

UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID
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TESIS DOCTORAL

Thirteen years apart... the Iraq wars. A critical cognitive analysis of the use of metaphors in the representation of the two wars

Trece años aparte... las guerras de Irak. Un análisis crítico-cognitivo del uso de las metáforas en la representación de las dos guerras

MEMORIA PARA OPTAR AL GRADO DE DOCTORA

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DECLARACIÓN DE AUTORÍA Y ORIGINALIDAD DE LA TESIS PRESENTADA PARA OBTENER EL TÍTULO DE DOCTOR

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titulada:

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y dirigida por: Dra. Juana I. Marín Arrese

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PART-I

1- INTRODUCTION

“Metaphor...has the estimable advantage of combining the fact that the speaker cannot be held responsible for the message with the flagging of the fact that there is a message being conveyed which cannot be discussed openly”

Cameron & Low (1999:86)

1.1. Introduction: Aims and Object of Study:

The state of Iraq has occupied the media and the public opinions not once but twice during a period of thirteen years. First, when it invaded Kuwait in 1990, and second, when the American and the British governments claimed that it possessed weapons of mass destructions. However, in the First Iraq War, henceforth FIW, Iraq has committed an illegal act by invading the state of Kuwait, thus, violating the well-established rules of international law. In the second Iraq War, henceforth SIW, the justification for war is not as solid as the first in the sense that it was highly built on mere accusations that later on turned out to be not accurate.

Afflicting the country to such a burden would require the Presidents to appeal to the members of the public in order to solicitate approval. President Bush Sr. started his August 8th, 1990 speech announcing the war on Iraq by saying:

In the life of a nation, we're called upon to define who we are and what we believe. Sometimes these choices are not easy. But today as President, I ask for your support in a decision I've made to stand up for what's right and condemn what's wrong, all in the cause of peace....No one commits America's Armed Forces to a dangerous mission lightly, but after perhaps unparalleled international consultation and exhausting every alternative, it became necessary to take this action. Let me tell you why...

The President tries to persuade the American citizens of the necessity of war. The same situation has been repeated again but with different circumstances. President Bush Jr. addressed the Americans in a similar manner on March 13th, 2003:

My fellow citizens. At this hour, American and coalition forces are in the early stages of military operations to disarm Iraq, to free its people and to defend the world from grave danger...More than 35 countries are giving crucial support from the use of naval and air bases to help with intelligence and logistics to deployment of combat units. Every nation in this coalition has chosen to bear the duty and share the honour of serving in our common defence.

Clearly, besides having a mission in Iraq, both Presidents have another mission of convincing the public in a subtle but effective manner of the need to engage in war. Having access to the media outlets as well as being in such a position of power, make the two Presidents' language highly influential. They have to construct the situation in Iraq in a way that guarantees them high approval rates and support from the American citizens. Using conceptual metaphors is one of the most efficient ways of framing people's construal of any situation and eventually persuading them. Charteris-Black (2005: 13) stresses the value of metaphor in political persuasion:

As with reasoned argument (or logos), ideology appeals through consciously formed sets of beliefs, attitudes and values while myth appeals to our emotions (or pathos) through unconsciously formed sets of beliefs, attitudes and values. Metaphor is an important characteristic of persuasive discourse because it mediates between these conscious and unconscious means of persuasion- between cognition and emotion- to create a moral perspective on life (or ethos). It is therefore a central strategy for legitimization in political speeches.

Conceptual metaphors can be a very effective tool in investigating ideology and persuasion. One of the most established properties of metaphors is the fact that it has the ability to make people see things in terms of other things and thus, it can have a persuasive nature when used by the people in power. Kovecses (2008: 81) clarifies that while the primary role of metaphors is to create understanding, metaphors actually *determine* understanding in the sense that they only offer a partial projection of concepts. Semino (2008) explains that metaphors represent a partial view of the target, the part that the speaker intends to highlight. Therefore, it is fair to say that the speakers deliver a biased view of their targets.

This study aims at investigating the ideological influences imposed by the two Presidents on the Americans through the examination of the two Presidents' use of conceptual metaphors in selected press conferences. It attempts to analyze the conceptual metaphors used by the two President to ideologically construct the reality of the two wars as well as its major actors. It also intends to measure the amount of influence inflicted by the Presidents on the journalists which could be detected through the use of similar conceptual metaphors and similar source domains. In addition, this study intends to uncover the representation strategies of the Presidents as well as the journalists in presenting the major actors in the wars through creating an opposition between the US group and the THEM group.

The Methodology employed in this study combines Cognitive Linguistics, Critical Discourse Analysis as well as Corpus Linguistics for achieving the most accurate results (cf. Chilton, 1996; Charteris-Black, 2004, 2005, 2014; L' Hote, 2014; Koller, 2005, 2009; Semino, 2008; Deignan 2008, 2010; Cameron and Maslen, 2010; etc.). On one hand, Cognitive Semantics explains how people understand a specific metaphor and CDA explains, to an extent, why out of the various possible ways of

expressions this particular metaphor is used. On the other hand, corpus linguistics methods can enhance the scientific accuracy of the study.

Although, there are several research enterprises that tackled the use of metaphors in war in general, and in the Iraq war in particular, most of these studies are lacking in accurate scientific evidence as well as in taking the context of the occurrence into consideration. Deignan (2010: 56) states that some of the earlier work on metaphor “lacks credibility” because the researchers fail to provide citation or a clear process for the data collection. She also claims that although in recent works on metaphor, citations are provided; however, the context and the speaker’s intended meaning are not included in the investigation. In addition, being able to compare the metaphors in the two wars can provide further evidence and validation to the results.

This dissertation is divided into two main sections, references and an appendix. The first section of the dissertation includes an introduction, a brief historical background, a methodology and a review of the related literature. Section two, however, contains the main analysis chapters, which is divided further into six different chapters. Chapter one of the analysis presents an examination of the press conferences of the FIW. Chapter two includes the analysis of the press conferences of the SIW. While chapter three presents a comparison of the two corpora of the press conferences. Chapter four investigates the newspaper articles of the FIW and chapter five examines the newspaper articles of the SIW. Chapter six, the final chapter in the analysis, offers a comparison between the discourse of the FIW, both the conferences and the newspaper articles, and the SIW discourse, both the conferences and the newspaper articles, as well.

1.2. Brief Contextual/ Historical Background:

The American Army has waged a war twice against the state of Iraq. However, the two wars are fought for two different reasons. The First Iraq War was caused by Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait on August 2nd, 1990. In that time, Iraq was under a lot of debt caused by its eight-year long war against Iran in 1980. According to Finlan (2003: 1):

In 1980, Iraq possessed over \$30 billion in foreign exchange reserves, but by 1988, it owed nearly \$100 billion to overseas creditors and the cost of repairing the war damage to the country's infrastructure was estimated to be more than twice that amount. Iraq's major source of foreign revenue was generated by oil reserves, but by the end of the Iran-Iraq War, Iraq was earning just over \$10 billion a year from these sales due primarily to the glut of oil in international markets and the subsequent low prices.

The financial crisis in Iraq hit a high level in 1990. Saddam Hussein asked Kuwait to reduce the debt as well as to pay him the price of the acclaimed stolen oil (estimated around 2 billion) from Rumaila oilfield, which is located near the Iraq-Kuwait border. When Kuwait refused his demands, the Iraqi army invaded Kuwait at 1:00 a.m in the early morning of August 2nd. After the failure of negotiations with Saddam Hussein, there was no other option but a military one, and the Operation Desert Shield was launched to provide the area with sufficient military troops and equipment. Later on, the American army marched to the liberation of Kuwait in the so-called Operation Desert Storm.

In the SIW, the situation was different. Both American and British governments accused Iraq of possessing and manufacturing weapons of mass destructions. The war

was not seen as an appropriate measure. Consequently, it wasn't easily supported by the general public. People marched in huge numbers protesting against the war. Europe had seen the largest of these protests. According to Tharoor (2013) roughly around 10 to 15 million people gathered in around 600 cities in the world; 3 million in Rome, a million in both London and Barcelona.



Image 1: Anti-war protesters in London on the 15th of February



Image 2: Anti-war protesters in Rome (estimated 3 million people)

Nevertheless, in the United States, the situation was a bit different. Based on the Gallop Poll 75% of the people who participated in the period between 24th -25th of March think that the war is not a mistake.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Since this dissertation aims at facilitating a synthesis between three major linguistic theories, mainly Cognitive Linguistics, Critical Discourse Analysis and Corpus Linguistics; the review of literature section will be further divided into three subsections, each dedicated to elaborating one of the above mentioned, discursal and ideological tenets and methodological approaches, focusing mainly on its contribution to the topic of metaphor.

2.1. Cognitive Linguistics and Meaning Conceptualization:

1- Providing A Definition for Metaphor:

Metaphor is a fuzzy notion and to provide a single definition of this notion is rather subjective. Therefore, in this section, the researcher intends to present the several attempts that have been made to account for a sound definition of metaphors.

Etymologically speaking, the origin of the word metaphor is from the Greek *meta*= with/ after and *pherein*= bear, carry (Charteris- Black, 2005). Aristotle (in *Poetics* [Ross 1952b]: 1457) defines metaphor as “giving the thing a name that belongs to something else.” The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines metaphor as “the figure of speech in which a descriptive term is transferred to some object to which it is not properly applicable.” Also available the definition of metaphor provided by Lakoff and Johnson’s which is “understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another.” (1980: 5). Therefore, one can come to the conclusion that what lies at the core of all these definitions is a sense of transition of meaning.

Charteris- Black (2004) claims that metaphor is a *relative notion*. He argues that in order to fully understand what metaphors are, people ought to take into consideration its various scopes. These are the semantic (linguistic), pragmatic, and cognitive dimensions. He quotes Ricoeur's (1978: 80) view of metaphor stressing the importance of the pragmatic function, which seems to be the least regarded in the realm of studies:

Metaphor holds together within one simple meaning two different missing parts of different contexts of this meaning. Thus, we are not dealing any longer with a simple transfer of words, but with commerce between thoughts, that is a transaction between contexts.

Charteris-Black (2004: 2)

However, in his own account of metaphor, he defines it as “a linguistic representation that results from the shift in the use of a word or phrase from the context or domain in which it is expected to occur, thereby causing semantic tension. It potentially has linguistic, pragmatic and cognitive characteristics” (Charteris-Black, 2004: 21).

2-The Theory of Conceptual Metaphor:

When talking about the theory of conceptual metaphor, Semino (2008) points out that it should be taken into account that it is the result of numerous speculations and rigorous reflections on the matter that actually started many centuries ago from Aristotle's *Rhetoric* (350 AD) to the work of I. A. Richards (1936 a,b) and Max Black (1954). Aristotle discusses metaphors in *Poetics* and in *Rhetoric*. He mentions that metaphors are “implicit comparisons... a view that translates into what, in modern terms, is generally called the *comparison* theory of metaphor” (Ortony, 1979: 3). But for

Aristotle, metaphors only take the position of ornaments in language. They are not necessary, and people have to be aware of their obscurity. Furthermore, Aristotle claims that metaphors are appropriate for poetry but are not fit to be used for scientific or philosophical discourse (McGlone, 2007). In the Aristotelian “comparison view” of metaphor, metaphors are understood in terms of simile. Consequently, metaphors that are in the form of X is a Y are converted into a simile to be understood in the form of X is like a Y. Thus, metaphors are treated as a form of analogy. Thus, the understanding and the use of a specific metaphor becomes dependent on the understanding of the similarities between an X and a Y (Miller, 1993; McGlone, 2003).

Later on, I.A. Richards (1936 b), in his account of metaphors, provides several beneficial terms. According to Ortony (1979), Richards is the first to mention the “tension” that usually takes place between a source domain and a target domain. He also mentions the terms “topic”, “tenor”, “vehicle” and “ground” which constitute helpful terminology in discussing metaphors. As for Max Black (1962) who following I. A. Richards, discards the view presented by Aristotle, “the comparison view” of metaphor. He claims that it is too modest, and he proposes that metaphors function not at word level but actually at a deeper level, that is the level of the conceptual structure (McGlone, 2007).

Nevertheless, the theory of conceptual metaphor has gained further attention in recent years under the umbrella of Cognitive Linguistics. Lakoff (1993: 204) claims that there is a huge difference in the realization of metaphor in the traditional theory of metaphor when compared to the contemporary one, and he assigns the difference as a consequence to a set of false assumptions about what is regarded as “literal”:

- 1- *All everyday conventional language is literal, and none is metaphorical.*
- 2- *All subject matter can be comprehended literally, without metaphor.*

- 3- *Only literal language can be contingently true or false.*
- 4- *All definitions given in the lexicon of language are literal, not metaphorical.*
- 5- *The concepts used in the grammar of a language are all literal; none are metaphorical.*

He states that linguists have come across an enormous amount of evidence of the existence of metaphors in everyday language. Eventually, Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 3) come to the conclusion that examples of conceptual metaphors in everyday language could be a source of evidence of how the conceptual human system functions. They claim that “communication is based on the same conceptual system that we use in thinking and acting, language is an important source of evidence for what that system is like”

For many decades, metaphors have been an interesting topic to speculate about. However, it had often been given a literary ornament status. With the publication of Lakoff and Johnson’s monograph *Metaphors We Live By* (1980), metaphor has been considered to be a major participant in human understanding and cognition. According to Lakoff and Johnson “The essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another.” (1980: 5) This means that when speakers use metaphors, they do so because they tend to understand and talk about one thing (that is usually an abstract concept) in terms of another thing (which is usually a concrete concept). Evans and Green (2006: 295) further explain the conceptual nature of metaphor and claim that metaphors are referred to as conceptual rather than purely linguistic due to the notion that “the motivation for the metaphor resides at the level of conceptual domains.” Humans not only speak metaphorically, but also think metaphorically. Hence, the language is a reflection or a manifestation of what actually

takes place in the mind. Below, Lakoff (1993: 205) provides a list of evidence for the existence of a system of conventional metaphors as follows:

- 1- *Generalization governing polysemy, that is, the use of words with a number of related meanings.*
- 2- *Generalizations governing inference patterns, that is, cases where a pattern of inferences from one conceptual domain is used in another domain.*
- 3- *Generalizations governing novel metaphorical language (see Lakoff and Turner 1989)*
- 4- *Generalizations governing patterns of semantic change (see Sweetser 1990)*
- 5- *Psycholinguistic experiments (see Gibbs 1990)*

A conceptual metaphor consists of two conceptual domains, a *source domain* and a *target domain*. In addition, a metaphor has the formula A is B; or, A as B. Kovecses (2010: 4) defines a conceptual domain as “any coherent organization of experience.” In describing the metaphor LOVE IS A JOURNEY, Semino (2008: 5-6) provides a more detailed definition of domains as:

rich mental representations: they are portions of our background knowledge that relate to particular experiences or phenomena, and may include elements (e.g., travelers), relations (e.g., that between a traveller and their destination), and patterns of inference (e.g. if someone reaches the end of a cul-de-sac they cannot continue to move forward).

Based on this, love can stand as one domain, and Journey as another domain. The source domain differs from the target domain in the sense that it usually consists of “entities, attributes, processes and relationships that are directly, usually physically, experienced” (Deignan, 2010: 44). Therefore, it is usually a concrete concept. However, the target domain is usually a more abstract concept. It is structured and understood

based on the source domain through the conceptual metaphor. Eventually, one can understand abstract concepts such as love in terms of more concrete concepts such as journey. If a couple in a love relationship are having some trouble, they can express it metaphorically by saying that these are just obstacles along the way. In this sense, they look at their relationship in terms of a journey in which they are travelling, and the troubles are obstacles along the way, etc.

Lakoff (1993: 207) describes the LOVE AS A JOURNEY metaphor with a set of correspondences or mappings:

- The lovers correspond to travelers.
- The love relationship corresponds to the vehicle of travelling.
- The common goals and ambitions shared by the lovers are the common agreed on destination.
- The difficulties in the relationship corresponds to impediments to travel.
- Difficult decisions regarding the relationship are crossroads where travelers have to make a decision regarding the direction of travel.

Lakoff (1993: 206) claims that mappings or correspondences of LOVE AS A JOURNEY metaphor can be found in everyday common English expressions such as:

- Look *how far we've come*.
- It's been *a long, bumpy road*.
- We can't *turn back* now.
- We're at a *crossroads*.
- We may have to *go our separate ways*.
- The relationship isn't *going anywhere*.
- We're *spinning our wheels*.
- Our relationship is *off the track*.
- The marriage is *on the rocks*.

- We may have to *bail out* of this relationship.

The notion of mapping is one of the most essential concepts in the conceptual metaphor theory. The term itself is lent from mathematics and stands for the “systematic metaphorical correspondences between closely related ideas” (Grady, 2007: 190).

Elements in the source domain are mapped to elements in the target domain. Kovecses (2010: 7) claims that mapping occurs when “constituent conceptual elements of B correspond to constituent conceptual elements of A”, as illustrated above for the metaphor LOVE IS A JOURNEY. The target domain is thought and talked about in terms of the source domain; which means using some of the elements, processes and/or the attributes usually associated with the source domain.

Moreover, Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 4) claims that metaphors provide a partial structuring of the target domain. To illustrate on this notion, they provide the example of the conceptual metaphor ARGUMENT IS WAR, which is an example that has been used a lot in the literature of the conceptual metaphor theory:

- Your claims are *indefensible*.
- He *attacked every weak point* in my argument.
- His criticisms were *right on target*.
- I *demolished* his argument.
- I’ve never *won* an argument with him.
- You disagree? Okay, *shoot!*
- If you use that *strategy*, he’ll *wipe you out*.
- He *shot down* all of my arguments.

In the above examples, which are instances from everyday life conversations, the concept argument is conceptualized and is understood in terms of war. The target

domain “Argument” corresponds in a systematic way to the source domain “War”.

Understanding the concept argument in terms of war only highlights the aggressive and confrontational side of an argument (ibid, 13). Argument could also be conceptualized in terms of a container. In the examples below, Lakoff and Johnson (1980:92) provides a several examples of the conceptual metaphor ARGUMENT AS A CONTAINER:

- Your argument doesn’t have much *content*.
- I’m tired of your *empty* arguments.
- That conclusion *falls out of* my argument.
- Your argument *won’t hold water*.
- I haven’t gotten to the *core* of his argument.

In all of the above examples, the focus is shifted from the confrontational side of an argument towards the content of the argument. Furthermore, Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 90-91) explain that argument could, as well, be conceptualized in terms of a journey, as evident in the examples below:

- They’re *following* us.
- I’m *lost*.
- You’re *going around in circles*.
- We *covered* a lot of ground.
- He strayed *off* the trail.

In the above examples, the concept argument is partially structured in terms of a journey. The focus mainly is on the goal of the argument (ibid:90). Consequently, as evident in the examples of the three used source domains above, each source domain only partially represents the target domain highlighting the desired elements for the speaker’s context. This notion is also explained by Evans and Green (2006: 303) where

they refer to it as “**hiding** and **highlighting**”. In this process certain features of the target domain are highlighted.

Moreover, Evans and Green (2006, 298) add that “metaphoric mappings carry **entailments** or rich **inferences**.” Thus, in the systematic mapping of elements from the source domain to the target domain, not only objects are projected or mapped but also “relations, events, and scenarios that characterize the domain” (Grady, 2007: 191).

Another fundamental feature of mappings is *unidirectionality*. While one can map features from the source domain to the target domain, the reverse is not possible both on the linguistic level as well as on the conceptual level. Moreover, Lakoff (1993:212) explains that mapping occurs at a superordinate level and not at a basic level. Therefore, there is a mapping of A LOVE RELATIONSHIP IS A VEHICLE, but one cannot say A LOVE RELATIONSHIP IS A CAR/ BOAT...etc.

In addition, in his discussion of mapping involving image-schemas, Lakoff (1993) proclaims that there are two sorts of mappings; a conceptual mapping and an image mapping, and they both adhere to *The Invariance Principle*, which he describes in the following way “metaphorical mappings preserve the cognitive topology (that is, the image-schema structure) of the source domain, in a way consistent with the inherent structure of the target domain” (Lakoff, 1993:215). Therefore, in a metaphor with the image-schema “container”, the inside in the source domain will be mapped to the inside in the target domain; what is outside will be mapped to the outside; and what resides in the boundaries will also be only mapped to what resides in the boundaries of the target domain. Similarly, in a metaphor with the path-schema, the sources in the source domain will be mapped to the sources in the target domain, and the targets in the source domain will be mapped to the targets in the target domain, and so on.

3- Classification of Metaphor:

Metaphors can be classified or categorized in numerous ways depending the focal point of attention. Some of these categorizations include, but are not restricted to, classification on the basis of *conventionality*, *function*, *nature*, as well as due to the *level of generality* (Kovecses, 2010:33). Lakoff and Johnson (1980) present three major types of metaphors based on the cognitive function they maintain and the type of source domain. These are **Structural metaphor**, **Orientalional metaphor**, and **Ontological metaphor**.

In a Structural Metaphor a certain concept that constitutes the target domain is understood and conceptualized by the means of the structure of another concept which constitutes the source domain. For instance, we understand the concept of time by the structure of both the domain of “motion” and the domain of “space” (Kovecses, 2010: 37). In the conceptual metaphor TIME IS MOTION, we understand time in a particular way. It is understood in terms of an object along with its motion and its location. Also, the present time is understood to be in the same location as a canonical observer.

Consequently, we have the following set of mappings (ibid):

- Times are things.
- The passing of time is motion.
- Future times are in front of the observer; past times are behind the observer.
- One thing is moving, the other is stationary; the stationary thing is the deictic center.

According to Kovecses (2010:37-38), the above mappings of the conceptual metaphor TIME IS MOTION appears in the English language in two ways: first, TIME PASSING IS MOTION OF AN OBJECT, as in the examples below:

- The time will *come* when...
- Time is *flying* by.

Second, TIME PASSING IS AN OBSERVER'S MOTION OVER A LANDSCAPE, as in the examples below:

- There's going to be trouble *along the road*.
- He *passed* the time happily.

In addition to the notion of time mentioned above, the metaphor ARGUMENT IS WAR, explained in the previous section, is an example of this type of metaphor. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) stress the fact that the structure described here is only partial. Therefore, metaphorically structuring one idea in terms of another, results in highlighting certain aspects and down-toning other aspects respectively, depending on the context of the conversation as well as the intentions of the speakers.

In Orientational Metaphor, the main trigger is our body as humans, as well as our human experiential basis in general both physical and cultural, regarding human spatial orientation. Orientational Metaphors enable us to understand the different concepts we encounter in life through our pre-conceptual notions of spatial orientation such as up-down, center- periphery, and near-far etc., which we draw on for our source domain concepts. These include examples such as the metaphor HAPPY IS UP and SAD IS DOWN, and its linguistic realizations such as "I'm feeling *up* today" and the opposite

“I’m feeling down” (1980: 14). Lakoff and Johnson (1980:15) explains the relation in the sense that a happy person often has an erect posture as opposed to a sad person who normally has a drooping posture. Also, metaphors such as CONSCIOUS IS UP and UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN are considered to be under this type of metaphor. Examples such as “Get up, He rises early in the morning” as opposed to “he fell asleep, he sank into a coma” are understood through Orientational metaphor, in the sense that humans and most of the mammals go to sleep laying down and stand up to wake up.

According to Kovecses (2010), upward orientation tends to carry positive evaluation; whereas, the downward orientation carries negative evaluation. Furthermore, conceptualizations involving emotions or evaluations are not restricted to up-down orientation, but research reveals that it extends to other spatial orientations. For example, the spatial orientation whole-not whole, “whole” seems to carry positive evaluation, while “not whole” carries a negative evaluation. Hence the English expression “*He is half the man he used to be.*” (Kovecses, 2010: 40)

The third type of metaphor described by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) is Ontological Metaphor. Similarly, it is the outcome of our nature as humans and the different human experiences that we encounter on a daily basis. However, it differs from Orientational metaphor in the sense that it pertains mainly to our human experiences with substances and physical objects. The most salient physical object highlighted by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) is the human body. It is through the use of such metaphors; humans are able to conceptualize target concepts involving different events, emotions and ideas as source domain concepts involving entities and as substances. The experiences or concepts that require such kind of metaphor are mostly those that are “not clearly delineated, vague, or abstract” (Kovecses, 2010: 38-9). The metaphor INFLATION IS AN ENTITY is an instance of this type of metaphor. But

perhaps the best example of this metaphor is the use of Personification, which means giving nonhuman entities human qualities. The examples below are provided by Kovecses (2010: 39) to elaborate on this type of metaphor:

- His theory *explained* to me the behavior of chickens raised in factories.
- Life has *cheated* me.
- Inflation is *eating up* our profits.
- Cancer finally *caught up* with him.
- The computer *went dead* on me.

In the above examples, complex abstract notions are made easy to understand by personifying them. Giving them human behaviors and qualities, make them easier to be understood.

Furthermore, another way to categorize metaphors is by dividing them into conventional as opposed to novel or creative metaphors. Although the boundaries between the two are not a clear-cut; yet, many linguists have speculated on this dichotomy. A conventional metaphor is “automatic, effortless, and generally established as a mode of thought among members of a linguistic community” (Lakoff & Turner, 1989: 55). Therefore, such a metaphor necessitates reduced cognitive handling when compared to its counterpart, creative metaphor. Contrary to conventional metaphors, a novel metaphor is less entrenched in the language and the language community. Therefore, it provokes in people “awareness of its semantic tension” (Charteris-Black, 2004: 22).

On “*the scale of conventionality*” as proposed by Kovecses (2010: 35), there are highly conventional metaphors at the end of one side and highly unconventional metaphors at the opposite end of the continuum; and in between, there are many diverse

levels of conventionality and unconventionality or creativity (Hidalgo Downing & Kraljevic Mujic, 2013). However, as mentioned before, this distinction is not always a clear-cut. A conceptual metaphor that is considered to be conventional could have linguistic realizations of this metaphor that are conventional and unconventional as well. Kovecses (2010: 34) provides a list of conceptual metaphors that are conventional along with examples of their linguistic realization. He claims that some people use them without noticing that they are actually speaking metaphorically, these are:

ARGUMENT IS WAR: I *defend* my argument.

LOVE IS A JOURNEY: We'll just have to *go our separate ways*.

THEORIES ARE BUILDINGS: We have to *construct* a new theory.

IDEAS ARE FOOD: I can't *digest* all these facts.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE PLANTS: The company *is growing fast*.

LIFE IS A JOURNEY: He had *a head start* in life.

These metaphorical expressions are used by speakers and writers almost on a daily basis. They are highly conventional and deeply entrenched in the language and the language community. Nonetheless, at the same time, the same conventional metaphors could be used unconventionally by some speakers and writers. To illustrate, consider the example provided by Kovecses (2010:35):

Stop the world. I want to get off.

The author of this example has expressed the conventional metaphor LIFE IS A JOURNEY in an unconventional linguistic expression.

Metaphors can also be categorized on the basis of their nature to either “knowledge” or “image” metaphors (Kovecses, 2010:42-43). Almost all of the

previously discussed types could be listed under the knowledge metaphors. In a knowledge metaphor, the source domain is used to express the target domain relying mainly on the knowledge structure of the source domain, including its different elements such as (travelers, obstacles, and paths in the domain JOURNEY). This type of metaphor is rich in knowledge, hence the name knowledge metaphors. Image-schema metaphors are based on image- schemas as pre-conceptual notion. They rely on the different image schemas that are the product of the human interaction with the world. These include, for instance, SPATIAL schema, CONTAINER schema, MOTION schema as well as FORCE schema, and so on. In this case what gets mapped from the source domain to the target domain are the elements of the image-schema which forms the source domain. Therefore, unlike knowledge metaphor, this type is not rich in knowledge and maps comparatively less from the source to the target. Metaphoric expressions such as “out of order” and “be out of something” are examples of this type of metaphor based on the CONTAINER schema in the source domain, such as the metaphor ORDER IS A CONTAINER.

Additionally, there is a categorization of metaphor, which overlaps to a certain extent with the previous types, i.e. Primary*¹ and Complex metaphor. The classification depends on the level of direct human experience with the world. Primary metaphors are highly embodied, in the sense that they depend on our direct interaction and our experience of the world through our bodies. Humans acquire them in an unconscious and automatic way. They are “simple patterns... which map fundamental perceptual concepts onto equally fundamental but not directly perceptual ones” (Grady, 2007: 192). In Primary metaphors, the source domain includes different basic *force-dynamic*

¹ (See Grady, Taub, and Morgan 1996; Grady 1997; Lakoff and Johnson 1999; etc.)

concepts*² such as UP, DOWN, FORWARD, BACKWARD, etc. Whereas, the target domain includes basic mental experiences such as SAD, HAPPY, DIFFICULT, etc. Thus, metaphors such as MORE IS UP, HAPPY IS UP are examples of this category of metaphor. Therefore, it can be said that primary metaphors occur mainly due to humans' direct experience with the world. For example, as expressed by Grady (1997), one can experience a correspondence between quantity and height. This degree of directness is not available in more complex metaphors. Additionally, Grady (2007: 192-194) claims that since human experiences are presumably universal, primary metaphors are "natural or even inevitable consequences of recurring associations in daily life". They tend to emerge in a variety of languages that are not even linked to each other "genetically, areally, or culturally."

According to Grady (1997), primary metaphors can be combined together to form a larger cluster and eventually forming Complex metaphors. When speakers want to express more intricate ideas, events, or emotions, they tend to rely on complex metaphor. Therefore, in a sense, a complex metaphor works as a network of related metaphors that has a primary metaphor at its core. Kövecses (2002: 123) labels it as "cluster metaphor" and distinguishes two different types:

Two large metaphor systems have been suggested: The Great Chain of Being metaphor and the Event Structure metaphor. The Great Chain metaphor system accounts for how objects, or things, in the world are conceptualized metaphorically, while the Event Structure metaphor system describes how events (and events as changes of state) are understood.

² For more information on force dynamics refer to Talmy (1988).

The Great Chain of Being Metaphor is not a new concept. It can be traced back as far as Aristotle³. It depends on a folk theory of the hierarchal relationship of things in the world, such as humans conceptualized as animals, or inanimate things (Kovecses, 2010). Kovecses (2010: 154) points out that Lakoff and Turner (1989) refer to it as “basic Great Chain” and it forms a part of what they call an “extended Great Chain”. He even states the detailed description of it provided by them:

THE GREAT CHAIN OF BEING

HUMANS: higher-order attributes and behavior (e.g., thought, character).

ANIMALS: instinctual attributes and behavior.

PLANTS: biological attributes and behavior.

COMPLEX OBJECTS: structural attributes and functional behavior.

NATURAL PHYSICAL THINGS: natural physical attributes and natural physical behavior.

In addition, Kovecses (2010) claims that this folk theory found in the Jewish- Christian tradition can also be found in other cultures. Therefore, it could be universal. The chain itself cannot be described as metaphorical, but it may form part of a metaphor when one level of the hierarchal chain is used to comprehend another level of the chain.

The other metaphor system mentioned by Kovecses (2010) is the Event Structure Metaphor. In this metaphor events are conceptualized on the basis of their structure. In this category of metaphor, Lakoff (1993: 220) explains that “various aspects of event structure, including notions like states, changes, processes, actions, causes, purposes, and means, are characterized cognitively via metaphor in terms of space, motion, and force.” He states the mappings as below:

³ The Great Chain of Being is discussed in further detail in Lakoff and Turner (1989)

- *States are locations (bounded regions in space).*
- *Changes are movements (into or out of bounded regions).*
- *Causes are forces.*
- *Actions are self-propelled movements*
- *Purposes are destinations.*
- *Means are paths (to destinations).*
- *Difficulties are impediments to motion.*
- *Expected progress is a travel schedule; a schedule is a virtual traveler, who reaches pre-arranged destinations at pre-arranged times.*
- *External events are large, moving objects.*
- *Long term, purposeful activities are journeys.*

Thus, we have in language expressions such as “He finally *reached* his goals”, in which goals are conceptualized as a destination to be reached.

4- Basic Conceptual Structures Related to CMT:

In the literature of conceptual metaphors, many linguists use several terms to refer to the conceptual structures involved in the process of conceptual metaphor*⁴. Therefore, to avoid the possible confusion and to advance the study of conceptual metaphor, Kovecses (2017) has proposed a framework called “multi-level view of conceptual metaphor”, in which he elaborates on the various structures involved in conceptual

⁴ The most common ones according to Kovecses (2017: 321) is “ domain (as in source and target domain), but several others are also in circulation, including image schemas (e.g., Lakoff 1990; 1993), frames (e.g., Lakoff 1996; Kovecses 2006), scenes (e.g., Grady 1997a, 1997b), mental spaces (e.g., Fauconnier and Turner; 1998, 2006) (Fauconnier 1994), schemas (e.g., Lakoff and Turner 1989), and scenarios (e.g., Musolf 2006; 2016).

metaphor and their relation to each other. According to him, these structures complement each other rather than contradict each other.

In his framework, he suggests that in every conceptual metaphor a certain unit or a certain conceptual structure is activated. Moreover, this unit or conceptual structure varies on a scale of schematicity. He proposes a four-level scale that ranges from most schematic structure to least schematic structure as illustrated below:

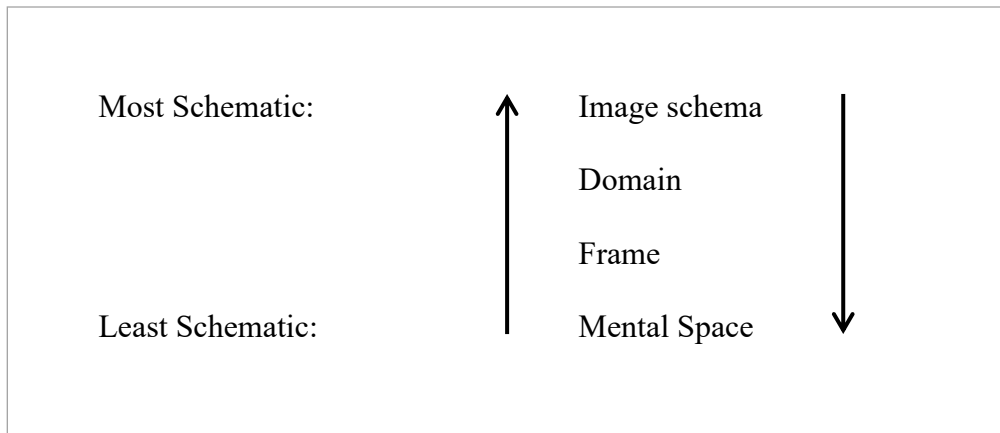


Figure 1: Kovecses's (2017) Schematicity Hierarchy for Four Conceptual Structures

This proposal, as explained by Kovecses (2017), is in accordance with Rosch's (1978), Lakoff's (1987a), as well as Langacker's (1987) proposals that all human knowledge is organized into hierarchies of diverse ranks (*superordinate level, basic level, subordinate level*). Below is a brief description of each of these conceptual structures:

4.1. Image Schemas:

Johnson (2005) observes that the term *Image Schema* has emerged simultaneously in his book *The Body in the Mind* (1987) and in George Lakoff's *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things* (1987). He explains the reason for which they coined the term *image schema* as follows:

primarily to emphasize the bodily, sensory- motor nature of various structures of our conceptualization and reasoning. We wanted to stress that image schemas are not archetypes of some allegedly pure form-making capacity ... nor are they merely abstract knowledge structures ... Instead, image schemas are the recurring patterns of our sensory-motor experience by means of which we can make sense of that experience and reason about it, and that can also be recruited to structure abstract concepts and to carry out inferences about abstract domains of thought.

(Johnson, 2005: 18-19)

Johnson (2005) also claims that in order to reveal the basic image schemas, we have to focus on the essential structures of the human experiences and specifically in relation to the shape and the nature of the human body and its interaction with the environment around it. He states that we have, for example, a CENTER-PERIPHERY image schema due to our constant bodily confrontation with forces that push as well as pull our bodies. Consequently, we come across several image schemas such as COMPULSION, and BLOCKAGE OF MOVEMENT*⁵.

Hampe (2005: 1-2) states four main features of image schemas:

- Image schemas are *directly meaningful* (“experiential”/ “embodied”), *preconceptual* structures, which arise from, or are grounded in, human recurrent bodily movements through space, perceptual interactions, and ways of manipulating objects.

⁵ Leonard Talmy (1983) offers a full account of these types of image-schemas, to which he refers to as “force dynamics”.

- Image schemas are highly *schematic* gestalts which capture the structural *contours* of sensory-motor experience, integrating information from multiple modalities.
- Image schemas exist as *continuous* and *analogue* patterns *beneath* conscious awareness, prior to and independently of other concepts.
- As gestalts, image schemas are both *internally structured*, i.e., made up of very few related parts, and highly *flexible*. This flexibility becomes manifest in the numerous transformations they undergo in various experiential contexts, all of which are closely related to perceptual (gestalt) principles.

If we take the concept BODY, for example, several image schemas can be regarded as the basis for conceptualizing it; such as the image schema CONTAINER, VERTICALITY and OBJECT. Cienki (1997) has attempted to compile a list of basic image schemas. However, he himself claims that the list might be non-exhaustive. This could be due to the fact that some basic image schemas are used together to construct more complex image schemas.

In addition, image-schemas are extremely pervasive and play an essential role in human understanding and conceptualization (Johnson, 1987: 31). The three major aspects of image schemas described by Johnson (2005) are:

- 1- Image schemas are indispensable when it comes to explaining and understanding how our everyday bodily experiences make sense to us depending on repeated patterns of “sensory- motor experience”. Having said that, it is important to note that Johnson (2005) insists that this sort of meaning structure

functions at the unconscious level of awareness. Therefore, Lakoff and Johnson refer to it as “Cognitive Unconscious” (Johnson, 2005: 21-22).

- 2- There is a *logic* behind the structure of image schemas. Johnson provides the example of the keys. If you have keys in one of your hands and then placed this hand in your pocket, then the keys are in your pocket. He claims that this might be a trivial logic to some people. Nonetheless, it is quite the contrary. It is through these simple image schemas, as the CONTAINMENT schema illustrated above, that humans make sense of the world around them; and, consequently, interact intelligently.

- 3- Image schemas should be realized exactly as what Dewey (1958) refers to as “body-mind”, and not as only “mental” or “bodily”. He explains this term as:

In the hyphenated phrase body-mind, “body” designates the continued and conserved, the registered and cumulative operation of factors continuous with the rest of nature, inanimate as well as animate; while “mind” designates the characters and consequences which are differential, indicative of features which emerge when “body” is engaged in a wider, more complex and interdependent situation.

(Dewey, 1958: 285)

Therefore, if image schemas are treated as “mental”, where only the cognitive structure is taken into consideration; then you are missing out its embodied nature and origin. Moreover, if they are treated as only “bodily”, then you are

missing out on its rich ability to explain conceptualization and thought in general.

Ultimately, the main reason why image schemas are important in human cognition is that they facilitate the conceptualization of abstract concepts by the use of its structure as well as its logic. Lakoff and Nuñez (2000) have provided a very rich account on how image schemas operate within conceptual metaphors. They came to the conclusion that “image schemas (operating within conceptual metaphors) make it possible for us to employ the logic of our sensory-motor experience to perform high-level cognitive operations for abstract entities and domains” (Johnson, 2005: 26).

4.2. Domains:

The concept of a domain is defined by Langacker (1987: 488) as “a coherent area of conceptualization relative to which semantic units may be characterized”, and according to Kovecses (2017), it is one level below image schema in the scale of schematicity.

While an image schema is *imagistic*, a domain is *propositional*, and it consists of various units. Therefore, a domain provides more information about a particular concept than is provided by the image schema (Kovecses, 2017: 325).

Langacker presented his theory of domains in 1987. The main logic behind the theory is based on the general Cognitive Linguistics’ notion that meaning is encyclopedic. Domains can be any coherent knowledge structure. Nonetheless, any domain has to contain sufficient information for words or any lexical units to be comprehended and used in a language (Evans & Green, 2006). Moreover, Langacker clarifies that naturally in order to understand a lexical unit, several domains are utilized

at the same time at various levels of prominence. Langacker (1987) refers to this range of domains that are used in the makeup of meaning of any given lexical unit as a *domain matrix*. Evans and Green (2006: 231) quote the example used by Clausner and Croft (1999: 7):

Our commonsense knowledge about birds for example includes their shape, the fact that they are made of physical material, their activities such as flying and eating, the avian lifecycle from egg to death, etc. These aspects of the concept *bird* are specified in a variety of different domains such as SPACE, PHYSICAL OBJECT, LIFE, TIME, and so on.

In addition, according to Langacker, the domain matrix and its relationship with the lexical units related to it can be explained in terms of *scope*, *profile*, and *base* (Evans & Green, 2006). The scope of any lexical unit represents the relevant information and knowledge regarding any lexical unit. It is divided into two essential and complementary parts, which are the profile and the base. On one hand, the profile represents the element denoted by the lexical unit. On the other hand, the base represents all the relevant information in the domain matrix that are absolutely necessary to understand the lexical unit. The profile and the base are equally important and vital in understanding and in using any lexical unit in the language. Langacker (1983: 183) stresses this by clarifying that “the semantic value of an expression resides in neither the base nor the profile alone, but only in their combination.”

In the model presented by Langacker, domains are structured in the form of hierarchies. Also, he divides domains into two types: *basic domains* and *abstract domains*. The difference between the two is related to the nature of each of the domains. While basic domains relate to concepts that are more or less relevant to our bodily

experiences or embodiment, abstract domains are related to concepts of more abstract nature.

4.3. Frames:

In the model presented by Kovecses (2017), frames are conceptual structures that are less schematic in nature than Image schemas and Domains and are a level below domains. The difference between what constitutes as a domain and what constitutes as a frame is very hard to limit. Moreover, the definition that Langacker provides for domains can at the same time be used to describe frames (Kovecses, 2017). Nevertheless, Kovecses claims that one can differentiate between the two based on the level of schematicity. Frames are less schematic than domains, and at the same time can highlight more specific features of the domain matrix. Therefore, Sullivan (2013) elaborates that the relationship between the two is one of inclusion; a domain can consist of several frames.

Charles Fillmore is the one who proposed the concept of Frames in his theory of Frame Semantics (1976, 1977, 1982, 1985). His theory has its backbone in the general Cognitive Linguistics proposition that meaning is encyclopedic. This means that a single word has a structured knowledge built around it; and in order to use the word or understand it, it is absolutely necessary to recall all the knowledge that is associated with this word. Fillmore proposes that:

Frame is a schematisation of experience (a knowledge structure), which is represented at the conceptual level and held in long-term memory. The frames relates the elements and entities associated with a particular culturally embedded scene from human experience... words and grammatical constructions are relativised to frames, which means that the 'meaning' associated with a

particular word (or grammatical construction) cannot be understood independently of the frame with which it is associated.

(Evans and Green, 2006: 222)

To illustrate the conceptual structure Frames, Sullivan (2013) provides a list of frames that are associated with the domain BODY. These include:

- (1) I see what you mean (Frame: PERCEPTION)
- (2) Digest an idea (Frame: INGESTION)
- (3) A mental exercise (Frame: EXERCISING)

These three frames are connected to the metaphor THE MIND IS THE BODY.

4.4. Mental Spaces:

Gilles Fauconnier defines mental spaces as “very partial assemblies constructed as we think and talk for the purposes of local understanding and action” (Fauconnier, 2007: 351). He asserts that mental spaces are essentially constructed by frames as well as by cognitive models. Moreover, he insists that despite the fact that mental spaces are constructed online, they are connected to the long-term schematic knowledge in the same way as frames are connected. Kovecses (2017) explains that in a communicative situation, when certain elements are further elaborated by the context in which they occur; then mental spaces are the ones at function. He also insists that mental spaces are in fact similar to frames and domains in the sense that they are a coherent set of experience. Except, mental spaces are located at a most specific level on the scale of schematicity.

Mental spaces form the basic element in Blending Theory, which is generally seen as an advancement to the Conceptual Metaphor Theory. While in Conceptual Metaphor Theory the essential element of cognitive organization is the conceptual domains; however, in Blending Theory, it is *mental spaces*. It has been often argued that Conceptual Metaphor Theory and Blending Theory are not two exclusive theories but are rather complementary. When comparing domains and mental spaces, it can be said that a conceptual domain is more entrenched in humans' memory, while a mental space is more momentary (L'Hôte, 2014).

Blending can be described as “a theoretical framework for exploring human information integration” (Coulson & Oakley, 2001: 176). It is an “on-line, real-time process that creates new meaning through the juxtaposition of familiar material” (Grady, Oakley & Coulson, 1999: 106). Blending is also described by Fauconnier and Turner (2006: 307) as a “dynamic process”, in the sense that it can occur repetitively in the same conceptual integration network. In any blend, there are at least two input spaces; a generic space and a blend. The generic space provides the general basic structure shared by the two input spaces. In addition, there is also a set of mappings between the input spaces connecting related elements. The two input spaces selectively project elements and structure into the blend. In addition, there may be an emergent structure in the blend, which is not derived directly from to any of the input spaces alone, but, is generated by the blending processes of ‘composition’, ‘completion’ and ‘elaboration’. Below is an illustration of a network model of conceptual integration which has been provided by Fauconnier and Turner (2006: 313):

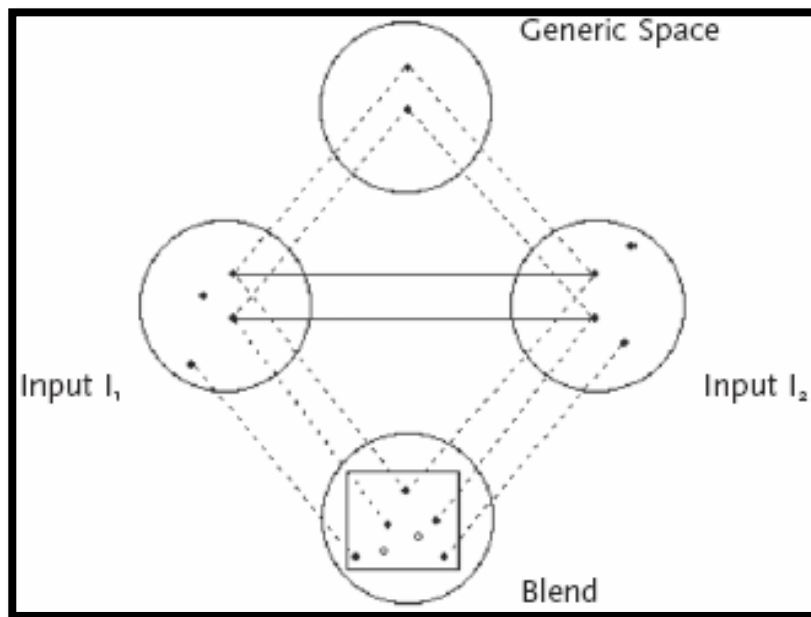


Figure 2: The Network Model for Conceptual Integration

Blending is a very useful strategy in reframing certain concepts for the purpose of persuasion. Coulson and Oakley (2006) have studied the effect of blending in Michael Moore's email letters addressed to the American public advising them to vote for the democratic candidates in the 1998 U.S. Congressional Election. They have found that he addresses the public using new frames or blends that made them see the voting in a way similar to their values.

All of the above levels of schematicity can be used for identification and the analysis of metaphors. However, grouping results in terms of higher level of schematicity of the source domain might help obtain more significant results. Clausner & Croft (1997: 257) state that "the schematic generality of a metaphor is represented by the fact that the appropriate level of description of the metaphor is in terms of a relationship between semantic domains ... rather than individual metaphorical concepts."

2.2. Metaphor in Critical Discourse Analysis

1-Critical Discourse Analysis and the Interest in CMT:

Critical Discourse Analysis encompasses several theories and methodologies. However, what seems to unify it is a tendency to highlight as well as to scrutinize the role of power, control, manipulation and ideology. CDA is largely concerned with “analyzing opaque as well as transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power and control as manifested in language” (Wodak, 2001: 2). As Van Dijk (2001: 352) explains:

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality.

Roughly speaking, it can be said that there are three broad areas of theory and practices in the tradition of CDA: The Socio-Cognitive Approach (Teun Van Dijk); The Discourse-Historical Approach (Ruth Wodak), and The Dialectal-Relational Approach (Norman Fairclough) (cf. Wodak & Meyer 2015). Moreover, in the Socio-Cultural perspective, there are two broad areas of practices in its tradition; the socio-cultural approach, and the socio-cognitive approach. The sociocultural approach can be defined in the model presented in the works of Fairclough (1995, 2003a). In which, he relates text and social practices together. However, this relationship is mediated through discourse practice. In addition, there is a relationship between discourse and social

structure and this relationship is mediated through social cognition, which Van Dijk (1995: 18) defines as “the system of mental representations and processes of group members.” However, in Wodak’s approach (1996, 2001, 2011, 2015), context is understood mainly historically, with its focal point in political discourse.

The main issue in Critical Discourse Analysis as mentioned by Ball (1990: 3) is “why, at a given time, out of all the possible things that could be said, only certain things are said”. CDA usually focuses its attention on specific categories within more general discourse types such as political or economic discourse. Or, it could focus on certain ideas and processes within these categories or general discourse types. Although there seems to be a general agreement on what is and what is not suitable as a subject for CDA; yet, there is only little when it comes to the actual procedure followed to conduct the analysis (L’Hote, 2014). Fairclough (1995: 100) explains the process of analysis undertaken in CDA by claiming that first, it must begin with a detailed description of the text under investigation. Then, it must be followed by a description of the “relationship between the discursive processes (production and interpretation) and the text”. And finally, the analyst has to clarify the relationship between discursive processes on one side and the social processes on the other side.

However, Attia (2007) states that the majority of work on CDA focuses on the relationship between the linguistic analysis of the texts and the sociocultural contexts. Or, in other words, these studies mainly center on the explanation process. In addition, O’ Halloran (2003: 2) claims that there “has been relatively little cognitive focus on how text can mystify for readers the event being described”. Chilton (2004: 197) explains that any critical approach to language analysis is deemed lacking if it is not capable of incorporating insights from the cognitive disciplines. He claims that society is made of individuals who interact with each other. Those individuals are driven not by

language, but by certain stored knowledge, set of values and principles, as well as various establishments. Therefore, knowledge of all these elements will enable the analyst to draw a more accurate and detailed assessment of “the way the self and its group mentally positions itself.” But Chilton (2005: 23), in arguing against the CDA tradition of a ‘lack of attention to mind’, also warns that:

In particular, if language use (discourse) is, as the tenets of CDA assert, connected to the ‘construction’ of knowledge about social objects, identities, processes, etc., then that construction can only be taking place in the minds of (interacting) individuals... This argument seems to indicate that if CDA is to be a research enterprise, which I take to mean an enterprise that enhances human understanding and knowledge, then what goes on inside people’s heads must become a prime concern.

In the critical linguistics tradition, metaphor has been tackled before. Kress (1989: 71-72) claims that metaphor “occurs at sites of difference, in struggles over power”. He also highlights the importance of metaphor in both linguistic as well as cognitive activity. Likewise, Koller (2004: 29) mentions that Fairclough (1995: 74) claims that metaphors can be a feature of “language and discourse which may be ideologically invested”. Thus, she points out that he stresses the same point made by Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 159) regarding metaphors’ essential role in “the construction of a social as well as a political reality”.

When it comes to the study of metaphor in discourse, CDA can provide a rich platform for investigation. Because metaphors are inherently highlighting and simultaneously hiding certain aspects and elements in the target domain, depending on the speaker’s or writer’s selection of the source domain. Therefore, in such discourse as political discourse, CDA could investigate the political agendas and the way in which

political leaders manipulate the public through the use of certain metaphors and scenarios. Cameron & Maslen (2010: 97) point out that metaphors can be used as a tool for investigating “research questions about people’s ideas, attitudes and values.”

This approach stands as a synthesis between cognitive linguistics and critical discourse analysis. Many researchers in the two fields have followed this approach with fruitful results (Koller, 1999, 2015; Musolff, 2004; de Beaugrande, 2004; etc.) It can be referred to as *integrated critical cognitive analysis of discourse*, or alternatively *cognitive text linguistics* (Koller, 2015: 120). Others, such as Charteris-Black (2004, 2005) who is more focused on metaphor refer to his study as *Critical Metaphor Analysis*. This kind of research, if looked at on a functional basis (Koller, 2015), investigates the way in which humans use their cognitive abilities, including the language system which represents the textual metafunction of discourse, to assist communication between them. It can be referred to as the interpersonal metafunction. And, eventually, using this to understand the world. Thus, leading to the ideational metafunction.

Moreover, researchers in discourse and pragmatics (Sadock, 1974; Searle, 1979; Levinson, 1983) claim that metaphors are distinguishable because they flout Grice’s maxim of Quality. There is a tension that is not due to semantic factors, but due to the incongruity between what is said and what is meant. Levinson (1983: 156) states that:

A pragmatic approach will be based on the assumption that the metaphorical content of utterances will not be derived by principles of semantic interpretation; rather the semantics will just provide a characterization of the literal meaning or conventional content of the expressions involved, and from this, together with details of the context, the pragmatics will have to provide the metaphorical interpretation.

Charteris- Black (2004) suggests that Levinson might be hinting at the integration of a pragmatic and a cognitive view of metaphor when he argued that the interpretation of metaphor depends on one's capability to *think analogically*. In addition, Another important notion when dealing with metaphor is, pragmatically speaking, it is a face saving strategy. Carter (1997: 145) claims that metaphor is "a creative risk taking" form of communication. Consequently, when used by people in power, they can cast views and attitudes to their audience, and presumably cannot be held fully accountable for it.

2- Ideology and Perspective:

There seems to be two understandings of the term ideology; a general one, and a more specific one. Nevertheless, the two understandings are somewhat interrelated (Dirven et al., 2007). The general view of ideology regards it as "a system of thought... an implicit or explicit set of norms and values which provide patterns for acting and/ or patterns for living within a given social network" (ibid, 1223). Whereas the more restricted view of ideology, generally the view upheld by CDA, considers it as "modality of power". For example, Fairclough (2003b:9) defines ideologies as "representations of aspects of the world which can be shown to contribute to establishing, maintaining and changing social relations of power, domination and exploitation."

Taking the above into consideration, one can come to the conclusion that there are actually two levels of ideology, one is conscious whereas the other is unconscious. In Cognitive Linguistics, both levels are taken into account as indicators of perspective. In the study of metaphor, for instance, cognitive linguists are interested in the notion of perspective i.e. the way a metaphor represents a certain speaker's perspective of the world. This is evident in the examination of how a particular metaphor represents a

target in a specific way, shedding light on certain aspects of the target and at the same time covering up other aspects. Dirven et al. (2007: 1225) clarify that cognitive linguists have used several terminologies to refer to the same notion, for example, Black (1993) used “perspective”; Davidson (1981) “seeing as”; Lakoff and Johnson (1980) “highlighting and hiding”; and Langacker (1987) “profiling”. Nevertheless, they all refer to a similar notion.

Since perspective has taken a new found value in cognitive linguistics, many researchers have broadened the scope of the analytical tool *Deixis* to include not only place, time and participants, but also incorporating “the attitudinal or ideological anchoring of the speaker’s beliefs and values in his or her cultural world”. They labeled it as *ideological deixis* (Dirven et al. 2007: 1227). Hawkins (2000) states that there are three main objectives of ideological deixis in any given process of reference. First, they measure the influence of any referential act. Second, they measure the existing attitude of the audience in regard to the referent. Third, they select the best conceptual tools to use in order to achieve the desired effect on the interlocutors.

In the study of metaphor, research has revealed that speakers and writers suggest a particular conceptual frame to their audience through their selection of a particular domain when speaking metaphorically about a specific target domain. Consequently, one can come at “a situation where they privilege one understanding of reality over others” (Chilton, 1996: 74). A particular understanding of reality is a manifestation of an individual or group’s ideology since Hodge and Kress (1993: 15) state that an ideology comprises “a systematically organized presentation of reality.” Therefore, the study of metaphor is indispensable in CDA since “it is concerned with forming a coherent view of reality” (Charteris- Black, 2004: 28). Charteris Black (2018) mentions that Sontag (1989) is the first to show that the investigation of metaphor can reveal an

ideology. Sontag (1989) maintains that speakers' use of metaphors of war while speaking about cancer is actually insensitive to the people who are suffering from this illness.

In addition, Charteris- Black (2018) designates the term "purposeful metaphor" to the set of metaphors that are used in clusters in political debates in order to legitimate the values of a certain group and/ or to delegitimize their rivals. This is the case when metaphors of war, for example, are used in clusters to construe a particular political issue or a certain political struggle. The same is true when metaphors of illness or natural disasters are used to construe the opponents...etc. Moreover, he explains that these purposeful metaphors can become "ideological metaphor" if "they express a set of beliefs and values and contribute to a world- view that unites and defines this group" (ibid :202). One of the main purposes of ideological metaphors when used in the representations of social actors and events, as explained by Charteris- Black (2018), is creating binaries; an Out-group and In-group. An Out- group can include domains such as disease, animals, natural disasters...etc. However, an In-group can include domains such as family and home.

Van Dijk (1998:284) claims that in the ideological reproduction of discourse, there is a main function of the availability as well as the absence of certain information in discourse. He describes the 'ideological square' which is mainly made of four moves, mentioned below:

- 1- Express/emphasize information that is positive about Us
- 2- Express/emphasize information that is negative about Them.
- 3- Suppress/de-emphasize information that is positive about Them.
- 4- Suppress/de-emphasize information that is negative about Us.

These four moves are essential elements in positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation. Furthermore, he claims that metaphors can be selected by the speakers to highlight negative aspects of the other and positive aspects of the self.

3- Manipulation and Media Power:

Manipulation is one of the major notions in CDA that entails power abuse. Nonetheless, there is no precise theory or specific structure in the literature of CDA that could explain how manipulation actually takes place (Van Dijk, 2006). Naturally, manipulation has a negative association, because the interlocutors are allocated a relatively passive role in regard to the information or lack of information conveyed to them. In his work on manipulation Van Dijk (2006: 361) mentions Wodak's (1987) comments:

This negative consequence of manipulative discourse typically occurs when the recipients are unable to understand the real intentions or to see the full consequences of the beliefs or actions advocated by the manipulator. This may be the case especially when the recipients lack the specific knowledge that might be used to resist manipulation.

In the two wars against Iraq, the amount of information provided by the President as well as the intelligence team, and then circulated over the media; can provide some evidence as to whether each of the two Presidents was actually manipulating or persuading the public to take part in the war against Iraq.

Although there is not enough evidence as to the extent to which the media can influence public opinion and public ideology on certain topics; yet, one cannot deny that a thorough investigation of the news provided by the media can shed light on the subtle

but effective ways a certain topic is presented and shaped to the public. Entman (1989: 83) explains “Americans exercise their varied dispositions as they ponder political news, but the media’s selection of data makes a significant contribution to the outcome of each person’s thinking.” Consequently, it is accurate to say that anyone who has access to the media is considered to have more power and influence than people who are denied such an access. According to Van Dijk (1989: 22) the mass media has tremendous power. It is controlled by what he calls “the symbolic elite”. This includes journalists, writers, directors, etc.... This group of people has the power to control what is presented to the public, in what manner, and the amount of information or lack of information provided by the media outlets. Therefore, “their symbolic power is also a form of ideological power.

4-Political Discourse and Metaphor:

There are different types of texts investigated in the realm of political discourse and media discourse. These include press reports, newspaper articles, policy statements, press conferences, political debates, etc. However, the focus of this research will be on press conferences as well as newspaper articles. Press conferences* ⁶ in the United States consist of two sessions. In the first, the President presents a speech that is pre-planned and pertains to the matters that he wants to discuss. Usually this part sets the tone for the subsequent part. In the second session, the President allows the press reporters to ask him several questions. Consequently, these press conferences provide

⁶ For more information on the progression of the US presidential speeches, you can refer to Kumar (2005). He divides the development in the American Presidential speeches into four different periods starting from 1901 until the year 2004.

rich material for journalists to comment and evaluate the President's speech in their articles in the following days.

Investigating metaphors in political discourse can yield insightful knowledge about the users' intentions and can more or less unveil their ideology. Examining the use of metaphor in the press, for example, can lead the researcher to uncover not only the way that a metaphor presents an abstract notion, but also, the different values that the journalist upholds regarding this notion. Consequently, it can highlight the influence posed on the readers in their interpretation and ultimately their construal of the political issues at hand (Charteris-Black, 2005). In political discourse, what is not highlighted is, sometimes, as significant as what is highlighted (L' Hote, 2014). Hence, in the investigation of metaphor in political discourse, the speaker's choice of certain scenarios and domains, and at the same time their negligence or rejection of the other available alternatives can account for the users' ideology, perspective, and probable intentions.

Political leaders are often aware of the power of their language. Thus, they are regularly keen in their choice of words. In his work, Chilton (2004: 23) refers to two main processes: legitimization and delegitimization. Political leaders use their language to provide positive self-representation. In this representation, the political leaders see a need to "imbue their utterances with evidence, authority and truth...political speakers have to guard against the operation of their audience's 'cheater detectors' and provide guarantees for the truth of their sayings." Chilton (2005: 47) also stresses the importance of the other linguistic strategy delegitimization. He includes under this strategy "acts of negative other-representation, acts of blaming, scapegoating, marginalizing...The extreme is to deny the humanness of the other." Most importantly, metaphors are used in both strategies.

In order to conduct a press conference, the US President has to have access to the media, whether audio or visual. His words are often repeated in the daily news. Moreover, journalists are probably deliberating the issues discussed by the President in the newspapers. Apparently, certain metaphors are going to be used more than the other available metaphors to portray a certain issue. Consequently, this way of portrayal will become the accepted way to perceive and construe this issue. Santa Ana (2002: 53) claims that “as the institutionally legitimated view of a social issue is repeated with minimal variation, the media portrayals become the accepted view.”

2.3. Corpus Linguistics:

Corpus linguistics can be defined as “the study of language based on examples of real-life language use.” (McEnery & Wilson, 2001: 1). Biber et al. (1998: 4) introduce four main characteristics for corpus linguistics:

- a- It is empirical, in the sense that the material used for analysis is “the actual patterns of use in natural texts.”
- b- The source for analysis is a *corpus*, “a large and principled collection of natural texts.”
- c- There is a large dependency on computers in analysis, utilizing “both automatic and interactive techniques.”
- d- It uses both qualitative as well as quantitative methods of analysis.

For conducting any corpus-based study, the first main requirement is the compilation of a corpus. A corpus can be any collection of naturally occurring texts as opposed to invented and designed texts for the specific purpose of illustrating certain points or views on language. Hence, the reliance on the researcher’s intuition is highly reduced. Generally speaking, in corpus studies, there are no specific constraints on the size of the corpus, or on the process of composition. Each researcher compiles the corpus that suits the objectives of the research. Stubbs (2001: 25) illustrates on this matter:

It could be a collection from a given text type... or it could be designed to sample as wide a range of text types as possible, including written and spoken, formal and informal, fiction and non-fiction, language produced by or for children and adults, and texts from different historical periods.

There are several readily compiled corpora that can be accessed easily electronically. Depending on the nature as well as on the origin of the texts in the corpora, there are

several classifications of corpora. There are the National Corpora, for example, The Bank of English (approximately 524 million words of written and spoken English), The British National Corpus (approximately 100 million words), and The American National Corpus (approximately 11.5 million words of written and spoken data), etc. There are other varieties of corpora such as Monitor Corpora, Corpora of the Brown Family, Synchronic Corpora, Diachronic Corpora, Spoken Corpora, Academic and professional English corpora, Parsed Corpora, Developmental and learner corpora, Multilingual Corpora, and Non-English monolingual corpora. *⁷

In Corpus studies, the researcher can analyze his data quantitatively or qualitatively. On one hand, corpus studies that analyze the data quantitatively often focus on *frequency* as well as on *typicality*. These works answer questions such as how frequent is a certain word in the language? As well as, when is it more typical to use a particular form in one type of data as opposed to another? On the other hand, corpus studies that analyze data qualitatively answer different types of questions, such as what are the various meanings that can be attached to a certain word or form? Are the words or forms used literally or metaphorically? etc... To answer these questions, the researcher needs to surpass the level of the word or the single form and include the surrounding context in the analysis (Charteris-Black, 2004). Nevertheless, in order for the researchers to fully explore their data and come to valuable findings, a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis is the most efficient procedure. Recent approaches, such as that of corpus pragmatics, integrates the qualitative analysis with

⁷ This is taken from a survey prepared by Richard Xiao for the chapter "Well-known and influential corpora", written for A. Lüdeling, M. Kyto & A. McEnery (eds) *Handbooks of Linguistics and Communication Science Volume Corpus Linguistics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. For more information refer to: <http://cw.routledge.com/textbooks/0415286239/resources/corpa.htm>

the traditional quantitative methods (Romero-Trillo 2008). Corpus pragmatic studies create the necessary synergy with CDA, by also focusing on the social and cultural levels (Clancy and O’Keeffe 2015), which provides the appropriate setting for a cognitive-critical analysis of metaphor in this study.

In Corpus Studies, there are two main patterns of progression. The first is corpus-based research and the second is corpus-driven research (Tognini-Bonelli, 2001). In the first, the corpus is used mainly to prove a prior existing theory. However, in the second, the corpus is used to formulate a theory. Nonetheless, a corpus-based and a corpus-driven works could be regarded as “opposite ends of a cline” (Deignan, 2008: 156). There are several advantages to the use of corpora in research. Lemmens (1998: 17) claims that using corpora reduces “inaccuracies and over generalizations”. Moreover, when using corpora, a researcher can avoid the constant use of the same *typical examples* over and over again. In addition, this method can bring onto the surface some usually overlooked semantic differences.

For the purpose of this research, two types of corpora are compiled. The first corpus is the presidential press conferences corpus with a total count of 44,669 words. It can be further divided into two corpora, one covering the first Iraq war with a total count of 22,652 words, and the second covering the second Iraq war with a total count of 22,017 words. The second corpus is the newspapers corpus with a total count of 305,493 words. Since this dissertation has a clear aim and a precise quest in investigation, using a self-compiled ad-hoc corpus has been considered the most appropriate approach in order to address the research objectives, rather than using an already available online corpus.

3-HYPOTHESIS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Hypothesis and Research Objectives:

Metaphors are influential weapons, in general; and in politics, in particular. Yet, when these weapons are at the hand of the people in power as well as the people who have access to the mass media; then this influential power is further accentuated. Lakoff (1991) begins his article on the First Iraq War discourse by claiming, “metaphors can kill” referring to the use of metaphors to justify the first war in Iraq. The power of metaphor can be assigned mainly to its ability to reshape people’s perception of reality by constraining their conceptualization of the different situations to particular frames or domains. Thus, hiding certain features of reality while at the same time highlighting the more favorable features to the speakers.

This dissertation is a study of the metaphorical reasoning used in the discourse of the two wars on Iraq. The purpose of this study is to uncover the metaphorical conceptualization of various selected themes related to the two wars as well as the metaphorical descriptions associated with the various war actors. It consists mainly of a retrospective investigation of several selected Presidential Conferences of President Bush Sr. and President Bush Jr. that have taken place in the months preceding the announcement of the two wars, the months of the war, and the final conference announcing the end of war. Or, in the case of the second Iraq war, the end of the major military operations and the capture of Saddam Hussein.

Furthermore, the study intends to underscore the ideological influences imposed by the two Presidents on the journalists of four different American newspapers. These sought-after influences in this study are the ones manifested by the journalists’ choice and dependency of certain conceptual metaphors and particular conceptual domains

rather than the other available options. Therefore, the dissertation offers a critical cognitive analysis of a large corpus that is divided further into four different corpora.

The two Presidents use the conferences as a platform to present their specific ideology to the audience and persuade them to adopt and accept the path intended to be followed by their administrations. Some of these ideologies and patterns of conceptualizations will take the subtle form of conceptual metaphors. Metaphors are effective tools in constructing ideologies because they “define in significant part what one takes as reality” (Chilton and Lakoff, 1999: 56). Therefore, the first hypothesis is:

- (i) Each of the two Presidents will use both common and also their own specific set of conceptual metaphors and particular source domains in their conceptualization of the war and in the target concepts related to the theme of war selected in this study. Moreover, regardless of the similarities in the situation, the location and the major actors; yet, there will be a difference in the selection of the conceptual metaphors based on the different ideologies manifested by each of the two presidents.

In addition, one of the common strategies often used by politicians in disputes is creating some kind of an opposition where a distinction is established between two groups; the US group and the THEM group (Van Dijk 1989, 1995, 1998, 2000, 2006). Consequently, the speaker endows the US group, which s/he is a member of, with positive human qualities and favorable social, political and cultural values while simultaneously defining the Other with negative human qualities as well as unfavorable social, political and cultural values. In addition, since metaphors are inherently manipulative in the sense that they “can contribute to a situation where they privilege

one understanding of reality over others” (Chilton, 1996: 74). The second hypothesis is thus as follow:

- (ii) The two presidents will mold their language by using metaphors to convince the American public of the necessity of war by establishing opposing representations of US vs. THEM between the U.S. and Iraq. Actors of the US group will be positively presented whereas actors of the THEM group will be negatively presented.

Furthermore, these ideologies and patterns of metaphorical manipulation whether in the form of target domain descriptions or in the form of actors’ descriptions are further strengthened when journalists use them in their articles, consciously or not. Eventually, the audience, here mainly the American citizens, are influenced to adopt the same metaphorical reasoning and the same conceptualization of reality. Hence, agreeing to the necessity of engaging in war not once but twice. This is evident in the high approval polls taken before the announcement of the two wars.

Nevertheless, since the newspapers themselves are institutions of power in the sense that they intend to present their own conceptualization and description of reality that distinguishes themselves from other news agencies (Turow, 1983), then some newspapers will be less dependent on the conceptualization and the evaluation provided by the two Presidents. They will be more critical of the information provided by the people in power (Altheide, 1985). Henceforth, the third and final hypothesis can be formulated as:

- (iii) There will be a tendency in the media, especially here in the newspaper articles, to follow the same patterns of conceptualization presented by the two presidents in the conferences and manifested in the form of conceptual metaphors and particular source domain. Yet, there will be a discrepancy between liberal and conservative newspapers as to the amount of reproduction of the Presidents' ideology and conceptualization of reality.

This study is a multidisciplinary work that combines insights and analytical tools from cognitive linguistics, discourse analysis and corpus linguistics. The research objectives of this study, whereby we plan to validate our hypotheses, are the following:

- 1- To examine and analyze the various source domains and conceptual metaphors used by the two Presidents in their conferences as well as the metaphors used by the journalists in their articles.
- 2- To determine the extent to which the use of certain source domains and particular conceptual metaphors in the press conferences could be regarded as manipulative strategies that encouraged the journalists to deploy the same conceptualization in their articles.
- 3- To identify the different elements of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation that are presented in the conferences as well as in the articles and decide which are triggered by the Presidents' representations and which are not.

- 4- To decide which newspapers are more dependent on the Presidential description of the situation in Iraq manifested in their reproduction of similar ideology, and which are more independent manifested in less reproduction of the Presidential ideology and more production of their own.

4. METHODOLOGY

Methodology: An Introduction:

This dissertation is a multidisciplinary study that encompasses theories and analytical tools from cognitive linguistics, critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics.

Therefore, a carefully designed method that incorporates several qualitative and quantitative techniques is the most suitable for this study. It is a study of the ideological influences posed by the people in power, here mainly President Bush Sr. and President Bush Jr., which are exhibited in the conceptual metaphors used in selected Presidential conferences. Moreover, it is a comparative enterprise that presents a retrospective view of the degree of influence projected by the Presidents on the journalists in four selected newspapers. Also, it distinguishes, as well, the amount of ideological construction posed by the journalists themselves in matters relating to the two Iraq wars.

1- The Data: Corpus Selection:

This research paper intends to cover two dimensions of the media coverage of the FIW and the SIW. Therefore, there are two sources of data that can be identified as follows; first, it covers the major and relevant presidential conferences during the two periods of war; second, it includes the printed media in the days following each of the selected presidential conferences. Therefore, it can be said that the data consists of two sections each of which is further divided into two more sections covering each of the two wars independently.

*The Presidential Conferences*¹*:

Since press conferences allow more room for spontaneity and less room for premeditated and designed language, the researcher felt that they would best suit the objectives of this research compared to the often more studied presidential speeches. Although one has to keep in mind that many of the questions could have been reviewed beforehand, and some are more or less expected. The corpus of the Presidential conferences consists of 44,669 words in total. It is divided, roughly speaking, equally between the two periods of war. The table below illustrates the number of words in each conference and the total of words in each of the two periods:

| Press Conferences | First Iraq War N° words | Second Iraq War N° words |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Conference 1 | 1981 | 4854 |
| Conference 2 | 1575 | 1178 |
| Conference 3 | 2939 | 1584 |
| Conference 4 | 3245 | 1784 |
| Conference 5 | 2739 | 2990 |
| Conference 6 | 3434 | 3574 |
| Conference 7 | 2351 | 1358 |
| Conference 8 | 4388 | 4695 |
| Total | 22,652 | 22,017 |

Table 4.1. Word Count for PCFIW and PCSIW Corpora

¹ The presidential Speeches for the two periods are taken from the website below:

<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/index.php>

The American Presidency Project (americanpresidency.org) was established in 1999 as a collaboration between John T. Woolley & Gerhard Peters at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Its archives contain 117,312 documents related to the study of the Presidency.

The FIW section includes eight conferences that took place in the period from the 8th of August 1990 to the 1st of March 1991. These particular dates are selected to correspond to the events on the ground. Below is a summarized timeline of the major events during this period (Fannin, 2003: XI):

| TIMELINE OF THE FIRST IRAQ WAR | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| YEAR | DATE | EVENT |
| 1990 | February | Arab Co-operation Council in Amman; Saddam demands money from Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) |
| | 15 July | Saddam starts moving elements of the Republican Guard to the border with Kuwait |
| | 16 July | Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, sets out Iraq's demands of Kuwait to the secretary-general of the Arab League, Chadly Klibi |
| | 19 July | Kuwaiti armed forces stood down from alert; threat not taken seriously |
| | 24 July | Saddam assures Hosni Mubarak that he will not invade Kuwait |
| | 25 July | Saddam meets with US Ambassador April Glaspie in Baghdad and reasserts his lack of intention to invade Kuwait |
| | 31 July | Iraqi and Kuwaiti delegates meet in Jeddah but fail to reach agreement |
| | 2 August | Iraq invades Kuwait with over 100,000 troops and nearly 2,000 tanks; the unprepared Kuwaiti Army (16,000 in total) is overwhelmed in a matter of hours; the Royal Family flees to Saudi Arabia. United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 660 condemns the Iraqi invasion and calls for an immediate withdrawal of forces |
| | 6 August | UNSCR 661 places economic sanctions on Iraq |
| | 7 August | US troops and aircraft Desert Shield—start deploying to Saudi Arabia. |
| | 29 November | UNSCR 678 places a deadline of 15 January 1991 for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait or face hostilities. |
| 1991 | 16 January | 7.00 pm Washington time and 3.00 am (17 January) Iraq/Kuwait time, the Gulf War and Desert Storm begin with the coalition air campaign. |
| | 18 January | Iraqi ballistic missiles hit Israel. |
| | 29 January-1 February | Battle of Al Khafji |
| | 24 February | The land campaign starts. |
| | 25 February | Iraqi troops start to withdraw from Kuwait . |
| | 27 February | Battle of Madinah Ridge. |
| | 28 February | Coalition ceasefire 2 March UNSCR 686 set out terms for the ceasefire. |
| | 3 March | Formal ceasefire agreed with Iraqi representatives . |

Table 4.2. Timeline of the First Iraq War

On one hand, the 8th of August marks the first conference held by the American President after the sudden and unannounced invasion of Kuwait, which took place on

the 2nd of August. Since it was an unforeseen invasion, there were no conferences that led to the war, unlike the case in the SIW. On the other hand, the 1st of March conference is the first press conference held by the American President after the Iraqi army retreated and the American army declared Kuwait liberated. Table.4.3. below, demonstrates the eight selected conferences for the FIW, their specific dates, as well as a brief contextual facts regarding each of the conferences:

| Press Conferences | Date | Conference Title | Context |
|-------------------|-------------|--|---|
| 1 | 8 Aug 1990 | The President News Conference | The president 55 th news conference in the briefing room at the White House. |
| 2 | 16 Aug 1990 | The President News Conference on the Persian Gulf Crisis | The president 55 th news conference <i>at his home</i> in Kennebunkport, ME |
| 3 | 22 Aug 1990 | The President News Conference on the Persian Gulf Crisis | The president 58 th news conference <i>at his home</i> in Kennebunkport, ME |
| 4 | 30 Aug 1990 | The President News Conference on the Persian Gulf Crisis | The president 59 th news conference in the briefing room at the White House. |
| 5 | 8 Nov 1990 | The President News Conference on the Persian Gulf Crisis | The president 65 th news conference in the briefing room at the White House. |
| 6 | 9 Jan 1991 | The President News Conference on the Persian Gulf Crisis | The president 68 th news conference in the briefing room at the White House. |
| 7 | 18 Jan 1991 | The President News Conference on the Persian Gulf Conflict | The president 70 th news conference in the briefing room at the White House. |
| 8 | 1 Mar 1991 | The President News Conference on the Persian Gulf Conflict | The president 72 nd news conference in the briefing room at the White House. |

Table 4.3. FIW Presidential Conference List

The SIW section consists of eight conferences. The dates of these conferences range from the 6th of March 2003 to the 15th of December 2003. These dates are also carefully selected to match the events on the ground. Table 4.4. presents a summarized timeline of the major events in the SIW:

| TIME LINE OF THE SECOND IRAQ WAR | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---|
| YEAR | DATE | EVENT |
| 2003 | March 20 | The U.S.-led invasion is launched, and Baghdad is attacked with missiles and bombs in a failed attempt to kill Saddam Hussein. |
| | April 9 | American troops storm Baghdad and the statue of Saddam is toppled in Firdous Square in a symbolic collapse of his regime. |
| | May 1 | President George W. Bush declares an end to major combat operations. |
| | July 22 | Saddam's sons Oday and Qusay are killed by gunfire in the northern city of Mosul. |
| | August 7 | A car bomb strikes the Jordanian embassy, the first such attack of the war. Twelve days later, a truck bomb demolishes the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad, killing top U.N. envoy Sergio Vieira de Mello and 21 others. |
| | August 29 | Bomb at Najaf Imam Ali shrine kills more than 85 people, including Shiite leader Ayatollah Mohammed Baqir al-Hakim. |
| | September 3 | U.S. announces an Iraqi administration largely made up of Iraqi exiles who opposed Saddam. |
| | December 13 | Saddam is captured in an underground hideout near Tikrit. |

Table 4.4. Timeline of the Second Iraq War *²

The War was waged on the 20th of March. Therefore, the conference that took place prior to the war is included as significant. Moreover, due to the long and extended nature of this war, a decision has to be made as to where to locate the major point of victory to the American President and the American army to declare it as the end of war; and, hence, to mark the last included press conference. Ultimately, the arrest of the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is chosen for this purpose. The last conference in the corpus is the one that took place immediately after the incarceration of Saddam Hussein. Below is a list of the eight selected press conferences for each period of war, with reference to their dates and some brief contextual facts:

² The full time line can be retrieved from the Washington Post <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2014/apr/30/iraq-timeline-key-events-since-2003-invasion/>
It is provided by the associated press Wednesday, April 30, 2014.

| Press Conferences | Date | Conference Title | Context |
|-------------------|--------------|--|---|
| 1 | 6 Mar 2003 | The President News Conference | It was held in the East Room at the White House |
| 2 | 27 Mar 2003 | The President's News Conference with Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom | It was held at Camp David, Maryland |
| 3 | 8 April 2003 | The President's News Conference with Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom | It was held in the Throne Room at Hillsborough, Northern Ireland |
| 4 | 17 Jul 2003 | The President's News Conference with Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom | It was held in the Cross Hall at the White House |
| 5 | 30 Jul 2003 | The President News Conference | It was held in the Rose Garden at the White House. |
| 6 | 28 Oct 2003 | The President News Conference | It was held in the Rose Garden at the White House. |
| 7 | 20 Nov 2003 | The President's News Conference with Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom in London | It was held at the Foreign and Commonwealth Offices, 10 Downing Street |
| 8 | 15 Dec 2003 | The President News Conference | It was held in Room 450 of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building |

Table 4.5. SIW Presidential Conference List

The Newspaper Articles:

The printed news articles are collected from four American newspapers; namely *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Chicago Tribune*, and *The Washington Post*. These newspapers are chosen due to two main factors. First, they cover to some extent, geographically speaking, the whole terrain of the United States of America. The second reason is that it can be equally divided, approximately speaking, between right wing and left-wing supporters. *The Washington Post* as well as *The Chicago Tribune* are often judged to be conservative newspapers. Whereas, *The New York Times* as well as *The Los Angeles Times* are considered to be more liberal, according to the information from a study conducted by Jim Kuypers (2002) who investigates the issue of media bias in his book *Press Bias and Politics*.

