some foreign authors like C.J. Fillmore, A. Fetzer, K.K. Campbell, K.P. Jemison, T.A. Van Dyke, G. Lakoff, M.Johnson,

G.Yul, E.I.Sheygal, O.S.Akhmanova, E.S.Kubryakova and other authors were used

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the linguistic analysis

of the concept of "patriotism" in the swearing-in speeches of the presidents of Azerbaijan, United States and Russia. The subject of the research is linguistic devices used to represent this concept.

By doing this, these linguistic devices ensure to built specific discourse tactics and strategies.

The goals and objectives of the research. The thesis aims to explore the diversity in inaugural addresses on the basis of analysis of the flexible discourse strategies which heavily influenced by the socio – political and cultural contexts, and also to investigate the nature and semantic fields of this genre. We also intend to determine various discourse strategies to describe specific and unique discourse performances in the speeches of the presidents, and to analyze the use of grammatical, lexical and stylistic devices in this process. The purpose is to investigate and reveal the linguistic features of the concept of "patriotism" in the presidential inaugural addresses. To achieve this goal, the following objectives should be highlighted:

- to explore issue of inaugural addresses as a genre of political discourse;

- to analyze the cognitive and pragmatic features of the swearing-in discourse;

- to analyze some grammatical means (deictic elements of verbalization of the concept of patriotism in inauguration discourse);

- to analyze some lexical means (lexical repetition)of verbalization of the concept of patriotism in inauguration discourse

- to analyze some stylistic means (metaphors, metonymies and slogans of verbalization of the concept of patriotism in inauguration discourse);

Research methods. The traditional methods of theoretical linguistics such as descriptive, observational and contrast were used in the research. We also used the method of discourse analysis and a

method for identifying linguistic metaphor.

The main provisions for defense are:

- There is a great role of “patriotism” as a universal concept in the inaugural political discourses.
- The president's inaugural address is distinguished by its expressiveness.
- The president's inaugural address draws attention because of its emotionality
- Great leader H. Aliyev's inauguration speech has a more integrative character.
- Deictic expressions function as an important conceptualization tool when using appropriate discourse strategies in inaugural address
- The lexical repetitions play an important role in the organization of the inaugural discourse. Repetitions are common in the speeches of the President of Azerbaijan I. Aliyev. It makes the speech more expressive.
- Presidents' inauguration speeches are rich in the use of phonetic repetitions such as assonances, consonances, alliterations, and also in the use of metaphors, metonymies and slogans.
- The use of contextual synonyms and parallel components in the speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I. Aliyev, draws a special interest. This means that the country's president has a rich vocabulary
- In the speeches of US presidents, there are more cases of word order changes. The reason is that the word order in the English language is fixed and its change especially inversion draws interest in terms of creating both a pragmatic and a cognitive effect.
- The speech of Russian President VV Putin stands out for its expressiveness.
- The system of concepts in the inauguration speeches of the US presidents is presented based on the core-periphery principle. and is formed based on the "Power-People-President" triad, which builds the foundation of inauguration discourses.

The scientific novelty of the research is that the presidents' inaugural addresses were involved in the study from the point of view of discursive, analysis and cognitive linguistics. Thus, for the first time the inaugurations of the presidents of three countries (Azerbaijan, Russia and the USA) were analyzed from a linguistic and cognitive points of view. In addition, the speeches of the presidents of some countries were included in the study in order to make our research more comprehensive.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The theoretical importance of the research is that the obtained results can create a basis for new studies, including the analysis of discourse of the inaugural address. The results of the research can be used in the study of inaugural addresses in a number of other languages. They can also be used in cognitive linguistics and in discourse analysis.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the research were reflected in various scientific journals and collections of scientific news, articles, and also in our reports at international scientific conferences held in Azerbaijan and in foreign countries. The results of the research have their practical application during the teaching of cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, discourse-analysis, regional studies and rhetoric. The obtained results can be used in writing swearing-in speeches, organizing political debates and propaganda campaigns, as well as in the development of concepts and strategies of ideological and political platforms.

Name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation was completed at the Department of Lexicology and Stylistics of the English language at the Faculty of Philology of the Azerbaijan University of Languages..

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The introduction is 5 pages, Chapter I 45, Chapter II 35, Chapter III, Chapter 28, Results 3 pages, 16 pages, and a total of 136 pages - 207, 263.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of “**Introduction**” of the dissertation.

In the First chapter of the dissertation called " Inaugural discourse as a genre of political discourse" a great interest in the understanding of political discourse in contemporary linguistics is noticeable. A number researches on the study of the concepts of discourse and genre have recently been conducted (N.Fairclough, R. Wodak and others), but the genre specificity of political discourse requires a broader analysis. In this connection, the research focuses on expanding the political discourse in terms of genre through the presidential inaugural address. The tradition of inaugural address as a genre of political discourse has existed for a long time, and this fact determines the value of its content and the idea of being delivered in front of the audience. This means that the author builds his inauguration on specific rules.

The first half of the chapter is called "On the notion of political discourse and linguistics". Discourse is determined by extralinguistic, sociocultural, psychological, pragmatic, and other factors. It is characterized by the interactive activity of the participants in communication, the establishment and continuation of their relationships, and their impact on emotional and informational, verbal and non-verbal levels. It should be noted that the term discursive practice was introduced by the French scientist M. Foucault. According to M. Foucault the unity of words and things

was of utmost importance. In this connection, this situation can be considered as the relationship between culture and language within the context.¹ The discourse reflects the ideologies, opinions, and communicative strategies of discourse participants who are representatives of a certain era. In this sense, discourse is the compliance of texts around a certain topic.

On the other hand, such conformity of texts presents a specified practice of interaction on any topic. Such a wide volume of communication in world politics reveals the essence of modern political discourse.

