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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

VOCABULARY OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL DISCOURSE IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN VARIETİES OF ENGLISH

Speciality: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science: Philology

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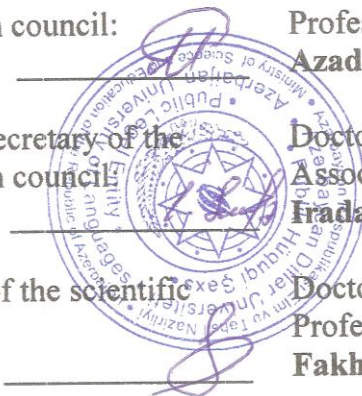
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

The topicality and degree of elaboration of the research. Political activity plays a special role in the life of every society. This type of activity attracts the attention of specialists in various branches of science-linguists, ethnopsycholinguists, sociologists, psychologists, researchers dealing with the process of mass communication. Political life and socio-political processes in societies are constantly changing and developing. Conducting research in this area has become a necessity. Since political discourse includes the process of communication and is a special speech act in a specific social and cultural context, it (discourse) cannot be seen or studied outside of speech activity. The scientific study of the phenomenon of political discourse as a type of speech activity, its national and cultural characteristics plays an important role in solving problems that have a negative impact on effective and interaction in an intercultural context. Among the factors influencing the communication process, the peculiarities of national culture, national consciousness and mentality, the cognitive-value picture of the world are of great importance. These factors not only determine the communicative behavior of representatives of a particular linguistic community, but also have a direct impact on both verbal and nonverbal communication.

An analysis of the speeches of political people in political and international-political discourse shows that in order to convince the audience, they use various tactics and strategies. On the one hand, research shows that the speeches of politicians allow them to predict their subsequent actions and intentions, and on the other hand, - to identify more effective ways to influence the audience.

The topicality of the dissertation work, along with what we discussed above, is to convince the listener of a political person of the truthfulness of certain political actions, to study in detail the mechanisms of their impact and to clarify what language means they use to implement these communicative strategies (CS).

Another topical aspect is that the description of political reality in connection with the changing picture of the world in the near

future also reveals the need for a comprehensive study of the mechanism of implementation in the process of communication of implicit meanings inherent in metaphors, metanomics, epithets, comparisons, repetitions, rhetorical questions and other means used in the implementation of audience expectations.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is political texts in British and American varieties of English, especially those related to international political discourse.

The subject of the research is to identify the patterns of international political discourse in the British and American varieties, communication strategies (CS) in the speeches of heads of state and other political figures, as well as lexical features of texts related to political discourse.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the scientific work is to study the linguistic features of political speeches in the political discourse of the United States and Great Britain and to identify how these features manifest themselves in the communication process. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were carried out:

− specifically, to consider the concept of "international political discourse" with an emphasis on the informational and argumentative aspect in the speeches of American and British political leaders;

− to consider political and international-political discourse as a linguistic phenomenon;

− to describe the linguistic features of political and international-political discourse;

− to analyze the language techniques used in the speeches of heads of state and other famous politicians in the American and British international political discourse.

Research methods. The research work uses methods of analyzing English texts in British and American variants representing international political discourse, speeches of American and British political people, observations in the analysis of statements and preludes of official state bodies on domestic and foreign policy issues, interpretive text analysis, contextual analysis, comparative

4

analysis of speeches of political people in the United States and Great Britain.

Speeches and texts of the presidents of the United States of America, Barack Obama and Donald Trump, and other American politicians, Prime Ministers David Cameron and T.Blair and other British politicians in different years, concerning both domestic and foreign policy, have been used as research material.

The main provisions submitted for defense:

1. Discourse is a generalizing concept in a broad sense and includes components of text and speech that are completely different in meaning. At the same time, if the concept of discourse implies a cognitive process associated with speech activity, then the concept of text implies the final result of the process of speech activity.

2. Political discourse is considered one of the most popular and thoroughly analyzed types of discourse. Political discourse is also considered as an institutional type as a special kind of discourse. There is a connection between language and politics. From this point of view, political discourse is also considered a special form of communication.

3. From a socio-linguistic point of view, discourse involves communication with people. It is of particular importance for politicians to determine which social group people belong to during propaganda campaigns. And this requires a political person (speaker) to work out various speech tactics and means.

4. The linguistic analysis of English-language political texts and speeches is considered mainly at the lexical level. The lexical units used in political discourse are considered appropriate to consider from two levels (with a focus on domestic and foreign policy).

5. The analysis of texts and speeches related to the English-language political discourse gives grounds to say that the concept of certain values is also present in political discourse, and these values are valued as social ideals and create certain ideas about the perfection of the existing system.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in the study, various genres and types of texts representing international

political discourse in British and American varieties of the English language are involved in the analysis, in political discourse, especially in international-political discourse, the use of concepts related to national and cultural values in manipulating the listener's consciousness of a political person, statesman in his political speeches, the issues of preserving these values in the international arena and considering adherence to these concepts a priority for the leader are highlighted, linguistic, lexical and stylistic features characteristic of these different genres and types of political discourse are revealed.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. Linguistic means relating to political discourse, as well as international political discourse and characterized from the point of view of argumentativeness, are considered and explained separately. The results obtained contribute to the understanding of the mechanisms of language and speech that affect the audience, the revival of ideology in discourse of various purposes. These results also contribute to the further study of the problem of methods of influencing the audience in political discourse. Another theoretical significance of this work is the further in-depth development and study of topical scientific research in modern political linguistics, such as the transfer of political information, the degree of their impact on the audience.