To collect the articles, the researcher used the online research library *Proquest*, and namely the platform *Newsstand*. The specific dates are entered and the search for words such as Iraq, Saddam Hussein, war in Iraq, war in the gulf, and gulf was undertaken. The total number of articles collected is 256 articles, divided into one hundred twenty-eight articles for each of the two wars. The criteria for choosing the newspaper articles is as follows:

- 1- Four articles are chosen from each newspaper. The dates of these articles are supposed to be on or shortly after the date of one of the corresponding press conferences.
- 2- The position of each of the articles in the newspaper is of extreme importance. The majority of the articles are located on the first page. However, a small number of these articles are selected from the following pages due to the lack of a relevant article in the first page. These are taken from the news type of document in sections such as, for example, World in The Los Angeles Times newspaper.
- 3- The length of the articles should be approximately the same. It varies from 600 to 2000 words per article. Table 4.6. below shows the exact number of words in each newspaper article in both periods, as well as the total number of words for each period:

| Name Of The Newspaper | FIW N° words | SIW N° words |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>The New York Times</i> | 37158 | 39235 |
| <i>The Washington Post</i> | 43410 | 40585 |
| <i>The Los Angeles Times</i> | 40316 | 41649 |
| <i>The Chicago Tribune</i> | 30812 | 32328 |
| Total | 151,696 | 153,797 |

Table 4.6. Number of Words in Newspaper Data

4- The choice of these articles is completely random. The first articles that appear in the results page are selected as long as they are relevant to the topic of the research and fit the word count indicated earlier.

2- The Procedure:

Considering the nature of the data as well as the objectives designated for this study, the researcher intends to combine both qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data at hand. In order to be able to do so, corpus analysis procedures are incorporated besides the analytical tools from CDA and CL. Since in Critical Discourse Analysis studies, the majority of the data under investigation is tackled qualitatively. Therefore, many have criticized it as lacking the ability to present an authentic generalization about a certain issue. Moreover, since in Cognitive analysis, and mainly in the analysis of conceptual metaphors, researchers have often relied heavily on intuition in their analysis.

Therefore, incorporating methodology from Corpus Linguistics to the study seems to be necessary in order to add more scientific rigor and authentication to the study.

2.1. Quantitative Analysis:

In order to proceed with any research on metaphor, the researcher has to determine two matters beforehand. First, how to decide that a certain linguistic form is used metaphorically or not? Second, what is the procedure used for the selection of the different metaphors? However, equally important in this study is the procedure used to quantify and measure them quantitatively. Once these questions are answered, the

researcher can process the data smoothly. The steps that are taken in this research are as follow:

- 1- The researcher first has to choose what Charteris-Black refers to as *Key Words* in the data. There are actually numerous methods used by researchers to initiate their analysis, these includes, for example, *tuning words* used by Cameron and Deignan (2003), *metaphoric markers* used by Goatly (1997), as well as Sardinha's use of collocation lists or corpus-based analysis (2011). However, due to the nature of the data under scrutiny, it seems that the above-mentioned strategy is the most suitable to proceed with. The Key Words are determined by the careful reading of the conferences held by the two presidents.

- 2- In order to select the Key Words, the researcher first has to determine what is to be considered a metaphor in the data and what is not. To do so, the researcher intends to use the method proposed by Steen et al. (2010) called MIPVU. Steen et al. (2010) have come up with an innovative procedure to detect metaphorical representations as opposed to previous methods, which have depended mainly on the researcher's intuition. They explain their decision by saying:

since metaphor identification is a form of categorization of phenomena that are 'out there' in reality, it belongs to the realm of scientific measurement; methodologically it can be placed on a par with the measurement of IQ, stress, social and economic class, wealth, education, and so on.

Steen et al. (2010: 2)

MIPVU is a five-step procedure for the identification of metaphor in language. These five steps are (Steen et al.: 2010: 5-6):

1. *Read the entire text/discourse to establish a general understanding of the meaning.*
 2. *Determine the lexical units in the text/discourse.*
 3. *a. For each lexical unit in the text, establish its meaning in context, i.e. how it applies to an entity, relation or attribute in the situation evoked by the text (contextual meaning). Take into account what comes before and after the lexical unit.*
 - b. For each lexical unit, determine if it has a more basic contemporary meaning in other contexts than the one in the given context. For our purposes, basic meanings tend to be:*
 - more concrete; what they evoke is easier to imagine, see, hear, feel, smell, and taste;*
 - related to bodily action;*
 - more precise (as opposed to vague);*
 - historically older. Basic meanings are not necessarily the most frequent meanings of the lexical unit.*
 - c. If the lexical unit has a more basic current/contemporary meaning in other contexts than the given context, decide whether the contextual meaning contrasts with the basic meaning but can be understood in comparison with it.*
 4. *If yes, mark the lexical unit as metaphorical.*
- 3- After deciding on what is a metaphor in the conferences and determining the *Key Words*, the researcher then turns to the newspaper data and runs these *Key Words* to see the relevant concordances using the electronic application *WordSmith Tools 7* (Scott, 2016). When investigating the key words in the newspaper data, the

researcher places high attention to the significance of the context in which these keys words are found. Concordance lines and collocations can provide valuable insight to qualitative analysis.

- 4- Another item that can be added to the quantitative analysis is the measurement of resonance proposed by Charteris-Black (2004: 89). He describes this statistical measure as “the sum of the tokens multiplied by the sum of the types of the metaphors that are from the same source domain.” It is based on a simple equation following the below formula:

$$\text{Resonance} = \text{total number of the tokens} \times \text{total number of the types}$$

Tokens are the number of times each of these forms emerge in the data. Charteris-Black (2004: 89) elaborates on this equation by providing the source domain “Journey” as an example. If, in the data, there are three types of the source domain JOURNEY e.g. path; step; and milestone, and if we have ten tokens of path; five of step; and three of milestone, then the below formula can be placed:

$$\text{Resonance} = 18 (10+5+3) \times 3 (1+1+1) = 54$$

Such a calculation allows the researcher to compare the *resonance* of the various source domains used in the data, and hence, provides further empirical evidence that can be measured quantitatively. The resonance tables used for metaphor’s measurement of resonance value in the corpus are used for every selected target concept as well as every actor. A sample of the resonance table is provided below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|----------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Politics | Sport | 2 | 5 | 10 | 45.45 |
| | Players | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| | Tactics | 1 | 3 | 3 | - |
| | Object | 2 | 4 | 8 | 36.36 |
| | Object | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| | Constructed object | 1 | 3 | 3 | - |
| | Path | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9.09 |
| | Business | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.54 |
| | Poker game | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.54 |
| | TOTAL | 7 | 13 | 22 | 100 |

Table 4.7. Sample of Resonance Table.

In the table above, politics is presented by five source domains. Each of the first two domains have two types and the rest have one, with a total of 7 types. We measure the resonance of each source domain by applying the formula mentioned above, as in the following example for the source domain SPORT:

$$\text{Sport resonance} = 2 (1+1) \times 5 (2+3) = 10$$

The percentage of resonance of the domain SPORT in relation to that of the other domains is 45.45%.

2.2. Qualitative Analysis:

Besides quantitative analysis, the data for this dissertation will be analyzed qualitatively. Since the aim of the study is to evaluate the degree of ideological influences of the people in power, hence, the best path to follow for the study is a target domain-oriented research. In metaphor studies, often researchers decide on whether the focus of their investigation will be on the source domain or on the target domain. Some have even used the two as complementing each other depending on their objectives and aims. This is an effective way of narrowing the data as well as the search. Stefanowitsch (2006: 7) explains the differences in incentives behind using a target domain-oriented approach and a source domain-oriented approach:

while source-domain oriented studies often reveal a much broader set of target-domains for any given source item than we might have expected on the basis of introspective data, target-domain oriented studies constrain this range by allowing us to identify those mappings and source domains that are significantly associated with a given target domain.

In this study, the researcher is more interested in investigating how the target is represented by the use of different source domains. Therefore, it is only suitable to handle the analysis through a target domain-oriented approach. The conduction of such a study starts with a careful reading of the press conferences. Then the researcher decides on a list of target domains or concepts that are frequently recurring in the corpus and are related to the topic of investigation. In this study, a list of eleven concepts such as (politics, war, economy, justice, etc.) is compiled. Instead of looking for metaphors generally in the press conferences, only the metaphors that are related to these selected targets will be included.

The conduction of this study, however, will mirror CDA' three steps for language analysis proposed by Fairclough (1995). Cameron and Low (1999: 88) presents a three-step procedure for metaphor analysis:

The methodology for metaphor analysis typically proceeds by collecting examples of linguistic metaphors used to talk about the topic...generalizing from them to the conceptual metaphors they exemplify, and using the results to suggest understandings or thought patterns which construct or constrain people's beliefs and actions.

According to Charteris-Black (2004), such a procedure is similar to the three stages proposed by Fairclough (1995) which are identification, interpretation and explanation. Therefore, the identification stage will depend mainly on finding the related linguistic metaphors. This stage is followed by the interpretation stage in which the researcher intends to relate the linguistic metaphors to the related conceptual metaphors that are recurring in the corpus and decides on the general frames or source domains that include them. In the last step, the explanation stage, the researcher intends to provide a full account of the ideology and the agency behind these metaphors as well as their role in persuasion.

PART-II

5-ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



5.1. PRESS CONFERENCES

5.1.1. FIRST IRAQ WAR (FIW)

“Metaphor... is not a mere reflection of a pre-existing objective reality but a construction of reality, through a categorization entailing the selection of some features as critical and others as non-critical...”

Goatly (1997:155)

The analysis of the press conferences data is considered the core and the basic element leading to the subsequent analysis of the second corpus that is the newspaper data. The analysis of the conference data renders it possible to select the main Keywords and Key concepts to facilitate the investigation of the second larger corpus of newspaper data. The press conferences are analyzed using the Prague Group MIPVU method (2010) with some modification in the procedure, explained earlier in the methodology section of this dissertation.

5.1.1.1. Metaphoric Representations in the PCFIW Corpus:

George H.W. Bush was the most prominent voice heard throughout the media outlets in the USA as well as around the world shaping the way people would look at the situation in Kuwait in 1990, and consequently, convincing the general public of the necessity to engage in a war. This war was deemed necessary to save the state of Kuwait from the atrocities caused by the Iraqi regime and mainly from the aggression of Saddam Hussein. It seems that the American public as well as people around the world found the decision to go to the war a favorable one due to the current circumstances. The Gallup Polls¹, conducted back in 1991 to measure the Americans' attitudes for engaging

¹ Gallup, Inc. is an American company. Founded by George Gallup in 1935. It is known for launching public opinion polls regarding not only the United States but different countries around the world. For more information of the Gallup Polls refer to: <https://www.gallup.com/home.aspx>

in a war, indicates a high percentage of approval. What is equally important as well is that the percentage seems to be stable over the time. Table 1.1. below, retrieved from the Gallup Polls' website, illustrates the percentage of approval and disapproval over time:

| Opinion | Approve | Disapprove | No opinion |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Time spans | % | % | % |
| 1991 Feb 14-17 | 79 | 17 | 4 |
| 1991 Jan 30-Feb 2 | 80 | 18 | 2 |
| 1991 Jan 23-26 | 81 | 15 | 4 |
| 1991 Jan 19-22 | 79 | 18 | 3 |
| 1991 Jan 17-20 | 80 | 15 | 5 |

Table 1.1. The Gallup Polls on the 1990-91 Iraq War.

As evident in the table above, the percentage appears to be stable ranging from 79% to 81%. This percentage is considered relatively high, which reflects the strong approval by the American public. Therefore, we could assume that either the reason for the war is in fact legitimate or that President Bush Sr. did a great job in convincing the public of the necessity of the war. Or, it could be both.

When analyzing the corpus, there appears to be some conceptual metaphors that are used more often than others. Moreover, there are some conceptual metaphors that stand out as different or noteworthy due to either a new way of looking at the matters at hand. Or, due to their ability to shed light on certain areas of the target domain while at the same time overlooking slightly or completely other areas of the same target domain. The hidden areas are usually certain elements of the target domain that are unfavorable

to the President as well as to the political agendas he is trying to sell to the American citizens and to the international community in general.

The analysis is divided into two main sections. In section one, the most recurring target domains and the most relative to the topic of analysis are gathered and analyzed. The purpose of the target concepts' selection is to shed light on the similar and the different ways they are conceptualized by each of the two President. These target concepts are selected from many others following the analysis of the whole conferences based on the Prague Group MIPVU method (2010). In section two, the major actors of the wars are selected and analyzed in order to explain how the two Presidents present themselves and their governments "the US group", compared to how they present the enemy "the THEM group" (cf. Van Dijk, 1998) in the press conferences.

1. Selected Target Domains in the PCFIW Corpus:

In this section, a list of eleven relevant concepts to the topic are selected as major key concepts for analysis. The metaphorical expressions used to convey each target domain are analyzed and then grouped under the relevant source domain:

1.The Concept of Country:

In the corpus, President Bush Sr. uses a range of very specific conceptual metaphors when conceptualizing the different countries that he talks about. However, by far, the most frequently used conceptual metaphor is the metaphor THE NATION IS A PERSON, or in other words A COUNTRY IS A PERSON. When talking about the Unites States, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia as well as many other countries; President Bush Sr.

conceptualizes and speaks about these countries as persons who manifest human abilities such as thinking, making decisions, collaborating with each other, and sharing the same hopes and aspirations for the future.... etc.

It can be said that A COUNTRY IS A PERSON metaphor is an umbrella type of metaphor that encompasses several other associated metaphors or cluster of metaphors under it. This includes variables of the metaphor such as A COUNTRY IS A NEIGHBOR, A COUNTRY IS A FAMILY MEMBER, A COUNTRY IS A VICTIM and A COUNTRY IS A HERO. Below are two samples from President Bush Sr.'s news conferences, which illustrate the way in which the President speaks about the different countries in terms of a person in the general sense of the metaphor:

- (1) “*Morocco -- very, very supportive* of the Saudis and of our overall position on the Mideast. So, I was very pleased with the Cheney mission in that regard.” (PC1-FIW)

- (2) “*Iraq's brutality, aggression, and violations* of international law cannot be allowed to succeed.” (PC5-FIW)

In example (1) the President talks about Morocco as a person who supports the Saudis in this case, and who agrees with the United States regarding the way of handling the situation in the Middle East. In example (2), he speaks about Iraq as a person who exempts a bad behavior. Iraq is an immature person who has committed several vicious crimes. Now, it is the job of the United States and other reasonable as well as more mature countries to see that this ill doing is not accepted and is not rewarded.

In his paper “Metaphor and War”, first published online in 1991, Lakoff pays special attention to this conceptual metaphor. He illustrates on this topic claiming that based on this metaphor a country is strong when it has military power and it is weak

once it lacks in its military power, or when it falls behind in preparation for defense and protection for its people. Moreover, a country's health and well-being are judged by its economic wealth and the various available resources. A country with a good economic status is a healthy country whereas a country with a weak or a deteriorating economic status is considered sick and it needs some kind of a help or an intervention. Although in his account Lakoff does not support his interpretations with sufficient evidence or quotes; yet, a close reading of the conferences reveals Lakoff's claims to be accurate. In the press conferences, the President refers to Iraq as both a poor and a rich country:

- (3) *"It's a rich country in terms of oil resources. They're a poor country, in a sense, because he squandered much of the resource on military might..."* (PC1-FIW)

Therefore, one can say that Iraq is a rich person in the sense that it possesses sufficient amount of money and assets. It is a rich person because of the natural resources it has, such as oil. But, then, Iraq as a result of being an immature and a reckless person, it squandered all its fortune on unnecessary expenses. Also, Iraq is immature because it lacks the ability for deliberating a steady economic progress for itself. Eventually, it has run out of money and the economy of the country has deteriorated as a consequence.

Ultimately, Iraq has ended up as a poor person due to its immature and reckless behavior. There are several related metaphors that can be assumed in cases such as this, among them is the metaphor AN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRY IS A MATURE PERSON. Therefore, by comparison, unindustrialized countries, such as Iraq, are considered to be less mature or even juvenile countries/ persons.

The same notion is tackled in Rohrer's (1995: 117) article, where he states that Lakoff's claims are not supported by "direct quotes", and where he attempts to provide

some evidence from the President's speeches. Rohrer (1995: 119) expresses his views on this notion by saying:

When a "nation- person" "eats" as when a person eats, it becomes stronger. The "nation- person" "health" reflects its economic situation. Its "strength" is a function of both military "muscle" and economic "health". Its "behavior reflects that of its leader and populace, and it lives in a "neighborhood" of other geographically close nations.

One of the scenarios that the President uses frequently is talking about the whole world as a single community, and the different countries in the world are members of this community. This is evident in almost all of his conferences. In addition, he speaks about the different countries, and especially the ones in the Arab World, as neighbors; and therefore, the Middle East is a neighborhood. Accordingly, when Iraq invades Kuwait, he conceptualizes the whole event in terms of an invasion committed by an offensive neighbor to his weaker and innocent fellow neighbor. Iraq has violated the basic common decency among neighbors, and thus, it is an uncivilized neighbor. Below are some examples from the corpus of the metaphors SURROUNDING COUNTRIES ARE NEIGHBORS/ THE MIDDLE EAST IS A NEIGHBORHOOD:

- (4) "I also want to say how outraged I am by Iraq's latest act of aggression -- in this case, against Israel. Once again, *we see that no neighbor of Iraq is safe.*" (PC7-FIW)
- (5) "I think when we say something that is objectively correct, *like don't take over a neighbor* or you're going to bear some responsibility..." (PC8-FIW)

In the above examples, the President talks about Iraq and its surrounding countries in terms of neighbors who live in the same neighborhood. Iraq is represented as a vicious neighbor who does not respect his fellow neighbors and causes severe damage to them.

There are also several occurrences in which the President speaks about the different countries as a single community who share the same aspirations and who work together to achieve peace and prosperity in the community in which they live. This can be further explained in the example below:

- (6) “Secretary Baker made clear that by its full compliance with the 12 relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, *Iraq would gain the opportunity to rejoin the international community.*” (PC6-FIW)

In this example, it is clear that the two metaphors A COUNTRY IS A PERSON as well as THE WORLD IS A COMMUNITY are used together. Iraq is conceptualized as a person who is part of a community. However, this time, the community is made of different countries that are conceptualized as people.

Moreover, when the President conceptualizes countries as humans, he not only sees them as having human qualities, but also as carrying out basic human behavior especially in terms of human relations, like having families and building friendships. On several occasions, the President speaks about the different countries as members of the same family; hence, the metaphor DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE MEMBERS OF A FAMILY. Countries who share the same ideas and the same political agendas are seen as friends who share common interests and beliefs. In such occurrences, we have cases of the metaphor COUNTRIES SHARING THE SAME UNDERSTANDING ARE FRIENDS. This metaphor as well as the previous one, which is DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE ONE

FAMILY, can be considered as more specific types of the general metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON.

On another tone, besides personifying a country, there are some occasions in which the President objectifies a country. These are the instances where the conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS AN OBJECT appears to take place. This conceptual metaphor is significantly less frequent than the conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON. In the corpus, there are instances of the metaphor A COUNTRY IS AN OBJECT, in general. Moreover, there are some more specific cases of this metaphor, such as A COUNTRY IS A HOME. In the example below, the President talks about the people whose countries are severely affected by the United Nations' sanctions on Iraq. He uses the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A HOME:

- (7) “Still others are paying a heavy economic price *at home* for complying with the United Nations sanctions.” (PC4-FIW)

Here, the President refers to the countries in which people are affected by the economic sanctions as their homes. When calling a particular place a “home”, you add emotional and sentimental significance to the place. When one's country is its home, this means that his country is particularly special and more valuable.

In addition, the President uses another metaphor when conceptualizing the different countries in the corpus. This is the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER. He conceptualizes a country as an enclosed container with solid borders. On one hand, the people of a certain country are living inside a container. On the other hand, the people who are not from that country should remain outside of this container because they do not belong in. The examples below are some samples of the linguistic realization of the conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER:

- (8) “I'm seeing General Scowcroft confirm that, that they have denied that. We don't really know *about the stability inside*. There are rumors, but that -- I think it's early.” (PC8-FIW)
- (9) “You see, I do believe that *when he moved into Kuwait* I think he felt he was going to have just an easy time of it and that the world would not rise up in arms against the aggression.” (PC5-FIW)

In example (8), the President speaks about the stability in Iraq after Saddam's decision to invade Kuwait. He speaks about Iraq as a container that has an inside sphere and an outside sphere. It is hard for the President to speculate what is going on inside of Iraq since he is someone standing on the outer side of the container. Likewise, in example (9), when the President speaks about Kuwait, he speaks about it as a container. When Saddam has invaded Kuwait, he has moved inside that container where he does not belong.

Below is a table demonstrating the source domains used for the concept of a country in the President's conferences of the FIW. Also illustrated in the table are the total number of types and the total number of tokens for each source domain. The difference between the types and the tokens, as already clarified in the methodology section, is that types are “separate linguistic forms” and tokens are “the number of times each form occurs” (Charteris- Black, 2004: 89). Moreover, the table also illustrates the resonance for each of the used source domains in the conceptualization of the concept country. The resonance of each source domain, which is obtained by multiplying the number of types by the number of tokens, reflects the relative weight of each domain, as can be seen in the last column with the percentages of resonance.

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Country | Person | 8 | 89 | 712 | 95.95 |
| | Object | 2 | 8 | 16 | 2.15 |
| | Container | 1 | 14 | 14 | 1.88 |
| | TOTAL | 11 | 111 | 742 | 100 |

Table 1.2. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Country.

2. The Concept War and its Process:

When speaking about the war that is about to take place or has already taken place, the President taps on several source domains. As explained in the previous section, one of the most common conceptual metaphors used in the corpus to conceptualize a country is the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON. Consequently, it turns out that the most frequently used conceptual metaphor to speak about the war is the metaphor WAR IS A ONE TO ONE PHYSICAL FIGHT/ CONFRONTATION. This fight or confrontation is between two or more countries that are conceptualized as persons.

In examples (10) and (11) below, the President talks about the war in Iraq as a fight between two people:

(10) “I think the urgency in these statements and the high immoderate tone is due to worldwide isolation, and I think that's very clear. And I think he's trying to whip up support *and make this Iraq versus the United States.*” (PC3-FIW)

(11) “*It is truly Iraq against the world.* But I want to make this point clear: We have no argument with the people of Iraq.” (PC4-FIW)

It is clear in example (10) that the President speaks about the war that is about to happen as a fight between two persons or parties. He claims that Iraq is trying to get some

support from the international community. Iraq is trying to make this war a fight/confrontation between Iraq and the United States of America. Therefore, there is no middle zone for other countries. Countries around the world are supposed to choose a side and fight along with it. Moreover, in example (11), the President tries to clarify that although Saddam Hussein is trying to make this war a fight or a confrontation between the United States and Iraq. It is actually a fight or a confrontation between Iraq and the rest of the world. Here, again, we see that the world is being personified, and there is an occurrence of the conceptual metaphor THE WORLD IS A PERSON. In fact, this metaphor occurs regularly throughout the corpus.

The second most frequent conceptual metaphor used by the President is the metaphor WAR IS BUSINESS. Example (12) below is an illustration of this type of metaphor:

(12) "...we must be realistic. There will be losses. There will be obstacles along the way. *War is never cheap or easy.* And I said this only because I am somewhat concerned about the initial euphoria..." (PC7-FIW)

In the above quotation, the President talks about the war in Iraq as if he is in a business transaction. He speaks of war as if it is a commodity that has a price. So, it can be said that negotiating war is negotiating a business transaction. Therefore, in the above example, there are two connected metaphors WAR IS A BUSINESS, as well as the metaphor WAR IS A COMMODITY WHICH HAS A PRICE.

Another interesting conceptual metaphor used by the President when talking about the war in Iraq is the conceptual metaphor WAR IS A RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR. There are at least a couple of occasions in which the President refers to the war in Iraq as a "mission". The war in Iraq is also conceptualized in the corpus as an object or as a

container. Therefore, we have the conceptual metaphor WAR IS AN OBJECT as well as the metaphor WAR IS A CONTAINER. The President seems to conceptualize the war zone, and especially the battles as a container. He also speaks about the tension and the difficult situation of the Iraqi regime as an object or as a construction they seem to be under its weight.

In addition, there are some scattered single occurrences of various metaphors to conceptualize the war in Iraq, such as THE WAR IN IRAQ IS A PLAY, THE WAR IN IRAQ IS A FIRE, and THE WAR IN IRAQ IS A LOCATION. Below is a table illustrating the source domains used for the concept war, the total number of types, the total number of tokens, and the resonance of each source domain:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| War | Fight/confrontation | 2 | 7 | 7 | 38.88 |
| | Business | 1 | 3 | 3 | 16.66 |
| | Container | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11.11 |
| | Religious endeavor | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11.11 |
| | Object | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5.55 |
| | Play | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5.55 |
| | Location | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5.55 |
| | Fire | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5.55 |
| | TOTAL | | 9 | 18 | 18 |

Table 1.3. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept War.

3.The Concept of Politics:

President Bush Sr. talks in his press conferences about the policy of the United States, in general; and about the policy his government is trying to follow in dealing with the situation in Iraq, in particular. He employs several metaphors to fulfill his intentions.

The most frequently used source domain is the domain SPORTS. This is not a total surprise, as many linguistic analysts of the American political discourse claim that the most common source domains used in American political discourse is the domain of SPORTS as well as the domain of WAR. Howe (1998) has studied the American political discourse of newspapers and periodicals ranging from 1980 – 1985. He comes to the conclusion that the most common metaphors in the American politics are that of sports and war. He states that this kind of metaphor “identifies a common ground of experience and beliefs shared by speaker and audience” (Howe, 1998: 89).

The same can be said in the corpus. The sport metaphors appear to be the most common ones when it comes to discussing the American policy or diplomatic activity. Below is an example demonstrating the metaphor POLITICS IS A SPORT:

- (13) “And I told this to our coalition partners -- and I'll be talking to more of them when I finish here -- we've got to keep trying. But *this was a total stiff-arm.*”
(PC6-FIW)

In these lines, the President is asked about his feelings in respect to Iraq’s complete disregard of the ultimatum they are given by the United States to withdraw from Kuwait on the 15th January. He replies that Iraq’s government pulls a “total stiff-arm” meaning that they have rejected all the attempts that have been made to get them out of this situation. “A stiff-arm” tactic is usually used by American football players as well as by rugby players. The ball carrier holds the ball in one hand and then extends his other arm with his palm extended towards the player who is tackling him from the other team. Consequently, we have the conceptual metaphor POLITICS IS A SPORT. Or, we can be more specific in this case and state IRAQ’S REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW IS A STIFF-ARM TACKLE.

Besides the source domain SPORT, politics is conceptualized by the President as an object. On several occasions, he speaks about politics as a constructed object made of various pieces. Each piece has to fall in its right place to ensure the smoothness and the effectiveness of the American policy. Moreover, he conceptualizes politics and policies as an object that can be moved from one place to the other. The politics of each country has a certain shape. Hence, any influences from outside or inside the country may affect the shape of the policy. Moreover, President Bush Sr. speaks about politics, diplomacy and political life as a track or as a path. Below is an instance to further illustrate the metaphor POLITICS/DIPLOMACY IS A PATH:

- (14) “And he's off meeting with Mr. A and Mr. B and Mr. C and has no time for that. So, the letter was proper -- *I've been around the diplomatic track* for a long time -- the letter was proper, it was direct, and...” (PC6-FIW)

In sample (14), the President claims that he is a man of knowledge when it comes to the political and diplomatic experience. He uses the conceptual metaphor POLITICAL LIFE IS A PATH. He is a man who has been in the realm of politics and diplomacy for a long time. To convey this, he speaks about political life as a path that people move across. The more you travel along this path, the more knowledgeable you are of the road, its obstacles, the shortcuts, and its rules and regulations. The same notion is applied to the political life, the longer your experience in the political and diplomatic life, the more likely you are to know the basic rules, to maintain influence on others, and to achieve your political goals in general.

Politics is also depicted through the use of other source domains. However, they are used less frequently than their counterparts, which are mentioned above. The source domain GAME as well as the source domain BUSINESS are also used to speak about

politics. Hence, we have the conceptual metaphors POLITICS IS BUSINESS, and more specifically the metaphor PROMOTING A POLICY IS SELLING A PRODUCT. In addition, there is an occurrence of the conceptual metaphor POLITICS IS A POKER GAME, and more specifically A STRAIGHTFORWARD POLITICAL DISCUSSION IS PLACING POKER CARDS ON THE TABLE. Below is the resonance table for the concept politics:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Politics | Sport | 2 | 5 | 10 | 45.45 |
| | Object | 2 | 4 | 8 | 36.36 |
| | Path | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9.09 |
| | Business | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.54 |
| | Poker game | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.54 |
| | TOTAL | | 7 | 13 | 22 |

Table 1.4. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Politics.

4.The Concept of Action:

In this section, the focus will be on the way the President talks about the actions he intends to take or have already taken regarding the situation in Kuwait. In the corpus, action is a highly recurring concept and it is expected due to the contextual factors of the conferences. The United States is trying to take an action against the state of Iraq. Therefore, a cluster of related metaphors is formed when conceptualizing this notion.

There are mainly two major source domains used by the President when talking about the action his country intends to undertake concerning the situation in Kuwait. These are the source domain PATH and the source domain LOCATION. In the corpus, there are several instances of the conceptual metaphor PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE

WALKING ALONG A PATH. This is the most general conceptual metaphor and it has occurred as much as forty-eight times when speaking about the United States' intended action against Iraq. There are more specific cases, where this metaphor could serve as a general metaphor and more specific metaphors could be derived from it. This is the case in instances similar to example (15) below:

(15) "In fact, it was part of our diplomacy just several years ago. But *I don't want to get out ahead of where we are right now* on this." (PC4-FIW)

In the example above, the President answers a question by one of the journalists who asks him if he is willing to support a Middle East conference after the war. In his answer, there are clearly two conceptual metaphors working side by side. The first is the conceptual metaphor PROGRESS IS FORWARD MOTION. The second is A STAGE IN AN ACTION IS A LOCATION ALONG A PATH. However, these two metaphors can be included in the more general and encompassing conceptual metaphor PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH. The President talks about his current situation as a location along a path. Any talks about a future conference is moving ahead and advancing from where he stands at the moment of speech. He is not yet ready to commit and move forward from where he stands right now. Likewise, there are some instances of the conceptual metaphors TAKING AN ACTION IS TAKING A STEP ALONG A PATH. There are several instances in which the President claims that the United States or the coalition has taken a "step". Taking a step in this sense means performing a deed that would lead eventually to the desired destination or goal.

The second source domain used by the President when conceptualizing the concept action is the source domain LOCATION. There are instances where the President speaks about the different stages of actions as locations. Moreover, most of

the actions, if not all, are initiated to reach a goal that is presented as a destination at the end of a path. There are instances of the conceptual metaphor GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS, as illustrated in example (16) below:

(16) “In the hours since we suspended military operations ... progress has been made *in moving towards a cease-fire and postwar planning*.” (PC8-FIW)

In example (16), the President speaks about the goal he intends to obtain, which is “a cease-fire and postwar planning”, as a destination. It can be said that the action undertaken by the American coalition towards the situation in Kuwait is more like a path they travel across, and now they reach the final destination.

Lastly, there are also occurrences of the metaphors IMPORTANT DECISIONS ARE CROSSROADS, DIFFERENT WAYS OF FINDING SOLUTIONS ARE DIFFERENT PATHS, A DIFFERENT WAY OF ACHIEVING A PURPOSE IS A DEVIATION FROM THE PATH, and DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES ALONG THE ROAD. However, all the above-mentioned metaphors could be marked as specific metaphors that go under the umbrella of the more general metaphor PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH. Below is the table of resonance for the concept action:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Action | Path | 5 | 30 | 150 | 80.64 |
| | Location | 2 | 18 | 36 | 19.35 |
| | TOTAL | 7 | 48 | 186 | 100 |

Table 1.5. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Action.

5.The Concept of Agreement:

Another interesting concept that is worth investigating, especially when the issue tackled is critical and it involves a variety of opinions, is the concept of agreement.

President Bush Sr. is elaborate about the countries that are supporting the USA in the war against Iraq. He is also keen in identifying the other countries that are not equally or slightly supportive. In the corpus, there are several conceptual metaphors used by the President to indicate the agreement between two or more countries.

Agreement is depicted in the corpus in terms of standing with someone. There are cases where agreement is presented with slightly different metaphors such as AGREEMENT IS STANDING BEHIND SOMEONE, AGREEMENT IS STANDING WITH SOMEONE, AGREEMENT IS FOLLOWING SOMEONE, and also AGREEMENT IS TILTING TOWARDS SOMEONE. All these metaphors can be related to more general metaphors such as FUNCTIONALITY IS VERTICALITY as well as the generic metaphor CONTROL IS UP. One can argue that when you are standing as opposed to when you are sitting, you have more control of the situation. Also, things that are upright are usually working, whereas, things that are down are usually dysfunctional. Therefore, we have expressions such as “stand with someone” and we do not have expressions such as “sit with someone” to show support and agreement.

However, the highest number of tokens for a single metaphor belongs to the conceptual metaphor APPROVING A JUDGMENT IS SUPPORTING A STRUCTURE. In this metaphor, when a country is agreeing to a judgment/decision taken by another country, it is presented through the source domain of BUILDING and CONSTRUCTION. The country taking the decision can be regarded as a structure in a building, while the other country that agrees with it is a supporting material for this structure. This

metaphor could be included in the more general metaphor IDEAS ARE BUILDINGS, as well as the conceptual metaphor THINKING IS BUILDING. There are up to 23 cases in which this conceptual metaphor is used in the corpus, below are two examples:

(17) “The United States has taken a firm position. And I might say *we're getting strong support from around the world* for what we've done.” (PC1-FIW)

(18) “In terms of the Saudis, Prince Sa`ud very kindly thanked me *for the strong support from the United States*, and I told him that we were determined and wanted to do everything in our power...” (PC2-FIW)

In the examples above, the President talks about the agreement and the sustenance the United States is receiving and/or providing to other countries. The United States is conceptualized as a pillar or as a structure. Consequently, in order to sustain this structure from falling, or in order to strengthen its posture; other supporting materials have to be used in order to support it. These other materials are the support, understanding and agreement of the other countries.

In addition, there is another metaphor in the corpus that is used to express the agreement between the countries. This is the metaphor AGREEMENT IS A SHOW OF SOLIDARITY. Moreover, the concept agreement is also shown in the press conferences through the use of the conceptual metaphor AGREEMENT IS BEING PHYSICALLY CLOSE. In the example below, the President talks about the necessity for the international community to share the same understanding towards the situation in Kuwait:

(19) “There's a lot of activity, Ann, going on, ... Other countries are reaching out to friends, trying to be sure that *we all stay together in this...*” (PC3-FIW)

When the President insists on the importance of sharing the same understanding, he used the expression “stay together”. Thus, it seems that being physically close to each other means sharing the same understanding and beliefs, and ultimately sharing agreement.

Besides the concept agreement, it is interesting to also investigate the opposite concept, disagreement. The only metaphor that appears to project disagreement in the corpus is the conceptual metaphor DISAGREEMENT IS A FACE-TO-FACE CONFRONTATION, or in other words DISAGREEMENT IS STANDING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. Therefore, it is included under the domain PHYSICAL CLOSENESS. Below is the resonance table for the concept agreement:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Agreement | Standing | 4 | 7 | 28 | 41.79 |
| | Supporting a structure | 1 | 23 | 23 | 34.32 |
| | Physical closeness | 2 | 6 | 12 | 17.91 |
| | Show of solidarity | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5.97 |
| | TOTAL | 8 | 40 | 67 | 100 |

Table 1.6. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Agreement.

6. The Concept of Assault:

In the press conferences, the concept assault is manifested mainly through the use of the term aggression. The President talks numerously about the aggression projected by either Saddam Hussein or by Iraq in general. This aggression is mainly targeted towards the weaker and innocent state of Kuwait. When the President talks about aggression, he mainly uses two kinds of metaphors; the conceptual metaphor AGGRESSION IS AN

ENTITY, and the conceptual metaphor AGGRESSION IS AN ADVERSARY. Below is an illustration of these two metaphors:

(20) "... and doing what I indicated in our speech in there is necessary: the defense of the Saudis and trying through concerted international means *to reverse out this aggression.*" (PC1-FIW)

(21) "We should do all we can to help the Saudis *arm themselves against aggression.*" (PC3-FIW)

In example (20), aggression is conceptualized as an entity that has a form and a shape. Aggression, in this case, is a tangible entity that advances causing trouble to the Saudis. However, it could be reversed and that is exactly what the President is trying to do. The aggression by the Iraqi regime advances to Kuwait as well as to Saudi Arabia. This aggression has to be reversed away from their borders and all the way back to Iraq. When the President conceptualizes aggression in this manner, he indirectly shares his plan which is a simple intervention intended only to draw Iraq out of Kuwait in a reverse manner similar to the way it has advanced in the first place.

Furthermore, in example (21), aggression is depicted as an adversary. It could be looked at as an entity as well. However, it may be more accurate to refer to it as an adversary. Hence, it is a case of personification. The United States has to help the Saudis to arm against their enemy, against aggression. Below is the table of resonance for the concept aggression:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Assault | Entity | 1 | 7 | 7 | 50 |
| | Adversary | 1 | 7 | 7 | 50 |
| | TOTAL | 2 | 14 | 14 | 100 |

Table 1.7. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Assault.

7.The Concept of Opinions:

As the matters at hand require the President to frequently refer to his opinion, his allies' opinions as well as the others' opinions, there are a number of different conceptual metaphors used by the President to fulfill this aim. It is extremely informative to investigate the way the President depicts his opinions and the opinions of others, as it could reveal a somewhat subtle evaluation of himself as well as of the others.

The President uses the word "position" about 12 times to refer to the opinions or the attitudes taken by the United States and its allies, Iraq as well as the countries that have decided to take a more neutral standpoint on the issue. These instances could be regarded as linguistic realizations of the conceptual metaphor HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A PARTICULAR PLACEMENT ON THE GROUND. Moreover, the President uses another metaphor, which is the conceptual metaphor OPINIONS ARE LOCATIONS. There is also a single occurrence where the President refers to different opinions as different paths, hence, the conceptual metaphor DIFFERENT OPINIONS ARE PATHS. These three metaphors can be regarded as belonging to the same source domain LANDSCAPE.

In example (22) below, the President wishes that Saddam Hussein would change his opinion due to the apprehension he might have gone through after witnessing the preparations undertaken by the United States and its allies:

(22) "And so, I hope that *he is rethinking his position* of unyielding opposition to the will of the rest of the world." (PC5-FIW)

As evident in the above example, it seems that when someone takes a particular opinion regarding a certain matter, he actually takes a specific position on the ground.

Therefore, it seems that when Saddam Hussein has invaded Iraq, he has taken a particular position on the ground. This particular position is a representation of his opinion on the matter. Therefore, the President in these lines wishes that Saddam Hussein would change his opinion on this matter and change the position that he has taken on the ground. This example is a clear case of the conceptual metaphor HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A PARTICULAR PLACEMENT ON THE GROUND.

In addition, the President uses different metaphors to conceptualize his opinions as well as the opinions of others. He uses the conceptual metaphors OPINIONS ARE STRUCTURES, OPINIONS ARE SIGNALS, and OPINIONS ARE MOVING ENTITIES. Below is Table 1.8 illustrating the resonance of each metaphor used for the concept opinions:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Opinions | Landscape | 3 | 18 | 54 | 91.52 |
| | Structure | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3.38 |
| | Signals | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3.38 |
| | Moving Entity | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.69 |
| | TOTAL | 6 | 23 | 59 | 100 |

Table 1.8. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Opinions.

8. The Concept of Law and Justice:

When Saddam Hussein has invaded the state of Kuwait, he has clearly violated the international law. Therefore, President Bush Sr. repeatedly stresses this fact in the press conferences. He also stresses the importance of abiding to the international law in order to have and maintain peace and prosperity in the world.

In the corpus, there are several occurrences where the concept law is used. Some can be referred to as literal representation of the concept while the others are clearly metaphorical. It seems that the President conceptualizes law mainly as a construction or as a building. However, the most focused on element in the source domain is the roof. Additionally, under the roof of law, everyone is equal, and everyone is responsible. Below is a sample from the corpus illustrating the conceptual metaphor LAW IS A CONSTRUCTION:

(23) "...and I did not come away from that conversation with a feeling of hope that Saddam Hussein would do that which *he's been called upon to do under international law.*" (PC2-FIW)

In the lines above, quoted from the President's second press conference in the corpus, the President answers one of the journalists who asks him about the report that is given to him by the King of Jordan regarding the latter's recent trip to Baghdad. The President does not seem to be very enthusiastic about the outcome of this trip. He does not feel that Saddam Hussein will do what he is supposed to do "under international law". In addition, this metaphor is connected to two more general metaphors, which are THEORIES ARE CONSTRUCTIONS and CONTROL IS UP.

Another way to conceptualize the law is through the source domain PERSONIFICATION. However, this is less frequent. Law is depicted as a person that "condemns" people who break the regulations. Consequently, we have the conceptual metaphor A REGULATION IS A PERSON. This conceptual metaphor is also connected to the more general metaphor IDEAS ARE PERSONS. Moreover, the metaphor JUSTICE IS A LOCATION is also used in the corpus. This metaphor presents justice as a location

to which criminals are taken in order to receive the appropriate sentence for their relative crimes. Below is the table of resonance for the concept law and justice:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Law & Justice | Construction | 1 | 6 | 6 | 75 |
| | Personification | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12.50 |
| | Location | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12.50 |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 8 | 8 | 100 |

Table 1.9. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept of Law & Justice.

9.The Concept of Economy:

When Iraq has invaded Kuwait, the first step taken to effectively warn Saddam Hussein has been implementing international economic sanctions on Iraq under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. It has mainly prohibited the export of any commodities originated in Iraq or Kuwait². Later on, the same sanctions have not been lifted as a precaution to ensure the incapability of Iraq to produce or obtain weapons of mass destructions. But in 1997, Food for Oil Program has been applied to provide some kind of relief to the innocent Iraqi citizens. In the corpus, President Bush Sr. warns Saddam Hussein and Iraq's government about applying these sanctions several times. He seems very optimistic about the influence and the affectivity of these sanctions. He speaks about the sanctions mainly metaphorically, and he uses several conceptual metaphors to reach his desired effect.

When speaking about the sanctions, the President seems to stress mainly on its consequences. A COUNTRY UNDER ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IS AN ISOLATED

² For a more elaborated list of sanctions, refer to the United Nations Website resolution 661 (1990). Webpage: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/661\(1990\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/661(1990)).

COUNTRY is the most used conceptual metaphor to convey the outcome of the application of these sanctions. This metaphor is used seven times in the corpus. We have occurrences such as the example below:

(24) “But, yes, I think there is some of that feeling: that as *they become isolated* from their Arab brothers – and they are – and *as they become isolated* from traditional trading partners.” (PC3-FIW)

In these lines, the President stresses on the idea that Iraq is now unable to communicate any trade or work with their “Arab brothers” as well as their “traditional partners”. Consequently, they are isolated from them. There is also another metaphor in here, which is NOT BEING ABLE TO PRACTICE TRADE IS BEING ISOLATED. Despite being a related metaphor, it is not the center of focus in here. Therefore, it has been dismissed from the tables.

The economic sanctions are depicted as an adversary that stands face to face against Iraq. It is an adversary that will “compel” Saddam to do what he is not accepting to do. Below is an example of the conceptual metaphor ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE A PERSON:

(25) “I am very concerned that sanctions – *I know sanctions alone aren't going to get this job done.*” (PC6-FIW)

Here, sanctions are depicted as a man who is assigned a mission and who needs it to be done. But it appears that he alone cannot get the job done and it seems that he needs some kind of assistance or aid.

Another interesting way to speak about the economic sanctions is conceiving them both as a sickness and as an actual pain. The President uses the conceptual

metaphor ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE A SICKNESS as well as the conceptual metaphor ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE PAIN. Those two metaphors are related to the more general conceptual metaphor WELLBEING IS WEALTH. Consequently, we can say that SICKNESS IS DEBT/ POVERTY. Lakoff (1991) mentions this metaphor in his article on the conceptual system that is used to justify the war in the Gulf. He states “Well-being is wealth. The general well-being of a state is understood in economic terms: its economic health. A serious threat to economic health can thus be seen as a death threat” (Lakoff, 1991:3). Although Lakoff here speaks specifically about the decision to go to war by the United States, it applies rather perfectly on Iraq’s situation with the sanctions. In addition, economic sanctions are conceptualized by the use of other metaphors as well. For instance, ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE A CONTAINER, ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE A/N ENTITY/FORCE, ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE AN ANIMAL, and ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE AN OBJECT. Below is a table displaying the source domains used for the concept economy and their resonance:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Economy | Isolation | 1 | 7 | 7 | 30.43 |
| | Personification | 2 | 3 | 6 | 26.08 |
| | Sickness | 2 | 2 | 4 | 17.39 |
| | Container | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8.69 |
| | Force | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8.69 |
| | Animal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.34 |
| | Object | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.34 |
| | TOTAL | | 9 | 18 | 23 |

Table 1.10. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Economy.

10. The Concept of Warning:

In the corpus, the President attempts several times to warn the Iraqi government and Saddam Hussein, in particular, about the consequences of their irresponsible actions. In order to do so, the President uses the conceptual metaphor WARNING SOMEONE IS SENDING A SIGNAL. It is by far the most used conceptual metaphor for achieving this purpose. This can be explained more thoroughly with the example below:

- (26) “I think it is just a guarantee of the safety of all, and I think *it sends a very strong signal – another strong signal* – to Saddam Hussein that we are very, very serious about seeing the United Nations resolutions...” (PC5-FIW).

In these lines, the President speaks about the latest action undertaken by the United States of America. They have transferred both defensive as well as offensive forces into Saudi Arabia. He says that this step is necessary in order to protect the people in the Gulf area and to protect the interests of the United States in the region. He also stresses that this step could be regarded as a form of warning to Saddam Hussein that the United States is serious, and it will never consent to his actions. The President claims that this could be a “strong signal” sent to Saddam Hussein. Therefore, the above example as well as similar instances are regarded as linguistic realizations of the metaphor WARNING SOMEONE IS SENDING A SIGNAL.

Also, the President uses the conceptual metaphor WARNING SOMEONE IS SENDING A MESSAGE TO SOMEONE to convey the concept of warning. However, this is less frequently used than the other two metaphors. In addition, the President uses the metaphor WARNING IS A SIGNAL several times in the corpus. Below is a table

illustrating the source domains used for the concept warning. It also shows the resonance of each source domain:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Warning | Sending something | 2 | 4 | 8 | 72.72 |
| | Signal | 1 | 3 | 3 | 27.27 |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 7 | 11 | 100 |

Table 1.11. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Warning.

11.The Concept of Responsibilities & Obligations:

Another interesting concepts that pertain closely to the issue under investigation are the concept of responsibilities and obligations. They will be discussed together since they are very close in meaning. In his several conferences, President Bush Sr. insists that the defense of Kuwait is the responsibility and the obligation of the United States as well as any country that values peace and prosperity.

The most frequently used conceptual metaphor is the metaphor HAVING A RESPONSIBILITY/ AN OBLIGATION IS HAVING A ROLE. The President claims in several occurrences that the United States, the United Nations, the Arab Nations, Iraq as well as others have a “role” that must be played and fulfilled. Another frequently used metaphor is OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES ARE BURDENS. The war that the United States has undertaken is not a war for its defense; but, apparently, a war to defend a weak and innocent victim. This could be the reason for the high frequency of usage for this conceptual metaphor. These responsibilities are burdens that must be divided amongst the different countries. Moreover, these are burdens that must be

attended immediately and cannot be not ignored because usually burdens are heavy to carry along for a long period.

There are other conceptual metaphors used to convey the concept of obligations and responsibilities. These include, for example, conceptual metaphor OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES ARE A POSSESSION. In example (27) below, the President asserts his commitment and the commitment of his allies in this war:

(27) “And therefore, we and our allies cannot *and will not shirk our responsibilities*. The state of Kuwait must be restored...” (PC5-FIW).

Responsibilities here are depicted as a possession that is owned by the United States and its allies. They will not neglect this possession and will attend to it altogether. In addition, the President also uses the conceptual metaphor RESPONSIBILITIES/OBLIGATIONS ARE A CONTAINER. It is a container that encompasses the United States and its allies. Below is the resonance table for the concept responsibility and obligation:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Responsibilities & Obligations | Role | 1 | 11 | 11 | 44 |
| | Burden | 1 | 9 | 9 | 36 |
| | Possessions | 1 | 4 | 4 | 16 |
| | Container | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 25 | 25 | 100 |

Table 1.12. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Responsibilities & Obligations.

2. Major War Actors in the PCFIW Corpus:

In this section, the focus will be on the chief actors who play significant roles in the FIW. Therefore, first, the focus will be on the US group represented by the USA and its allies. Starting with the coalition assembled for the freedom of Kuwait and lead by the American army forces; followed by the USA, the American President, the American people and the American Spirit. Later, the emphasis will be on the THEM group represented by Saddam Hussein, Iraq, the Iraqi army and the people of Iraq.

A- The US Group: The Coalition, the USA, the American President, the American People, and the American Spirit:

Starting with the coalition, it turns out that the coalition is conceptualized in the corpus in four different ways. The first and most frequently used conceptual metaphor is the metaphor THE COALITION IS AN OBJECT/CONSTRUCTION. This metaphor encompasses both the cases where the coalition is conceptualized as an object, in general, and the cases where the coalition is conceptualized as a constructed object, in particular. The President refers to the coalition as a constructed object, which is made of several parts. It is an object that can be collected and dismantled as well. Moreover, it is a constructed object that will “hold together” and will never “fall apart”.

Another interesting way used by the President to depict the coalition is speaking about it as a container. In the example below, the President talks about some of the members who have joined the coalition:

(28) “There is a strong Arab element in this coalition. There are many countries in the Arab League that are opposed to Saddam Hussein...” (PC7-FIW)

Here, the President mentions the Arab presence in the coalition. He claims that there is an Arab element in the coalition. In this sense, the coalition appears to be a container made of different elements. Hence, we have the conceptual metaphor THE COALITION IS A CONTAINER. From the same example, we can also infer the metaphor DIFFERENT NATIONS IN THE FORCE ARE DIFFERENT COMPONENTS IN A CONTAINER.

In addition, the coalition is also conceptualized as a person who can collectively look at matters and decide on the steps required for the upcoming stages. In such cases, one can argue that it is a case of metonymy. However, in here, it sounds more like a metaphor because there appears to be two domains available. The source domain is the person who is able to think and make decisions. Whereas, in the target domain is the coalition made of different armies and various equipment. Below is a table showing the resonance of the source domains used in the depiction of the coalition:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Coalition | Object | 2 | 4 | 8 | 61.53 |
| | Container | 1 | 4 | 4 | 30.76 |
| | Personification | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7.69 |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 9 | 13 | 100 |

Table 1.13. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor Coalition.

Another key member in the FIW is the American President and the American people. What is interesting is that the American President is conceptualized by the President himself as the father of the American people. Hence, all the Americans are his children. Therefore, we have the conceptual metaphors THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT IS THE FATHER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, and THE AMERICANS ARE THE CHILDREN OF THE PRESIDENT. The Americans are also depicted as “healers”. They are going to heal the Middle East as well as the world once this war is over. So, we have the

conceptual metaphor THE AMERICANS ARE HEALERS. Below are two tables showing the resonance of the source domains used in the depiction of the American President and the Americans:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| The American President | Father | 1 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| | TOTAL | 1 | 2 | 2 | 100 |

Table 1.14. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor American President.

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| The Americans | Children of the American President | 1 | 2 | 2 | 66.66 |
| | Healers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33.33 |
| | TOTAL | 2 | 3 | 3 | 100 |

Table 1.15. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor the Americans.

In addition, “the American Spirit”, an entrenched value in the American culture, is conceptualized once in the corpus as a constructed object. Thus, we have the conceptual metaphor THE AMERICAN SPIRIT IS A CONSTRUCTED OBJECT.

Although we discussed the concept of a “country” earlier in this chapter, it is also significant to discuss independently how the USA as a country is conceptualized. The source domain PERSONIFICATION is the most used source domain to talk about the USA followed by the domain OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION. The President frequently talks about the USA as a person capable of thinking, deliberating, and making decisions. Also, the USA is conceptualized as a hero who will save the Middle East, the innocent and victimized state of Kuwait, and the innocent people and children of Iraq. In the example below, the President stresses the heroic figure of the United States by claiming that it will do what it has always been doing:

(29) “...the United States will step up and do that which we have always done -- lay aside the politics and help the health-care requirements or help children especially.” (PC8-FIW)

In these lines, the United States will step up and be the hero who will save both the weak people and the children of Iraq. Therefore, we can say that the President uses the conceptual metaphor THE UNITED STATES IS A HERO and TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR ONE’S DUTY IS STEPPING UP. Below is a table showing the resonance of the source domains that are used in the depiction of the United States of America:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| USA | Personification | 3 | 9 | 36 | 81.81 |
| | Object/ Construction | 2 | 4 | 8 | 18.18 |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 13 | 44 | 100 |

Table 1.16. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor the USA.

In conclusion, the President uses only positive self-presentations when talking about the actors that belong to his group. All of the cases are positive self-presentations with no exception. Although the President refers to the coalition’s “fragility” at the beginning of the war, he only mentions it to intensify the challenge that his country has undertaken and later on succeeded in overcoming it.

B- The THEM Group: Iraq, Saddam Hussein, and the Iraqi Army:

Moving on to the THEM group in this discussion, the focus will be on Saddam Hussein the Iraqi army, and the state of Iraq. Saddam Hussein is conceptualized by President Bush Sr. through different metaphorical expressions. He is mostly presented negatively,

but it seems that the President uses the metaphor SADDAM HUSSEIN IS THE NEIGHBORHOOD BULLY more often than any other metaphor in the corpus. Several other metaphors are used once in the corpus; these are SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ANIMAL, SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A DEITY, SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A PERFORMER, SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN OBJECT.

Moreover, other attributes of Saddam Hussein are also conceptualized metaphorically in the corpus. To illustrate this, example (30) below is provided:

(30) “The world community also must prevent an individual clearly bent on regional domination *from establishing a chokehold on the world's economic lifeline.*”
(PC5-FIW)

The President here warns from the danger posed on the world’s economy which is caused by Saddam Hussein. Saddam is in a region where most of the world get their oil supply. The President compares oil supply to a lifeline and countries to a human. Saddam’s hostility is a chokehold on the countries’ lifeline. Therefore, it will lead to serious health deterioration, which means an economic decline for the countries around the world. In these lines we have several related conceptual metaphors. However, the one significant in the discussion here is SADDAM’S HOSTILITY IS A CHOKEHOLD ON THE WORLD’S ECONOMY. Below is a table showing the resonance of the source domains used in the depiction of Saddam Hussein. Also clarified in the table the two source domains used for the depiction of Saddam’s hostility and his deposition:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Saddam Hussein | Bully | 1 | 2 | 2 | 28.57 |
| | Deity | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14.28 |
| | Performer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14.28 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| | Businessman | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14.28 |
| | Animal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14.28 |
| | Object | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14.28 |
| | TOTAL | 6 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| Saddam hostility | Chokehold | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Deposing Saddam | Putting him aside | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 |

Table 1.17. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor Saddam Hussein.

As can be seen on the table above, the President uses the conceptual metaphors DEPOSING SADDAM IS PUTTING HIM ASIDE. When using this metaphor, he highlights the easiness of moving an object from one place to the other. At the same time, he hides the struggle and the resistance that usually takes place when forcibly moving someone from office. In addition, Iraq's military is also depicted metaphorically in the corpus. The army is conceptualized once as a machine. So, we have the conceptual metaphor IRAQ'S MILITARY IS A MACHINE.

Although Iraq is discussed in the "country" section as part of the group of countries, it seems significant to look into it, in particular, as it will reveal the way the President presents the OTHER in his speech of war. It is striking to find that the President almost uses a single source domain to speak about Iraq. Although there is a single case of the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS A CONTAINER, yet, he predominantly conceptualizes it as a person, which can be further specified to more specific metaphors. For example, the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS AN AGGRESSIVE PERSON is used more frequently than any other metaphor used to describe Iraq. It is followed by the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS A POOR/ RICH PERSON. The third frequently used metaphor is IRAQ IS AN ADVERSARY. The last conceptual metaphor used to describe Iraq in a negative frame, as well, is the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS AN IMMATURE PERSON.

There are only two cases where Iraq is presented in a positive or nearly positive sense. This occurs when the President claims that Iraq has a chance to join the international community, and thus, we have the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS A COMMUNITY MEMBER. The second occasion of positive evaluation is when the President talks about the importance of having a peace conference regarding the Middle East. He claims that one of the important issues to discuss is Iraq joining the family of nations that promotes peace in the world. Below is the exact words of the President:

(31) “...on the second one of the peace conference or the whole concept of trying to bring peace to the rest of the Middle East ... Clearly, it relates to *how Iraq is brought back into the family of nations.*” (PC8-FIW)

In the example above, Iraq is conceptualized as a reckless family member who misbehaves. However, this member is accepted back into the family after he/she regrets what he/she has done. In this case, we have the conceptual metaphors IRAQ IS A FAMILY MEMBER, THE DIFFERENT NATIONS ARE A SINGLE FAMILY. Below is a table showing the resonance of the source domains that are used in the depiction of Iraq:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Iraq | Personification | 5 | 22 | 110 | 99.09 |
| | Container | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.90 |
| | TOTAL | 6 | 23 | 111 | 100 |

Table 1.18. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor Iraq.

In conclusion, the President presents the members of the THEM group negatively in all of the instances, except for the two examples mentioned above. He does not mention the

Iraqi people metaphorically, perhaps because they are not a significant factor in this war.

The analysis of the target concepts and the actors reveals that President Bush Sr. uses several conceptual metaphors that highlight his intentions and aims in this war. At the same time, these metaphors hide what he does not find favorable. This is evident, for example, in the way he conceptualizes the war as a confrontation between two people where he hides the actual victims in the war. In addition, he also presents political matters as a path that he is familiar with it. He is also a keen member of his group as evident in the positive self-presentation of the US group and the negative other-presentations of the THEM group.



5.1. PRESS CONFERENCES

5.1.2. SECOND IRAQ WAR (SIW)

“metaphorical activity occurs at sites of difference, in struggles over power, ... whenever an attempt is made to assimilate an event into one ideological system rather than another.”

Kress (1989: 71)

5.1.2.1. Metaphoric Representations in the PCSIW Corpus:

Despite a worldwide rejection of the 2003 war on Iraq, the war has taken place and President Bush Jr. managed to achieve in the United States a total approval rate of 71%. According to the Gallup polls, the American citizens were fluctuating on whether the 2003 war on Iraq was favorable or not. The below table taken from the Gallup Polls’ website illustrates the percentages of people’s opinions on the 2003 Iraq War which were taken on different dates:

| <u>2003</u> | Approve% | Disapprove% | No opinion% |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 2003 Mar 22-23 | 71 | 25 | 4 |
| 2003 Mar 14-15 | 58 | 38 | 4 |
| 2003 Mar 3-5 | 57 | 37 | 6 |
| 2003 Feb 24-26 | 57 | 37 | 6 |
| 2003 Feb 17-19 | 58 | 37 | 5 |
| 2003 Feb 7-9 | 61 | 34 | 5 |
| 2003 Feb 3-6 | 59 | 35 | 6 |
| 2003 Jan 31-Feb 2 | 61 | 35 | 4 |
| 2003 Jan 23-25 | 60 | 36 | 4 |
| 2003 Jan 20-22 | 58 | 36 | 6 |
| 2003 Jan 13-16 | 61 | 34 | 5 |
| 2003 Jan 10-12 | 58 | 37 | 5 |

Table 2.1. The Gallup Polls on the 2003 Iraq War.

As can be seen from the table, the Americans were not sure about the urgency of the war. However, what is actually interesting is the jump that President Bush Jr. gained in approval rates just before the war began. He jumped almost 13 points and gained a total of 71% approval rate. President Bush Jr. frequently talked about the danger prompted by Saddam Hussein being in charge of the government in Iraq. Also, he constantly warned about the possibility for Iraq to develop or obtain weapons of mass destruction.

In addition to the rates provided by the Gallup Polls, another poll conducted by CBS news in February 2003 shows approximately a higher percentage of approval in that month than the one indicated in the Gallup Polls' website:

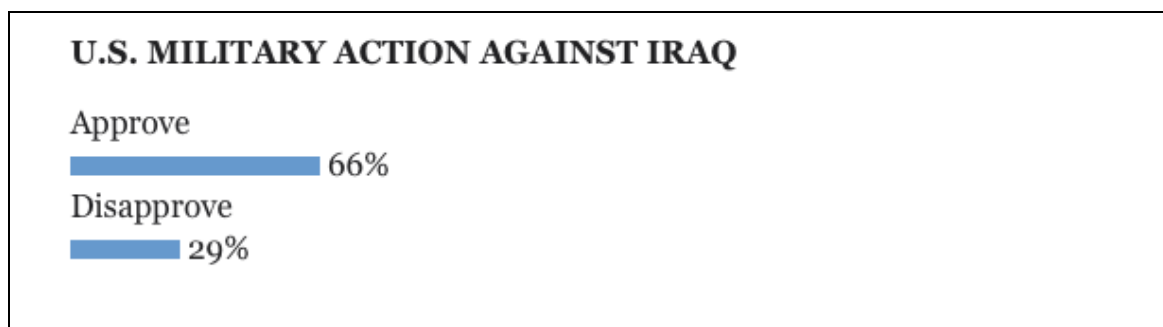


Image 2.1. The CBS News Polls on the 2003 Iraq War. (Feb 26, 2003)

Therefore, we could claim that unlike the war undertaken by his father, President Bush Jr.'s war on Iraq in 2003 has been widely rejected, globally speaking. However, in the United States, it is a necessary war. Therefore, it is interesting to find out the ways in which the President speaks, particularly metaphorically, and see how these metaphors might have affected the Americans' opinions. Also, it is interesting to find out if President Bush Jr. might have used similar or different metaphorical ways to express the situation in Iraq compared to the ways used by his father almost thirteen years ago.

1. Selected Target Domains in the PCSIW Corpus:

The analysis, as in the previous chapter, will focus on the same selection of target concepts that are most relevant to the topic of investigation:

1. The Concept of Country:

After analyzing the corpus, it seems that the President uses the conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON more frequently than any metaphor he uses in the whole corpus. He speaks about countries as persons in a manner similar to that of President Bush Sr.'s. Below is an example to illustrate on this:

- (1) *“It's a country that trains terrorists, a country that could arm terrorists. And our fellow Americans must understand, in this new war against terror, that we not only must chase down Al Qaida terrorists...”* (PC1-SIW).

In these lines, Iraq is depicted as an evil person who trains and arms terrorists. Iraq is an enemy of the world because it provides training camps for terrorists and it provides them with weapons that they could use to terrorize innocent people around the world. It is very much possible that when speaking about Iraq here, the President is actually referring to the ruler Saddam Hussein. In cases such as these, similarly to what Lakoff (1991: 26) suggests, we may posit a metonymy THE NATION FOR THE RULER, which reverses the typical roles and “that goes hand-in-hand with the State-as-Person metaphor”.

Also, the President uses the conceptual metaphor SURROUNDING COUNTRIES ARE A NEIGHBORHOOD. All the occurrences of this metaphor are used to refer to Iraq

as being in a neighborhood and causing fear and threat to its neighbors. Six out of the seven times this conceptual metaphor is used have a negative value of Iraq. It is either conveying the notion that Iraq has invaded a neighbor in the past type of evaluation, or that Iraq is a danger to its immediate neighbors, due to the possibility of it producing or acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Nevertheless, there is one occasion in which this metaphor is used to convey a positive evaluation of Iraq. It occurs when the President indicates that after the war, it will be possible for Iraq to represent a sign of hope in its neighborhood. In his own words, he claims that Iraq after the war could “effect change” in the neighborhood (PC6-SIW). Furthermore, DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE A COMMUNITY is another used conceptual metaphor in the corpus.

In addition to the use of the domain PERSONIFICATION, there are other source domains that are used to deliver the different viewpoints that the President intends to pass on. This includes the source domains OBJECT/CONSTRUCTION, CONTAINER, and BATTLEFIELD. In the corpus, there are several cases of the conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS AN OBJECT, with no specifications. Moreover, there are cases that can be described in a more specific manner, such as A COUNTRY IS A PIECE OF A SPECIFIC STRUCTURE, DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE STRUCTURES OF DIFFERENT RANKS, as well as A COUNTRY IS A HOME.

In addition, when speaking about the strong relationship the United States maintains with the United Kingdom; he claims that the United Kingdom has “produced” some of the finest politicians (PC4-SIW). Therefore, we may argue that this is a case where the conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS A FACTORY takes place. This metaphor, as well as many others in the corpus, includes several related conceptual metaphors. For example, in this specific case, there are two related metaphors

POLITICIANS ARE PRODUCTS, and TEACHING POLITICIANS IS PRODUCING A PRODUCT.¹

Furthermore, the President uses the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER. Interestingly, it is mainly used in reference to Iraq. It is described as a closed container, where terrorists are located inside this container, and the good and endangered people are outside of it. Consequently, in order to save the innocent Iraqi people who are inside, the United States and its allies have to move inside this container and remove the terrorists out of there. Example (2) below is an illustration on this metaphor:

(2) “And that's exactly what's taking place on a regular basis *inside of Iraq*. The strategy remains the same. ...” (PC6-SIW)

The President speaks here about the strategy of the army inside of Iraq. He explains that he has given his commanders on the ground the freedom to change the tactics according to the conditions they face. He speaks about Iraq as a container that has an inside and an outside area. Since, being someone from outside this container, he cannot be aware of what is going on inside of Iraq at all times. Therefore, he allows the ones inside to take the necessary decisions.

Another conceptual metaphor used by the President when talking about countries is the conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS A BATTLEFIELD. To be more specific, he uses the conceptual metaphor THE UNITED STATES IS A BATTLEFIELD. Below is a table illustrating the source domains, the totals for types and tokens, as well as the resonance for each source domain used for the conceptualization of countries:

¹ There are several related metaphors, or cluster of metaphors when analyzing any specific case of metaphoric occurrence. However, sometimes it might be easy and interesting to mention these cases; whereas in other cases, it is not. Therefore, the concentration will be on the more general metaphor and the specific cases that are not at the core of the analysis will be dismissed.

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Country | Personification | 7 | 81 | 567 | 90.86 |
| | Object/ Construction | 3 | 15 | 45 | 7.21 |
| | Container | 1 | 11 | 11 | 1.76 |
| | Battlefield | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.16 |
| | TOTAL | 12 | 108 | 624 | 100 |

Table 2.2. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Country.

2. The Concept of War and its Process:

Unlike the First Iraq War, this war is not a war against a single person who has committed an unacceptable offense. It is a war against terror in general, or this is what the President is trying to show. It is a war that has started in Afghanistan and then it moved on to Iraq. As a possible consequence, the conceptual metaphor WAR IS A LOCATION is the most frequently used conceptual metaphor when speaking about the war. For example, the President claims that he doesn't wish to "go to war" in several occasions. Furthermore, he states that the circumstances might force him "to go to the war". Also, in another occasion, he states that as long as there are terror networks in the world, the United States is "at war" (PC1-SIW). Describing war as a location is an interesting way of conceptualization. The President conceptualizes the whole war event as a journey. The war is a location along this journey that will lead to a desired destination, that is the elimination of terror in the region. Describing the war as a location could be related to the conceptual metaphor LONG TERM PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY IS WALKING ALONG A PATH.

In addition to this conceptual metaphor, other conceptual metaphors are used to convey the concept of war. The President speaks about the war using the conceptual metaphor THE IRAQ WAR IS A RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR. Most probably when using

such metaphor, the American public will feel the importance of this war. They might feel religiously obliged to accept it and support it. Related to this metaphor are also the cases of the conceptual metaphor JOINING IN WAR IS JOINING IN SACRIFICE and THE WAR ON IRAQ IS A SACRIFICE. This source domain is the second most resonant domain in the corpus with almost 30% of resonance. The President could gain trust from the citizens as he appears to be a descent religious man. He appeals to the people ethics and emotions at the same time. The example below illustrates this source domain:

(3) “The United States and our allies will complete *our mission* in Iraq.” (PC5-SIW)

In the example above, the President refers to the war in Iraq as a mission giving it a religious effect.

Moreover, the President uses the conceptual metaphor THE IRAQ WAR IS A CONTAINER, which is very subtly influential metaphor on two levels. First, the war in Iraq is often referred to as part of the war on terror, and the USA has already been in a war against Afghanistan as part of this war on terror. Therefore, when applying a CONTAINER schema, then once you are inside this container, you have to deal with all the components of this container, whether it is a war against Afghanistan or a war against Iraq. Second, terrorists are one of the components of this container and they have to stay inside it. They should not be allowed to get out of it. Consequently, the American army and their allies are supposed to be the ones entering this container and saving the world from its components.

There are several other metaphors that are used by the President when talking about the war on Iraq. These include the conceptual metaphors THE WAR IS A CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENT PARTS, THE WAR ON IRAQ IS A PLAY OF DIFFERENT SCENARIOS and GOING TO WAR IS A BUSINESS DECISION.

Nevertheless, these are less frequent than the ones mentioned earlier. Below is the resonance table for the concept war:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| War | Location | 2 | 7 | 14 | 51.85 |
| | Religious endeavor | 1 | 4 | 8 | 29.62 |
| | Container | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7.40 |
| | Construction | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.70 |
| | Business | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.70 |
| | Play | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.70 |
| | TOTAL | | 8 | 16 | 27 |

Table 2.3. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept War.

3. The Concept of Politics:

After the September 11th terrorist attacks on the USA, President Bush Jr. commenced the war on terror as a repercussion. The first war took place in Afghanistan, where the head of Al-Qaida terror network was hiding. Later on, he used the same justification to convince the people of the urgency of a second engagement. He mostly uses the conceptual metaphor POLITICS IS BUSINESS when he talks about the policy that his government has to follow in order to fulfill the agendas of the war on terror. Lakoff (1991) states the major conceptual metaphors used by President Bush Sr. in the Gulf War (1990- 1991). It appears that these conceptual metaphors are also used in the SIW, to some extent. He mentions both the metaphors WAR IS POLITICS and the metaphor POLITICS IS BUSINESS. He then illustrates on the later saying:

Where efficient political management is seen as akin to efficient business management. As in a well-run business, a well-run government should keep a

careful tally of costs and gains. This metaphor for characterizing politics, together with Clausewitz's metaphor², makes war a matter of cost-benefit analysis: defining beneficial "objectives", tallying the "costs", and deciding whether achieving the objectives is "worth" the cost.

Lakoff (1991:2)

In the corpus, the President claims several times that the war on Iraq is necessary, due to the huge loss the United States has underwent because of the September the 11th attacks. He emphasizes that the cost of the attacks is huge. Therefore, they need to make sure that such an unfortunate episode shall never happen again. Below is an example from the corpus to illustrate on this metaphor:

- (4) *"The price of doing nothing exceeds the price of taking action if we have to. ... The price of the attacks on America, the cost of the attacks on America on September the 11th were enormous."* (PC1-SIW)

In these lines, the President discusses politics in terms of a cost-benefit calculation. (Lakoff, 1991: 7) The price of the September attacks is more than the price of going to war on Iraq. Moreover, the price of inaction will soon lead to an enormous cost, due to the possibility of more terrorist attacks in the future. As a consequence, in order to be an efficient political leader, he has to be an efficient business manager.

Also, equally frequent is the metaphor POLITICS/ DIPLOMACY IS A PATH. It is a known path for all experienced politicians. This path has to be walked from the beginning to the end through all its stages. Moreover, the metaphor POLITICAL

² Karl von Clausewitz is a Prussian army general. According to Lakoff (1991), he explains war in terms of a cost- benefit assessment. The Clausewitz's metaphor is WAR IS POLITICS PURSUED BY OTHER MEANS.

PROBLEMS ARE MATHEMATICAL EQUATIONS is also used to express the concept politics. In the example below, the President speaks about the consequences of September the 11th attacks:

- (5) “I obviously felt like September the 11th *changed the equation* to the point where we needed to deal with emerging threats and deal with them in a way that would make America more secure.” (PC8-SIW)

Political matters such as September the 11th attacks and the war on Iraq are conceived as variables in a mathematical equation. It is a calculation where one is seen as containing more value than the other. Moreover, when referring to something as a mathematical equation, the speaker adds a scientific significance to it. Eventually, the outcome of this equation will be hard to defy since it is mathematically tested.

Some of the well-known political metaphors in the American political discourse, such as POLITICS IS A POKER GAME as well as the metaphor POLITICS IS A SPORT are also used in the corpus. However, they are less frequent than the other conceptual metaphors. Below is the table of the source domains used for the concept politics:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Politics | Business | 1 | 3 | 3 | 30.00 |
| | Path | 1 | 3 | 3 | 30.00 |
| | Mathematical Equations | 1 | 2 | 2 | 20.00 |
| | Game | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10.00 |
| | Sports | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10.00 |
| | TOTAL | | 5 | 10 | 10 |

Table 2.4. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Politics.

4. The Concept of Action:

The President talks about the necessity to engage in a war against Iraq in order to hunt down the terrorists as well as to dismantle the terror networks that are congregating there. He speaks clearly about the plan and the outcome that he and his allies are expecting out of this war. He uses different conceptual metaphors in order to deliver his plan of action to the audience.

The main conceptual metaphor that is used throughout the corpus to conceptualize the actions of the United States and its allies is the metaphor PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH. This means that when the President speaks about the future progress expected of his army and his allies, he actually sees it as a motion forward along a path. Moreover, every progress they make is a step towards a destination. There are also cases where the President speaks about the metaphorical “tracks” that he has to cross in order to reach the desired end. To illustrate more on this metaphor, in example (6) below, the President talks about the accomplishments of the USA and its allies in Iraq and in Afghanistan. He mentions the successful removal of the Iraqi regime few days following the invasion:

- (6) “Liberating the people of those nations from dictatorial *regimes was an essential step* in the war on terror, and the world is safer today because Saddam Hussein and the Taliban are gone.” (PC6-SIW)

The President mentions above that the liberation of the people of Iraq and the people of Afghanistan is an essential step in the list of actions he intends to take in order to reach his goals. Therefore, we could argue that the President conceptualizes the development in an ongoing process as a step forward that would lead the person who takes it to the

anticipated end/ destination. Thus, to be more specific we could claim that the above example is a linguistic realization of the conceptual metaphor A DEVELOPMENT IN AN ACTION IS A STEP TOWARDS AN END. This metaphor is specific to this case, but it is also included in the more general metaphor PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH.

In addition to the above, there is another manner in which the President conceptualizes the action in the war on Iraq. This is through the use of the conceptual metaphor A STAGE IN AN ACTION IS A LOCATION ALONG A PATH. These are the cases where the President refers to the current stage of action as an actual location in a path. Example (7) below is an illustration of this metaphor:

(7) *“we have arrived at an important moment in confronting the threat posed to our Nation and to peace by Saddam Hussein and his weapons of terror...”* (PC1-SIW)

In the lines above, the President claims that they are at a critical stage in confronting the threat posed by Saddam Hussein and his weapons of mass destruction. He described this stage as a location they are positioned on. Moreover, there is another metaphor in the example above that is the metaphor TIME IS SPACE.

Another recurrent metaphor when conceptualizing actions, related to the source domain location, is the metaphor GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS. This is applicable in cases such as conceptualizing the end or the outcome of the war as a destination that has to be reached. In several occasions, the President speaks about the expected outcome of an action as a destination. In example (8) below, the President talks about the accomplishments of the Iraqi people led by the United States and its allies:

(8) “The nation has been liberated from tyranny and *is on the path to self-government and peace*. The Iraqi Governing Council is meeting regularly...”
(PC5-SIW)

The President mentions above that the Iraqi people are on a path which will lead them to a final destination, which is self -government and peace. Some of the cases of this metaphor also includes the metaphor PROGRESS OF AN ACTION IS THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED TOWARD A DESTINATION. Below is the table of resonance for the concept action:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Action | Path | 3 | 18 | 54 | 67.50 |
| | Location | 2 | 13 | 26 | 32.50 |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 31 | 80 | 100 |

Table 2.5. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Action.