English language has a rich base for investigating the genre specificity of political discourse. Various linguists approach the notion of genre differently. For example, John M. Suels explains *genre as a recognizable communicative phenomenon that serves certain communicative purposes and is mutually understood by professional members of the academic community.*² V.K. Batia expands the understanding of the genre presented by J. Suels up to the physiological and cognitive limit. V. Batia proves that *despite several factors influencing the formation of genre (for example, content, form, intended audience, etc.), it can be characterized mainly as the communicative goal it fulfills.*³ A number of communicative goals shape the genre and give it an internal structure. Our research is based on the definition given by N. Fairclough to the genre. He defines genre as a *"type of language used"* associated with social activity.⁴

Thus, the phenomenon of political discourse is widely investigated in modern discourse and critical discourse analysis. In

¹ Фуко, М. Формации стратегии // Археология знания. Пер. с фр. / Общ. ред. Бр. Левченко -К: Ника-Центр, – 1996. – с.9 (серия “OP ERAAPARTA”: Вып. 1) Доступ: <http://elena.romek.ru/learning/fuko.htm>.

² Swales, J.M. Genre analysis. English in academic and research settings / J.M. Swales – Cambridge University Press. – 1990. – p.32

³ Bhatia, V.K. Analyzing genre: language use and professional settings / V.K. Bhatia. – New York: Longman publishing. – 1993. – p.58

⁴ Fairclough, N. Critical Discourse Analysis and the Marketization of Public Discourse: The Universities. Discourse and Society, 4, – 1993. – p.138

this sense, special attention is drawn to the pragmatics of political discourse, its genre (public speeches, interviews, debates, etc.) and sub-genres. One of the sub-genres of political speech, which is considered as a genre, is the inauguration discourse of presidents. According to K.K.Campbell and K.P.Jamieson, inauguration is "*a ceremony to renew the contract between the people and the leader of the people.*"⁵ It is a ritual that consists of several symbolic acts that occur during the transition of power in almost all cultures over the centuries. The oath connects the present and even the future with the past. The new leader expresses confidence in future development and prosperity through his inauguration speech.

By structuring presidential inaugural addresses, it is possible to corpus the inauguration speeches:

A. Identification. If the communicative goal is considered as a criterion that distinguishes genres, then communicative intention is a characteristic that determines steps. If any linguistic unit shows the subordination of the communicative intention to the general communicative goal in the discourse, then the step can be identified. The unity of these communicative intentions constitutes the communicative purpose of a separate genre. A linguistic unit expressing the same communicative intention, or a part of it, is defined as a submove or step, which can be a new move. Linguistic tools such as clear lexical units, word combinations, and grammatical indicators linking the content are used to define movements and sub-movements.

B. Structural analysis of steps.

Step 1 – Greeting. All inaugurals start with a salutation. Inaugural addresses of presidents are built up in two forms: as a united nation, in the sense of unity and are delivered accordingly. For example, the greeting begins as follows: "*My compatriots*", "*My people*", "*My fellow-citizens*", "*My citizens*", "*Citizens of our state*", etc.

⁵ Campbell, K.K., Jamieson, K.P. Inaugurating the Presidency // Form, Genre and the Study of Political Discourse - Columbia: S. Car., – 1986. – p.53.

Step 2. Announcement of the taking an office. The new president usually declares his office at the beginning of his speech. President Roosevelt, for example, declared that he accepted his position after putting forward his political principles. He says: *"In taking again the oath of office as President of the United States, I assume the solemn obligation of leading the American people forward along the road over which they have chosen to advance."*

Step 3. *Expression of emotions*. During the inauguration ceremony, the newly elected presidents take on the responsibilities of the chief executive office and share their feelings about this great event. Let's take a look at B. Clinton's speech: *"On behalf of our nation, I salute my predecessor, President Bush, for his half-century of service to America."* (Clinton, 1993).

Step 4. *Swearing-in*. This move was aimed at justifying the audience's expectations about inauguration. The newly elected president delivers his speech in such a way that the people show more confidence in the new leader and the new government: *"It shall be displayed to the extent of my humble abilities in continued efforts so as to administer the Government as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness"*. (Jackson, 183).

Step 5. *Increasing citizens' feelings of patriotism*. The main goal of this move is to increase the audience's love for the country and the people, and to step into the future with confidence. With that, the new president calls all the people to unity and looks back to the country's history.

Step 6. *Disclosure of the main principles of the new policy in order to establish the new government*. This step is considered as one of the most important. Here, the main political principles are put forward and the nation's expectations are emphasized. The principles of governing usually consist of two parts: basic principles; they form the foundation of America's political establishment and are key policies shaping the new administration.

Step 7. *Apealing to the people*. The audience should never be neglected. During his speech, the President always addresses to the

people for help and assistance or for any kind of sacrifice and dedication.

Step 8. Restoration of religious power. The new president addresses God several times during his inauguration, because God is the religious force that unites the entire nation. The main function of this step is to call the people to unity. For example, *God bless you all, and God bless America. (Bush, 2001) (Protect this holy land from harm and disaster)*

In inaugural address, elements and abstraction are applied to provide information about the conceptual form of the political map of the world. President using his experience and knowledge "transforms" minimal units in human conceptualization into concepts. In the process of such conceptualization and categorization, the discourse of inauguration is presented as a connected unity of concepts.

The central concept of inauguration discourse is *"Power" (authority in the process of legitimization), "People" (a full-fledged participant in inauguration ceremonies) and "President"*.

In the second half of the chapter called *"Cognitive and pragmatic features of inauguration discourse"*, it is emphasized that the cognitive and pragmatic features of inaugural address have a different character. Within the framework of the linguistic and cultural approach to the concept, a single base of culture is envisaged. According to A. Abdullayev, the linguocognitive approach is *"the direction from individual consciousness to culture"*. *But the linguistic-cultural approach is the direction "from culture to individual consciousness"*.⁶

Four main functions of the inaugural address can be distinguished: integrative, inspirational, declarative, performative.

The integrative function is determined by the concepts of unity of the nation in its historical development. Explicit markers play a key role in the implementation of this function. *"I swear that I will always be loyal to the national and spiritual traditions of the*

⁶ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Koqnitiv dilçiliyin əsasları/Ə.Ə. Abdullayev. – Bakı: – 2008. – s.24.