The practical significance of the work lies in the fact that the materials of the dissertation work and the results obtained can be used in practical teaching of pedagogical and political discourse. These materials and conclusions can be useful in teaching linguistic disciplines such as lexicology, stylistics, semiotics, linguoculturology and intercultural communication. The materials of this work can be used in cognitive linguistics, in studying the features of modeling implicit meanings through the use of specific communicative strategies, in practical discourse courses.

Approbation and application. The content and main provisions of the research are reflected in reports presented at national and international scientific conferences, as well as in the

form of articles and abstracts in scientific journals published in our country and abroad.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of English Language and Literature of Khazar University.

The structure of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. Dissertation work consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and appendix. The dissertation consists of the Introductory part of 5 pages within 8132 characters, Chapter I 33 pages within 63745 characters, Chapter II 54 pages within 104558 characters, Chapter III 30 pages within 57785 characters, and the Conclusion of 2 pages within 3192 characters. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 237412 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

MAIN CONTENTS OF THE WORK

The introductory part of the dissertation contains information about the topicality and degree of elaboration of the research, the purpose and objectives of the research, methods, the main provisions submitted for defense, its scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and application, structure.

Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled **"The concept of discourse in linguistics and scientific-theoretical issues of discourse studies"**. This chapter consists of 4 paragraphs.

The first paragraph provides information about one of the components of the theme *"The concept of discourse in linguistics"*. Discourse is not only understood in different senses, but also explained in different ways. The most classical description of the discourse was given by the American linguist Michael Stubbs. M.Stubbs writes:

"a) from a formal point of view, discourse as a linguistic unit is large in terms of the volume of the sentence;

b) from the point of view of content, discourse is related to the processing of language in a social context;

c) the structure of the discourse is interactive, or rather, dialogue-oriented."[1]

Linguists try to explain discourse both in a narrow and in a broad sense. According to Teun van Dijk, discourse in a broad sense *"is understood as an integral form (totality) of the phenomenon of communication. In particular, discourse is an act of communication between a speaker and a listener that takes place in a certain temporal and spatial context. This act of communication can be in speech form, written form, verbal and non-verbal forms. Examples of this can be daily conversations between friends, a dialogue between a doctor and a patient, reading a newspaper, etc."[2]*

In a narrow sense, Teun van Dijk defines discourse as *"an act of verbal communication"* and characterizes it (the act of communication) as *"text"* and *"conversation/speech"*. In this sense, discourse appears as a finished or ongoing *"product"* of the act of communication. This *"product"* can be perceived by the listener in oral or written form, and to be even more specific, the discourse in a general sense can be explained as a written and verbal (oral) product of a speech act"[3].

The second paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation work is devoted to the concepts of ***"Discourse and text"***. The concepts of "discourse" and "text", characteristic features of political discourse are classified here.

It should be noted that since the late 70s – early 80s of the last century, along with the term "discourse", the term "text" has become widely used in linguistics. The degree of development of these terms varied depending on the approach of linguists. While English-language sources prefer the term "discourse", others (for example, in German, Russian, Azerbaijani speaking sources) preferred the term "text".

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[1] Stubbs, M. Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language. / M.Stubbs. – Oxford: Blackwell, – 1983. – p.1

[2] Dijk, Teun van. Ideology: A Multidisciplinary Approach [Text] / Dijk, van Teun. – London: Sage, – 1998. – p.194

[3] Ibid, – p.194

Discourse is a general term used to refer to communicative speech. And the text is an oral speech, fixed in writing. The presence of dichotomous (binary) approaches among researchers is also considered natural, since it is difficult to draw a clear line between concepts such as discourse and text. *"There is a tendency (approach) to distinguish between discourse (oral, spoken) and text (written), both difficult and fast. This difference is evident even in the names of the two separate areas that we study (study) – discursive analysis and textual linguistics".*[4]

When considering the differences between discourse and text, the difference between discourse and text is that *"discourse as a category belongs to the linguosocial (language that belongs to the social sphere) area, and the text belongs to the linguistic area".*[5]

The approach of well-known English linguists Geoffrey Leech and Michael Short to clarifying the concepts of discourse using text is also noteworthy. Discourse as a process of linguistic communication is *"a kind of understanding between the speaker and the listener. The nature of such an understanding usually reflects the intrapersonal process, determined by the social mission, in what form it occurs. The text, in turn, is a process of linguistic communication, which occurs both in written and oral form. This process is encoded information aimed at any audience or audience".*[6]

It is no coincidence that the English linguist Jeremy Hawthorne, commenting on the concepts of text and discourse, relying on the theses of the American linguist Michael Stubbs, points to these two concepts as synonyms to varying degrees. He also notes that while the text is mostly presented in written form, the discourse is presented orally. Later he also draws attention to the following ideas:

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[4] Hoey, M. The place of clause relational analysis in linguistic description // English Language Research Journal, – 1983. Vol. 4, №4, – p.1-32.
[5] Kress, G. Ideological Structures in Discourse // – London: Academic Press, Handbook of Discourse Analysis, – 1985. Vol 4, – p. 27-41.
[6] Stubbs, M. Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language / M.Stubbs. – Oxford: Blackwell, – 1983. – p.4

a) text is not interactive, whereas discourse is always interactive;

b) the text can be long or short, while the discourse always has a certain measure of length (more precisely, it has a certain duration in terms of time);

c) while a text is a form consisting of a weak connection of its constituent components within a structure, a discourse is a structure resistant to deeper connections;

d) while the text is mostly abstract, the discourse is concrete and pragmatic.[7]

In the third paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation, the commentary ***"Political discourse and its main characteristic features"*** were explained.