5. The Concept of Agreement:

The President seeks agreement from the American people as well as from the international community. He speaks numerously in the conferences about the agreement that he shares with his allies and with the Iraqi people regarding the plans he has whether for the war period or for post the war period. He insists on the agreement between the coalition and the Iraqi people. He also mentions the strong and unrelenting support the United States receives from its allies all over the world.

Notions such as agreement and sharing the same understanding are crucial for gaining high support from the American citizens and to push the morale of the American Army by showing that they are not alone in the war against Iraq. The

President uses the conceptual metaphor AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING WITH SOMEONE to deliver this idea of agreement between his country and the other countries around the world. However, along with the general sense of this metaphor, the President also uses several variables of it, such as AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING BEHIND SOMEONE and AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING SIDE BY SIDE. To illustrate on this metaphor, example (9) below is taken from the corpus in which the President expresses the strong support he receives from his allies:

- (9) “Ally after *ally after ally has stood with us* and continues to *stand with us*, and we are extremely proud of their participation.” (PC2-SIW)

In these lines, the President claims that there are many allies who share the same understanding and who support the United States in previous years. The same allies are still supporting the USA nowadays. Those allies, according to the President, “stood” and “continues to stand” with the USA.

Moreover, the President expresses the notion of agreement through the use of other source domains. He uses, for example, the metaphor AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS BEING PHYSICALLY CLOSE. He refers to the strong relation and to the mutual understanding between the USA and the UK as “close partnership” (PC4-SIW). In addition, he also uses the conceptual metaphor APPROVING A JUDGMENT IS SUPPORTING A STRUCTURE. In the lines under, the President talks about the war on Iraq as an action agreeable by the Iraqi people:

- (10) “Remember, the action in Iraq was—to get rid of Saddam Hussein *was widely supported by the Iraqi people.*” (PC6-SIW)

The Iraqi people are depicted as supporting a structure. This structure is the USA's decision to go in to war. Besides the conceptual metaphors mentioned above, the President also uses the metaphor AGREEMENT IS HAVING A SINGLE VOICE.

On another note, the President also expresses the notion of disagreement metaphorically. He uses the conceptual metaphor DISAGREEMENT IS A DIVIDING LINE. In this metaphor, any issue of disagreement is seen as a line dividing two or more parties from each other. This metaphor can also be regarded as a variable of the metaphor AGREEMENT IS BEING PHYSICALLY CLOSE. Hence, DISAGREEMENT IS BEING PHYSICALLY APART. Table 2.6 below, illustrates the source domains used for the concept agreement as well as the resonance percentage of each source domain:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Agreement | Standing | 3 | 7 | 21 | 58.33 |
| | Physical closeness | 2 | 5 | 10 | 27.77 |
| | Supporting a structure | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11.11 |
| | Having a voice | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.77 |
| | TOTAL | 7 | 17 | 36 | 100 |

Table 2.6. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Agreement.

6. The Concept of Assault:

In the FIW, President Bush Sr. repeatedly mentions that the American army as well as the coalition army are fighting aggression. This aggression is triggered by the regime in Iraq led by Saddam Hussein. It is targeted against Kuwait and other neighbors of Iraq. Conversely, in the SIW, President Bush Jr. talks about the fight that the Americans as well as their allies need to undertake against terror and against terrorism. There is no mention of aggression as an enemy in the PCSIW corpus. It is well expected since there

is no actual or direct aggression prompted by Iraq. There are only presumed terror networks gathering there. Also, there is some intelligence indicating that Iraq might have developed or is developing weapons of mass destruction. Consequently, the attention in the analysis will be on the notions “terror”, “terrorism” as well as “threat” in Iraq to be compared later on with the notion of “aggression” in the PCFIW corpus.

Below is the table of resonance for the concept Assault in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Assault | Personification | 1 | 28 | 28 | 63.63 |
| | Entity | 2 | 5 | 10 | 22.72 |
| | Object | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9.09 |
| | Animal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.27 |
| | Plant | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.27 |
| | TOTAL | | 7 | 37 | 44 |

Table 2.7. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Assault.

As clear from the table above, the most common conceptual metaphor used to conceptualize the notion terror is the metaphor TERROR IS AN ADVERSARY. Terror is seen as the enemy that the USA and its allies are fighting against in this war. This is could be an effective way for driving the audience’s attention away from the victims in the war who are the innocent Iraqi people. Terror is the enemy that has to be chased and eliminated. Example (11) below demonstrates this metaphor:

(11) “I take responsibility for dealing with that threat. We are in a war *against terror*, and we will continue to fight that war *against terror*.” (PC4-SIW)

The President insists that the United States and its allies are fighting terror and they will continue to fight it. Terror is the real enemy in this war. In here, the President

personifies terror probably to make it more relatable to the human experience of an actual enemy which more often takes a human form. Terror is also presented by the President through the use of other metaphors, such as TERROR IS A DEADLY WEAPON and TERROR IS AN ANIMAL. Nevertheless, they are significantly less frequent.

Terrorism³ is also depicted as the true enemy in this war. It is depicted as an adversary as well as a plant. Hence, we have the metaphor TERRORISM IS AN ADVERSARY and the metaphor TERRORISM IS A PLANT. In the latter, we have a series of related metaphor, such as FIGHTING TERRORISM IS ROOTING OUT A PLANT.

In addition, threat is seen as a form of assault in the corpus. There is a threat emerging from Iraq. It is the threat of the terrorists' networks that are gathering there. It is also the threat from the weapons of mass destruction, which is believed that the Iraqi regime is secretly developing in Iraq. Threat is also conceived as an adversary. However, it is more frequently conceptualized as an entity. Therefore, we have the conceptual metaphors THREAT IS AN ENTITY, THREAT IS AN ADVERSARY, and THREAT IS AN OBJECT (SHIP). In example (12) below, threat is depicted as an entity:

- (12) "I obviously felt like September the 11th changed the equation to the point where we needed *to deal with emerging threats* and deal with them in a way that would make America more secure." (PC8-SIW)

³ Some legal scholars insist that there is a difference between terror and terrorism. David F. Forte (1986) (Cleveland State University) claims that terror can be any act of violence and are usually done by individuals. However, terrorism is "an organized, low level attack by groups trying to destroy the Western legal and moral order".

For more information refer to:

https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.es/&httpsredir=1&article=1015&context=fac_articles

The President here talks about the threats facing the USA after September the 11th attacks as an entity that have arisen. In this instance, we could also argue that there is another metaphor here, which is the metaphor EXISTENCE IS VISIBILITY in the sense that when these threats arise, consequently, they are visible and existing.

7. The Concept of Opinions:

When investigating this corpus, it appears that there are only few references in the President's conferences about the opinions of the United States as well as the opinions of others. However, when he talks about the different opinions, whether his or others, he uses a set of particular metaphor. The most recurrent source domain used to depict the notion of opinion is the source domain LANDSCAPE. He uses the conceptual metaphor OPINIONS/ BELIEFS ARE LOCATIONS and the metaphor HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A PARTICULAR PLACEMENT ON THE GROUND. This is illustrated in example (13) below:

- (13) "It's time for people to show their cards, to let the world know *where they stand* when it comes to Saddam." (PC1-SIW)

The reporter, in the above example, asks the President if he would call for a vote at the UN council regarding Saddam Hussein's breach of the 1441 resolution? He answers that no matter what the results are, he wants to know the other countries' opinions regarding Saddam Hussein. He uses the conceptual metaphor HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A PARTICULAR PLACEMENT ON THE GROUND to conceptualize opinions. He says he wants to see where every country "stands" when it comes to Saddam

Hussein. Thus, a country’s opinion is a particular placement or a particular location on the ground.

There are other metaphorical ways in which the President conceptualizes the notion opinions. This includes the metaphors OPINIONS ARE GUIDES. In this metaphor, what a person believes is a guide that will lead him/ her along the way. The President also uses the metaphor OPINIONS ARE POSSESSIONS. In addition, there are other related metaphors that are used in the corpus, such as, for example, HAVING THE SAME OPINION IS SHARING A POSSESSION. Below is the table of resonance for the concept opinions:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Opinions | Landscape | 2 | 3 | 6 | 75.00 |
| | Guides | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12.5 |
| | Possessions | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12.5 |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 5 | 8 | 100 |

Table 2.8. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Opinions.

8. The Concept of Law & Justice:

President Bush Jr. insists that he wants to dethrone Saddam Hussein and have him trialed publicly by the people of Iraq. He also claims that he will bring law and order to Iraq. Eventually, he wants Iraq to be a country ruled by law. In addition, he wants to bring justice to the people of Iraq who have long suffered from the tyranny of Saddam Hussein and the Ba’athist regime. The President uses three main source domains for the conceptualization of law and justice; LOCATION, OBJECT and PERSONIFICATION.

Below is the table of resonance for the concept law and justice:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Law & Justice | Object | 3 | 5 | 15 | 57.69 |
| | Location | 1 | 10 | 10 | 38.46 |
| | Personification | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.84 |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 16 | 26 | 100 |

Table 2.9. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Law & Justice.

As presented in the table above, law and justice are conceptualized most frequently in the corpus as an object, both in the general sense of the term object and more specific cases where he mentions a particular type of object. To be more specific, there are manifestations of the metaphors JUSTICE IS AN OBJECT, JUSTICE IS A GIFT and JUSTICE IS A COMMODITY WHICH HAS A PRICE. Example (14) below is provided to elaborate on the source domain OBJECT at two levels of specificity:

(14) “*Justice was being delivered* to a man who defied *that gift* from the Almighty to the people of Iraq.” (PC8-SIW)

The President uses two metaphors in this sentence that belongs to the same source domain. The first metaphor is JUSTICE IS AN OBJECT. The second metaphor is a more specific metaphor where he describes justice as a gift from Almighty. Despite the fact that it is a gift from Almighty, Saddam Hussein has not provided it to the Iraqi people.

Moreover, the President uses the conceptual metaphor JUSTICE IS A LOCATION in cases where he repeatedly claims that he wants to bring the criminals to justice. Consequently, we have the metaphor CAPTURING CRIMINALS IS TAKING THEM TO A LOCATION. Law is also depicted as a person. Hence, the metaphor LAW IS A PERSON. The President claims in his conferences that “Iraq will be ruled by laws”

(PC3-SIW). Consequently, we can argue that law is presented as a ruler who will govern and protect Iraq.

9. The Concept of Economy:

In the second Iraq war, there hasn't been any application of new sanctions. However, the old sanctions were still effective, and the economy of Iraq has suffered immensely as a consequence. In the corpus, the President speaks in several occasions about the effect of Saddam Hussein on the deterioration of the economy in Iraq. Moreover, the economy of the USA is also mentioned in the corpus besides the economy of Iraq. However, in these instances, it has a positive evaluation in the sense that it is a growing and more stable economy.

The President speaks about the economy in Iraq as an object destroyed by the actions of Saddam Hussein and his Ba'athist regime. In these instances, there is a manifestation of the conceptual metaphor ECONOMY IS A DESTRUCTIBLE OBJECT. On the contrary, the economy of the United States is growing and becoming more stable, especially recuperating after September the 11th attacks. In these cases, there is a manifestation of another metaphor, which is ECONOMY IS AN ENTITY THAT GROWS. Below is the table of resonance for the concept economy:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Economy | Object | 1 | 2 | 2 | 66.66 |
| | Entity | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33.33 |
| | TOTAL | 2 | 3 | 3 | 100 |

Table 2.10. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Economy.

10. The Concept of Warning:

In the corpus, the President warns Saddam Hussein and his sons. He also warns the Iraqi army not to follow any orders from Saddam Hussein or his government. In other occasions, he warns other countries, such as Iran in regard to their in compliance with the UN resolutions that they will face a similar treatment as Iraq. He conceives warning as something that can be sent, whether it is an object or message. He uses the metaphors WARNING IS SENDING A MESSAGE and WARNING IS SENDING AN OBJECT. Therefore, to the President, warning is something tangible that cannot be missed.

To clarify on that, example (15) below is an instance of the metaphor WARNING IS SENDING AN OBJECT:

(15) “They’re *trying to send a warning*. Basically, what they’re trying to do is cause people to run. They want to kill and create chaos.” (PC6-SIW)

In the above lines, the President speaks about the suicide bombers in Iraq. He claims that they are trying to scare off the police and other official members in Iraq. So, in the future they do not cooperate with the American army. He claims that this kind of action is done purposefully to warn the Iraqi people and officials. However, he refers to warning as if it is a tangible object that they can actually touch with their hands. One interesting observation in this notion is that when the Iraqi suicide bombers are the ones who send the warning, the warning is in the form of an object. However, when the Americans or the British officials are the ones sending it, it is in the form of a message. Below is the table of resonance for the concept warning:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Warning | Sending | 2 | 3 | 6 | 100 |
| | TOTAL | 2 | 3 | 6 | 100 |

Table 2.11. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Warning.

11. The Concept of Responsibilities & Obligations:

In his conferences, President Bush Jr. claims that he takes responsibility for several matters including security, peace, and the decisions he makes. Nevertheless, he mostly conceives responsibility as a possession that he can take, hold and keep. When speaking about responsibility, the most frequently used conceptual metaphor is the metaphor RESPONSIBILITIES ARE POSSESSIONS. Nonetheless, the same is true when other members are also responsible for the specific matter he is talking about. Therefore, whenever there is a divided responsibility between different parties, they share the responsibility. Hence, we have the conceptual metaphor DIVIDING RESPONSIBILITY IS SHARING. Below is an instance from the corpus to exemplify this metaphor:

- (16) “British, American, Australian, Polish, and other coalition troops are *sharing the duties of this war*, and we're sharing the sacrifices of this war.” (PC2-SIW)

President Bush Jr. claims that these different countries, which make up the coalition in the war against Iraq, are sharing the responsibilities and the duties of the war. Therefore, the responsibility here is conceived as a possession that can be divided and shared amongst the different countries.

Furthermore, the metaphors HAVING A RESPONSIBILITY IS HAVING A ROLE and RESPONSIBILITIES ARE OBJECTS are also used in the corpus. Yet, they are less

frequent. Below is the table of resonance for the concept responsibilities and Obligations:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Responsibilities & Obligations | Possession | 1 | 16 | 16 | 61.53 |
| | Role | 1 | 9 | 9 | 34.61 |
| | Object | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.84 |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 26 | 26 | 100 |

Table 2.12. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Concept Responsibilities & Obligations.

2. Major War Actors in the PCSIW Corpus:

In this section, the key actors, who participated in the war and who are mentioned sufficiently in the conferences of the corpus, will be thoroughly discussed and analyzed. Thus, the focus will be on the two groups that make up this war; the US group and the THEM group. The US group comprises the USA, the American President, and the American people. The THEM group includes Iraq, Saddam Hussein, the people of Iraq, and terrorists as well as terror groups. As mentioned before, although the USA and Iraq are discussed in the section country; yet, no distinction is made between the different countries' representations. Therefore, a distinction will be made here, and each country will be discussed separately and thoroughly.

A- The US Group: The Coalition, the USA, the American President, and the American People:

Starting with the coalition, it appears that the President mentions it metaphorically only once. This occurs when he claims that the coalition is a construction that is made of different parts. Hence, it is a case of the metaphor THE COALITION IS A CONSTRUCTED OBJECT. The reason for the low number of tokens could probably be assigned to the fact that he has been insisting on different countries to join in the coalition. Therefore, he might have mentioned these countries more in terms of a person to overstate their inclusion. Therefore, having a country in the coalition will be conceptualized as a person. This explanation could be further enhanced when considering the high rate of personification frequency in this corpus as compared to the PCSIW corpus.

The USA is conceived by the President as a person who has a good will and noble intentions. It is a person who is not easily intimidated and who has a close partnership with the UK and considers it as its finer ally. Therefore, eventually, they will achieve all their goals together, defy all their enemies, and will overcome all the forthcoming challenges. It is a person who can be held accountable for all the promises that he/she makes. Moreover, the USA is willing to help the Iraqi people. There are twenty-eight instances in which the President uses the conceptual metaphor THE USA IS A PERSON. In these cases, the President uses the metaphor in the general sense of a person who is capable of undertaking casual human behavior. Below is an example from the corpus to illustrate on this metaphor:

(17) “And in order to placate the critics and the cynics *about intentions of the United States*, we need to produce evidence. And I fully understand that. And I’m confident that our search will yield that which I strongly believe, that Saddam had a weapons program.” (PC5-SIW)

The reporter comments that some people are blaming the President for building up a case against Iraq based on a weak evidence. He mentions that there are no weapons of mass destruction unlike what has been reported by the intelligence. The President answers him that he is sure these weapons will be found eventually, and he will work on it to clear the suspicions about the USA’s intentions in this war. Therefore, the USA is depicted as a person who has intentions and who can plan and act on these intentions. It is also a clever way from the President to divert the attention away from himself and direct it to another person, and in this case the other person is the United States.

Besides PERSONIFICATION, the USA is also conceived as an object. There are instances of the conceptual metaphors THE USA IS A CONSTRUCTED OBJECT OF

DIFFERENT PARTS as well as THE USA IS A HOME. The President tries to appeal to the audience’s emotions in regard to the United States’ security and citizens’ safety. He warns them that weapons could be developed here “at home” meaning the USA. When you call something a “home”, you attach more sentimental value to it. So, when he tells the audience that their home could be broken into and vandalized, the level of their attention and fear will be definitely raised.

In addition, the President also uses the metaphors THE USA IS A CONTAINER and THE USA IS A BATTLEFIELD in reference to the United States. In the instances where the President uses the CONTAINER domain, he highlights that this container is no longer safe because there are international flights entering it on a daily basis. However, in the instances where he uses the BATTLEFIELD domain, he claims that the United States is now a “battlefield” after September the 11th because the events have unfolded inside the country. Table 2.13 below illustrates the different source domains used to conceptualize the USA metaphorically as well as their resonance:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| USA | Personification | 4 | 28 | 112 | 77.24 |
| | Object | 3 | 10 | 30 | 20.68 |
| | Container | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1.37 |
| | Battlefield | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.68 |
| | TOTAL | 9 | 41 | 145 | 100 |

Table 2.13. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor USA.

Moving to the other members of the US group, the President never presents himself metaphorically. He mentions several times that he takes the responsibilities of security, the war on Iraq, and his decisions. However, he never conceives himself in any

metaphorical way. The American people, however, are conceptualized metaphorically once in the corpus as an object as can be seen in the example below:

(18) “*I will not leave the American people at the mercy of the Iraqi dictator and his weapons.*” (PC1-SIW)

The President describes the American people as an object that he can carry along with him. He can also decide to either take them or leave them. However, he announces that he is not leaving them at the mercy of Saddam Hussein. In here, Saddam’s mercy is conceptualized as a location where the President can leave the American people there or can carry them away.

In addition to conceptualizing the American people metaphorically, the President also describes the American spirit metaphorically once, as well. He claims that the American spirit is an entity that can be captured. Thus, it is a case of the metaphor THE AMERICAN SPIRIT IS AN ENTITY THAT CAN BE CAPTURED. The example below provides further explanation on this notion. In the example, the President is happily announcing how he loves his job for offering him the chance to capture what he calls the American Spirit:

(19) “*At home, this job affords the opportunity to capture what I call the American spirit and to call people to serve in their communities ...*” (PC8-SIW)

So, it seems that he sees the American spirit as a tangible entity that is roaming and flying around. It is an entity that can be captured, and he captures it because of his job.

B- The THEM Group: Iraq, Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi Army, the Iraqi People, Terrorists and Terror groups:

The actors of the THEM group constitute mainly the opposition in this war. Starting with Saddam Hussein, he is metaphorically conceptualized mainly as an animal.

Perhaps the most frequently used metaphor to conceptualize Saddam Hussein in the corpus is the metaphor SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ANIMAL. This is most likely because he has been on the run for the vast majority of time in this war. In this metaphor, the American army as well as the coalition armies are seen as hunters who are looking for their prey. Consequently, the search for Saddam Hussein is perceived as a hunting assignment. In (PC5-SIW), the American President describes the search for Saddam Hussein as a “hunt”:

(20) “You know, I—it’s closer than we were yesterday, I guess. All I know is *we’re on the hunt.*”

The President claims that they are closer than they were to capturing Saddam Hussein. So, apparently, they are on a hunt for a prey. This can be further verified by President Bush Jr.’s words in the other conferences. For example, in the last conference in the corpus, which took place immediately after the capture of Saddam Hussein; the President describes the condition of Saddam Hussein when he was found as “you dug yourself a hole, and you crawled in it”. Thus, enforcing the metaphor SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ANIMAL. Table 2.14 below illustrates the source domain used in the conceptualization of Saddam Hussein in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Saddam Hussein | Animal | 1 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| | TOTAL | 1 | 3 | 3 | 100 |

Table 2.14. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor Saddam Hussein.

In addition, When the President mentions the change of authority in Iraq and the expected deposing of Saddam Hussein, he uses the metaphor DEPOSING SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A REMOVAL. It is used seven times in the corpus. There is an oversimplification here. Removing something is usually done to an inanimate object and it is done without major resistance.

However, the insistence in the President's conferences seems to be not on Saddam Hussein as a person but more on the Ba'athist regime and the government of Iraq, of course, led by Saddam Hussein. So, the focus is not directed to a person but to a regime that has to be changed and replaced with a more suitable one. Below is the table of resonance for the actor the Iraqi regime:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Iraqi Regime | Personification | 1 | 2 | 2 | 28.57 |
| | Grip on Iraq's throat | 1 | 2 | 2 | 28.57 |
| | Cancer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14.28 |
| | Charade | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14.28 |
| | Planting fear | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14.28 |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 7 | 7 | 100 |

Table 2.15. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor Iraqi Regime.

As clear from the table above, the regime in Iraq is conceptualized through the use of several conceptual metaphors which belong to five different source domains.

THE REGIME IN IRAQ IS A PERSON, THE REGIME IN IRAQ IS A GRIP AROUND THE THROAT OF THE IRAQI PEOPLE, as well as THE REGIME IN IRAQ IS A CANCER are all used metaphors to conceptualize the regime in Iraq. Below is a sample from the corpus in which the President talks about the Iraqi regime:

(21) “And if we go to war, there will be a regime change. *And replacing this cancer inside of Iraq* will be a Government that represents the rights of all the people...”
(PC1-SIW)

The President is planning for a regime change in Iraq, as mentioned above. He describes the regime as a cancer that is located inside of Iraq. Therefore, in here, we have several metaphors clustered such as: THE REGIME IN IRAQ IS A CANCER (DISEASE), IRAQ IS A SICK PERSON, as well as THE USA IS SURGEON (HEALER). Dangerous people as well as dangerous beliefs are sometimes perceived as a disease. As reflected in the source domains HEALTH and ILLNESS in Alice Deignan’s (1995) Cobuild Dictionary.

The acts of this regime are also conceptualized metaphorically. The Iraqi regime tries to scare the people of Iraq. Whether it is before or after the war such as threatening to kill the people who cooperate with the Americans or the coalition armies. There are some metaphors in the corpus, such as THE IRAQI REGIME IS PLANTING FEAR IN THE LIFE OF THE IRAQI PEOPLE, and THE IRAQI REGIME’S POLITICAL ACTIONS ARE A CHARADE. Moreover, the change of this regime is often described as a replacement, just as the deposition of Saddam Hussein is conceived. In several occasions, and in example (22) below, the change of the Ba’athist regime is referred to as a simple act of replacement or removal, like a cancer that is removed from the body:

(22) “*After the current regime is removed, our coalition will work to restore electricity and water supplies, medical care, and other essential services in Iraq.*”
(PC3-SIW)

The regime is conceptualized as an object that can be easily removed from one place to another. Also, the simple act of removal understates the resistance that usually takes place when there is an attempt for authority change in a country.

Another actor in the THEM group is the country Iraq. Iraq as a country and as the actual place where all the actions take place is conceptualized mainly as a person. In the first press conferences, Iraq is presented as an armed person who has to be first and foremost disarmed. Later on, however, Iraq is depicted as a person who will spread hope in the Middle East, where it is much needed. Also, early on, Iraq is depicted as a person who has got money. However, later on, the President mentions that it is better not to “burden” Iraq with loans early on. Also, Iraq is conceptualized as a sick person that has a cancer in the shape of a sickening regime. Therefore, in order for it to survive and overcome the sickness, this cancer has to be removed.

In addition, the President uses the source domain CONTAINER as the second most resonant domain in the corpus. It is a container that consists of an inside area and an outside area. Furthermore, Iraq is depicted through the domain OBJECT/CONSTRUCTION. The President describes Iraq as one part of the war on terror. This entails the metaphor THE WAR ON TERROR IS A CONSTRUCTION MADE OF DIFFERENT PARTS, and the metaphor IRAQ IS A PART OF A CONSTRUCTION. Also, this war has not broken Iraq, as mentioned by the President, because according to him “Iraq remained intact” (PC7-SIW). Thus, the metaphors IRAQ IS AN OBJECT and IRAQ IS A SOLID CONSTRUCTION are used to describe Iraq. Below is a table illustrating the

different source domains used for the conceptualization of Iraq along with their resonance:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Iraq | Personification | 2 | 16 | 32 | 76.19 |
| | Container | 1 | 8 | 8 | 19.04 |
| | Object/Construction | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4.76 |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 26 | 42 | 100 |

Table 2.16. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor Iraq.

In regard to the people of Iraq, they are metaphorically mentioned twice in the corpus as possessions. President Bush Jr. describes them as possessions which belong to Saddam Hussein. Thus, we have the metaphor IRAQI PEOPLE ARE A POSSESSION OF SADDAM HUSSEIN. This entails that they don't have enough will and power to act against him.

The THEM group in the corpus includes other actors that are not mentioned in the PCFIW corpus. These are the Terrorists and the Terror Groups. The notion terror groups, whether in the general sense of the word or a specific terror group such as Al-Qaida is investigated altogether. The President has launched the war as a response to the alleged breach committed by Iraq's government of the UN resolution 1441. In addition, he has launched the war because the USA believes that members of Al-Qaida and other terror groups are trained and hid out in Iraq. Consequently, they are also considered to be active actors in this war in Iraq.

The three terms "terror group", "terrorist", "Al-Qaida", are investigated as actors of the war. The most frequently used conceptual metaphor to conceptualize terror group is the metaphor A TERROR GROUP IS A NETWORK STRUCTURE. Also, relating to it is the metaphor A TERROR GROUP IS A STRUCTURE OF DIFFERENT LEVELS. Al-Qaida

terror group is depicted as an object that can be both dismantled and assembled. In several occasions, as well as in the example below, the President talks about the accomplishments of the coalition army in Iraq:

(23) “We’re *dismantling the Al Qaida* network, leader by leader...” (PC4-SIW)

In these lines, the terrorist group Al-Qaida is presented as an object that can be dismantled into little pieces and these pieces are made of the different terrorist leaders. Thus, we can also claim that there is another metaphor in this example, which is the metaphor TERRORIST LEADERS ARE DIFFERENT PIECES OF AN OBJECT.

In regard to the notion terrorists, the most recurrent conceptual metaphor for depicting terrorists is TERRORISTS ARE ANIMALS. This metaphor initiates a scenario of capturing criminals in terms of hunting animals. Therefore, there are instances of the metaphor SEARCHING FOR TERRORISTS IS HUNTING ANIMALS. This can be further illustrated in the example below:

(24) “...and *we're hunting down the terrorist killers*, one by one.” (PC4-SIW)

Terrorist here are like animals that are chased down and hunted. The same metaphor is also used to conceptualize capturing Saddam Hussein. Consequently, it seems that President Bush Jr. conceptualizes the capturing of criminals as a hunting mission. Thus, we can rephrase this in a somewhat general metaphor, CAPTURING CRIMINALS IS HUNTING. Also, terrorists are presented as objects. As explained in example (22) earlier, the terrorist group is presented as an object that is made of different pieces. The pieces that make up the body of the object are the terrorists, and hence, the metaphor

TERRORISTS ARE OBJECTS. Moreover, there is an occasion where the President uses the metaphor TERRORISTS ARE MACHINES. Below are the resonance tables for the two actors; terror groups and terrorists:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Terror Groups | Structure | 2 | 5 | 10 | 62.50 |
| | Object | 1 | 6 | 6 | 37.50 |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 11 | 16 | 100 |

Table 2.17. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor Terror Groups.

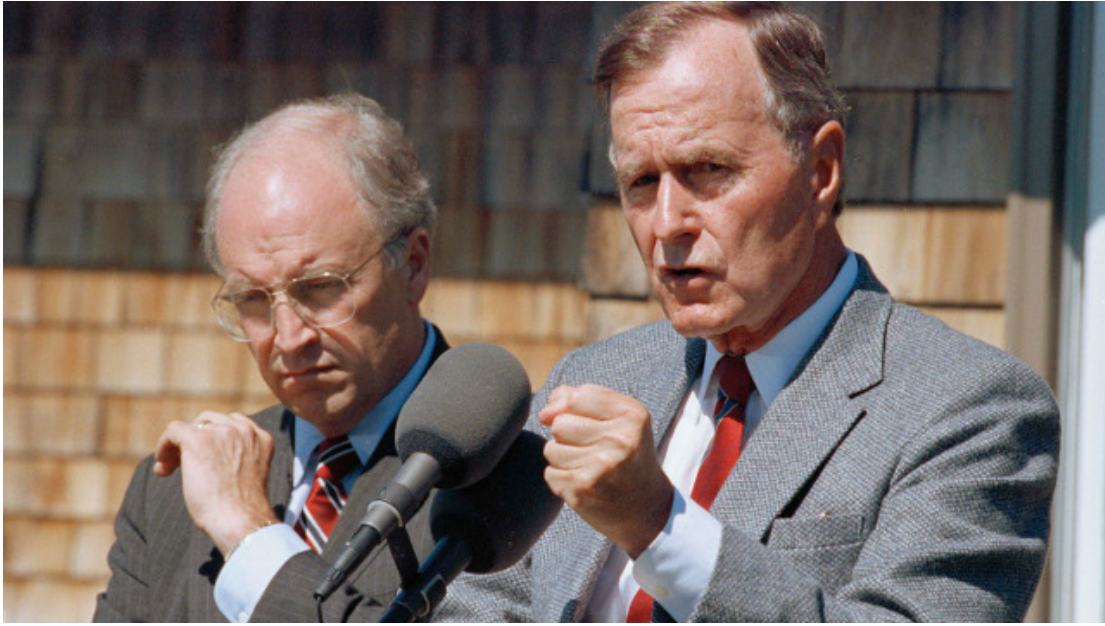
| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Terrorists | Animals | 1 | 6 | 6 | 37.50 |
| | Object | 2 | 5 | 10 | 62.50 |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 11 | 16 | 100 |

Table 2.18. Summary of Source Domains and Resonance for the Actor Terrorists.

In conclusion, President Bush Jr. uses several source domains to conceptualize the war against Iraq as well as the different related concepts to the issue of war. Most prominently, he speaks about war as a location in a journey. This is also emphasized by other metaphors used to depict the other target domains in the corpus. He also speaks about the war as a religious mission. Consequently, when depicting the war as a journey that is religiously influenced, then there is a sense of a destiny-controlled series of events as well as a lack of agency. This lack of agency is also enhanced by the higher number of tokens for THE USA AS A PERSON metaphor in the corpus and the lack of metaphorical representation of the President.

In addition, the president positively presents members of the US group, with no exception. However, members of the THEM group are not always negatively presented.

While the President negatively presents Saddam Hussein, terrorists, terror group; he does not negatively present Iraq. Most of the instances of Iraq are considered positive other presentations. This could be a result of the President's goal in this war which is to liberate Iraq from terror and tyranny. Therefore, he positively presents it because it is not an enemy anymore. It has become a member of the US group.



5.1. PRESS CONFERENCES

5.1.3. FIRST IRAQ WAR (FIW) VS. SECOND IRAQ WAR (SIW)

“Metaphors may create realities for us, especially social realities. A metaphor may thus be a guide for future action. Such actions will, of course, fit the metaphor... In this sense metaphors can be self-fulfilling prophecies.”

Lakoff & Johnson (1980: 156)

5.1.3.1. Comparing the Two Wars:

As stated earlier, the two wars on Iraq may have been triggered by different motives. However, they share more or less the same fundamental elements and key actors. The two Presidents of the United States use their best rhetorical means to convince the people about the necessity of the wars. Using conceptual metaphors in discourse can be a very useful method, as it is equally subtle and emotionally appealing. Nevertheless, not every use of a metaphor can be assumed to be intentional or premeditated. Yet, one cannot deny that when a specific expression is picked from various other possible ways expressions, it might be done to produce an intended effect on the audience. Some linguists have also assumed that whether it is done intentionally or not is not as important as the fact that the speaker selects a particular way of many to deliver his/ her message. Charteris-Black (2018: 206) claims that “(i)n political contexts effect is more important than intention”.

In this section, the eleven selected and analyzed target domains in the previous two sections will be compared cross-corpora and further interpreted. This section will be divided into two subsections, just as the previous two chapters. It will start by a comparison of the selected target concepts that are mentioned sufficiently and repeatedly in both corpora. It will be followed by an analysis of the conceptual

metaphors and source domains used to conceptualize the major actors in the two wars discourse.

1. Comparing Selected Target Domains:

1. The Concept of Country:

Starting with the notion country, both Presidents use the conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON more frequently than any other conceptual metaphor in the two corpora. However, each President uses a specific realization of this metaphor depending on the country and the idea he wants to convey. For example, in the PCFIW corpus, the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A VICTIM is used several times to conceptualize mainly Kuwait. President Bush Sr. tries to present the situation in Kuwait in a way accessible to the audience. When depicting Kuwait as a victim, it is easier for the audience to understand the situation in Kuwait. The experience of a person who falls a victim to a vicious crime is very close to a common human experience that everyone is familiar with. Moreover, many of the audience could have gone through a similar experience. Therefore, they will be more emotionally affected when listening to the President.

However, in the PCSIW corpus, there are no occurrences of this metaphor. Although President Bush Jr. uses September the 11th attacks as a reason for the necessity of the war. Yet, he has not clearly depicted the USA as a victim in his Presidential conferences. This could be either because he doesn't want to present the United States as a victim. Or, because he is opting for a deviation in the fairy tale scenario used by his father. The victim in this war is not a particular country but rather

the values of liberty and freedom in the world. President Bush Jr. claims more than once that the USA and the UK are protecting liberty and freedom in the world.

But when it comes to other types of the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON, there seems to be an equal use of them in the two corpora. Both Presidents use the metaphors A COUNTRY IS A FAMILY MEMBER, DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE A COMMUNITY, SURROUNDING COUNTRIES ARE A NEIGHBORHOOD, A COUNTRY IS A FRIEND, IRAQ IS AN EVIL/ AGGRESSIVE PERSON, and THE USA IS A HERO. In Chart 3.1. below, the frequency of each source domain in the two corpora is compared:

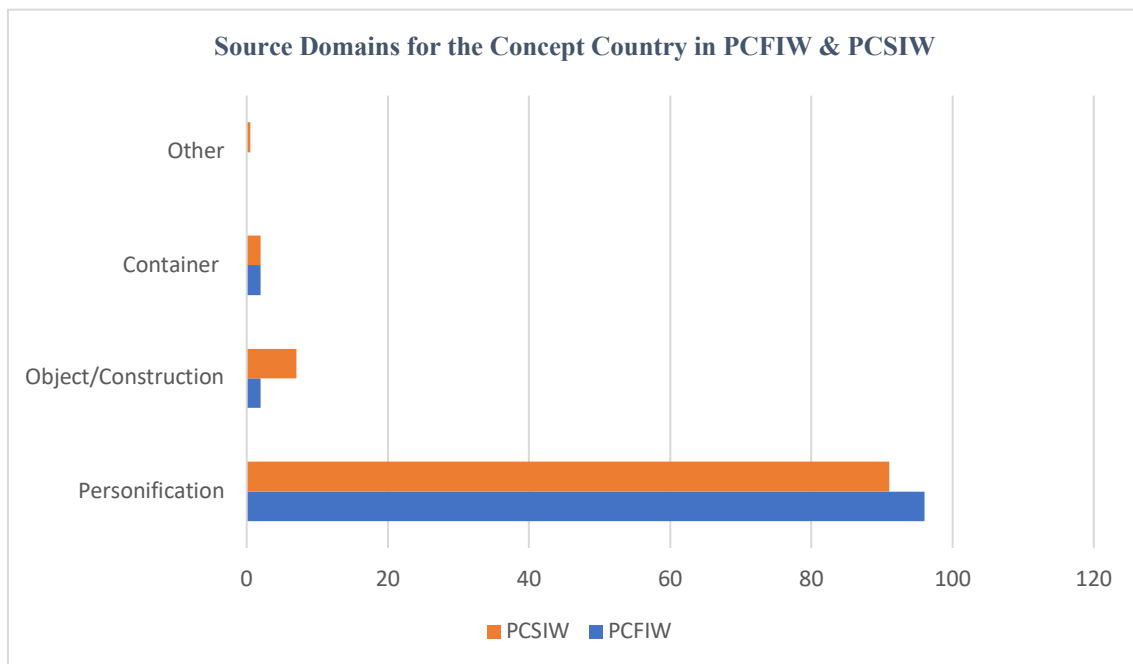


Chart 3.1. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept Country in the PCFIW & PCSIW.

As clear from the chart above, there is almost an equal amount of personification metaphors in the two corpora. Followed by a relatively similar frequency in the use of the conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER. The difference, however, lies in the choice of the countries that are presented as a container. In the PCFIW corpus, Kuwait is mainly the container. We could argue that President Bush Sr. wants to stress

on the borders issue. In the sense that Iraq has crossed Kuwait's border illegally and has moved inside a container where it does not belong. In the PCSIW corpus, Iraq is the main country represented as a container. President Bush Jr. wants to stress on the idea that there is a need to get inside this container to capture the terrorists who use this country as a training camp. Also, there is a need to change the government inside of Iraq. In addition, there are also some cases where the USA is presented as a container. The main reason for presenting the USA as a container is to highlight the borders issue. The President stresses the idea of unwanted people crossing the borders through international flights. Thus, they are entering the country and posing threat to the citizens of the USA inside the container. Although, the USA has been a secure country for so long; yet, this container turns out to be no longer safe and it can be penetrated.

In addition, there are other used metaphors in the two corpora to present the different countries. The source domain OBJECT seems to be more frequently used in the PCSIW corpus than in the PCFIW corpus. As discussed in the earlier chapters, this metaphor encompasses several specific metaphors. Perhaps the most interesting metaphor in the comparison is the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A HOME. President Bush Sr. uses this metaphor in four occurrences. Three out of which are used to refer to the USA. In addition to two that are used to refer to the countries that are affected by the U.N's sanctions on Iraq. In the PCSIW corpus, the President uses this metaphor seven times. All of which are used to refer to the USA. It seems that President Bush Jr. attempts to appeal to the American audiences' feelings. He repeatedly mentions the USA as their home because he wants them to take the attacks and the threats on a more personal level.

Ultimately, we can say that the two Presidents use the same source domains in their conceptualization of the notion country. However, there are some differences in

the frequencies of some conceptual metaphors in the two corpora. The only unique metaphor that is used in the PCSIW corpus and is not used in the PCFIW corpus is the metaphor THE USA IS A BATTLEFIELD. This is a novel metaphor that President Bush Jr. uses to show the urgency for action against Iraq. After 9/11, the USA has become a war zone. Terrorists use international flights as a weapon to target the country. Therefore, it is a battlefield and according to President Bush Jr., they can no longer count on the oceans to protect them from the enemy that is no longer presumably far away.

2. The Concept of War and Its Process:

The analysis of the war concept in the two corpora shows that there is a difference in the way the two Presidents conceive the war. For President Bush Sr., the most frequently used metaphor is WAR IS A ONE TO ONE FIGHT/ CONFRONTATION. However, for President Bush Jr. the most frequently used metaphor is WAR IS A LOCATION. The difference in the way they present the war could be assigned to their different circumstances. In the FIW, Iraq has invaded Kuwait. And as discussed earlier, President Bush Sr. mostly conceptualizes countries as persons. Therefore, it is only a natural consequence that the President conceives the war as a fight or as a confrontation between two or more people. Iraq is always framed negatively being on the enemy side in this confrontation or fight; whereas, on the other moral side, there are the United States and its allies.

But for President Bush Jr. the war is a location to which they will have to go eventually in order to protect the United States, other countries around the world, as well as the values of liberty and freedom from the threat posed by terrorists and Saddam

Hussein. Perceiving war as a location is interestingly related to an entrenched process of conceptualization in the human system. People usually conceptualize activities in the form of a journey along a path. Chilton (1996) describes the PATH schema as one of the main four schemas used in international relations, defense as well as in security discourse. He claims that this type of schema has some basic elements for its structure, such as starting point, a path, a goal conceived as a destination as well as a sense of guidance. The same can be said about President Bush Jr.'s way of conceptualizing the war on Iraq. This war is part of the so-called War on Terror. This quest or mission has started with the war in Afghanistan. The war on Iraq, therefore, is simply a location along a path. It is one of the stops on the path towards the final destination, which is the elimination of terror in the world. Moreover, when speaking in this way, the President is, to some extent, eliminating the agent responsible for going to the war. Because, according to Chilton (1996, 52): "the actor (metaphorically, the person moving) is not entirely the agent, but the subject of some force who does the sending". Therefore, the American President is not the one who is entirely responsible, but rather he is responding to a force that is higher than him.

Nevertheless, there are some other conceptual metaphors that are used in the two corpora, such as WAR IS A BUSINESS, WAR IS A CONTAINER and WAR IS A PLAY. These metaphors occur in both corpora and share, roughly speaking, the same frequency of occurrence. This means that the two Presidents are not totally different in their conceptualizations. Some of these conceptual metaphors can be characterized as common forms of war discourse in general. There are, however, other ways of expressions that can be considered novel and pertain to each President. In the PCFIW corpus, President Bush Sr. uses the metaphor WAR IS A FIRE. There is no evidence of a similar metaphor in the PCSIW corpus. While in the PCSIW corpus, the metaphor WAR

IS A CONSTRUCTION seems to be exclusive to this corpus. The President tries to stress on the idea that the war on Iraq is one piece of a larger construction, which is The War on Terror. This could also be the reason for the absence of this metaphor in the PCFIW corpus. The first Iraq war is mainly a reaction to the invasion of Kuwait by the Iraqi army. It is a one-time occurrence and does not necessitate other related wars.

In addition, President Bush Jr. uses the source domain RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR more frequently than President Bush Sr. It is the second most resonant domain in the corpus with a 30% of total resonance. It is mainly manifested through two conceptual metaphors; WAR IS A MISSION and WAR IS A SACRIFICE. The President uses the latter when speaking mainly about the UK. He aims to highlight the solid and long-lasting relationship between the US and the UK. He mentions amongst the things they have shared is the suffering in the wars, whether this one or the previous ones. Furthermore, the casualties in the SIW are much higher than the casualties in the FIW¹. Thus, using the metaphor THE IRAQ WAR AS A SACRIFICE is expectable. When the President claims that the war in Iraq is one of the many sacrifices they have shared with the UK, he actually hints that the war on Iraq is a mission that they need to tolerate regardless of the consequences and the losses they may encounter. In another occasion, he mentions that they are embarking on “another great and difficult mission...” (PC4-SIW). He also insists “The United States and our allies will complete our mission in Iraq” (PC5-SIW). According to Chilton (1996, 53):

¹ According to the BBC News Website: by 31 August 2010, when the last US combat troops left, 4,421 had been killed, of which 3,492 were killed in action. Almost 32,000 had been wounded in action. For more information refer to <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-11107739> However, according to the US National Library of medicine Website; in the FIW, there are a total of 219 US casualties in total. For more information refer to <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8071721>

The mission concept entails that the end point is prescribed by a higher authority, and entails that whatever actions are carried out, mistakes made or failures experienced, the actor is justified in his or her general intentions and must not abandon the goal.

So, when conceptualizing the war as a sacrifice as well as a mission, President Bush Jr. leaves the audience to believe that the war is a predetermined end/destination by a higher authority. He also distances himself from being the primary responsible agent. In Chart 3.2. below, the source domains used to depict the notion war in the two corpora as well as their frequencies are illustrated:

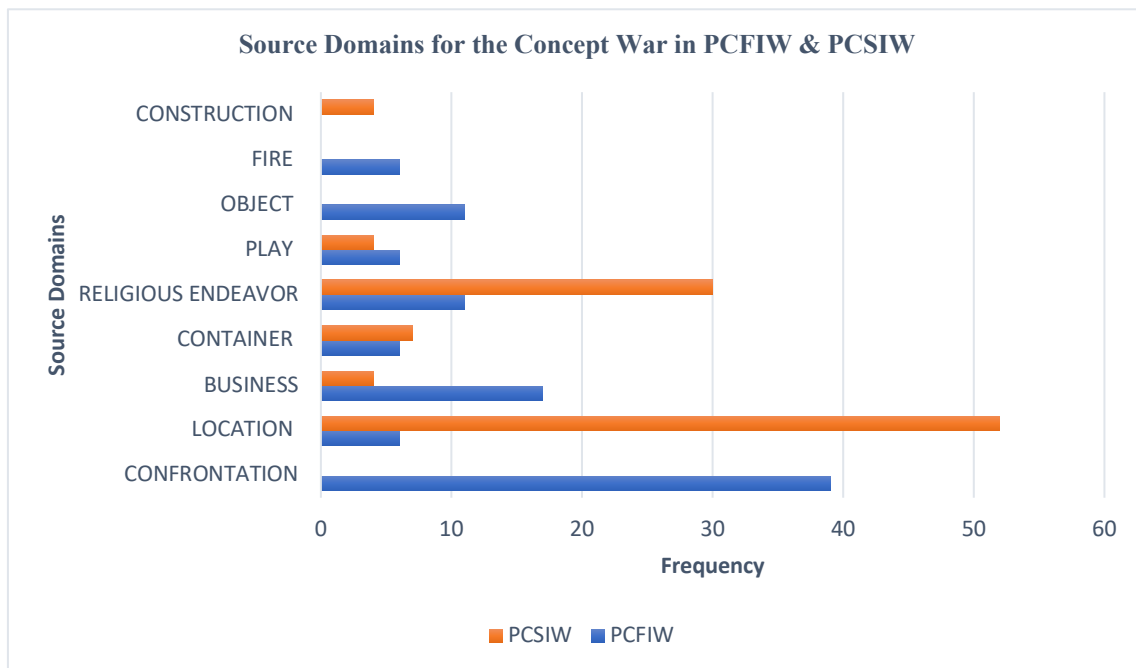


Chart 3.2. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept War in the PCFIW & PCSIW

3. The Concept of Politics:

When it comes to the way the two Presidents conceptualize the politics of their country in general, and the policies they are following in particular, they use several metaphors

to fulfill their aims. Although, they share some of the source domains; yet, they differ in their dependency on each domain. Chart 3.3. below illustrates the source domains used for the notion politics and their frequencies:

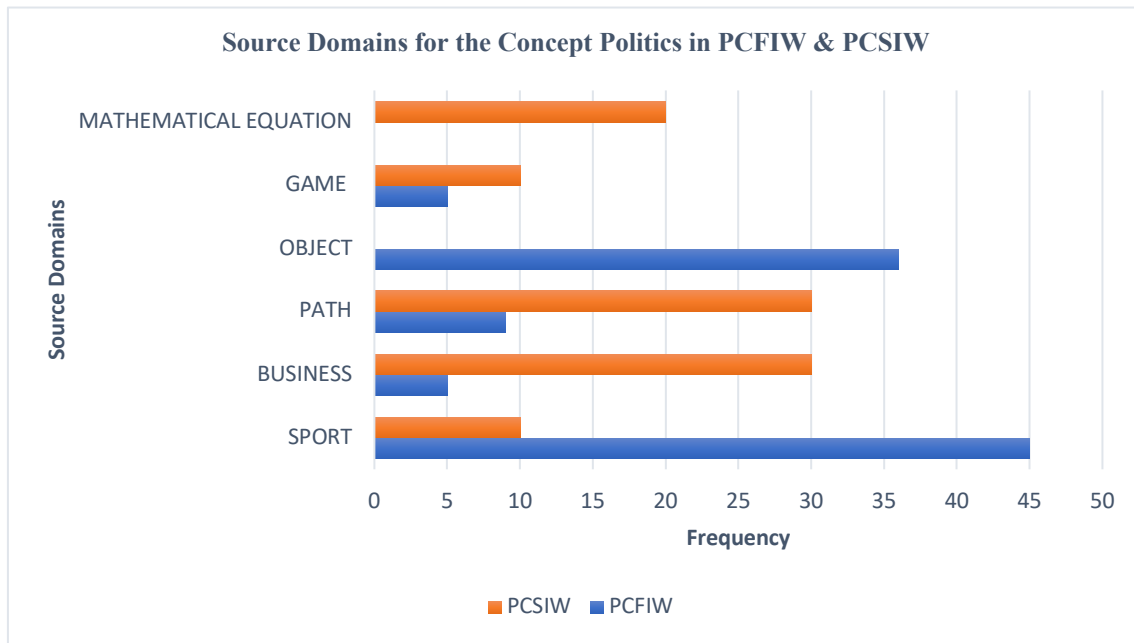


Chart 3.3. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept Politics in the PCFIW & PCSIW.

As can be figured from the chart above, the conceptual metaphor POLITICS IS A SPORT, which belongs to the source domain SPORT, is the most resonant metaphor in the PCFIW. However, in the PCSIW, the highest resonance percentage is shared by two domains; the domain PATH and the domain BUSINESS.

The difference in the frequency of each of these metaphors could shed light on the different ways the two Presidents are handling the politics during the war period. On one hand, President Bush Sr. tries to focus on the common experience between him and the audience as well as to simplify the subject of war. Both Semino and Masci in their analysis of Berlusconi's discourse, following his winning campaign in Italy, clarify that he might have relied on metaphors such as POLITICS IS SPORT. (1996: 250) They justify his use by claiming:

Within sport metaphors, the complexities of ideological and ethical issues are backgrounded and politics is presented as relatively simple domain with clear participants (the party 'teams'), unproblematic goals (winning) and unambiguous outcomes (victory or defeat).

Since the United States is not a direct affected member in this war; therefore, for some of the audience the necessity of this war might not be very clear. Talking in a language that would appeal to the populists counts as an effective way to attract the attention and provide explanation in the simplest manner possible. Howe (1988: 89) claims that when American politicians use the sport metaphors in their campaigns, they intend to "affect a common touch or forge a bond with average voters."

On the other hand, President Bush Jr. deals with politics in terms of business transactions where there is a price for everything. Moreover, it is essential that his gains exceed his losses. There are mainly three factors that could have contributed to the different conceptualizations. First, the SIW has taken place after the losses the United States has undergone because of September the 11th attacks. Second, it also has occurred after the war on Afghanistan. Therefore, the people are more worried about the economy and the cost of the war than they were in the FIW. Third, there is a wide rejection of the SIW. Consequently, it is a way of convincing the American public that there is a price tag for the war. He tries to convince them that the price their country will pay for no action will surpass the price it will pay for engaging in the war at this stage.

Furthermore, besides sharing the same conceptual metaphors such as the conceptual metaphor POLITICS IS A PATH and the metaphor POLITICS IS A GAME, there are also metaphors that are particular of each corpus. In the PCFIW corpus, there are occasions of the conceptual metaphor POLITICS IS AN OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTED OBJECT. However, there is no single occurrence of this metaphor in the PCSIW corpus.

In most of these cases, President Bush Sr. tries to prove to the people that the American politics has a particular shape and pattern. He claims that what he is trying to do is to preserve the shape of the policy of the country that has been there for many years. In addition, in the PCSIW corpus, there are some occasions of the conceptual metaphor POLITICAL MATTERS ARE MATHEMATICAL EQUATIONS. President Bush Jr. claims that what he does in Iraq is simply following the undebatable results of a mathematical equation. If something is mathematically proven to be valid, it is hard for any person to negotiate against the outcomes.

4. The Concept of Action:

The way the two Presidents conceptualize the action they have undertaken in Iraq is approximately similar. They both employ the same source domains PATH and LOCATION to convey their plans of action. Consequently, they mainly use the conceptual metaphors PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH and A STAGE IN ACTION IS A LOCATION. The only difference between the two is in the resonance of each of the source domains. President Bush Sr. has a resonance percentage of 81% for the domain PATH; whereas, President Bush Jr. has a total resonance percentage of 68% for the same source domain.

This could be accounted to two main factors. First, it appears that President Bush Sr. uses more types of the same source domain. To be more elaborate, he uses types such as “path”, “forward motion”, “step”, “crossroads”, and “obstacles” for the source domain PATH. President Bush Jr., however, only uses three types of this source domain. These are “path”, “forward motion”, and “step”. In addition, President Bush Sr. has more tokens than President Bush Jr.. He has thirty tokens of this metaphor, while

President Bush Jr. has only eighteen tokens. Below is Chart 3.4. illustrating the similarities and differences between the two Presidents in their metaphorical depiction of the concept action:

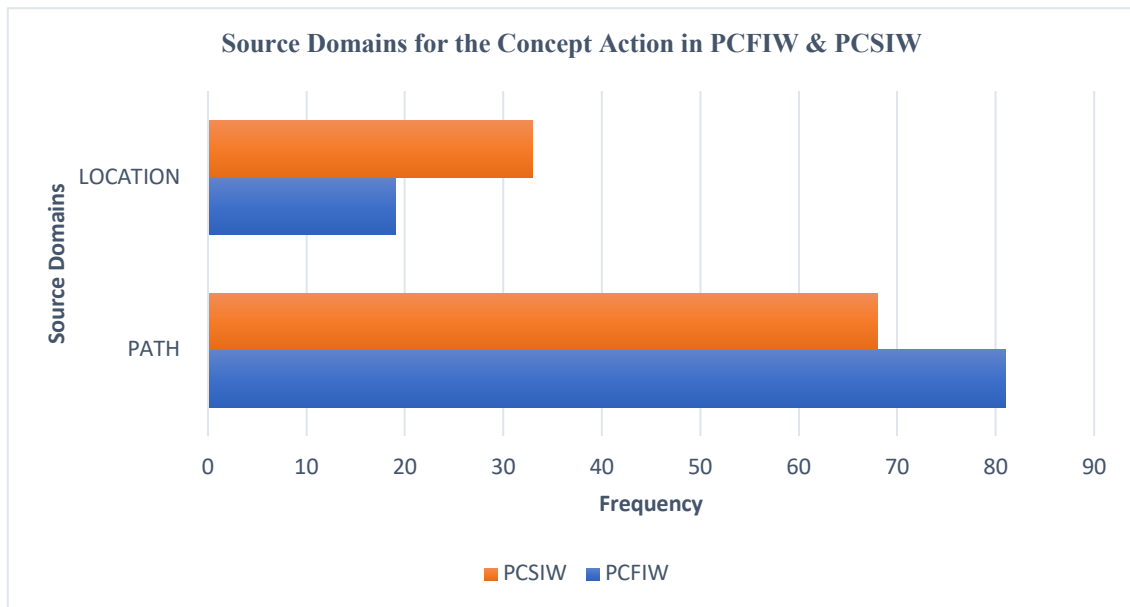


Chart 3.4. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept Action in PCFIW & PCSIW.

Another slight difference in the way the two Presidents conceptualize the concept action, is the difference in their reliance on each metaphor in the corpus. As mentioned before, they both use the conceptual metaphor PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH more often than the metaphor AN ACTION IS A LOCATION. However, President Bush Sr. seems to use it more predominantly in the PCFIW. In the same corpus, the conceptual metaphor AN ACTION IS A LOCATION is used only 19.35% of the time. In addition, although President Bush Jr. uses the metaphor PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH predominantly, as well; yet, the total percentage of resonance is less than his father's. He uses the metaphor AN ACTION IS A LOCATION 32.50% of the time. It is mainly a result of the higher number of tokens President Bush Jr. has for the “destination” type of this source

domain. It seems that he focusses on the destination of the action more than President Bush Sr..

5. The Concept of Agreement:

Another target domain that is investigated in the previous chapters is the concept agreement. As both Presidents seek to increase their approval rates, they both have to demonstrate to the US citizens as well as to the whole world that they have people agreeing with them and sharing the same opinions regarding the matters at hand. Roughly speaking, the two Presidents use the same source domains to conceptualize the concept of agreement as well as its opposite concept disagreement. They both use the conceptual metaphors AGREEMENT IS STANDING WITH SOMEONE/ BEHIND SOMEONE. Nevertheless, President Bush Sr. uses more types of this metaphor. For example, he conceptualizes people who have second thoughts or doubts as leaning towards someone. Thus, the metaphor AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS PHYSICALLY LEANING TOWARDS HIM. The same way of conceptualization is not found in the PCSIW corpus. Moreover, President Bush Sr. uses the conceptual metaphor AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS FOLLOWING HIM, which is not present in the PCSIW corpus.

As clear from Chart 3.5. the most frequently used source domain is the domain STANDING for both corpora. But, although President Bush Sr. has more tokens of this source domain; yet, in the chart, it appears that President Bush Jr. has more resonance percentage. This is because the resonance percentage is calculated among the source domains used by each President to present a particular concept. President Bush Sr. uses other source domains with a relatively high frequency than President Bush Jr.. Therefore, the total percentage of resonance for the source domain STANDING is higher

in the PCSIW. Chart 3.4 below displays the source domains used for the depiction of the concept agreement and their frequencies:

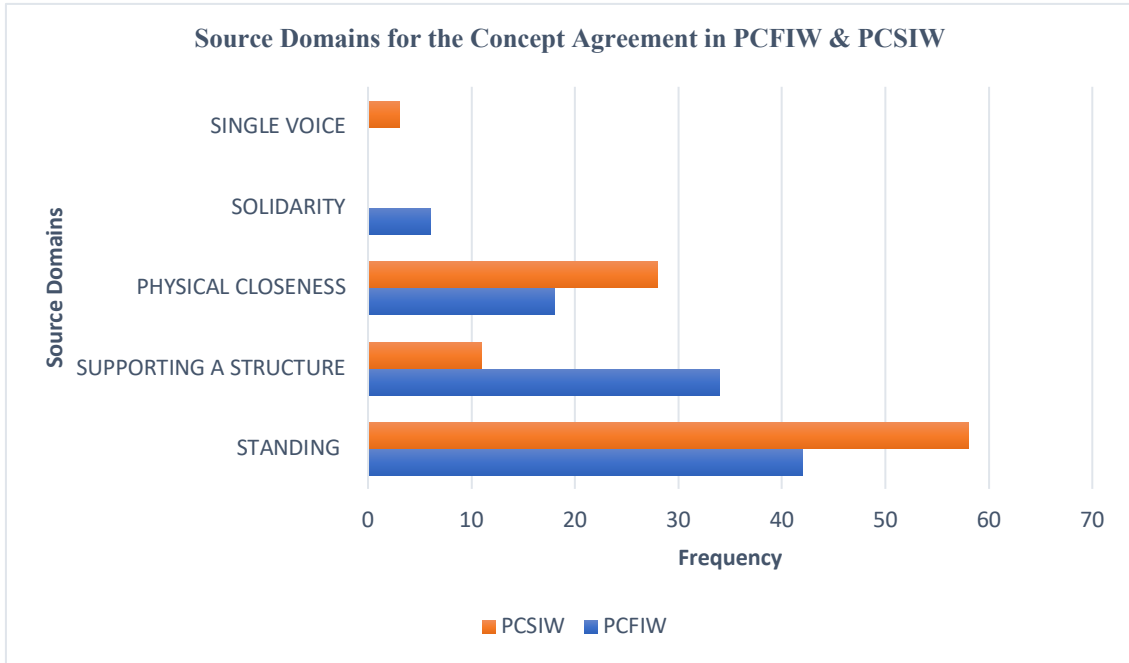


Chart 3.5. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept Agreement in PCFIW & PCSIW

Furthermore, the two Presidents use the conceptual metaphor APPROVING A JUDGMENT IS SUPPORTING A STRUCTURE to convey the concept agreement. There are twenty-three tokens of this metaphor in the PCFIW corpus, and only four tokens in the PCSIW corpus. In addition, it seems that the two Presidents use the conceptual metaphor AGREEMENT IS PHYSICAL CLOSENESS almost in an equal manner.

Besides the evident similarities between the two Presidents in the choice of the source domains, there are other ways in which the two Presidents express agreement that are particular of each President. For example, on one hand, President Bush Sr. uses the conceptual metaphor AGREEMENT IS A SHOW OF SOLIDARITY. On the other hand, President Bush Jr. uses the conceptual metaphor AGREEMENT IS HAVING A SINGLE VOICE. Both of these metaphors are particular to each corpus and there is not a single manifestation of these metaphors in the opposite corpus.

In regard to the opposite concept of agreement, which is disagreement; the two Presidents use more or less the same conceptual metaphor, but with a difference in the level of specificity. President Bush Sr. uses the conceptual metaphor DISAGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING IN THE OPPOSITE SIDE. In the PCSIW corpus, President Bush Jr. expresses disagreement as a dividing line; hence, the conceptual metaphor DISAGREEMENT IS A DIVIDING LINE. But this metaphor could be regarded as a specific level metaphor, in the sense that a dividing line usually separates people in a manner where they stand in opposite sides. Eventually, we could argue that these metaphors are the same to some extent. Moreover, all of which can be included in the more general metaphor DISAGREEMENT IS BEING PHYSICALLY DISTANT.

6. The Concept of Assault:

Another interesting concept investigated in the previous chapters of this dissertation is the concept assault. The form of assault, as explained in the earlier chapters, take different forms and is expressed in the conferences by the use of different terms. In the FIW, the assault is discussed in the form of aggression. However, in the SIW, assault takes more than one form and is comprised of threat, terror, and terrorism. The term aggression occurs regularly in the PCFIW corpus. Yet, there are no metaphorical occurrences of the same term in the PCSIW corpus. President Bush Sr. speaks in his conferences about the aggression initiated by Saddam Hussein and is targeted at Saddam's neighbors in the Middle East. The same can be said about President Bush Jr.'s reference to terror, terrorism and threat that are facing the civilized world, and to some extent have triggered the war on Iraq.

In their depiction of these concepts, the two Presidents use similar source domains and similar conceptual metaphors. These are mainly AGGRESSION IS AN ADVERSARY, AGGRESSION IS AN ENTITY in the PCFIW corpus; and TERROR/ TERRORISM/ THREAT IS AN ADVERSARY, TERROR/ TERRORISM/ THREAT IS AN ENTITY. In chart 3.6. below, it is clear that there are similar frequencies of the use of the above-mentioned metaphors. Perhaps, the only evident difference could be assigned to the higher resonance percentage of the source domain PERSONIFICATION in the PCSIW corpus. This could be due to the newly coined political motto that President Bush Jr. uses, which is “the war on terror”. Therefore, the war is a confrontation between two people, the USA and the civilized world on one side while terror is their adversary on the other side.

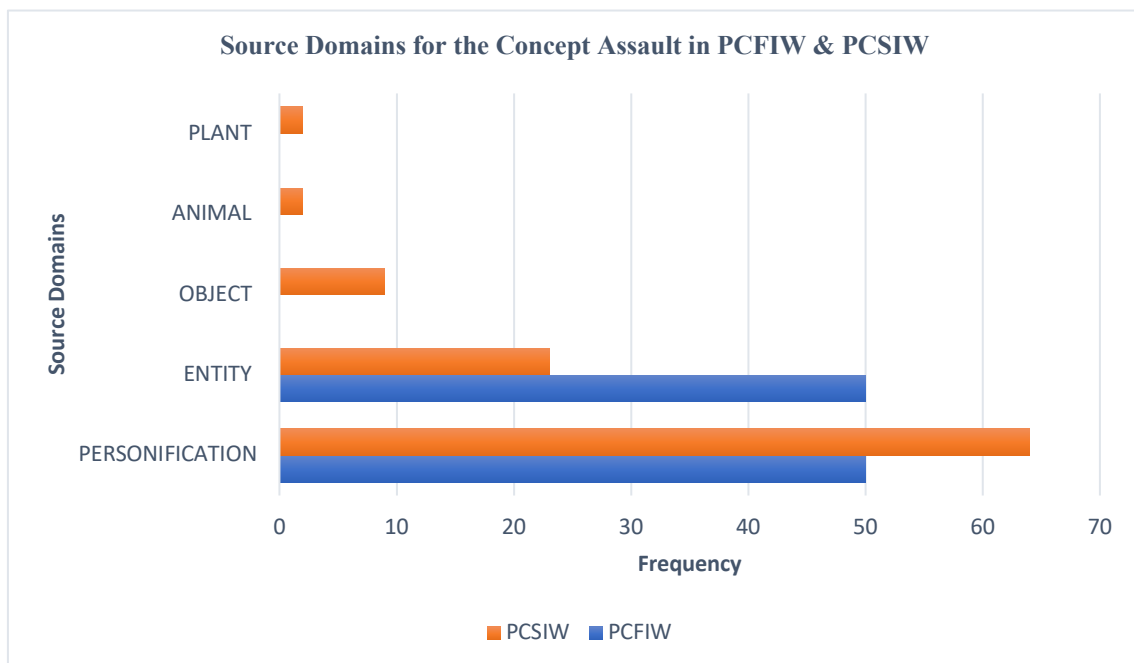


Chart 3.6. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept Assault in PCFIW & PCSIW.

It seems that President Bush Sr. confines himself to only these two source domains when he conceptualizes aggression. However, on the contrary, President Bush Jr. uses other source domains. He uses the conceptual metaphors TERROR IS AN ANIMAL,

TERRORISM IS A PLANT and TERROR/THREAT IS AN OBJECT. The last metaphor is particularly interesting because it uncovers new fears that have not been there at the time of President Bush Sr., and especially the fear coming from the oceans. President Bush Jr. says "...we resolved to fight these threats actively... before they reach our shores" (PC4-SIW). He conceptualizes threats that are coming from outside his country as enemy ships which gather first near the American shore, and eventually, they reach it. Before September the 11th, the American people and the American government have only concerned themselves with the enemy inside their country; the possibility of a foreign attack has not been quite valid back then.

7. The Concept of Opinions:

In any political matter, not to mention in the deliberations of a war, there is usually a conflict of opinions. The same can be said about the Presidential conferences regarding the wars on Iraq. The two Presidents mention their opinions and the opinions of their governments and allies, on one hand; as opposed to the opinions of their enemies, on the other hand. Nonetheless, the strike difference between the two Presidents is not in the source domains or the conceptual metaphors they use to deliver their conceptualization. However, it is in the quantity of occurrences for this concept. In the PCFIW corpus, there is a total of twenty-three tokens for the concept opinions; whereas, in the PCSIW corpus, there are only five tokens in total. Therefore, one can come to the conclusion that President Bush Sr. is more concerned about expressing opinions whether it is his, his government and allies or their enemies in the war. In these twenty-three occurrences, there are actually twenty-five different opinions expressed; fifteen opinions of the different countries around the world, seven of the USA, and three of

Iraq. President Bush Jr. expresses fewer opinions. As mentioned before, there are only five occurrences. These occurrences express eight opinions; four of the USA and four of other countries.

This difference in quantity can be assigned to the different nature of the two wars. In the FIW, the USA is not part of the war in the sense that it has not been attacked or harmed in any way. The USA acts as a hero to save an ally in the Gulf. Therefore, President Bush Sr. is keen in his conferences to show that his opinions are shared by the majority of people around the world. But for President Bush Jr., the United States has been attacked and harmed severely in the September the 11th attacks. Therefore, he might feel that it is their right to defend themselves from the threat and the danger that is no longer far away from them. To conclude, it seems that President Bush Jr. is not as concerned about explaining his opinions or the others' opinions as President Bush Sr. has been.

As for the source domains and the conceptual metaphors they use, the two Presidents use the same conceptual metaphor HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A PARTICULAR PLACEMENT ON THE GROUND in their conferences. It is by far the most used conceptual metaphor do depict the concept opinions. They also use the conceptual metaphor HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A SPECIFIC LOCATION ON A LANDSCAPE. These two metaphors differ in the sense that former covers instances where the President speaks about the "position" that someone has taken. However, the latter, contains instances where the President speaks about a particular location on a landscape. Nevertheless, President Bush Sr. uses another conceptual metaphor that can be included under the same source domain. This is the metaphor DIFFERENT OPINIONS ARE DIFFERENT PATHS. For example, President Bush Sr. sees matters that require critical opinions and rigorous decisions making as junctures in a path. People

with different opinions are located at different sides of this juncture. Chart 3.7. below illustrates the source domains as well as their resonance percentage in each of the two corpora:

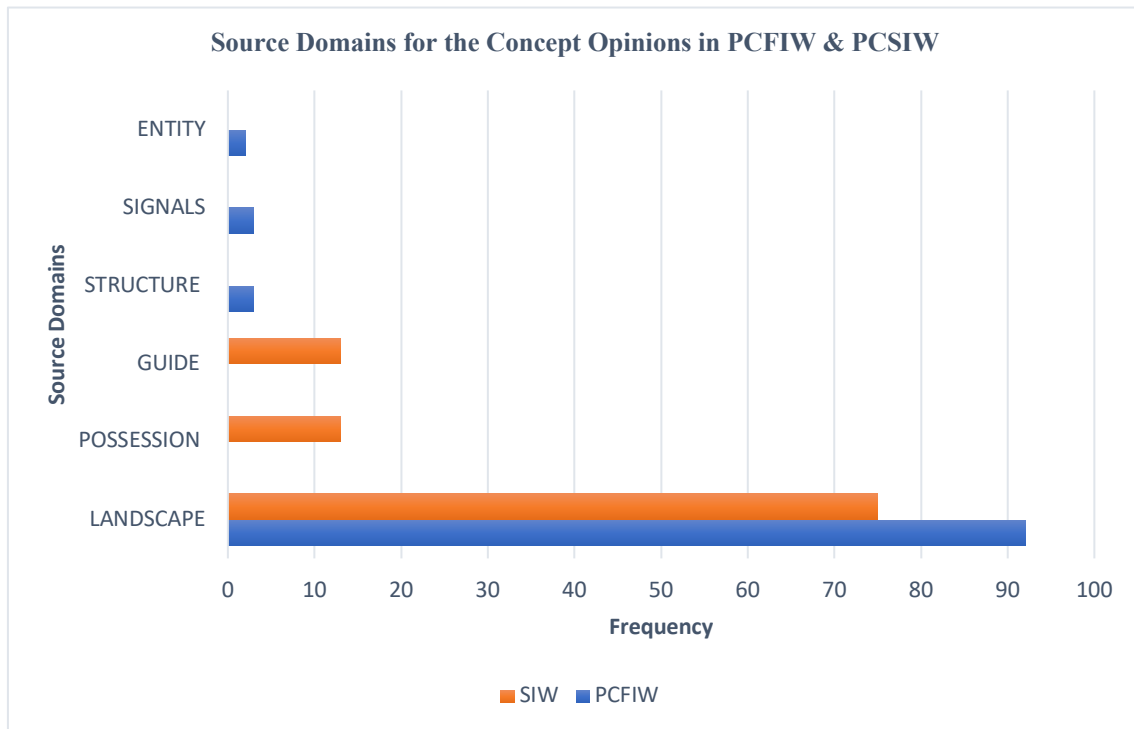


Chart 3.7. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept Opinions in the PCFIW & PCSIW.

As clear from the chart above, President Bush Sr. uses more source domains when conceptualizing the notion opinions. He uses four different source domains, whereas President Bush Jr. uses three source domains.

Aside from the conceptual metaphor they both share, each of the Presidents uses different conceptual metaphors. In the PCFIW corpus, President Bush Sr. uses the metaphors STRONG OPINIONS/ BELIEFS ARE SOLID STRUCTURES, AN OPINION IS A MOVING ENTITY, and RECEIVING MIXED OPINIONS IS RECEIVING MIXED SIGNALS. Whereas, in the PCSIW corpus, there are instances of the conceptual metaphors OPINIONS ARE POSSESSIONS and BELIEFS ARE GUIDES. These above-mentioned metaphors are particular to each corresponding corpus.

8. The Concept of Law and Justice:

The reason for launching the wars in the two periods is due to the fact that there is a person or persons who has/have broken the law. Consequently, justice has to be served and the criminals must be punished. Therefore, there is a recurrent reference of the two terms law and justice in both conferences' corpora. After the analysis in the previous chapters, it seems that the first striking difference is in the quantity of use in each corpus. President Bush Jr. uses more metaphorical expression when referring to these concepts than President Bush Sr.. There are nineteen tokens in the PCSIW corpus compared to eight tokens in the PCFIW corpus. As to the source domains and the conceptual metaphors used in each corpus, there is a difference in the main conceptual metaphor each of the two Presidents relies on. In the PCFIW corpus, the most used conceptual metaphor is the metaphor LAW IS A CONSTRUCTION. It has a total resonance of 75%. But, in the PCSIW corpus, the metaphor JUSTICE IS AN OBJECT is the most recurrent conceptual metaphor for conceptualizing law and justice, with a total resonance percentage of 58%.

In the PCFIW corpus, there is one occurrence of the metaphor JUSTICE IS A LOCATION. However, there are no occurrences of the metaphor LAW IS A CONSTRUCTION in the PCSIW. Perhaps, this is due to the idea that President Bush Jr. wants to capture Saddam Hussein and trial him. Therefore, he sees justice as a location where criminals are trialed. Nonetheless, President Bush Sr. sees law as a construction where people are treated equally under its roof. And based on the generic metaphor CONTROL IS UP; then, law is the one in control. To sum up, one can argue that in the SIW, Saddam Hussein is no longer under the construction of law. He is on the run and

he has to be captured. Therefore, bringing him to a specific location, which is justice is the best way to express the notions of law and justice.

Chart 3.8. below manifests the used source domains in each corpus along with their total percentages of resonance:

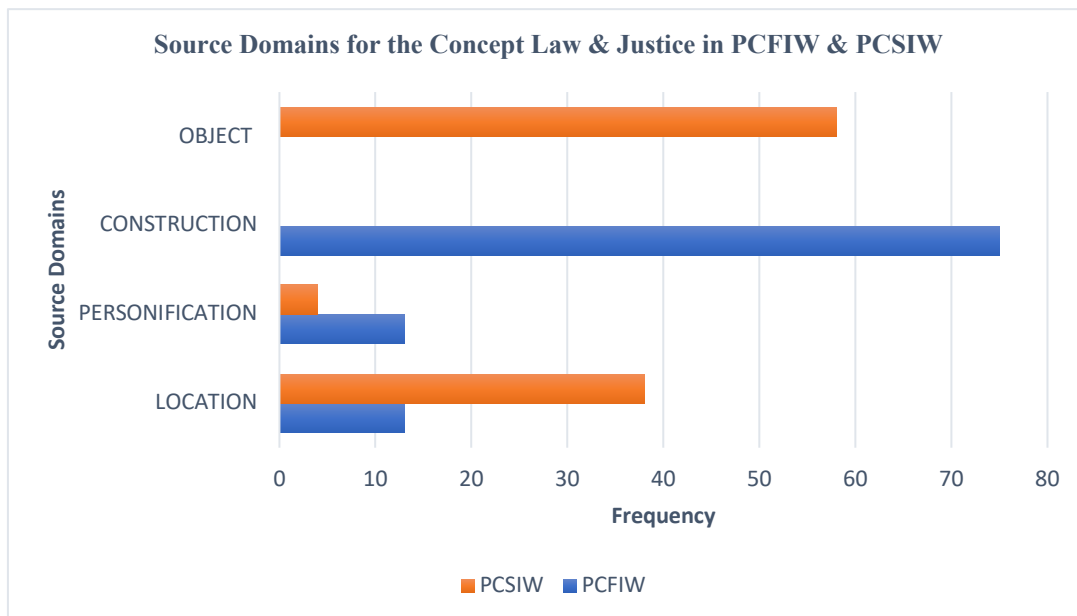


Chart 3.8. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept Law & justice in PCFIW & PCSIW.

As clear in the chart above, there are two other source domains used to conceptualize law and justice. The two corpora have instances of the conceptual metaphor LAW IS A PERSON. The two Presidents see law as a person who according to President Bush Sr. “has condemn” the actions of Saddam Hussein; and based on President Bush Jr., s/he will be the new ruler of Iraq. However, in the PCSIW corpus, there is another recurrent metaphor that has a total resonance of 42%. This is the metaphor JUSTICE IS AN OBJECT. President Bush Jr. insists that there is a reward for the Iraqi people at the end of this war, as justice will be delivered to them. It is a promise he makes to the people in Iraq. On the contrary, President Bush Sr. doesn’t make a similar promise. He doesn’t promise to deliver anything to the people in Iraq. There is a difference in the intentions

of the two Presidents. It might have led to a difference in the metaphorical choices of expressions.

9. The Concept of Economy:

One of the most crucial factors in war and in peace is the economy of a country. War can cause a major decline to a country's economy. Both Presidents tackle the issue of economy in their conferences. However, there seems to be some differences in the attention paid to this notion as well as other differences in the ways of conceptualization. There are more occurrences of the notion economy in the PCFIW corpus than in the PCSIW corpus. This can be explained in two factors. First, in the FIW, there has been an application of economic sanctions. This is a new form of action applied to force Saddam Hussein to comply with the international law. Therefore, it occurs more often in President Bush Sr.'s conferences, as he has to explain it to the audience and to describe the expected outcomes of its application. Second, in the SIW, President Bush Jr. might have tried to divert the American citizens' attention away from the economy, as it is a highly unpopular war. Moreover, he has fought two consecutive wars, first in Afghanistan and then in Iraq. These wars have negatively impacted the economy of the USA.

However, what is interesting in the investigation is the fact that in the PCFIW corpus, all instances of the notion economy are used in reference to Iraq. There is no a single mention of the USA's economy. However, in the PCSIW corpus, there are two instances referring to Iraq's economy, and a single instance of the USA's economy. Moreover, President Bush Jr. refers to Iraq's economy as an object that is destroyed and destructed by Saddam Hussein. However, when he refers to the USA's economy, he

talks about it as an entity that is able to grow and flourish. He uses an inanimate reference to speak about Iraq’s economy, while he uses an animate reference to speak about the USA’s economy. In the latter, there is a sense of livability and hopefulness, while in the former, it appears that there is none.