Azerbaijani people and I will ensure that these traditions are established and live in Azerbaijan" (from H. Aliyev's swearing-in speech, October 3, 2003).⁷

Here the integrative function is noticeable. By repeating the word *Azerbaijan*, the great leader promises to remain loyal to this nation. Explicit markers were used in the realization of the integrative function. For example, *the people of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijani people*, etc. we witness the frequent use of expressions which create a cognitive effect on the audience, emphasizing feelings such as hope, faith in the future, certainty, and trust.

The inspirative function is the activity that takes place to encourage the nation to great deeds. The president must motivate the audience to a happy future and persuade the people with his speech. This function also has an important role in terms of the promise to overcome difficulties. Let's pay attention to another point of the speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan I. Aliyev: *"Dear ladies and gentlemen. First of all, I express my deep gratitude to the people of my native Azerbaijan, which once again showed great trust in me and elected me to the position of President. I want to assure the people of Azerbaijan that I will continue to do everything I can for the comprehensive development of our country and the well-being of our people, and I will continue to serve our native people loyally"* (I. Aliyev's swearing-in speech, October 19, 2013).⁸

Here the representation of the concept of patriotism is realised, we see the ways of expressing the moral-ethical concept. They reflect political value and ideology in the political norm.

Here it is possible to make people believe in president and show feelings and loyalty to the nation.

Declarative function refers to the application of the new president's governing principles. Let's pay attention to the following text: *"I would like to say a few words about other priorities. Our*

⁷ <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/ru/2773818.html>

⁸ Yənə orada.

foreign policy will be continued. Azerbaijan will continue to demonstrate a principled position and we will defend our position in the international organizations where we are members of and in. We will try to increase the number of our friends in the world, and we must use economic factors to achieve these goals" (I. Aliyev's swearing-in speech, October 19, 2013)⁹.

In the text related to the declarative function, the president demonstrates that he understands the problems of his people. Here, he once again shows his solidarity with the nation.

During the performative function, not the personality of the president, but the status of the presidency appears. At that moment, he should demonstrate his level of preparation in front of the audience. Here, his oratorical skills are very important. So, the point that the president should emphasize in his address is the destiny of the people he has taken on himself. President with his speech should try to justify himself as a leader and prove to have enough awareness of his office. Let's pay attention to the following speech: *"I think that the presidential elections and the results of the elections are the next price given by the people to the independence of the state. The presidential elections fully reflected the will of the Azerbaijani people. The elections were held in a transparent, fair and free way, and the results of the elections reflect the will of the people of Azerbaijan. Thus, the people of Azerbaijan gave their high appreciation to the work done in the last ten years"* (I. Aliyev's swearing-in speech, October)¹⁰

In this text, we can see the reflection of some historical values. From a conceptual point of view, national-spiritual and cultural-ethical values occupy a great place here. The role of language tools in the realisation of the performative function is clearly visible.

While investigating the pragmatic and cognitive features of inaugural addresses, we can see the use of various language devices. In cognitive linguistics, there is such an idea that the world around

⁹ <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/ru/2773818.html>

¹⁰ Yenə orada

us, realities and events exist in our brain in the form of concepts, and the concept is based on a frame.

In modern linguistics, the frame is considered as a unit based on several concepts which determine its content. Structural modeling of the frame structure is realized with the help of syntactic constructions. This feature can be found in fixed phrases, idiomatic expressions, speech stamps, etc. The analysis shows that it is possible to study the lexical richness, intonation, poetics, aesthetic functions, expressiveness of the language in speech through discourses and texts that are its products. The second chapter of the dissertation is called **"Expression of the concept of "patriotism" in inaugural discourse by grammatical and stylistic means"** and is divided into two subchapters.

The first sub-chapter *called "Expression of the concept of "patriotism" in the inauguration discourse with grammatical and deictic elements"* shows that both grammatical and stylistic means are involved in linguistic conceptualization, and special attention should be drawn to deictic elements among grammatical means. There are many researches on deixis and deictic elements (*J.Hart, M. Talbot, A.Fetzer, C.Fillmore*)

G.Lyons studied the deixis of person, space and time in the book "Semantics" published in 1977. Let's also note that Lyons' *definition of deixis is still relevant to this day.*¹¹

Deictic elements play a major role in the discursive process. J. Fillmore (1971) and S. Levinson (1983) grouped the nature of the category of deixis in terms of personal, temporal, spatial, social and discursive perspectives. Subsequent studies have shown very clearly that deictic elements are among the most explicit textual communicators (*Halliday and Hasan (1976), Echlich (1983), Enquist (1989), etc.*)

There are some expressions that are important in the organization of the deictic system: *This, that* → *here, there*.

¹¹ Lyons, G. Deixis, space and time "in Semantics" / G.Lyons. – Cambridge University Press. – 1978. Vol.2, – s.123-129.

It belongs to everyone gathered here today and everyone watching all across America. This is your day. This is your celebration. And this, the United States of America, is your country (D. Trump's inauguration speech, January 21, 2017).¹²

In this example, *here* refers to the region where the speaker is located, and *this* refers to events in the deictic center. A. Mammadov talks about the possibilities of personal conceptualization of various deictic elements.¹³

The frequent use of personal pronouns (we, us, our), time and space adverbs in political discourse attracts attention. At this time, the goal is to attract the audience and try to convince them.

Let's take a look at the swearing-in speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan I. Aliyev: "*We should all work to solve this issue in the coming years on the basis of fair norms and principles of international law. Our economic strength is on our side. We will continue our consistent policy to resolve this conflict for the next five years.*"¹⁴

Here we come across a deictic expression *all of us*. This expression was heard in several places in the speech. This is a "distal" deictics. The aspect that attracts attention in the Azerbaijani language is that some personal suffixes perform a deictic function. Elements of the insparative function are noticeable here as well. "*The patriots of 1776 did not fight to replace the tyranny of a king with the privileges of a few rules of a mob. They gave us a republic, a government of, by, and for the people, entrusting each generation to keep safe and founding creed*" (Inaugural Address by President Barack Obama, 2013).¹⁵

In the above text, the deictic pronoun *us* and the word *people* clearly present the concept of patriotism. These deictic pronouns play the role of a marker and add a positive emotional color to the speech

¹² <https://www.archives.gov/presidentiallibraries/research/alic/presidents.html>

¹³ Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs tədqiqi / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Məmmədov. – Bakı: BDU nəşriyyatı, – 2016. – s.73

¹⁴ <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/ru/2773818.html>

¹⁵ www.address-president-barrack-obama [Obama B. Inaugural Address, 2013]

as a positive connotation, which necessarily determines the effect on the audience.