One of the main characteristics that characterize political discourse is its consideration as a section of institutional-type discourse. The interest in the study of political discourse has certainly led to the emergence of a new field of research in linguistics. Political discourse as a term has come to be called political linguistics in the field of research. Since then and to this day, political discourse remains an urgent problem of modern linguistics and studies not only political discourse, but also all speech actions/acts related to politics.

According to Y.I.Sheigal, *"most of the political activity by its nature is a speech activity carried out through political communication".*[8]

In the fourth paragraph of chapter I ***"Political discourse is considered as a special type of institutional discourse (the function of political discourse)"***, and is evaluated as a multidimensional and versatile phenomenon.

"Political discourse means any form of speech, the subject of speech, the addressee, or anything related to the field of politics".[9]

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[7] Mills, S. Discourse. / S.Mills. – London and New York: Routledge, – 1997. – p.4 (Hawthorn, Jeremy (1992: 189) A Concise Glossary of Contemporary Literary Theory, Edward Arnold, London.)

[8] Шейгал, Е.И. Семиотика политического дискурса: /дисс. доктора филол. наук / – Волгоград, 2000. – с.27

As for the function of political discourse, it consists in its use as a tool for seizing political power.

In political discourse, the main goal is not to *"express or describe something in words, but to arouse the listener's confidence in achieving the set goal and intention, to encourage him to act by giving him an incentive".*[10]

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **"Lexical features of English-language international political discourse (analysis based on English-language texts)"**.

This chapter consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph is devoted to ***"The use of lexical units in the speeches of political leaders in British political discourse"***. Here the lexical features of the political discourse that has been sufficiently formed both in America and in Britain are investigated.

The political discourse in the two great countries – Great Britain and the USA – reflects the way of thinking inherent in the carriers of Anglo-American political culture. Political communication (political communicative activity) forms the basis of public administration, and the Russian linguist N.A.Reznikova writes that political communication is *"the main mechanism used by the authorities in society".*[11]

Candidates from the British and American political elite, heads of state, political commentators, diplomats, etc. to achieve success in their speeches and in communicating with the audience, use various lexical and stylistic units.

The most common linguistic figures and devices when studying public speeches of political leaders on domestic and foreign policy issues basically look like this:

1. a) a cliche is a stereotypical expression ("broken"), which is too much reworked and has lost its meaning, word and expression *"I*

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[9] Шейгал Е.И. Семиотика политического дискурса. / Е.И Шейгал. – Волгоград, – 2004. – с.34

[10] Ibid, – p.34

[11] Резникова, Н.А. Семантический анализ политической лексики. // Томский государственный педагогический университет. Вестник ТГПУ, Серия: гуманитарные науки (филология), – 2005. Вып. 4 (48), – с.49

can only go one way, I've not got a reverse gear"[12]*: "don't start what you can't finish"*[13];

b) stamps – language labels (for example, Al Qaeda-terror, aggressor-terrorist);

2. evaluative vocabulary (the use of lexical units of positive and negative shades of meaning from a lexical point of view). (for example, terrorist regime, shirking responsibility (derog. to avoid (unpleasant work or responsibilities) because of laziness, lack of determination) etc;

3. vocabulary denoting emotional (sensation) and expressive shades – for example, *system (regime) built on terror, people's hard-earned savings, democracy and freedom at work)*;

4. numerous lexical repetitions – *"Above all it will be a government that is built on some clear values. Values of freedom, values of fairness, and values of responsibility"*[14];

5. from euphemisms and periphrases (the use in a figurative sense of phraseological combinations and stable expressions, widely used in colloquial speech). For example, *"the use of force, post-conflict administration"*[15];

6. words that serve to create an image of the opponent as an enemy. For example, *"dealing with the Devil in Syria, Gaddafi's malign, Assad, the Butcher"*.

Political discourse during political discussions, speeches includes all speech acts and, of course, all language-linguistic means in the process of communication carried out during these acts. But, despite the wide coverage of political discourse (its connection with

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[12] Резникова, Н.А. Семантический анализ политической лексики. // Томский государственный педагогический университет. Вестник ТГПУ, Серия: гуманитарные науки (филология), – 2005. Вып. 4 (48), – с.49

[13] David Cameron's Conservative conference speech: [Electronic resource]. 5 October 2011 // URL: https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-15189614 (Retrieved on February 16, 2020)

[14] David Cameron's speech, 24 Aug 2005, https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2005/aug/24/conservatives.faithschools

[15] Резникова, N.A., А.С.Пташкин. Функциональные особенности эвфемизмов в политическом дискурсе (на материале выступлений американских и британских политиков), удк 81'1 (10.02.19) н. А. Вестник тгпу (tspu bulletin), – 2014. 4 (145), – с.40

other types of discourse and the use of lexico-semantic and stylistic techniques inherent in other types of discourse), it has its own (political discourse) language-sign system. The language of political discourse is considered the official language of state power, and the language means used in this type of speech process differ from the language means used in artistic, journalistic, colloquial and other types of speech.