Chart 3.9. below illustrates the various source domains used in the depiction of the concept economy and their total percentages of resonance:

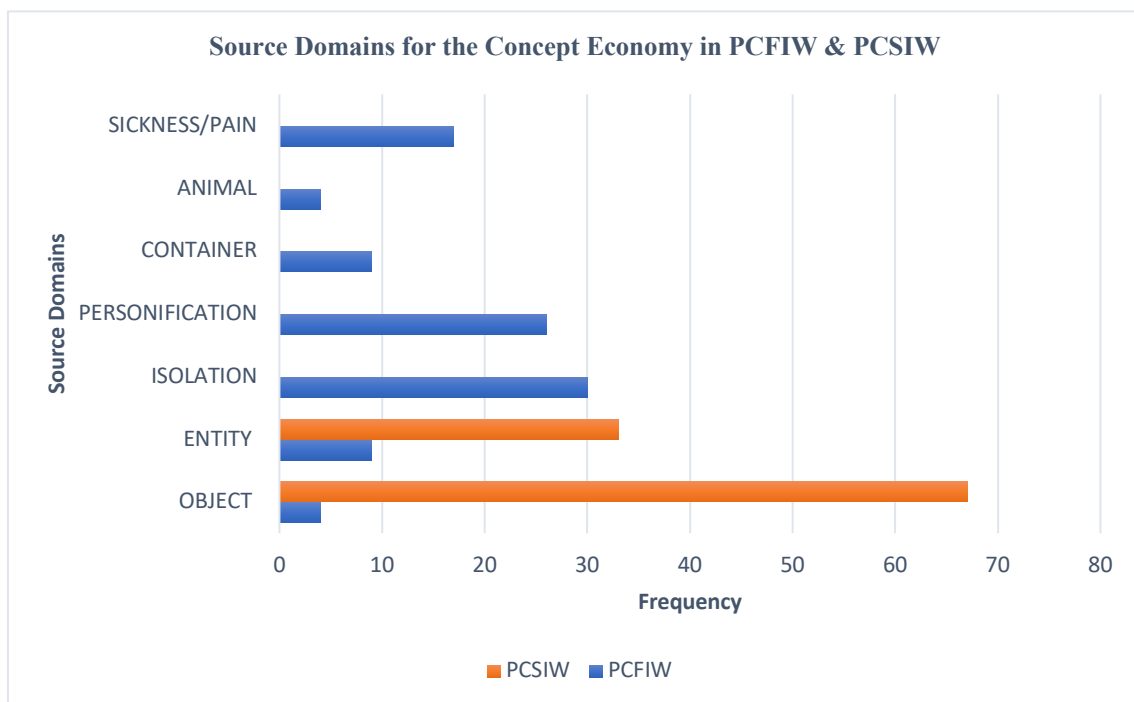


Chart 3.9. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept Economy in PCFIW & PCSIW.

As can be seen in the chart above, there are a total of seven source domains to conceptualize the concept economy. The two corpora share the two conceptual metaphors ECONOMY/ ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IS AN OBJECT as well as ECONOMY/ ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IS AN ENTITY. The former is by far the most frequently used conceptual metaphor in the PCSIW corpus. However, there are more source domains used in the PCFIW corpus.

10. The Concept of Warning:

Another relevant target domain that is investigated in this dissertation is the notion warning. Political discussions are often filled with warning arguments. When it comes to how the two Presidents use their conceptual system to deliver this notion, it seems that they are slightly different. First, there is a clear variance in the number of tokens used by each President. In the PCFIW corpus, there are seven tokens of warning. However, in the PCSIW corpus, there are only three tokens in total. Second, while they share a single way of metaphorical presentation that is the conceptual metaphor WARNING IS SENDING SOMETHING. Nevertheless, they differ in the item that is sent. In the PCFIW corpus, what is sent is a mainly a signal; hence the metaphor WARNING IS SENDING A SIGNAL. While in the PCSIW, what is sent is mainly a message; hence, the conceptual metaphor WARNING IS SENDING A MESSAGE. Nevertheless, there are other metaphors in each corpus. The PCFIW corpus includes a single occurrence of the latter metaphor, and the PCSIW corpus includes an instance of the metaphor WARNING IS SENDING AN OBJECT.

Moreover, although they both share the source domain SENDING, it seems that this is the only source domain used in the PCSIW corpus. In the PCFIW corpus, however, there is another way of conceptualizing the notion warning that is WARNING IS A SIGNAL. To conclude, we can claim that President Bush Sr. uses more variety of source domains to convey the concept warning than President Bush Jr.. Chart 3.10. below is an illustration of the similarity and difference between the two corpora based on the source domains used and their total percentages of resonance:

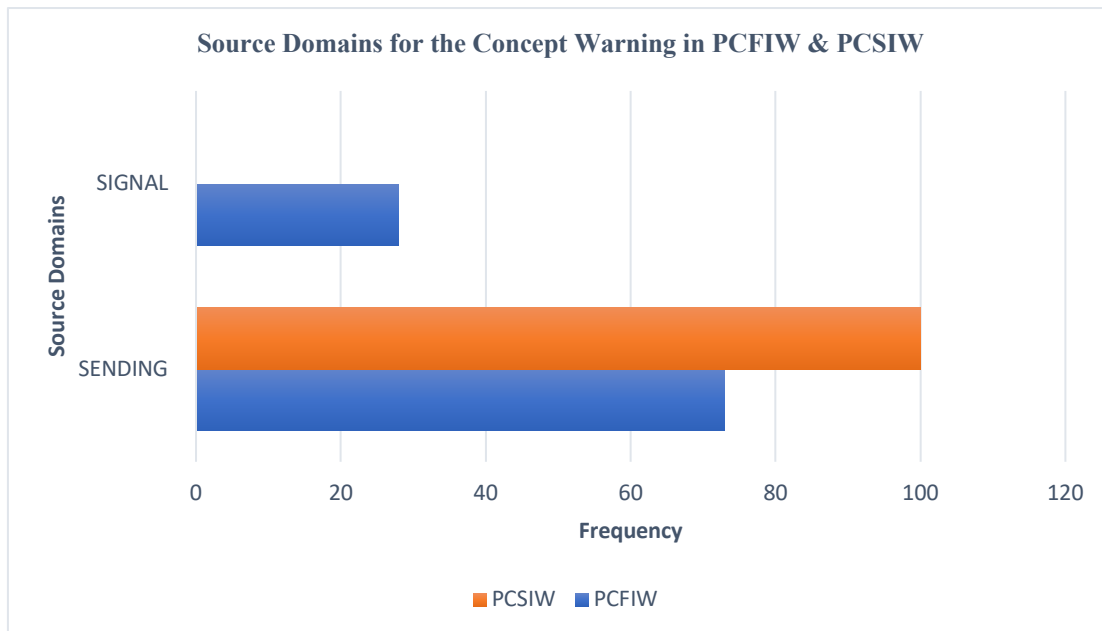


Chart 3.10. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept Warning in PCFIW & PCSIW.

11. The Concept of Responsibilities & Obligations:

Another frequently talked about notion in the two corpora is the notion of responsibility and obligation. It is present in both corpora, and there are almost an equal number of tokens in each corpus. There are twenty-five tokens in the PCFIW corpus, and a total of twenty-six tokens in the PCSIW corpus. As in the earlier discussed concepts, President Bush Sr. uses more source domains to conceptualize the notion of responsibility and obligation. President Bush Sr. uses four different source domains in total, while President Bush Jr. uses three, one of which has a single token.

To illustrate more on the difference between the two corpora in the presentation of the notion responsibility and obligation, Chart 3.11. below represents the source domains and the total percentages of resonance for each of them:

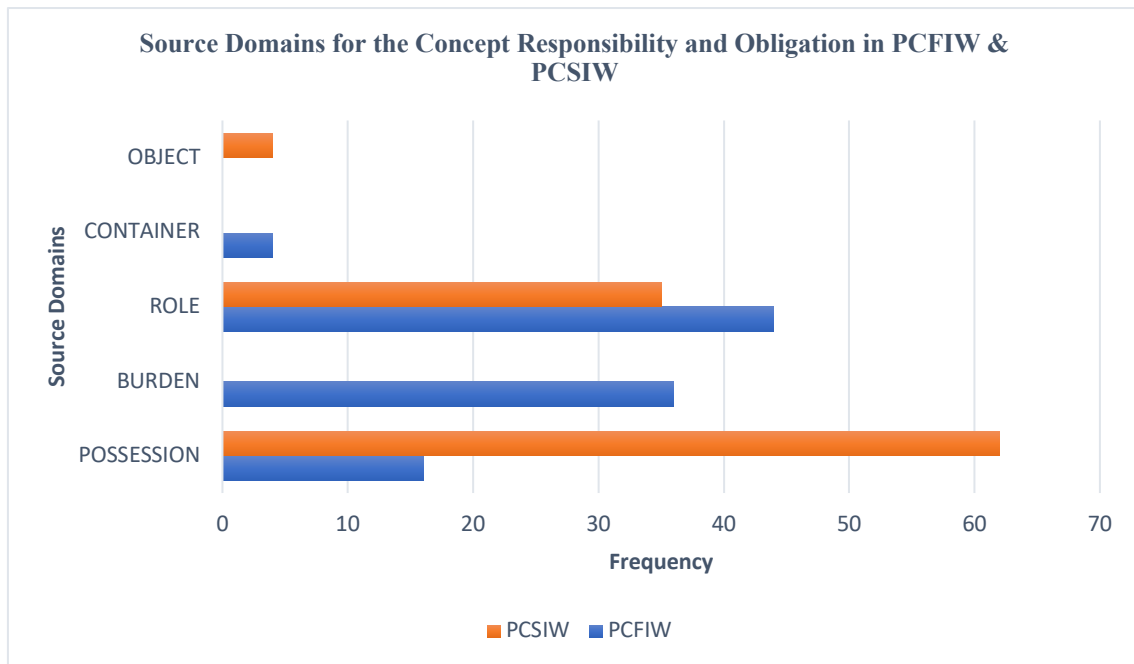


Chart 3.11. Distribution of the Source Domains for the Concept Responsibility & Obligation in PCFIW & PCSIW.

As clear from the chart above, President Bush Jr. not only uses fewer source domains when conceptualizing responsibility, he also uses the conceptual metaphor RESPONSIBILITIES ARE POSSESSIONS more frequently than the rest. It constitutes more than half of the resonance percentage in the PCSIW corpus. Also, there is only a single occurrence of the conceptual metaphor RESPONSIBILITIES ARE OBJECTS. An important point to highlight here is that in the former metaphor, President Bush Jr. mainly talks about the responsibility he and/or his country possess. However, in the latter, he refers to the responsibility concerning Iraq post the war. He mentions that the responsibility will be put under a temporary form of government.

As for the PCFIW corpus, one of the most frequently used conceptual metaphors is the metaphor RESPONSIBILITIES ARE BURDENS. This could be justified based on the facts surrounding the FIW. The war is initiated not due to a direct attack on the USA. But there was an attack on an ally who is conceptualized as a victim of a vicious crime. Therefore, the President speaks about this responsibility as a burden that he and

his allies have to endure together. Burdens are usually heavy and not simple to be handled. But at the same time, they cannot be easily ignored. Moreover, President Bush Sr. wants to indicate to the other countries that are called to support the United States in the war against Iraq, that he understands that nobody wants to carry a burden. He wants to show that he understands the weight of this responsibility. On the contrary, the SIW is initiated primarily due to September the 11th attacks, which is a direct attack on the USA. Therefore, the responsibility is depicted mainly as a possession that the USA owns.

2. Comparing the Major Actors in The Two Wars:

In this section, as in the two previous chapters, all the major actors who played a significant role in the two wars are taken into consideration. The focus will be on how each of the two Presidents conceptualizes the major actors in the war shedding light on the two opposite groups the US group and the THEM group. The prominent actors in each of the two wars are illustrated in Figure (1) below:

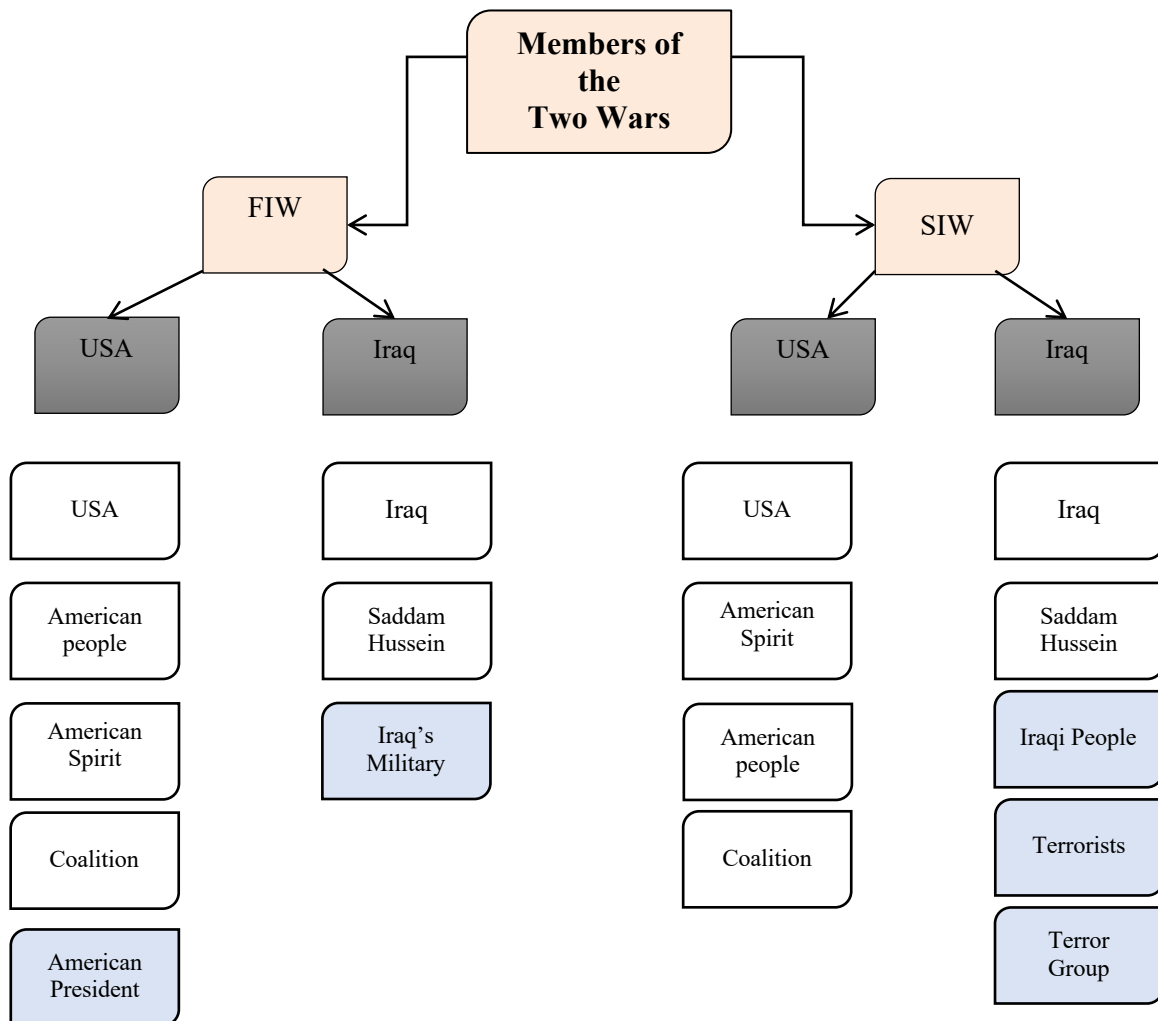


Figure 1: The Major Actors in the Two Iraq Wars.

As illustrated in the figure above, it seems, roughly speaking, that the same actors are involved in the two wars. However, in the PCSIW corpus, there are some new actors. Those are terrorists as well as terror groups. In the PCFIW corpus, Kuwait is considered a member of the FIW. However, it will not be discussed in this section. This is due to the point that the focus of the analysis is to establish a comprehensive account of how each President presents the US group and THEM group in the conferences. Kuwait is a victim of Iraq. Nevertheless, it does not fully amount to be an active member US group. The role of Kuwait is merely a passive one. It is presented as a victim that will allow the President to depict the USA as a hero.

A-The US Group: The Coalition, the USA, the American President, and the American People:

As for the USA side, which mainly makes up the US group in this comparison, the first actor to be discussed will be the USA as a country. The most strikingly noticeable detail when dealing with the two corpora is the fact that there are forty-one tokens of the USA in the PCSIW corpus, whereas there are only thirteen tokens in total in the PCFIW corpus. Therefore, on one hand, it appears that President Bush Sr. avoids mentioning the USA in his conferences. Or, he conceptualizes it less metaphorically. Also, the fact that the USA has not been directly attacked in the FIW could be the reason for the low frequency of occurrence. On the other hand, it looks like President Bush Jr. puts the USA out there in his conferences and focuses on it as an active actor in the war.

In addition, in the PCSIW, there are twenty-eight cases of personification when speaking of the USA. Consequently, it could be said that President Bush Jr. tries to put himself in the shadows and speaks in the name of the country. Consequently, he cannot be directly blamed for his action, as he is not the primary agent. Such a notion is

common in political discourse. Semino (2008) suggests that the use of personification might create a sense of elusiveness regarding the assignment of responsibility of action. This notion is supported by the finding that there are no metaphorical representations of the American President in the PCSIW. Chart 3.11. below, illustrates the major used source domains for the depiction of the USA along with their resonance percentages in each of the two corpora

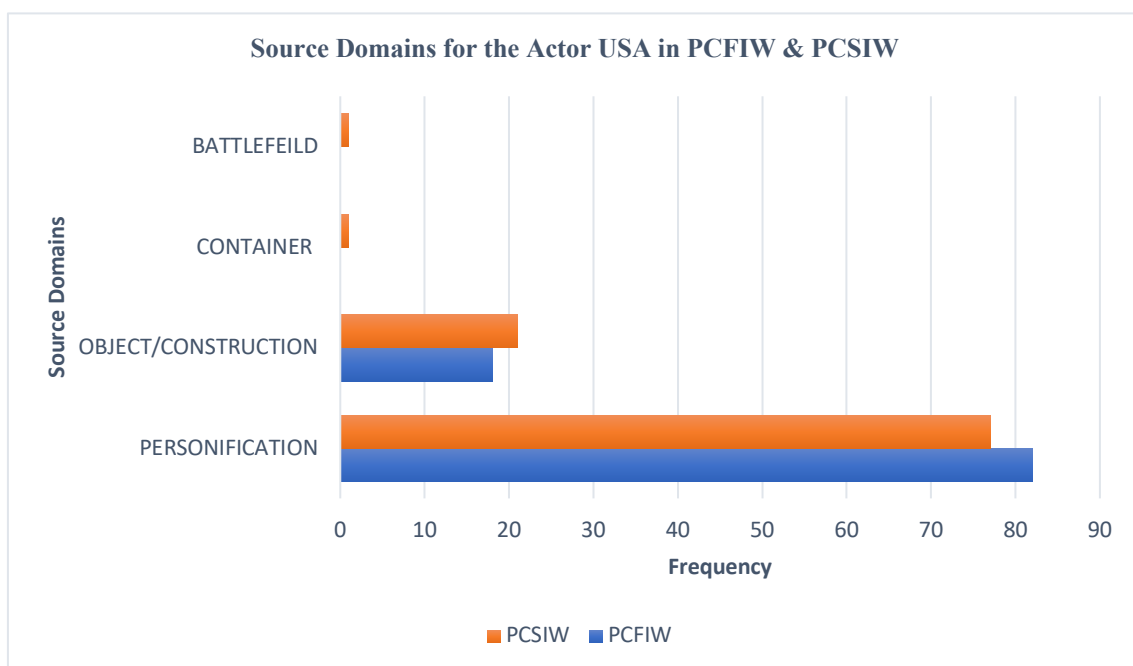


Chart 3.12. Distribution of Source Domains for the Actor USA in PCFIW & PCSIW.

As can be assumed from the chart above, the source domain PERSONIFICATION is the most used source domain in the two corpora. The other source domains are used significantly less than it. In addition, it appears that President Bush Sr. uses only two source domains to conceptualize the USA, that is the domain PERSONIFICATION and the domain OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION. However, President Bush Jr. uses the same two source domains in addition to two more; the source domains CONTAINER and BATTLEFIELD.

The instances of personification of the USA in the corpora include cases where the USA is depicted as a person in the general sense, as well as more specific cases of personification. For example, in the PCFIW corpus, the USA is conceptualized as a hero who will save the innocent state of Kuwait. In addition, it is also conceptualized as a friend. These two specifications are also present in the PCSIW corpus. But, when the USA is depicted as a hero, it is no longer a hero who will save another friend. Yet, it is a hero that will save the values of liberty and freedom in the world. Furthermore, there is one more specific case of personification attached to the USA in the PCSIW corpus. The USA is conceptualized as a partner. It is a long-term partner of the UK. The term partner invites a deeper relationship with the other person. Thus, enhancing the strong relationship between the two countries.

THE USA IS A HOME is another metaphor that is found in the two corpora. But what is interesting is the fact that President Bush Jr. uses it about seven times in the conferences. But President Bush Sr. uses this metaphor three times only. Calling someone's country a home can aid the speaker to appeal to the people's emotional more vulnerable side. It goes without doubt that any responsible person should take care of his/her own home. S/He shouldn't allow burglars into it and s/he must attempt to make it as safe as possible. Thus, if someone's country is his/ her home, then this would entail that s/he should take care of it. S/He should protect it from being damaged by saboteurs. The two corpora also have cases of the conceptual metaphor THE USA IS AN OBJECT.

Furthermore, in the PCSIW corpus, the USA is conceptualized as a container. The container metaphor could be triggered by the form of the 9/11 attacks. The USA is a container that is not as secured as they have thought it is, due to the daily international flights coming into the country. Chilton (1996: 51), discussing the Cold War period and the security discourse, asserts that the container metaphor has entailments that have to

do with “defending or shielding”. He quotes Johnson’s (1987) remarks, which state “the experience of containment typically involves protection from or resistance to, external forces.” In this sense, depicting the USA as a container entails the necessity to protect it and shield it against expected terrorists’ attacks. Moreover, the 9/11 attacks on the USA have also triggered another metaphor, which is the metaphor THE USA IS A BATTLEFIELD. Since the terrorists have been able to attack the Americans in their own country, the President announces that the USA is now a battlefield.

Also included in the US group of this investigation are three actors who are related to the USA. Those are the American President, the American people and the American spirit. There seems to be some differences in the handling of these notions between the two corpora. The American President, as clarified earlier, is not mentioned metaphorically in the PCSIW corpus. Nevertheless, it is mentioned as a father of the American people in the PCFIW. Consequently, the Americans are seen as children of the President. He sees himself as a father of the American people and he sees the American citizens as his children. Therefore, this could entail an authoritative fatherly role for the President over the American citizens.

Also included in the American’s side of the US group are the American citizens. President Bush Jr. uses the conceptual metaphor THE AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE OBJECTS. An inanimate object has no will or power to defend itself to or decide for itself. Thus, it is up to the President to move it away from danger. Moreover, he uses the metaphor THE AMERICAN SPIRIT IS AN ENTITY. He has been able to capture it because of his job as the American President. However, President Bush Sr. sees the Americans both as his children and as healers who will heal the world with their values. He uses the conceptual metaphors THE AMERICANS ARE HEALERS and THE AMERICANS ARE CHILDREN OF THE PRESIDENT. Therefore, we can say that

President Bush Sr. endows the American citizens with more will, ability and livelihood. The American spirit, for President Bush Sr. is an object made of different parts. Each accomplishment achieved by the Americans is an addition to this construction. Consequently, we can conclude that the American spirit is more obtainable through President Bush Sr.'s depiction, because it is not restricted to his job and it is related to any accomplishment by any American citizen.

The last member of the US group is the coalition. Since it is gathered and organized by an American request and it is mainly made up of American army members, it is included in the US group. There are some clear differences in the presentation of the coalition in the two corpora. There is only one occurrence of the term coalition in the PCSIW corpus compared to nine occurrences in the PCFIW corpus. President Bush Jr. uses the metaphor THE COALITION IS AN OBJECT OF DIFFERENT PARTS. However, President Bush Sr. uses a variety of source domains to conceptualize the coalition. Besides conceptualizing it as an object, he also speaks about it as a person and as a container. Thus, it can be said that President Bush Sr. is keener on showing that the coalition is made of different members. He is also interested in showing that this coalition is a container that includes members who represent different countries.

B-The THEM Group: Iraq, Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi Army, the Iraqi People, Terrorists and Terror Groups:

On the other side of this comparison is the OTHERS, or in other words the THEM group. It includes Iraq as a country, Saddam Hussein, Iraq's army and the Iraqi people. Starting with Iraq as a country, it seems that in the PCFIW corpus, there is almost one type of conceptual metaphor when conceptualizing Iraq that is the metaphor IRAQ IS A

PERSON. Therefore, it can be said that when using the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON, President Bush Sr. is focusing mainly on Saddam Hussein and not on Iraq itself. Moreover, in the PCSIW corpus, this metaphor is also the most frequently used metaphor. When personifying Iraq, there is a chance to hide the affected people in this war, which in the SIW are mainly the Iraqi people. Lakoff (2003:1) mentions that when conceptualizing Iraq as a person in the form of Saddam Hussein, what is actually hidden is the fact that “3000 bombs to be dropped in the first two days will not be dropped on one person. They will kill many thousands of the people hidden by the metaphor, people that according to the metaphor we are not going to the war against.”

However, in the PCSIW, there are other metaphors used to conceptualize Iraq, such as IRAQ IS A CONTAINER, IRAQ IS AN OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION. President Bush Jr. uses three different source domains to conceptualize Iraq compared to two used by President Bush Sr.. Perhaps the most interesting of these three metaphors in the PCSIW corpus is the metaphor IRAQ IS A CONTAINER. Besides the fact that it is the second most used metaphor in the PCSIW corpus, it could be useful in convincing the American public that an intrusion to Iraq is necessary. In several occasions, President Bush Jr. conceptualizes Iraq as a container. Inside this container are terrorists and terror groups, a corrupted government and a tyrant ruler. Therefore, the coalition army has got to go inside this container and capture them or hold them from getting out of this container. It is mentioned earlier that the use of the container metaphor may suggest entailments of the need to protect and to shield the USA from the unwanted forces in the form of terrorists’ attacks. Nevertheless, in the use of the container metaphor with Iraq, the probable entailments differ. Chilton (1996) claims that the container schema can suggest both the need to protect and shelter as well as the need to restrain particular forces in a particular place. He states:

Containment also limits and restrains forces *within* the container. When I am *in* a room, or *in* a strait jacket, I am restricted in my forceful movements. There are two further entailments... The first is summed up by Johnson: ‘Because of this restraint of forces, the contained object gets a relative fixity of location’. The second can be summarized thus: because of this relative fixity of location, the contained object is either accessible to public view by being held in place, or inaccessible to view by being enclosed and hidden.

(Chilton, 1996:51)

Therefore, based on the two suggested entailments mentioned above, when Iraq is depicted as a container, there is a suggestion that this container holds in a fixed location the terrorists that must be caught and brought to justice. Moreover, the other entailment suggests that the terrorists are now easy to hunt down since they are in a container. Also, since they are contained in a specific location that is Iraq, they lack the ability to change location or to launch more terrorists’ attacks.

Chart 3.13. below illustrates the main source domains used to conceptualize the actor Iraq and the total percentages of resonance for each source domain:

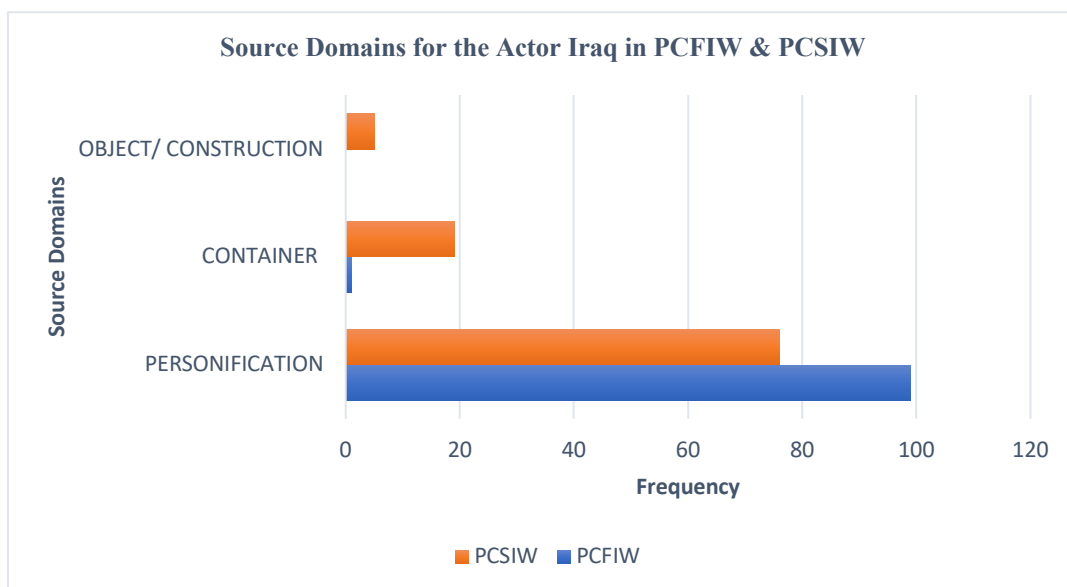


Chart 3.13 Distribution of the Source Domains for the Actor Iraq in the PCFIW & PCSIW.

Moreover, when personifying Iraq, the two Presidents describe Iraq as an adversary, an aggressive person and as a neighbor. But President Bush Sr. describes Iraq in more specific ways. For example, he frames Iraq negatively as an irresponsible and an immature person. He also frames it positively as a community member. In total, Iraq is negatively described eighteen times and neutrally described twice in the PCFIW corpus.

In the PCSIW corpus, however, it is negatively described only four times, positively described eleven times. This could be explained by the contexts of the two wars. The first war is launched because of Iraq's illegal invasion of Kuwait. While, the second war is launched due to intelligence feed of possible danger coming out of Iraq. Iraq has committed a crime in the FIW and that is why it is mainly negatively described. Additionally, it seems that President Bush Sr. is focusing on Saddam Hussein and not on Iraq as a country. Therefore, he might have mentioned Iraq in the conferences, but he has Saddam Hussein in his mind, especially considering that the metaphor IRAQ IS A PERSON is the only used metaphor for the depiction of Iraq in the PCFIW corpus.

However, in the SIW, Iraq has not committed any evident crime. Therefore, it is not suitable to negatively describe it. In addition, President Bush Jr. positively describes Iraq as a hope for its immediate neighborhood. He also claims that Iraq will be a model for people of different beliefs living harmoniously side-by-side. It seems that President Bush Jr. suggests a bright future for Iraq that would occur only after the war. A bright future of Iraq is one of the goals stated by the President in this war. Ultimately, we can state that the different intentions and the different circumstances have played a major role in the manner the two Presidents depict Iraq.

In addition, Iraq's military is metaphorically mentioned in the PCFIW corpus but is not metaphorically mentioned, however, in the PCSIW corpus. In the FIW, the coalition army has got into long battles with the Iraqi army. Therefore, calling it a

machine reduces the human factor and eventually reduces sympathy. On the contrary, in the SIW, the Iraqi army has not shown any sustainable resistance and has surrendered almost immediately. As for the Iraqi people, they are not mentioned in the FIW. Perhaps, this is because they are not directly affected by the actions in Kuwait at the time of the conferences, nor have they voted or taken part in the invasion. But in the PCSIW corpus, President Bush Jr. uses the conceptual metaphor IRAQI PEOPLE ARE POSSESSIONS. They are the possessions of Saddam Hussein. Being a possession of someone infers some level of weakness as well as a lack of will. The people of Iraq are depicted as weak when compared to the tyranny of Saddam Hussein.

In addition, Saddam Hussein is an important actor of the THEM group. He is a constant dynamic member in the two wars. He is presented mainly as an animal in the PCSIW corpus. This could be due to the scenario used by the President throughout his conferences. He uses the hunting scenario to present the mission of the American army to capture Saddam Hussein. Moreover, Saddam Hussein is only mentioned metaphorically three times. The focus in the conferences is on the regime itself led by Saddam Hussein and not on the person himself. This could be due to two factors. First, Saddam Hussein has been on the run for almost the majority of the press conferences. Therefore, the focus is on the regime lead by Saddam Hussein. Second, the President could be keen on showing that the intention is not a single person change but a change of the whole political scene in Iraq starting with a change of the ruling regime and the current government. However, in the PCFIW corpus, Saddam Hussein is more metaphorically presented and there are no metaphorical references of his regime. The metaphor SADDAM HUSSEIN IS THE NEIGHBORHOOD BULLY is the most used metaphor in the corpus. As mentioned before, President Bush Sr. uses the neighborhood scenario where the different countries in the Middle East are neighbors. Therefore,

when a neighbor illegally invades another one, then this neighbor is the bully of the neighborhood.

In addition, the two Presidents use the metaphor SADDAM HUSSEIN/ HIS REGIME IS A GRIP/ CHOKEHOLD AROUND THE THROAT OF THE IRAQI PEOPLE, among other similar metaphors. Also, they both claim that Saddam Hussein and his regime are performers. As for deposing Saddam Hussein or his government, there is only one occurrence in the PCFIW corpus. In this occurrence, the President mentions that he believes deposing Saddam Hussein should be done by the Iraqi people. However, in the PCSIW corpus, deposing Saddam Hussein is mentioned seven times. The President uses the metaphor DEPOSING SADDAM HUSSEIN IS REMOVING. Ultimately, despite the frequency variance of the two corpora, deposing Saddam or his regime is always conceived as a simple act of removal.

The last actors in the THEM group are only present in the PCSIW corpus. These are terrorists and terror groups. President Bush Jr. conceptualizes terrorists mainly as animals and as objects, such as a machine. It seems that the President aims at dehumanizing them as much as possible. What is interesting as well is that conceptualizing someone as an animal is attached to both the terrorists and to Saddam Hussein. As mentioned before, the President uses the hunting scenario to describe the mission of the American army and their allies in Iraq, whether the hunt is for Saddam Hussein or for the terrorists. In the PCFIW corpus, terrorists and terror groups are not widely used terms. These terms occur three times only in the whole corpus. In all the three occurrences, Israel is the one being attacked, below are the instances from the (PC7-FIW):

- (1) “This man is not going to pull a victory off by trying *to wage terrorist attacks* against a country that is not a participant in all of this, and I'm talking about Israel.”
- (2) “No question that Israel's Scud -- the attack on Israel was purely *an act of terror*.”
- (3) “And this man has elected to launch *a terroristic attack* against the population centers in Israel with no military design whatsoever.”

Although, the three examples above do not count as metaphors; yet, they are very much related to the discussion. The President refers to the invasion of Kuwait and to the attacks by the Iraqi army there as an act of aggression. Nevertheless, The President refers to the attacks on Israel as an act of terror. Despite the fact that both attacks are launched by the same person and are targeted at unarmed civilians, they have been labeled differently.

In conclusion, the two Presidents express their ideas metaphorically in a relative frequency as there are 298 tokens of metaphorical expressions in the FIW and 273 metaphorical expressions in the SIW for the depiction of the eleven concepts. However, it seems that President Bush Jr. metaphorically describes the actors more often than President Bush Sr. as there are 89 tokens for actors in the SIW (when excluding Terrorists and Terror groups) compared to 59 tokens in the FIW. But when it comes to the President who uses more variety of source domains, President Bush Sr. uses nine distinctive source domains that are not used in the PCSIW corpus compared to only four distinctive source domains that are particular of President Bush Jr.'s conferences. On another note, it appears that the two Presidents use the source domain PERSONIFICATION more often than any other source domain, followed by the source domain LANDSCAPE. However, from this point on they differ in their preference. For

example, the third most used source domain in the PCFIW corpus is the source domain CONSTRUCTION. However, in the PCSIW corpus, it is the source domain OBJECT.

As for the way the two Presidents depict the major actors in the two wars, it seems that both of them create an opposition between two groups the US group, to which they belong; and a THEM group, to which their enemies belong. Bates (2004) claims that in war discourse, there is often an opposition between the two involved parties. This notion is also suggested by Ivie (1980: 452) who labels this opposition as an opposition between “SAVAGERY” and “CIVILIZATION”. Applying this notion to the two corpora, it seems that the two Presidents depict the actors of the US group as civilized and mature. They are triggered by moral and just motives in the two wars. In the FIW, they have to go to war to defend the victim Kuwait from the aggression of Saddam Hussein and his army. In the SIW, they have to go to war in order to defend themselves from a possible terrorist attacks similar to the attacks of September the 11th. Moreover, they have to go in order to save the world as well as to save the values of liberty and freedom. The Americans are depicted as healers in the FIW and as objects in the SIW. The American President is presented as a father of the American people. He is an authoritative and responsible person. Moreover, although the diversity of the coalition is more highlighted in the FIW conferences than in the SIW conferences, the coalition stands as an example of how different countries in the world have come together because they believe in the morality and justice of the two wars. Ultimately, it is not an action by the USA, but it is a world action (Bates, 2004).

The opposite group in this comparison that is the THEM group is presented mainly negatively. It presents mainly the savagery in this war. In the FIW, Iraq and Saddam Hussein are presented mainly as an immature country and irresponsible person. Saddam is the bully of the neighborhood. In the SIW, Saddam and the terrorist are

presented as evil people and as animals. Capturing them is mainly described as an act of hunting animals. The terrorists' armies are conceptualized as machines reducing the human factor. Ivie (1984: 42, 43) claims that the use of a SAVAGE metaphor is used in almost all the American military discourse, and it has also been used in the FIW as well. He calls these types of metaphors "decivilizing vehicles". He maintains that these vehicles "provide starting points for constructing political realities which soon become self-contained interpretations in the guise of independently verified truths". In addition, Bates (2004) states the use of *decivilizing vehicles* such as animals and machines amongst others can strengthen the notion of SAVAGERY.



5.2. NEWSPAPERS

5.2.1. FIRST IRAQ WAR (FIW)

“A single text on its own is quite insignificant: the effects of media power cumulative, working through the repetition of particular ways of handling causality and agency, particular ways of positioning the reader, and so forth.”

Fairclough (2001:45)

The previous chapters focus on the presidential conferences that were held shortly before and during the two Iraq wars. Through the analysis of these conferences, the researcher establishes a list of Key Words (Charteris- Black, 2010) and Major concepts that form the basis for comparison first between the two conference corpora and then between the conference corpus and the newspaper corpus of each period. In this section of the dissertation, the focus will be on the newspapers articles. This chapter will cover the newspapers articles of the FIW, while the next chapter will cover the newspapers articles of the SIW.

The main intention of the investigation here is to examine the metaphorical expressions used by the journalists in the articles to convey the various selected concepts as well as to present the main actors in the two war periods. Also, it aims to determine the similarities and the differences in the conceptualization between the President and the journalists in the discourse of the FIW and the SIW. So, eventually, in the final chapter of the analysis section, an evaluation will be presented of the amount of influence imposed by the Presidents’ conceptualization on the journalists’ conceptualization. The main focus will be on the source domains and the frequencies of certain metaphors.

This chapter as well as the following two chapters will be divided into two main parts; the first part will cover the main target concepts that are already selected in the previous chapters. The second part will focus on the major actors in the two wars; mainly the U.S. led coalition, the USA, the American President and the Americans

compared to Iraq's army, Iraq, Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi people. Eventually, an estimate can be provided of the similarities in the used source domains for conveying the different concepts and the frequencies of use. Through the use of Key Words and Major Concepts, the researcher conducts a thorough corpus-based analysis of the selected newspapers articles from four major newspapers using the electronic application WordSmith Tools 7 (Scott, 2016).

5.2.1.1. Metaphoric Representations in the NPFIW Corpus:

The NPFIW corpus is a selection of newspapers articles from four main newspapers in the USA. These are *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *The Chicago Tribune*. The total corpus size is 151,696 words and spans approximately for a period of eight months. The concepts as well as the major actors covered in this chapter are the same elements selected for the analysis in the presidential conferences.

1. Selected Target Domains in the NPFIW Corpus:

There is a total of eleven target concepts already selected and analyzed in the previous chapters for the purpose of highlighting the major source domains and the conceptual metaphors used to conceptualize each of these targets. The same process is followed here. However, since the corpus size is bigger than the two conferences' corpora, the researcher uses a list of Key Words selected from the presidential conferences' corpora as a facilitator and a point of access for investigating the two newspapers' corpora.

Below is a detailed description of the major source domains used in the NPFIW corpus

as well as an analysis of the similarities and the differences between the PCFIW corpus and the NPFIW corpus:

1. The Concept of Country¹:

Conceptualizing a country in this corpus is almost done by the use of the same source domains as in the PCFIW corpus. Yet, with an additional domain. Table 1.1. below illustrates the source domains used in the conceptualization of the different countries along with their frequencies in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Country | Person | 9 | 1084 | 9756 | 96.78 |
| | Object/Construction | 3 | 60 | 180 | 1.78 |
| | Container | 1 | 140 | 140 | 1.38 |
| | Monster/Satan | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.03 |
| | TOTAL | 15 | 1286 | 10080 | 100 |

Table 1.1. Resonance Table for the Concept Country in the NPFIW Corpus.

The conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON or in other words A NATION IS A PERSON is the most recurring metaphor throughout the NPFIW corpus. It is the number one conceptual metaphor used by the journalists in conceptualizing and talking about the different countries. Each of the newspapers has a resonance percentage higher than 96% for the source domain PERSONIFICATION. The other 4% of resonance is divided amongst the source domains CONTAINER, OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION and MONSTER/

¹ The countries that are analyzed in this category are only the ones mentioned by the President in the PCFIW corpus, along with the major actors in the FIW. This has been done to facilitate the analysis and to control the size of the data.

SATAN. Below is the resonance table for the concept country as presented in each newspaper describing only the source domain PERSONIFICATION:

| Concept Country | Source domain | Total types | Total tokens | Resonance | % of Resonance |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| CHIC | Personification | 9 | 220 | 1980 | 96.7 |
| ANG | | 9 | 261 | 2349 | 98.5 |
| NYT | | 6 | 285 | 1710 | 96.7 |
| WASH | | 8 | 318 | 2544 | 97.5 |
| TOTAL | | 32 | 1084 | 8583 | - |

Table 1.2. Resonance of the Source Domain Personification in Each Newspaper in the NPFIW Corpus.

As illustrated in the above table, there is a total of 1084 tokens of the source domain PERSONIFICATION in the conceptualization of the target domain country.

The Los Angeles Times (henceforth, ANG), has the highest resonance percentage for the source domain PERSONIFICATION followed by *The Washington Post* (henceforth, WASH), and finally *The Chicago Tribune* (henceforth, CHIC) and *The New York Times* (henceforth, NYT) which share an equal percentage. The number of types for the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON differs slightly as well. While each of CHIC and ANG have nine distinct types of this source domain; NYT, however, seems to use less types. For example, there are no instances of the conceptual metaphors DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE A COMMUNITY or DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE FRIENDS. These two metaphors are considered to be specific types of the more general conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON.

When comparing the NPFIW corpus with the PCFIW corpus, it seems that there are more similarities than differences in the choice of source domains and in the resonance of each domain. In regard to the choice of source domains, the journalists use the same source domains used by the President in his conferences. The difference in the

source domains makes up only 0.14% of the total resonance in the NPFIW corpus.

There is an additional source domain that are not used in the PCFIW corpus, which is the domain MONSTER/ SATAN. However, this domain has cases only in the ANG. The resonance of this domain is relatively low of about 0.04% of resonance. Therefore, the difference between the PCFIW and the NPFIW corpora in terms of the source domain choice is minor.

Moreover, in regard to the resonance of each source domain, the two corpora also share the same order of resonance for the three shared domains. In both corpora, the second most resonant source domain is the domain OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION, followed by the domain CONTAINER. Nevertheless, when we consider the number of tokens for the CONTAINER domain, it seems that the journalists use 140 instances, which is more than double the instances used for the OBJECT domain. A possible explanation for this could be attributed to the journalists' essential task. The journalists' mission is explaining and clarifying the problems and the events taking place around them. Since the main cause of the FIW is Saddam Hussein's disrespect of Kuwait's borders, then there is no other source domain like the domain CONTAINER to highlight the issue of boundaries. This could be further validated when looking through the instances of the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER. Most of the cases refer to Kuwait, either talking about how Saddam Hussein enters it illegally, or about the unanimous demand for him to get out of it. Below are two examples from the NPFIW corpus:

- (1) "Bush said he has seen no flexibility by Hussein on *getting out of Kuwait*."
(CHIC-4.4/ NPFIW)

- (2) “On Tuesday, Saddam justified *his thrust into Kuwait* as a “very violent response” to foreign threats.” (WASH 1.1/NPFIW)

These two examples are just a sample of several entries in the NPFIW for the CONTAINER source domain. While this source domain is used to describe several countries such as Iraq and the USA; yet, the majority of instances are used for the target Kuwait.

Considering each of the four newspapers independently, they all seem equal in their presentation of the concept country. They all have the same source domains used in the PCFIW corpus. Nonetheless, some minor differences can be assigned to two of these newspapers. CHIC, on one hand, can be considered the closest to the PCFIW in the sense that it has the exact order of resonance. Unlike the other three newspapers, in CHIC, the source domain OBJECT is more resonant than the domain CONTAINER. ANG, on the other hand, can be considered the furthest from the PCFIW due to the use of an additional source domain, that is the domain MONSTER/SATAN. This domain, as mentioned above, is not used in any of the other newspapers.

2. The Concept of War and its Process:

In the NPFIW corpus, all eight source domains used by the President in the PCFIW are also used by the journalists. Nonetheless, they also incorporate five additional source domains. Table 1.3. below demonstrate the source domains and the resonance for each of the domains in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| War | One to one fight/ confrontation | 3 | 67 | 201 | 46.20 |
| | Natural disaster | 3 | 21 | 63 | 14.48 |
| | Location | 1 | 40 | 40 | 9.19 |
| | Entity | 2 | 19 | 38 | 8.73 |
| | Business | 2 | 16 | 32 | 7.35 |
| | Container | 1 | 19 | 19 | 4.36 |
| | Religious endeavor | 1 | 16 | 16 | 3.67 |
| | Object | 2 | 5 | 10 | 2.29 |
| | Person | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1.14 |
| | Game | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1.14 |
| | Performance | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0.68 |
| | Sport | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0.45 |
| | Contagious Disease | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.22 |
| | TOTAL | | 20 | 219 | 435 |

Table 1.3. Resonance Table for the Concept War in the NPFIW Corpus.

As evident in the table above, instances of the domains PERSONIFICATION, ENTITY, GAME, DISEASE and SPORT, which are not used in the PCFIW, are found in the NPFIW corpus. Most of them, however, have a percentage lower than 1%, except of the source domain ENTITY which has a 9% of resonance. Therefore, it is the fourth resonant source domain in the NPFIW corpus. The conceptual metaphor WAR IS AN ENTITY is a recurrent metaphor in the NPFIW corpus, with examples such as the two below:

(3) "... embassy staff will not be taken hostage or hurt in U.S bombing raids *if war comes...*" (ANG-6.1/NPFIW)

(4) "*As war approached* this week, Jordan closed the border..." (NYT7.2/NPFIW)

In examples (3) and (4) above, the war is conceptualized as an entity that is expected to come in the first example and is approaching in the second one. Ultimately, the differences in the source domains between the two corpora is minor. As the different source domains in the NPFIW constitute 11.68 % of the total resonance in the corpus.

Chart 1.1 below illustrates more elaborately the shared source domains in the two corpora along with their resonance:

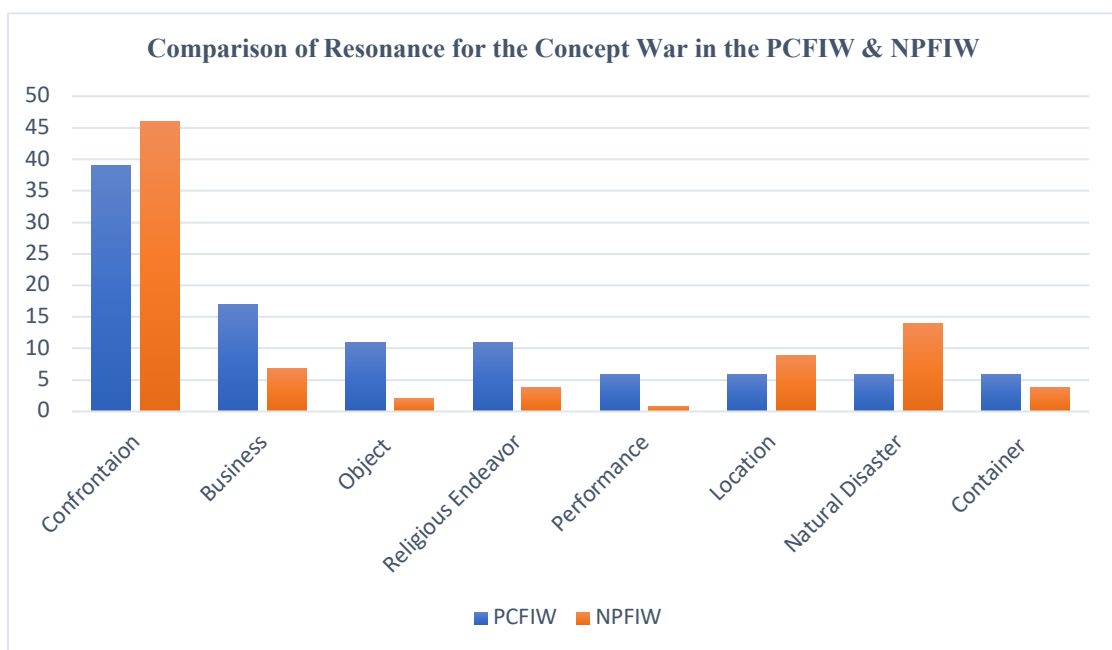


Chart 1.1. Resonance Distribution of the Shared Source Domains for the Concept War.

In the chart above, it seems that there are several differences in the order of resonance of each source domain. Nevertheless, they both have the source domain CONFRONTATION / FIGHT as the domain with the highest resonance. In the NPFIW corpus, the conceptual metaphors WAR IS A ONE TO ONE FIGHT/ WAR IS A CONFRONTATION has a total of sixty-seven tokens, which is the highest number of tokens of a particular source domain used for the concept war.

The second most resonant source domain in the NPFIW corpus is the domain NATURAL DISASTER. While it is one of the used source domains in the PCFIW

corpus; yet, there is a clear difference in percentage of resonance between the two corpora. Therefore, it seems that the journalists highlight certain aspects of war that are different from the ones the President intends to highlight. When using the source domain NATURAL DISASTER, what is highlighted and brought forward for the readers are elements such as the inability of control, the unexpected results, the huge damage, as well as the impossibility of stopping it whenever desired. In the PCFIW, there is only one token of this metaphor compared to twenty-one tokens in the NPFIW corpus. However, the source domain BUSINESS is the second resonant domain in the PCFIW corpus. President Bush Sr. conceptualizes the war more as a business. Therefore, he appears to highlight elements in the target domain war which can be described as more positive than the ones highlighted by the source domain NATURAL DISASTER. When war is conceptualized as a business, then if someone plans it well, it will be a successful enterprise. Therefore, the outcomes of war when conceptualized as a business are more likely to be pleasant and predictable than when war is conceptualized as a natural disaster.

But when investigating each of the newspapers independently, there seems to be some distinctions between them. On one hand, both WASH and CHIC are similar to the PCFIW in the distribution of resonance amongst the different source domains. The WASH, for example, has no entries for the source domain NATURAL DISASTER, which is one of the least resonant domains in the PCFIW corpus. Moreover, WASH has the highest percentage of resonance for the source domain RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR with a total percentage of 13% compared to 3%, 3%, and 2% for CHIC, ANG and NYT respectively. As for CHIC, it has the highest level of resonance amongst the four newspapers for the source domain BUSINESS. It has a total percentage of 14% compared to 7%, 6% and 0% for ANG, WASH, and NYT respectively. On the other

hand, the NYT could be regarded as having some major difference in the sense that it has no occurrences of the source domain BUSINESS, the second most resonant source domain in the PCFIW corpus.

3. The Concept of Politics:

In this corpus, perhaps this target domain suggests the most differences in the conceptualization between the PCFIW and the NPFIW whether in terms of the choice of source domains or in the distribution of resonance. Table 1.4. below, demonstrates the source domains and the resonance for each of the domains in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Politics | Sport | 2 | 12 | 24 | 28.57 |
| | Object/ construction | 2 | 10 | 20 | 23.80 |
| | Entity/ Force | 2 | 8 | 16 | 19.04 |
| | Game | 1 | 9 | 9 | 10.71 |
| | Landscape | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3.57 |
| | Business | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3.57 |
| | Chemical formula | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3.57 |
| | War | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2.38 |
| | Fight | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2.38 |
| | Fire | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.19 |
| | Person | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.19 |
| | TOTAL | | 14 | 54 | 84 |

Table 1.4. Resonance Table for the Concept Politics in the NPFIW Corpus.

As displayed in the table above, all five domains used by the President are present in the NPFIW with no exception. The two most resonant domains are similar across the two corpora. The source domain SPORTS is the most resonant source domain, followed by

the domain OBJECT. However, the remaining domains differ in order of resonance between the two corpora.

In addition, the NPFIW corpus uses six other source domains in the conceptualization of politics. These are the domains ENTITY, CHEMICAL FORMULA, WAR, FIGHT, FIRE, PERSONIFICATION. Most of these domains have low resonance percentages; except for the domain ENTITY which has a 19% of resonance in the corpus. Thus, it is the third resonant domain. The difference in the choice of source domains is higher than any of the other concepts as these domains comprises 29.75% of resonance in the corpus.

In Chart 1.2 below, a comparison of the distribution of resonance between the five shared source domains used for the concept Politics in the NPFIW and the PCFIW is illustrated:

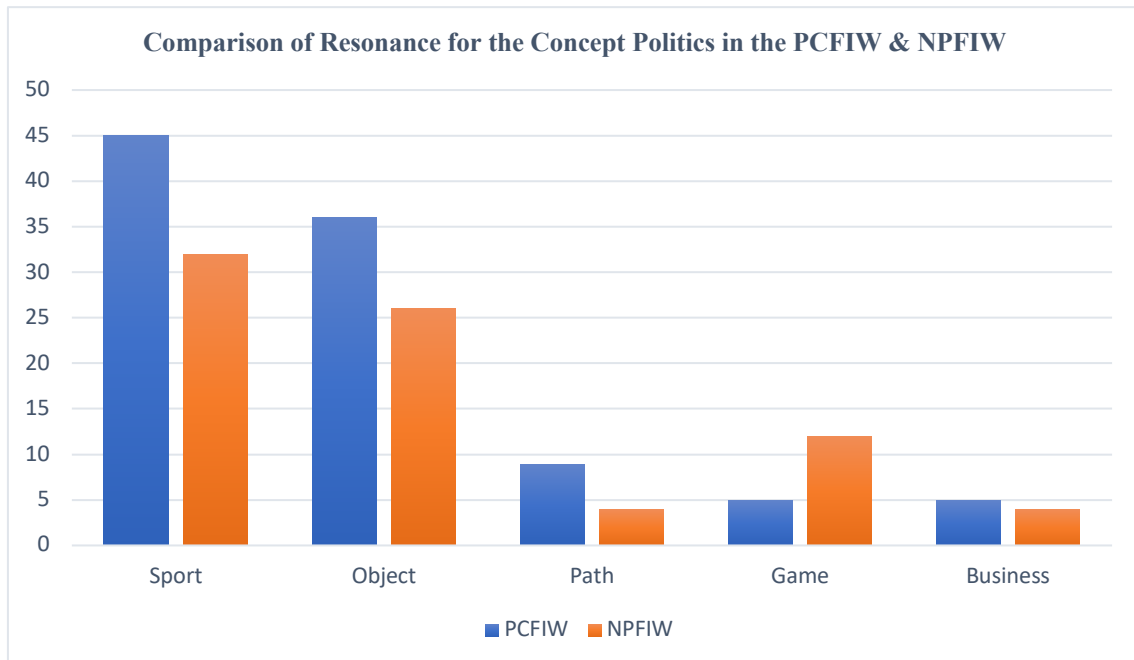


Chart 1.2. Resonance Distribution of the Shared Source Domains for the Concept Politics.

The differences between the two corpora start with the domain that has the third value of resonance. In the PCFIW, it is the source domain LANDSCAPE/ PATH; whereas in the NPFIW corpus, it is the source domain ENTITY. This difference could be assigned to the different intentions behind the metaphors, whether it is deliberate or not.

President Bush Sr. conceptualizes politics more as an avenue, path or a field. Thus, highlighting aspects such as a known path, expected outcomes, and a desirable destination at the end of it. Whereas the journalists use conceptual metaphors such as POLITICS IS AN ENTITY highlighting other aspects of the political life. They focus on aspects such as, for example, the ambiguity of the political life.

But when we look at every newspaper individually, it seems that both CHIC and WASH are more similar in their presentation to the President's. They both have the first four resonant domains in the PCFIW and with a close percentage of resonance.

Although the ANG has three of these domains. Yet, it lacks instances for the domain LANDSCAPE. The NYT, however, is the only newspaper that has instances for the domain BUSINESS. But this domain comprises 5% of resonance in the PCFIW. While the domain LANDSCAPE comprises 9% of resonance in the PCFIW, Yet, the NYT does not have any instances of this domain. Consequently, we could conclude that the ANG and the NYT are less similar in their presentation to the PCFIW corpus.

4. The Concept of Action:

The conceptualization of action and its progress in the NPFIW corpus is similar to its conceptualization in the PCFIW corpus. The conceptual metaphor LONG TERM PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY IS WALKING ALONG A PATH is the main metaphor used in both corpora. This metaphor, as discussed earlier, relies mainly on two source domains;

the source domain PATH and the source domain LOCATION. Table 1.5. below illustrates the different source domains and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Action | Path | 4 | 76 | 304 | 84.91 |
| | Location | 2 | 27 | 54 | 15.08 |
| | TOTAL | 6 | 103 | 358 | 100 |

Table 1.5. Resonance Table for the Concept Action in the NPFIW Corpus.

As illustrated in the table above, The PATH source domain has a resonance percentage that reaches 85% in the NPFIW corpus. While the source domain LOCATION has a 15% of resonance. Comparing this finding with the PCFIW corpus, the two conceptualization is, roughly speaking, alike since in the PCFIW corpus, the PATH domain has a resonance of 81% whereas the LOCATION domain has a resonance of 19%.

However, the source domain PATH generates several conceptual metaphors, such as DIFFERENT WAYS OF FINDING A SOLUTION ARE DIFFERENT PATHS, A NEW WAY OF ACTION IS A DEVIATION FROM THE PATH as well as SECRET ACTION IS WALKING A SECRET PATH. These metaphors as well as other more specific cases are found in both corpora. Whereas the conceptual metaphor CRITICAL CHOICES OF ACTIONS ARE CROSSROADS has no occurrence in the NPFIW corpus. The use of this particular metaphor has its repercussions on the audience. When conceptualizing the need to take an action as a need to pick a path in a crossroad, President Bush Sr. requires the audience to make a choice of a particular path. Chilton (2004: 203) claims that politicians incline to present “lexical choices that must lead to hearers making mental models that are binary in character.” The same is true in this

case. The President insists that there is no moving forward unless a choice of two is made and a particular form of action is executed. But, for the newspapers, it seems that the necessity to make a choice is not of particular interest and this binary opposition is not obligatory.

A thorough look at the newspapers separately yield similar results to the collective examination of the newspapers' corpus. All newspapers use the same two source domains used by the President, with no exception. Moreover, all four newspapers share similar distribution of resonance with higher resonance for the source domain PATH followed by the source domain LOCATION. CHIC, however, has exactly the same percentages as the PCFIW corpus with 81% of resonance for the domain PATH and 19% of resonance for the source domain LOCATION.

5.The Concept of Agreement:

The concept agreement is expressed in the corpus through the use of four source domains. These source domains and their resonance are elaborated in Table 1.6. below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Agreement | Standing | 4 | 44 | 176 | 53.98 |
| | Support a structure | 1 | 138 | 138 | 42.33 |
| | Physical closeness | 2 | 5 | 10 | 3.06 |
| | Solidarity | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0.61 |
| | TOTAL | 8 | 186 | 326 | 100 |

Table 1.6. Resonance Table for the Concept Agreement in the NPFIW Corpus.

The NPFIW corpus has instances of all the four source domains used by the President in the conferences. Also, interestingly, the percentage of resonance for each source domain in the NPFIW corpus follow the same order sequence as in the PCFIW corpus.

Chart 1.3 below demonstrate the shared source domains as well as their resonance percentages in both corpora:

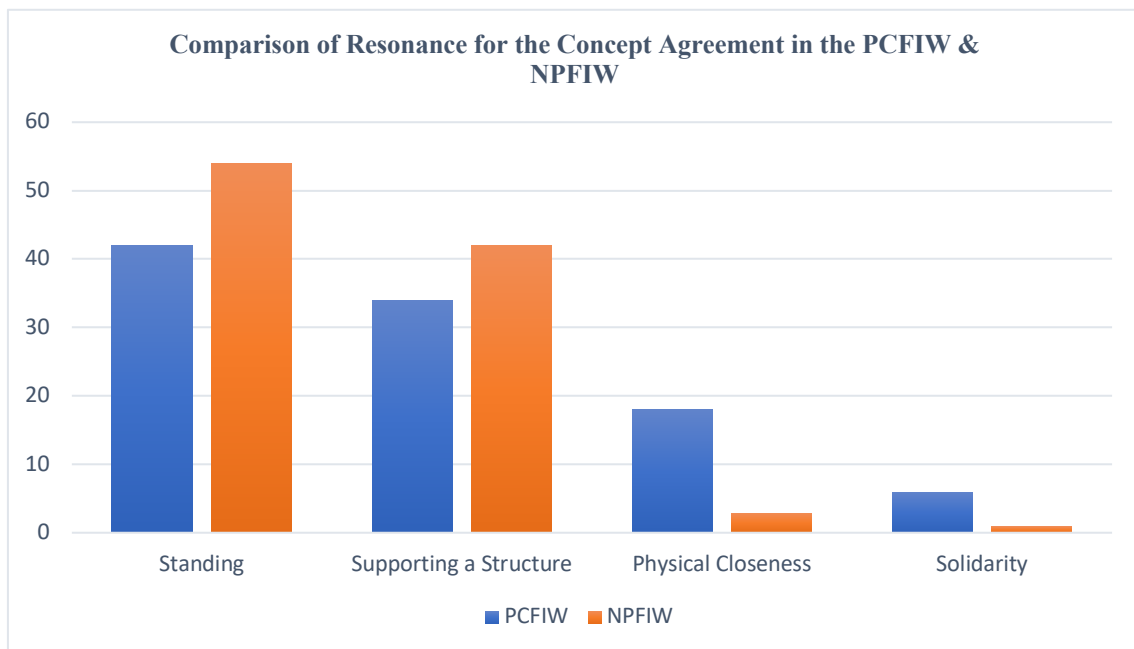


Chart 1.3. Resonance Distribution of Shared Source Domains for the Concept Agreement.

As shown in the chart above, the NPFIW corpus focuses more on the two domains STANDING and STRUCTURE. These two domains constitute 96% of the total resonance in the corpus. Thus, leaving the other two domains with only 4% of resonance.

However, in the PCFIW the former two domains constitute 76% of the total resonance. Hence, the remaining two domains has a total resonance of 24 % together.

A possible justification for the differences in the percentages could be assigned to the roles of the speakers. The source domain PHYSICAL CLOSENESS has a total resonance of 18% in the PCFIW compared to only 3% in the NPFIW. This domain includes metaphors such as POLITICAL CONGRUENCE AMONGST COUNTRIES IS

BEING PHYSICALLY CLOSE. This metaphor is normally used to conceptualize the mutual agreements between the leaders of the different countries. In the conferences, this metaphor is a reflection of the mental understanding between the President and other political leaders. It is a reflection of a state of mind rather than a reflection of an act. Therefore, when the President speaks of the outcome of his negotiations or talks in his conferences, he uses the source domain PHYSICAL CLOSENESS.

But, for the journalists, presenting a real action is more crucial than presenting a mental understanding that cannot be validated. Consequently, the use of this source domain is apparently less frequent. While the use of the source domain STANDING is more frequent. This domain has a resonance percentage of 53%, which is more than half of the total percentage, and is almost 11% higher than the resonance of this source domain in the PCFIW corpus. This source domain includes metaphors such as AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING WITH HIM/ AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS LEANING TOWARDS HIM. These metaphors, for example, reflects a physical action done on the part of the other countries, an action that can be validated and verified.

Though the collective examination of the NPFIW corpus shows that the journalists share the same source domains and the same resonance order of the PCFIW; yet, when every newspaper is examined independently the results are different. Only CHIC and WASH have instances of all the four source domains. Both ANG and NYT have instances of only two source domains; the domains STANDING and SUPPORT. Moreover, only WASH has the same order of resonance as the PCFIW. The other three newspapers use the conceptual metaphor AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS SUPPORTING A STRUCTURE more frequently than their use of the metaphors that belongs to the source domain STANDING.

6. The Concept of Assault:

The concept assault, which in the FIW corpora is only presented with the term aggression, generates several concordances in the NPFIW corpus. The idea of aggression is presented metaphorically in the NPFIW through the use of four source domains. These are the domains ADVERSARY, ENTITY, OBJECT and FIRE. Table 1.7. below provides the source domains used in the corpus for the concept assault along with their resonance percentages:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Assault | Adversary | 1 | 9 | 9 | 52.94 |
| | Entity | 1 | 6 | 6 | 35.29 |
| | Object | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5.88 |
| | Fire | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5.88 |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 17 | 17 | 100 |

Table.1.7. Resonance Table for the Concept Assault in the NPFIW Corpus.

As evident in the table, the NPFIW corpus shares the same two domains used in the PCFIW and adds two additional domains.

But in terms of resonance, there is some slight differences between the two corpora. While in the PCFIW corpus, the domains ADVERSARY and ENTITY each has a 50% of total resonance in the corpus; in the NPFIW corpus, however, the source domains ADVERSARY and ENTITY have a total resonance of 53% and 35% respectively. The journalists seem to rely more on the source domain ADVERSARY. This could be a result of the fact that this aggression is mainly elicited by Saddam Hussein. Therefore, when talking about aggression they are highlighting the actor more than the act itself. But for President Bush Sr., he seems to rely equally on both source

domains. He might want to create an impression, consciously or not, that he is equally focused on the people responsible for the action as well as the action itself. He is concerned about the aggression encountered by innocent countries in the same manner that he is concerned about the perpetrators of this action.

Moreover, both the OBJECT and the FIRE source domains are used only once in the NPFIW corpus. Each of which has a total resonance of 6%. Interestingly, in these two cases, the journalists report aggression from the point of view of members of the Iraqi government. Whereas, in the rest of the cases, the journalists report the aggression initiated by the Iraqi government and is mainly targeted at Kuwait or other neighboring countries. The examples below, taken from the NPFIW corpus, illustrate the difference:

(5) “...a new world order in which the United Nations and similar coalitions of nations band together *to halt aggression* and resolve local and ...” (CHIC-8.1/NPFIW)

(6) “...*if the fire of aggression is unleashed against Iraq...* flames will... burn everything in every direction...” (ANG-5.2/NPFIW)

In Example (5), the aggression is originated by the Iraqi regime and is targeted at their neighbors. The metaphor used here is AGGRESSION IS AN ENTITY. However, in example (6), the aggression is initiated by the United States as well as the coalition army and is targeted towards Iraq. The metaphor used here is AGGRESSION IS FIRE.

In conclusion, we could claim that the journalists use the same conceptual metaphors and the same source domains used by the President in the PCFIW corpus when conceptualizing aggression. However, there are two new source domains that are the result of the way the Iraqi government officials conceptualize aggression. Another important note to highlight is the low number of tokens for the concept aggression.

There are only seventeen tokens in the NPFIW corpus. Usually, the number of tokens for each selected concept in the NPFIW corpus is not less than twice the number of tokens for the same concept in the PCFIW. It seems that the President is more interested in highlighting the aggression of Saddam Hussein than the journalists.

The examination of the newspapers independently reveals that CHIC and WASH are similar in their metaphorical representations to the PCFIW corpus. Both CHIC and WASH use only the two source domains used by the President in his conferences. Although they display different resonance percentages from the PCFIW corpus; yet, they share the same resonance percentages with each other which is 33% for the domain ADVERSARY and 67% for the domain ENTITY. Both NYT and ANG differ in their own ways. NYT, for example, uses only one source domain for the concept aggression and that is the source domain ADVERSARY. ANG, however, does not have any occurrences of the conceptual metaphor AGGRESSION IS AN ENTITY. Yet, it has occurrences for two new source domains that is the source domains FIRE and OBJECT. Therefore, it should be regarded as the least similar newspaper to the PCFIW corpus.

7. The Concept of Opinions:

Opinions are expressed metaphorically in the corpus through the use of four different source domains. These domains as well as their resonance are displayed in Table 1.8 below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Opinions | Landscape | 3 | 37 | 111 | 94.06 |
| | Signals | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3.38 |
| | Object | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1.69 |
| | Structures | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.84 |
| | TOTAL | 6 | 44 | 118 | 100 |

Table 1.8. Resonance Table for the Concept Opinions in the NPFIW Corpus.

The corpus has three of the four domains used in the PCFIW. Also, regardless of some slight difference, it also shares the same order of resonance. Both corpora use the source domain LANDSCAPE as the main domain for conceptualization. Also, the corpus has several concordances for all the three types of this domain that are used by the President in his conferences. Perhaps the only detected difference is the lack of occurrences for the source domain ENTITY. In addition, in the corpus, there is a new used source domain, that is the domain OBJECT. But these differences are minor and make up only 3.38% of resonance difference between the two corpora.

The PCFIW corpus has instances of the conceptual metaphor OPINIONS ARE ENTITIES. For instance, President Bush states:

- (7) “So, I think we're giving these sanctions time to work. We're giving *world opinion time to mobilize* and impress on him that we're all serious ...” (PC5-FIW).

In here, the world opinion is presented as an entity that can move from one place to another. Opinions here are conceptualized to have both freedom of movement and an assigned direction. This is the opinion of people from different countries around the world. Its purpose is to indicate to the Iraqi president Saddam Hussein the determination of the opposition to end the aggression and the hostilities in Kuwait. It appears to be the

responsibility of the people around the world to clearly state their opinions on the issue, allowing their opinions to be heard and understood by the Iraqi government. Therefore, opinions here are presented as an entity that can move from one location to another by itself. Nevertheless, there are no similar cases in the NPFIW corpus. Instead, there are occurrences of the source domain OBJECT, a source domain that is not used in the presidential conferences. For instance, *The Washington Post* states:

(8) “*Bush carried public opinion as he moved from one phase of the conflict to another, building on the tendency...*” (WASH-8.3/NPFIW)

So, in the example above, public opinion is conceptualized as an object that the President carries along from one phase to another phase of the conflict. The opinion of the American public is a crucial factor in the approval rates for any American President. Therefore, the President here assumes the responsibility of taking care of this opinion carrying it along as a valuable object through all the phases of the conflict.

The individual examination of the different newspapers that make up the corpus reveals some distinctions between them. As mentioned above, none of the newspapers has all four source domains used in the PCFIW. Since they all have instances for the source domain LANDSCAPE which constitutes 92% of total resonance in the PCFIW, then they are all similar in their presentation. However, ANG could be regarded as the least similar newspaper because it has only examples for the source domain LANDSCAPE and does not use any other source domain. CHIC, however, could be regarded as the closer to the President’s representation, since it uses two source domains, and both are used in the PCFIW corpus.

8. The Concept of Law and Justice:

It appears that the concept of law and justice is metaphorically expressed through the use of three main source domains in the corpus. These domains are illustrated in Table 1.9. below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Law & Justice | Construction | 1 | 6 | 6 | 75 |
| | Personification | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12.50 |
| | Location | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12.50 |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 8 | 8 | 100 |

Table 1.9. Resonance Table for the Concept Law & Justice in the NPFIW Corpus.

As evident in the table, the corpus contains concordances for all three source domains used in the PCFIW corpus. Both corpora have the source domain CONSTRUCTION/BUILDING as the main source domain for conceptualizing law and justice. It has a total resonance of 54% in the NPFIW corpus compared to 75% in the PCFIW corpus. The other two source domains differ slightly in their resonance between the two corpora. While they share an equal resonance of 13% in the PCFIW corpus, it appears that the source domain LOCATION is slightly more resonant in the NPFIW corpus. It has a total resonance of 23% compared to 15% for the domain PERSONIFICATION.

In addition to that slight variance in resonance, there is one more source domain used only in the NPFIW corpus, which is the source domain CONTAINER. But this difference is considered minor as this domain constitutes only 8% of resonance in the corpus. There is an instance of the conceptual metaphor LAW IS A CONTAINER illustrated in example (9) below:

- (9) "... that the moratorium *must be made into law* because the executive action is not legally binding and can be undone by Bush or a future President."
(ANG-3.2/NPFIW)

Law in the above lines is presented as a container that encompasses all the rules and regulations. Any new rule cannot be considered as an abiding law unless it enters this container. Besides these minor differences, it is also worth mentioning that the number of tokens for this concept is rather low when compared to the other investigated concepts where the number of tokens in the NPFIW is at least twice the number of tokens in the PCFIW. The number of tokens in the corpus is thirteen compared to eight in the PCFIW corpus.

The newspapers individual analysis also yields some considerable findings. The source domain CONSTRUCTION is the most resonant source domain in all the newspapers except for ANG. It has the source domain LOCATION as the most resonant domain. It seems that ANG is more focused on bringing the criminals to justice rather than ascertaining the nature and superiority of law which the source domain CONSTRUCTION could have highlighted. Moreover, the CONTAINER source domain, which is particular of the NPFIW, is only used in ANG. Therefore, it could be regarded as the least similar newspaper to the President's presentation.

9. The Concept of Economy:

Economy is discussed frequently in the corpus and is metaphorically referred to through the use of five different source domains. Table 1.10. below illustrates these domains as well as the resonance of each one in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Economy | Pain | 2 | 14 | 28 | 39.43 |
| | Person | 1 | 19 | 19 | 26.76 |
| | Entity | 1 | 10 | 10 | 14.08 |
| | Object | 1 | 8 | 8 | 11.26 |
| | Isolation | 1 | 6 | 6 | 8.45 |
| | TOTAL | | 6 | 57 | 71 |

Table 1.10. Resonance Table for the Concept Economy in the NPFIW Corpus.

When comparing this corpus to the PCFIW corpus, it seems that the journalists use five out of the seven source domains used by the President in the corpus. Chart 1.4 below demonstrates the differences between the two corpora in the choice of domains as well as in the distribution of resonance:

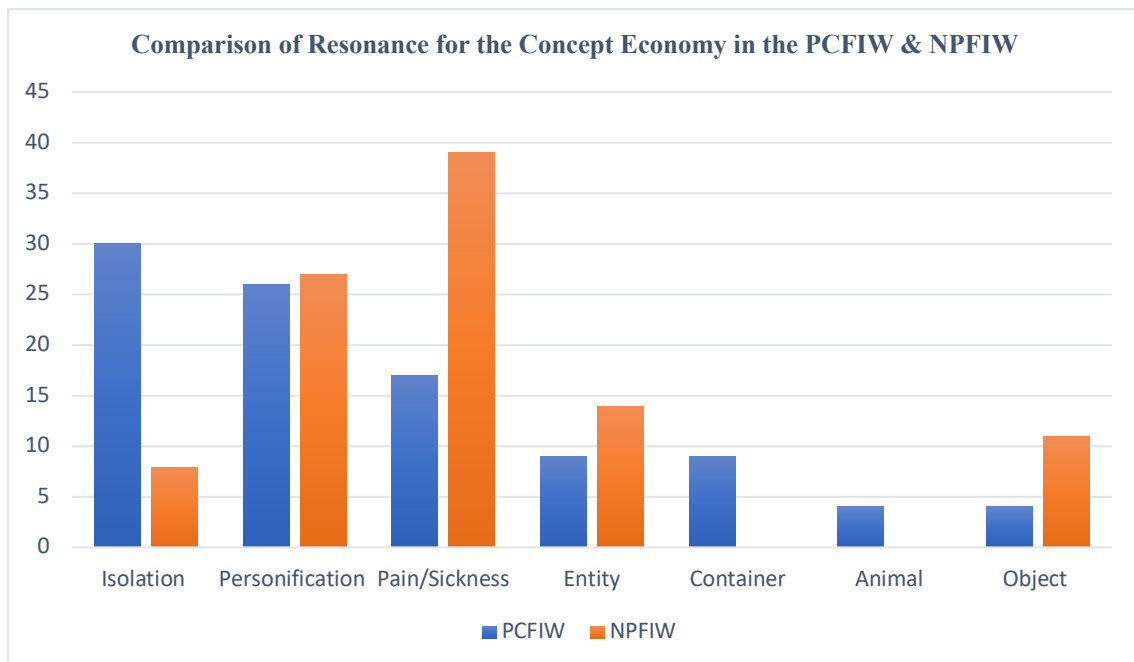


Chart 1.4. Resonance Distribution of Shared Source Domains for the Concept Economy.

As evident in the chart above, the journalists do not use the source domains CONTAINER and ANIMAL in their articles. However, this difference is not fundamental as these two domains constitutes only 13.03% of the total resonance. Moreover, the

NPFIW corpus does not have any new or particular domains that are not used in the PCFIW. Therefore, we could conclude that, in general, the journalists are similar to the President in their metaphorical depiction of the target domain economy.

As for the other used domains in the corpus, the source domain PERSONIFICATION has an almost equal percentage in the two corpora, which is manifested by the use of the metaphor ECONOMY/ ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IS/ARE A PERSON. It has a total resonance of 27% in the NPFIW. However, in the PCFIW corpus, it has a total resonance of 26%. There is also a comparable resonance order between the source domains ENTITY and OBJECT in the two corpora. In both corpora, the domain ENTITY is more resonant than the domain OBJECT. The resonance of these source domains is 14% and 11% in the NPFIW corpus compared to 9% and 4% in the PCFIW corpus.

Furthermore, on one hand, the NPFIW corpus seems to display a high resonance for the source domain SICKNESS/ PAIN, which generates metaphors such as ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE PAIN, ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION IS A CHOKE. These metaphors, as mentioned before, are related to the more general metaphor WELLBEING IS WEALTH and its opposite ILLBEING IS DEPRIVATION/ POVERTY. This source domain has a total resonance of 39%. Thus, making it the most resonant source domain in the NPFIW corpus. On the other hand, the source domain ISOLATION, which is the most resonant source domain in the PCFIW corpus with a total resonance percentage of 30%, is actually the least resonant domain in the NPFIW corpus with only 8% of total resonance.