Thus, deictic elements act as a very powerful tool in inaugural texts. As a result of using these elements, a special associative relationship is created between the politician and the audience. This relationship can be considered as a verbalization of the concept of "patriotism".

In the second sub-chapter called "*Expression of the concept of "patriotism" by lexical means in the inaugural discourse*", it is considered that language in political discourse can be included in the text by expressing the speaker's ideological beliefs and ideas, through sentences and selected words. The use of different types of repetition in presidential inauguration speeches shows that language cannot be manipulated simply to show stylistic command, but also conveys the speaker's ideologies and ideas and has an immediate impact on the audience.

Repetitions are considered one of the most important factors involved in the formation of meaning in discourse. In this regard, *it is necessary to mention the important role of repetition in learning the text-building and cognitive functions.*¹⁶

In political speech, as Johnstone points out, *repetition enables the speaker to speak fluently and skillfully.*¹⁷

Politicians repeat words to touch the emotions of the audience. Therefore, repetition is used as a persuasive strategy and can have an important emotional impact on the audience. Halliday and Hasan¹⁸ note that repetition, as a linking agent in discourse, connects new utterances with those that preceded them through repeated words,

¹⁶ Mammadov A. Repetition in Discourse / A.Mammadov, M.Mammadov, C.Rasulova. – Lincom GmbH, – 2019. – s.7.

¹⁷ Johnstone, B. "Repetition in discourse: a dialogue" // In B.Johnstone (ed.) Repetition in Discourse: Interdisciplinary Perspectives, 1 Ablex Advances in Discourse Processes Norwood, – New Jersey: – 1994. – s.6.

¹⁸ Halliday, M. Cohesion in English / M.Halliday, R.Hasan. – London: Longman, – 1976. – s.59.

phrases, and sentences. Tannen, on the other hand, sees cohesion as a very important, but not the only, function of repetition.¹⁹

At the phonetic level, different types of repetitions like alliterations, anaphoras, assonances, consonances, reduplications, conduplications, etc. are investigated. For example, alliteration is the expression of several words in a speech chain with the same consonant sounds. Alliteration and other repetitions are the main content of this section. At the phonetic level, alliteration is the repetition and harmonization of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. *Dağlıq Qarabağ əzəli Azərbaycan torpağıdır, Azərbaycanın ayrılmaz hissəsidir. Bizim əzəli torpağımız olan Dağlıq Qarabağ bu gün siyasi və hüquqi cəhətdən də Azərbaycanın ayrılmaz hissəsidir*”

(Nagorno-Karabakh is the ancient land of Azerbaijan, an integral part of Azerbaijan. Nagorno-Karabakh, our ancestral land, is an integral part of Azerbaijan politically and legally today) (I. Aliyev's swearing-in speech, October 19, 2013)²⁰

Here, repetitions in the word *Azerbaijan*, sounds *z*, *r* in alliterations *Azərbaycanın ayrılmaz hissəsidir*, *Bizim əzəli torpağımız* were skillfully used in the sentence which increased the effectiveness of the speech.

Thus, repetitions also have pragmatic aspects. They can be a means of verbal and non-verbal expression. But the subconscious effect of repetition is associated with non-verbality. Repetition is distinguished by its ability to influence the addressee.

Anaphora is the repetition of successful phrases, words and expressions at the beginning of sentences. For example, *"To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share To those new States whom we welcome to the ranks of the free,"* (J.F. Kennedy Inaugural Address, January, 1961).²¹

Thus, the inclusion of these tools into the sentence in the literary text implies the necessary expansion of the content level of

¹⁹ Tannen, D. Talking voices: Repetition, dialogue, and imagery in conversational discourse / D.Tannen. – Cambridge University Press, – 2007. – p.60-62.

²⁰ <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/ru/2773818.html>

²¹ <https://www.archives.gov/presidentiallibraries/research/alic/presidents.html>

the sentence in terms of communicative content. Here anastrophe should also be mentioned. This is a transposition of the normal word order, i.e. replacement, and can be seen by expressions such as *ask not, dare not*. At the same time, it is determined by the contrast of ideas and words in the parallel structure. For example, "*Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.*" "*Let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate.*" "*We observe today not a victory of party but a celebration of freedom*" etc. (John F.Kennedy, Inaugural Address, January 20, 1961).²²

Let's analyze the speech of the President of the Russian Federation V.V.Putin: "*В эти минуты, вступая в должность президента России, особенно остро осознаю свою колоссальную ответственность перед каждым из вас, перед всем нашим многонациональным народом, ответственность перед Россией – страной грандиозных побед и свершений, перед тысячелетней историей российской государственности и нашими предками.*

"At these minutes, entering the office of the President of Russia, I am especially acutely aware of my colossal responsibility to each of you, to all our multinational people, responsibility to Russia - the country of grandiose victories and achievements, to The thousand-year history of Russian statehood and our ancestors. (V. Putin) inauguration speech, May 7, 2018)²³

In the President's speech, the words *перед* and *ответственность* were used four times as repetition.

Let's look at another example: "*Their victories have not been your victories; their triumphs have not been your triumphs*" (D. Trump's inaugural address, 2018)²⁴

Here, by repeating the pronoun *their*, president Trump tries to show the negative aspects of the former government.