And at the lexical level, the following stylistic means are implemented in the communicative process:

Antithesis is considered one of the means of rhetorical (oratorical) language and pursues the goal of purposefully contrasting two ideas by the speaker in consecutive phrases and sentences, and is also used by political leaders.

So D. Cameron also used this stylistic style in two (2) places in his speech "Europe's future".

*"But today the main, over-riding purpose of the European Union is different: **not to win peace, but to secure prosperity.** The challenges come **not from within this continent but outside it.".***

Reiteration is the use of the same word or phrase at the beginning of consecutive sentences. For example: *"Because **it is dangerous**. **It is dangerous** if such regimes disbelieve us".*

Metaphor is identification of one concept by comparing it with another concept or assigning a name belonging to one concept to another concept (phenomenon). That is, the essence of the metaphor is that we transfer the name of one subject (concept) in terms to another subject (concept). For example, "*argument is war", "time is money"*, etc.

Reference, allusion – in political discourse, in the process of communication, political leaders use it to express their ideas indirectly (by reference, relying on another idea) in a way. The goal is to show yourself more educated and capable, based on facts, to strengthen your political position. For example, D.Cameron, at a press conference after the meeting of the Council of Europe on the Ukrainian issue on March 11, 2014, referring to a historical fact, tries to justify his opinion and says: *"It matters because this is happening*

in our own neighbourhood – on the European continent where in the last 70 years we have worked so hard to keep the peace.”[16]

Lexical repetition. Lexical repetition as a style is the intention to influence listeners and direct them in the desired direction and achieve the goal by repeatedly using the same lexical units. For example: *“I believe, very deeply, from my years of experience, that **we'll be** stronger, we'll be safer, **we'll be** better off inside Europe”[17]*.

Euphemism – in a more appropriate and acceptable form is considered a means of communicating with people. In the linguistic literature, the explanation of euphemisms is clearly defined, and this explanation is almost equally perceived by most linguists. "Euphemisms are words that replace forbidden (taboo) words and are used instead of them" political leaders often use euphemisms in political discourse to manipulate them, replacing more harsh and unpleasant words and expressions as an emotionally and stylistically neutral lexical unit or expression. For example, underestimate the enemy (to lose) – instead of underestimating (losing) the opponent.

Or, instead of the verb "*ölmək*" in Azerbaijani, more appropriate and having a positive connotation of "*dünyasını dəyişmək, o biri dünyaya köçmək*", instead of the verb "*умиратъ; погибатъ*", or instead of the verb *"die"* in English, "*to pass away, to depart this life, pass into the next world"* and so on, such phrases are used.

Dysphemism. In fact, euphemisms and dysphemisms are considered as two sides (persons) of the same event. *"Dysphemism can also be understood as opposite poles that are on the same axis when evaluating (relating) to an event (designation). While*

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[16] EU meeting on Ukraine: David Cameron's speech: [Electronic resource]. 6 March 2014 // URL: https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/eu-meeting-on-ukraine-david-camerons-speech/

[17] EU referendum: David Cameron's last-ditch plea for Britain to Remain: [Electronic resource]. 21 June, 2016 // URL: https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/eu-referendum-brexit-latest-live-david-cameron-full-speech-remain-leave-a7093426.html/

euphemisms work "in favor" of the denotation, dysphemisms work "to the detriment" of the denotation"[18].

"Seizure of Crimea" (The forcible seizure of Crimea, its annexation to Russia) in fact, instead of the lexical unit "affiliation – association, establishment of ties", a more rigid and aimed at this event phrase-definition is used, aimed at further aggravation and achieving an adequate response to this act among listeners.

As a conclusion about dysphemisms in political discourse and the function they perform, it is enough to say that they are used as a linguistic means of language, perform an act of communication aimed at manipulating the listener's thought and public opinion, deliberately distorting and concealing the true essence of phenomena and facts by creating a negative opinion, an opinion about the subject of discussion and about the object in question.

The second paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is called ***"The role and function of metaphors in international political discourse".***

This section mainly examines the role and function of metaphors in international political discourse. There are different points of view on the explanation of metaphors. Greek philosopher Aristotle wrote; *"a metaphor is an uncharacteristic name transferred from view to state, or, conversely, from state to state, or, by analogy, from view or state to state".* If we look at the original meaning of the word, *"metaphor (from the ancient Greek μεταφορά transference) is the transfer of the name of one object (event, action, attribute) to another because of their similarity"*[19].