Perhaps the differences could be assigned to the various viewpoints each of the speakers intends to highlight. The President stresses on the effect of the economic sanctions on Iraq and particularly on Saddam Hussein. The major effect on Iraq will be

a total isolation. While, at the same time he might intended to shadow the other effects of the economic sanctions, such as high oil prices. These outcomes are felt by the United States as well as by many other countries around the world. Therefore, he might have diverted the attention away from this unpleasant aftermath. But, for the journalists highlighting the effect of these sanctions that will be felt at home in the US as well as other countries is more crucial than only focusing on the effects felt by Iraq.

The most resonant source domain in each newspaper appears to be different. The most resonant domain for CHIC is shared between the domains PERSONIFICATION and OBJECT. For ANG, however, it is the domain ENTITY. Moreover, NYT has the domain PAIN/SICKNESS as the most resonant source domain. While WASH has the domain PERSONIFICATION as the most resonant. Furthermore, it seems that WASH is the most similar newspaper to the PCFIW in the choice of source domains as well as in the distribution of resonance amongst the different domains. For example, in WASH, the source domain ISOLATION, the most resonant source domain in the PCFIW corpus, has the highest percentage of resonance compared to other newspapers with a recorded 23% of total resonance. This domain is absent in two newspapers and has a low percentage of 8% in the third.

10. The Concept of Warning:

For the concept of warning, the corpus appears to use the same source domains used by the President in his conferences. Moreover, the order of resonance for each source domain is the same in the two corpora. Table 1.11. below demonstrates the source domains and their resonance in the corpus for the concept warning:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Warning | Sending something | 2 | 14 | 28 | 68.29 |
| | Signal | 1 | 13 | 13 | 31.70 |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 27 | 41 | 100 |

Table 1.11. Resonance Table for the Concept Warning in the NPFIW Corpus.

As clear from the table above, the source domain SENDING is the most resonant domain. It is manifested in two types; the conceptual metaphors WARNING IS SENDING A SIGNAL and WARNING IS SENDING A MESSAGE. This corpus also resembles the PCFIW in the higher number of tokens for the former metaphor when compared to the latter.

In addition, the conceptual metaphor WARNING IS A SIGNAL that belongs to the source domain SIGNAL comes second in the order of resonance with a total resonance of 32%. The striking similarity between the two corpora in the choice of source domains as well as in the order of resonance for each source domain and its types could be assigned to the fact that the person who usually states these warning is the President. Therefore, the journalists conceptualize the warnings directed mainly by the President towards Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi government in the same manner as the President does.

Moreover, the analysis of the newspapers separately does not yield substantial differences between them. They all share the same source domains as well as the same order of the domains' resonance. Nevertheless, CHIC is the only newspaper where the source domain SIGNAL is more resonant than the source domain SENDING. Thus, it is the least similar among them. Whereas, WASH could be regarded as the most similar, in the sense that it has the closest percentages of resonance to the PCFIW. In WASH, the domain SENDING has a total resonance of 71% compared to 72% in the PCFIW

corpus. Also, the domain SIGNAL has a total resonance of 29% compared to 28% in the PCFIW corpus.

11. The Concept of Responsibilities & Obligations:

The examination of this concept in the corpus reveals that it is manifested through four main source domains. These domains and their resonance are illustrated in Table 1.12 below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Responsibilities & Obligations | Role | 1 | 41 | 41 | 65.07 |
| | Burden | 1 | 14 | 14 | 22.22 |
| | Possessions | 1 | 7 | 7 | 11.11 |
| | Container | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.58 |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 63 | 63 | 100 |

Table 1.12. Resonance Table for the Concept Responsibilities & Obligations in the NPFIW Corpus.

As evident from the table, the concept of responsibly and obligation is conceptualized in the corpus in the same manner it is conceptualized by the President in his conferences in terms of source domains and in terms of resonance. The source domain ROLE is the most resonant source domain, followed by the source domain BURDEN, POSSESSION and finally the domain CONTAINER.

Nevertheless, it seems that the conceptual metaphor HAVING A RESPONSIBILITY/ AN OBLIGATION IS HAVING A ROLE is used predominantly in the NPFIW corpus with a total resonance of 65%. Thus, more than half of the resonance percentage. Its counterpart in the PCFIW corpus has a total resonance of 44%, which is also high. Yet, it does not constitute half of the resonance percentage. Consequently, it

appears as if the journalists are keener in highlighting the different assigned responsibilities to the different agents. At the same time, they are less focused on the nature and the impact of this assigned responsibility. Therefore, cases of the metaphor RESPONSIBILITIES/ OBLIGATIONS ARE BURDENS constitute only 22% of the total resonance percentage in the NPFIW corpus compared to 36% in the PCFIW corpus.

It seems that not all the four newspapers have instances of the used source domains in the PCFIW corpus. Only ANG has all four source domains. The other newspapers lack instances mainly for the conceptual metaphor RESPONSIBILITIES/ OBLIGATIONS ARE CONTAINERS. Moreover, while all the other newspapers have the same order of resonance distribution; yet, ANG has a different resonance order. The source domain BURDEN is the domain with the highest resonance. It has a total resonance of 45% followed by 36% for the source domain ROLE.

2. Major War Actors in the NPFIW Corpus:

This section will cover the metaphorical representations in the NPFIW corpus regarding the various actors in the FIW. Equally as the chapter covering the conferences of President Bush Sr., this section will represent the opposition between the US group and the THEM group. Therefore, the US group will include members such as the USA, the American President, the American people, the American spirit and the coalition led by the American army. While the THEM group will include the opposite members in this war; Iraq, Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi people and the Iraqi army.

The purpose of this section is to first describe the way the journalists in the four newspapers metaphorically conceptualize the different actors. Then to estimate the amount of influence imposed by President Bush Sr. on the journalists' choice and dependency of particular metaphors over other available options. Second, to uncover subtle elements of ideological influences in the form of favoring particular perspectives of actors and to determine whether they are motivated by the President's perspective. Third, to highlight features of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation in the corpora that are concealed in the form of conceptual metaphors. Third, to identify, when possible, which particular newspapers are closer in their metaphorical depictions of the actors to the President's depiction and which are further away.

A-The US Group: The Coalition, the USA, the American President, and the American People:

Starting with the coalition, it seems that the journalists metaphorically conceptualize it using the same domains used by the President's. The concept coalition is metaphorically

depicted in the corpus through four different source domains illustrated in the table below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Coalition | Object /Construction | 2 | 16 | 32 | 84.21 |
| | Entity | 1 | 4 | 4 | 10.52 |
| | Person | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.63 |
| | Container | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.63 |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 22 | 38 | 100 |

Table 1.13. Resonance Table for the Actor Coalition in the NPFIW Corpus.

As clear from the table above, the journalists use one additional domain in the corpus. There are instances of the conceptual metaphor THE COALITION IS AN ENTITY as illustrated by the example below:

- (10) "...Pentagon officials quoted by.... indicated that *the force could grow to 50,000 Americans, counting all ground and*" (CHIC-1.1/NPFIW)

In the above example, the coalition is depicted as an entity that can grow. With the addition of new members in the force, this force grows and becomes more powerful.

However, the other three domains are shared by the two corpora. But it seems that the journalists rely on the domain OBJECT/CONSTRUCTION predominantly as evident in the high resonance percentage. They, as well, rely equally on the domains PERSONIFICATION and CONTAINER. Chart 1.5 below demonstrates a comparison of the shared source domains for the actor coalition in the two corpora along with their resonance:

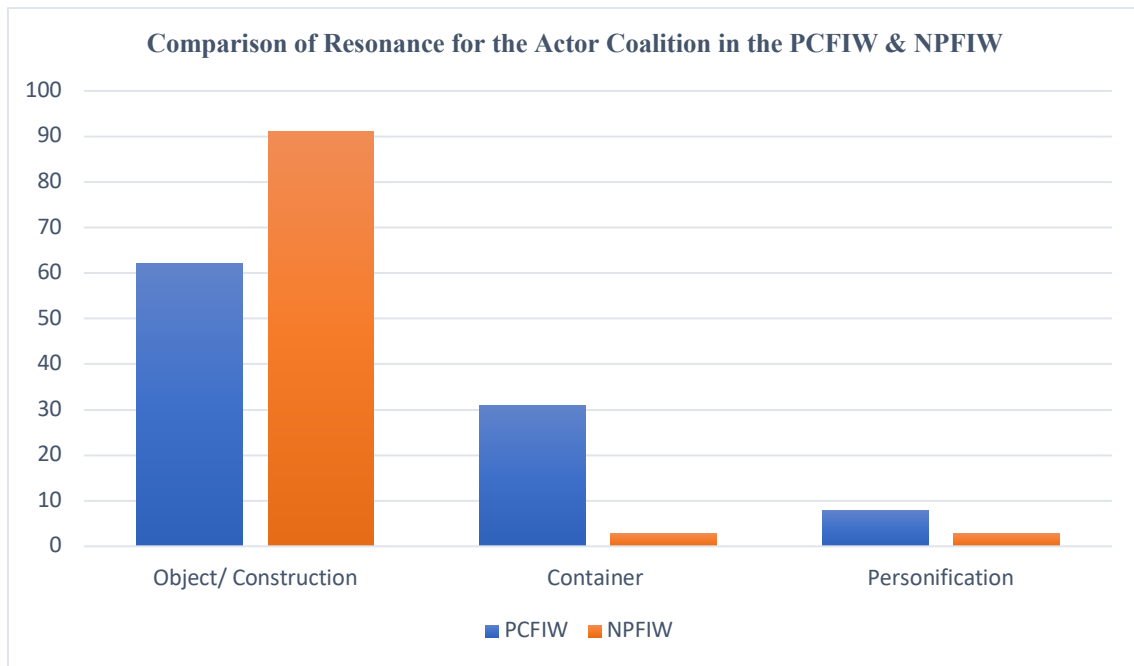


Chart 1.5. Resonance Distribution of Shared Source Domains for the Actor Coalition.

As mentioned above, the domain OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION is the most resonant domain in both corpora. However, it seems that the journalists rely more heavily on this domain. Its resonance in the NPFIW is 84% compared to 62% in the PCFIW.

Furthermore, it seems that the journalists differ from the President in their use of this domain in terms of what elements they intend to highlight in the target coalition.

President Bush Sr. uses it mainly to describe the coalition as an object that is made of different parts. He uses it to refer to the different armies that joined the coalition. Except for one instance in which he remembers the first days of assembling the coalition where he says:

(11) "... Do you remember the *fragility of the coalition days?*" (PC8-FIW)

In the instance above, the President highlights different element of the target. He points out to the possible fraction of the object. However, he only uses it to mention later on

that they have overcome this challenge. Therefore, it seems that the President uses this domain mainly to highlight positive elements in the coalition.

The journalists, however, rely more on this domain. Yet, they use it predominantly to highlight negative aspects of the target. This domain is used ten times to point out the “fractions”, “fragility” and the hard job of “holding together a disparate coalition” as in the examples below:

(12) “... will be drawn into the war and *fracture the delicate coalition* assembled to confront Hussein.” (ANG-7.4/ NPFIW)

(13) “...might undermine *the fragile American- Arab coalition* fighting against Iraq.” (CHIC-7.2/ NPFIW)

(14) “*To hold together a coalition as disparate* as this one (for that period of time) is difficult.” (WASH-5.4/NPFIW)

This domain is only used two times to present a positive element such as the ones presented by the President, while three other instances could be regarded as neutral.

As for the domains CONTAINER and PERSONIFICATION, they share an equal resonance of 3% for each. Therefore, it appears that the journalists are less interested in the diversity of the coalition. But for the President, it is an important element to highlight in the target coalition as he uses the conceptual metaphor THE COALITION IS A CONTAINER more often than the journalists. This domain accentuates certain aspects of the coalition such as the various nationalities involved in it. Also, conceptualizing the coalition as a container would reduce the risks of fractures and fragilities which are mapped to the coalition through the use of the OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION domain. In addition, when the newspapers articles are separately analyzed; ANG is found to have

the closest conceptualization to the President’s in terms of the choice of source domains, as it only has the three domains used by the President. Also, it manifests comparable resonance distribution amongst these domains.

The second actor in the US group is the United States. The journalists metaphorically present the USA in four domains.; two of which are used by the President, while the other two are only used in the newspapers articles. Table 1.14. below illustrates the used source domains and their resonance:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| USA | Person | 6 | 357 | 2142 | 96.66 |
| | Object / construction | 3 | 23 | 69 | 3.11 |
| | Monster/Satan | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.18 |
| | Container | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.04 |
| | TOTAL | 12 | 383 | 2216 | 100 |

Table 1.14. Resonance Table for the Actor USA in the NPFIW Corpus.

As displayed in the table above, the source domain PERSONIFICATION is by far the most resonant domain used for the conceptualization of the USA with a total resonance of 97% compared to 82% in the PCFIW corpus. The NPFIW corpus presents the USA mainly in a positive manner. The USA is conceptualized through several more specific conceptual metaphors such as:

1. THE USA IS A HERO:

“...he feels strongly that it is the *obligation of the United States to protect less-powerful countries...*” (NYT-8.4/ NPFIW)

2. THE USA IS A FRIEND:

“...Soviet officials pondered whether to abandon a long-time Third World ally for the sake of their newly *won friendship with the United States.*”
(ANG-1.1/NPFIW)

3. THE USA IS A MATURE PERSON:

“...the United States was always ready to look the other way and have infinite patience in waiting...” (NYT-6.1/ NPFIW)

4. THE USA IS A LEADER:

“...but said *the United States would play a leading role* ‘in helping sort out who should help whom’” (WASH-4.1/ NPFIW)

5. THE USA IS A PHILANTHROPIST:

“...he said the *U.S also would try to help with humanitarian relief* for the people of Iraq...” (CHIC-8.4/ NPFIW)

6. THE USA IS A PERSON OF AUTHORITY:

“*America doesn't need UN backing to blast Iraq's tankers and other ships out of the water.*” (CHIC-3.1/ NPFIW)

All these are just some samples of several positive self-presentation of the USA in the corpus. Positive self-presentation instances constitute 66% of the total occurrences in the corpus for the source domain PERSONIFICATION. Nevertheless, there are also some negative self-presentation instances in the corpus, but they are much less frequent as they make up 15% of the total tokens of PERSONIFICATION. Some of these occurrences includes specific conceptual metaphors such as the ones mentioned below:

1- THE USA IS AN IMMATURE PERSON:

“...Asked if *the United States was abdicating responsibility* by avoiding explicit direction to the Americans.” (NYT-2.1/ NPFIW)

2- THE USA IS A HYPOCRITE:

“...complaining that *the U.S subjects Iraq and the Arab world to a ‘double standard’* compared with the way it treats...” (CHIC-6.1/ NPFIW)

3- THE USA IS AN IMPETUOUS PERSON:

“...predicted that ‘*if the U.S. undertakes a major war, it will have completed the destruction of Kuwait’*...”. (ANG-6.3/ NPFIW)

4- THE USA IS A DESPISED PERSON:

“... ‘about *the high level of resentment toward America* in the Arab world...have never felt as uneasy about being Americans in the Arab world as they do now’.” (WASH-1.2/ NPFIW)

The examples above are realizations of the conceptual metaphor THE USA IS A PERSON. The negative qualities that are assigned to the USA are qualities of a humans whether it is immaturity, recklessness, hatred, or a person who exploits power and does not abide by the international law.

Examples such as the ones above do occur in the four newspapers, however, they are relatively low when compared to the positive presentation of the USA in the corpus. Moreover, there are also some occurrences that can be referred to as neutral, in the sense that they do not manifest solid positive or negative evaluations of the USA. Neutral instances constitute 19 % of the total PERSONIFICATION tokens. The highest percentage of negative self-presentation instances belongs to NYT as they constitute 16% of the total tokens. While the highest percentage of positive self-presentation

instances belong to CHIC of approximately 79%. CHIC, also, has the lowest percentage of negative self-presentation instances which is about 14%. Hence, it seems that CHIC, a conservative newspaper presents the USA more positively.

Moving on to the second resonant domain in the corpus, the domain OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION has a resonance total of 3% compared to 18% in the PCFIW. Nevertheless, there are twenty-three token of this domain in the corpus. Thus, it is a relatively high number of tokens. The extremely high number of tokens in the domain PERSONIFICATION has left the OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION domain with a low percentage. Unlike the PCFIW, where this domain has two types; in the NPFIW corpus, there are three different types of this domain. There are cases of the metaphor THE USA IS A HOME along with THE USA IS A CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENT PART and THE USA IS AN OBJECT. The last metaphor can be further explained by the example below:

(15) "...the role of the U.S. will be as the world's guarantor of stability, a *reassuring security blanket*..." (CHIC-7.3/ NPFIW)

The above example points out the role that the USA will play after the war in Iraq. There will be a military presence in Asia as well as in Europe. Therefore, the USA is conceptualized as a security blanket for the people around the world to rest assured that the USA is there for their safety and peace. THE USA IS A SECURITY BLANKET is the metaphor used in the above example to map features such as security, serenity and peace.

Moreover, there are other source domains used in the corpus but have no occurrences in the PCFIW corpus. There are instances of the metaphors THE USA IS A CONTAINER, THE USA IS A MONSTER and THE USA IS SATAN. The first metaphor is used to highlight the borders of the USA. There is only one instance of this metaphor

used when the journalist mentions the expel of the Iraqi ambassador from the country. Therefore, it is regarded as a neutral representation of the USA. It has neither a positive nor a negative evaluation. However, the other two metaphors display a negative evaluation. Below are the two occurrences:

(16) "...should try at any cost to make *the world -devouring America* leave the Persian Gulf." (ANG-2.1/ NPFIW)

(17) "...In Tehran, where the *United states continues to be 'Great Satan'.*" (ANG-2.1/ NPSIW)

The two examples refer to the USA, however, from the Iranian point of view. In the first example, there is a need to convince Saddam Hussein to withdraw and reduce the tension in the area. Because, according to the Iranian official, the USA is a monster that devours everything it comes across. In the second example, the USA is regarded as a Great Satan for the Iranian officials. Both examples map to the USA elements such as pure evil and destruction. Moreover, these two examples occur in ANG and have no other manifestation in any of the other newspapers. As mentioned above, there are several negative self-presentation occurrences in the NPFIW corpus. Therefore, we could argue that the newspapers have not adopted a total positive self-presentation in the sense that they have not deemphasized negative things about the US group. (Van Dijk, 2000)

Finally, unlike the conferences where the President sees himself as the father of the American people; it appears that none of the four newspapers mentions the President in metaphorical terms. Moreover, there are no instances of the "American spirit" which is mentioned in the conferences. Nevertheless, the Americans are conceptualized

metaphorically in CHIC through the use of the metaphor THE AMERICANS ARE HEALERS. The same way of conceptualization occurs in the PCFIW corpus.

We could sum up by saying that the newspapers' conceptualization of the USA, despite some minor differences, is very much similar to the President's in terms of the choice of source domains as well as in terms of resonance. Moreover, although the PCFIW corpus adopts a positive presentation of the USA in all of the instances; the journalists, however, seem to deliver some negative evaluations of the USA. But these evaluations are much less in number than the positive ones.

B-The THEM Group: Iraq, Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi Army and the Iraqi People:

The second group in this polarity is the THEM group, which includes members such as Iraq, Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi army. In their presentation of Iraq, the journalists use several source domains such as the domains PERSONIFICATION, OBJECT/CONSTRUCTION, and CONTAINER. Table 1.15. below displays the used source domains and their resonance:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Iraq | Person | 8 | 436 | 3488 | 97.48 |
| | Container | 1 | 39 | 39 | 1.08 |
| | Object/Construction | 3 | 17 | 51 | 1.42 |
| | TOTAL | 12 | 492 | 3578 | 100 |

Table 1.15. Resonance Table for the Actor Iraq in the NPFIW Corpus.

In conceptualizing Iraq through these source domains, the journalists follow the same patterns of conceptualization used by President Bush Sr.. However, they use an

additional domain that is not found in the conferences, which is the domain OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION. Yet, this domain constitutes about 1 % of the total resonance in the corpus. Consequently, the difference in the choice of source domains between the President and the journalists is not that substantial.

There is a total of 436 tokens of the source domain PERSONIFICATION for the depiction of Iraq in the corpus. The majority of these tokens convey negative evaluation of Iraq. Yet, some of the occurrences can be considered to bear a neutral evaluation. These neutral cases are either a report of the actions committed by Iraq such as announcing the different events from the Iraqi viewpoint. Or, they are reports of actions taken by the USA against Iraq. For example:

(18) “...*Iraq asserted* that two aircraft from Saudi Arabia has violated its airspace...”
(NYT-3.1/ NPFIW)

(19) “...President Bush *warned Iraq* on Wednesday that a ‘line has been drawn on the sand’ as thousands of U.S. soldiers...” (CHIC-1.1/ NPFIW)

In the above two examples, no negative neither positive evaluation of Iraq can be deducted. The two examples as well as some of the occurrences in the NPFIW are simply neutral. However, instances such as these are rare. There are roughly speaking forty-two occurrences with no clear positive or negative evaluation, which make up 10% of the total personification occurrences. The newspaper that has the most neutral evaluations of Iraq is NYT as they make up a total of 14% of the occurrences. On the contrary, the newspaper with the least neutral occurrences is WASH as they constitute only 6%.

Nevertheless, as mentioned earlier, the majority of occurrences contain negative evaluations of Iraq. They constitute about 82% of the total occurrences. Below is a list some of the conceptual metaphors used in the corpus to present Iraq:

1- IRAQ IS AN ADVERSARY:

“... *a war with Iraq* would be conducted in a way to maximize U.S. military capabilities...” (WASH-5.4/ NPFIW)

2- IRAQ IS AN EVIL/AGGRESSIVE PERSON:

“...while the U.S. officials are concerned about the possibility of *Iraq using poisonous gas- as it did against Iran and Kurdish rebels...*” (CHIC-1.1/ NPFIW)

3- IRAQ IS AN IMMATURE PERSON:

“Baker said he told Aziz that *Iraq was guilty of a series of miscalculations* throughout the crisis...” (ANG-6.1/ NPFIW)

4- IRAQ IS A CRIMINAL:

“...President Bush *accused Iraq of ‘a violation of international norms’* but he carefully avoided inflammatory rhetoric.” (ANG-2.2/ NPFIW)

5- IRAQ IS A GREEDY PERSON:

“...that Kuwait was too rich and should *share its wealth with Iraq.*” (CHIC-8.3/ NPFIW)

6- IRAQ IS A VANDAL:

“...the call for *Iraq to pay damages*, adopted by 13 of the Arab League’s 21 members...” (NYT-4.4/ NPFIW)

7- IRAQ IS A GUILTY PERSON:

“...the senior American official said the United States would ask the council to adopt another resolution *condemning Iraq*- the forth since Baghdad’s invasion of Kuwait on Aug.2.” (NYT-2.3/ NPFIW)

8- IRAQ IS A MANIPULATIVE PERSON:

“...he doesn’t want to let *Iraq divert attention from the real issue, as it clearly now trying to do.*” (ANG-2.2/ NPFIW)

9- IRAQ IS A STUBBORN:

“...he said peace is still possible, but *only if Iraq changes its mind* and agrees to end its occupation of Kuwait.” (ANG-6.1/ NPFIW)

The above examples are just a sample of hundreds available in the NPFIW corpus. They are all under the umbrella of the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS A PERSON. However, each one of these cases is a more specific realization of this metaphor. All four newspapers contain instances of almost all of the above-mentioned types.

Furthermore, CHIC has the highest percentage of negative other-presentation instances with a total of 86%, and NYT has the least negative other-presentation instances with a total of 76%. In addition, while all of these examples describe Iraq negatively; yet, some are more effective than others. In the NPFIW corpus, the journalists in several occasions add more value to their negative account of Iraq when they show a worldwide consensus, for example. The crisis in Iraq is displayed as a confrontation between Iraq and the world. Also, Iraq is being internationally condemned for its actions. Therefore, consensus against the THEM members is another political strategy for negative other-presentation (Van Dijk, 2000).

Nevertheless, there are some cases of the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS A PERSON that carries a somewhat positive evaluation of Iraq. But these cases are rare as they make up 9% of the total personification occurrences. Interestingly, ANG has no occurrences of positive evaluation of Iraq. While NYT has the highest number of these occurrences, which is two instances. Below is a list of positive conceptual metaphors depicting Iraq:

1- IRAQ IS A FRIEND:

“...Most of them are either *old friends of Iraq*, such as Algeria and the Soviet Union...” (CHIC-6.3/ NPFIW)

2- IRAQ IS A BUSINESS PARTNER:

“...There are a number of countries that might be in position to help... most of them are either old friends of Iraq...*or old business partners*, such as France.” (CHIC-6.3/ NPFIW)

3- IRAQ IS A FAMILY MEMBER:

“...said he also wanted to consider ‘*how Iraq is brought back into the family of nations*’...” (NYT-8.2/ NPFIW)

4- IRAQ IS A MERCIFUL PERSON:

“...*Iraq today allowed a 10-year-old California girl detained in a Baghdad hotel to be moved to the U.S embassy there...*” (WASH-1.1/ NPFIW)

In the above examples, Iraq is depicted as a relatively good person who maintains friendships and who has business partnerships. Iraq is also depicted as a family member and as the mother of the Iraqi people in another instance. Iraq is a person who can show mercy as presented in the last example.

Besides the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS A PERSON, the journalists also use two other source domains in the conceptualization of Iraq. The domain OBJECT/CONSTRUCTION has the second highest resonance of about 1.42%. It includes several conceptual metaphors such as IRAQ IS A HOME, IRAQ IS A IS AN OBJECT and IRAQ IS A CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENT PARTS. It seems that all of the instances of this source domain display negative evaluation of Iraq. For example:

(20) “Bush ruled out any direct aid *to rebuild Iraq* following the most intensive aerial bombardment since World War II...” (CHIC-8.1/ NPFIW)

In the above example, as well as several in the corpus, there is a refusal by the American President to waste the money of the American tax payers, as he puts it, on the rebuilding of Iraq after the air strike during the war. Showing the Other as a burden is another subtle way of negative other-presentation (ibid: 63). Iraq is portrayed as a financial burden. Therefore, the President who cares about the self-interest of his group is not willing to let them bare this burden. Also, by doing so, he manifests empathy with the other members of the US group.

The last used conceptual metaphor in the depiction of Iraq in the articles is the metaphor IRAQ IS A CONTAINER. This is the least resonant metaphor in the corpus with a total resonance of 1.08%. The journalists use this source domain to talk about targets set by the coalition army inside Iraq. Also, some of the instances are reference to Iraq's hold of foreigners who are not allowed to leave the country. Thus, stressing the containment elements usually highlighted by a container schema. Nevertheless, there are some few instances of this metaphor that could be considered neutral regarding the evaluation of Iraq. For example, the instances where food and medicine are allowed to

enter Iraq. Though this case is not a negative presentation of Iraq. Yet, it is a positive presentation of the USA. The United States and its allies are presented as merciful people who regardless of their issues with Iraq still stand up for human rights.

The second actor in the THEM group is Saddam Hussein. It seems that he is rarely presented metaphorically as evident in the low number of tokens in the corpus.

Table 1.16 below displays the various source domains used in the corpus to present Saddam Hussein metaphorically along with their resonance:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Saddam Hussein | Deity | 1 | 3 | 3 | 37.5 |
| | Animal | 1 | 3 | 3 | 37.5 |
| | Performer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12.5 |
| | Object | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12.5 |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 8 | 8 | 100 |

Table 1.16. Resonance Table for the Actor Saddam Hussein in the NPFIW Corpus.

However, when comparing Saddam Hussein representation in the corpus to his representation in the President’s conferences, they appear to be a lot similar. The journalists use four out of the six domains used by the President. There are instances for the conceptual metaphors SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A DEITY, SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ANIMAL, SADDAM HUSSIEIN IS A PERFORMER and SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN OBJECT.

Moreover, in two of these metaphors, Saddam Hussein is dehumanized; which is an effective way of negative other-presentation. Van Dijk (1998: 273) claims “a specific negative opinion may be emphasized by a catchy metaphor from a negative conceptual domain (for instance, describing outgroup members in terms of animals such as rats, dogs, bloodhounds, snakes or cockroaches)” Describing someone as being hunted like

an animal has its derogatory connotations. A hunted animal is usually a weak type of animal. Moreover, the USA is presented as the hunters which has connotations of superiority, power and being in control. Saddam Hussein is also dehumanized as an object that can be removed from authority by simply putting him aside, as in the metaphor DEPOSING SADDAM IS PUTTING HIM ASIDE.

The last two actors in the THEM group are the Iraqi army and the Iraqi people. There are no metaphorical instances for the depiction of the Iraqi people just like the PCFIW corpus. Perhaps because they are not at the center of attention in this crisis with Iraq. The Iraqi army, however, is represented through the conceptual metaphor THE IRAQI ARMY IS A MACHINE. Conceptualizing the enemy as an object reduces their humanness and diverts the attention away from the fact that this army is made up of people. The same metaphor is used by the President in the conferences. Therefore, the journalists' conceptualization of the Iraqi army is similar to the President's.

In conclusion, the journalists present the US and THEM polarity in a similar manner to the President's. They use the same source domains used by the President in his conferences and they display, roughly speaking, similar resonance percentages. Nevertheless, the President differs from the journalists in the sense that he is an avid member of his group. He never mentions any negative evaluations about the USA, the coalition army or the Americans. Also, the President mentions the American spirit which he shares with all Americans. It is an integral part of being an American and a strong indication of belonging to that group. Thus, the President glorifies his country and its traditions reasserting the positive self-presentation and the loyalty to his group.

Nevertheless, while the journalists in the majority of cases follow the same representation strategies of positive self-presentation and negative Other-presentation. Yet, there are cases where they do not follow what Van Dijk (1998: 267) refers to as the

“ideological square”. Almost each one of the newspapers contains negative instances of the USA. Moreover, all of the newspapers, except ANG, have positive presentation instances of Iraq. However, NYT has the highest number of positive other-presentation and negative self-presentation instances. In addition, it is the newspaper that has the most neutral instances of Iraq.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition
New York: Today, mostly cloudy; rain arrives, high 45. Tonight, rain heavy at times, low 43. Tomorrow, rain ends, milder, high 63. Yesterday, high 44, low 36. Details, Page D1.

VOL. CLII . . . No. 52,428 Copyright © 2003 The New York Times NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 2003 ONE DOLLAR

BUSH ORDERS START OF WAR ON IRAQ; MISSILES APPARENTLY MISS HUSSEIN

NATIONAL EDITION

Los Angeles Times

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 2003

U.S. ATTACKS IRAQ

FINAL

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 2003

U.S. Opens War With Strikes On Baghdad Aimed at Hussein



Chicago Tribune

FINAL

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 2003

U.S. strikes Iraq

Bush launches pre-emptive war to oust Hussein
Long, difficult campaign ahead, president warns

5.2. NEWSPAPERS

5.2.2. SECOND IRAQ WAR (SIW)

“News is a representation in this sense of construction; it is not a value-free reflection of ‘facts’”

Fowler (1991:4)

5.2.2.1. Metaphoric Representations in the NPSIW Corpus:

This chapter of the dissertation will focus on the second corpus of newspapers’ articles named the NPSIW corpus. This corpus contains a random selection of articles from the same four major American newspapers as in the NPFIW corpus. The size of the NPSIW corpus is 153,797 words in total and it covers a period of approximately nine months.

The emphasis in this chapter will be on the same concepts selected in the conferences’ chapters. Therefore, this section will be divided into two more sections one covering the major concepts or in other words the selected target domains, the other will cover the major actors in the SIW.

1. Selected Target Domains in the NPSIW Corpus:

There is a total of eleven selected target domains in the PCSIW corpus. The same targets will be investigated in this section. However, due to the larger data at hand; the researcher prepares a list of Keywords chosen after the thorough analysis of the PCSIW corpus to facilitate the search of these concepts and the related metaphors through the use of the electronic application WordSmith Tools 7 (Scott, 2016). A detailed analysis of the different used source domains as well as their related conceptual metaphors will be provided under each target concept. Furthermore, a comprehensive comparison of

the similarities and the differences between the PCSIW corpus and the NPSIW corpus in their conceptualization of each target will be provided.

1. The Concept of Country:

The examination of the newspapers' corpus of the SIW reveals that the journalists use the same source domains for the concept country that are used by the President in the conferences. In the corpus, the journalists use the four main source domains used by the President. These are the domains PERSONIFICATION, OBJECT/CONSTRUCTION, CONTAINER, and BATTLEFIELD. However, the journalists also use other domains that are not used in the conferences, such as the domains ENTITY and DEITY. Table 2.1. below illustrates the different used source domains and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Country | Person | 7 | 470 | 3290 | 92.07 |
| | Object | 3 | 71 | 213 | 5.96 |
| | Container | 1 | 60 | 60 | 1.67 |
| | Entity | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0.16 |
| | Battlefield | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0.08 |
| | Deity | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | TOTAL | | 14 | 611 | 3573 |

Table 2.1. Resonance Table for the Concept Country in the NPSIW Corpus.

The difference between the two corpora in the choice of source domains is not substantial. The two domains that are particular of this corpus have a resonance percentage below 1%. In addition, the source domain PERSONIFICATION constitutes over 90% of resonance in both corpora.

Furthermore, the corpus has the same order of resonance distribution for the different domains. As for the source domain PERSONIFICATION, it displays the highest resonance of about 92%. Actually, all four newspapers have a resonance percentage over 90% for this domain. Table 2.2 below demonstrates the newspapers' use of the domain PERSONIFICATION in the conceptualization of the concept country, displaying the number of types, tokens, resonance and resonance percentage for each of the newspapers:

| Concept Country | Source domain | Total types | Total tokens | Resonance | % of Resonance |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| CHIC | Personification | 5 | 82 | 410 | 93.04 |
| ANG | | 4 | 114 | 456 | 90.72 |
| NYT | | 6 | 131 | 786 | 90.37 |
| WASH | | 7 | 143 | 1001 | 93.63 |
| TOTAL | | 22 | 470 | 2653 | - |

Table 2.2. Resonance of the Source Domain Personification in Each Newspaper in the NPSIW Corpus.

As can be seen in the chart, all newspapers have a similar percentage of resonance for the source domain PERSONIFICATION. Though it could be claimed that CHIC and WASH are closer to the PCSIW corpus in terms of percentage than the other two newspapers. Moreover, WASH has the highest number of types as it has seven different types. Whereas, ANG has the least number of types, that is a total of only four types.

Although the other source domains that are used in the corpus constitute only less than 7% of the total resonance; yet, there are equally important and informative. Unlike the PCSIW corpus where President Bush Jr. uses the metaphor A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER to describe both the USA and Iraq, it appears that all cases in the NPSIW of this metaphor are used as a reference to Iraq. In these cases, Iraq is depicted as a container, inside this container are chemical and biological weapons, Saddam

Hussein, the Iraqi regime, terrorists, as well as other different and evil enemies. For example:

- (1) "... he was concerned that some chemical or biological weapons might be smuggled *out of the country*, making restoration of boarder control an important near-term goal..." (NYT-3.4/ NPSIW)
- (2) "Rumsfeld raised the possibility that Iraqi leaders are fleeing to Syria. "Senior regime people are moving *out of Iraq*..." (WASH- 3.3/ NPSIW)
- (3) "The 125,000 British and American troops now *inside Iraq* are stretched..." (NYT- 2.2/ NPSIW)

The container metaphor is used in all of the three above examples to highlight different critical issues. In the first example, there is a necessity of control over the chemical and the biological weapons in Iraq. In the second example, there is a need to control the boarders and capture run away criminals. While, in the third example, there is a demand to have more troops to control and regulate the situation in Iraq. In all of the three examples above, there is a sense of containment that is reflected to the audience through conceptualizing Iraq as a container.

2. The Concept of War and its process:

The conceptualization of war in the corpus is achieved through several source domains. While the corpus uses all the six domains used by the President in the PCSIW corpus; yet, the journalists use eight additional source domains. Although, the difference in the choice of source domains might seem to be drastic; yet, it is actually not. The resonance percentage for each one of these additional domains is either 2% or even less of the total

resonance in the corpus. Table 2.3 below presents the various used source domains along with their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| War | Location | 2 | 38 | 76 | 43.67 |
| | Religious endeavor | 2 | 32 | 64 | 36.78 |
| | Business | 1 | 14 | 14 | 8.04 |
| | Natural disaster | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2.29 |
| | Personification | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1.72 |
| | Construction | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1.14 |
| | Performance | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1.14 |
| | Entity | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1.14 |
| | Politics | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1.14 |
| | Container | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.57 |
| | Confrontation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.57 |
| | Object | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.57 |
| | Animal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.57 |
| | Burden | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.57 |
| TOTAL | | 16 | 104 | 174 | 100 |

Table 2.3. Resonance Table for the Concept War in the NPSIW Corpus.

Consequently, the comparison will focus on the shared domain that make up the higher percentage of resonance in the corpus. While, the two corpora share the two most resonant domains, which are the domains LOCATION and RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR. However, they differ in the third.

The chart below presents a comparison of the resonance distribution between the five shared domains in the two corpora of the SIW:

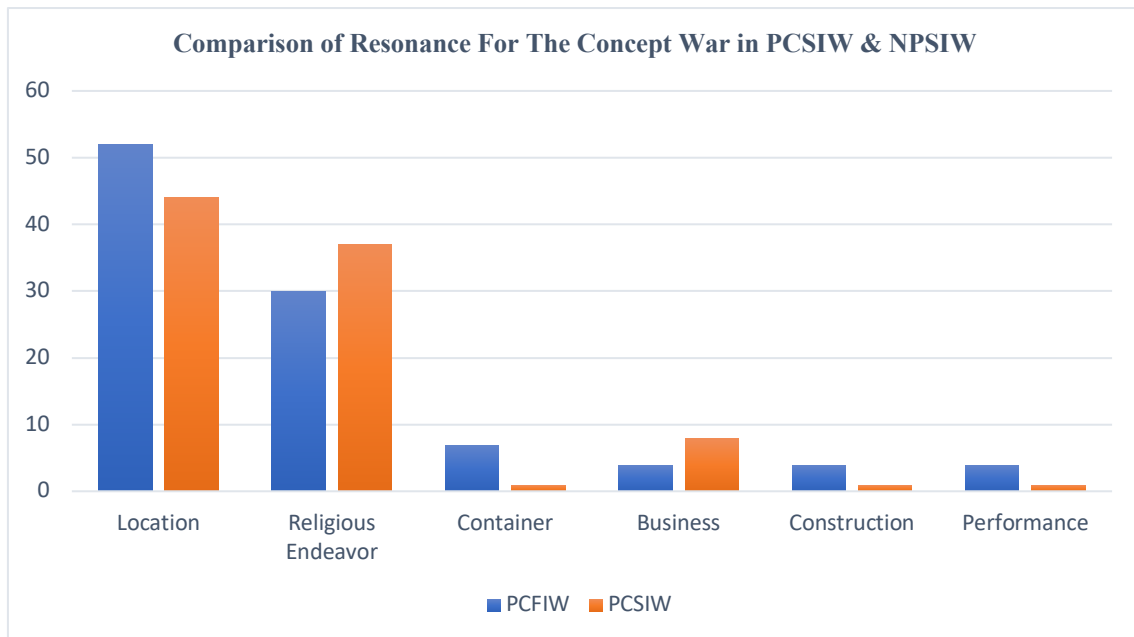


Chart 2.1. Resonance Distribution of Shared Source Domain for the Concept War.

As clear from the chart above, the source domain LOCATION is the most resonant source domain in the NPSIW corpus followed by the source domain RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR. Therefore, the NPSIW corpus is similar to the PCSIW corpus, since these two source domains make up more than 80% of the total resonance in the two corpora. However, the NPSIW has a higher resonance for the source domain RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR. It has 32 tokens of this domain. In addition, while each of the newspapers has a range between four and eight tokens; WASH, nonetheless, has thirteen tokens by itself. Therefore, it seems accurate to assume that WASH, which is one of the more conservative newspapers in the United States, is keener on casting the war with religious insinuations.

In addition, the third resonant domain differs in the two corpora. The domain BUSINESS is the third resonant domain in the NPSIW corpus. The same source domain is also used in the PCSIW corpus, but, with a lower resonance percentage. Moreover, all of the newspapers, when looked at independently, has the BUSINESS domain as the third most resonant domain for the concept war. Also, interestingly, NYT and ANG

show a higher resonance for this domain than CHIC and WASH. While CHIC and WASH have 4% and 6% of resonance for this domain, NYT and ANG have 17% and 10% of resonance for this domain. Furthermore, the source domain CONTAINER, which is the third resonant domain in the PCSIW corpus, is the lowest source domain used in the NPSIW with a total percentage of 0.57%. Eventually, it could be assumed that while the President is highlighting elements of war such as containment and control; the journalists are highlighting other aspects of war such as the cost of the war.

The corpus also uses additional source domains. There are several conceptual metaphors that are used for the conceptualization of war, such as WAR IS A NATURAL DISASTER, WAR IS A PERSON, WAR IS AN ENTITY, and WAR IS POLITICS. It appears that the source domain NATURAL DISASTER is the highest one of them with a total percentage of 2%. There are several instances where war is talked about as if it is a volcano, such as example (4) below, or as a storm, such as example (5) below:

(4) "...an Iraqi foot soldier faced two enemies the night *war erupted* with America..." (CHIC-2.2/ NPSIW).

(5) "... a final effort to show the Arab world that its leaders have done all they could *to avert war...*" (NYT-1.3/ NPSIW)

It seems that President Bush Jr. avoids the use of such metaphors in his conceptualization of war as it carries along negative implications. All of the six domains he uses are considered to be either neutral representation of war or even positive.

The individual analysis of the four newspaper show somewhat similar results to the collective examination. However, there is one slight difference. As mentioned above, while all of the four newspapers have the source domain LOCATION as the most resonant domain; yet, the WASH has the source domain RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR as the

most resonant domain. Moreover, NYT seems to have the highest number of different source domains for the conceptualization of war. It has instances for all of the six domains used in the PCSIW as well as four additional domains. But since 90% of the total resonance is made up from the domains shared with the PCSIW, the differences in the presentation is not substantial.

3. The Concept of Politics:

The investigation of the concept politics in the corpus reveals some difference in the conceptualization between President Bush Jr. and the journalists. These differences are not only in the choice of source domains but also in the resonance of each of these domains. Although the five domains used by the president in the conferences are all available in the corpus; yet, the journalists' use of them is different in terms of resonance. Furthermore, the journalists use six additional source domains. Table 2.4. below illustrates the different used source domains and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Politics | Sport | 3 | 8 | 24 | 26.08 |
| | Game | 2 | 8 | 16 | 17.39 |
| | Entity/ force | 2 | 8 | 16 | 17.39 |
| | Landscape | 2 | 7 | 14 | 15.21 |
| | Object | 2 | 6 | 12 | 13.04 |
| | Business | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3.26 |
| | Mathematical equation | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2.17 |
| | Natural disaster | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2.17 |
| | Container | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.08 |
| | Fight | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.08 |
| | Burden | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.08 |
| | TOTAL | | 17 | 47 | 92 |

Table 2.4. Resonance Table for the Concept Politics in the NPSIW Corpus

The resemblance between the two corpora is the lowest amongst all of the other investigated concepts as it constitutes only 64% of the domains' resonance in the NPSIW. The chart below can illustrate more on the difference in resonance in the shared source domains between the two corpora:

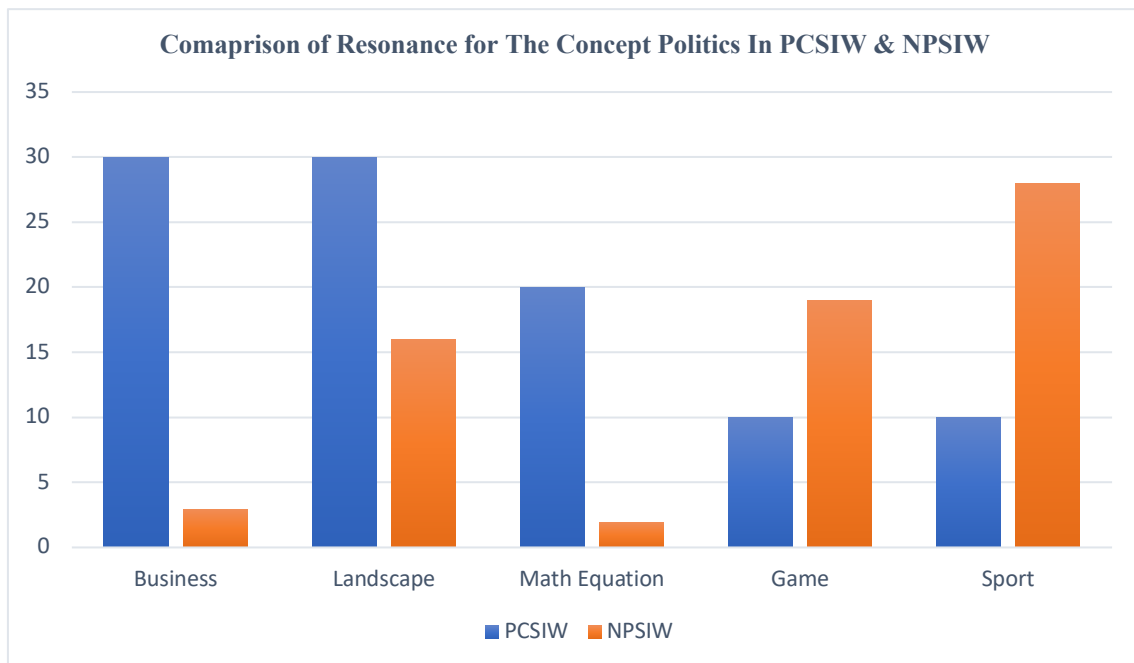


Chart 2.2. Resonance Distribution of Shared Source Domains for the Concept Politics.

As can be seen in Chart 2.2 above, the source domains SPORT and GAME, which have the lowest resonance in the PCSIW corpus, have the highest in the NPSIW corpus. The source domain SPORT is the most resonant source domain with a 26% of resonance, followed by the domain GAME with a total resonance of 17%.

Moreover, the BUSINESS domain, which has the highest resonance in the PCSIW corpus, has actually a low resonance percentage in the NPSIW corpus. Furthermore, the source domain MATHEMATICAL EQUATIONS, which is considered to have a high resonance percentage in the PCSIW of exactly 20%, has a low resonance percentage in the NPSIW corpus, which is about 2%. Therefore, it is fair to assume that although all five source domains used in the PCSIW corpus exist in the NPSIW corpus;

yet, the clear dissimilarity in the distribution of resonance among those source domains renders the two corpora more distinct than similar.

As mentioned above, the NPSIW corpus uses six additional source domains for the concept politics. The domains ENTITY and OBJECT are the domains with the highest resonance level. The source domain ENTITY/ FORCE has no occurrences in the PCSIW corpus, but it has a 17% of resonance in the NPSIW corpus. Thus, it is the second resonant domains as it shares the same resonance level of the source domain GAME. Below are some examples from the NPSIW elaborating on this domain:

- (6) "...Analysts 'are trained almost from birth' how to deal *with political pressure* to tailor their conclusions to bolster policymakers' views..." (ANG-6.2/ NPSIW)
- (7) "...and strength through 'robust alliance and *vigorous diplomacy*'..." (NYT-8.1/ NPSIW)

In example (6) above, politics is conceptualized through the use of the metaphor POLITICS IS A FORCE. Politics is presented as a force that has some kind of pressure on the politicians and on governments. Moreover, in example (7) another metaphor is used to conceptualize diplomacy, that is the metaphor DIPLOMACY IS AN ENTITY. Diplomacy is presented as an entity that is vibrant and is full of energy. Examples such as these are not found in the PCSIW corpus.

Furthermore, the domain OBJECT has no occurrences in the President's conferences. Yet, it has a total resonance of 13% in the NPSIW corpus. Examples of this domain are similar to the one below:

- (8) "...And *political sniping* over the war stepped up in Washington..." (ANG-6.4/ NPSIW)

In the above example, the journalist speaks about the political dispute regarding the war. S/he uses the metaphor POLITICAL ATTACKS ARE GUN ATTACKS. In addition, there are four other source domains used in the NPSIW corpus to conceptualize politics. Yet, the percentages of these domains are very low when compared to the ones mentioned above. NATURAL DISASTER, CONTAINER, FIGHT, and BURDEN are all used source domains in the NPSIW corpus but have resonance percentages lower than 2%.

Each of the newspapers seems to have a particular source domain with the highest percent of resonance. CHIC has the source domain SPORTS, ANG has the domains LANDSCAPE and ENTITY, NYT has the domain ENTITY, and WASH has the domain BUSINESS, MATH EQUATION and ENTITY. Moreover, WASH is the only newspaper that has instances for all the domains used by the President in the conferences. The other newspapers have only three domains. Consequently, WASH could be regarded as the closest to the President in the conceptualization of the notion politics.

4. The Concept of Action:

The examination of the corpus shows that the journalists use the same source domains used by the President in the conferences. The source domains PATH and LOCATION are the two used source domains for metaphorically presenting the intended and reported actions in the war. Table 2.5. below illustrates these two source domains and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Action | Path | 3 | 89 | 267 | 82.66 |
| | Location | 2 | 28 | 56 | 17.33 |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 117 | 326 | 100 |

Table 2.5. Resonance Table for the Concept Action in the NPSIW Corpus.

Besides relying on these two domains, they seem to rely more on the PATH domain rather than the LOCATION domain, just like the President. The NPSIW corpus has an 83% of resonance for the domain PATH which is higher than the 68% recorded for this domain in the PCSIW. Whereas the domain LOCATION has a 17% of resonance which is lower than the almost 33% for this domain in the PCSIW corpus. Nevertheless, we could claim that there are clear similarities between the two corpora in the choice of source domains as well as in the dependence of each of these domains.

But when observing the instances in the NPSIW corpus more deeply, a subtle difference can be noticed. The PATH domain, as mentioned in the PCFIW corpus, comprises mainly of three different types. These are cases of the conceptual metaphors LONG TERM PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY IS WALKING ALONG A PATH, PROGRESS OF ACTION IS FORWARD MOTION, and ACTING IS TAKING A STEP. All three metaphors are used in the NPSIW corpus. However, President Bush Jr. seems to focus more on the first metaphor as it has more tokens than the other two. The journalists, however, appear to pay more attention to the second metaphor. This difference could be explained in two reasons. First, it could be a result of the role played by the President as the leader in this war campaign. This metaphor highlights certain aspects of the target domain action that are of interest to the President. A path is made of different roads that represent different ways of actions. Also, it is made of various parts and sections, each part requires some time and effort to cross. Second, there are several instances where the President claims

“...We will *stay the course* until the job is done” (PC8-SIW). Therefore, whether it is meant as a confirmation to the Iraqi people that they will end what they started, or an affirmation to the Americans that they have to walk all the way in order to reach their goals at the end of this path, the President stresses that there should be no stopping in the middle of the way because it means the part of the path already crossed has been in vein.

But for the journalists, these highlighted elements might be less interesting for them and for their readers than the information regarding the anticipated advancement of action that is taking place. Therefore, they rely more on the metaphor PROGRESS OF ACTION IS FORWARD MOTION. The two examples below present the journalists’ use of this conceptual metaphor:

(9) “...called Hussein’s capture ‘a positive development’ that had removed the shadow of fear that was *keeping Iraq’s transition from moving forward.*” (ANG-8.2/ NPSIW)

(10) “...For the people of Baghdad, the intensified bombing added to mounting anxieties *about what lies ahead.*” (NYT- 2.3/ NPSIW)

In these two examples, the journalists discuss the situation in Iraq. In the first example, the capture of Saddam Hussein is important for Iraq’s progress toward a new government. This progress is conceptualized in the lines above as a forward motion. In the second example, as well, the future of Iraq is conceptualized as something that is placed upfront. Therefore, progressing towards the future requires a forward motion.

In addition, when examining each of the newspapers separately, it appears that all newspapers use both of the two source domains with no exception. In terms of resonance percentages, NYT seems to be the most in accordance with the PCSIW

corpus. ANG is the only newspaper that has instances for all of the five types of the source domains. Therefore, NYT and ANG could be regarded as the closest newspapers to the President conceptualization of the notion action.

5. The Concept of Agreement:

The examination of the concept agreement in the corpus reveals that the journalists use the same source domains used by the President in the conferences. They, however, use an additional source domain, the source domain SOLIDARITY, which is expressed through the metaphor AGREEMENT IS A SHOW OF SOLIDARITY. Table 2.6. below illustrates the different used source domains and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Agreement | Supporting a structure | 1 | 100 | 100 | 64.10 |
| | Physical closeness | 2 | 22 | 44 | 28.20 |
| | Standing | 2 | 5 | 10 | 6.41 |
| | Show of solidarity | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1.28 |
| | TOTAL | 6 | 129 | 156 | 100 |

Table 2.6. Resonance Table for the Concept Agreement in the NPSIW Corpus.

As clear from the table above, there are similarities between the President's conceptualization and the journalists'. Three out of the four source domains used in the PCSIW corpus are used in this corpus as well.

However, there is a clear difference in resonance between the two corpora. Although the two corpora share a similar resonance percentage for the source domain PHYSICAL CLOSENESS as they both have a 28% of resonance for this domain;

however, they differ in resonance in all the other domains. Chart 2.3 below illustrates the distribution of resonance between the shared source domains in the two corpora:

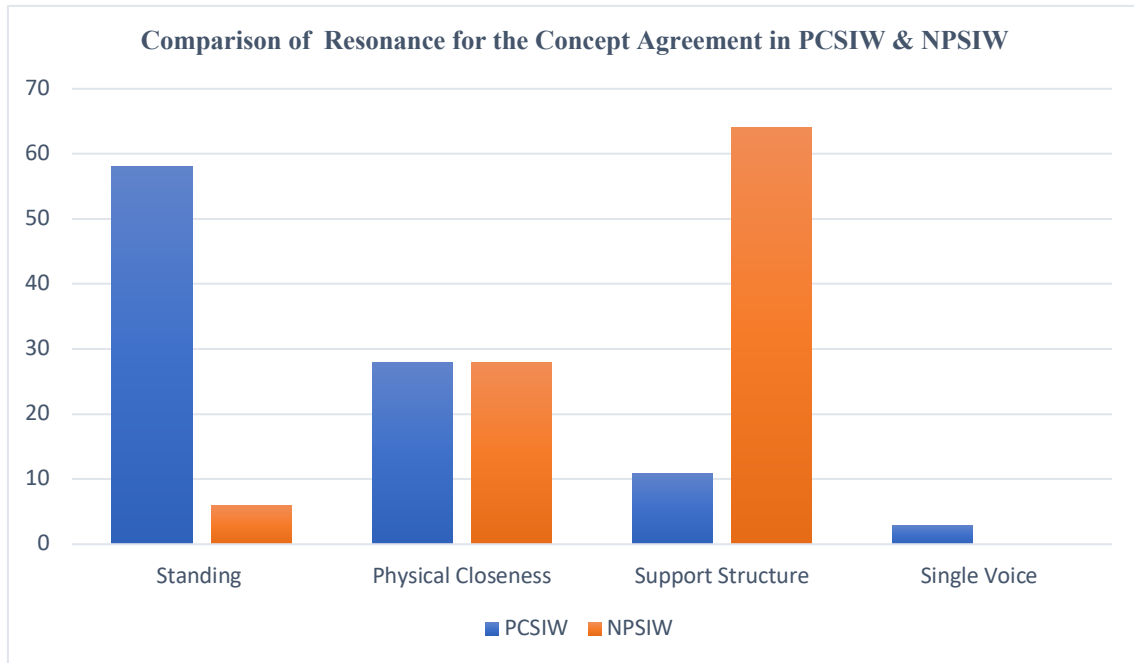


Chart 2.3. Resonance Distribution of Shared Source Domains for the Concept Agreement.

As can be seen in the chart above, the differences in resonance is evident in almost all the other source domains. The source domain STANDING, which generates metaphors such as AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING WITH SOMEONE/ BEHIND SOMEONE is the most resonant source domain in the PCSIW corpus with a total of 58% of resonance. Nevertheless, this source domain is the least resonant domain in the NPSIW corpus with only 6% of total resonance. In addition, the NPSIW corpus uses the source domain STRUCTURE more frequently than the PCSIW corpus. It is the most resonant domain with a total resonance percentage of 65%. Yet, this domain has a lower resonance in the PCSIW corpus with only 11% of total resonance. Moreover, the source domain SINGLE VOICE has no occurrences in the NPSIW. But, as mentioned above. the NPSIW corpus has an additional metaphor which is not found in the conferences' corpus, that is the metaphor AGREEMENT IS A SHOW OF SOLIDARITY. Nevertheless,

these last two metaphors have low resonance percentages which constitute less than 3% of the total resonance. Therefore, this difference in metaphor choice is not considered major.

The investigation of each newspaper individually yields similar results. Each of the newspapers has the domain STRUCTURE as the most resonant domain with percentages that ranges from 87% for NYT to 59% for CHIC. They all have STANDING as the least resonant domain as well. Therefore, since they are almost equally alike, it is not possible to choose a single newspaper as manifesting the closest representation of the notion agreement to the President’s conceptualization.

5. The Concept of Assault:

The concept assault in the SIW, as mentioned in the previous chapters, is expressed through the terms; terror, terrorism, and threat. These concepts are mainly expressed through the source domain PERSONIFICATION. Unlike President Bush Jr. who uses five different source domains in his conceptualization of these concepts, the journalists only use three. Table 2.7 below demonstrates these source domains and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Assault | Personification | 2 | 50 | 100 | 93.45 |
| | Object | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3.73 |
| | Entity/Sickness | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2.80 |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 55 | 107 | 100 |

Table 2.7. Resonance Table for the Concept Assault in the NPSIW Corpus.

Moreover, the other two domains that are not used by the journalists make up less than 5% of resonance in the President’s conferences’ corpus. Thus, the domains of higher resonance percentages are shared between the two corpora. Chart 2.4 below presents the different source domains in the two corpora along with their resonance:

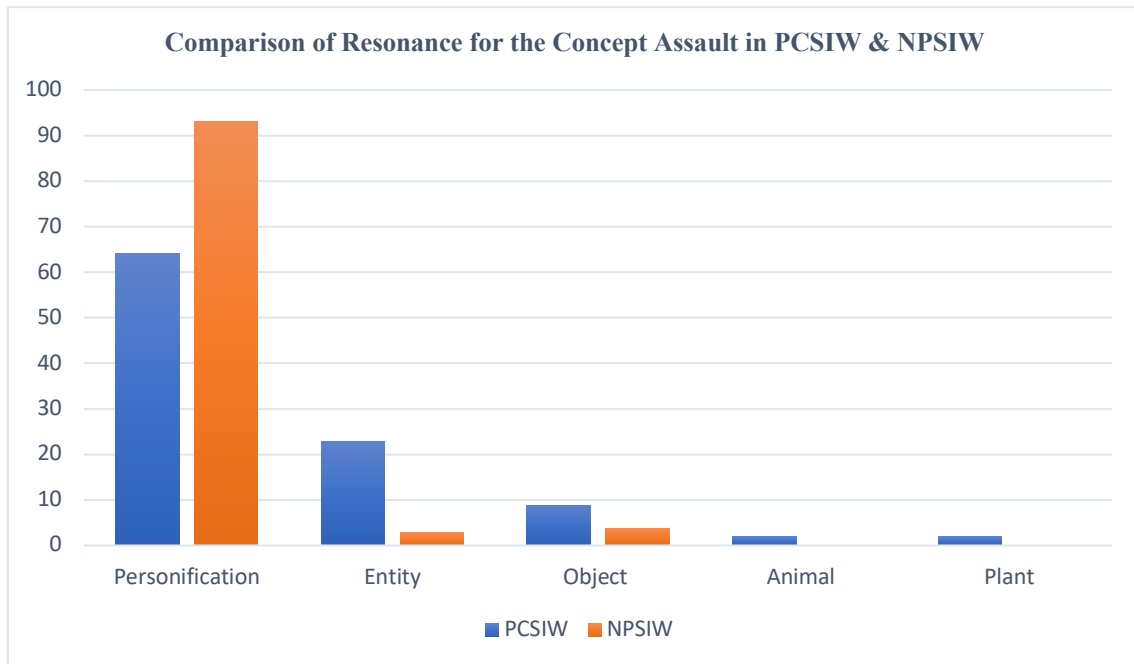


Chart 2.4. Resonance Distribution of Shared Source Domains for the Concept Assault.

As can be seen in the chart above, the domain PERSONIFICATION manifested through the conceptual metaphors TERROR/ TERRORISM IS A PERSON and TERROR/ TERRORISM/ THREAT IS AN ADVERSARY, has the highest resonance in the corpus with a total resonance of 93%. This domain is also the most resonant domain in the PCSIW corpus but with a lower resonance of about 64%. The other domains share low percentages of less than 7% of resonance. Nevertheless, the similarities in conceptualization between the two corpora are more than the differences due to two factors. First, the NPSIW corpus does not have any additional source domains other than the ones in the PCSIW corpus. Second, the source domains that lack

manifestations in the NPSIW corpus constitute only 5% of the total resonance in the PCSIW corpus

In addition, the investigation of the newspapers independently does not provide any noteworthy difference between them. They all have instances for all of the three terms. Except for ANG, which does not have any instances for the concept threat. Also, ANG expresses the notion terror through another metaphor¹ that is not used by the President in the conferences. There is an occurrence of the metaphor TERROR IS A SICKNESS/ AN INFECTION illustrated in the extract below:

(11) “...they were part of a ‘psychological game’ designed *to spread terror* and deter people from coming to Iraq to assist with reconstruction.” (Ang-7.4/ NPSIW)

Terror, in the above example, is conceptualized as a sickness that is very infectious and can spread around among people.

However, one of the interesting findings of this investigation is the fact that the President uses a total of twenty-five tokens for the concept terror and three tokens for the concept terrorism. On the contrary, in the NPSIW, it seems that the journalists use the concept terrorism more frequently than the concept terror. There is a total of sixteen tokens for terror compared to thirty-four tokens for the concept terrorism. Accordingly, it could be stated that the president is more focused on Saddam Hussein than on the organized terror groups. Because, as mentioned before, Forte (1986) differentiates between terror and terrorism where terror is a violent act that is usually committed by an individual. Whereas the journalists are more focused on the organized terror groups,

¹ This example could actually be an instance of two conceptual metaphors simultaneously. It could be an instance of the conceptual metaphor TERROR IS AN ENTITY, and it could be regarded as an instance of the metaphor TERROR IS A SICKNESS.

because terrorism, as claimed by Forte (1986), often refers to groups and not to individuals.

7. The Concept of Opinions:

The journalists metaphorically express the notion opinions through the use of three source domains. However, the source domain LANDSCAPE is used predominantly.

Table 2.8. below illustrates these source domains and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Opinions | Landscape | 2 | 12 | 24 | 85.71 |
| | Possessions | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10.71 |
| | Guides | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.57 |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 16 | 28 | 100 |

Table 2.8. Resonance Table for the Concept Opinions in the NPSIW Corpus.

As evident in the table above, besides the similarity in the choice of source domains, the two corpora also share a similar distribution of resonance. In this corpus, the LANDSCAPE domain is the most resonant with a total of 86%, followed by the domain POSSESSION with a total of 11% and finally the GUIDE domain with a total of 4%. Unlike the PCSIW, where the latter two domains share an equal percentage of resonance; the NPSIW corpus manifests more resonance for the domain POSSESSION.

The examination of each of the newspapers separately reveals that there are some differences in their use of the source domains. Both CHIC and NYT have only one source domain for the conceptualization of opinions, that is the source domain LANDSCAPE. Moreover, WASH is the only newspaper that has instances of all the three source domains. Therefore, we could argue that the former two newspapers are the

furthest from the President’s conceptualization. While the latter is the closest to his presentation.

8. The Concept of Law and Justice:

The examination of the corpus reveals that the journalists use five different source domains in their depiction of the concept law and justice. The domains as well as their resonance in the corpus are illustrated in table 2.9. below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Law & Justice | Object | 3 | 7 | 21 | 67.74 |
| | Location | 1 | 6 | 6 | 19.35 |
| | Construction | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6.45 |
| | Personification | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.22 |
| | Liquid/water | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.22 |
| | TOTAL | | 7 | 17 | 31 |

Table 2.9. Resonance Table for the Concept Law & Justice in the NPSIW Corpus.

The conceptualization of the notions law and justice has some similarities as well as some differences between the two corpora. While the NPSIW corpus contains instances for all of the three source domains used by the President in the conferences; yet, it also contains two more domains that are not used in the PCSIW corpus. However, the corpus shares the same resonance order of the PCSIW. The domain OBJECT is the most resonant domain in the corpus with a total of 68%. It is followed by the domain LOCATION with a total percentage of 19%. Nevertheless, the domain PERSONIFICATION is not the third resonant domain because the NPSIW corpus has an additional domain, CONSTRUCTION, which has the third highest resonance.

The conceptual metaphor LAW IS A CONSTRUCTION/ BUILDING is used in the NPSIW corpus as evident in the examples below:

(12) “...the most serious crisis since the end of the Cold War and warned it threatened ‘global stability and *the foundations of international law.*” (CHIC-2.4/NPSIW)

(13) “It was also unknown whether he was making statements that took into account his status *under international law.*” (NYT-8.3/ NPSIW)

In the two examples above, law is conceptualized as a construction that has foundations which keep it standing and stable. Also, in example (8) law is presented as a building with a roof and all people are under its roof. Examples such as these are not found in the PCSIW corpus. Nevertheless, it is one of the most common metaphors used when conceptualizing law. In addition, there is another metaphor that is particular of the NPSIW corpus but has a low resonance, that is the metaphor JUSTICE IS WATER, or NEED FOR JUSTICE IS THIRST FOR WATER.

Each of the newspapers uses at least two source domains when conceptualizing law. But WASH is the only newspaper that uses all of the three source domains used by the President. Therefore, it could be regarded as the closest newspaper to the President in the depiction of this notion.

9. The Concept of Economy:

When conceptualizing economy in the corpus, the journalists use three main source domains; the source domains ENTITY, PERSONIFICATION, and CONTAINER. To illustrate more on the use of these domains in the corpus, Table 2.10 is provided below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Economy | Entity | 2 | 10 | 20 | 71.42 |
| | Personification | 1 | 7 | 7 | 25 |
| | Container | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.57 |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 18 | 28 | 100 |

Table 2.10. Resonance Table for the Concept Economy in the NPSIW Corpus

This concept is the second in this corpus to show a high percentage of difference between the journalists' conceptualization and President's. While the source domain OBJECT is the most resonant domain in the PCSIW corpus with a total resonance of 67%. This source domain has no occurrences in the NPSIW corpus. Instead, the domain ENTITY is the most resonant source domain with a total resonance of 71%. The ENTITY domain is also used in the PCSIW corpus, but, with a lower percentage of about 33%.

In addition, the NPSIW corpus uses two additional metaphors for the conceptualization of economy. These are the metaphors ECONOMY IS A CONTAINER and ECONOMY IS A PERSON. The two examples below are an illustration of these metaphor:

(14) "...and work programs to pump money *into the economy* and 'keep the Iraqis from being idle'." (ANG-4.1/NPSIW)

(15) "...with Iraq unemployment rate high and *its economy stumbling*, that is good money for young men already imbued with years of anti-Western propaganda." (ANG-8.4/NPSIW)

In example (14) above, the economy is conceptualized as a container where money could be pumped into it. Moreover, in example (15), the weak economy in Iraq is

conceptualized as a weak person who cannot walk properly and keeps stumbling along the way.

As mentioned earlier, President Bush Jr. uses the conceptual metaphor ECONOMY IS AN OBJECT whenever he speaks about the economy of Iraq. Nevertheless, he uses the conceptual metaphor ECONOMY IS AN ENTITY when he refers to the economy of the USA. The same is true in the NPSIW corpus, all instances of the source domain ENTITY are references to the economy of the USA. Only a single instance is used to describe the economy in Kurdistan². In addition, it seems that the journalists replace the conceptual metaphor ECONOMY IS AN OBJECT, which is used by the President mainly for depicting Iraq's economy, with two other source domains. These are the source domains PERSONIFICATION and CONTAINER.

10. The Concept of Warning:

The concept warning is presented metaphorically by the journalists in the same manner it is presented by the President in the conferences. The source domain SENDING which generates different conceptual metaphors, such as WARNING IS SENDING A MESSAGE and WARNING IS SENDING A SIGNAL, is the only source domain used to express this concept metaphorically in the two corpora. Table 2.11. below demonstrates the use of this source domain and its resonance in the corpus:

² Although Kurdistan is in Iraq, it is an autonomous region in northern Iraq since 1991, for more information refer to: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Kurdistan>
<https://gulfnews.com/world/mena/iraqs-kurdistan-region-autonomous-since-1991-1.2283784>

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Warning | Sending | 2 | 4 | 8 | 100 |
| | TOTAL | 2 | 4 | 8 | 100 |

Table 2.11. Resonance Table for the Concept Warning in the NPSIW Corpus

Interestingly, the concept warning has a very low number of tokens in the corpus. There are only four tokens, one instance in every newspaper. There are fifteen concordance lines generated by the entry warning. None of these concordances includes presenting the concept warning metaphorically.

11. The Concept of Responsibilities & Obligations:

The concept of responsibility and obligation is metaphorically presented in the corpus through the use of four source domains. It is one of the concepts that is frequently presented metaphorically in the corpus as evident in the high number of tokens for this concept. Table 2.12. presents the four used source domains and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Responsibilities & Obligations | Role | 1 | 82 | 82 | 65.07 |
| | Possession | 1 | 38 | 38 | 30.15 |
| | Object | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2.38 |
| | Burdens | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2.38 |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 126 | 126 | 100 |

Table 2.12. Resonance Table for the Concept Responsibilities & Obligations in the NPSIW Corpus

As clear from the table above, there are four source domains for the conceptualization of obligations and responsibilities in the corpus. These are the source domains ROLE, POSSESSION, OBJECT, and BURDEN.

The conceptual metaphor HAVING A ROLE IS HAVING A RESPONSIBILITY is the most frequently used metaphor in the corpus. Thus, the source domain ROLE is the most resonant domain with a total resonance of 65%. Following it is the domain POSSESSION with a total resonance percentage of 30%. These two domains are followed by the domains OBJECT and BURDEN which share an equal percentage of resonance of about 2% for each. However, the domain BURDEN has no occurrences in the PCSIW corpus.

The individual analysis of the newspapers yields similar results to the collective analysis of the whole corpus. Three of the four newspapers have the source domain ROLE as the most resonant domain. The average percentages of this domain ranges from 41% in WASH to 78% in NYT. Nevertheless, WASH seems to differ from the other newspapers in its order of resonance. The domain POSSESSION is the most resonant domain as it has a 53% of resonance. consequently, it is closer to the President's depiction of this concept since the source domain POSSESSION is also the one with the highest resonance in the conferences. In addition, CHIC, on one hand, does not have any instances of the conceptual metaphor RESPONSIBILITIES ARE BURDENS. Thus, CHIC seems to share a high similarity with the President's presentation of this concept, as well. ANG, on the other hand, does not have any instances for the conceptual metaphor RESPONSIBILITIES ARE OBJECTS. Hence, it is the newspaper that shares the lowest similarity with the President's conceptualization. In addition, NYT seems to have more emphasis on this concept as there are a total of fifty-one

tokens compared to thirty-two, twenty-three and twenty tokens in WASH, ANG and CHIC.

2. Major War Actors in the NPSIW Corpus:

This section, as in the previous chapter, will cover the NPSIW corpus presentation of the various actors in the SIW. It will be divided further into two sections presenting the US and the THEM groups. The focus will be on the various conceptual metaphors used by the journalists in the corpus to conceptualize those actors. Attention will be paid on the seemingly ideological influences of the President on the journalists' perspectives of the actors. These perspectives are manifested in the choice of specific source domains that highlight certain aspects of the actors and shadow others. Also, through the use of corpus the researcher intends to determine which newspapers are more keen followers of the President's perspective and which are more independent in their perspective. Last, elements of positive self-representation and negative other-representation that are subtly incorporated in the metaphorical representations of the actors will be distinguished and analyzed.

A-The US Group: The Coalition, the USA, the American President, and the American People:

The first actor in the US group is the American led coalition for the war against Iraq. The journalists use two different source domains for its conceptualization. Table 2.13. below demonstrates these source domains and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Coalition | Personification | 1 | 22 | 22 | 84.61 |
| | Construction | 1 | 4 | 4 | 15.38 |
| | TOTAL | 2 | 26 | 26 | 100 |

Table 2.13. Resonance Table for the Actor Coalition in the NPSIW Corpus

As evident in the table, just like the President, the journalists use the source domain CONSTRUCTION which is manifested through the conceptual metaphor THE COALITION IS A CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENT PARTS. However, for the journalists this domain is not as resonant as the domain PERSONIFICATION in the corpus. It has a total resonance of about 15% compared to 85% for the metaphor THE COALITION IS A PERSON. In the selected conferences, there are no cases of the latter source domain. The President apparently attempts to highlight the fact that different countries have joined the coalition. Therefore, his dependence on the CONSTRUCTION domain is higher. THE COALITION IS A CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENT PARTS metaphor maps to the target domain elements such as multiplicity and diversity which the metaphor THE COALITION IS A PERSON simply hides. The President here is positively evaluating his group by emphasizing the international agreement that his country perceives manifested in the collaboration of troops from different countries in the coalition. But it seems that this element of diversity is not as important to the journalists as it is to the President.

When looking at each of the newspapers separately, we find that, on one hand, CHIC and ANG have instances only for the source domain PERSONIFICATION. Therefore, they could be regarded as being the most distinct from the President's conceptualization. On the other hand, NYT and WASH use both source domains in their articles and they both have similar resonance distribution between the two domains. Therefore, they could be regarded as closer in their conceptualization of the coalition to the President's. Moreover, all the instances in the corpus carry either positive or neutral evaluations of the coalition. There is not a single instance of negative evaluation of the coalition.

The second actor in the US group is the USA. The journalists use three out of the four source domains used by the President. Table 2.14. below illustrates these source domains and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| USA | Personification | 4 | 154 | 616 | 93.47 |
| | Object/construction | 3 | 14 | 42 | 6.37 |
| | Battlefield | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.15 |
| | TOTAL | 8 | 169 | 659 | 100 |

Table 2.14. Resonance Table for the Actor USA in the NPSIW Corpus

Like the press conferences, the most resonant source domain in the corpus is the domain PERSONIFICATION. It has a total resonance of 93% compared to 77% in the conferences. Therefore, the journalists appear to rely more on this domain. The majority of these instances can be regarded as neutral in the sense that they don't project any sustainable positive or negative self-presentation. The two examples below are an illustration for this type of evaluation:

(16) "...insisted Thursday that *the United States would call for a vote*, and the U.S. officials yesterday pressed for it..." (WASH-1.4/ NPSIW)

(17) "...At a time when the world are arguing about what *the United States should do in Iraq*, while even his own advisers are still debating options..." (NYT-1.4/ NPSIW)

In the above examples, the journalists talk about the actions taken by the United States during the crisis. In both examples, there are simple facts telling with no clear positive or negative evaluation.

As mentioned before, the neutral instances of the source domain THE USA IS A PERSON is the highest in the corpus and constitute 39% of the total PERSONIFICATION tokens. But immediately below it, are the instances that carry positive evaluation with a total of 35%. The USA is positively evaluated by the journalists in all of the four newspapers with no exception. Below are some conceptual metaphors used in the corpus that manifest positive evaluation of the USA:

1- THE UNITED STATES IS A DEDICATED PERSON:

“The United States will not be driven out of Iraq by the increasingly brazen terrorist acts there...vowing to continue efforts to create ‘a free and peaceful country’ that will help to stabilize a troubled region.” (ANG-6.1/ NPSIW).

2- THE UNITED STATES IS A LAWFUL PERSON:

“The United States has plans to create a special tribunal of Iraqi judges to try Saddam Hussein for crimes against humanity if he is captured...” (NYT-5.2/ NPSIW)

3- THE UNITED STATES IS A LEADER:

“Although the United States is preparing to take the lead in setting up a civilian administration in Iraq...the United nations will play a ‘vital role’ in reconstruction....” (NYT-3.2)

4- THE UNITED STATES IS A VICTIM:

“...he underscores the importance of removing Hussein from power by insisting repeatedly that Iraq was a direct threat to America.” (CHIC-1.1/ NPSIW)

5- THE UNITED STATES IS A MATURE PERSON:

“...because *the United States is convinced that it did the right thing* and therefore deserves to manage the postwar period according to its preferences...”
(ANG-3.1/ NPSIW)

6- THE UNITED STATES IS A POWERFUL/ AUTHORITATIVE PERSON:

“...when Mr. Bush decided to press for one final authorizing resolution, there seemed little question *that America could bend the Security Council to its will.*”
(NYT-1.3/NPSIW)

All these conceptual metaphors are present in almost all of the four newspapers. The United States in these instances is depicted as a person of good and noble qualities. In addition, in some instances, these qualities are further highlighted with some strategies of positive self-presentation. Beside the strategy of positive character description that is evident in all of the examples above, other subtle ways of positive self- presentations can be found. For example, in the first instance above, the USA is not only presented as a dedicated person who wants to finish the job it started. But also, the job is highly noble and humanitarian. The United States is presented as having empathy towards this troubled region in the world and is seeking to improve the conditions there. The same is true in the second example. The United States will bring justice to the people of Iraq and allow them to trial Saddam Hussein.

Moreover, in the fourth example, the United States is presented as a victim. President Bush Jr. insists that the USA has always been threatened by Iraq. Consequently, this grant it the right for retaliation. In this example, two strategies are combined to present a positive self-presentation of the USA and at the same time to present a negative other-presentation. Van Dijk (2003: 68) claims that “dramatization” and “victimization” are two effective techniques in combining negative other-

presentation with positive self-presentation. Here Iraq is presented as an enemy while the USA is presented as a victim that has the right to act for the sake of the American people. Van Dijk (2003: 84) explains that with the use of victimization “the Others tend to be represented in negative terms, and especially when they are associated with threats, then the ingroup needs to be represented as a victim of such a threat.” Moreover, example (6) above also describes the USA in a positive manner. This positive evaluation is further enhanced by showing that an “Authority” (ibid: 63) as prominent as the Security Council would also agree with the United States in its demand.