²² <https://www.archives.gov/presidentiallibraries/research/alic/presidents.html>

²³ <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/57416> [Путин, В.В. Инаугурация Президента Российской Федерации]

²⁴ <https://www.politico.com/story/2017/01/full-text-donald-trump-inauguration-speech-transcript-233907> [D.Trump's inaugural address, 2018]

The extensive use of repetition in presidential inaugural address serves a number of functions. Repetition, as an important lexical tool, includes the president's political message addressed to the people. The frequent repetition of pronouns to express the concept of patriotism reflects the close relationship and mutual responsibility of the people and the government.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called "The representation of the concept of "patriotism" in metaphorical language and slogans in the inaugural addresses of the presidents" and is divided into three subchapters.

*In the first sub-chapter called "Representation of the concept of "patriotism" by metaphor in the inaugural addresses of the presidents", it is noticeable that in the inaugural discourse, as well as in other discourse genres, special attention is paid to figurative language. This topic is a constant focus of political discourse researchers.*²⁵

Metaphors and metonymy related to figurative language have been more researched in this sense.

According to P. Hoffmann, who is the author of a series of works on metaphors, metaphor is very practical... as a means of description and explanation, can be realized in every field: in psychotherapeutic talks, computer programming languages, artistic education, etc. *Regardless of its location, metaphor always makes actions, knowledge and language richer.*²⁶

According to many researchers (Black etc), the shortcoming of the substitutional theory of metaphor is that it is characterized by vagueness close to contentlessness. M.Black talks about the

²⁵ Musolff, Andreas. *Metaphor and Political Discourse: Analogical Reasoning in Debates about Europe*. – London: Palgrave, – 2004; Mammadov, A. *Metaphors in the American and Russian political discourse* / A.Mammadov. *Rask Journal*, 31, University of Southern Denmark Press, – 2010. – p.69-79.

²⁶ Hoffman, R. *Some implications of metaphor for philosophy and psychology of science* / R.Hoffman. In: *The ubiquity of metaphor*. – Amsterdam: – 1985. – p.327.

inaccuracy of the term "similarity analogy". The author believes *that metaphor does not express similarity, but creates it.*²⁷

D.Searle, *another representative of the interactionist direction, believes that the process of metaphorization is richer and more colorful than it is represented in the existing versions of the interactionist theory.*²⁸

In order to understand metaphors more widely, it is necessary to refer to the theory of metaphors presented by J.Lakoff. Lakoff defines the difference between a metaphorical expression and a conceptual metaphor. A conceptual metaphor is understood as an original image of any culture, but a metaphorical expression acts as a verbal-linguistic representation of this image.²⁹

Metaphor is mostly studied in cognitive linguistics (Lakof and Johnson, 1980, Kovecic 2005, etc.). Special attention is drawn to the distinction between conceptual (or cognitive) and poetic metaphors. J.Lakof and M.Johnson consider conceptual metaphor as an important part of human life (Lakof 1980).

Metaphors are also widely used in political discourse. In this field, the names of A.Mussolf, A.Mammadov and others can be mentioned. According to the unanimous opinion of the researchers, the use of metaphors in political discourse is important and aims to manipulate, influence public opinion, direct them in the right direction, and convince them by using this important stylistic tool of language.³⁰

Metaphors are used more often in inaugural discourse. We witness the frequency of various types of metaphors in the speeches of US presidents. For example, the metaphor "journey" can be

²⁷ Metaphor, Max Black Source: Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, New Series, Vol.55 (1954-1955). – p.273-294.

²⁸ Серль, Д. Метафора “Теория метафоры” / Д.Серль. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1990. – с.134.

²⁹ Mammadov, A. Diectic representation of person in media discourse // Lods Paper in Pragmatics. Vol.10.– Berlin: – 2014.– p.246-259.

³⁰ Musolff, Andreas. Metaphor and Political Discourse: Analogical Reasoning in Debates about Europe. – London: Palgrave, – 2004.

applied here. The difference between the contextual and original meanings of the word "Journey" is that the journey of a political figure is not simply a movement from one place to another, but a more complex process. However, we are still talking about time and space travel, and there has been a transfer of space here. *"Let us go forward, firm in our faith, steadfast in our purpose, cautious of the dangers. (Richard Nixon, 1969)."*³¹

In the sentence *"This is the journey we continue today"*, B.Obama compares overcoming difficulties together with the people to a long journey.

The use of metaphors is also widely used in the inaugural addresses of Azerbaijani presidents. In the speech of the great leader H. Aliyev, it is possible to see perfect metaphorical examples composed of travel and road words.

*Bu çətin və mürəkkəb bir səyahətdir..... Lakin biz bunu davam etdirməliyik, çünki başqa yol yoxdur. Bu yolu davam etdirməkdən ötrü biz hazırki iqtisadi potensialımızdan istifadə etməliyik. Bizim vəzifəmiz bu sahədə islahatlar keçirmək, ehtiyatlı addımlar atmaqdır və mən sizi əmin edirəm ki, biz bu yolu davam etdirəcəyik (H.Əliyevin andiçmə çıxışı, 1993).*³²

Those metaphorical expressions not only verbalize the concept of "patriotism", but also embody the idea of traveling together and achieving success.

Let's take a look at the example of a metaphor in the address of the President of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev:

Bəzi ölkələrdə isə demoqrafik inkişaf o qədər sürətlidir ki, ölkə iqtisadiyyatı buna dözmür. Ona görə bizim iqtisadiyyatımız və xüsusilə növbəti illərdə kənd təsərrüfatı və ağır sənaye ilə bağlı olan təşəbbüslərimiz, o cümlədən demoqrafik amil də hesablanmalıdır". "In some countries, the demographic development is so fast that the country's economy cannot stand it. Therefore, our economy and

³¹ Mammadov, A. Contextualizing and conceptualizing time, space and person in political discourse / A.Mammadov, M.Mammadov. – International review of pragmatics Vol.11, Brill – 2019. – p.137-152.

³² <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/ru/2773818.html>

especially our initiatives related to agriculture and heavy industry in the coming years, including the demographic factor, should be calculated.

Here, a suitable metaphor like *"economy" is "a living organism"*.

Thus, the presidents influence the audience by enriching their inaugural addresses with metaphors to create a unique narrative. As one of the natural forms of thinking, metaphor plays an important role as a cognitive tool in speech.