Influencing the listener's thinking is considered one of the most important functions of political discourse. In this sense, **metaphor** is used as a very effective tool in political discourse. Speaking about the role of metaphors in political discourse, A.Mammadov and M.Mammadov write: *"Metaphor has a dual*

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[18] Звада, О.В. Манипулятивные особенности политического дискурса в англоязычных СМИ. // Вестник Волжского университета имени В.Н.Татищева, – 2018. Том 1, №1, – с.5

[19] Поэтика / Пер. М.Л.Гаспарова. Аристотель. Сочинения: В 4-х т. Т. 4 / Пер. с древнегреч.; Общ. ред.А.И.Доватура. — М.: Мысль, 1983. – с.669

function as an intermediate stage in understanding the problem and an instrument of understanding".[20]

It is noteworthy that metaphors are widely used when considering political texts, political speech in English in our time. Because, since political discourse or communication with the people in a political form is manipulation to achieve goals (especially as a means of gaining political power), political actors are forced to resort to various rhetorical means. For example: *"Europe was being torn apart by its second catastrophic conflict in a generation. A war which saw the streets of European cities strewn with rubble. The skies of London **lit by flames night after night"**[21].*

The high frequency and variety of metaphors used in political discourse indicates that, depending on the topic (event, specific person) the political figure is talking about, he understands that the chosen and spoken metaphor or metaphorical phrase makes his speech effective (expressive), it also helps attract the attention of the public and can even have a positive or negative effect on this end result.

The study of metaphors or metaphorical expressions in texts and speeches related to political discourse shows that a political person, in fact, pursues the goal of refocusing his psychological state on his own interests and attracting them to his side by manipulating the consciousness of the addressee (listener).

In British political discourse, metaphor is often used to blackmail, discredit and denigrate their opponents. *"We need to end the culture of sofa government…"[22]*

Using this example, we can illustrate the metaphorical expression "sofa government". D. Cameron seeks to present the passivity, inflexibility and inaction of the current government on the example of the Labour Party.

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[20] Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs təhlilinin koqnitiv perspektivləri / A.Y. Məmmədov, M.Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Çaşıoğlu nəşr. – 2010. – s.49

[21] EU speech at Bloomberg: [Electronic resource]. 23 January, 2013 // URL: https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/eu-speech-at-bloomberg

[22] A new politics: Democratic accountability David Cameron. 25 May 2009.
https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2009/may/25/david-cameron-a-new-politics2

One of the most important functions of metaphor in political discourse is the modeling of reality.

B.Obama, addressing his people after his election as president, cites as an example the long and difficult path traversed by his ancestors in building the American state, acquiring and preserving democratic values, urging them (Americans) to continue this path despite all these obstacles and difficulties: *"As we consider the road that unfolds before us, we remember with humble gratitude those brave Americans who, at this very hour, patrol far-off deserts and distant mountains. So let us mark this day with remembrance, of who we are and how far we have traveled".[23]*

The use of metaphors in political discourse helps a political figure to create a bridge between himself and the listener and help the listener *"see the world through the eyes of the color that he sees".*

The study of English-language texts and political speeches about political discourse shows that the use of metaphors is a form of emotional manifestation of political speech. American or British political leaders use metaphors in their speeches for a variety of purposes. They often resort to this linguistic tool to create a negative or positive opinion about their political opponents or about the political processes taking place in the world.

The third paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation ***"The use of lexical units as a mechanism of influence in American international political discourse"*** describes the various means of expression and influence used by the heads of countries in American political discourse in order to ensure clarity and greater liveliness of information in the process of communication and transmission to the listener. These linguistic means are lexically diverse.

Under the concept of lexical means, we understand morphological, syntactic and word-forming forms of language as auxiliary means that enhance the emotionality and logical meaning of speech. Of course, such forms are fixed in the vocabulary of the

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[23] President Barack Obama's Inaugural Address: [Electronic resource]. 21 January, 2009 // URL: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2009/01/21/president-Barack-obamas-inaugural-address (Retrieved on March 27, 2020)

language, and the rules of their use are gradually being mastered by native speakers.

It should be noted that even in the American political discourse, heads of state use in their speeches various means of expressing and influencing language for a clear and lively transmission of information in the communication process. These means of influence are quite colorful in lexical terms.

Let's look at an example: President D.Trump expresses his personal positive feelings about former President B.Obama and his wife Michelle Obama with various lexical means.

*"**We share** one heart, one home, **and** one **glorious** destiny".*[24]

Among the epithets that we often come across in D.Trump's political speeches, we can see expressions like "the best people", "the smartest guys", "brilliant people", "brilliant minds".

"We should be using our brilliant people, our most brilliant minds to figure a way that ISIS cannot use the Internet".[25]

The variety of lexical units not only beautifies speech, but also enhances its power of influence. Although it is not the object of research of this scientific work, it should be noted that political lexical means are also widely used as a mechanism of influence in political discourse. The use of these tools in the political discourse of American presidents is widespread. For example, metaphors and metaphoric expressions can be attributed to this – *Out of the ashes of the Second World War* (refers to the former Soviet Union and Germany)*, forge alliances* (again, hint at old "enemies"); the use of epithets as a means of expressiveness (impact), for example, "*Brutal civil war", "terrible nature", "horrifying pictures", "gruesome detail"*.