In addition to the neutral and the positive presentations of the USA, there are several instances in the corpus where the USA is negatively presented in metaphorical terms. Therefore, we could come to the conclusion that the journalists do not strictly follow President Bush Jr. who only speaks positively about the USA. In the PCSIW corpus, all instances of the USA are positive. But in the NPSIW corpus 26% of the occurrences are negative self-presentations. Below is a sample of several conceptual metaphors that are derived from the more general metaphor THE USA IS A PERSON, but has negative evaluation of the USA:

1- THE UNITED STATES IS THE ENEMY OF GOD:

“...other slogans spotted Friday during a drive through Baqubah area included ‘*America is the enemy of God.*’” (ANG- 4.2/ NPSIW)

2- THE UNITED STATES IS AN AGGRESSIVE PERSON:

“...As described by government officials and their families, *the United States has used aggressive tactics* to find and question key Iraqi scientists...” (WASH- 5.3/ NPSIW)

3- THE UNITED STATES IS A GREEDY PERSON:

“...other worries voiced in the Middle East included suspicion *that the United States was after Iraq’s oil, that it intended to stay in Baghdad indefinitely...*”
(CHIC-3.4/ NPSIW)

4- THE UNITED STATES IS AN AUTHORITARIAN:

“... but there remains great resistance and some *resentment of the way the United States presented its case*. ‘to be a superpower is not to say what you want to do and expect others to accept it, willingly or not’...” (NYT-1.2/ NPSIW)

The above examples all contain negative self-presentation of the USA. It is through the use of the conceptual metaphor THE USA IS A PERSON that the journalists are able to inflect upon the USA several bad human characteristics; such as greediness, evil, aggressiveness, manipulation, and tyranny.

However, looking at each of the newspapers independently, it seems that they all have instances of the source domain PERSONIFICATION. Moreover, they all have examples that show neutral, positive and negative presentations of the USA. CHIC is the newspaper with the highest percentage of neutral presentations which is about 65%. It also has the least negative presentation and the least positive presentation instances of the USA. WASH, however, has the highest percentage of positive self-presentation instances with a total percentage of 47%. As for the highest number of negative self-presentation instances, ANG has the highest percentage of about 35%. Chart 2.5. below illustrates the percentages of neutral, positive and negative presentation instances of the USA in each of the newspapers in the NPSIW corpus:

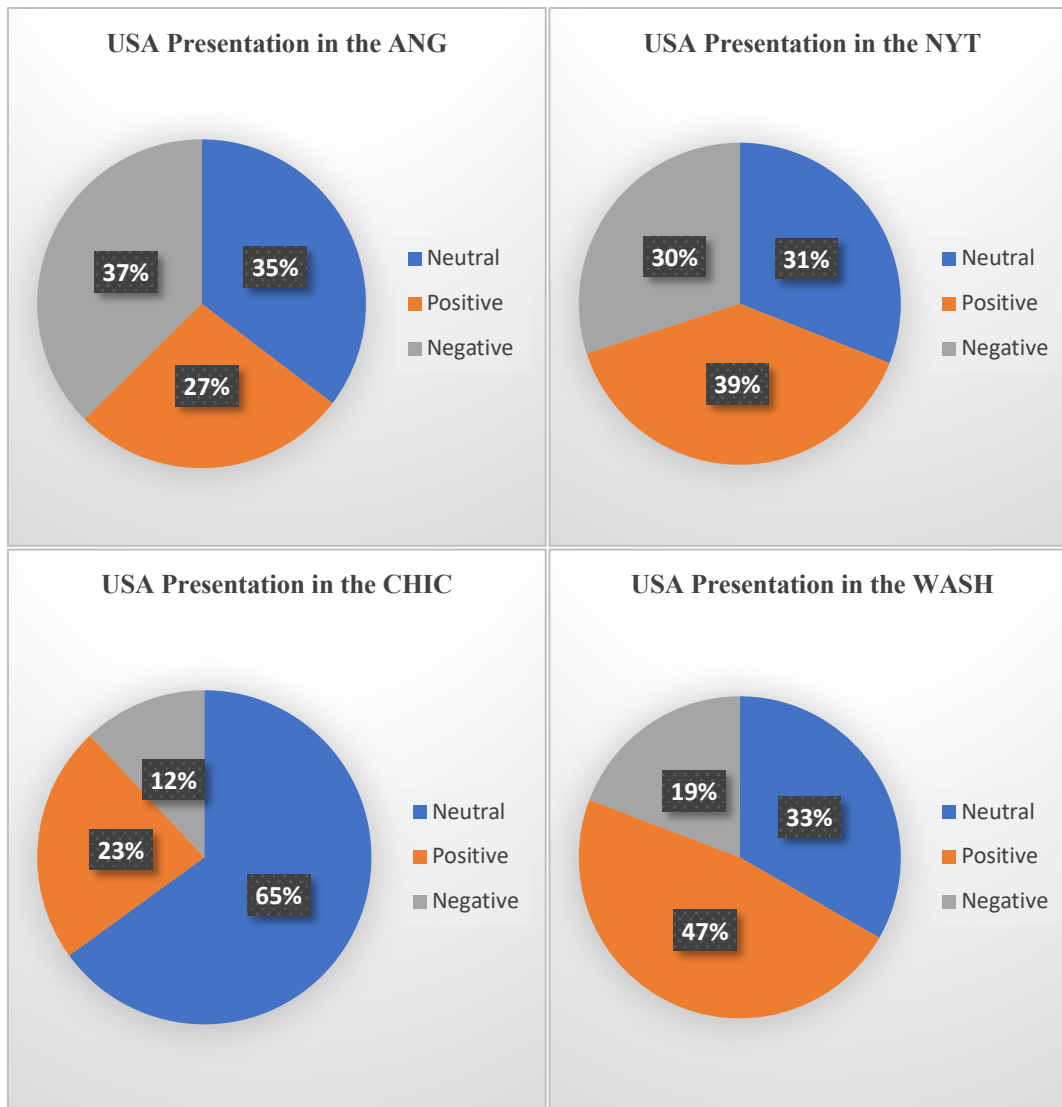


Chart 2.5. Presentations of the USA in the NPSIW Corpus

Moving on to the second used source domain in the corpus, the domain OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION. This domain has a relatively lower percentage in the NPSIW corpus of about 6% compared to 21% in the PCSIW. It seems that the President focuses more on this domain than the journalists do. Nevertheless, the journalists use all three types of this metaphor. There are cases of the conceptual metaphors THE USA IS A POSSESSION, THE USA IS A HOME and THE USA IS A CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENT PARTS. Most of the cases of this domain attach sentimental relation to the country whether by calling it a home or by describing it as a possession that belongs Americans.

Although there are some cases of the metaphor THE USA IS A CONTAINER in the PCSIW corpus, there are no occurrences of this metaphor in the NPSIW corpus. The President, as mentioned before, uses this metaphor in instances where he warns about the intrusion of terrorists to the USA through airplanes. Therefore, the domain CONTAINER highlights the issue of borders in the target domain, the USA. But for the journalists, the issue of borders does not seem as a critical issue evident by the absence of the CONTAINER domain. Furthermore, the last used metaphor in the corpus is THE USA IS A BATTLEFIELD. The same metaphor is used by the President in the conferences and is repeated by the journalists. In conclusion, the journalists, despite some minor differences, follow the same conceptualization process of the President in terms of the choice of source domains and in terms of the distribution of resonance among these domains. However, unlike the President who only uses positive self-representations when talking about the USA; the journalists seem to attach different evaluations and use both positive as well as negative self-presentation instances.

The last actors in the US group are the US President, the American spirit and the American people. There are no metaphorical representations of the American President, just like the PCSIW corpus. As for the American spirit, there are no occurrences, as well. It seems that the journalists are not as interested in positively presenting themselves and glorifying their culture as the President. Nonetheless, the American people are twice presented metaphorically through the use of the conceptual metaphor THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE OBJECTS. This is the same metaphor used by the President in the conferences. Therefore, it seems that in depicting the last three actors of the US group, the journalists share more similarities than differences with the President's conceptualization.

The examination of each of the newspapers separately also presents similar results. Each of the newspapers has the domains PERSONIFICATION and OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION in their articles, while the domain CONTAINER is absent from all. Moreover, only NYT has the BATTLEFIELD domain. But perhaps the closest newspaper to the PCSIW is WASH as it shares, roughly speaking, closer resonance percentages which indicates similar domain dependency.

B- The THEM Group: Iraq, Saddam Hussein and his Regime, the Iraqi Army, the Iraqi People, Terrorists and Terror Groups:

On the other side of this opposition are the Others in this war. The THEM group includes mainly Iraq, Saddam Hussein and his regime, the Iraqi army, the Iraqi people and finally the terrorist as well as the terror groups positioned in Iraq. The most frequently mentioned member of this group is Iraq, by far. The journalists depict Iraq metaphorically through the use of six source domains illustrated in Table 2.15. below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Iraq | Personification | 4 | 191 | 764 | 78.19 |
| | Object/ Construction | 3 | 48 | 144 | 14.73 |
| | Container | 1 | 60 | 60 | 6.14 |
| | Entity | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0.61 |
| | Battlefield | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0.20 |
| | Deity | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.10 |
| | TOTAL | | 11 | 308 | 977 |

Table 2.15. Resonance Table for the Actor Iraq in the NPSIW Corpus

As seen in the table, the journalists use the same three source domains used by the President in the conferences. Moreover, they use three additional source domains.

To compare the two corpora's presentation of Iraq, Chart 2.6 below illustrates the three shared source domains and their resonance in the two corpora:

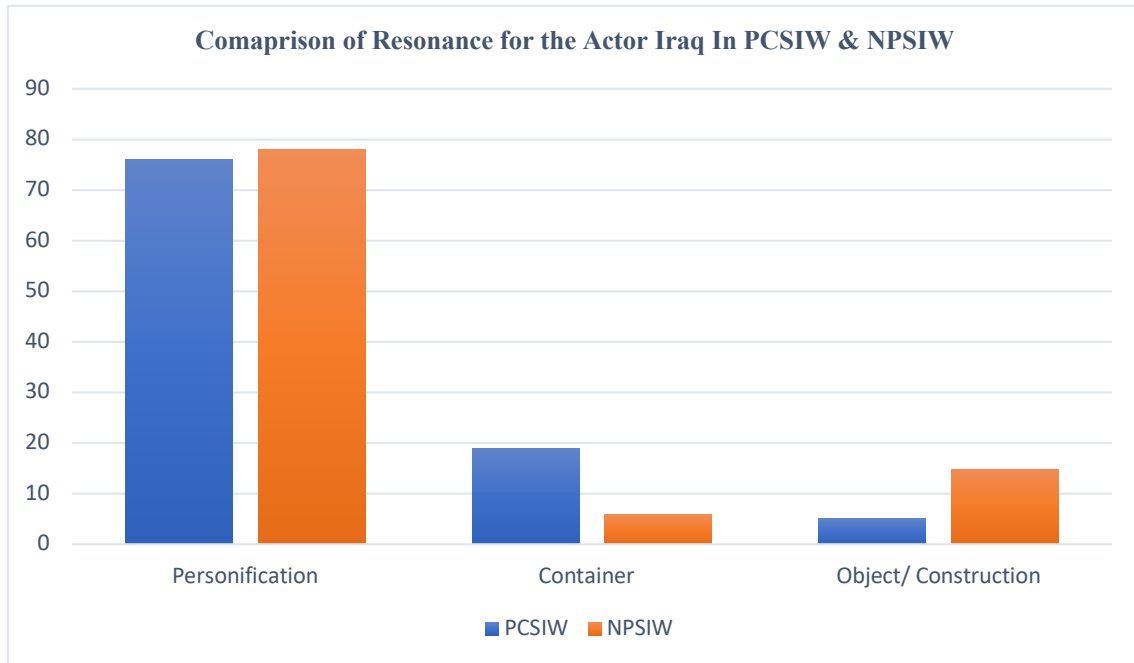


Chart 2.6. Resonance Distribution of Shared Source Domain for the Actor Iraq.

As clear from the chart above, the corpus has the source domain PERSONIFICATION as the most resonant domain. Moreover, it seems that the journalists rely more on it than the President does. Beside these three domains, the NPSIW contains three additional domains that are not found in the PCSIW corpus. These are the domains ENTITY, BATTLEFIELD and DEITY. Nevertheless, these domains have very low resonance. The domain ENTITY, for example, has a total resonance of 1%, whereas the domains BATTLEFIELD and DEITY have 0.20% and 0.10% respectively.

With the use of the domain PERSONIFICATION, the journalists are able to attach to Iraq various human qualities and traits. The majority of the instances carry a negative evaluation of Iraq. 49% of the total tokens are negative presentation of Iraq. CHIC has the highest percentage of negative other-presentation instances of Iraq with a total of 59%. Below is a list of some specific conceptual metaphors that derive from the

metaphor IRAQ IS A PERSON and are used for the depiction of Iraq in a negative manner:

1- IRAQ IS A DECEITFUL PERSON:

“...U.S. intelligence shows *Iraq is secretly building new ballistic missiles while it publicly destroys others...*” (ANG-1.2/ NPSIW)

2- IRAQ IS AN UNCOOPERATIVE PERSON:

“...However, *Iraq never surrendered the blueprints for nuclear weapons, and kept key teams of nuclear scientists intact after U.N. inspectors were forced to leave in 1998.*” (WASH-1.3/ NPSIW)

3- IRAQ IS AN ADVERSARY:

“...While Bush pressed the case for *military action against Iraq*, a nation believed to be trying to acquire a nuclear bomb....” (CHIC-1.1/ NPSIW)

4- IRAQ IS A DANGEROUSLY ARMED PERSON:

“...Mr. Blix’s office has also produced a 167- page draft report of *the remaining disarmament tasks for Iraq...*” (NYT-1.2/ NPSIW)

5- IRAQ IS AN IMMATURE PERSON:

“...*Iraq is still refusing to do* what is called for by Resolution 1441—immediate, active and unconditional cooperation...” (WASH-1.4/ NPSIW)

Each one of these examples above negatively presents Iraq through the use of the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS A PERSON. Personifying Iraq is an effective method used by the President in criticizing the enemy. Blaming or accusing Iraq is more inclusive

than targeting particular people or certain agencies. Moreover, it could be an effective face-saving strategy (Van Dijk, 1998).

When we compare the PERSONIFICATION instances to the ones in the PCSIW corpus, it seems that Iraq is more negatively presented in the articles than in the Press conferences. This could be due to the fact that President Bush Jr. tries to sell the idea of a new Iraq that will bring with it hope and peace to the region. He also, in several cases, show empathy with Iraq and doesn't want to "saddle it" with burden early on.

However, in the NPSIW corpus, there are some positive presentation instances of Iraq. These instances constitute 24% of the total occurrences of personification. The WASH has the highest percentage of positive other-presentation instances with a total of 29%. Below is a sample of more specific cases of the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS A PERSON where there is a positive presentation of Iraq:

1- IRAQ IS A VICTIM OF A CONSPIRACY:

"...The International Atomic Energy Agency later challenged many of Bush's nuclear allegations and *exposed as a forgery a document indicating Iraq was seeking uranium in Niger...*" (WASH-4.3/ NPSIW)

2- IRAQ IS A COOPERATIVE PERSON:

"...The inspectors' reports have been a mixed bag at best...but simultaneously arguing that *Iraq has increasingly shown a willingness to expand its cooperation...*" (CHIC-1.1/ NPSIW)

3- IRAQ IS AN OBEDIENT PERSON:

"...Mr. Blix said recently that *Iraq is involved in 'real disarmament'...*" (NYT-1.2/ NPSIW)

4- IRAQ IS A RECUPERATED PERSON:

“... Now that Saddam is out of the picture, we have *a better chance of getting Iraq on its own feet* and the Americans will be leaving sooner rather than later...” (ANG-8.2/ NPSIW)

The above examples are instances of positive other-presentation. Just like the President who describes Iraq in the conferences mainly positively, the journalists also present Iraq in a positive manner. Therefore, in regard to Iraq, it seems that both the President as well as the journalists do not follow the “ideological square” (Van Dijk, 2000: 40). In the sense that they do not deemphasize the positive properties of THEM group. The President might have done so to win the Iraqis on his side in this war. Showing that he respects Iraq and believes it could have a great future ahead could be an attractive appeal to the Iraqis. In addition, Iraq in this war has not committed any verifiable crime to deserve a war. Therefore, this could have triggered the high number of positive other-presentation instances of Iraq.

Furthermore, there are several instances in the NPSIW where the entries do not genuinely qualify for a negative nor positive presentation of Iraq. Therefore, such cases are regarded as neutral. These include the occurrences of speculations about the validity of President Bush’s and Prime Minister Blair’s accusation of Iraq in The State of The Union address, as well as other allegations. These occurrences constitute 27% of the total instances. WASH has the highest percentage of this type of evaluation with a total of 38% of the total occurrences of PERSONIFICATION. The example below is an illustration of this kind of evaluation:

(18) “...The United States and Britain issued reports *accusing Iraq of renewing its quest for nuclear weapons...doubts about both claims began to emerge* shortly after...” (WASH-1.3/ NPSIW)

In the above example, Iraq is being accused by both the USA and Britain. It seems that there are emerging doubts about the validity of these accusations. Yet, there is no final judgment as to which one of the two is true. Therefore, cases such as these are judged as neutral.

The second resonant domain in the PCSIW and the NPSIW corpora differs between the two. The CONTAINER domain has higher resonance in the conferences' corpora. It seems that the President is more focused on the borders of Iraq, which is usually the element highlighted in the CONTAINER domain. Several issues concern the President such as the need send troops inside Iraq, the terrorists who should remain inside Iraq and then captured, or the need to stop fighters coming from neighboring countries to fight against the American army. However, the corpus has the domain OBJECT/CONSTRUCTION as the second resonant domain. This domain highlights elements such as the need for a reconstruction plan for Iraq. This topic is of interests to the journalists since it involves a high cost.

Consequently, the journalists' conceptualization of Iraq is similar to the President's in terms of the choice of source domain as well as in terms of resonance in the sense that the domain PERSONIFICATION constitutes high percentages in the two corpora. In addition, they both seem to endow Iraq with positive as well as negative qualifications. Also, when each newspaper is investigated independently, they all share the same source domains as well as relevantly similar resonance. But when it comes to the evaluation each of the four newspapers deliver about Iraq, there seem to be some slight differences. They all have occurrences that carry all three evaluations. But ANG has the highest negative evaluations while WASH has the highest positive. Therefore, WASH is closer to the President's presentation.

The third actor in the THEM group is the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. It seems that the journalists conceptualize him through the use of two conceptual metaphors; SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ANIMAL and SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A CANCER. Table 2.16. below demonstrate the used source domains for the depiction of Saddam Hussein and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Saddam Hussein | Animal | 1 | 11 | 11 | 91.66 |
| | Cancer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8.33 |
| | TOTAL | 2 | 12 | 12 | 100 |

Table 2.16. Resonance Table for the Actor Saddam Hussein in the NPSIW Corpus

As clear from the table, the source domain ANIMAL has the highest resonance with a total percentage of 92%. The metaphor SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ANIMAL is the only way in which the President conceptualizes him metaphorically in the selected conferences. Consequently, the journalists follow the same conceptualization process of the President. Furthermore, both metaphors are considered instances of negative other-presentation. Saddam Hussein is compared to an animal and, as mentioned in the previous chapter, comparing humans to weak animals is derogatory.

Moreover, Saddam Hussein is also conceptualized as a cancer that has to be surgically removed from Iraq. Comparing him to a deadly and malicious disease is one way of negatively presenting the other. It also entails that the Americans are the doctors who will save Iraq by removing him from office. Therefore, journalists in this metaphor combine positive self-presentation with negative other-presentation. Interestingly, only WASH mentions this metaphor which is a metaphor expressed by the President in the conferences. Consequently, WASH has the closest conceptualization to the President's.

Deposing Saddam Hussein is also equally conceptualized in both corpora. DEPOSING SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A REMOVAL is the only metaphor used for this purpose and it is used eleven times in the corpus. This metaphor entails simplicity and easiness. However, it hides the resistance that usually accompanies such overthrowing. Saddam’s regime, however, appears to be conceptualized metaphorically through various domains. Table 2.17 below demonstrates the source domains used for the conceptualization of the Iraqi regime and their resonance in the corpus:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Iraqi Regime | Construction | 1 | 8 | 8 | 33.33 |
| | Personification | 1 | 7 | 7 | 29.16 |
| | Grip on Iraq’s throat | 1 | 4 | 4 | 16.66 |
| | Charade | 1 | 3 | 3 | 12.50 |
| | Cancer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.16 |
| | Plant | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.16 |
| | TOTAL | | 6 | 24 | 24 |

Table 2.17. Resonance Table for the Actor Iraqi Regime in the NPSIW Corpus

The journalists use all five domains used by the President in the conferences. Moreover, they use an additional domain; the domain CONSTRUCTION. But this domain has the highest resonance in the corpus. It includes instances such as:

(19) “...Across the Arab world, news of *the collapse of Hussein’s regime* in Baghdad was met with similar despair and disbelief...” (CHIC-3.4/ NPSIW)

Here the regime is depicted as a construction or a building that collapses and falls. Moreover, it seems that the journalists use the source domain CHARADE more frequently than the President. Kovecses (2005 :186) claims that the metaphor LIFE IS A

SHOW is at the heart of the American culture. He claims that “probably the most important correspondence between the two domains is the one according to which parts in a play correspond to roles people ‘play’ in life.” In here, the Iraqi regime are playing the role of the fool in this charade. As in Saddam’s dethrone, dethroning the regime is also conceptualized as a removal. In addition, the metaphor SADDAM’S REGIME IS A GRIP AROUND THE THROAT OF THE IRAQI PEOPLE, which the President uses in the conferences, is only found in the more conservative papers’, CHIC and WASH.

The last actors in this group are the terrorists and the terror groups who are located in Iraq. The journalists conceptualize the terror groups, whether Al-Qaida or in general terms, through the use of three source domains. These domains and their resonance in the corpus are illustrated in Table 2.18 below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Terror Group | Personification | 1 | 7 | 7 | 35 |
| | Network structure | 1 | 7 | 7 | 35 |
| | Object | 2 | 3 | 6 | 30 |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 17 | 20 | 100 |

Table 2.18. Resonance Table for the Actor Terror Group in the NPSIW Corpus

It appears that the journalists use the same domains used by the President. However, they use the conceptual metaphor A TERROR GROUP IS A PERSON. Unlike the President who always dehumanizes them and focuses on them as a network; the journalists do not hide their human factor. Nevertheless, all the other metaphors used by the journalists dehumanize the terror groups. They are either an object, network, or a machine. Dehumanization is an effective method for negatively presenting the Other.

Also, the terrorists are depicted metaphorically in the corpus through the use of two source domains illustrated in Table 2.19 below:

| Concept | Source Domain | Types Total | Tokens Total | Resonance | % of total resonance |
|------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Terrorists | Animals | 1 | 2 | 2 | 66.66 |
| | Water | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33.33 |
| | TOTAL | 2 | 3 | 3 | 100 |

Table 2.19. Resonance Table for the Actor Terrorists in the NPSIW Corpus

The terrorists are conceptualized in the same manner as Saddam Hussein. The highest resonance belongs to the metaphor TERRORISTS ARE ANIMALS/ SEARCHING FOR TERRORISTS IS SEARCHING FOR ANIMALS. However, the journalists use another metaphor for the depiction of terrorists, that is the metaphor THE FLUX OF TERRORISTS INTO A COUNTRY IS AN INFILTRATION OF WATER. Metaphors of water are commonly used in immigration discourse. This domain entails an inability of control and it seems that this is the case with terrorists, as well.

In conclusion, in terms of the source domains used to present the different members of the US and THEM groups, the two corpora are similar despite some minor differences. Moreover, the journalists share a similar resonance percentages of source domains to the President. The difference that can be highlighted is in the evaluation of some actors of the two group. It seems that the President only have occurrences of positive self-presentation when it comes to the USA. But for the journalists, this is not the case. They highlight both good and bad qualities of the USA. Unlike the President who de-emphasize the bad and emphasize the good qualities of the USA, the journalists seem to emphasize both the good and the bad qualities. Moreover, in general, it seems that WASH is the newspaper that shares more similarities with the President's presentation of the US and THEM group than any of the other newspapers.

5.3. Comparing the Metaphorical Discourse of The Two Periods

“Metaphors cannot be seen or touched, but they create massive effects, and political intimidation is one such effect.”

Lakoff & Frisch (2006)

Each of the previous chapters of the analysis section is dedicated to the examination of the metaphorical expressions used in each corpus, besides the chapter comparing the conferences' corpora. In this chapter of the dissertation, however, the researcher intends to establish a comparison between the discourses of the two wars; the PCFIW and the NPFIW corpora on one hand, compared to the PCSIW and the NPSIW corpora on the other hand. The purpose of the comparison is for further validating any pervious finding of similarities between the conferences' corpus and the newspapers' corpus in each of the two periods. Only when comparing the two periods that we could determine to some extent which metaphorical expression used by the journalists is an effect of the Presidential use of this metaphor in the conferences, and which metaphorical expression are just typical ways of expressions and does not prove any effect. This chapter will also be divided into two sections one covering the selected target domains and the other covering the major actors in the two wars.

5.3.1. Comparing Target Domains Conceptualization:

There is a total of eleven selected target domains that are analyzed and investigated in the previous chapters. Starting with the target domain country, there are three main domains shared by the four corpora. These are the domains PERSONIFICATION, OBJECT/CONSTRUCTION and CONTAINER. Furthermore, there appears to be an overwhelming high percentage of resonance for the domain PERSONIFICATION in both

periods. Hence, countries are mainly conceptualized through the use of the conceptual metaphor A COUNTRY IS A PERSON. The same types of this source domain are used across the two periods with no significant difference. Therefore, for this domain, although there is a similar resonance between the two corpora of each period which could be an indication of influence. Yet, a decisive indication of influence cannot be made due to the high similarity of conceptualization in the two war periods.

Nevertheless, a more solid indication of influence could be detected in mainly two source domains. First, it seems that President Bush Sr. uses the source domains CONTAINER more than President Bush Jr.. There are fourteen instances in the PCFIW corpus compared to eleven in the PCSIW corpus. Consequently, the NPFIW corpus contains 140 tokens for this metaphor compared to 60 tokens for this metaphor in the NPSIW corpus. Second, President Bush Jr. conceptualizes Iraq as a “front” in the war against terror. Thus, we have a case of the conceptual metaphor IRAQ IS A BATTLEFIELD. The same metaphor is also used in the NPSIW corpus. But there are no occurrences of this metaphor in the discourse of the FIW. Therefore, it seems that the journalists are prompted by the President’s use of this conceptual metaphor.

Moving on to the second concept in the investigation, the notion war is expressed through a variety of source domains in the discourses of the two wars. However, the focus will be on the main five domains that are available in all of the four corpora. Also included are the three domains that occur in the discourse of the two periods of war, not necessarily in all the four corpora. In Chart 1.1. below, a demonstration of these eight domains is presented along with the resonance percentage for each one of them:

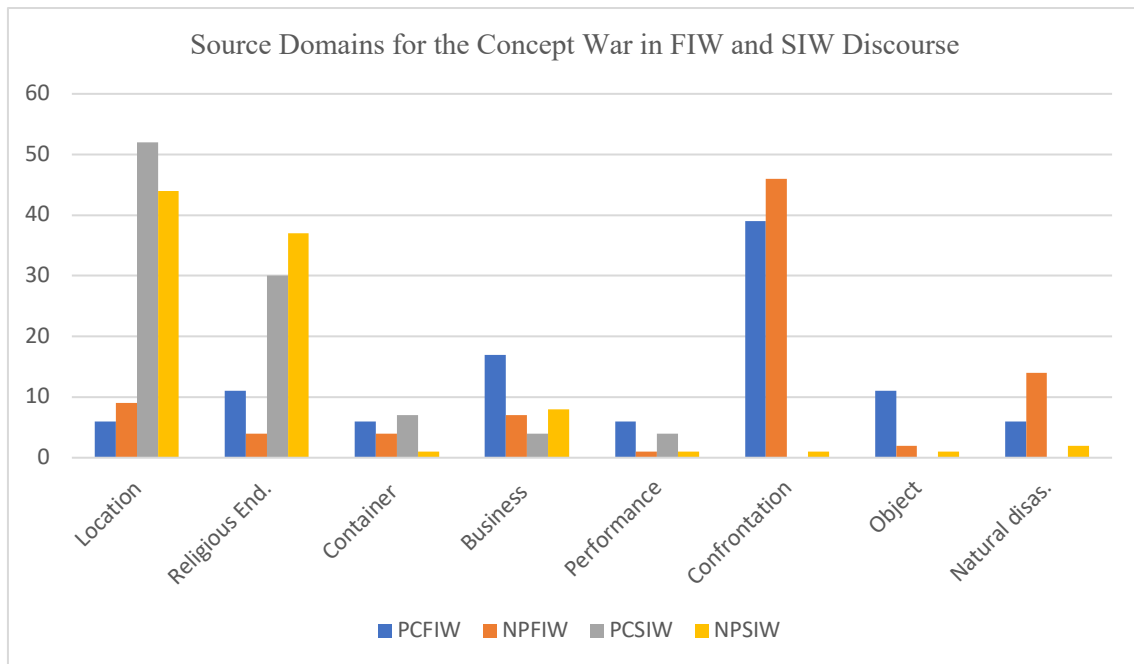


Chart 1.1. Shared Source Domains for the Concept War in FIW and SIW Discourse.

In the FIW discourse, there are some indications of influence especially in two domains. First, the source domain CONFRONTATION is the most resonant domain in both the FIW corpora. But this domain has no instances in the PCSIW corpus, and it has a low resonance percentage in the NPSIW corpus. Apparently, President Bush Jr. does not use the metaphor WAR IS A CONFRONTATION. Consequently, there is low use of this metaphor in the NPSIW corpus. Second, an influence can be detected in the source domain NATURAL DISASTER. This domain has more resonance in the discourse of the FIW. Comparing it to the SIW discourse, there are no occurrences of this domain in the PCSIW. Moreover, it has a lower resonance in the NPSIW.

In addition, the discourse of the SIW also provides some suggestions of influence especially in the source domain LOCATION, which is mainly made up from cases of the metaphor WAR IS A LOCATION. It is the most resonant metaphor in the PCSIW with a total of 52% of resonance, followed by 44% of resonance in the NPSIW corpus. But, although this domain exists in the two corpora of the FIW; yet, the

resonance percentages are very low comparatively. Moreover, the domain RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOUR, which includes metaphors such as WAR IS A RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR, WAR DAMAGES ARE SACRIFICES, has a high resonance percentage in the SIW discourse. It is actually the second most resonant domain with a 30% of resonance in the PCSIW corpus and 37% in the NPSIW corpus. Yet, this source domain has a lower resonance percentage in the FIW discourse. It has 11% of resonance in the PCFIW and only 4% of resonance in the NPFIW.

As for the for the domains PERFORMANCE, CONTAINER and OBJECT, which are shared by the corpora of the two war discourses, there are no clear signs of influence or significant difference in use. The domain BUSINESS, nonetheless, reveals a similar percentage of resonance between the newspapers' corpora of the two wars. Despite the fact that it has a 17% of resonance in the PCFIW compared to only 4% in the PCSIW. THE WAR IS BUSINESS metaphor is what Lakoff (2003) refers to as the Clausewitz's metaphor and mentions that "nations naturally seek their self-interest, and when necessary, they use military force in the service of their self-interest. This is both natural and legitimate". Lakoff explains that this metaphor is used in both of the two wars. The governments justify the war in terms of maximizing their self-interests and minimizing their loss. Consequently, this source domain, though provides some evidence of similarity between the conferences and the newspapers, cannot be regarded as a definite evidence of influence.

Moving on to the third concept in the investigation, it appears that the concept politics has five shared source domains in the two wars discourses, as well as one domain shared between the newspapers' corpora. Chart 1.2 below is an illustration of these domains and their resonance percentage in each of the four corpora:

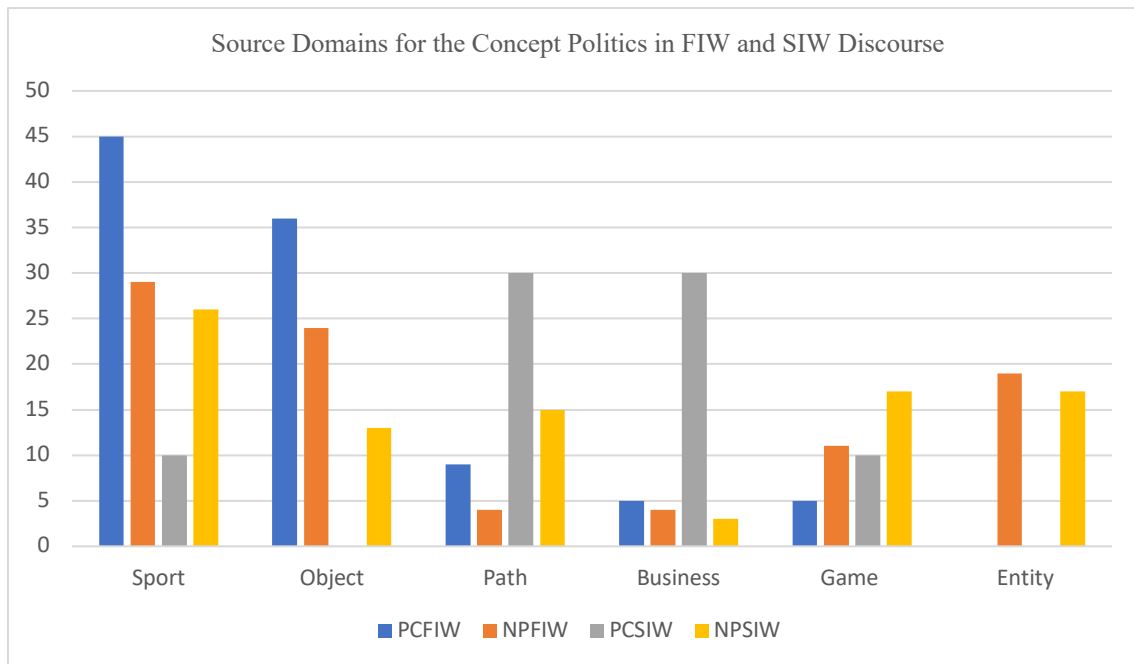


Chart 1.2. Shared Source Domains for the Concept Politics in FIW and SIW Discourse.

President Bush Sr. conceptualizes politics mainly through the use of the SPORT and the OBJECT domains. Subsequently, the NPFIW corpus has these two source domains as the most resonant as well. Nevertheless, the domain SPORT is also the most resonant source domain in the NPSIW corpus, despite the fact that it has a comparatively low resonance in President Bush Jr.'s conferences. Therefore, although it appears the journalists in the NPFIW follow the same conceptualization process of President Bush Sr.'s; yet, a decisive decision of the possible effect of President Bush Sr.'s language on the journalists cannot be fully made. But for the domain OBJECT, however, there is a clear evidence of effect. The NPFIW corpus has the domain OBJECT as the second most resonant domain exactly as the PCFIW corpus. It has a total resonance percentage of 24% compared to only 13% in the NPSIW and no occurrences in the PCSIW corpus.

As for the SIW discourse, President Bush Jr. conceptualizes politics by equally using the source domains PATH/LANDSCAPE and BUSINESS. The NPSIW corpus has the second highest resonance for the domain LANDSCAPE. Thus, it could be seen as an

impact of President Bush Jr.'s reliance on this domain. But the domain BUSINESS, however, cannot provide any signs of influence. This is due to the fact that all the other three corpora have a fairly low and similar resonance percentages for this domain. The journalists in the NPSIW corpus, as mentioned in the previous chapter, tend to rely more on other domains to express this concept especially the domains SPORT and GAME.

Furthermore, the domain GAME is present in all the four corpora and it has higher resonance in the two newspapers corpora. Therefore, like the domain SPORT, it cannot be an indication of influence. Also, the newspapers' corpora have instances of the domain ENTITY with a considerably high percentage of 19% in the NPFIW corpus and 17% in the NPSIW corpus. Nonetheless, this domain does not have any instances in the conferences' corpora. Thus, it seems that although there are some signs of influence in the conceptualization of politics which are more evident in the FIW discourse; yet, the SIW discourse, besides the evidence provided by a single domain, does not provide strong or apparent indication of President Bush Jr.'s influence.

Another investigated concept is the notion of action and its process. This concept, as clear from the analysis in the previous chapters, is expressed in both the conferences' as well as the newspapers' corpora through the use of two main source domains; PATH and LOCATION. At the first glimpse, it seems that the four corpora are totally similar in their conceptualization of this concept. However, there are some delicate differences between the two war discourses. In Chart 1.3 below, a detailed display of the two source domains and their resonance is provided:

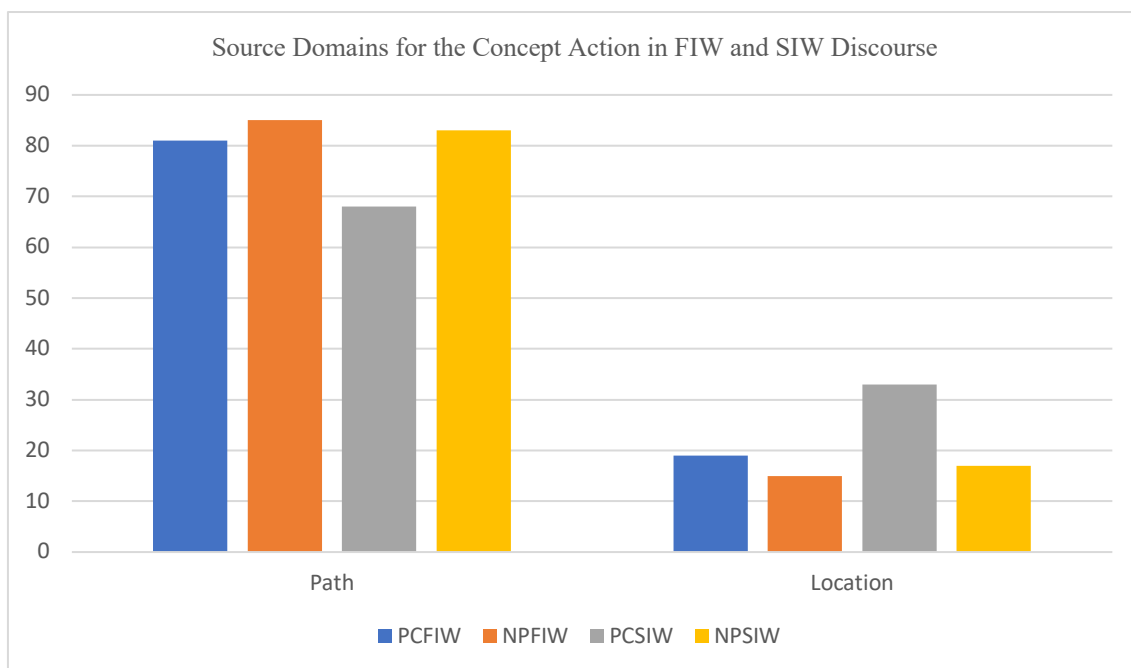


Chart 1.3. Shared Source Domains for the Concept Action in FIW and SIW Discourse.

As demonstrated in the chart above, all four corpora show higher resonance for the domain PATH. Yet, the domain LOCATION has higher resonance in the conferences of President Bush Jr. with a 33% of total resonance compared to 19%, 15% and 17% for the other three corpora. The source domain LOCATION is expressed through the conceptual metaphors A STAGE OF AN ACTION IS A LOCATION as well as GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS. But it seems that President Bush Jr. focuses more on the latter. Therefore, he is more interested in the outcome of the action than the action itself. The NPSIW corpus also has a higher percentage of this domain than the other two corpora. Therefore, it could be regarded as a sign of influence by the President.

In addition, the focus on the LOCATION domain could explain the relatively lower percentage of resonance for the domain PATH in the PCSIW. President Bush Jr.'s conferences' corpus has the lowest percentage for this domain of about 68% compared to 81%, 85%, and 83% for the other three corpora. Consequently, the journalists in the

NPSIW corpus does not seem to be impacted by the lower attention paid by the President to this domain.

As for the discourse of the FIW, it appears that no generalization of influence could be made because of the highly similar percentages of resonance among the three corpora. Nonetheless, when looking more deeply at the different domains and the different types of each domain, there could be some indications of influence. The PCFIW corpus has several instances of the type “obstacles” for the source domain PATH, these are cases of the conceptual metaphor DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES ALONG THE WAY. Cases such as these are also present in the NPFIW corpus. However, there are no instances of this type in the SIW discourse altogether.

Moving on to the concept agreement, there are four common source domains in the two war discourses. The source domains used to conceptualize agreement is presented in Chart 1.4 below along with their resonance percentages in each of the four corpora:

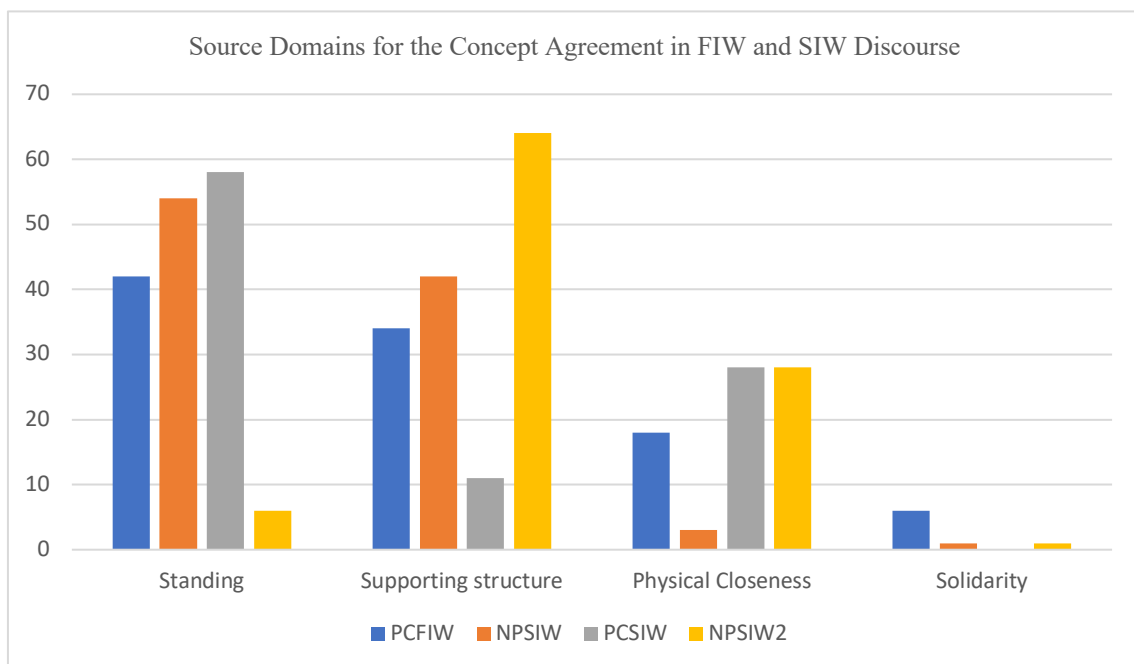


Chart 1.4. Shared Source Domains for the Concept Agreement in FIW and SIW Discourse.

The discourse of the FIW seems to be consistent in terms of the source domains as well as in terms of the resonance percentages. Both the PCFIW and the NPFIW corpora have the same source domains and the same order of resonance for each of the four domains. This way of conceptualization also differs from the way President Bush Jr. as well as the journalists in the SIW conceptualize agreement. Thus, it seems that the way President Bush Sr. conceptualizes agreement might have its effect on the way the journalists conceptualize agreement as well.

Nevertheless, the same is not entirely true when it comes to the SIW discourse. While the two corpora share almost an equal resonance percentage for the source domain PHYSICAL CLOSENESS. Yet, they differ in their reliance on the other source domains. On one hand, the journalists in the NPSIW use the conceptual metaphor AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS SUPPORTING A STRUCTURE more than any of the three other corpora with a total resonance of 68%. While President Bush Jr. uses it the least amongst the four with a total percentage of 11%. On the other hand, the journalists use the source domain STANDING the least among all the other corpora with a total of 6% of resonance. While President Bush Jr. uses it the most amongst all corpora with a 58% of resonance. Therefore, because of this huge discrepancy in resonance as well as the fact that these two domains are also used in the FIW discourse, the similarity in the choice of source domains does not provide much evidence of President Bush Jr.'s influence on the journalists.

In addition, the NPSIW corpus shares the source domain SOLIDARITY with the FIW two corpora. Yet, in the PCSIW corpus, there are no occurrences of this source domain. Also, President Bush Jr. expresses agreement using another conceptual metaphor, that is the metaphor AGREEMENT IS HAVING A SINGLE VOICE. But this metaphor has no instances in the NPSIW or in the two corpora of the FIW. Therefore,

we can conclude that the discourse of the FIW displays more similarities in source domains and in resonance while the discourse of the SIW displays more differences in source domains as well as in resonance.

The sixth examined concept in the corpora is the notion assault that emerges in the FIW discourse mainly through the term aggression, and in the SIW discourse through the terms; terror, terrorism and threat. Despite some particular source domains that are used in each corpus of the two periods, there are three source domains that are available in the discourses of the two periods. These are the source domains; PERSONIFICATION, ENTITY and OBJECT. Chart 1.5 below illustrates the distribution of resonance in each of the four corpora:

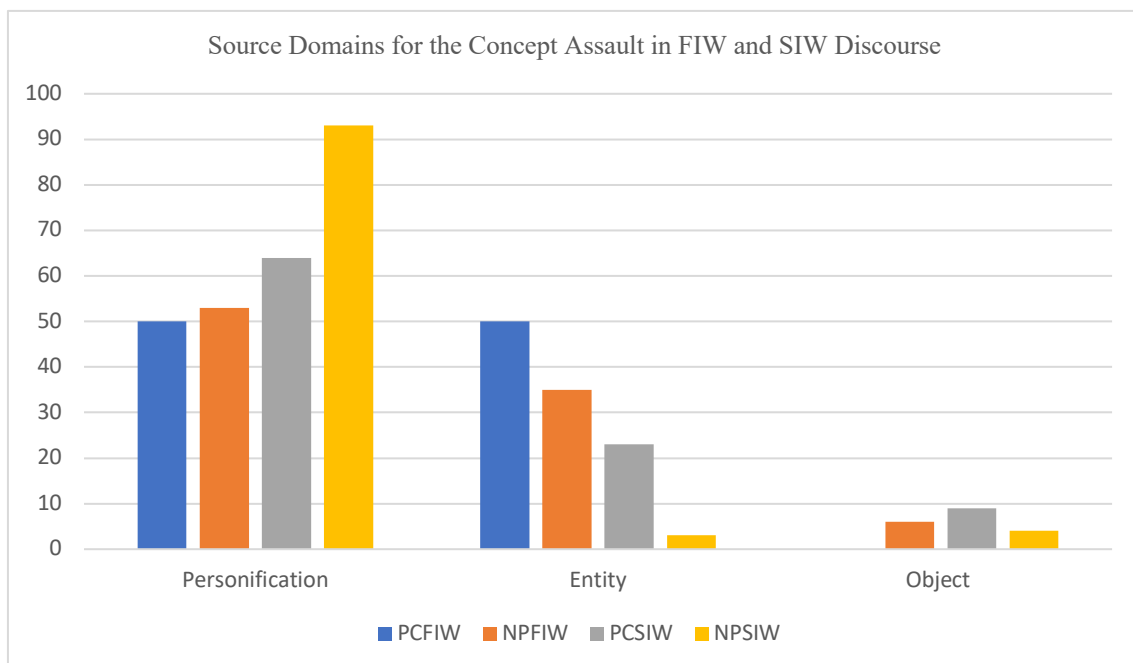


Chart 1.5. Shared Source Domains for the Concept Assault in FIW and SIW Discourse.

As for the FIW discourse, the journalists follow President Bush Sr. in their use of the domains PERSONIFICATION and ENTITY. Yet, they expand to include other ways of metaphorical expressions, such as the use of the domain OBJECT, which is also shared by the discourse of the SIW, and the domain FIRE that is only used in the NPFIW

corpus. However, the resonance of latter two source domains is relatively low when compared to the former two domains, as they constitute less than 6% of resonance. Thus, the journalists' use of metaphors is more in accordance with President Bush Sr.'s use.

The SIW discourse is also similar in terms of source domains. However, when it comes to the distribution of resonance, there are some differences. Both corpora have the source domain PERSONIFICATION as the most resonant domain. But it appears that the journalists rely heavily on this domain as evident in the 93% of resonance that this metaphor has in the corpus. Moreover, while the PCSIW has a higher percentage for the domain ENTITY than the domain OBJECT, the NPSIW corpus has a higher resonance percentage for the domain OBJECT. However, the difference is not substantial as it is less than 1%. In addition, the President uses two more source domains that have no occurrences in the newspapers corpus. However, these two domains constitute less than 5% of the resonance. Therefore, in terms of the selected source domains, it seems that the journalists use the three source domains with the highest resonance used by President Bush Jr.. But in terms of resonance, there is a clear difference in the two corpora. Consequently, the effect of President Bush Jr. on the journalists cannot be firmly determined because even the value of the shared source domains is undermined due to the occurrence of these domains in the FIW discourse.

Nevertheless, there are some concepts in the investigation that suggest more obvious influence of the presidential conferences on the choice of metaphors by the journalists. One of these concepts is the notion opinions. The two periods' discourse share only one main source domain for the conceptualization of this concept. All four corpora express opinions through the use of the domain LANDSCAPE. However, the FIW corpora use three types of this domain. While, the SIW corpora use only two. For

example, there are several occurrences of the conceptual metaphor DIFFERENT OPINIONS ARE DIFFERENT PATHS in both corpora of the FIW. However, there are no occurrences of this metaphor in the two corpora of the SIW. Chart 1.6. below is an illustration of the source domains used for the conceptualization of opinions in the two wars discourse along with their percentage of resonance:

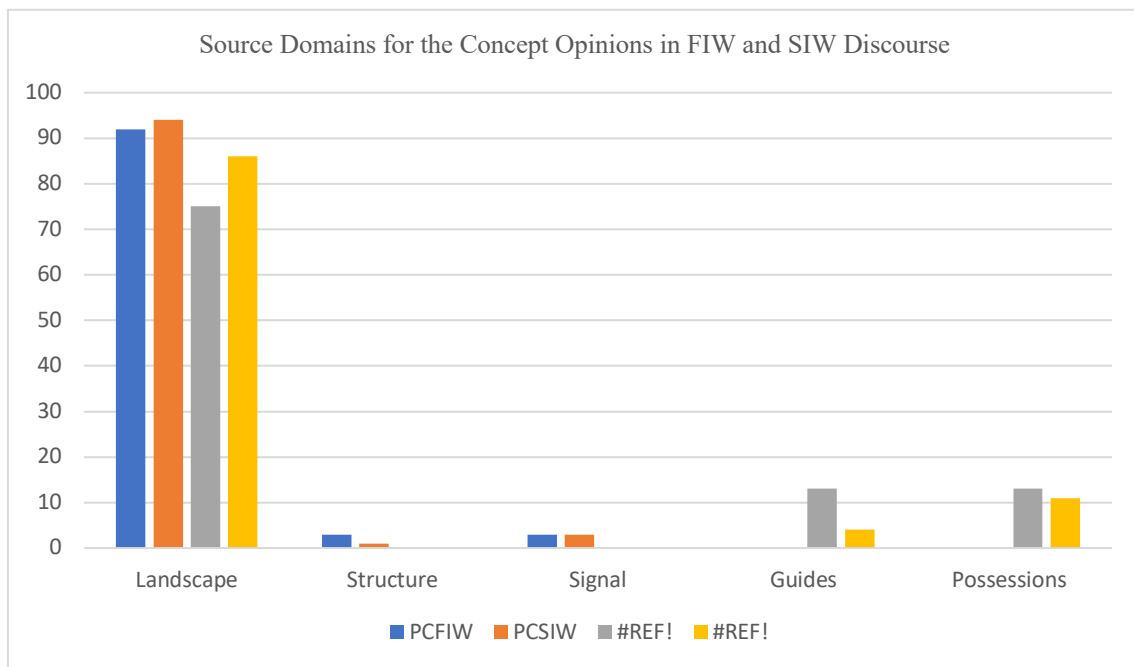


Chart 1.6. Shared Source Domains for the Concept Opinions in FIW and SIW Discourse.

Furthermore, as illustrated in the chart above, each of the two periods has particular metaphorical expressions that are specific of this period. The FIW corpora express opinions using the domains STRUCTURE and SIGNAL. But there are no similar instances in the two comparative corpora. In addition, the SIW corpora conceptualize opinions through the source domains GUIDES and POSSESSIONS. Here as well there are no similar instances of these domains in the two corpora of the FIW. Accordingly, there is an evident influence of the two Presidents' choice of conceptual metaphors on the journalists' choice in the two periods.

Moving on to another examined concept in the corpus, the notion of law and justice seems to present some signs of influence, and especially, in the discourse of the SIW. While the two war discourses conceptualize law as a CONSTRUCTION, LOCATION and PERSONIFICATION. Yet, for the PCSIW and the NPSIW corpora another source domain has the highest percentages of resonance, that is the domain OBJECT. In the chart below, the source domains used for the conceptualization of law and their resonance are elaborated:

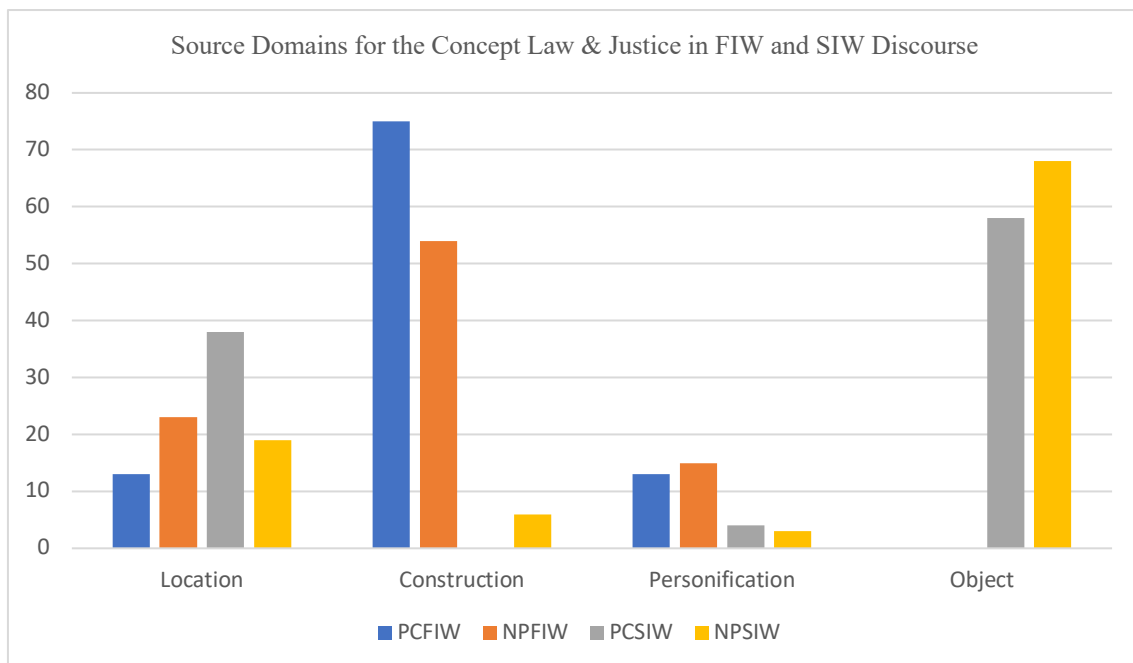


Chart 1.7. Shared Source Domains for the Concept Law & Justice in FIW and SIW Discourse.

As clear from Chart 1.7 above, although the two war discourses share three source domains. Yet, there is an obvious distinction in the source domain that has the highest resonance. For the FIW corpora the domain CONSTRUCTION is by far the most resonant domain. Yet, this source domain, though present in the NPSIW corpus, has a very low resonance percentage of about 6%. Furthermore, it has no instances in the PCSIW corpus. However, in the SIW corpora, the source domain OBJECT is the most

resonant domain. But this domain does not appear in the FIW discourse. Consequently, this could be a clear indication of the influence of both Presidents on the choice of conceptual metaphors by the journalists in each of the two periods.

Following the domain OBJECT, President Bush Jr. uses the source domain LOCATION. The influence of his choice is also apparent in the NPSIW corpus, as this is the second most resonant domain as well. But this source domain also constitutes the second resonant domain in the NPFIW corpus. Thus, this undermines the validity of this finding but does not rule it out altogether. The third resonant source domain in the SIW discourse is PERSONIFICATION and the two corpora share relatively similar resonance percentages. Yet, it is also the third resonant domain in the FIW corpora where they also share relatively similar percentages. Ultimately, in conclusion, since the domain that constitutes more than 50% of resonance is different across the two periods and similar in the two corpora of each period. Then this should serve as a firm evidence of the impact of the presidential conferences on the metaphorical selections of the journalists.

Perhaps the concept economy is one of the most metaphorically versatile notion in the whole investigation. It is metaphorically expressed through seven distinct source domains. However, there are some differences in the conceptualization of this notion between the discourses of the two periods. In Chart 1.8. below, a comprehensive presentation of the source domains that are shared among the two war discourses along with their percentage of resonance in each of the four corpora:

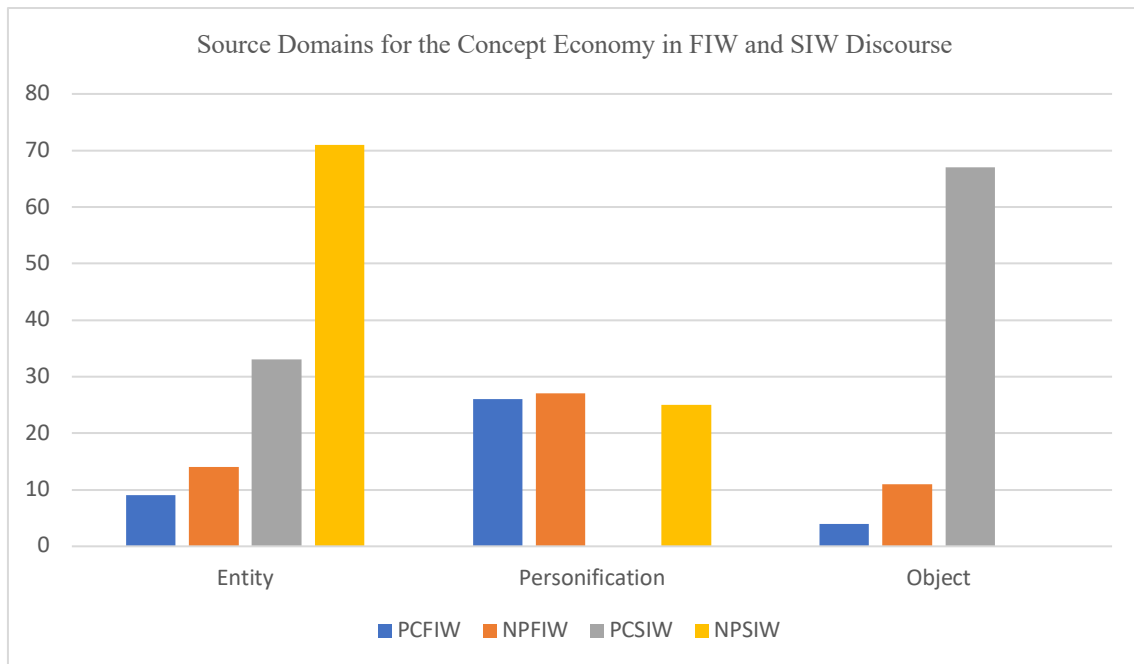


Chart 1.8. Shared Source Domains for the Concept Economy in FIW and SIW Discourse.

The four corpora share the source domain ENTITY with no exception. Yet, the resonance of this domain is much higher in the SIW corpora. Therefore, it seems that President Bush Jr.’s dependency on this domain might have led the journalists to conceive the idea of economy through the same domain as well. The same is true about President Bush Sr.’s low dependency on this metaphor, which might have influenced the journalists to use it less frequently.

In addition, the domain PERSONIFICATION is used with a similar resonance in three corpora; the PCFIW, the NPFIW and the NPSIW. Consequently, although the two corpora of the FIW use it with somewhat similar resonance, yet, it cannot be counted as a clear indication of influence because it is also used in the NPSIW corpus with a comparable resonance percentage. Nevertheless, the source domain OBJECT might be counted as an evidence of influence. This domain is used in the PCFIW corpus with a relatively low resonance percentage of about 4% and is regarded as the fourth and the least resonant domain in the corpus. There is a clear influence on the NPFIW corpus.

This source domain is used with a low percentage of about 11% and is also the fourth and the least resonant domain in the corpus.

However, as evident from the thorough examination of the notion economy, the domains that are not shared across the two periods are more significant than those that are shared. As mentioned in the previous chapter, President Bush Sr. conceptualizes economy through the use of the domains ISOLATION and SICKNESS/PAIN. These two domains have resonance percentages of about 30% for the former and 17% for the latter. They are the first and the third resonant domains in the PCFIW corpus. The NPFIW corpus seems to have the domain SICKNESS/ PAIN as the most resonant domain. There are also cases of the domain ISOLATION. However, it has a lower resonance percentage of about 9%. These two domains have no occurrences in the corpora of the SIW. Therefore, it seems that President Bush Sr.'s use of these two domains might have its impact on the journalists' selection of the same domains.

As for the SIW discourse, President Bush Jr. conceptualizes economy through the use of the domains OBJECT and ENTITY. However, the journalists in the NPSIW uses only the latter. They use two additional domains which they share with the two FIW corpora. However, the resonance of these two other domains constitutes about 29% of the total resonance in the NPSIW corpus. This makes the remaining 71% of resonance for the domain ENTITY. Consequently, it could be argued that the NPSIW corpus is influenced by the President's choice of source domains.

Warning is another concept that displays some level of influence between the discourse of the Presidents and that of the journalists'. While the four corpora share the source domain SENDING. Yet, there are some differences in the choice of types. In the FIW corpora, there are two types of the domain SENDING. There are cases of the conceptual metaphor WARNING IS SENDING A SIGNAL and WARNING IS SENDING A

MESSAGE. Moreover, they both have more tokens for the former than the latter. However, the SIW corpora have the same domain. Yet, there is some change in the choice of the types. There are cases of the conceptual metaphors WARNING IS SENDING A MESSAGE and WARNING IS SENDING AN OBJECT, and they both have more tokens for the former than the latter. Therefore, although this source domain is available across discourses; still, the slight differences in the types as well as the higher reliance on the same type could be regarded as a sign of influence from the two Presidents on the journalists.

Moreover, on one hand, there is only one source domain for the conceptualization of this notion in the SIW corpora. On the other hand, there are two used source domains in the FIW corpora; the domain SENDING as well as the domain SIGNAL. Also, in both corpora of the FIW, the resonance for the domain SENDING is higher than the domain SIGNAL. Consequently, the use of the domain SIGNAL in the FIW discourses and its absence in the SIW discourses is an indication that President Bush Sr.'s choice of domain might have caused the journalists to choose the same domain instead of any other available options.

The last investigated concept is the notion responsibilities and obligations. The two war discourses share three source domains in common; the domains ROLE, POSSESSION and BURDEN. However, each of the two period discourses has one source domain that is not present in the comparative period. Chart 1.9. below demonstrates the different source domains in the four corpora along with the resonance percentages for each domain:

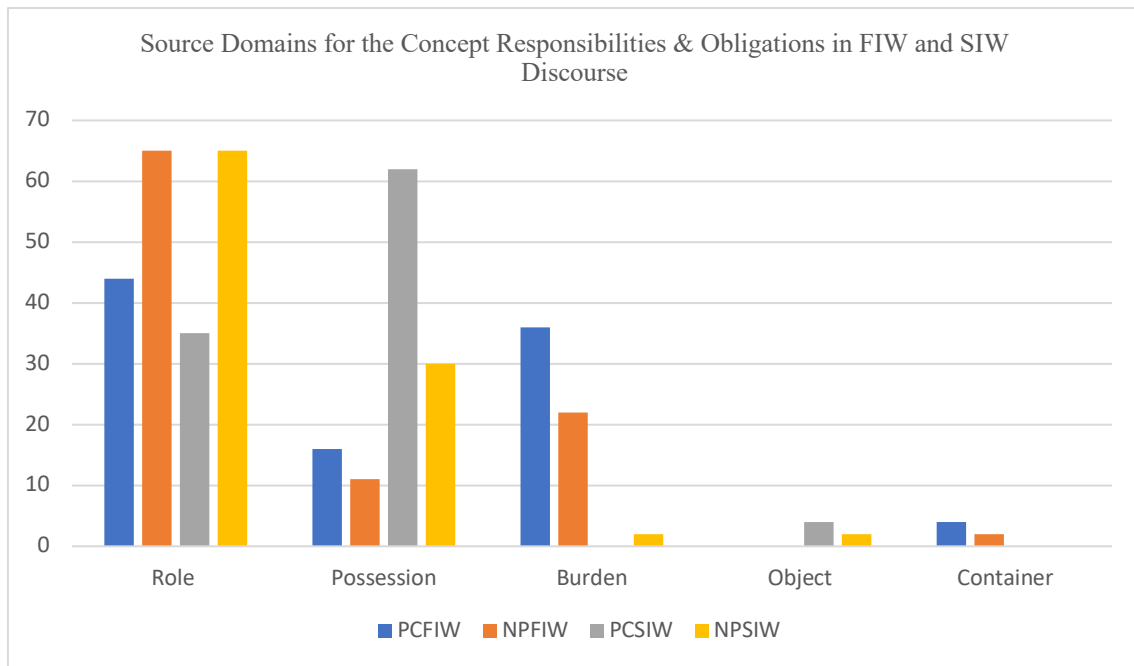


Chart 1.9: Shared Source Domains for the Concept Responsibilities & Obligations in FIW and SIW Discourse.

Beside the fact that the journalists in the NPFIW use the same domains used by President Bush Sr. in his conferences, they also follow the same order of resonance. Yet, determining whether this is a clear sign of influence of the way President Bush Sr. conceptualizes the notion responsibilities can be further validated when compared to the SIW period.

Starting with the domain ROLE, which is the most resonant domain in the two corpora of the FIW, it seems that this is also the most resonant source domain in the NPSIW. Therefore, establishing a generalization based on this metaphor does not constitute a solid reasoning. Nevertheless, the source domain BURDEN is the second resonant domain in the two corpora of the FIW. This domain is not used in the PCSIW and it is used with a relatively low resonance percentage of about 2% in the NPSIW. In addition, the domain POSSESSION is the third resonant domain in the two corpora of the FIW. Both the PCFIW and the NPFIW have percentages that range from 16% in the former to 11% in the latter. Moreover, the domain CONTAINER which is the least

resonant domain in the two corpora of the FIW is not used in the two corpora of the SIW. In conclusion, there is some proven evidence of President Bush Sr.' influence on the way the journalists in the NPFIW conceptualize the notion responsibilities and obligations.

Moving on to the discourse of the SIW, President Bush Jr. uses only three source domains for the conceptualization of the notion responsibilities. Although, the journalists in the NPSIW may have share the same source domains used by President Bush Jr.; yet, these domains differ in their order of resonance. Consequently, sharing the same domains might be an indication of influence, but this influence is reduced due to the disparity in resonance in the two corpora. But another point that enhances this influence is the fact that the two corpora share exclusively the domain OBJECT with a fairly close resonance.

In conclusion, the examination of the four corpora indicates that there are always signs of influence between the Presidential conferences' corpus and the related newspapers' corpus. There is no single selected target domain that has a different presentation between the President's conceptualization and the related newspapers articles. However, some of these similarities in this chapter are further validated by comparison while other could not be further authenticated due to the similarities between the four corpora. In addition, the influence of President Bush Sr. is more evident and easier to justify than the influence of President Bush Jr.. Out of the eleven target concepts, all concepts indicate a valid sign of influence between the PCFIW and the NPFIW corpora. However, only nine of the target concepts indicate reasonable signs of influence between the PCSIW and the NPSIW.

5.3.2. Comparing Major War Actors:

Similar to the previous chapters, this section will be further divided into two parts one covering the members of the US group while the other covering the members of the THEM group. This section will allow the researcher to further validate or reject the perceived similarities in the conceptualization as well as in the evaluation of the various actors in the two groups. In the previous chapters, generalizations have been made regarding similar conceptualizations and evaluations between each of the Presidents and the related journalists of each period. These generalizations can be further validated when comparing the conceptualizations across the two periods. Hence, determining how much of these similarities could be assigned to ideological influences and how much could be assigned to common ways of political conceptualization.

A- The US Group: The Coalition, the USA, the American President, and the American People:

The first actor in the US group is the U.S. led coalition. It seems that several source domains are used in the conceptualization of the coalition in the FIW discourse, while fewer domains are used in the SIW discourse. In the FIW discourse, there is a clear similarity in the used source domains as well as in the distribution of the resonance. Moreover, although the four corpora use the source domain OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION. Yet, it is the domain with the highest resonance in the FIW corpora. Despite the fact that President Bush Jr. uses it 100% of the time, since the journalists in NPSIW corpus have not recorded a high resonance for this metaphor enforces the impression that President Bush Sr' speech could have influenced the journalists in the NPFIW to use the

same metaphorical expressions. Chart 1.10 below illustrates the used source domains and their resonance in the four corpora for the actor coalition:

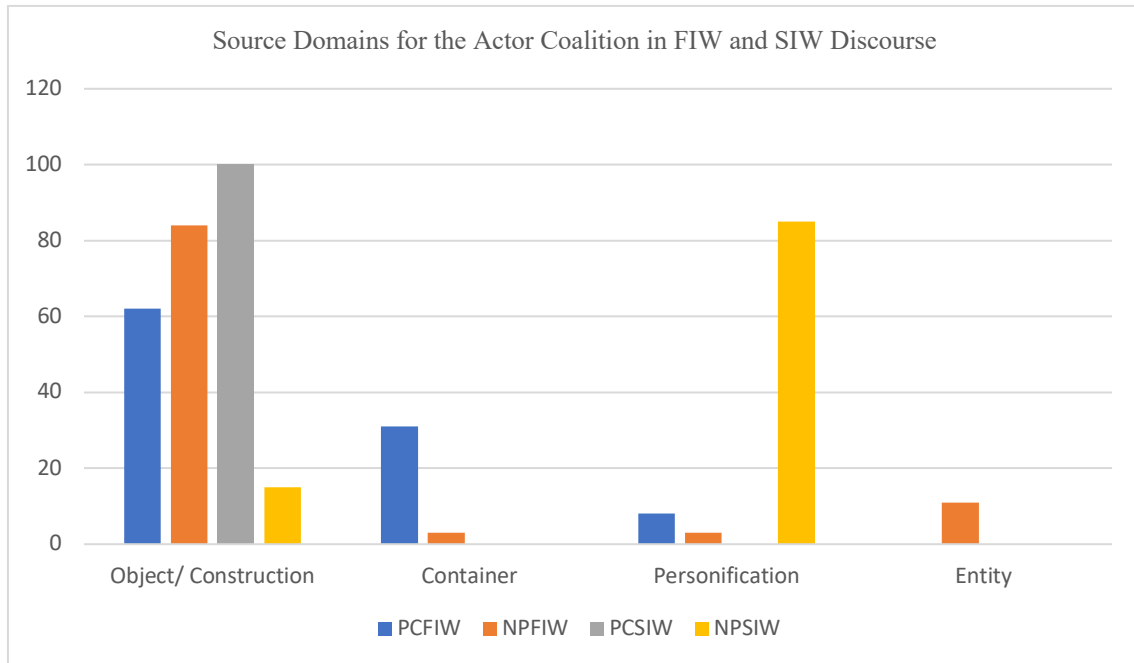


Chart 1.10. Shared Source Domains for the Actor Coalition in FIW and SIW Discourse.

However, when it comes to the SIW discourse; it seems that the journalists share one source domain with the President. But they differ in the source domain which has the highest resonance in the NPSIW. Therefore, we can conclude that although signs of similarities of choice and resonance of source domains can be found in the two war discourses. Yet, the NPFIW corpus is more similar in conceptualization to the its related conferences corpus than the NPSIW corpus is to its related conferences corpus.

Moving on to each of the corpora’s evaluations of the coalition, it seems that the two Presidents use mainly positive self-presentation instances of the coalition. There are no negative references in any of the conferences. Except, in one of President Bush Sr.’s conferences where he says, “Do you remember the *fragility of the coalition days?*” (PC8-FIW) In here the President mentions a negative quality of the coalition describing it as a weak army. However, it is only to emphasize the efforts done by the USA to hold

together the coalition that is made up of different nations and eventually is capable of liberating Kuwait. This statement occurs in the last conference in the corpus which means after announcing the liberation of Kuwait and the success of the mission in the Gulf. Therefore, it may appear as a negative self-presentation instance. Yet, it is a concealed a positive self-presentation. However, regarding the journalists, it seems that they agree with the President in his evaluation but not in a total sense. Each of the two newspapers' corpora contains negative self-presentation instances. However, it seems that the NPFIW is further away from the President as the journalists express their negative views of the coalition in 42% of the occurrences. Whereas in the NPSIW corpus, negative occurrences constitute only 14% of the occurrences total.

Moving on to the second actor in the US group which is the USA. It appears that all four corpora are similar in the choice of the source domains which constitute over 98% of the resonance in the corpus. They all use the source domains PERSONIFICATION and OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION with more resonance for the former. The high similarity between the four corpora makes it impossible to make generalizations about the ideological influences of the two Presidents on the journalists of each period. Nevertheless, the only indication of a possible imposed domain on the journalists can be found in the SIW discourse. This is the case when the President uses the conceptual metaphor THE USA IS A BATTLEFIELD. The same metaphor is found in the NPSIW corpus. While it is not found in any of the two corpora of the FIW. Consequently, this occurrence could imply a possible influence of the President's conceptualization on the journalists. Nevertheless, this metaphor is only found once in the NPSIW corpus. Perhaps since this metaphor is somewhat creative and not conventional which makes it a marked language and hence, it draws the attention of the

audiences (Goatly, 2007: 28). So, when the President uses it, the journalists realize it and would opt for an alternative conceptualization. Goatly (ibid) claims that:

Original metaphors perhaps have the merit of undoing ready-made linguistic and cultural categories and the ontologies and ideologies which they manifest and of suggesting new ones. However, because they are original, they are, by definition, one-off attempts to do this. Conventional metaphors, on the other hand, do not unsettle our modes of perception or action at all, since they have achieved currency as an acceptable way of constructing, conceptualizing and interacting with reality. We no longer take much notice when someone says of an argument ‘I don’t buy that’, since *buy* is now a conventional metaphor with a meaning something like ‘accept, agree with.’ The fact that it has become current means that it may work to convey latent ideology...

The war metaphor is one cluster of metaphors that President Bush Jr. uses in his war against Iraq. He even mentions, as seen in the previous chapter, that Iraq is one front in the war on Terror¹.

The domain OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION, as well, does not provide any clear evidence of influence since it is present in all the four corpora and each corpus has its own types of this domain. However, they all share the metaphor THE USA IS A HOME. It is the most resonant type in the four corpora. Interestingly, the conceptual metaphor THE USA IS A POSSESSION is only present in the NPSIW. Perhaps after the 9/11 attacks, there is a new sense of belonging to the country and possessing the country, as well.

¹ Lakoff (2011) claims that “The war metaphor defined war as *the only way to defend the nation*. From within the war metaphor, being against war as a response was to be unpatriotic, to be against defending the nation. The war metaphor put progressives on the defensive. Once the war metaphor took hold, any refusal to grant the president full authority to conduct the war would open progressives in Congress to the charge of being unpatriotic, unwilling to defend America, defeatist.”

Furthermore, the evaluation of the USA differs between the two Presidents and the related journalists in each period. The two Presidents speak of the USA only positively. The journalists, however, differ from them. But it seems that the journalists in the NPFIW are closer to President Bush Sr.'s evaluation as the positive self-presentation occurrences constitute 66% of the corpus. While the journalists in the NPSIW has only 35% of positive self-presentation instances.

The last three members of the US group are the American President, the American Spirit, and the Americans. It seems that only President Bush Sr. conceptualizes himself metaphorically as the father of the American people. This, nevertheless, is an entrenched metaphor in the American culture as Lakoff (2004) states:

We all have the metaphor for the nation as family. We have Founding Fathers, The Daughters of the American Revolution. We 'send our sons' to war. This is a natural metaphor because we usually understand large social groups, like nations, in terms of small ones, like families or communities.

However, the journalists in the NPFIW have not used a similar presentation nor any other metaphorical expression regarding the US President. Moreover, President Bush Jr. as well as the journalists in the NPSIW have not mentioned any metaphorical expression regarding the President. Moving on to the American Spirit, although occurring in both the Press conferences corpora; yet, it has no manifestations in the newspapers' corpora. Finally, the Americans are mentioned in all four corpora. They are conceptualized as HEALER in the two corpora of the FIW. In addition, the Americans are conceptualized as an object by President Bush Jr.. The same conceptualization is present in the NPSIW. Hence, each of the two Presidents' conceptualizations of the Americans has its influence on the journalists.

B- The THEM Group: Iraq, Saddam Hussein, and the Iraqi People:

The THEM group in the two wars contains actors such as Iraq, Saddam Hussein and his regime, the Iraqi army, the Iraqi people, as well as the terrorists and the terror groups. However, since some of those actors do not have equivalents in the across discourse, comparisons for validation cannot be made. The first actor that will be examined across the two war discourses is Iraq. The four corpora use the source domain PERSONIFICATION with more resonance than any other domain. Moreover, there are other indications of similarities between the two corpora of each period. Table 1.11 below is a demonstration of the various used source domains across the two war discourses along with their resonance:

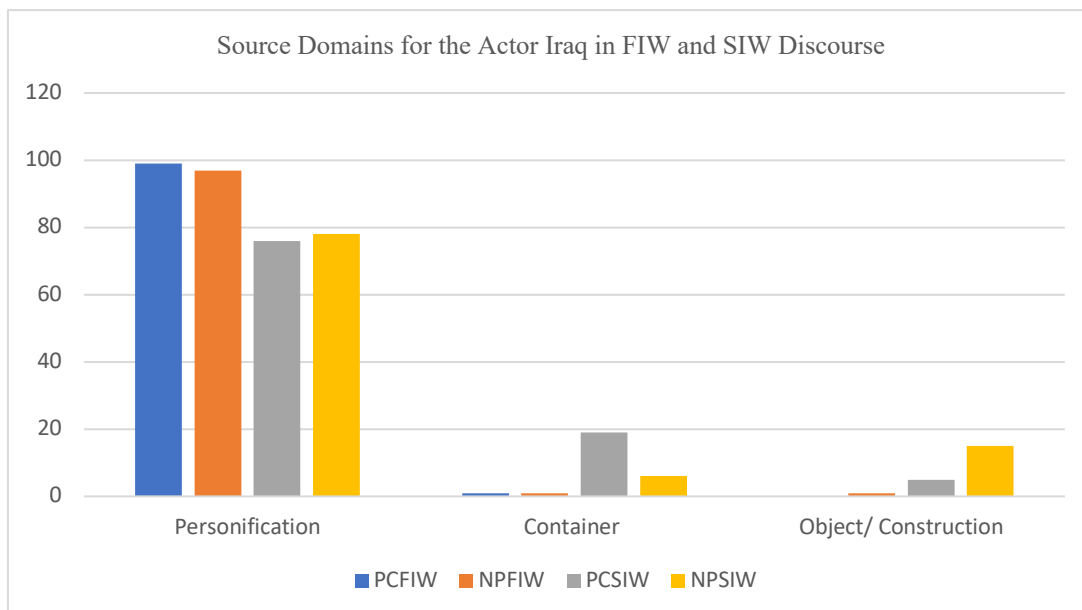


Chart 1.11. Shared Source Domains for the Actor Iraq in FIW and SIW Discourse.