*In the second sub-chapter called "The expression of the concept of "patriotism" in the inaugural addresses of the presidents with metonymy and figures of speech", as can be seen from the name, in addition to metaphors, metonymies also have an important cognitive function in political discourse. In fact, there are very important connections between mental representations through both languages.*³³

In political discourse, metonymy plays an important role as well as metaphor. Lakoff mentions these types of metonymy: *the part for the whole (the part for the whole), the producer for the product (the producer for the product), the object used for the user (object used for the user), the controller for the controlled (controlled), the institution for the people responsible, the place for the institution, the place for the event.*³⁴

According to Lakoff, the most widely used metonymies are *"part instead of whole"*, for example, good heads - smart people, *"object used instead of user"*. For example, crown means the monarchs who wears it. Instead of administration, the term *"cabinet"* is often used by politicians.³⁵

Metonymies are not just figurative language, but also the way we think, act, and speak. They are essentially conceptual. According

³³ Steen, G.J. The paradox of metaphor: Why we need a three dimensional model of metaphor, in *Metaphor and Symbol* 23(4), – 2008. – p.10.

³⁴ Lakoff, G. *Metaphors we live by* / G.Lakoff, M.Johnson. – Chicago: – 1980. – p.31-33.

³⁵ *Yenə orada*, – s.30.

to Kovecses, *metonymy is a cognitive process in which one conceptual entity, a tool, creates a mental transition to another conceptual entity.*³⁶

Political language is constantly changing and enriched with new terms, especially through metaphor and metonymy. This situation is related to the inseparable connection between language and thinking. Metonymies occupy an important place in language and political terminology. According to Chudinov, *the use of metonymies is the most effective means of pragmatic influence, and this situation leads to the expansion of the political landscape in the mind of the addressee.*³⁷

Now, let's pay attention to the use of metonymy in inaugural discourse. Metonymies also attract attention in the speech of the President of Azerbaijan I. Aliyev. Let's take a look at his speech: *Biz hamımız çalışmalıyıq ki, növbəti illərdə bu məsələni beynəlxalq hüququn ədalətli norma və prinsipləri üzərində həll edək. İqtisadi gücümüz bizim tərəfimizdədir. Haqq-ədalət, tarixi həqiqət bizim mövqeyimizi müdafiə edir. Bu gün Azərbaycan büdcəsi Ermənistan büdcəsindən 10 dəfə böyükdür, hərbi xərclər 10 dəfə çoxdur, əhali isə beş dəfə artıqdır*" (İ.Əliyev, Andiçmə çıxışı, 2013). "We should all work to solve this issue in the coming years based on fair norms and principles of international law. Our economic strength is on our side. Justice, historical truth defends our position. Today, the budget of Azerbaijan is 10 times larger than the budget of Armenia, military expenses are 10 times more, and the population is five times more" (I. Aliyev, Andichma exit, 2013).

The underlined sentence *haqq-ədalət, tarixi həqiqət bizim mövqeyimizi müdafiə edir*- "justice, historical truth defends our position" is a metonymy.

³⁶ Kövecses, Zoltán; Radden, Günter. Metonymy: Developing a cognitive linguistic view. *Cognitive Linguistics* 9(1). – 1998. – p.37-77.

³⁷ Чудинов, А.П. Метафорическая мозаика в современной политической коммуникации: Монография / А.П.Чудинов. – Екатеринбург: Урал. гос. пед. ун-т. – 2003. – с.5.

*Azerbaijan has taken on the main financial burden. That's why the initiatives and realized projects related to our energy policy have long been out of the regional framework, and today Azerbaijan is recognized as a very reliable and serious country in the global energy market. Our decisions, the decisions made in Baku, play a decisive role in energy security issues (I. Aliyev, Andichma , 2013)*³⁸

The underlined words in the sentence above are metonymies. In addition, *Bizim qərarlarımız, Bakıda verilən qərarlar*(our decisions, combinations of decisions issued in Baku) are samples of a reduplication. Thus, drawing attention to the decision-making in Baku requires that the word to be said with an emphasis. At this time, the communicative load in the speech falls on that combination, creating lexical variety.

When presidents use metonymy in their inauguration addresses, they give deeper meaning to common objects and ideas. For example, *Through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword, we learned that no union founded on the principles of liberty and equality could survive half-slave and half-free. (B.Obama's 2nd inaugural address, 2014).*³⁹

In this piece of speech, President B. Obama uses the metonymy *Through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword*, giving to this idea a deeper and even a secret meaning and attracts the audience's attention. B.Obama uses the idea of war in that sentence for appealing to the people, and thus, by directing the attention of the American people to the tragic consequences of war, makes his speech even more effective.

In his inaugural address, US President D.Trump uses the *America* metonymy in the sense of the United States of America, emphasizing the changes that will be achieved in the future and that citizens are united as a single nation to reach new successes. *When*

³⁸ Чудинов, А.П. Метафорическая мозаика в современной политической коммуникации: Монография / А.П.Чудинов. – Екатеринбург: Урал. гос. пед. ун-т. – 2003. – с.5.

³⁹ <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/ru/2773818.html>

America is united, America is totally unstoppable (D.Trump's inaugural address, 2018).⁴⁰

Another type of metonymy is synecdoche. However, differences are not an exception here. However, synecdoche attracts attention due to its conditional nature. Thus, the physical qualities of the object are realized in metonymy, and its quantity is realized in synecdoche. Let's look at the following part of the speech: *So to all Americans, in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, and from ocean to ocean, hear these words...* (D.Trump's inaugural, Jan., 2017).⁴¹

In this sentence, the expressions *near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, and from ocean to ocean* are a synecdoche and are used to further strengthen the effect.