Antitheses – antithesis is a rhetorical figure that is usually found next to ideas related in general terms, and reinforces these

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[24] The Inaugural Address. Issued on: January 20, 2017. (Retrieved on April 19, 2020)
https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/the-inaugural-address/
[25] Republican Presidential Debate. Dec. 15, 2015
https://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/16/us/politics/transcript-main-republican-presidential-debate.html

ideas, for example, *"We must give expression to our **best hopes,** not our **deepest fears.**"[26]*

Turning to examples, we can say that, using metaphors, a person indirectly transfers himself, his ideas and thoughts to the object. Figuratively speaking, a metaphor is a verbal representation of the product of your brain and dreams.

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is entitled ***"Some features of lexical units related to international political discourse".*** This paragraph deals with the peculiarities of vocabulary related to political text and discourse.

There are certain kinds of words in the language, that are characterized by the properties of reflecting reality. Traditionally, such lexical units are ideologized words. A statesman or a political leader cannot do without them in his speeches, statements, and interviews.

Turning to the analysis, we could note that the words like *"unity, faith, freedom, homeland, liberty, democracy, security, safety, strength, growth, prosperity"* are more frequently used in the speeches of American politicians.

In political discourse and especially in English-language international political discourse, if we look through the frequency of development of the linguistic tools most often used by British and American statesmen in their political speeches, and addresses, it will be more appropriate to group the vocabulary by approaching them from two levels.

a) lexical units used by politicians in pre-election and post-election speeches aimed at domestic politics;

b) lexical units used by politicians in pre-election and post-election speeches aimed at foreign policy;

Certainly, since the concept of political vocabulary refers to many fields, the lexical toolkit used here is equally broad and colorful. The concept of political vocabulary mainly includes state building, electoral system and elections, social and political

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[26] President Obama's impassioned United Nations address: read the full speech. Sep 28, 2015. (retrieved on April 19, 2020) https://www.vox.com/2015/9/28/9409457/obama-un-speech-transcript

activities, diplomatic activities, law, military, economic, internal and foreign policy, etc. including terms and other language tools related to the domains.

The third chapter is entitled **"An approach to English-language political discourse in a national-cultural context"** and consists of three paragraphs.

The first paragraph of the third chapter is mainly devoted to *"Manipulation based on national cultural values (traditions) in American political discourse".*

Since political discourse is a type of communication aimed at arousing the emotions of addressees, influencing their consciousness and thinking, political leaders and politicians resort to all means of manipulation.

In American political discourse, in this context, it is appreciated how political leaders use concepts based on national and cultural values to realize their intentions and desires in order to manipulate the audience. The ability to touch the listener's sensitive points in order to reach the audience and achieve desires is one of the most important. And to achieve the goals, the most appropriate means can be considered the use of the concept of value and symbols. The frequent finding of concepts characterized by national and cultural characteristics in the speeches of American politicians and presidents is based on the history of America and the path has traveled from its inception to the present day in building the traditions of the state and statehood. This thesis can also be seen in the following example:

"The survival of liberty in our land increasingly depends on the success of liberty in other lands".[27]

Studies conducted in American political discourse show that there is usually an intersecting main line in the rhetoric of American politicians and political engineers. In American political discourse,

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[27] Selected Speeches of President George W. Bush 2001 – 2008[Electronic resource]. URL: https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/infocus/bushrecord/documents/Selected_Speeches_George_W_Bush.pdf (Retrieved on April 27, 2020)

the political values that make up this main line in the political speeches of leaders mainly imply:

1. freedom (liberty);
2. equality;
3. democracy;
4. civic duty;
5. individual responsibility.

Consequently, all researchers agree that these values have historically developed in American society. In his "An American Culture Grid, with Texts", Jay Michel describes these values as written texts and says that *"these are just American stories, and Americans tell them to each other to make their lives more meaningful"*.[28]

Neil Campbell and Alasdair Kean. American Cultural Studies. An introduction to American culture. London and New York, 1997

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called ***"Manipulations in British political discourse based on national and cultural values (traditions)".***

In political discourse, in an effort to preserve the possibilities of influencing the audience and society as a whole and achieve goals, the heads of British states also use national and cultural values as a means of manipulation. The fact is that when analyzing British political discourse, it can be concluded that the way of thinking of this people, as in American political discourse, is completely different, and the only aspect "distinguishing" these two English-speaking peoples can only be *"concepts rooted in the mental world of people and considered the core of culture"*.

And these are concepts based on national and cultural values. *"We believe in respecting different faiths but also expecting those faiths to support the British way of life. These are British values"*.[29]

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[28] Neil, C. American Cultural Studies. An introduction to American culture. / C. Neil, A. Kean. – London and New York: Routledge, – 1997 (1999). – p.16

[29] David Cameron extremism speech: 20 July, 2015 // URL: https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/david-cameron-extremism-speech-read-the-transcript-in-full-10401948.html (Retrieved on May 23, 2020)

According to the Russian linguist Sheigal, since in political discourse "political values are of a public nature, so, it is impossible to talk about the "position of one person" here. Later he refers to the book by the American political expert and scientist E.I.Edelman[30], continuing his ideas, writing that *"in political discourse, not only accuracy is important, but also the generality of assessments from public interests".*[31]

Speaking of British values, it should be noted that these national and cultural values, principles and norms are firmly rooted in the history and traditions of the country. These values are supported by laws, traditions and expectations. Everyone who lives in this society must unequivocally respect these values and traditions and preserve them. Because of these values and norms, there is no place for such concepts as extremism and intolerance in English society. The concepts that are passed down and preserved from generation to generation as fundamental values in the UK are basically the following:

1. democracy;

2. (the rule of law;

3. individual liberty;

4. tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs;

5. participation in community life.[32]

Chapter 1: The Values and Principles of the UK

http://www.test4citizenship.com/chap1section1

Analyzing the speeches of English politicians and political leaders, it should also be noted that the concept of national and cultural values in the political discourse of an English-speaking country is closely related to the English mentality and identity. This is an immutable tradition, the national and cultural values that Britain and the British possess are reflected in the public speeches of all British politicians, and this tradition persists today. Let's look at an

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[30] Edelman, M.J. The Symbolic Uses of Politics / M.J.Edelman. University of Illinois Press, – 1964. – 201 p.

[31] Шейгал, Е.И. Семиотика политического дискурса: /дисс. доктора филол. наук / – Волгоград, 2000. – c.69

[32] Chapter 1: The Values and Principles of the UK: [Electronic resource] // URL: http://www.test4 citizenship.com/chap1section1 (Retrieved on May 23, 2020)

example of Tony Blair's speech in 2000 entitled "British Identity and Society": *"Britain is stronger together, than separated apart. True Britishness lies in our values not unchanging institutions. Standing up for Britain means fighting for British values, ..."[33]*

It should also be noted that, since national cultural values, traditions, beliefs and religious attachment perform a guiding function, they also play an important role in the strategic planning of a communicative act. In this regard, the concept of values is of great importance in the political struggle.

The third paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation is called ***"The use of speech acts as manipulations in English-language political discourse".***

For the first time, in 1962, when he wrote about the acts of speech in his traditional work "The Theory of speech actions", later also known as "how to do things with words", the British philosopher-linguist John Langshaw Austin (1911-1960) wrote: *"any expressed (pronounced) opinion or judgment is not only the delivery of information, but also the performance of a large number of other actions".* [34]

In the process of speech, the speaker transmits information not only with words or sentences. In the process of communication, especially in political discourse, it would be self-deception to "rely on the power" of only words and judgments. In the process of communication, people not only pronounce words, but also perform certain actions. Speech acts are divided into three groups:

a) A locutionary act. (Locutionary act is an act of speech, speaking, utterance). During this act, the speaker pronounces certain words, phrases, sentences and, finally, ideas using linguistic means. Depending on the situation in which communication takes place, the utterances performed during this speech act are studied from both phonetic (sound system) and lexical (vocabulary), syntactic (the

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[33] British Identity and Society. Tony Blair's Britain speech: [Electronic resource]. 28 March, 2000 // URL: https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2000/mar/28/britishidentity.tonyblair/ (Retrieved on May 23, 2020)

[34] Austin, J.L. How to do things with words / J.L.Austin. – Oxford: University Press, – 1962. – p.9

order of joining words in a sentence) and semantic (interpretation of sentences by meaning and content) points of view.[35]

b) Illocutionary act. İn Latin, in locutio – in the conversational process)

This speech act considers speech that goes beyond the goals and capabilities of spoken language. It was Austin who called this speech act the doctrine of "illocutionary forces".[36] This act is considered important because it includes the realization of the communicative (speech) intention (purpose) of the speaker.

c) Perlocutionary Act. İn Latin per location – in colloquial speech, via).

This speech act manifests itself in the aspect of real speech results. In this aspect, the speaker intends not only to speak or make a speech. As a measure of distinguishing between illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts, according to E.V.Paducheva, it can be said that an illocutionary speech act is expressed verbally in terms of content using the corresponding verb performative (executive main verb), for example, I promise …, I apologize … But, for a speech act occurring in the perlocutionary aspect, it is impossible to find suitable performative verbs from this genus. For example, statements such as *I threaten you* or *I insult you* cannot be considered insulting or threatening acts.[37]

The practical manifestation of these speech acts in the speech process can also be seen in the following example.

"I am honored to stand here today among so many patriots. You are the backbone of this country. You are the spirit of this nation in every sense".[38]

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[35] Антонова, А.В. Система средств речевой манипуляции в Британском политическом дискурсе: реципиентоцентрический подход: / Дисс. доктора филол. наук. / – Самара, 2011. – с.91-92

[36] Ibid, – p.92

[37] Падучева, Е.В.Высказывание и его соотнесенность с действительностью: Референциальные аспекты семантики местоимений / Отв. ред. В.А. Успенский. Изд. 5-е, испр. – М.: Издательство ЛКИ, – 2008. – с. 23-24

[38] Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech, 24 January, 2017 // URL: https://time.com/4640707/donald-trump-inauguration-speech-transcript/ (Retrieved on June 18, 2020

a) the speaker proudly delivers a speech in front of patriots (a figurative thought based on language rules)

b) the speaker expresses his feelings in front of the audience. (purpose and intension)

c) the speaker is among the patriots, stands in the same place with them, is proud of it and expresses his pride. (the result of the action)

Summing up these three speech acts, J. Ostin writes that *"the speaker pronounces sentences with a certain meaning (locationary act). These proposals acquire a special force (an illocutionary act). These proposals aim to create a certain effect of influence on listeners (a perluctionary act)."³⁹*

Analysis of the manipulative function and role of speech acts in political discourse shows that speech acts related to political discourse and their use as a means of political manipulation can vary depending on the intention of a politician, and the use of different speech acts for different intentions should be considered natural.