Although the four corpora use the source domain PERSONIFICATION with high percentages. Nevertheless, the percentages are higher in the discourse of the FIW. Consequently, we could say that President Bush Sr.'s reliance on this conceptual metaphor might have influenced the journalists to conceptualize Iraq in the same way.

In addition, in the SIW discourse, the similarities discussed in the previous chapter can be further authenticated. It is obvious that both of the SIW corpora have resonance ranging from 76% to 78% for the domain PERSONIFICATION which are lower than the two corpora of the FIW where the resonance for this domain ranges from 97% to 99%. In addition, the domain OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION has no occurrences in the PCFIW while there is only a single instance of the domain CONTAINER. Consequently, we can see that the resonance of these two domains in the NPSIW are low as they both have 1% of resonance each. But these domains have higher resonance in President Bush Jr.'s conferences. This has its influence on the journalists because these domains manifest high resonance in the NPSIW corpus, as well.

Furthermore, the evaluation of Iraq varies across the two war discourses. President Bush Sr. mainly speaks about Iraq negatively, except in two occurrences where he mentions Iraq as coming back to the family of nations. Therefore, we could say that President Bush Sr. metaphorically conceptualized Iraq negatively 91% of the time. The journalists seem to do the same as negative other-presentation instances constitute 82% of the total occurrences of IRAQ IS A PERSON metaphor. However, when we examine the selected conferences for President Bush Jr., it seems that he speaks about Iraq mainly positively. About 75% of the total occurrences in the PCSIW corpus are positive other-presentation. The journalists, however, do not seem to follow him in his evaluation, as only 24% of the total occurrences of IRAQ IS A PERSON are positive while 49% are negative and the rest are neutral. Perhaps, this could be attributed to the context of events. As many journalists in the NPSIW discuss the forged documents by the US administrations as well as the fact that no weapons of mass destruction are found. Therefore, this could result in a lack of trust for President Bush Jr.'s judgment.

The second actor in the THEM group is Saddam Hussein. The two war discourses differ in the amount of used source domains and resonance. The FIW discourse contains more source domains when conceptualizing Saddam Hussein metaphorically than the SIW discourse. Therefore, we could claim that this difference in presentation could further validate the assumed influence of the two Presidents' on the journalists. President Bush Sr. uses six domains and the journalists use four of these domains in their articles. However, President Bush Jr. uses only one domain, which is the domain ANIMAL. While the journalists in the NPSIW uses two domains; yet, the domain ANIMAL makes up 92% of the total resonance. Moreover, since both war discourses conceptualize Saddam's dethroning as a removal with no difference. No further validation of influence could be obtained.

6-Conclusions

Conclusions:

This dissertation presents a multidisciplinary study that combines insights and analytical tools from cognitive linguistics, critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics to deliver both qualitatively and quantitatively perceptions of the role played by the people in power in shaping and conceptualizing critical political events such as war. The aim is to comparatively uncover the ideological influences imposed by President Bush Sr. and President Bush Jr. on the journalists and the American people through the use of conceptual metaphors in their description of various war themes and war actors.

The methodology designed for the analysis of the corpus combines three analytical methods altogether. First, Steen et al.'s (2010) metaphor identification procedure MIPVU, second, Charteris-Black's (2004) Key Words, and third, Charteris-Black's (2004) resonance calculation technique. Such an integrated method forms the most suitable procedure for conducting the analysis of the collected corpus of this study. The data is divided into two sections; the press conferences and the newspaper articles. Moreover, each section is further divided into two additional parts, one covering the first Iraq war and the other covering the second Iraq war.

Apparently, both President Bush Sr. and President Bush Jr. feature several conceptual metaphors in their depiction of the war in Iraq. The two Press conferences corpora yield a total of about 688 tokens of conceptual metaphors used for the conceptualization of the eleven selected target domains that are related to the issue of war as well as for the description of the major war actors in the two wars. There is a slight difference in the quantity of metaphors between the two Presidents. President Bush Sr. has a total of 352 tokens and President Bush Jr. has a total of 316 tokens.

Interestingly, the two Presidents use the conceptual metaphor LONG TERM PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY IS WALKING ALONG A PATH as the backbone upon which most of the metaphors are clustered. Almost five out of the eleven selected target domains are conceptualized metaphorically through this metaphor directly and indirectly. This metaphor is used in the description of notions such as war, politics, action, agreement, justice and opinions. It is manifested in more specific metaphors such as WAR IS A LOCATION, POLITICS IS A PATH/ JOURNEY, GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS, A STAGE OF ACTION IS A LOCATION ALONG A PATH, AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS FOLLOWING SOMEONE, JUSTICE IS A LOCATION, OPINIONS ARE LOCATIONS, DIFFERENT OPINIONS ARE DIFFERENT PATHS, etc. Regardless of the fact that it is not always the most resonant conceptual metaphor for a specific target, yet, its recurrent use throughout the conferences creates a sense of journey that carries along several entailments such as a point of departure, a path, obstacles, crossroads, travelers and most importantly a destination to be reached.

However, there is, nevertheless, an acute difference between the two Presidents in the manner that although they think of these critical issues in war mainly in terms of a journey, yet, it seems that President Bush Jr. reduces the agency and consequently his responsibility in this war. This is evident in his frequent use of mainly two domains WAR IS A RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR and BELIEFS ARE GUIDES. The former metaphor is the second most resonant source domain used by President Bush Jr. for the depiction of war following the domain LOCATION. Therefore, the President here seems to assign the responsibility to a higher authority (Chilton, 1996). Hence, he is less responsible for this journey and its consequences. This claim is further authenticated when considering the high number of tokens for the conceptual metaphor THE USA IS A PERSON. President Bush Jr. uses it twenty- eight times compared to only twelve times by

President Bush Sr.. Personification of the USA is an effective method to hide the agency of action (Semino, 2008). Moreover, there are no metaphorical presentations of the American President in the SIW conferences. Consequently, President Bush Jr. expresses his thoughts on the various issues related to war in the name of the USA.

Furthermore, President Bush Sr. concentrates on several issues that are set on this path such as the different phases during the war, the progress achieved, where people stand as well as the goals of the war. However, it seems that President Bush Jr. focusses mainly on the goals, or metaphorically speaking, on the destination that he plans to reach. He, in a way, proposes that the end justifies the means. He is less reluctant and self-sufficient. He repeatedly presents to the audience the future he expects for Iraq as well as the peace and freedom that he anticipates being brought to the region. This finding is further confirmed when looking at the different views each of the two Presidents manifest regarding responsibilities. President Bush Sr. conceptualizes responsibilities mainly as a burden. However, President Bush Jr. perceives responsibilities as a possession that he and his fellow Americans own. He feels that he possesses the responsibility of going to war, and he no more views it as a burden because, for him, the end is worth the trouble.

Therefore, in conclusion, the similarities in the situation, location, and major actors though triggered both Presidents to use the conceptual metaphor LONG TERM PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY IS WALKING ALONG A PATH as an umbrella metaphor; yet, there are differences in the way they conceptualize certain elements in war. Besides the differences mentioned above, the war itself is mainly conceptualized as a confrontation by President Bush Sr. and as a location for President Bush Jr.. Also, POLITICS IS A SPORT is the most used conceptual metaphor by President Bush Sr. but it is mostly presented as a business by President Bush Jr.. In addition, President Bush Sr. stresses

the importance of law and that everyone should be treated equally under it. He uses the conceptual metaphor LAW IS A CONSTRUCTION. President Bush Jr., however, focuses more on justice claiming that he and the coalition army will bring it to the Iraqi people, He uses the two conceptual metaphor JUSTICE IS AN OBJECT and GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS together in order to presents this idea.

Moreover, in their demonstration of the major actors that took part in the two wars, both Presidents created an opposition where two distinct groups are identified; the US group and the THEM group. The US group, in which the two Presidents are avid members, is characterized by good, noble and rational human behavior as well as positive social, cultural and political principles. The THEM group, however, principally contains members of the opposition, the enemies in the two Iraq wars. They are often described as hostile, immature and irrational people. They are, sometimes, deprived from their human qualities either by conceptualizing them as machines or in a more derogatory way as animals.

Positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation are essential features in conveying ideologies since they are:

representations of who we are, what we stand for, what our values are, and what our relationships are with other groups, in particular our enemies or opponents, that is, those who oppose what we stand for, threaten our interests and prevent us from equal access to social resources and human rights...

Van Dijk (1998: 69)

The two presidents are very keen in positively presenting the US group, through emphasizing their good qualities and deemphasizing any negative qualities through the

use of metaphors such as THE USA IS A HERO, THE USA IS A PHILANTHROPIST, THE USA IS A MATURE PERSON, etc. They also mention several values adopted by the US group such as good neighborliness, freedom, liberty, justice and human rights. At the same time, there are many cases of negative other-presentation in their conferences, such as IRAQ IS AN IMMATURE PERSON, IRAQI ARMY IS A MACHINE, SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ANIMAL, etc. Also, they endow the THEM group with several deficiencies in human values such as; bad neighborliness, coercion, captivity and injustice.

Nevertheless, it seems that while President Bush Sr. negatively presents Iraq, Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi army in all instances; President Bush Jr., however, does not deemphasize the positive qualities of Iraq. There are several positive other-presentation instances regarding Iraq which is one member of the THEM group. Therefore, it seems that Iraq while it started as a member of the THEM group, might have shifted its position to the US group to fulfill the goal declared by President Bush Jr. and to reach the destination he repeatedly claims to be moving towards in his path, that is, “a free Iraq” that eventually “will help peace in the Middle East.” (PC5-SIW).

Metaphors are effective tools in positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation as evident in the corpus. They allow the speakers to conceptualize certain abstract concepts such as countries in terms of humans. Thus, describing them in a manner more common to the audience and endowing them with good or bad human qualities. Besides this, in negative self-presentation, the use of metaphors can be a face-saving strategy and an effective method in hiding the agency (Carter, 1997; Van Dijk, 1998). Both Presidents declare several actions and decisions in the name of the USA. They also make several accusations to the enemy in the name of their country.

Consequently, in conclusion, both Presidents are keen members of their group. This is evident in the high number of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation instances. While both Presidents include almost the same members in the two groups. President Bush Jr, however, is somewhat different. It seems that he, occasionally, shifts the position of Iraq from the THEM group to include it in the US group. This is apparent in the high number of positive presentations of Iraq. Since a free and independent Iraq is the destination that he intends to reach in his journey. He believes that providing this model will facilitate the attainment of peace in the region. Therefore, it seems that there is a clash of interests regarding Iraq which led it to shift positions between groups.

These patterns of ideologies constructed by the two Presidents and delivered through the presidential conferences are expected to have its influence on the people as well as on the other mediums of power such as newspapers. As for the people, perhaps one of the simplest ways to measure influences is by looking at the approval rates of critical matters. The highest the approval, the more effective the President is in conveying his ideology. As demonstrated earlier, both President have high approval rates for their involvement in war. Perhaps, President Bush Jr. might have lower approval rates at the beginning of his campaign. Yet, before the start of the military action his approval rates regarding Iraq situation went high. Accordingly, both Presidents were successful in forming their ideologies and persuading people to join their side and believe in their missions.

The journalists, however, display similarities in the depiction of the selected target domains as well as in the description of the major war actors. This dissertation investigates a corpus of 256 articles divided evenly between the two wars. As a result, in the two newspapers corpora, there is a total of 3,443 tokens of conceptual metaphors

that are analyzed and categorized for the purpose of measuring ideological influences manifested in the similarities in the choice and the dependency of certain source domains over others. Eventually, it is revealed that in almost all of the selected target domains, there are similarities between the conceptualization of the two Presidents and the related journalists that far surpass any found differences.

However, these similarities differ in degree depending on the target domain. For example, in the FIW discourse, while there are almost identical metaphorical conceptualization of the targets action, agreement, warning and responsibilities. Yet, there are minor differences that constitute less than 10% of the total resonance in the newspaper corpus in concepts such as; opinions, law and justice, as well as country. But for the rest of the concepts such as; war, aggression, economy and politics the difference is higher and reaches as high up to 30% of difference in the concept politics. Consequently, it seems that in critical issues that are usually a matter of dispute, the journalists in the FIW period might have incorporated their own ideology and their own understanding of the situation.

The same is applicable in the discourse of the SIW. Concepts such as action, agreement, opinions, and warning have almost identical depiction of the President's. Whereas concepts such as war, country, assault, law and justice and responsibilities uncover some slight differences that all ranges below 10% of the total resonance of each target in the newspaper corpus. Nevertheless, politics and economy display the highest differences between the President's choice of source domains and the journalists. These differences range between 29% for economy and 36% for the concept politics. Consequently, these two targets are critical in times of war and it seems that the journalists are also contributing to the discourse with their own ideologies and reasoning.

Since this dissertation assumes data from four major newspapers that can be divided evenly into liberal and conservative newspapers, each of these newspapers are investigated separately to measure independently the amount of ideological influences imposed by the presidents on the journalists of each newspaper. Eventually, it appears that in both periods of war *The Washington Post*, a conservative newspaper, is the paper that often presents the most similar depiction of the President's whether in the choice of source domains, resonance or both together. This is evident in seven of the target domains in the FIW. It is immediately followed by *The Chicago Tribune* with six similar conceptualizations. Moreover, in the NPSIW *The Washington Post* is the paper with the highest similarities in four of the target domains. Each of the other targets has a different newspaper that share the highest similarity. Therefore, we could conclude that the journalists in the SIW manifest their own ideology more often than the journalists in the FIW.

Besides the conceptualization of the selected target domains, the journalists have also followed the two Presidents in constructing a polarity manifested in creating two groups; the US group and the THEM group. While the journalists in both the FIW and the SIW follow the Presidents in positively presenting the self and negatively presenting the other. Nevertheless, the journalists in the SIW differ in the case of Iraq. They do not follow President Bush Jr. who has an almost 75% of positive other presentation occurrences related to Iraq. They present Iraq negatively in 49% of the total occurrences and positively only 24%. The rest are neutral evaluations. Moreover, the journalists in the SIW has a total of 35% of positive self-presentation occurrences for the actor, USA.

In conclusion, the journalists in the FIW presents more trust in the ideology presented by President Bush Sr.. This is manifested in the high patterns of similarities whether in the conceptualization of the various target domains in the study or in the

evaluation given to each of the actors in the war. Also, this trust can be detected in the clear resemblance between the President's presentation and the conservative newspapers' presentations. However, the journalists in the SIW lack the same trust which is manifested in the less similarities in the conceptualization of the target domains when compared to the FIW. Also, this lack of trust is manifested in the different evaluations that the journalists endow the different actors in the war. Moreover, there is no striking resemblance between the President's depiction and the orientation of the newspapers. There is no newspaper that has higher similarity between its depiction and the President's depiction by itself. Each of the newspapers share almost equal amount of similarity with the President's conceptualization.

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8- APPENDIX

Conferences Analysis Tables:

PCFIW Corpus

| <i>Target concept</i> | <i>Source Domain</i> | <i>Conceptual Metaphor</i> | <i>Code</i> | <i>Linguistic Realization</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---|
| Country | Personification | A COUNTRY IS A PERSON | PC1-FIW | Morocco – very, very supportive of the Saudis and of our overall position on the Mideast |
| | | | PC2-FIW | ... international sanctions in which most countries around the world have joined. |
| | | | PC2-FIW | There is a determination on the part of so many countries... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... superb leadership you are showing in working with other countries... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... to work with other countries around the world... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... and other countries agree totally... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | It is a grave concern to all the countries... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | ... Many other countries are contributing... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | ...22 countries have either responded to a request... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | A number of countries already have announced their willingness... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | Turkey and Egypt – who are bearing a great part of the burden... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | As I look at the countries that are chipping in here now... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | Israel has behaved very well, ... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ...countries around the world pay dearly for Saddam Hussein's ... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ... we've got a difference with Egypt on this at all. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | ... in saying countries have a different approach to have you solve |
| | | | PC7-FIW | I appreciated Israel's restraint from the outset... |
| | | | PC7-FIW | ... that expressed the will of the country. |
| | | | PC7-FIW | ... let me just take this opportunity to say your country is supporting you -- |
| | | | PC7-FIW | But Israel has shown great restraint. |
| | | | PC7-FIW | ...the Soviet Union made such a strong statement, that was very reassuring. |
| | | | PC7-FIW | Israel is not a participant. |
| | | | PC7-FIW | Israel is not a combatant... |

| | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|---------|---|
| | | | PC7-FIW | ...and most of the countries in the world are speaking out against it. |
| | | | PC7-FIW | I don't think there are any understandings on that with Jordan at this point. |
| | | | PC7-FIW | But there are countries involved there that may have leaned – tilted , ... towards Saddam Hussein ... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ... the United States has a very special relationship with Israel |
| | | | PC5-FIW | And the United States, along with other countries, said no... |
| + Neighbor | A COUNTRY IS A NEIGHBOR +SURROUNDING COUNTRIES ARE A NEIGHBORHOOD | | PC3-FIW | ...a neighboring country has been aggressed against... |
| | | | PC7-FIW | Once again, we see that no neighbor of Iraq is safe. * |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ... up to now had invaded a neighbor. * |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ...like don't take over a neighbor* |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ...the man that wreaked this havoc upon his neighbors. |
| | | | PC7-FIW | ... and have long felt that he was the bully of the neighborhood. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | And they've threatened their neighbors. |
| +Village | THE ARAB WORLD IS A VILLAGE | | PC8-FIW | They've known he was the village bully for a long time. |
| + Community | DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE A COMMUNITY | | PC6-FIW | ... to comply with the international community's demand. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | Iraq would gain the opportunity to rejoin the international community. |
| + Family | DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE ONE FAMILY | | PC8-FIW | ... facilitate the acceptance of Iraq back into the family of peace-loving nations. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | Clearly, it relates to how Iraq is brought back into the family of nations. |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ...that as they become isolated from their Arab brothers... |
| + Friends | COUNTRIES SHARING THE SAME UNDERSTANDING ARE FRIENDS | | PC3-FIW | Other countries are reaching out to friends , trying... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | ...the dependability of America's commitments to its friends and allies, |
| + Victims | COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY THE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE VICTIMS | | PC3-FIW | ...to help some of these countries that might be victimized by a full enactment... |
| | | | PC7-FIW | Against a country that's innocent ... |
| +Mature person | INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS ARE | | PC1-FIW | The Soviet have been very responsible. |

| | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|---|---|---|
| | | MATURE PERSONS | | |
| | Home | A COUNTRY IS A HOME | PC4-FIW | Still others are paying a heavy economic price at home for... |
| | Container | A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER | PC8-FIW | I think the Jordanians have to sort out their internal problems... |
| Kuwait | Container | A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER | PC1-FIW | ...is not the mission to drive the Iraqis out of Kuwait. |
| | | | PC1-FIW | I want to see them out of there. |
| | | | PC1-FIW | Our overall objective is to see Saddam Hussein get out and go back... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | ... who want to see Iraq out of Kuwait succeed... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | When he moved into Kuwait... |
| | | | PC6-FIW | There was not a one single sentence ... willingness to get out of Kuwait. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | But I can be that he will get out of Kuwait. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | And he will get out of Kuwait entirely |
| | | | PC6-FIW | And he will get out of Kuwait without concession. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | As our forces moved into Kuwait City... |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ...the reports are just sickening that are coming out of Kuwait. |
| | PC8-FIW | ... took off and fled out of Kuwait. | | |
| | Person + Friend | KUWAIT IS A FRIEND | PC3-FIW | But when we are invited by a friend to help defend it against aggression... |
| | +Victim | KUWAIT IS A VICTIM | PC4-FIW | ... and feel that their country has been pillaged and aggressed against. |
| | | | PC5-FIW | But right now, Kuwait is struggling for survival. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | The UN Resolutions are about the aggression against Kuwait. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | ... and the aggression against Kuwait. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | It has to do with the aggression against Kuwait. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | This is about the invasion and the aggression about Kuwait... |
| | | | PC6-FIW | ...the brutality about Kuwait. |
| | Constructed object | KUWAIT IS A CONSTRUCTED OBJECT THAT CAN BE DISMANTLED | PC5-FIW | ... its systematic dismantling of Kuwait... |
| PC6-FIW | | | ...the dismantling of Kuwait and the ... | |
| PC6-FIW | | | -- the dismantling of Kuwait... | |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Iraq | Personification | A COUNTRY IS A PERSON | PC4-FIW | ... who want to see Iraq out of Kuwait succeed... | |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ... Iraq's illegal occupation. | |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ... strategy to force Iraq to comply with these objectives | |
| | | | PC6-FIW | ...no evidence whatsoever that Iraq was willing to comply with the... | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | Iraq has a big reconstruction job to do. | |
| | | IRAQ IS A RICH PERSON | PC1-FIW | It's a rich country in terms of oil resources. | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | Iraq... is basically a wealthy country. | |
| | | IRAQ IS A POOR PERSON | PC1-FIW | They're a poor country ... | |
| | | | PC1-FIW | And I don't know what Iraq owes us now for food... | |
| | | IRAQ IS AN ADVERSARY | PC3-FIW | ... and make this Iraq versus the United States | |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... it is Iraq versus the rest of the world. | |
| | | | PC4-FIW | It is truly Iraq against the world. | |
| | | IRAQ IS AN EVIL PERSON | PC5-FIW | ... protection of the lives of citizens held hostage by Iraq... | |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... this kind of affirmation of Iraq aggression. | |
| | | | PC5-FIW | Iraq's brutality, aggression, and violations of international law... | |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ... to ensure that Iraq's aggression does not ... | |
| | | | PC5-FIW | Iraq's aggression is not just a challenge ... | |
| | | | PC7-FIW | ...how outraged I am by Iraq's latest act of aggression... | |
| | | + Family | IRAQ IS A FAMILY MEMBER | PC8-FIW | Clearly, it relates to how Iraq is brought back into the family of nations. |
| | | + Member | IRAQ IS A COMMUNITY MEMBER | PC6-FIW | Iraq would gain the opportunity to rejoin the international community. |
| | + Immature | IRAQ IS AN IMMATURE PERSON | PC1-FIW | ... that this kind of international behavior is simply unacceptable. | |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... I'd like to see Iraq do what is civilized... | |
| | Container | A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER | PC8-FIW | We don't really know about the stability inside. | |
| USA | Personification | A COUNTRY IS A PERSON | PC3-FIW | The United States won't be threatened. | |
| | | | PC4-FIW | ... the dependability of America's commitments to its friends and allies, | |
| | | | PC4-FIW | The United States has large interests in the balance... | |

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| | | | PC5-FIW | ... and that is unacceptable to the United States and to our partners. |
| | | | PC5-FIW | And the United States, along with other countries, said no... |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ... a reestablished credibility for the United States of America. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | I think is a new respect for the U.S.'s credibility. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | And it's not simply the restored credibility of the United States. |
| | + Friend | THE USA IS A FRIEND | PC8-FIW | ... make clear to all these countries that the United States wants to be their friend. |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ... the United States has a very special relationship with Israel |
| | + Hero | THE USA IS A HERO | PC1-FIW | My military objective is to see Saudi Arabia defended. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ...the United States will step up and do that which we have always done. |
| | Object | A COUNTRY IS AN OBJECT | PC8-FIW | And no question about it, the country's solid. |
| | +Home | A COUNTRY IS A HOME | PC3-FIW | ...and I would not suggest that the situation at home requires ... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | I don't know what it's done at home. |
| PC8-FIW | | | And as our service men and women begin coming home.... | |
| The Americans | Healers | AMERICANS ARE HEALERS | PC7-FIW | I think when all this is over, we want to be the healers. |
| The American President | Father | THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT IS THE FATHER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE | PC8-FIW | ...from our kids in different States |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ... feel for myself a little better what our sons and daughters have done. |
| The American spirit | Construction | THE AMERICAN SPIRIT IS A CONSTRUCTION | PC8-FIW | ... the accomplishment of our military that is a welcome addition to the American spirit. |
| War | Religious endeavor | GOING TO THE WAR IS A RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR | PC3-FIW | This has been a very complicated mission... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | Those special categories of reservists that are essential to completing our mission. |
| | One to one fight | WAR IS ONE TO ONE FIGHT | PC3-FIW | ... and make this Iraq versus the United States |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... it is Iraq versus the rest of the world. |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... and anytime you are up against ... an outrageous violator... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | It is truly Iraq against the world. |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ... that he's up against a determined, ... |
| PC5-FIW | ... he will recognize that he is up against just a foe... | | | |

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| | +Confrontation | WAR IS ONE TO ONE CONFRONTATION | PC7-FIW | ... of the kind of leader that the world is now confronting in Saddam Hussein. |
| | Business | WAR IS BUSINESS | PC4-FIW | There is no total price tag that I have in mind. |
| | | + THE WAR IS A COMMODITY WHICH HAS A PRICE | PC7-FIW | War is never cheap or easy. |
| | | THE SITUATION IN KUWAIT IS A BUSINESS | PC4-FIW | ...we ought to get on with the business at hand, the shorter run business... |
| | Container / object | A BATTLE IS A CONTAINER | PC8-FIW | that their successors have to go into battle someplace. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | I'd like to see them all out of there as soon as possible. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | He is up against a situation under which there will be no compromise.* |
| | Play | SADDAM HUSSEIN'S OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IS A PERFORMANCE | PC4-FIW | ...that out of this dreary performance by Saddam Hussein... |
| | Fire | THE WAR IS A FIRE | PC6-FIW | I also think he's under a delusion about what would happen if a conflagration breaks out . |
| | Location | WAR IS A LOCATION (STATES ARE LOCATIONS) | PC1-FIW | We're not in a war . |
| Politics | Sport | POLITICS IS A SPORT | PC2-FIW | I'd rather just not speculate on that and just keep my eyes on the ball . |
| | | "IRAQ'S REFUSAL OF WITHDRAWAL IS A STIFF- ARM TACKLE" | PC6-FIW | But this was a total stiff-arm . |
| | | | PC6-FIW | And we were stiff-armed by an intransigent Foreign Secretary. |
| | | THE SITUATION IN IRAQ IS A SPORTS GAME "PEACE PERSONNEL ARE PLAYERS" | PC8-FIW | There are a lot of players out there. |
| | THE SOVIETS ARE PLAYERS | PC8-FIW | So they will be important players . | |
| | Poker game | POLITICAL DISCUSSION IS A POKER GAME | PC3-FIW | If they're willing to put all their cards on the table , that's good. I didn't hear that; but if they're willing to put them all out there... |
| | Object | POLITICS IS AN OBJECT | PC5-FIW | ...lay aside the politics and help the health-care... |
| | Constructed object | | PC4-FIW | The basic pieces of our policy are in place. |

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| | Path | POLICY IS A CONSTRUCTED OBJECT | PC4-FIW | But we cannot permit hostage-taking to shape the foreign policy of this country | |
| | | | PC4-FIW | ... it was part of our diplomacy just several years ago. | |
| | | POLITICAL LIFE/ DIPLOMACY IS A PATH | PC6-FIW | I've been around the diplomatic track for a long time... | |
| | PC6-FIW | | I think they see that we have tried the diplomatic track. | | |
| | Business | POLITICS IS BUSINESS | PC7-FIW | I don't accept the premise that Saddam Hussein tried to sell the world ...* | |
| | Stages of a specific action | Path | PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH | PC1-FIW | We've taken this first significant step to defend Saudi Arabia. |
| | | | | PC1-FIW | There will be further steps taken to ensure... |
| | | | | PC1-FIW | ...we've still been very, very wary all along of his intentions. |
| | | | | PC1-FIW | I don't think we can see this clearly down the road. |
| PC2-FIW | | | | I'd say it is a very encouraging step. | |
| PC2-FIW | | | | To go forward on this international sanctions... | |
| PC3-FIW | | | | ...the chapter VII was a significant step. | |
| PC3-FIW | | | | ... to insist on U.N. action before we go further. | |
| PC3-FIW | | | | What the signal would be if we go ahead and take action to stop them. | |
| PC6-FIW | | | | We finally said this is the last step. | |
| PC6-FIW | | | | ...I want to see us go the last step for peace. | |
| PC6-FIW | | | | ..., you go the extra mile for peace. | |
| PC7-FIW | | | | I think that we ought to guard against anything that can change the course of the war. | |
| PC7-FIW | | | | ... what Saddam Hussein was trying to do -- to change the course of the war. | |
| PC7-FIW | | | | ...as to how difficult the task ahead is. | |
| PC7-FIW | | | | But there may be some more of that ahead for... | |
| PC8-FIW | | | | But this is an important step in securing the victory ... | |
| PC8-FIW | | | | I want to move fast and I want to go forward, particularly in the ... | |
| PC8-FIW | | | | ..., and now I want to follow through on it. | |
| PC8-FIW | | | | ...are very interested in moving forward. | |
| PC4-FIW | But I don't want to get out ahead of where we are right now on this. | | | | |

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| | | | PC8-FIW | ...the coalition ...addressing the next stages of the Persian Gulf situation. |
| | | + MEANS FOR ACHIEVING PURPOSES ARE PATHS | PC1-FIW | We see where we go. |
| | | + DIFFERENT WAYS OF FINDING SOLUTIONS ARE DIFFERENT PATHS | PC6-FIW | A lot of avenues have been tried. |
| | | + DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES ALONG THE WAY | PC7-FIW | There will be obstacles along the way. |
| | | + A DIFFERENT WAY OF ACHIEVING THE PURPOSE IS A DEVIATION FROM THE PATH | PC8-FIW | And I think we've gone out of our way to make clear that our argument ... |
| | | + SECRET ACTIVITY IS WALKING A SECRET PATH | PC6-FIW | There is no back channel . We've tried it directly. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | ... telling you one thing openly here and then going around behind the corner with some secret channel. |
| | | + A STAGE IN ACTION IS A LOCATION ALONG A PATH + IMPORTANT DECISIONS ARE CROSSROADS | PC3-FIW | But at this juncture , I'm not prepared to... |
| | | + HAVING DIFFERENT OPINIONS IS BEING ON DIFFERENT SIDES | PC7-FIW | ... that are on the other side at this juncture ... look, you're part of this new world order.* |
| | Location | A STAGE IN ACTION IS A LOCATION ALONG A PATH | PC1-FIW | ... some reluctance to give out specific numbers at this point ... |
| | | | PC2-FIW | ... what we need to do at this point is... |
| | | | PC2-FIW | ...that they're going to reverse their position on that point. |
| | | | PC3-FIW | At this point , I can say we are getting... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | But where I stand now is... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... I don't think we've reached the point where I... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | But I don't want to get out ahead of where we are right now on this. |
| | | | PC4-FIW | It's difficult at this juncture to know... |

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| Agreement | +Destination | + GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS | PC6-FIW | And the letter did exactly what I think is necessary at this stage. |
| | | | PC7-FIW | I don't think there are any understandings on that with Jordan at this point. |
| | | | PC7-FIW | But I believe at this point that most people in... |
| | | | PC8-FIW | At this point I don't want to see... |
| | | | PC1-FIW | We'll wait and see where we go from there. |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... as the United Nations moved toward Chapter VII... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | Towards this end, ... |
| | PC8-FIW | ... progress has been made in moving towards a cease-fire and postwar planning. | | |
| | PC8-FIW | It's there. And so I'll get there, but I just need a little more time... | | |
| | PC8-FIW | No, because I'm getting there... | | |
| | Physical Closeness | MENTAL AGREEMENT IS BEING PHYSICALLY CLOSE | PC1-FIW | ...feel that we are in very close agreement with him. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ... they moved that close to Saddam Hussein. |
| | | POLITICAL CONGRUENCE AMONGST DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IS BEING PHYSICALLY CLOSE | PC3-FIW | How much more U.N. action benefits this idea of the world staying more closely together? |
| | | | AGREEMENT BETWEEN PARTIES IS STAYING TOGETHER | PC3-FIW |
| PC3-FIW | | our determination to stay joined up with others to see ... | | |
| Supporting a structure | | APPROVING A JUDGMENT IS SUPPORTING A STRUCTURE | PC1-FIW | Morocco -- very, very supportive of the Saudis and of our overall position on the Mideast |
| | PC1-FIW | | And I might say we're getting strong support from around the world... | |
| | PC2-FIW | | ...who previously had announced his support for sanctions... | |
| | PC2-FIW | | Prince Sa'ud very kindly thanked me for the strong support from the United States... | |
| | PC3-FIW | | ... supporting them strongly. | |
| | PC3-FIW | | ...will soon be joining the cohesive organization required to support the military operations... | |

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| | | PC3-FIW | ...that they are giving us the strong support they have been... |
| | | PC3-FIW | I think he's trying to whip up support and make this Iraq versus the United States. |
| | | PC3-FIW | And the King regrettably did not have much support in the Arab world for that position. |
| | | PC3-FIW | He certainly had no support for that position in the United Nations... |
| | | PC4-FIW | And I think the American people are supporting strongly what I'm doing... |
| | | PC4-FIW | ... and we've had strong indications of support ... |
| | | PC4-FIW | I support the Kuwaiti underground. ... |
| | | PC4-FIW | I support anybody that can add a hand in... |
| | | PC4-FIW | If there were some quiet support ...* |
| | | PC5-FIW | ... overwhelmingly supported by the United Nations Security Council. |
| | | PC5-FIW | ... and it will have strong support from others around the world. |
| | | PC7-FIW | ... let me just take this opportunity to say your country is supporting you -- |
| | | PC8-FIW | And this government has been supportive of the coalition |
| | | PC8-FIW | ...they've been supportive of the resolutions against Iraq. |
| | | PC8-FIW | ... and that even the countries that were supporting us in the coalition would ... |
| | | PC8-FIW | They didn't have... the support to stand up against it. |
| | | PC8-FIW | Even some of the countries that have been supporting him -- they know... |
| Standing behind someone | AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING BEHIND SOMEONE | PC3-FIW | ...and I want them to know that the American people are behind them ... |
| | | PC3-FIW | ...an impressive alliance of multinational forces that stands behind the United Nations resolve...* |
| | | PC6-FIW | And I think they're backing me in that. |
| Standing with someone | AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING WITH SOMEONE | PC3-FIW | We stand shoulder to shoulder ...with the armed forces of 22 other nations...* |
| | | PC3-FIW | All the nations of the world lined up to oppose aggression . |
| | AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS PHYSICALLY LEANING TOWARD HIM | PC7-FIW | But there are countries involved there that may have leaned -- tilted , ... towards Saddam Hussein ... |
| Following | COMPLIANCE IS FOLLOWING | PC1-FIW | ... and I expect you'd find others to follow . |

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| | Show of solidarity | COUNTRIES' AGREEMENT IS A SHOW OF SOLIDARITY | PC4-FIW | ... where there has been unprecedented international solidarity ... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | I've been heartened by Jim's appraisal of the strong international solidarity and determination ... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | But I think the signal of solidarity between the United States and ... has already gone out. |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ... has been extraordinarily helpful in sending that signal of solidarity and determination... |
| Disagree-ment | Standing in the opposite direction | DISAGREEMENT IS STANDING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION | PC4-FIW | The Iraqi regime stands in opposition to the entire world ... |
| Aggression | Entity | AGGRESSION IS AN ENTITY | PC1-FIW | ... and trying through concerted international means to reverse out this aggression. |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ...with others to see that this aggression is reversed... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | The main reason we're there is to set back aggression... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ...we're not going to permit this aggression to stand... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ...because this aggression simply will not stand. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | Because this aggression is not going to stand... |
| | | | PC6-FIW | ... determined to see that this aggression not stand. |
| | Adversary / Personification | AGGRESSION IS A PERSON/ ADVERSARY | PC3-FIW | All the nations of the world lined up to oppose aggression. |
| | | | PC3-FIW | But when we are invited by a friend to help defend it against aggression... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... to help the Saudis arm themselves against aggression. |
| | | | PC4-FIW | ... in protecting them against that kind of further aggression. |
| | | | PC4-FIW | ...the shape of the post- postwar world, opposition to aggression... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ... it was that we must resist aggression or it would destroy our freedom. |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ... that the world would not rise up in arms against the aggression. |
| Opinions | Placement | OPINIONS ARE STANCE HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A PARTICULAR PLACEMENT ON THE GROUND | PC1-FIW | Morocco -- very, very supportive of the Saudis and of our overall position on the Mideast |
| | | | PC1-FIW | The United States has taken a firm position. |
| | | | PC2-FIW | ...that they're going to reverse their position on that point. |
| | | | PC2-FIW | I am encouraged that Jordan... took this position. |

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| | | | PC3-FIW | ... that we must not take the position that this... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | And the King regrettably did not have much support in the Arab world for that position. |
| | | | PC3-FIW | He certainly had no support for that position in the United Nations... |
| | | | PC5-FIW | But I can't go in with you into what the Soviet position will be on the use of force. |
| | | | PC5-FIW | I think that it is very helpful to have a position like that stated and restated. |
| | | | PC5-FIW | I hope that he is rethinking his position ... |
| | | | PC6-FIW | And that's been the firm position of all of the allies... |
| | | | PC7-FIW | ...not going to suggest that Jordan, because they've taken this position ... |
| | Paths | DIFFERENT OPINIONS ARE PATHS | PC2-FIW | ... the differences that possibly existed with Jordan have been narrowed. |
| | Locations | HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A SPECIFIC LOCATION ON A LANDSCAPE | PC4-FIW | The Iraqi regime stands in opposition to the entire world ... |
| PC4-FIW | | | I have not moved off of my view that.... | |
| PC6-FIW | | | ... I am not sure where it stands. | |
| PC6-FIW | | | ... I don't know exactly where it stands ... | |
| PC7-FIW | | | ... that are on the other side at this juncture ... look, you're part of this new world order. | |
| | Structures | BELIEFS ARE STRUCTURES STRONG BELIEFS ARE SOLID STRUCTURES | PC5-FIW | And it is good to have this solid front between ourselves and the Soviet Union. |
| PC6-FIW | | | ...because I want to see a solid front here as we ... | |
| | Moving entity | WORLD OPINION IS AN ENTITY | PC5-FIW | We're giving world opinion time to mobilize and.... |
| | Mixed signals | RECEIVING MIXED OPINIONS IS GETTING MIXED SIGNALS | PC5-FIW | I don't get the feeling we're getting any mixed signals at all from the Soviets. |
| PC5-FIW | | | I know there was some feeling there were mixed signals because of... | |
| Law | Construction | LAW IS A CONSTRUCTION | PC2-FIW | ...that Saddam Hussein would do that which he's been called upon to do under international law. |
| | | | PC3-FIW | Because the occupation of Iraq is illegal under international law. |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... with conditions that are unacceptable under international law ... |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ... from the responsibilities under international law ... |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ...from his responsibility under international law. |

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| | | | PC8-FIW | ...from the responsibilities under international law. |
| | Location | JUSTICE IS A LOCATION + CAPTURING CRIMINAL IS BRINGING THEM TO JUSTICE | PC8-FIW | “we want the perpetrators brought to justice... ” |
| | Personification | A REGULATION IS A PERSON + IDEAS ARE PERSONS | PC3-FIW | International law has condemned it.* |
| Economic deprivation/ economy | Isolation | NOT BEING ABLE TO PRACTICE TRADING IS BEING ISOLATED | PC2-FIW | I don't think one can sustain true international isolation for long. |
| | | | PC2-FIW | ...which is to just isolate -- in conjunction with others -- to isolate Iraq. |
| | | | PC2-FIW | ... in conjunction with others -- to isolate Iraq. |
| | | | PC3-FIW | I certainly sense a sense of isolation... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... immoderate tone is due to worldwide isolation... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ...that as they become isolated from their Arab brothers... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | ... and as they become isolated from traditional trading partners... |
| | Personification | ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION IS AN ADVERSARY | PC1-FIW | ...and nobody can stand up forever to total economic deprivation. |
| | | | PC5-FIW | I would like to think the economic sanctions would compel him to do that which he has been unwilling to do. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | I know sanctions alone aren't going to get this job done. |
| | Sickness / pain | WELLBEING IS WEALTH/ ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION IS SICKNESS | PC1-FIW | ...and nobody can stand up forever to total economic ... |
| | | THE EFFECT OF THE SANCTIONS IS ACTUAL PAIN | PC4-FIW | There's nothing that's painless... |
| | Container | AN EMBARGO IS A CONTAINER | PC1-FIW | ... that this embargo... has got to encompass everything. |
| | | | PC1-FIW | ...this embargo is going to be all-encompassing. |
| | Object | SANCTIONS ARE OBJECTS | PC2-FIW | ... sanctions ... are beginning to take hold. |

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| | Entity (Force) | ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE ENTITIES/FORCES | PC5-FIW | ...and comply under economic pressure with the sanctions |
| | Animals | ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE ANIMALS | PC1-FIW | The economic sanctions should begin to bite pretty soon. |
| Warning | Sending something (Signal) | WARNING IRAQ IS SENDING A SIGNAL | PC5-FIW | ...and I think it sends a very strong signal – |
| | | | PC6-FIW | I don't think it's too late to send a consolidated signal to Saddam Hussein. |
| | | | PC6-FIW | I would have welcomed... provided it would send this solid signal . |
| | Sending something (message) | WARNING IS SENDING A MESSAGE | PC6-FIW | I think, is the underlying part of the message . |
| | Signal | WARNING IS A SIGNAL | PC3-FIW | But I think the signal must go out to the world.... |
| | | | PC3-FIW | I think the signal is out there. |
| PC5-FIW | | | ... another strong signal – to Saddam Hussein... | |
| Obligations / Responsibilities | Burdens | OBLIGATIONS ARE A BURDEN | PC4-FIW | ... that the considerable burden of the effort be shared by... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | ... to bear our fair share of the burden . |
| | | | PC4-FIW | But we also expect others to bear their fair share . |
| | | | PC4-FIW | Turkey and Egypt – who are bearing a great part of the burden ... |
| | | | PC4-FIW | The United States will also seek burden sharing for part of our own effort. |
| | | | PC4-FIW | ...what we think is fair for other countries and for burden-sharing generally. |
| | | | PC4-FIW | But there are ways that burden-sharing can be accomplished. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ... and have offered to bear their share of responsibility by putting up substantial amounts of money. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ...you're going to bear some responsibility ... |
| | Possessions | OBLIGATIONS ARE POSSESSIONS | PC4-FIW | ... has undertaken commitments commensurate with them. |
| | | | PC5-FIW | ...we and our allies cannot and will not shirk our responsibilities . |
| | | | PC6-FIW | He had a tough agenda ... |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ...because obviously they'll have responsibilities in the security... |
| | Role | HAVING A RESPONSIBILITY | PC8-FIW | ...because the U.N. will have a role ... |

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| | | IS HAVING A ROLE | PC8-FIW | It's not going to have the only role... | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ... We've got a coalition role ;... | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ... we've got a bilateral diplomacy role ;... | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ...we've got a certain military role in encouraging ... | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | They've got a big role ahead of them there. That's the way I look at it. | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | Perhaps there will be a role for a U.N. force ; ... | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ...perhaps there will be a role for an all-Arab force . | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | Certainly there will be some security role for the United States . | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | we are going to move out in a leadership role... | |
| | | | PC7-FIW | ...understanding of what it is the United Nations is trying to do here and the United States role... | |
| | | | Container | OBLIGATIONS ARE CONTAINERS | PC5-FIW |
| Coalition | Container | THE FORCE IS A CONTAINER MADE OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS | PC1-FIW | If there is an Arab component in that force. | |
| | | | PC7-FIW | There is a strong Arab element in this coalition. | |
| | | | PC8-FIW | ... they have elected to put a tremendous amount of their treasure into arms . | |
| | | | PC1-FIW | ...because I think announcement of all components really... | |
| | Object/Construction | A COALITION IS A CONSTRUCTION | PC3-FIW | The United States considers its Reserve forces to be an integral part of the total military command . | |
| | | | PC7-FIW | ...and this coalition is not going to fall apart . | |
| | | | PC7-FIW | ... I'm convinced that this coalition will hold together . | |
| | | COALITION IS AN OBJECT | WEAKNESS OF THE COALITION IS FRAGILITY OF AN OBJECT | PC8-FIW | Do you remember the fragility of the coalition days ? |
| | | | | Personification | THE COALITION IS PERSON |
| | Saddam | Deity | SADDAM IS A DEITY | PC4-FIW | ... to pay homage or to give credibility to this brutal move... |
| Performer (actor) | | SADDAM IS A PERFORMER | PC4-FIW | ...that out of this dreary performance by Saddam Hussein... | |

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| | Bully | SADDAM IS A BULLY | PC7-FIW | ... and have long felt that he was the bully of the neighborhood. |
| | | | PC8-FIW | They've known he was the village bully for a long time. |
| | Business-man | SADDAM HUSSEIN IS A BUSINESSMAN | PC7-FIW | I don't accept the premise that Saddam Hussein tried to sell the world ... |
| | Animal | SADDAM IS AN ANIMAL | PC8-FIW | Not hunt him down... |
| Saddam's hostility | Chokehold | SADDAM HUSSEIN'S HOSTILITY IS A CHOKEHOLD ON ECONOMY | PC5-FIW | ...from establishing a chokehold on the world's economic lifeline. |
| Saddam's reputation | Image | A MAN'S REPUTATION AND STATUS IS AN IMAGE | PC4-FIW | ... and I think that's hurting the Saddam Hussein image |
| Deposing Saddam | Putting him aside | DEPOSING SADDAM IS PUTTING HIM ASIDE | PC8-FIW | ... that the Iraqi people should put him aside... |
| Iraq military | Machine | IRAQ MILITARY IS A MACHINE | PC7-FIW | Saddam Hussein has devoted ... to building up this powerful military... |

PCSIW Corpus

| Target concept | Source Domain | Conceptual Metaphor | Code | Linguistic Realization |
|----------------|-----------------|---|---------|---|
| Country | Personification | A COUNTRY IS A PERSON | PC1-SIW | ...against America and other peace-loving countries . |
| | | | PC1-SIW | There are a lot of countries who fully understand ... |
| | | | PC1-SIW | ...a lot of countries realize that the credibility of the... |
| | | | PC1-SIW | ...a lot of countries, like America, who hope that he would have disarmed.. |
| | | | PC1-SIW | ...a lot of countries which realize that it |
| | | | PC1-SIW | France and Germany expressed their opinions. |
| | | | PC1-SIW | They joined us... |
| | | | PC3-SIW | ...when two states, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in ... |
| | | | PC3-SIW | The United States and the United Kingdom accept our responsibilities... |
| | | | PC3-SIW | America has no finer ally than the United Kingdom. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | The success of a free Iraq will also demonstrate to other countries... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | They want countries to say, "Oh, gosh... |
| | | | PC8-SIW | Germany has committed troops to Afghanistan. |
| | | | PC8-SIW | Germany is contributing to that effort. |
| | | THE US AND THE UK ARE HEROES OF LIBERTY | PC2-SIW | ...the United States and Great Britain have been allies in the defense of liberty. |
| | | A COUNTRY IS A FRIEND | PC1-SIW | ...they're still our friends, and we will deal with them as friends. |
| | | | PC1-SIW | I support Turkey going into the E.U. Turkey's a friend. |
| | | A COUNTRY IS A PARTNER | PC2-SIW | The United States and United Kingdom are acting together ... |
| | | | PC2-SIW | ...and both America and Great Britain are strongly committed to... |
| | | | PC3-SIW | America and Britain have been partners in Afghanistan... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | The close partnership between the United States and Great Britain has been... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | The United States and Great Britain have conducted a steady offensive against terrorist networks and terror regimes. |

| | | | | |
|---------|------------|--|---------------------|--|
| | | | PC4-SIW | Acting together, the United States, Great Britain, and our coalition partners enforced the demands of the world. |
| | | | PC4-SIW | America and Britain will help the Iraqi people ... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | Great Britain and America will achieve this goal together... |
| | | | PC7-SIW | Britain and America have shared the suffering caused by terrorism before. |
| | | | PC7-SIW | Together, Great Britain and the United States met the defining challenges of the last century. |
| | +Community | DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE A COMMUNITY | PC1-SIW | We have worked with the international community to convince him to disarm. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | ...the just demands of the international community must be enforced. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | ... the support and expertise of the international community |
| | +Neighbor | A COUNTRY IS A NEIGHBOR +SURROUNDING COUNTRIES ARE A NEIGHBORHOOD | PC1-SIW | I believe he's a threat to the neighborhood in which he lives. |
| | | | PC1-SIW | ...he has used weapons of mass destruction in his neighborhood ... |
| | | | PC1-SIW | He's invaded countries in his neighborhood. |
| | | | PC1-SIW | He's a threat to people in his neighborhood. |
| | | | PC4-SIW | ...we'll find violence in that immediate neighborhood |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... Iraq will help effect change in that neighborhood. |
| | | | PC8-SIW | He invaded his neighbors before... |
| | Factory | A SOCIETY IS A FACTORY STATESMEN ARE PRODUCTS | PC4-SIW | The United Kingdom has produced some of the world's most distinguished statesmen |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ...those societies will be less likely to produce ideologies of hatred... |
| | Building | SOCIETY IS A BUILDING | PC6-SIW | ...we're also helping rebuild a society. |
| | Container | SOCIETIES ARE CONTAINERS | PC1-SIW | I appreciate societies in which people can express their opinion. |
| | USA | Personification | THE USA IS A PERSON | PC1-SIW |
| PC1-SIW | | | | But America is not alone in this sentiment. |
| PC1-SIW | | | | ...a lot of countries, like America, who hope that he would have disarmed.. |
| PC1-SIW | | | | Liberty is not America's gift to the world;.... |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------|---------|--|
| | | | PC2-SIW | America has learned a lot about... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | The United States and our allies will complete our mission in Iraq. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... the cynics about intentions of the United States... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... meetings with some of America's closest allies in the ... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | America is starting to add new jobs. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | The United States and the United Kingdom accept our responsibilities... |
| | | | PC3-SIW | America has no finer ally than the United Kingdom. |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... they're not going to intimidate America. |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... that the will of the United States can be shaken by suiciders... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | And this country will stay the course. |
| | | | PC7-SIW | I also condition it by saying freedom is not America's gift to the world. |
| | | | PC8-SIW | ...you can count on America remaining until the job is done. |
| | + Partner | THE USA IS A PARTNER | PC2-SIW | The United States and United Kingdom are acting together ... |
| | | | PC2-SIW | ...and both America and Great Britain are strongly committed to... |
| | | | PC3-SIW | America and Britain have been partners in Afghanistan... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | The close partnership between the United States and Great Britain has been... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | The United States and Great Britain have conducted a steady offensive against terrorist networks and terror regimes. |
| | | | PC4-SIW | Acting together, the United States, Great Britain, and our coalition partners enforced the demands of the world. |
| | | | PC4-SIW | America and Britain will help the Iraqi people ... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | Great Britain and America will achieve this goal together... |
| | | | PC7-SIW | Britain and America have shared the suffering caused by terrorism before. |
| | | | PC7-SIW | Together, Great Britain and the United States met the defining challenges of the last century. |
| | + Friend | THE USA IS A FRIEND | PC6-SIW | ... and watch the great United States and their friends and allies crater... |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---|---------|--|
| | + Hero | THE US AND THE UK ARE HEROES OF LIBERTY | PC2-SIW | ...the United States and Great Britain have been allies in the defense of liberty . |
| | Construction/ Objects | THE USA IS A CONSTRUCTED OBJECT OF DIFFERENT PARTS | PC1-SIW | ... and in every part of America, |
| | | DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE RANKED IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS | PC8-SIW | ... because you have a chance to use the position of the United States of America to achieve... |
| | | A COUNTRY IS AN OBJECT | PC8-SIW | ... to try to lift up this country so everybody can realize its full potential . |
| | Home | A COUNTRY IS A HOME | PC1-SIW | ...could be deployed here at home . |
| | | | PC1-SIW | I know their deployment so far from home is causing... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ...has now got a definite time in which they are coming home . |
| | | | PC5-SIW | Now, what we can do is we can be— obviously, at home ... |
| | | | PC7-SIW | I said that we're going to bring our troops home starting... |
| | | | PC8-SIW | This achievement comes at ... abroad and here at home . |
| | | | PC8-SIW | At home , this job affords the opportunity to capture... |
| | Container | A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER | PC5-SIW | International flights coming into America must... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | We're conscious * of folks flying— getting lists of people flying into our country ... |
| | Battlefield | THE USA IS A BATTLEFIELD | PC1-SIW | September the 11 th should say to the American people that we're now a battlefield . |
| American spirit | Entity | THE AMERICAN SPIRIT IS AN ENTITY | PC8-SIW | ...this job affords the opportunity to capture what I call the American spirit ... |
| American people | Object | AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE OBJECTS | PC1-SIW | I will not leave the American people at the mercy of the Iraqi dictator.. |
| Coalition | Constructed object | THE COALITION IS A CONSTRUCTED OBJECT | PC4-SIW | ...to put together a coalition to remove Saddam Hussein . |
| Iraq | Personification | IRAQ IS A PERSON | PC1-SIW | Iraq's got money . |
| | | | PC1-SIW | Iraq will provide a place ... |
| | | | PC3-SIW | A free Iraq will give up all its weapons... |

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| | | | PC3-SIW | A free Iraq will set itself on the path to democracy... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | The success of a free Iraq will also demonstrate to other countries... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ...a free Iraq will help change the habits... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ...a free Iraq will help peace in the Middle East. |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ...a free Iraq will deny them the excessive privileges... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... Iraq will help effect change in that neighborhood. |
| | | | PC6-SIW | “Let’s don’t burden Iraq with loans. |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... important for us not to saddle Iraq with a bunch of debt early |
| | | | PC8-SIW | Iraq is on the path to freedom... |
| | | | + Dangerous person | IRAQ IS A DANGEROUS PERSON |
| | PC2-SIW | Iraq will be disarmed. | | |
| | PC1-SIW | It’s a country that trains terrorists. | | |
| | PC1-SIW | ...a country that could arm terrorists. | | |
| | Container | IRAQ IS A CONTAINER | PC1-SIW | And replacing this cancer inside of Iraq will be a... |
| | | | PC1-SIW | Our mission is clear in Iraq. Should we have to go in. |
| | | | PC1-SIW | ... that mission, should we need to send forces in. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | ... Iraqis from both inside and outside the country. |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... that some might want to come into Iraq to attack... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | And I also know our strategy to rout them out... |
| PC6-SIW | | | And that’s exactly what’s taking place on a regular basis inside of Iraq. | |
| PC6-SIW | | | I think the people of Iraq appreciate what is taking place inside the country. | |
| Object | IRAQ IS AN OBJECT | PC6-SIW | ... Iraq is a part of the war on terror. | |
| Construction | IRAQ IS A CONSTRUCTION | PC7-SIW | Iraq remained intact. | |
| Iraqi people | Possession | IRAQI PEOPLE ARE POSSESSIONS | PC1-SIW | he has used weapons of mass destruction in his neighborhood and on his own people. |
| | | | PC1-SIW | He tortures his own people. |
| War | Location | WAR IS A LOCATION | PC1-SIW | I hope we don’t have to go to war, |
| | | | PC1-SIW | but if we go to war... |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|--|
| | | | PC1-SIW | And if we go to war ... |
| | | | PC1-SIW | We hope we don't go to war . |
| | | | PC1-SIW | ... as to whether or not we go to war . |
| | | | PC3-SIW | ... talking about that country's future beyond war ... |
| | | STATES ARE LOCATIONS | PC1-SIW | And therefore, so long as there's a terrorist network ... we're at war . |
| | | Container | WAR IS A CONTAINER | PC4-SIW |
| | THE PROCESS OF FIGHTING TERROR IS A CONTAINER | | PC8-SIW | The war on terror encompasses more than just military action... |
| | Religious endeavor | THE IRAQ WAR IS A RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR | PC4-SIW | Now we are joined in another great and difficult mission . |
| | | | PC5-SIW | The United States and our allies will complete our mission in Iraq . |
| | | JOINING IN WAR IS SHARING SACRIFICES | PC2-SIW | ...and we're sharing the sacrifices of this war. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | We share sacrifices . We share grief. |
| | Construction | THE WAR AGAINST TERROR IS A CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENT PARTS | PC6-SIW | Iraq is a part of the war on terror . |
| | Play | AN INCIDENT IN THE WAR IS A SCENARIO | PC6-SIW | You might remember the " stuck in the desert " scenario |
| | Business | WAR IS BUSINESS | PC1-SIW | ... calculated the cost of inaction versus the cost of action . |
| GOING TO WAR IS A BUSINESS DECISION | | | | |
| Politics / diplomacy | Path | DIPLOMACY IS A PATH | PC1-SIW | we're still in the final stages of diplomacy.* |
| | | | PC1-SIW | This is the last phase of diplomacy.* |
| | | | PC7-SIW | We're working on a political track . |
| | Business | POLITICS IS BUSINESS | PC1-SIW | The price of doing nothing exceeds the price of taking action if we have to |
| | | | PC1-SIW | ... the cost of the attacks on America on September the 11th were enormous |
| | | | PC1-SIW | There is a huge cost when we get attacked |
| | Mathematical equation | POLITICAL MATTERS ARE MATHEMATICAL EQUATIONS | PC8-SIW | I obviously felt like September the 11th changed the equation ... |
| | | +BALANCING CONSEQUENCES IS AN EQUATION | PC8-SIW | And the arrest of Saddam Hussein changed the equation in Iraq . |

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Sport | POLITICS IS SPORT UNDECIDED IRAQI INDIVIDUALS ARE FENCE- SITTERS | PC8-SIW | ... when people begin—that were—I would call them fence-sitters —when people begin to realize that... |
| | Game | POLITICS IS A GAME A OF CARDS | PC1-SIW | It's time for people to show their cards. |
| Stages of a specific action | Path | PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH | PC5-SIW | ... he was telling me the process that they were going through to analyze all the documentation. |
| | | | PC7-SIW | Well, first of all, in Iraq, we're working on two tracks. |
| | | | PC7-SIW | We're working on a political track. |
| | | | PC1-SIW | we're still in the final stages of diplomacy.* |
| | | | PC1-SIW | This is the last phase of diplomacy.* |
| | | + EFFICIENT PURPOSEFUL ACTION IS FULL PROGRESSION TO A DESTINATION | PC6-SIW | And this country will stay the course. |
| | | | PC8-SIW | We will stay the course until the job is done. |
| | | | PC8-SIW | We're just going to stay the course... |
| | | | PC8-SIW | ...and the citizens of Iraq need to know we will stay the course. |
| | | +PROGRESS IS FORWARD MOTION | PC1-SIW | ...if, in fact, we go forward and are successful, are also |
| | | | PC7-SIW | ... felt like they could move forward in a constructive way... |
| | | | PC2-SIW | The campaign ahead will... * |
| | | | PC2-SIW | Our coalition will stand with the citizens of Iraq in the challenges ahead. * |
| | | | PC3-SIW | There will be difficult fighting ahead. |
| | | | PC7-SIW | In all that lies ahead in the defense of freedom and the advance of democracy... |
| | ACTING IS TAKING A STEP | | PC3-SIW | It is a positive step. We have said... |
| | | PC6-SIW | Liberating the people ... was an essential step in the war on terror | |
| | | PC6-SIW | First step was to remove Saddam Hussein... | |
| | Location | + A STAGE IN ACTION IS A LOCATION ALONG A PATH | PC1-SIW | ...we have arrived at an important moment in confronting... |
| | | + GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS | PC3-SIW | A free Iraq will set itself on the path to democracy... |

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| | | | PC3-SIW | Prime Minister Blair and I are determined to move toward our vision of ... | |
| | | | PC3-SIW | We're committed ... roadmap toward peace | |
| | | | PC4-SIW | We're seeing movement toward reform and freedom in ... | |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... and is on the path to self-government and peace. | |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... it took us a while to go from the Articles of Confederation to the United States Constitution. | |
| | | | PC6-SIW | Iraqis and Afghans...who are moving toward self-government. | |
| | | | PC8-SIW | Iraq is on the path to freedom... | |
| | | | PC8-SIW | I believe we're making good progress toward that objective. | |
| | | + PROGRESS IS THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED | PC5-SIW | I don't know how close we are to getting Saddam Hussein. | |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ...it's closer than we were yesterday, I guess | |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ...before we got his sons how close we were to get his sons,... | |
| | | | Supporting a structure | PC1-SIW | How come you can't get anybody to support your resolution? |
| | | | | PC1-SIW | I support Turkey going into the E.U. Turkey's a friend. |
| | | | | PC6-SIW | ... to get rid of Saddam Hussein was widely supported by the Iraqi people. |
| PC6-SIW | ... taking to improve their country are supported by the Iraqi people. | | | | |
| Standing | AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING WITH SOMEONE | PC2-SIW | Our coalition will stand with the citizens of Iraq ... | | |
| | | PC2-SIW | Ally after ally after ally has stood with us ... | | |
| | | PC2-SIW | ... and continues to stand with us | | |
| | | PC4-SIW | ... we stood together to ensure that the conflicts of Europe did not... | | |
| | | PC7-SIW | ... our two nations will continue to stand together. | | |
| | | | Others are stepping up as well: \$13 billion out of the Madrid Conference... | | |
| | AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING BEHIND HIM | PC8-SIW | I want to thank the Congress for standing behind our military... | | |
| | AGREEING WITH EACH OTHER IS STANDING SIDE BY SIDE | PC2-SIW | ...and they're proud to be side by side with our allies. | | |
| | | PC3-SIW | ...our military forces are fighting side by side in Iraq to... | | |
| | Physical closeness | POLITICAL CONGRUENCE BETWEEN | PC4-SIW | The close partnership between the United States and Great Britain has been... | |

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| | | COUNTRIES IS BEING PHYSICALLY CLOSE | PC6-SIW | ... my relations with Prime Minister Koizumi are very close. |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... we've got very close alliances now... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | Would I be able to work closely on crucial relations? |
| | Having a single voice | AGREEMENT IS HAVING A SINGLE VOICE | PC8-SIW | ... the United Nations Security Council with one voice and... |
| Disagreement | Dividing line | AN ISSUE OF DISAGREEMENT IS A LINE THAT DIVIDES THE TWO PARTIES | PC8-SIW | So, no, I don't agree that this is a dividing line... |
| Terror | Adversary /Entity | TERROR IS AN ENTITY/ ADVERSARY | PC1-SIW | ...on two fronts on our war against terror. |
| | | | PC1-SIW | ... to win the war against terror |
| | | | PC1-SIW | Iraq is a part of the war on terror. |
| | | | PC1-SIW | ...in this new war against terror, ... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | We are in a war against terror... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | ...we will continue to fight that war against terror. |
| | | | PC4-SIW | ... integral part of winning the war against terror. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ...sacrifice and their service in fighting the war on terror. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | We'll wage the war on terror against every enemy... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... the war on terror goes on... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... because the war on terror goes on. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... would be harmful on the war against terror. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | I'm in charge of fighting the war on terror... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... meetings with some of America's closest allies in the war on terror. |
| | | | PC6-SIW | Liberating the people ...was an essential step in the war on terror |
| | | | PC6-SIW | Our coalition against terror has been... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | This essential goal in the war on terror... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... a new front in the war on terror... |
| PC6-SIW | And Iraq is a front on the war on terror | | | |
| PC6-SIW | ...we will win this particular battle in the war on terror. | | | |

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| | | | PC8-SIW | Iraq is a battle in the war on terror . |
| | | | PC8-SIW | The war on terror encompasses more than just military action... |
| | | | PC8-SIW | ...Cutting off money is an important part in the war on terror... |
| | Deadly weapon | TERROR IS A DEADLY WEAPON | PC1-SIW | He possesses weapons of terror . |
| | Animal | TERROR IS AN ANIMAL | PC7-SIW | ... is the surest way in the long term to combat despair and anger and resentment that feeds terror . |
| Terrorism | Plant | TERRORISM IS A PLANT FIGHTING TERRORISM IS ROOTING OUT A PLANT | PC4-SIW | The sooner terrorism is rooted out by all the governments in the region |
| | Adversary | TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ ADVERSARY | PC3-SIW PC6-SIW | ... free nations have the responsibility to confront terrorism . Nations ... are fighting terrorism in their own region . |
| Threat | Adversary | THREAT IS AN ADVERSARY | PC1-SIW | If the world fails to confront the threat posed by... |
| | | | PC1-SIW | We are determined to confront threats wherever they arise.* |
| | | | PC2-SIW | We've opposed all the great threats to peace... |
| | Entity | THREAT IS AN ENTITY | PC1-SIW | We are determined to confront threats wherever they arise .* |
| | | | PC1-SIW | But I see a gathering threat . |
| | | | PC4-SIW | The regime of Saddam Hussein was a grave and growing threat . |
| | | | PC8-SIW | we needed to deal with emerging threats... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | We resolved to fight these threats actively, wherever they gather, before they reach our shores . |
| | Object | THREATS ARE ENEMY SHIPS ATTACKING FROM SHORES | PC4-SIW | We resolved to fight these threats actively, wherever they gather, before they reach our shores . |
| | Opinions | Landscape (Placement) | HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A PARTICULAR PLACEMENT ON THE GROUND | PC1-SIW |
| PC1-SIW | | | | They hate what we stand for . |
| (Location) | | OPINIONS ARE LOCATIONS | PC5-SIW | ... some have spoken out, but others have agreed with my position... |
| Possession | | BELIEFS ARE POSSESSIONS | PC3-SIW | ...tasks because we share fundamental convictions . |

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| | Guides | BELIEFS ARE GUIDES | PC3-SIW | We believe this so strongly that we are acting on our convictions. |
| Law & Justice | Location | JUSTICE IS A LOCATION CAPTURING CRIMINALS IS TAKING THEM TO A LOCATION | PC4-SIW | ...these killers and bringing them to justice. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... that Saddam's sons were brought to justice. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... progress of bringing the—those who terrorize their fellow citizens to justice. |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... and to bring people to justice. |
| | | | PC7-SIW | ... these killers and bring them to justice. |
| | | | PC8-SIW | ... and will be brought to justice... |
| | | | PC8-SIW | And you'll be brought to justice... |
| | | | PC8-SIW | ... he needs to be brought to justice... |
| | | | PC8-SIW | ...the development of a system that brings him to justice. |
| | | | PC8-SIW | ... there to bring the leadership of Abu Sayyaf to justice. |
| | Object | JUSTICE IS AN OBJECT JUSTICE IS A GIFT JUSTICE IS A COMMODITY | PC8-SIW | and justice needs to be delivered. |
| | | | PC8-SIW | And justice will be delivered to him in a way that is transparent and for the world to see. |
| | | | PC8-SIW | Justice was being delivered to a man... |
| | | | PC8-SIW | ...who defied that gift from the Almighty to the people of Iraq... |
| PC8-SIW | ... the justice he didn't , by the way, afford any of his own fellow citizens... | | | |
| Personification | LAW IS A RULER/ PERSON | PC3-SIW | ...Iraq will be ruled by laws... | |
| Economy | Object | ECONOMY IS AN OBJECT | PC6-SIW | ... an economy that has been wrecked by Mr. Saddam Hussein. |
| | Destructible object | ECONOMY IS A DESTRUCTIBLE ENTITY + ECONOMIC DECLINE IS DESTRUCTION | PC6-SIW | ... he just destroyed their economy and destroyed their infrastructure... |
| | Entity | ECONOMY IS AN ENTITY THAT GROWS | PC7-SIW | America's economy is growing at a robust pace.. |
| Warning | Sending something | WARNING IS SENDING A MESSAGE | PC2-SIW | ... they've been sent a message in this war... |
| | | | PC8-SIW | ...as well as the Brits delivered a very strong message to the Iranian Government. |
| | | WARNING IS SENDING AN OBJECT | PC6-SIW | ... They're trying to send a warning. |

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| Responsibilities | Possessions | RESPONSIBILITIES ARE POSSESSIONS | PC1-SIW | America also accepts our responsibility... |
| | | | PC1-SIW | It is my responsibility to commit the troops. |
| | | | PC2-SIW | ... and other coalition troops are sharing the duties of this war. |
| | | | PC2-SIW | We shared in the costly and heroic struggle against Nazism. |
| | | | PC2-SIW | We shared the resolve and moral purpose of the cold war. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | ...free nations have the responsibility to confront terrorism. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | The United States and the United Kingdom accept our responsibilities—accept our responsibilities for peace. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | We accept our responsibilities for security. |
| | | | PC4-SIW | The Prime Minister and I have no greater responsibility... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | I take responsibility for putting our ... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | I take responsibility for making the decision... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | I take responsibility for dealing with that threat. |
| | | | PC4-SIW | I take responsibility for making the decisions... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... they'll begin to assume more responsibilities... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | I take personal responsibility for everything I say... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | I also take responsibility for making decisions on war and peace. |
| | Objects | RESPONSIBILITIES ARE OBJECTS | PC3-SIW | ...to place governmental responsibilities under the control of an Interim Authority... |
| | Role | HAVING A RESPONSIBILITY IS HAVING A ROLE | PC3-SIW | ... will have a vital role to play in this task |
| | | | PC3-SIW | ...when we say " vital role for the United Nations," we mean... |
| | | | PC3-SIW | ... we mean vital role for the United Nations in all aspects of the issue. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | And the United Nations will have a vital role. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | When we say " vital role ," that's precisely what we mean,... |
| | | | PC3-SIW | Well, I view a vital role as a agent to help people live freely. That's a vital role. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | We have said all along there needs to be a role for the United Nations. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | And a vital role for the United Nations means a vital role for the United Nations. |

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| | | | PC6-SIW | ... the Iraqi people to play an active role in fighting off the few... |
| Saddam Hussein | Animal | SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ANIMAL + SEARCHING FOR SADDAM HUSSEIN IS HUNTING | PC8-SIW | ... and you crawled in it. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | All I know is we're on the hunt. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... I don't know, but we're on the hunt. |
| Saddam's regime | Charade | ENGAGING IN POLITICAL ACTIONS IS ACTING IN A PLAY / TAKING PART IN A CHARADE | PC1-SIW | These are the actions of a regime engaged in a willful charade. |
| | Personification | THE REGIME IS A PERSON | PC1-SIW | These are the actions of a regime that systematically and deliberately is defying the world. |
| | | | PC3-SIW | ... the true character of the Iraqi regime. |
| | Grip around Iraqi people | SADDAM HUSSEIN'S REGIME IS A GRIP AROUND THE THROATS OF IRAQI PEOPLE | PC2-SIW | Slowly but surely, the grip of terror around the throats of the Iraqi people is being loosened. |
| | | + SADDAM'S LOSS OF POWER IS A LOOSENED GRIP | PC3-SIW | ... that grip I used to describe that Saddam had around the throats of the Iraqi people are loosening. |
| | Planting fear | THE IRAQI REGIME IS PLANTING FEAR IN THE LIFE OF IRAQI PEOPLE | PC2-SIW | ... the Iraqi regime has sought to instill the habits of fear in the daily lives of millions. |
| | Cancer | SADDAM HUSSEIN'S REGIME IS A CANCER | PC1-SIW | And replacing this cancer inside of Iraq will be a... |
| Deposing Saddam Hussein | Removing | DEPOSING IS REMOVING | PC2-SIW | Saddam Hussein will be removed, no matter ... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | ...to put together a coalition to remove Saddam Hussein. |
| | | | PC4-SIW | The removal of Saddam Hussein. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ...it was necessary to remove Saddam Hussein from power. |
| | | | PC6-SIW | First step was to remove Saddam Hussein... |
| | | | PC6-SIW | ... as a result for us removing him from power. |
| Change of regime | Removal | A CHANGE OF AUTHORITY IS A REMOVAL | PC3-SIW | After the current regime is removed... |

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|--------------|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Terror Group | Structure (Network) | A TERROR GROUP IS A NETWORK STRUCTURE | PC1-SIW | ...his capture will further disrupt the terror network and their planning... |
| | | | PC1-SIW | And therefore, so long as there's a terrorist network ... we're at war. |
| | | | PC4-SIW | The United States and Great Britain have conducted a steady offensive against terrorist networks ... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | We're dismantling the Al Qaida network , leader by leader... |
| | Structure (Leveled) | MEMBERS RANK IN AN ORGANIZATION IS A LEVELED STRUCTURE | PC7-SIW | if you were to view Al Qaida's organization structure ... |
| | Object | AL-QAIDA IS A CONSTRUCTURED OBJECT THAT CAN BE DISMANTLED | PC4-SIW | We're dismantling the Al Qaida network , leader by leader... |
| | | | PC4-SIW | ... and we're dismantling Al Qaida . |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... we are, one, dismantling the Al Qaida organization |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ...that we're dismantling senior management , and we are. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | We're dismantling the operating—decision makers . |
| PC7-SIW | | | ...we are dismantling the operating management ... | |
| Terrorists | Animals | TERRORISTS ARE ANIMALS + SEARCHING FOR AL-QAIDA MEMBERS IS HUNTING | PC1-SIW | We must smoke these Al Qaida types out one at a time. |
| | | | PC4-SIW | ...and we're hunting down the terrorist killers, one by one. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... and we're on the hunt . |
| | | | PC5-SIW | And we will stay on the hunt . |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ... reminds us that we need to be on the hunt ... |
| | | | PC8-SIW | We continue our systematic hunt for Al Qaida leaders and Al Qaida cells ... |
| | Object | A TERROR GROUP IS AN OBJECT THAT CAN BE DISMANTLED | PC4-SIW | We're dismantling the Al Qaida network , leader by leader... |
| | | | PC5-SIW | ...that we're dismantling senior management , and we are. |
| | | | PC5-SIW | We're dismantling the operating—decision makers . |
| | | | PC7-SIW | ...we are dismantling the operating management ... |
| | Machines | TERRORISTS ARE MACHINES | PC6-SIW | It's the way they operate . |

Analysis Tables of NPFIW corpus

| Target concept | Source domain | Conceptual metaphor | Code | Linguistic Realization |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|--|
| Country | Personification | A COUNTRY IS A PERSON | CHIC 1.1 | Morocco apparently rejected a personal request from Defense Secretary... |
| | | | CHIC 4.1 | ...calls for " substantial economic assistance " to Turkey and Egypt, which are particularly hurting because of the sanctions... |
| | | | CHIC 4.4 | ...the administration expects to recommend that Congress forgive nearly \$7 billion owed by Egypt . |
| | | | CHIC 5.3 | Baker also has received assurances from Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the gulf states that they will send their troops... |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | Baker received assurances last week from Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Britain and the gulf states that they also would fight ... |
| | | | CHIC 6.4 | Baker to launch an intensified effort to keep Egypt and other Arab states in line against Baghdad . |
| | | | CHIC 2.1 | The port brings in vast revenue for Jordan ... |
| | | | CHIC 2.1 | Bush: Jordan will close port Iraq orders Americans to 2 hotels: |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | although Jordan has said it will comply with the UN order... |
| | | | CHIC 4.1 | ...along with some aid to Jordan and to countries in Eastern Europe. |
| | | | CHIC 7.1 | Noting his earlier irritation when Jordan refused to side against Iraq ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.1 | Bush at once offered an olive branch to Jordan and requested.... |
| | | | CHIC 2.3 | ...told reporters the Soviet Union would send troops... |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | ...more willing to side with America when they see that the Soviet Union also is on board ... |
| | | | CHIC 5.2 | Shevardnadze emphasized that the Soviet Union still regards the use of force as undesirable. |
| | | | CHIC 5.2 | ...against looking for some differences in the positions between the Soviet Union and the United States ." |
| | | | CHIC 5.3 | Baker told reporters he welcomed the Soviet Union's stated willingness to consider employing ... |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | The Soviet Union and France, ...remain deeply ambivalent about using force. |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ...using cooperation with old adversaries such as the Soviet Union ... |
| | | | CHIC 8.1 | Bush pledged to deal with the Soviet Union "with mutual respect" ... |
| | | | CHIC 4.1 | ...and Israel has never had difficulty defending itself ." |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | U.S. subjects Iraq and the Arab world to a "double standard" compared with the way it treats Israel |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | ... but he said it has no similar assurances from Israel . |
| | | | CHIC 6.4 | whether they would remain behind the U.S. if Israel becomes involved in a conflict against Iraq . |
| | | | CHIC 6.4 | Cairo would drop out of the alliance if Israel becomes involved ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.1 | ...political repercussions in the Middle East if Israel responded militarily ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.1 | ...that Israel would not respond to the first Iraqi strike... |
| | | | CHIC | Although Israel had said it would retaliate to the earlier attack... |

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| | | | 7.2 | |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | Israel has said it would respond to the attacks from Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC 1.4 | ...that there is a determination on the part of a lot of countries" to implement economic sanctions... |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | Many countries that might traditionally fear close alignment with the U.S. ...be more willing to side with America... |
| | | | CHIC 3.2 | Other countries, ..., also may not interpret the sanctions as severely... |
| | | | CHIC 3.2 | The country is self-sufficient in the production of the bullets... |
| | | | CHIC 4.1 | ... and to help those countries suffering most because of higher oil prices. |
| | | | CHIC 6.3 | There are a number of countries that might be in a position to help. |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ...military presence in East Asia and Europe to reassure local countries... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | ...to the Camp David talks between Israel and Egypt that produced a groundbreaking peace treaty. |
| | | | ANG 2.3 | Jordan is heavily dependent on Iraq for oil imports and other trade. |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | Bush said, "We have no lasting pique with Jordan. " |
| | | | ANG 1.3 | The Soviet Union denounced Iraq's annexation of Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 1.4 | The Soviet Union called for concerted action by the United Nations and hinted that it might join a U.N. force. |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | White House officials went out of their way to try to avoid a confrontation with the Soviet Union... |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | The Soviet Union... "is operating in a manner that is supportive of our interests." |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | But he made it clear that the Soviet Union is still willing to give the economic sanctions... |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | ...amid fresh signs of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | ...that the Soviet Union agrees with the United States that the use of military force in the gulf cannot be ruled out. |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | The United States and the Soviet Union agreed on conditions for a cease-fire... |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | ... the United States and Soviet Union cooperated with each other... |
| | | | ANG 1.4 | Israel is preparing to give the United States a hand. |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ...that would also require Israel to relinquish the West Bank and Gaza Strip territories... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ...calling for Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | Israel Threatened Gulf confrontation: |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | "What Israel needs more than anything else is a stability in the region..." |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ...the high degree of intelligence-sharing between the United States and Israel... |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ...not entirely clear what Israel could do to retaliate effectively... |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | The United States sought to talk Israel out of retaliating Friday... |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ...Arab nations to abandon the anti-Iraq coalition rather than fight a war on the same side as Israel. |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ... the Administration's concern that Israel not take matters into its own hands by retaliating. |