One of the types of metaphor is irony. Irony is a word that has a negative meaning, despite its seemingly positive effect. For example, *bizi ađ günə çıxardı* – he made our life better. Irony can refer not only to a sentence within a discourse, but also to an entire discourse. As we know, irony reflects negative thoughts. For example, D.Trump's inauguration speech can be characterized by a number of ironic statements: *"We will follow two simple rules: Buy American and Hire American..."* (D. Trump's inaugural, Jan., 2017).⁴²

One of the other frequently used lexical-stylistic tools in inaugural addresses is personification. According to Lakoff, *through personification, human characteristics are transferred to inanimate objects or ideas*.⁴³ For example, *For history tells us that while these truths may be self-evident, they've never been self-executing* (B.Obama's 2nd inaugural address, 2014).⁴⁴

⁴⁰ <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/ru/2773818.html>

⁴¹ <https://www.politico.com/story/2017/01/full-text-donald-trump-inauguration-speech-transcript-233907> [D.Trump's inaugural address, 2018]

⁴² Yənə orada.

⁴³ Lakoff, G. *Metaphors we live by* / G.Lakoff, M.Johnson. – Chicago: – 1980. – p.29.

⁴⁴ <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/57416> [Путин, В.В. Инаугурация Президента Российской Федерации]

In the inaugural addresses of President B.Obama, the phrase "*for history tells us*" is understood as personalization, and he emphasizes that history wants to communicate with people by giving a lively tone to the word history.

In the inaugural address of President B.Obama, the phrase "for history tells us" is understood as personification, and he emphasizes that history wants to communicate with people by giving the word "history" a vivid tone.

The use of euphemisms in political discourse is considered a means of influencing the listener or public opinion in an emotional way and conveys a positive emotional tone. Euphemisms are usually rude, impolite, inappropriate, in public opinion, the use of synonymous words or expressions that express a more acceptable, positive tone instead of words that may evoke a negative opinion in the listener. For example, American President Barack Obama, when referring to the Iraq war, uses lexical units such as *victims of war, loved ones, or fallen heroes*.

As it can be seen, these tools have rich stylistic abilities and participate in decorating not only political discourse, but all kinds of discourse. According to the researchers, when analyzing the political discourse, both extralinguistic factors (for example, the circumstances in which the events described in the text took place, the circumstances that created the basis for the occurrence of these events, the evaluations of the participants in the events, etc.) and linguistic factors (for example, the text phonetic structure, grammatical and lexical features) should be taken into account.

The third sub-chapter entitled "Expression of the concept of "patriotism" with slogans in the swearing-in speeches of the presidents" discusses that slogans play a special role in the verbalization of the concept of "*patriotism*". A number of researchers have conducted research on this topic (Mc. Connell 1971, Harris, 1991, Bull 2003, Fetzer, 2007).

Slogans - a challenge expressing a leading idea, request, task in a short form in written and oral speech. As can be seen from this classification, the intention of the slogan is in its directiveness (it is

direct), and its purpose is to influence the behavior of politicians. In slogans, political theory turns to primitive symbolic action (Macconnell 1971). Etymologically, the element of unity and corporatism is important in the semantics of the slogan, and the classification of the slogan is *"a call to encourage action for the welfare of the people."*⁴⁵

In political rhetoric, a slogan has the function of calling and inspiring certain actions. Slogans are a speech genre that is realized mainly in written and oral speech as a means of aphoristic revival of the ideas of pre-election political advertising companies. Pre-election slogans meet the imperative requirements of speech genres, because they express the desire of a certain political power, for any event to happen or not.

Slogans subordinate the modeling laws of thinking. Their content and form depend on the purpose of the slogan and the programmed result. There is no place for effective, rational argumentation in slogans: *like other evocative expressions, slogans are rather emotional-figuratively oriented to the conceptual stream.*

⁴⁶

Slogans occupy a special place in the study of inaugurations. Slogans are the name given to a list of expressions or words that define the goals and objectives of an individual, group or organization. In this sense, slogans play an important role in political discourses and pre-election speeches of presidents as the main content of the campaign-propaganda company.

According to K.Campbell and K.Jamison, *who are experts in the analysis of the rhetoric of US presidents, the president's inaugural speech has all the characteristics of an instructive and solemn speech. Such a speech, as the main element of the solemn*

⁴⁵ Шейгал, Е.И. Семиотика политического дискурса / Дис... док. филол. наук. / – Волгоград, Волгоградский государственный педагогический университет, 2000. – с.344.

⁴⁶ Шейгал, Е.И. Семиотика политического дискурса / Дис... док. филол. наук. / – Волгоград, Волгоградский государственный педагогический университет, 2000. – с.348.

ceremony, concentrates the past and the future of the people in the image of today. At this time, elegant literary style and strengthening techniques are used, as well as the delivery of what is already known to the public in a somewhat exaggerated manner.⁴⁷ Perhaps it is for this reason that R.Joslyn calls the inaugural address "safe rhetoric".⁴⁸

Slogans play an important role in various stages of inauguration. Thus, the meaningfulness, brevity and laconism of the text are considered important conditions here. In addition, efficiency of sounding of the address is one of the main factors here. In this sense, slogans have a great role in the metaphorical expression of the concept of "patriotism". Here, the power of the ceremony is emphasized through short words.

For example, let's look at the slogans since 2000: George W. Bush: "*Compassionate Conservatism, Leave no child behind, Real plans for real people, Reformer with results*" (*Compassionate conservatism, no child will be left alone. Real plans for real people, a reformer by consequence*), in his 2004 election campaign called "*Yes, America Can!*" (*Yes, America can do it*) used slogans. In addition, Barack Obama in 2008: *Change We Can, Change We Need Believe In, Change We Need, Hope, Yes, we can*" (*We can change, We need to change, Hope, yes, we can change*).

When using slogans, you can see the violation of grammatical rules, the use of pronouns.

Mr. Ilham Aliyev's slogan *ILHAMLA İRELI* before the April 11 elections is also notable for its unique sound quality. *Xalqımızın və Dövlətimizin gələcəyi naminə İlhamla irəli!* (Forward with Ilham for the future of our people and our country!) In the elections held on April 11, 2018 under the slogan, the propaganda company was launched on March 19, 2018. High determination, confidence in oneself and one's people, a sense of certainty, and a sense of patriotism are reflected in the motto.

⁴⁷ Campbell, K.K., Jamieson, K.P. Inaugurating the Presidency // Form, Genre and the Study of Political Discourse - Columbia: S. Car., – 1986. – p.86.