Research on the topic "Vocabulary of international political discourse in the British and American varieties of English" allows us to draw the following **conclusions**:

1) discourse is a generalizing concept in a broad sense, it includes text and speech components that are completely different in meaning. At the same time, if the concept of discourse means a cognitive process associated with speech activity, then the concept of text means the final result of the process of speech activity. Discourse is the unity of cognitive and linguistic structures as a whole; discourse presupposes cognitive understanding and direct analysis. Thus, discourse is understood as a complex communicative phenomenon that is completely different from the text in the context of extralinguistic factors, a complete analytical representation of the text, the unity of its cognitive and linguistic structures. Discourse is a process of linguistic activity and includes the result of this process.

2) from a sociolinguistic point of view, discourse involves communication with people. As for political discourse, it is

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³⁹ Austin, J.L. How to do things with words / J.L.Austin. – Oxford: University Press, – 1962. – p.108

considered one of the most popular types of discourse. Political discourse is also considered as an institutional type as a special type of discourse. Since speech and communication are an integral part of the actions and activities of politicians, political activity domain has the characteristics of discourse. Now that political issues are openly discussed in the modern world, the solution of many problems depends on the adequate use of language. In this regard, when defining the boundaries of political discourse, it is necessary to approach it more broadly, since both institutional and non-institutional forms of discourse require the presence of at least three components on the political scene – the subject (addresser), the listener (addressee) and the content of communication.

3) linguistic analysis of English-language political texts and speeches was considered mainly in lexical terms. Based on the analysis, we can say that English-language texts and speeches are very rich in information saturation, the use of political terms, various lexical units, phraseological combinations, borrowings, abbreviations, etc. In political discourse, especially in English-speaking international political discourse, the frequency of usage of the lexical units most frequently used by the British and US heads of state and other politicians in their political speeches has led to the conclusion that the vocabulary used by them in the process of communication to achieve a goal is very close in meaning to the one they express.

In the course of the analysis, it was considered more appropriate to study the lexical units used in political discourse from two levels:

a) lexical units used by politicians in pre-election and post-election speeches aimed at domestic politics;

b) lexical units used by politicians in pre-election and post-election speeches aimed at foreign policy;

4) the analysis of texts and speeches related to the English-language political discourse gives grounds to say that there is also a concept of certain values in political discourse, and they are valued as social ideals and create certain ideas about the perfection of the existing system. From the research it becomes clear that political

values for both British and American societies are rules and norms that are legalized and strictly observed. Since a politician's speech is focused on the thinking of the masses, the speech should touch the world (the listener's mindset) of an active participant in political discourse. Therefore, experienced politicians are working on symbols, rituals and other value concepts that reflect the interests of society in their speeches. Experienced politicians use speeches based on these types of values as a tool of political manipulation.

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

1. Siyasi diskursa aid ingilisdilli mətnlərin linqvistik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: "Elm və təhsil", AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2016. № 9, – s.66-72;
2. İngilis dilinin Britaniya variantında siyasi diskursun bəzi leksik xüsusiyyətlərinə dair // – Bakı: AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqlər, – 2018. № 4, – s.78-86;
3. Britaniya siyasi diskursunda metaforlar və metaforik ifadələr (David Kameronun və Toni Bleyerin siyasi çıxışları əsasında) // – Bakı: Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2019. № 3, – s.94-99;
4. İngilis dilinin Amerika variantında siyasi diskursun bəzi leksik xüsusiyyətlərinə dair (On some lexical characteristics of the political discourse in the American variant of the English language) // VI Beynəlxalq Türk Dünyası Araşdırmaları simpoziumu, – Bakı: – 13-15 iyun, – 2019, cild 3, – s.39-46;
5. Amerika prezidentlərinin inaqurasiya çıxışlarında dəyərlər konsepti // – Bakı: BDU, Dil və Ədəbiyyat, Beynəlxalq Elmi-Nəzəri jurnal, – 2021. 3(117), – s.53-56;
6. Values in American political discourse and manipulation (On the basis of speeches by American presidents) // I International Scientific and Practical Conference: Scientific Practice: Modern And Classical Research Methods. – Boston, USA, – 26 February, – 2021, Vol.2, – p.51-55. URL: https://ojs.ukrlogos.in.ua/index.php/logos/issue/view/26.02.2021/459

7. Manipulation in British political discourse (Based on national and cultural values) // Вчені записки ТНУ імені В. І. Вернадського. Серія: Філологія. Журналістика, – 2021. Том 32(71), No 1, Ч. 2, – p.102-106. DOI https://doi.org/10.32838/2710-4656/2021.1-2/18

8. Siyasi diskursda dəyərlər anlayışı (Böyük Britaniya və Amerika dövlət başçılarının çıxışları əsasında) // – Bakı: "Elm və təhsil", AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2023. №1, – s.91-97;

9. İngilisdilli siyasi diskursda dəyərlər sistemi haqqında // Gənc tədqiqatçıların VI Respublika Elmi Konfransı. – Bakı: – 10 mart, – 2023, – s.326-327.

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