⁴⁸ Joslyn, R. Keeping Politics in the Study of Political Discourse / R.Joslyn. – Columbia: (S.Car.), – 1986. – p.316.

Although the above-mentioned rhetorical devices are used in such different types of discourse, ultimately, they perform two main functions - pragmatic and cognitive. Using these tools, the author of the discourse tries to convey his pragmatic goal to the receiver, in turn, these tools have a very important cognitive essence for the receiver.⁴⁹ These aspects are also observed in the speeches of the presidents of Azerbaijan. For example,

Xalq dövlət üçün yox, dövlət xalq üçün olmalıdır...

Azadlıq və istiqlaliyyət hər xalqın milli sərvətidir..

Hər bir insan həyatda öz yerini tapmalıdır. Amma öz yerini, özüənə məxsus olan yerini tapmalıdır...

Rüşvətخورu, oğrunu qəhrəman etmək öz xalqına xəyanət etməkdir...Müstəqillik yolu qədər çətin yol yoxdur. (H.Əliyev, 1993).⁵⁰

Here, the President of Azerbaijan informs the people about his deeds of independence, his high culture, and always standing by truth and justice.

Wide images created with the help of metaphors in inaugural addresses can be considered a powerful emotional and expressive means of influencing public opinion.

Thus, the analysis shows that inaugurations are distinguished by their differences, originality, and most importantly, in terms of the use of language tools. Many factors are involved in this process, including the charisma of the politician who sent the text, the ideological position, the ability to influence the audience, as well as whether the audience is real and potential at the same time.

The following conclusions were reached in the dissertation:

1. The study of different types and genres of discourse attracts attention from a pragmatic as well as a cognitive point of view. Among these types and genres, political discourse and its genres are of special interest. This kind of demand is very relevant in politics, because here the basis of activities can be more closely tied to

⁴⁹ Николаева, Т.М. От звука к тексту / Т.М.Николаева. – Москва: – 2000. – с.167-171.

⁵⁰ <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/ru/2773818.html>

language. The main goal of different actions is to seize power, which is realized with the help of different language tools.

2. Cognitive study of discourse differs from its stylistic and pragmatic analysis. At this time, not the rules that describe the structure of the discourse, but the mental expressions and processes of the language users are in the center of attention.

3. Inaugural discourse is pragmatic in nature, since one of the main goals of presidents is to influence the audience, which is actualized in several forms. Four main functions are noticeable in the swearing-in speech: integrative, inspirative, declarative and performative. The uniqueness of each function and means of realization were revealed during the analysis of the inauguration of the presidents of Azerbaijan, Russia and the USA. Because of the longer history of inauguration in American political discourse, the specific norms and principles of this genre have been formed. With the help of these functions of the inauguration address, this speech fulfills the main purposes of the swearing –in speech: persuasion and encouragement.

4. Presidents' inauguration belongs to the public communication system. These speeches are based on a certain thematic repertoire. The head of the country, as the subject of speech acts, has broad communicative possibilities. Based on the intentions and interests of the citizens of the country, the design of the swearing-in speeches is determined

5. The inaugural address can be attributed to political performatives. Its performance is based on the inauguration of the president. Such a text is the core of his speech. The performative features of the inaugural address are closely related to its main genre features. This distinguishes inaugural address from other genres of epideictic rhetoric.

6. The inaugural discourse, as a genre of political discourse, embodies traditional ideological values and national-mental characteristics in the transitional and legitimate conditions of state power. Oath discourse texts have special lexical-grammatical and

stylistic means, as well as pragmatic-speech effects, issues related to the spirit and ideals of the recipient of the text.

7. The concept of patriotism has a dominant role in inaugural discourse. This concept, as one of the main concepts of political discourse, arouses wide interest in discourse research and cognitive linguistics. In inaugural addresses, the concept of patriotism is verbalized by somaticizing love and loyalty to the motherland with the help of various linguistic means.

8. It is necessary to mention the role of some deictic elements (pronouns and adverbs) among the linguistic tools used in the verbalization of the concept of patriotism in the political discourse. Linguistic idioms are divided into three main categories: person, time and place. Person, sign, as well as spatial adverbs act as very important conceptualization tools in swearing discourse.

9. Various types of formal repetitions are often used in inaugural discourse. During the verbalization of the concept of patriotism, numerous repetitions create a special rhythm of speech, give it high emotionality and integrity. Here, both the unique characteristics of the genre, the social factor, and the individual factor such as the politician's charisma play an important role.

10. The use of metaphors and metonymies in political discourse is considered a means of realizing one's intentions and desires by activating the stylistic possibilities of the language, in addition to creating conditions for the politician to make his speech expressive and effective. The use of metaphors and metonymies in presidential inauguration speeches is important and aims to influence public opinion, direct them in the right direction, persuade and sometimes manipulate them using this important stylistic tool of language. At the same time, these figurative language elements play an important role in expressing the concept of patriotism.

11. Slogans play an important role in metaphorical expression of the concept of "patriotism" in inaugural addresses. Thus, slogans are considered to be meaningful, short and concise, and express a wide meaning with few words. In addition, the effectiveness of their sound is one of the main factors here.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following works of the author:

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2. Barak Obamanın qələbə və andiçmə çıxışlarının müqayisəli analizi, Language and literature // Dil və ədəbiyyat, Beynəlxalq Elmi-Nəzəri jurnal 4(104), – Bakı: – 2017. №4(104), – s.64-67.
3. Concept “patriotism” in modern American, Azerbaijani and Russian inaugural addresses // European Journal of Literature and Linguistics. – Austria: Vienna, – 2017. №3, – p.39-42.
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11. Основные концепты в инаугурационных речах американских президентов // AR Təhsil Nazirliyi, AD, Rusiya EA Sibir Bölməsinin Filologiya İnstitutu. Koqnitiv və Tətbiqi Dilçiliyin Aktual Problemləri. Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfrans. – Bakı: – 2016. – s.113-115.

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Address: Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the ANAS, fifth floor, AZ 1143, H.Javid avn., 115, Baku

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