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| | | | ANG 7.3 | Israel, for its part, did not mount any immediate retaliation-but kept the option open... |
| | | | ANG 7.3 | Bush vowed to find and destroy mobile Scud missiles terrorizing Israel... |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | ...believed Israel should let the United States respond rather than attacking Iraq itself. |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | ... that if Israel attacks Iraq "America's Arab allies will turn against..." |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | ...are worried that Israel will be drawn into the war... |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | ...views on how Israel should respond to missile attacks from Iraq. |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | ...agreed that Israel would be "justified in retaliating".... |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | Israel found itself on the same side as moderate Arab states... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | would be early movement toward easing tensions between Israel and Syria... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | ... Israel has insisted that state-to-state negotiations must come first-and then... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | Another key step would be convincing both Israel and the Arabs... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | But they led indirectly to the Camp David talks between Israel and Egypt... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | ...who spent more than a year trying to cajole Israel and the Palestinians into peace talks... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | Israel and the Arabs will find new ways to strike deals. |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | Syria, which is the key state right now which has a territorial dispute with Israel... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | ...he said, in part by putting Israel, Syria and Egypt on the same side in a crisis. |
| | | | ANG 2.1 | ...and Arab countries , he said, "should try at any cost to make the world-devouring America leave..." |
| | | | ANG 2.1 | ...a cleric who is anti-American, said that " all countries " must press Hussein to withdraw..." |
| | | | ANG 2.1 | ...must be solved by the regional countries in cooperation with one another. " |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ...the campaign against Iraq is a "concerted and coordinated one and that all affected countries participate. " |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | 50% Don't want countries to get away with aggression... |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | ..."to demonstrate that countries should not get away with aggression. " |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | ...and "to show that countries cannot get away with aggression, " the poll found. |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | ... countries around the world pay dearly for Saddam Hussein's aggression." |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | ...what other countries are doing in this regard, he will recognize that he is up..." |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ...that might persuade some Arab countries to reassess their support of the United States. |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | ...that his country would not be the first to strike. |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | "We've clearly defeated the strongest country in the region that was a force for instability," |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | ...only after the Arab countries explicitly recognized the nation of Israel. |
| | | | ANG 8.3 | ...the six-month U.N. embargo that strangled their country... |
| | | | ANG | ...and brought devastation and humiliation to his country-for |

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| | | | 8.3 | nothing. |
| | | | ANG 8.4 | ... a country that has yet to decide exactly what will be done with the Iraqis who do not want to go home. |
| | | | NYT 1.2 | Disappointing the Bush Administration, Egypt and Morocco decided not to provide troops... |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | ...and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, visiting Ankara, failed to persuade Turkey to commit troops... |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | Turkey Says No to Troops |
| | | | NYT 1.3 | Turkey and a number of Arab countries ask the Iraqis to allow foreigners to leave the country. |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | Turkey, which shut off an Iraqi pipeline through its territory to the Mediterranean, may suffer even greater losses... |
| | | | NYT 1.2 | Disappointing the Bush Administration, Egypt and Morocco decided not to provide troops... |
| | | | NYT 1.2 | Egypt Arranges Arab Talks |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ...when Syria and Egypt both voiced their willingness to consider offensive military action against Iraq... |
| | | | NYT 2.1 | Jordan Vague On Embargo |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | Jordan Closes Its Borders |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | Jordan, which has been overwhelmed by a flood of refugees, announced the closing... |
| | | | NYT 4.1 | ...but that Jordan would continue to allow food and other basic commodities... |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ...said they had received reports of such an impending Iraqi initiative from Algeria, Jordan and Yemen... |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | Jordan closed the border with Iraq to all non-Jordanian travelers... |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | " Jordan might be able to pretend it has not seen the Israelis on their way out..." |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | Jordan is not going to stand still if its territory and airspace are violated," |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | Jordan announced Friday that it had reopened its border... |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | Jordan Reopens Border |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | The Soviet Union said it would do nothing unless the military operation... |
| | | | NYT 2.1 | ...that the Soviet Union was planning to run a convoy of cars and trucks... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | ... the Soviet Union has been holding up such an agreement... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ... that China and the Soviet Union had all but pledged they would not block such a move... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ...when the Soviet Union opened the door slightly to that possibility... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ...an idea that has been pressed by the Soviet Union and Arab nations and Palestinians... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ...that China and the Soviet Union ...opposed this language as overly bellicose... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | Under pressure from the Soviet Union and China , the United States abandoned efforts today... |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ...and force Israel to give up the Arab territories it occupied after the 1967 war. |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ...an international conference to address Palestinian grievances against Israel. |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | "The latest events underscore the commonality of interests of the United States and Israel. " |

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| | | | NYT 7.1 | " Israel took enormous risks in acceding to the American request... |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | "If Israel decides to retaliate and that puts America in a difficult position... |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | Jewish organizations tried to demonstrate that the goals of the United States and Israel were identical. |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | Israel accepted on itself great danger to its people and territory." |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | ... called on Israel not to act , and for now Israel has not , though it has reserved the right to do so. |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | The interests of Israel and the interests of the United States were identical." |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | "If Israel retaliates , all the Arab people will be with Iraq against Israel. |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | ... all the Arab people will be with Iraq against Israel. |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | Israel said Friday that eight Iraqi missiles had struck in the Haifa and Tel Aviv areas... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ... an idea that has been pressed by the ..., but rejected by Israel. |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ... had no assurances that any of their wartime Arab allies were prepared to make peace with Israel... |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | ...said the furthest his country would go would be to send warships... |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | ...a country that sent troops to fight with Americans in Vietnam... |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | ...said that his country would use chemical weapons if attacked. |
| | | | NYT 1.2 | But both countries said they expect to support a draft resolution... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | The White House said the countries contributing to the international force included... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | Baghdad had pointedly warned Japan and European countries not to "walk in the steps of Washington." |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | ... could offer some inducement to help countries financially if they agreed to support the embargo... |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | ...that his country, already facing financial difficulties, might lose \$2 billion a year... |
| | | | NYT 3.4 | ... who had supposedly escaped from their country's oppression. |
| | | | NYT 4.1 | ... which split when 12 countries voted on Aug. 10 to send troops to help defend Saudi Arabia... |
| | | | NYT 4.1 | ... to talk to the countries from which he hopes to raise most of the money... |
| | | | NYT 4.1 | President Bush said today that he was asking other countries to help pay the multibillion-dollar cost... |
| | | | NYT 4.1 | President Bush said today that he was asking other countries to help pay the multibillion-dollar cost... |
| | | | NYT 4.2 | "but as the country negotiates and tries to seek a peaceful solution... |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | ...that he could seek guarantees from them not to initiate war against my country." |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | "I ask my friend the Secretary General to seek guarantees that those countries who have deployed forces... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ...what other countries are doing in this regard, he will realize that he is up against a foe... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ...had refused to give any indication that his country was prepared to withdraw from Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ...told reporters that his country was now "preparing for the worst." |
| | | | NYT | Earlier this week the five Nordic countries... told the Secretary |

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| | | | 6.4 | General that they were ready to contribute troops... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | Morocco, Syria, Pakistan and Bangladesh have committed what some members of Congress have called... |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | Turkey, ... said yesterday that it would consider closing its border with Iraq |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | ...whether to forgive some or all of the military debt to key regional allies such as Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey. |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | Turkey or other allies... |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | Egypt has sent several thousand soldiers to Saudi Arabia to help Western troops.. |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | Egypt called today for a special meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Cairo... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | Egypt refused, however, to base U.S. B-52 bombers... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | Egypt has extended to the United States overflight rights... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | ...said Egypt has mobilized the two divisions and is ready to send them... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | ...the longstanding congressional demand that Egypt undertake tough economic reforms... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | ...to forgive some or all of the military debt to key regional allies such as Israel, Egypt... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | Bush to Forgive \$7.1 Billion Egypt Owes for Military Aid: |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | ...but indicated to Reedy that Egypt was about to get good news. |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ...to go ahead with debt forgiveness because Egypt has played a key role in the current crisis. |
| | | | WASH 5.2 | ...is whether Saudi Arabia and Egypt will allow deployment of B-52 bombers on their territory... |
| | | | WASH 5.2 | U.S. officials have yet to conclude an agreement with Egypt and Syria to allow Schwarzkopf to command... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | He dodged a question about whether Jordan would allow American planes to use its air space... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | He added that Jordan is studying how Jordan can best comply with a resolution of the U.N... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | ...stressing that Jordan still recognizes the ousted royal government of Kuwait.. |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | Jordan has refrained from public condemnation of Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | But he insisted that Jordan would recognize neither a provisional... |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | Because Jordan gets virtually all its oil from Iraq and sends the bulk of its exports to Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | The United States is prepared to help assemble a package of support for Jordan from other countries... |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | He said Jordan believes Saddam has a legitimate grievance against the Kuwaitis... |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | ...also said compensation for Jordan was not discussed during his meeting with Bush. |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | Jordan to Join Gulf Embargo, Bush Asserts: |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | that Hussein had told him Jordan would close Aqaba to Iraqi goods. |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | Bush said he believed the differences between the United States and Jordan, ... had been narrowed... |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | Hussein said his country was seeking clarification from the United Nations... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ...to discuss international aid to Jordan and to press for Jordan's full compliance with the U.N. embargo... |

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| | | | WASH 3.4 | The Soviet Union ... said it will evacuate the children and spouses... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | The close cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | Bush said Baker told him the United States and Soviet Union "were together" on gulf policy... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | Asked whether the Soviet Union would be willing to set a deadline... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ...with a full understanding of the position of the Soviet Union... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ...a clear picture of how the Soviet Union thinks we should proceed in the future." |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ...reassuring Baker that the Soviet Union is not breaking ranks with the alliance... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ...that the Soviet Union might agree to the use of force... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union would insist that decisions about using force... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | the Soviet Union wants a political settlement of the Persian Gulf crisis... |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | ...an unusual turn for a country which once was Iraq's patron and Israel's enemy. |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | ... to forgive some or all of the military debt to key regional allies such as Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey. |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ...the United States has a very special relationship with Israel... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | The United States has been reluctant to acknowledge its consultations with Israel... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ...not to let others use the conflict to "drive a wedge between the United States and Israel," |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | When asked about U.S. consultations with Israel... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ...on implementation of the U.N. resolutions calling for Israel to relinquish territories it occupies. |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | He lashed out at what he called the "double standard" of U.S. support for Israel... |
| | | | WASH 7.1 | "The United States wanted to spare Israel the burden of war... |
| | | | WASH 7.1 | ... friction between the United States and Israel over how much control Americans would retain... |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | ...who carried U.S. and Israeli flags and chanted, "U.S. and Israel, together they cannot fail." |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | ...that Saddam clearly was attempting to involve Israel and "inflame the conflict..." |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | ...struck Haifa and Tel Aviv Thursday night and brought Israel to the brink of a decision to enter the war. |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | ...apparently persuaded Israel to refrain from immediately striking back at Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 8.4 | ...aimed at finding a way for Arab states to make peace with Israel... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | He invaded Kuwait after accusing it of stabbing his country in the back by pumping too much oil... |
| | | | WASH 1.3 | ... some countries or traders will increasingly be tempted to cheat on the embargo... |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ...to brood over why more countries haven't leaped to the defense of Saudi Arabia... |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | Rafsanjani reiterated his country's demand that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | It was not clear how many Arab countries would send foreign ministers to the meeting. |
| | | | WASH | Iraq's army newspaper threatened "mass destruction" against any |

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| | | | 2.4 | country that attacked. |
| | | | WASH 3.2 | ... to protest the Iraqi occupation along with a number of other countries that have declared Saddam's ... |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ...unless countries whose nationals are crossing into its territory provide transportation for its citizens... |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ...that other countries had advised them they had received similar threats. |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ...to prevent male diplomats from leaving " until their countries complied with the order to close" |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | "I asked the secretary general to seek guarantees that those countries that have deployed and threatened to attack Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | Those countries are the participants in the military deployment against Iraq," he said. |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | ...and to assist countries being harmed by the economic blockade of Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | Communication between the two countries has been carried out primarily by Baker... |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ... money contributed by other countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ...that he will play different countries against each other." |
| | | A COUNTRY IS A NEIGHBOR/ SURROUNDING COUNTRIES ARE A NEIGHBORHOOD | CHIC 1.1 | Saddam Hussein an aggressive dictator threatening his neighbors." |
| | | | CHIC 8.1 | ...the man that wreaked this havoc upon his neighbors... |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | ...military capacity would represent a continued threat to his Arab neighbors... |
| | | | ANG 7.1 | And there was no Baghdad footage on national television in neighboring Jordan... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | ...on arms control and peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | toward easing tensions between Israel and Syria, Jerusalem's most hostile neighbor... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | And Israel may now be more willing to give up occupied Arab lands in exchange for peace... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | ...or whether talks could begin between Israel and its Arab neighbors... |
| | | | ANG 1.3 | It called on all countries and organizations to refuse to recognize Baghdad's claim on its tiny neighbor.... |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | ...the man that wreaked this havoc upon his neighbors... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | ...some predisposition (among the Middle Eastern states) to save resources and to prevent one's neighbors from gaining the means to blow you to smithereens... |
| | | | ANG 8.4 | In Syria- Iraq's northern neighbor and a participant in the U.S.-led military coalition... |
| | | | ANG 8.4 | The most specific reports of Iraqi protests came from Iran, Iraq's eastern neighbor... |
| | | | ANG 7.1 | ... was no Baghdad footage on national television in neighboring Jordan... |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | But Jordan, which has been less willing to oppose its powerful neighbor, earlier this week rebuffed Japan's... |
| | | | NYT 1.2 | President Hussein as "an aggressive dictator threatening his neighbors" ... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | ...but he also warned in reference to Israel and all his neighbors... |
| | | | WASH 1.2 | Saddam Hussein an aggressive dictator threatening his neighbors." |
| | | | WASH 1.2 | ...and brutal leader who has now invaded two of his neighbors-first Iran and now Kuwait- |
| | | | WASH 3.3 | Moscow-the Soviets had just invaded neighboring Afghanistan- was "the primary constraint" leading... |

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| | | | WASH 1.2 | Bush declared that the independence of Saudi Arabia and its neighbors in the gulf is... | |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | after the deep split induced by Iraqi influence over its neighbors and Iraqi intimidation. | |
| | | INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES ARE MATURE PEOPLE | CHIC 4.1 | Israel has behaved very well | |
| | | | CHIC 7.1 | ...Asked if he was sure Israel would continue to display restraint and stay out of the war... | |
| | | | CHIC 1.2 | The country has worked to develop self-sufficiency... | |
| | | DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE A COMMUNITY | CHIC 3.1 | ...opening fire on Iraqi shipping if necessary, claiming support of the international community . | |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | And it miscalculated that it could divide the international community | |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | ...expect urgent economic assistance from the international community... | |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ...a preference for the organization's support to retain the backing of the international community . | |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | that it could divide the international community and gain something thereby from its aggression." | |
| | | A COUNTRY IS A FRIEND | CHIC 6.3 | Italy, also considered one of the friendlier European nations toward Iraq . | |
| | | | CHIC 6.3 | Most of them are either old friends of Iraq, such as Algeria and the Soviet Union... | |
| | | | ANG 1.4 | A FRIEND IN NEED-Turkey assured the United States that American forces can use its key bases... | |
| | | | ANG 1.4 | ...defend Saudi Arabia and other friendly nations against possible Iraqi aggression. | |
| | | COUNTRIES ARE BUSINESS PARTNERS | CHIC 6.3 | Most of them are either ...or old business partners, such as France . | |
| | | Container | A COUNTRY IS A CONTAINER | CHIC 1.4 | ...unsuccessfully to cross the border into Jordan returned to the embassy... |
| | | | | CHIC 4.3 | She was just a few hundred yards from the archway into Jordan.. |
| | | | | CHIC 7.1 | ...the mobile missile launchers from which the Scuds were fired into Israel . |
| | | | | CHIC 1.1 | ...its national constitution bars the use of German troops outside the country . |
| | ANG 7.3 | | | Iraq shot a new round of conventional missiles into Israel... | |
| | ANG 1.3 | | | ...while U.S. officials try to arrange for her safe passage out of the country... | |
| | ANG 3.1 | | | Wilcott was out of the country when the Iraqis invaded. | |
| | ANG 3.3 | | | ...generating little support for Hussein outside his own country... | |
| | ANG 4.4 | | | ...at 7 a.m. PDT to ferry foreign women and children out of the country... | |
| | NYT 1.4 | | | ...said he had hired a taxi in Baghdad and crossed into Jordan on Tuesday. | |
| | NYT 2.1 | | | ...were among those who made their way into Jordan... | |
| | NYT 2.1 | | | ...and a 10-year-old California girl crossed into Jordan . | |
| NYT 3.1 | The King said that 185,000 refugees had crossed into Jordan... | | | | |
| NYT 7.2 | ...and happy because it is the first time the Arabs struck inside Israel ." | | | | |
| NYT 7.2 | ...had not known about the Iraqi missiles that crashed into Israel... | | | | |

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| | | | NYT 2.2 | ...have sent their families out of the country in the 14 days since Iraq invaded Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | ... exchange remittances by Egyptians working outside the country... |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | ... except those who could pay for their stay in and passage out of the country. |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | ... had crossed into Jordan at the Iraqi frontier post at Ruweished alone. |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | ...a flood of people who have escaped into Jordan... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ... and the flood of refugees into Jordan... |
| | | | WASH 7.1 | the first such Arab attack into Israel... |
| | | | WASH 7.3 | ...more fearful of the violence spilling into their country from.. |
| | Construction | A COUNTRY IS A CONSTRUCTION | NYT 2.2 | " We have built this country from nothing to what it is today in 20 years," |
| | Object | A COUNTRY IS AN OBJECT | ANG 7.3 | ...to strike Tel Aviv, Haifa and other parts of Israel -and may have been... |
| | | A COUNTRY IS A HOME | CHIC 2.2 | from a complete break with Saddam Hussein and the turbulence that might spark at home. |
| | | | CHIC 4.3 | to make a good impression on her husband back home in Manila. |
| | | | CHIC 4.4 | perhaps make a joint statement or hold a joint news conferences before returning home. |
| | | | CHIC 5.3 | Turkish President Turgut Ozal is under heavy political pressure at home... |
| | | | CHIC 6.3 | and his own popularity waning at home, ... has done everything possible before the shooting begins. |
| CHIC 7.3 | | | the Soviets will feel they have a free hand to crack down further on the republics and reforms at home... | |
| NYT 3.4 | | | ...from the group of British citizens, who asked him when they could go home. | |
| Kuwait | Container | KUWAIT IS A CONTAINER | CHIC 2.1 | ... the crisis has gone beyond just getting Iraqis out of Kuwait. |
| | | | CHIC 3.4 | ... drove into Kuwait to grab as much as they could from homes and stores. |
| | | | CHIC 4.4 | Bush said he has seen no flexibility by Hussein on getting out of Kuwait. |
| | | | CHIC 4.4 | ... a possible military strike to push the Iraqis out of Kuwait... |
| | | | CHIC 5.1 | ...go on the offensive and drive Iraqi army forces out of Kuwait. |
| | | | CHIC 5.2 | ...have "no differences" on the objective of getting Iraq out of Kuwait... |
| | | | CHIC 5.3 | The peaceful solution is for Iraq to get out of Kuwait, " she said. |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | ...to step up military preparations to force Iraqi troops out of Kuwait. |
| | | | CHIC 6.2 | "The Republican strategy is to get Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait " he said. |
| | | | CHIC 6.3 | ...the United Nations ultimatum that Iraq must pull out of Kuwait by... |
| | | | CHIC 6.4 | ...will express his support "in principle" for pulling out of Kuwait... |
| | | | CHIC | UN Security Council resolutions demanding that Iraq get out of |

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| | | | 6.4 | Kuwait. |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | ...the plan to try to force Hussein and his army out of Kuwait. |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | Rodman said forcing Hussein out of Kuwait would restore the U.S.... |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | ...provide the location of any chemical or biological weapons within Kuwait City. |
| | | | ANG 1.1 | ...with news that Iraq's armor had crossed into Kuwait. |
| | | | ANG 3.1 | ... the convoy crossed out of Kuwait and reached Khafji, Saudi Arabia... |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | "publicly stated objectives" of forcing Iraq out of Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | ...a victory for the U.S. in the Middle East crisis? Force Iraqis out of Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | ...said victory would mean "forcing the Iraqis out of Kuwait. " |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | ...to pressure Iraq into pulling out of Kuwait and releasing... |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | ...would initiate a military collision in an effort to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | "When he moved into Kuwait , I think he felt he was going..." |
| | | | ANG 5.4 | ... sanctions can pressure Iraqi President Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | Aziz did not really promise that Iraq would pull out of Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | Bush replied. "He will get out of Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | ...and he will get out of Kuwait entirely." |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | ...he is prepared to do what is necessary to push Hussein out of Kuwait. |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | ...if Hussein fails to pull his troops out of Kuwait by the Tuesday U.N. deadline... |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | ...they would be followed by air attacks on other key targets within Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | ...if he does not comply with the U.N. resolutions ordering him out of Kuwait. |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | ...but "a lot of them obviously took off and fled out of Kuwait. " |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | ...said tonight that 18,000 fresh Iraqi troops had entered Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | ...uninterested in negotiations until Iraq has pulled out of Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | Mr. Cheney said the Iraqis had moved 1,000 main battle tanks into Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | ...by risking lives in an effort to force Iraq out of Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | ...the main means at present for driving the Iraqis out of Kuwait would be economic pressure... |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | ... no longer interested in providing President Hussein a face-saving way out of Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | ...President Saddam Hussein of Iraq not only pull out of Kuwait but also pay war reparations. |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | A new diplomatic effort to persuade Iraq to pull out of Kuwait began here... |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | A new diplomatic effort to persuade Iraq to pull out of Kuwait began here... |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | Mr. Aziz twice avoided saying whether Iraq intended to pull out of Kuwait. |

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| | | | NYT 5.2 | "Either he gets out of Kuwait soon, or we and our allies will remove him by force... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ...that Mr. Hussein will pull out of Kuwait and make an offensive unnecessary. |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | The United States is under additional pressure to force Mr. Hussein out of Kuwait ... |
| | | | NYT 5.4 | ...to apply further pressure on the Iraqis to pull their forces out of Kuwait ... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | Mr. Bush had not decided to stage a military strike to force the Iraqis out of Kuwait . |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ...international conference on the Middle East to be held once Iraq pulled out of Kuwait . |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ...send Mr. Baker to the meeting with any face-saving formula to get the Iraqis out of Kuwait ... |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ...to give economic sanctions more time to force Iraq out of Kuwait . |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ...that will express his support "in principle" for pulling out of Kuwait ... |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ...there would be no guaranteed deadline for an Iraqi pullout from Kuwait . |
| | | | NYT 7.3 | "They were broadcasting propaganda into Kuwait to demoralize Iraqi troops... |
| | | | NYT 7.3 | ...when allied aircraft dropped a million leaflets into Kuwait urging the Iraqi infantry to desert or surrender... |
| | | | NYT 7.4 | ...dangerous task of pushing President Saddam Hussein's army out of Kuwait ... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | Saddam justified his thrust into Kuwait as a "very violent response" to foreign threats. |
| | | | WASH 1.3 | It has included the movement of surface-to-surface missiles into Kuwait from Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 1.3 | ...monitoring of the Persian Gulf shows that the number of Iraqi troops inside Kuwait ... |
| | | | WASH 1.3 | ...more Iraqi military units appear to be heading south from Iraq into Kuwait ." |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ...in support of military efforts to force Iraq out of Kuwait . |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ...said they would support going to war with Iraq to force its army out of Kuwait . |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ...that he had no objection to foreign forces pushing Iraq's army out of Kuwait ... |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | An Arab guide who said he was spiring foreigners out of Kuwait ... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ..."patriots" who "feel that their country has been pillaged and aggressed against ,"... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ...president Bush to turn to military action if sanctions fail to force Saddam out of Kuwait ... |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ...and other nations will not wait indefinitely to force him out of Kuwait . |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | ... should give economic sanctions a chance to pressure Saddam out of Kuwait . |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | "The Republican strategy is to get {Iraqi President} Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait ," |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | ...have not been successful in forcing Iraq out of the country it invaded Aug. 2. |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ... if Iraq complied with the 12 U.N. resolutions and pulled out of Kuwait . |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ...six days remaining before the Jan. 15 U.N. deadline for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait . |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ...about the military capability of the alliance to force Iraq out of Kuwait . |
| | | | WASH | ...that this country organized to drive Iraq out of Kuwait , he said. |

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| Personification | | 6.4 | | |
| | | WASH 6.4 | Sanctions alone will not drive Iraq out of Kuwait... | |
| | | WASH 6.4 | President Bush to use military force to drive Iraq out of Kuwait... | |
| | | WASH 7.4 | ...the deeply entrenched Iraqi forces cannot be driven out of Kuwait by air power alone. | |
| | | WASH 8.2 | ...that the division had not been able to drive farther into Kuwait. | |
| | KUWAIT IS A PERSON | CHIC 5.1 | ...but some Western analysts linked the move to a dispute over Kuwait strategy. | |
| | | CHIC 6.4 | ... and to propose negotiations on disputes between Iraq and Kuwait. | |
| | | CHIC 8.4 | ... they helped to lead not just Kuwait but the world onto a new path of peace and freedom." | |
| | | ANG 1.4 | ... by seeking a peace settlement with Kuwait at the Arab summit meeting... | |
| | | ANG 8.3 | "Nobody does. For what? Kuwait is not our enemy. " | |
| | | ANG 6.3 | The one immediate objective that has not been met is freeing Kuwait. | |
| | | NYT 3.2 | ...nations that would suffer by cutting off trade with Iraq and Kuwait... | |
| | | NYT 3.2 | ...nations that would suffer by cutting off trade with Iraq and Kuwait... | |
| | | NYT 6.4 | ...to offer its full support for a negotiated settlement of his disagreements with Kuwait... | |
| | | NYT 6.4 | ...and to propose negotiations on disputes between Iraq and Kuwait. | |
| | | NYT 8.3 | ...new Council resolution implicitly allows the use of force again if Iraq threatens Kuwait... | |
| | | KUWAIT IS A VICTIM | WASH 1.2 | Iraq's assault against Kuwait was nothing less than a "blitzkrieg. |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | ...accompanied by a demand that Iraq pay reparations to Kuwait for losses inflicted... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ...to demand war reparations for Kuwait from Baghdad... |
| | | | WASH 8.4 | Kuwait was losing 1 million barrels of oil per day in the fires... |
| | ANG 6.2 | | "It has to do with the aggression against Kuwait, " he said. | |
| | ANG 5.2 | | "It is the aggression against Kuwait that has caused this coalition..." | |
| | ANG 8.1 | | And he insisted that Iraq repay Kuwait for the damage there. | |
| | CHIC 5.1 | | ... military force may be necessary to free Kuwait. | |
| | CHIC 6.1 | | ... authorizing military force to free Kuwait by "all means necessary." | |
| | CHIC 7.3 | | ...dangerous example of aggression against Kuwait... | |
| | KUWAIT IS A RICH PERSON | CHIC 3.4 | Kuwait has more than than \$100 billion in overseas investments... | |
| | | CHIC 8.3 | ... said that Kuwait was too rich and should share its wealth with Iraq. | |
| | KUWAIT IS A NEIGHBOR | CHIC 2.2 | ...Iraq's Aug. 2 blitzkrieg tank invasion and subsequent annexation of neighboring Kuwait. | |
| | | CHIC 6.1 | ... by while Iraqi forces systematically pillaged a peaceful neighbor. " | |
| | | ANG 1.3 | ...to refuse to recognize Baghdad's claim on its tiny neighbor... | |

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| | | | ANG 2.4 | ...to be trapped in Iraq and Kuwait since Iraq invaded its tiny neighbor Aug. 2. | |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | Don't take over a neighbor or you're going to bear some responsibility.' | |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | Iraq had "historic rights" regarding its much smaller neighbor . | |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | Iraqi forces systematically pillaged a peaceful neighbor . | |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | ...invasion and takeover of its much smaller, oil-rich neighbor, Kuwait... | |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | ...never to reverse its annexation of its tiny oil-rich neighbor . | |
| | Object | KUWAIT IS AN OBJECT | CHIC 5.1 | ... he insisted Kuwait was part of Iraq . | |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | ... that would reward Iraq's Saddam Hussein with part of Kuwait . | |
| | | | ANG 3.3 | He said that colonial powers had created Kuwait by severing it from Iraq... | |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | ...undertakes a major war, it will have completed the destruction of Kuwait. " | |
| | | | NYT 3.4 | In the three weeks since Iraqi troops seized Kuwait , Mr. Hussein | |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | Aziz did not try to defend his country's seizure of Kuwait... | |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ...and he dodged questions about the seizure of Kuwait . | |
| | +Object +Person | KUWAIT IS AN OBJECT | NYT 6.4 | ...by asserting that he had effectively linked the surrender of Kuwait with new steps to... | |
| | | KUWAIT IS A HOSTAGE | NYT 6.4 | ...the resolutions of the Security Council, which demand Iraq's unconditional surrender of Kuwait . | |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | Saddam Hussein surrender Kuwait and free all Western hostages, | |
| | +Possession | KUWAIT IS A POSSESSION | WASH 7.1 | Kuwait belongs to Iraq. | |
| | Iraq | Container | IRAQ IS A CONTAINER | CHIC 1.1 | ...and against Kurdish rebels within Iraq... |
| | | | | CHIC 1.4 | Boucher said movement within Iraq is relatively easy and... |
| | | | | CHIC 1.4 | ...and thousands of other foreigners trapped in Iraq and Kuwait. |
| CHIC 2.2 | | | | ... for moving food and military supplies into Iraq . | |
| CHIC 4.2 | | | | ...Western nations want to send charter aircraft into Iraq for an airlift of... | |
| CHIC 4.2 | | | | ... if the aircraft would fly food and medicine into Iraq . | |
| CHIC 4.2 | | | | ...Wednesday night with the news that she was out of Iraq and had arrived in Jordan. | |
| CHIC 8.2 | | | | ...Iraqi soldiers who have been able to cross into Iraq... | |
| CHIC 8.2 | | | | ...at the talks at an undisclosed location inside Iraq . | |
| ANG 1.3 | | | | ...says 580 U.S. citizens `are stuck' in Iraq... | |
| ANG 1.4 | | | | ...create enough fissures within Iraq to eventually bring Hussein down. | |

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| | | ANG 1.4 | ... the Administration has taken any direct steps within Iraq to foment opposition. |
| | | ANG 3.4 | ... U.S. war planners are targeting forces and facilities inside Iraq.. |
| | | ANG 3.4 | the stepped-up belligerence in U.S. language "parallels what's coming out of Iraq... |
| | | ANG 3.4 | ... his forces and his capabilities inside Iraq, " Cheney said. |
| | | ANG 3.4 | ... threat to destroy targets within Iraq if Hussein attacks American troops... |
| | | ANG 3.4 | ... destroying a wide range of military and industrial targets inside Iraq. |
| | | ANG 6.2 | ...by air attacks on other key targets within Kuwait and Iraq... |
| | | ANG 6.4 | ...and about 100 miles into Iraq itself. |
| | | ANG 7.3 | Schwarzkopf said U.S. pilots returning from missions into Iraq have... |
| | | ANG 8.4 | Rossi led Chinooks into Iraq on dozens of missions. |
| | | ANG 8.4 | ... one of the first American woman soldiers to be sent into Iraq, |
| | | NYT 3.1 | ... had penetrated Iraq to a depth of three miles. |
| | | NYT 3.4 | ...highlighted the cultural isolation of Mr. Hussein, who travels little outside Iraq... |
| | | NYT 4.1 | Jordan would continue to allow food and other basic commodities into Iraq... |
| | | NYT 7.3 | ... to smuggle thousands of small radios into Iraq to receive American broadcasts. |
| | | NYT 7.3 | The campaign includes broadcasts of anti-Government propaganda into Iraq... |
| | | NYT 7.3 | ... to smuggled thousands of transistor radios into Iraq with the help of nomads. |
| | | WASH 1.3 | ... has not yet begun a blockade of oil and food shipments in and out of Iraq... |
| | | WASH 2.4 | Bush to halt all goods leaving and entering Iraq... |
| | | WASH 4.1 | ... children promised safe passage out of Iraq but who remained in the country. |
| | | WASH 4.1 | ... that there is currently no effective opposition within Iraq. |
| | | WASH 8.4 | ...began to breathe deeply for the first time since crossing into Iraq. |
| | | WASH 8.4 | ...one of the first female soldiers sent into Iraq... |
| | | WASH 1.3 | ...that already surround most of the critical military and industrial sites within their own country... |
| | | WASH 1.4 | And a majority opposed air strikes against military bases within the country. |
| | | WASH 3.2 | ...through Baghdad and then onward outside of the country, " he said. |
| | | WASH 3.2 | ...have said diplomats would be free to travel in and out of the country. |
| | | WASH 4.1 | ...foreign planes landing in Baghdad bring food and medicine into the country... |
| Personification | IRAQ IS A PERSON | CHIC 1.1 | ... and about one hour after Iraq announced the annexation of Kuwait... |
| | | CHIC 1.1 | President Bush warned Iraq on Wednesday that a "line has been drawn... |
| | | CHIC | Also, Iraq never has fought an enemy with an advanced satellite |

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| | | | 1.2 | surveillance... |
| | | | CHIC 1.2 | Iraq has vulnerabilities... |
| | | | CHIC 1.2 | ... would be that Iraq could not get sufficient ammunition, parts... |
| | | | CHIC 1.4 | President Bush warned Iraq Friday not to send its oil tankers... |
| | | | CHIC 2.1 | ...initially misjudged the speed with which Iraq could take over Kuwait... |
| | | | CHIC 2.2 | Iraq orders Americans to 2 hotels: |
| | | | CHIC 2.3 | ... In another development, Iraq freed 1,000 prisoners of its 1980-88 war... |
| | | | CHIC 2.3 | ... aimed at forcing Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait... |
| | | | CHIC 2.3 | Even as Iraq issued its latest statement , the U.S. military presence in... |
| | | | CHIC 3.2 | Iraq has imported up to 80 percent of its food in years... |
| | | | CHIC 3.2 | Although Iraq imports everything from 7-Up bottle caps to jet fighters... |
| | | | CHIC 4.1 | ...as Iraq continued to impose restrictions on foreign women and children... |
| | | | CHIC 4.1 | But the British Foreign Office said Iraq was arranging to fly Britons... |
| | | | CHIC 4.2 | ...and Iraqi authorities denied reports from the Middle East that Iraq would only allow planes to pick up... |
| | | | CHIC 4.2 | If Iraq will not allow charter flights, the fleeing women... |
| | | | CHIC 4.2 | ... said U.S. diplomats are reluctant to hand over the list to Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC 4.4 | ... to push the Iraqis out of Kuwait or against Iraq itself. |
| | | | CHIC 5.1 | Bush said he wanted to send "a very strong signal" to Iraq that the... |
| | | | CHIC 5.2 | ... a new UN resolution authorizing the use of force to expel Iraq from Kuwait. |
| | | | CHIC 5.3 | ... have to take the military option and see that Iraq does leave Kuwait." |
| | | | CHIC 5.3 | "The peaceful solution is for Iraq to get out of Kuwait, " she said. |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | ... if force is used to expel Iraq from Kuwait... |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | ... Aziz pledged Iraq would not launch the first strike... |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | Aziz said Iraq would be prepared to offer assurances it would never use chemical or... |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | ...do not undermine the 12 UN resolutions demanding Iraq withdraw completely... |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | Iraq faces a Jan. 15 UN deadline to withdraw its troops... |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | The breakdown in the first high-level talks between the U.S. and Iraq since... |
| | | | CHIC 6.2 | Aziz's pledge that Iraq would not attack first in the... |
| | | | CHIC 6.2 | ...after Iraq flatly rejected U.S. demands to withdraw... |
| | | | CHIC 6.2 | ...rule out a U.S. attack to drive Iraq from Kuwait... |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | It also demands that Iraq rescind legislation annexing Kuwait... |

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| | | CHIC 6.3 | ... but simply to "confirm" that Iraq must withdraw... |
| | | CHIC 6.3 | Other nations, diplomats will try to persuade Iraq: |
| | | CHIC 6.3 | ... the United Nations ultimatum that Iraq must pull out of Kuwait by Jan... |
| | | CHIC 6.4 | ... to propose negotiations on disputes between Iraq and Kuwait. |
| | | CHIC 6.4 | ... that Iraq had not taken advantage of the Geneva talks... |
| | | CHIC 6.4 | ... resolutions demanding that Iraq get out of Kuwait. |
| | | CHIC 6.4 | ... scenarios" for war if Iraq does not withdraw from Kuwait... |
| | | CHIC 7.1 | when Jordan refused to side against Iraq... |
| | | CHIC 7.4 | Iraq keeps its air force holed up... |
| | | CHIC 8.1 | ...to resume war on Iraq if it fails to heed allied demands. |
| | | CHIC 8.2 | ... chemical-weapon equipment-a much-dreaded capability that Iraq did not use during the war. |
| | | CHIC 8.2 | Cheney also warned Friday that Iraq could suffer "more grief" ... |
| | | CHIC 8.4 | ... reported that Iraq says it is prepared to exchange the POWs soon... |
| | | ANG 1.3 | ... and an arms embargo imposed on Iraq to force its withdrawal from Kuwait. |
| | | ANG 1.3 | ...said Thursday that Iraq has sent word that most Americans in Iraq and Kuwait cannot leave... |
| | | ANG 1.3 | ...demanded that Iraq "rescind its actions purporting to annex Kuwait." |
| | | ANG 1.3 | As Iraq showed signs of digging in... |
| | | ANG 1.4 | ...the embargo could cause are far deeper than anything Iraq has experienced in the past. |
| | | ANG 2.1 | "We hold to our view that Iraq must evacuate from Kuwaiti territory..." |
| | | ANG 2.1 | "We are happy that Iraq finally accepted the principled view of..." |
| | | ANG 2.1 | Iraq Escalates Verbal War, Tells Bush: 'No Going Back': ... |
| | | ANG 2.2 | ... that will break ' round the head of Iraq if she pursues any policy..." |
| | | ANG 2.2 | President Bush accused Iraq of "a violation of international norms," |
| | | ANG 2.2 | He doesn't want to let Iraq divert attention from the real issue... |
| | | ANG 2.2 | ... because Iraq has not demanded anything in exchange for their freedom. |
| | | ANG 2.2 | ... unattractive alternatives is to warn Iraq that it would mean war if... |
| | | ANG 2.3 | ... that the noose will be tightened until Iraq withdraws from Kuwait... |
| | | ANG 2.3 | Iraq Pulling Its Troops Out of Iran Territory Persian Gulf: ... |
| | | ANG 2.3 | Iraq promptly declared that any interception of ships... |
| | | ANG 2.3 | Council decision to embargo trade with Iraq because of its invasion of Kuwait. |
| | | ANG | ... concern that the king may help Iraq obtain basic food... |

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| | | | 2.4 | |
| | | | ANG 2.4 | ... to promote what Iraq sees as its self-interest is contrary to international law.. |
| | | | ANG 3.3 | Hussein replied that Iraq would provide tutors... |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | ...stopped arms shipments to Hussein after Iraq invaded Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | ... a deliberate attempt to send a message to Iraq on the eve of the potential face-off... |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ... Bush to go beyond his public demand that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ... other nations once largely dependent on trade with Iraq. |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ... The operation will continue "as long as it takes" to force Iraq from Kuwait. |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ...his "publicly stated objectives" of forcing Iraq out of Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | ...to pressure Iraq into pulling out of Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 4.4 | Britain's Foreign Office said Iraq has issued exit visas to 139 British women... |
| | | | ANG 4.4 | Iraq on Friday raised the ante for freeing more than 200 women... |
| | | | ANG 4.4 | ... for the time being, Iraq is offering no other alternatives to evacuate this group... |
| | | | ANG 5.1 | ...represents an acknowledgement that Iraq cannot be defeated by air power alone... |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | ... a military collision in an effort to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | ... the General Assembly rejected an attempt by Iraq to persuade the Assembly... |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | ... but they do not believe that Iraq is capable of further escalation. |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | But when asked if Iraq would leave Kuwait if the United States agreed ... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... authorizes the use of military force to oust Iraq after Jan. 15. |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... an assertion that Iraq was ready to settle all Middle East disputes at once. |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | The United States has long rejected the notion-pushed by Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | Aziz did not really promise that Iraq would pull out of Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | "... I don't believe that Iraq invaded Kuwait to help the Palestinians... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | U.S. and Iraq meet for six hours in attempt to avert war. |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... deadline for Iraq to withdraw from occupied Kuwait expires next Tuesday. |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... have both the power and the will to evict Iraq from Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | He said peace is still possible, but only if Iraq changes its mind... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | By bringing home Wilson, the point man in U.S. diplomatic contacts with Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | When Iraq refused to offer an earlier date... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | Baker said, Iraq will be ordered to reduce the size of its embassy staff... |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | "Iraq has demonstrated no flexibility whatsoever," |

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| | | ANG 6.3 | ... opposed the sanctions measure until the day after Iraq invaded Kuwait... |
| | | ANG 6.3 | ... that is seeking to dislodge Iraq from Kuwait. |
| | | ANG 6.3 | ... if economic sanctions and diplomatic efforts fail to dislodge Iraq. |
| | | ANG 8.1 | And he insisted that Iraq repay Kuwait for the damage there. |
| | | ANG 8.1 | The Pentagon said Iraq had requested the delay. |
| | | NYT 1.1 | Iraq sealed its borders to all but diplomats... |
| | | NYT 1.2 | Iraq Proclaims Kuwait's Annexation; ... |
| | | NYT 1.3 | American diplomats persuaded Iraq to release a 10-year-old American... |
| | | NYT 1.3 | Iraq informed the United States today that thousands of Americans... |
| | | NYT 1.4 | Iraq released an American child today... |
| | | NYT 2.2 | 'It is too late for Iraq to try to invade Saudi Arabia now," he said. |
| | | NYT 2.2 | ... out of the country in the 14 days since Iraq invaded Kuwait. |
| | | NYT 2.4 | ... shortly after Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2. |
| | | NYT 3.1 | The United States was uninterested in negotiations until Iraq has pulled out of Kuwait... |
| | | NYT 3.1 | ... the Jordanian capital, King Hussein, who is still attempting to reconcile his ties with the United States and Iraq... |
| | | NYT 3.1 | ... are to be evacuated if Iraq permits them to leave as promised. |
| | | NYT 3.1 | Iraq asserted that two aircraft from Saudi Arabia had violated its airspace... |
| | | NYT 3.2 | ... by risking lives in an effort to force Iraq out of Kuwait. |
| | | NYT 3.2 | ...that would suffer by cutting off trade with Iraq... |
| | | NYT 3.2 | ...that would suffer by cutting off trade with Iraq... |
| | | NYT 3.4 | ... which has made you bring your forces threatening Iraq... |
| | | NYT 3.4 | "What has Iraq done to deserve this? |
| | | NYT 3.4 | Although Iraq has denied that the foreigners are hostages... |
| | | NYT 4.1 | ...said Iraq was arranging to fly some British women and children... |
| | | NYT 4.2 | ...in response to a reporter's question that Iraq appeared to be trying to wait out the Americans... |
| | | NYT 4.2 | Iraq has been avoiding military actions... |
| | | NYT 4.2 | Iraq has been avoiding military actions that could... |
| | | NYT 4.2 | Iraq has reduced the chance of a dogfight between Iraqi fighters and... |
| | | NYT 4.2 | ... there has been no evidence that Iraq has dropped mines in the gulf area. |
| | | NYT 4.4 | The call for Iraq to pay damages , adopted by 13 of the Arab League's 21 members... |

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| | | | NYT 4.4 | ... compromise peace plans that would give Iraq payoffs for withdrawing... |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | A new diplomatic effort to persuade Iraq to pull out of Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | A new diplomatic effort to persuade Iraq to pull out of Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | ... or an indication that Iraq intends to play for time. |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | ... asked Mr. Aziz if Iraq had "changed its position" and if it... |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | Mr. Aziz twice avoided saying whether Iraq intended to pull out of Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT 5.1 | ... delivered Moscow's most explicit warning yet to Iraq... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | Warning that unless Iraq pulled back war was inevitable... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ... to carry out earlier resolutions calling on Iraq to withdraw. |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | Message to Iraq: The Will and the Way |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | ... detained since Iraq overran Kuwait on Aug. 2... |
| | | | NYT 5.4 | ...or by using military force to drive Iraq out. |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | Mr. Baker said he had responded by arguing that Iraq did not invade Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ... on the Middle East to be held once Iraq pulled out of Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | It is time for Iraq to act and act quickly." |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ...he used a vague formulation that Iraq has been using since the start of the conflict. |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ... the United Nations deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ...the United States and Iraq failed today to reach agreement... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | Iraq Pledges Not to Attack |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ... the first high-level Iraqi-American contact since Iraq invaded Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | President Bush accused Iraq of giving a "total stiff-arm" to American efforts... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ...to American efforts to persuade Iraq to pull back from Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 6.2 | ... the failure of talks between the United States and Iraq in Geneva... |
| | | | NYT 6.3 | ...the United Nations approved the use of force if Iraq did not leave Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 6.3 | Mr. Bush's efforts in bringing nearly worldwide condemnation of Iraq. |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | They also argued that the negotiations Iraq offers on unresolved issues... |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ... give economic sanctions more time to force Iraq out of Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ... it has authorized the use of force to expel Iraq from Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | Arabs Say Iraq Plans Offer Linking Pullout To Israel |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ... and to propose negotiations on disputes between Iraq and Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT | ... but was unspecific on what Iraq might do... |

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| | | | 6.4 | |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | President Bush's Persian Gulf policy since Iraq invaded Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | ... rather than military action to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | But by siding with Iraq, the King has jeopardized the long-term Gulf Arab... |
| | | | NYT 7.3 | Iraq has successfully jammed many of these broadcasts... |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | Good Relations With Iraq |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | Algeria has maintained good relations with Iraq throughout the Persian Gulf crisis... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ...and that he was convinced that Iraq would agree to turn over the prisoners... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ... also said that although Iraq had a "big reconstruction job" ahead... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ...allied demands that Iraq disclose the location of all land and sea mines... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | Iraq will continue to be denied all new supplies for as long as the United States wants, |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ...if Iraq failed to comply with all President Bush's terms. |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ...to resume hostilities if Iraq fails to comply with President Bush's terms... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | Iraq must tell the Council it has fully complied with the terms President Bush laid down... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ...the authority to resort to battle if Iraq threatens Kuwait's independence again. |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ...which authorized the allies to expel Iraq from Kuwait by force... |
| | | | NYT 8.4 | ... who thought it was possible to negotiate with Iraq and avoid war. |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | ... the truce with Iran, which Iraq characterizes as a victory. |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | "believing this will divert {Iraq} from its national and pan-Arab aims. " |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | "Iraq has no plans to launch an attack on Saudi Arabia or... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | ... Iraq today allowed a 10-year-old California girl detained ...to be moved to the U.S. Embassy there... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | Iraq Declares Kuwait Annexed; |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | Jordan has refrained from public condemnation of Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | Jordan would recognize neither a provisional revolutionary government of Kuwait proclaimed by Iraq last week... |
| | | | WASH 1.2 | ... Bush enunciated-particularly the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH 1.3 | ... and either buy oil from Iraq or sell it food and other commodities. |
| | | | WASH 1.3 | ... and by the efforts made by Iraq to circumvent the worldwide trade embargo voted against it... |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ... said Bush has been appropriately tough with Iraq. |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ... keep its military forces in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf until Iraq withdraws from Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ... and Iran and Iraq had been at war so I figured {Saddam} was probably a good guy." |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ... to go in support of military efforts to force Iraq out of Kuwait. |

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| | | | WASH 1.4 |even if Iraq's invasion means ... |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ... means that Iraq permanently controls Kuwait." |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | ... but reiterated Iran's demand that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | ... and negotiations "within an Arab context" to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait dispute. |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | ... the international condemnation of Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | ... we believe that Iraq must withdraw from Kuwaiti territory... |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | ... real peace could not come to the region as long as Iraq occupies Kuwait.... |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | ... on Friday Iraq will begin repatriating 1,000 Iranian prisoners of war a day... |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | It was broadcast shortly after Iraq ordered 4,000 Britons and 2,500 Americans in Kuwait to assemble in two hotels there... |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | ... a peace agreement between Iran and Iraq that would meet virtually all of Iran's conditions... |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | ... but he flatly rejected demands that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | Iranian Leader Repeats Demand For Iraq to Relinquish Kuwait: |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | Iraq said Saddam's acceptance of Iran's peace terms for ending |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | Iraq invaded Kuwait about 12 hours after negotiations ended. |
| | | | WASH 2.2 | Rafsanjani reiterated his country's demand that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | ... unless Washington used nuclear weapons against Iraq. |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | "The use of innocent civilians as pawns to promote what Iraq sees to be its self-interest... |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | "it is between Iraq and the entire world community," Bush said. |
| | | | WASH 3.2 | Iraq has refused all such requests with the exception of a 10-year-old... |
| | | | WASH 3.2 | Officials held out little hope that Iraq will heed U.S. requests and permit any of the trapped Americans... |
| | | | WASH 3.2 | ... the deadline Iraq has set for closure of the embassies. |
| | | | WASH 3.2 | ...to persuade "certain parties" to break with the United States over its policies toward Iraq. |
| | | | WASH 3.2 | Iraq was reported last night to have declared that 560 French nationals and... |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ... in an interview on Iraqi television that Iraq would close the embassies today. |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | U.S. officials in Baghdad were notified that Iraq had issued a new regulation... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | The Foreign Office said Iraq was arranging to fly 132 women... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ...diplomats said Iraq had demanded that foreign planes landing in Baghdad... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ...British Foreign Office said Iraq was arranging to evacuate some British ... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ... Mohamed Mashat, denied that Iraq had made such a demand. |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ...whether there had been any back-channel contacts with Iraq... |
| | | | WASH | Tutwiler said Iraq had insisted that American women and |

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| | | | 4.1 | children |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ... to the international effort to force Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | ...a unified position on how to press Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | ... to explain whether Iraq had modified its position on Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | ...accompanied by a demand that Iraq pay reparations to Kuwait for losses inflicted... |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | Boycotting the meeting were Iraq , the Palestine Liberation Organization... |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | Iraq appeared to set up more obstacles to the release of some of those hostages... |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | Aziz did not try to defend his country's seizure of Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | Despite Bush's many diplomatic telephone calls since Iraq invaded Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ...sensitive matter for Soviet officials, who are still trying to preserve relations with Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ... military force may be required to expel Iraq from Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ... 10 Security Council resolutions calling for Iraq to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ... convinced Saddam that he risks war if Iraq does not relinquish Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | ... seeks to use force to expel Iraq from Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | ... and sanctions have not been successful in forcing Iraq out of the country it invaded... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | Aziz said Iraq was seeking to help the Palestinians... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | Aziz was defiant when asked if Iraq would attack Israel... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ... announced an overture for meetings with Iraq. |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | Iraq refused to agree to the dates preferred by the White House... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | Baker said Iraq invaded Kuwait for its "own aggrandizement." |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | Aziz responded by saying that Iraq would be willing to eliminate all such weapons... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | Bush had made an adequate effort to make diplomacy work with Iraq before going to war... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ... the military capability of the alliance to force Iraq out of Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | Mitterrand announced that if Iraq fails to meet the U.N. deadline... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ... six days remaining before the Jan. 15 U.N. deadline for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ... as Iraq showed no signs of buckling to international demands... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ...the United Nations have both the power and the will to evict Iraq from Kuwait." |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ...the United States would not attack if Iraq complied with the 12 U.N. resolutions and pulled out of Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | ... organized to drive Iraq out of Kuwait , he said. |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | Sanctions alone will not drive Iraq out of Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | ...to authorize President Bush to use military force to drive Iraq out of Kuwait... |

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| | | WASH 6.4 | ... "has used all appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means to obtain compliance by Iraq "... |
| | | WASH 6.4 | The question was not whether Iraq should be compelled to leave Kuwait ... |
| | | WASH 7.1 | Iraq also repeatedly denied U.S. claims to have shot down an Iraqi missile... |
| | | WASH 7.1 | Asked how Iraq could claim victory with power cut off and communications disrupted... |
| | | WASH 7.1 | Iraq claimed it had turned the skies over its capital into a "mass of fire"... |
| | | WASH 7.1 | ... chants of 'Palestine belongs to the Arabs, Kuwait belongs to Iraq .' |
| | | WASH 7.1 | Jassim insisted that Iraq was not at all stunned by the outbreak of war... |
| | | WASH 7.1 | ...the Iraqi information minister argued that his country was in good shape ... |
| | | WASH 7.2 | Iraq reported 23 civilians killed in the first wave of attacks... |
| | | WASH 8.4 | ...because the Palestinian leadership sided with Iraq during the war. |
| | | WASH 8.4 | Iraq apparently disclosed specific information at the meeting about... |
| | | WASH 8.4 | Iraq yesterday formally accepted all of the U.S.-led coalition's conditions... |
| | | WASH 8.4 | Iraq Accepts All Cease-Fire Terms, |
| | | WASH 8.4 | Military officials in Riyadh said Iraq has withdrawn two mechanized brigades... |
| | | WASH 8.4 | ...and demanded that Iraq "accept liability under international law" for damages incurred by Kuwait... |
| | | WASH 1.1 | Iraq also was signaling that it feared attack. |
| | | CHIC 4.4 | ... the commitment of other nations who have joined in condemning Iraq ... |
| | | NYT 2.3 | ... the United States would ask the Council to adopt another resolution condemning Iraq ... |
| | | NYT 2.3 | The Bush Administration will seek to condemn Iraq once more... |
| | | NYT 2.3 | The Bush Administration will seek to condemn Iraq once more... |
| | | WASH 5.4 | ...the various U.N. resolutions condemning Iraq , nor the multinational force... |
| | | NYT 7.2 | ... disbelief and a nascent sense of betrayal by Iraq . |
| | | WASH 3.4 | U.S. officials accused Iraq of renegeing on earlier assurances that... |
| | | NYT 7.2 | This attack only indicates one thing: that Iraq is powerful ... |
| | | WASH 2.2 | ... said the peace offer would "give Iraq added strength and more resources for victory." |
| | IRAQ IS A GREEDY PERSON | CHIC 8.3 | ... that Kuwait was too rich and should share its wealth with Iraq . |
| | IRAQ IS A GREEDY PERSON | ANG 1.1 | ...denying Iraq the chance to gain control of Kuwaiti wealth-from... |
| | IRAQ IS AN EVIL/ AGGRESSIVE PERSON | CHIC 1.2 | ... to suggest that Iraq could have nuclear arms in the early 1990s. |
| | IRAQ IS AN EVIL/ AGGRESSIVE PERSON | CHIC 1.3 | ...but it blamed Iraq for creating the crisis . |
| | IRAQ IS AN EVIL/ AGGRESSIVE PERSON | CHIC 1.3 | "The illegal annexation of Kuwait by Iraq has made... |
| | IRAQ IS AN EVIL/ AGGRESSIVE PERSON | CHIC | Iran and Iraq had fought to an impasse in a bloody, eight-year |

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| | | | 1.3 | conflict... |
| | | | CHIC 1.3 | ... use that as an opportunity to reclaim territory occupied by Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 2.3 | ... when Iraq invaded Aug. 2-were believed to be at... |
| | | | CHIC 2.3 | Iraq will detain Westerners Fear grows captives are to be pawns... |
| | | | CHIC 2.4 | ...across the Kuwaiti border where Iraq has massed at least 150,000 troops... |
| | | | CHIC 3.4 | The Kuwaitis say that Iraq has arrayed a massive force of tanks... |
| | | | CHIC 3.4 | ...including the ambassador, also have been imprisoned by Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 4.2 | ...and chaos reigned as Iraq appeared to be using fearful American women and children... |
| | | | CHIC 4.2 | ... the safety of American hostages Thursday as Iraq continued to seize U.S. citizens and... |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | Baker reiterated that Iraq must end its occupation of the oil-rich emirate or... |
| | | | CHIC 1.1 | ...while U.S. officials are concerned about the possibility of Iraq using poisonous gas -... |
| | | | CHIC 1.2 | Iraq also has sought nuclear weapons... |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | Iraq has deployed 540,000 troops in Kuwait... |
| | | | ANG 1.1 | ... but the message was clear-the Saudis were frightened by Iraq ... |
| | | | ANG 1.2 | ... show that Iraq has amassed a vast stockpile ... of chemical weapons... |
| | | | ANG 1.3 | Iraq Won't Let Americans Out ;... |
| | | | ANG 2.2 | For all the fear Iraq generates with its threats ... |
| | | | ANG 2.2 | ... experts speculated that Iraq intends either to intern the Americans and... |
| | | | ANG 2.2 | ... or to allow Iraq to mistreat American citizens without retaliation. |
| | | | ANG 2.3 | The Saudi rulers fear that Iraq, ...may want to repeat its Aug. 2 invasion by pushing into the kingdom... |
| | | | ANG 2.4 | Iraq Warns of Dire Suffering for Detainees |
| | | | ANG 2.4 | ... unanimously demanded that Iraq let all foreigners leave immediately... |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | ... with the realization that Iraq had deployed far more troops in Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | ; Iraq Detains Foreigners ,... |
| | | | NYT 1.4 | Iraq Confines 38 Americans ... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | ...signs that Iraq was trying to drive a wedge between members of the international coalition... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | ... and Iraq detained a convoy of 130 Swedes, Finns and Austrians... |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | ... if Iraq uses chemical weapons , he said, "they will pay for it big time." |
| | | | NYT 5.1 | Iraq has sought to divide the coalition ... |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | Mr. Kaunda obtained the release of a British nurse imprisoned by Iraq ... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ...new Council resolution implicitly allows the use of force again if Iraq threatens Kuwait ... |

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| | | | WASH 2.2 | Iraq holds at least 50,000 Iranian prisoners... |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | ... to call for the immediate release of all foreign hostages held by Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ...the United States would do if Iraq tries to separate the diplomats from their dependents... |
| | | | WASH 3.2 | ... that 137 Britons in Kuwait have been rounded up by Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | ... a resolution demanding that Iraq immediately release the foreigners... |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | ... that Iraq was indefinitely detaining thousands of foreign nationals... |
| | | | WASH 2.3 | Iraq to Hold Foreigners at Army |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | ...waver in its opposition to the threat that Iraq has placed on the doorstep of all nations... |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | When asked whether Iraq would attack Israel if war begins, he said... |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | ... that Iraq declare an end to its aggression... |
| | | | CHIC 6.4 | Aziz vowed that Iraq "absolutely" would attack Israel if war erupts. |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | The resolution approved at the UN says Iraq must cease all military action... |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | ... the allies also will demand that Iraq help find and dismantle minefields... |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | Iraq launched another Scud missile attack on Israel... |
| | | | CHIC 7.1 | Iraq appeared to have held back some mobile launchers and used them... |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ... after Iraq fired eight Scud missiles at Israel... |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ... and criticized Iraq for the launching. |
| | | | ANG 7.3 | Iraq launched another Scud toward Saudi Arabia on Friday morning... |
| | | | ANG 7.3 | ...that Iraq used early Friday to strike Tel Aviv, Haifa and other parts... |
| | | | ANG 7.3 | Iraq shot a new round of conventional missiles into... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | Iraq will immediately broaden the conflict by attacking... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ...if there is war, will Iraq attack Israel? |
| | | | ANG 1.4 | And when Iraq was in the midst of its eight-year war against Iran... |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | What if Iraq makes good on its threat to attack Israel if... |
| | | | ANG 7.1 | Friday's claims that Iraq had shot down scores of American jets ... |
| | | | ANG 7.1 | Iraq... and captured at least two pilots. |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | Iraq will defend itself in a very bold manner.' |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... Iraq will defend itself in a very bold manner." |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | ... the United States would respond if Iraq engages in hostilities... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | Asked what he would do if Iraq tries to take over the embassy by force... |
| | | | NYT | No War Unless Iraq Strikes, U.S. Gulf Commander Says |

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| | | | 4.3 | |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | ... there would be no fighting here unless Iraq launched an attack. |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | ... there would be no fighting here unless Iraq launched an attack. |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | This morning, Iraq launched a second missile attack... |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | Iraq also claimed to have downed 94 allied planes... |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | ... and prevent Iraq from again attacking Israel. |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | U.S. officials believe that Iraq possesses about 30 Scud launchers... |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | If Iraq succeeds in another missile attack... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ... declared that Iraq would "absolutely" attack Israel... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ... the hostages are expendable in a military conflict with Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | "Iraq will defend itself in a very bold manner." |
| | | IRAQ IS AN ADVERSARY | CHIC 1.4 | The picture he wants to draw is one of Iraq against the world... |
| | | | CHIC 1.4 | ... rather than just Iraq vs. the U.S. |
| | | | CHIC 4.1 | ... coordinate the economic and military aid needed to confront Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 4.1 | ...providing only "minimum" support in the confrontation with Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | ...undermine the fragile American-Arab coalition fighting against Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | ...the fragile American-Arab coalition fighting against Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | U.S. asked Jerusalem to hold back on retaliation against Iraq because ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | ...from the massive air attack that opened the war against Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ...a decisive American victory over Iraq would allow the U.S. to serve as a... |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | Bush ordered U.S. forces into battle against Iraq last week... |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ... the U.S. wins an overwhelming, relatively quick victory over Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC 5.3 | ...will fight alongside American troops if the U.S. goes to war against Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | Iraq will be choosing a military confrontation which it cannot win... |
| | | | CHIC 6.4 | ... if Israel becomes involved in a conflict against Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | ... explicitly threatening to resume the war against Iraq if... |
| | | | CHIC 8.1 | U.S. had dropped an explicit threat to resume war on Iraq if it ... |
| | | | ANG 7.3 | ... said that an Israeli counterattack against Iraq was "almost inevitable." |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | ... said they would consider the war with Iraq successful if... |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | Bush's decision to go to war with Iraq. |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | ... would be "justified in retaliating" against Iraq... |

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| | | | ANG 7.4 | ... if Israel attacks Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | Roughly one-third did not want to get into a war with Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | And 59% said they would support going to war with Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 4.3 | ... any direct military action that the United States might take against Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | The United States cannot afford to allow the conflict with Iraq to drag out... |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ...realizes that Israeli participation in the war against Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... Iraq will be choosing a military confrontation which... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... Iraq will be choosing a military confrontation which... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ...the Saudi leadership preparations for a possible war against Iraq... |
| | | | NYT 6.3 | Before a shot has been fired between allied forces and Iraq... |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | Those diplomats, from Arab countries aligned with the Saudis and Americans against Iraq... |
| | | | NYT 7.2 | ... all the Arab people will be with Iraq against Israel. |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | U.S. Keeps Kuwait Mission Open, Joining Others In Defying Iraq... |
| | | | NYT 4.2 | While the standoff between Iraq and the United States goes on... |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | ... Egypt and other moderate nations opposed to Iraq were no longer interested |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | ...could seek guarantees from them not to initiate war against my country. |
| | | | NYT 5.4 | Bush has made the fundamental decision to go to war against Iraq... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | Iraq will be choosing a military confrontation... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ...removing them from harm's way should a massive attack be launched against Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 6.3 | ...the Iraqi effort to portray the gulf crisis as a battle between the United States and Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | "Dr. Strangelove" approach to war against Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 7.1 | ...more powerful than anything Iraq faced during its eight-year war with Iran. |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | ... give its consent before the president initiates a large-scale military offensive against Iraq." |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | ... that authorizes the use of "all necessary means" against Iraq after Jan. 15 |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ...officials understood that any military clash with Iraq would require more troops. |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | A war with Iraq would be conducted in a way to maximize U.S. military capabilities... |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ...by the U.S. military's rising concerns about getting into a prolonged, tense armed stalemate in the desert with Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ... officials hoped would show superpower solidarity against Iraq. |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ... that an "offensive military option" is available against Iraq if he needs it. |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ...military leaders believe is necessary to defeat Iraq in as short a war as possible... |
| | | | WASH | ...guarantee not to initiate war against our country. |

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| | | | 4.2 | |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | Those countries are the participants in the military deployment against Iraq. " |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ... carrying out the fight against Iraq on the payroll of other nations. |
| | | | WASH 3.3 | with any decisions on the use of military force against Iraq. |
| | | | WASH 3.3 | Saddam's goal "is obviously to prevent any direct military action against Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ...that U.S. military plans for a worse case scenario in the confrontation with Iraq... |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ... said they would support going to war with Iraq to force its army out of Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ... News survey predicted would lead directly to war with Iraq. |
| | | | WASH 1.2 | " In facing Iraq , on the other hand, "we've gone in against a military that might be a match for American power." |
| | | | WASH 2.3 | The conflict with Iraq in the Persian Gulf will test this system, officials said... |
| | | | WASH 2.3 | Bush administration's military commitment to the confrontation with Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 1.4 | ... of other countries to punish Iraq for its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait... |
| | | | CHIC 6.2 | But he said the message that Iraq is not eager to solve the crisis... |
| | | | CHIC 6.2 | He claimed that Iraq was "stonewalling." |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | "Let us hope that Iraq does not miscalculate again, " Baker said. |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | He challenged Baker's assertion that Iraq has consistently miscalculated. |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | Beilenson said the economic blockade is " seriously punishing Iraq. " |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | "So let us hope that Iraq does not miscalculate again. " |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... that he resents Baker's implication that Iraq was acting out of ignorance. |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | So let us hope that Iraq does not miscalculate again... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | Baker said he told Aziz that Iraq was guilty of a series of miscalculations... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | "So let us hope that Iraq does not miscalculate again, " Baker added |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | ... blockade against Iraq to punish it for invading Kuwait on Aug. 2. |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ... Bush has drawn to warn Iraq to stay on its side of the border... |
| | | IRAQ IS A FRIEND | CHIC 6.3 | Most of them are either old friends of Iraq... |
| | | IRAQ IS A BUSINESS PARTNER | CHIC 6.3 | Most of them are either old friends of Iraq, ... or old business partners, such as France. |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ... demonstrated that " no neighbor of Iraq is safe. " |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ...told Turkish leaders they could depend on their ... in any showdown with its neighbor. |
| | | | ANG 2.4 | ... trapped in Iraq and Kuwait since Iraq invaded its tiny neighbor Aug. 2. |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ...and insisted Iraq had "historic rights" regarding its much smaller neighbor. |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | Iraq has vowed never to reverse its annexation of its tiny oil-rich neighbor. |
| | | IRAQ IS A NEIGHBOR | | |

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| | | IRAQ IS A FAMILY MEMBER | ANG 8.2 | ... and "how Iraq is brought into the family of nations," ... | | |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | ... facilitate the acceptance of Iraq back into the family of peace-loving nations." | | |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ... to consider "how Iraq is brought back into the family of nations. " | | |
| | | IRAQ IS A MOTHER | WASH 2.4 | ... decided to treat babies of foreign families which the people have decided to host fully equally with the babies of Iraq... | | |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | ... clothing or anything else affect the babies of Iraq will also affect them equally," it said. | | |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | ... to agree that its sons should return to the great Iraq-the mother homeland, " the announcement said. | | |
| | | IRAQ IS AVICTIM | NYT 6.1 | ... the invasion was justified because Iraq was threatened by Kuwait... | | |
| | | Construction | IRAQ IS A CONSTRUCTION | CHIC 5.2 | "At the first meeting, he insisted Kuwait was part of Iraq. | |
| | | | | CHIC 8.1 | Bush ruled out direct aid to rebuild Iraq following the... | |
| | | | | CHIC 8.1 | ... taxpayers money go into the reconstruction of Iraq... | |
| | | | | CHIC 8.4 | ...money go into the reconstruction of Iraq." | |
| | | | | ANG 8.1 | ... that he would refuse to help pay for the rebuilding of Iraq... | |
| | ANG 8.1 | | | ... United States taxpayers' money go into the reconstruction of Iraq, " he said | | |
| | NYT 8.2 | | | ... he did not want taxpayers' money spent on rebuilding Iraq... | | |
| | NYT 8.2 | | | ... the United States taxpayers' money go into the reconstruction of Iraq." | | |
| | WASH 7.4 | | | ... but extensive cloud cover in some parts of Iraq and Kuwait continued ... | | |
| | WASH 7.2 | | | ...a belief that Iraq will crumble faster if only military and industrial targets... | | |
| | Object | | | IRAQ IS AN OBJECT | CHIC 5.2 | ... have "no differences" on the objective of getting Iraq out of Kuwait... |
| | | | | | CHIC 8.2 | in breaking Saddam Hussein's political hold on Iraq, |
| | | ANG 8.1 | "Right now, we hold a significant portion of Iraq, " Cheney said | | | |
| | | ANG 8.3 | Saddam said it was part of Iraq. | | | |
| | | ANG 8.4 | Refugees fleeing war-torn Iraq, | | | |
| | | IRAQ IS A HOME | ANG 8.4 | ...what will be done with the Iraqis who do not want to go home. | | |
| | | | WASH 8.4 | The reports said many troops drove home in armored vehicles stripped of their weapons by allied forces... | | |
| | | USA | Personification | THE UNITED STATES IS A PERSON | CHIC 2.2 | " The United States has simply said that if we are attacked with chemical ... |
| | CHIC 2.2 | | | | ... support for the Iraqi leader and animosity toward the United States run at high levels. | |
| | CHIC 2.3 | | | | "If any U.S. ... or tortured or killed, the United States will retaliate... | |
| CHIC 3.1 | ... where the United States is seeking endorsement from the international body for the use of force against Iraq. | | | | | |
| CHIC 5.2 | ... some differences in the positions between the Soviet Union and the United States. " | | | | | |
| CHIC | You shall see what a trap the United States will fall into, " said the | | | | | |

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| | | | 6.1 | Iraqi leader. |
| | | | CHIC 7.1 | You have the full and unified support of the United States of America, " the president said to the troops... |
| | | | CHIC 1.1 | ... giving the U.S. a second carrier battle group that could provide... |
| | | | CHIC 1.1 | ... that the U.S. not provide an Arab nation with weapons that could be used against Israel. |
| | | | CHIC 1.2 | Iraq never has fought an enemy with an advanced satellite surveillance of the kind launched by the U.S.... |
| | | | CHIC 2.1 | "The U.S. cannot leave the Persian Gulf so long as Hussein remains a power," |
| | | | CHIC 2.1 | Bush made no mention that the U.S. would provide aid to offset Jordan's losses. |
| | | | CHIC 2.1 | King Hussein...denied he was an emissary for anyone but ... caught between Iraq and the U.S. |
| | | | CHIC 2.1 | ... that the U.S. almost killed Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan strongman. |
| | | | CHIC 2.1 | It could rob the U.S. of one of its most important weapons... |
| | | | CHIC 2.2 | In Geneva, the U.S. reiterated it will keep its options open- including... |
| | | | CHIC 2.4 | ... as the U.S. tries to quickly move men and equipment into positions... |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | ...of such traditional U.S. enemies as Syria in the multinational force in the gulf. |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | ...with the U.S. pursuing its military buildup while the Soviets talk diplomacy. |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | Soviet pressure on the U.S. not to forgo diplomacy could result in the two superpowers and former enemies... |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | ...when the U.S. has asked the UN for permission to take military action... |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | ... leaving the U.S., even if successful in Kuwait, facing a hostile and united Arab world. |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | Many countries that might traditionally fear close alignment with the U.S. in such a delicate crisis... |
| | | | CHIC 3.2 | ... also may not interpret the sanctions as severely as the U.S. when it comes to food. |
| | | | CHIC 3.2 | And the U.S., while prepared for interdiction of ships headed for Iraq, has not indicated a willingness to force... |
| | | | CHIC 3.4 | ... to help pay some of the military costs for the U.S. and others to help reclaim their lands. |
| | | | CHIC 4.1 | ... that if the U.S. has to shoulder the entire burden of the crisis... |
| | | | CHIC 4.2 | ... the U.S. has notified Iraqi authorities that at least 15 of the hostages require special medical attention... |
| | | | CHIC 4.4 | ... he may also seek to reassure the Soviets of the U.S. intention to pursue ... |
| | | | CHIC 5.1 | ... heavy armored divisions that increase U.S. ability to go on the attack against Iraqi... |
| | | | CHIC 5.1 | Bush sends more troops to gulf New units would let U.S. take the offensive: |
| | | | CHIC 5.2 | Although the U.S. reserves the right to fight alone- and without further UN approval... |
| | | | CHIC 5.2 | ... will fight alongside American troops if the U.S. goes to war against Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | ... said the U.S. would only go to war with great reluctance. |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | Baker emphasized that the U.S. and the other members of the alliance strongly prefer a peaceful solution... |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | ... that the U.S. and its allies in the Persian Gulf crisis have agreed to step up military preparations... |

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| | | | CHIC 5.4 | U.S., allies to prepare for gulf strike: |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | ... France remained solidly aligned with the U.S. and other allies in the crisis. |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | Complaining that the U.S. subjects Iraq and the Arab world to a "double standard" ... |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | Baker said the U.S. would welcome any last-minute diplomatic initiatives... |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | The breakdown in the first high-level talks between the U.S. and Iraq ... |
| | | | CHIC 6.2 | ...the eve of its formal debate on whether the U.S. should use force against Iraq ... |
| | | | CHIC 6.4 | ...whether they would remain behind the U.S. if Israel becomes involved... |
| | | | CHIC 7.1 | Bush reassured the king the U.S. is "not going to write off Jordan" ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | Earlier the U.S. asked Jerusalem to hold back on retaliation against Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | ...although the U.S. asked Jerusalem to hold back. |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | Bush hopes the U.S. gets out of the war much the way it entered it ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | U.S. credibility abroad would dissipate and the distaste of Americans for international commitments will mount," |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ... Japan rose from the ashes of fascism, with a generous U.S. midwife ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ...a victory over Hussein might accomplish for the U.S. ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ... few doubt the U.S. will win a clear victory in the Persian Gulf war. |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ... features the U.S. as a first among equals, using cooperation with old adversaries such as the Soviet Union... |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | The war...emboldens Japan to ignore U.S. trade complaints ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ...if only the U.S. first makes short work of Hussein and his dangerous example... |
| | | | CHIC 8.1 | He also suggested the U.S. will pursue a legal case against Hussein... |
| | | | CHIC 8.1 | ... permanent members of the council-the U.S., ...were in general agreement on the American draft... |
| | | | CHIC 8.1 | ... that the U.S. had dropped an explicit threat to resume war on Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | At the Soviets' request, the U.S. dropped language in Saturday's resolution explicitly threatening... |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | He said the U.S. also would try to help with humanitarian relief for the people of Iraq, |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | ...would be more willing to side with America when they see that the Soviet Union also is on board... |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | America doesn't need UN backing to blast Iraq's tankers ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.1 | ... you have the full and unified support of the United States of America, " the president said to the troops. |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ... that America now finds itself as the gulf war nears the end of its first week with no clear end in sight. |
| | | | ANG 1.1 | ...there was "an unspoken consensus" that the United States had "a major stake" in thwarting Hussein's ambition... |
| | | | ANG 1.1 | ... the United States "needed to have a defensive posture inside Saudi Arabia" |
| | | | ANG 1.1 | ... that Europe had agreed to join the United States in cutting off Iraqi oil. |
| | | | ANG | ... amid Iraqi charges that Israel is preparing to give the United |

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| | | | 1.4 | States a hand. |
| | | | ANG 2.1 | ...since the days when the United States delivered Western ways along with support for the late Shah... |
| | | | ANG 2.2 | ...since the United States does not require exit visas. |
| | | | ANG 2.2 | ... into a human shield in the event of a war with the United States. |
| | | | ANG 2.3 | ...since the United States ordered its Navy to begin enforcing the U.N. embargo. |
| | | | ANG 2.4 | "Measures taken by the United States in obstructing and inspecting Iraqi ships... |
| | | | ANG 3.1 | ...increasing our domestic petroleum sources would (keep the United States from becoming) involved in conflicts that we are seeing right now... |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | ...Cheney noted Thursday that the United States had assembled a "significant" and growing military force... |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | ...are a clear signal that the United States is prepared to wage a punishing, multifront assault on Iraqi targets... |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | ... any military action against the United States would be suicidal. |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ... the United States must seek no less than the ouster of Hussein. |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ...the President warned that the United States should not appear to be fielding a "mercenary army." |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ...that the United States is carrying too heavy a load in a mission that... |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | the United States for the first time Thursday moved combat units from Europe to the Middle East... |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ...that the United States has "no argument with the people of Iraq." |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | Bush said the United States is seeking to "get the priorities right and... |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ...as the United States seeks to ensure that the campaign against Iraq is a "concerted and coordinated one..." |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ...a recognition that the United States cannot shoulder both the massive costs... |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ... stating that the United States has "no argument with the people of Iraq." |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ... officials said the United States... could be expected to contribute an additional \$10 billion in foreign aid. |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ...the President pledged that the United States remains "more than willing to bear..." |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | ...Saddam Hussein must be overthrown before the United States can claim victory and withdraw its troops. |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | ... setting specific goals for the United States' massive military buildup in the gulf region. |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | ... over what ultimately must happen for the United States to claim victory there... |
| | | | ANG 4.3 | ... that seizing hostages will not deter the United States from acting militarily. |
| | | | ANG 4.3 | ...help justify any direct military action that the United States might take against Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 5.1 | ... another battleship strike force will permit the United States to wage continuous air operations... |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | ... amid fresh signs of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | ... that the Soviet Union agrees with the United States that the use of military force in the gulf... |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | Bush said that while the United States has not polled the other 14 members of the U.N. Security Council to determine... |
| | | | ANG | ...more time to work before the United States would initiate a |

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| | | | 5.2 | military collision... |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | ...launching a full-scale attack means that the United States is going to war... |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | "The United States will not be able to maintain 400,000 troops in the Persian Gulf region for long...." |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | ... the official added, the United States deployed troops without being able to say that... |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | Under the standard monthly rotation of the Security Council's chairmanship, the United States heads the council this month... |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | The United States cannot afford to allow the conflict with Iraq to drag out indefinitely... |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | ...which the United States and its allies would wait to see if economic pressure... |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | "The United States will either have to go to war early next year or face extremely difficult decisions..." |
| | | | ANG 5.4 | ... the United States was virtually helpless to defend it because the aircraft it needed were... |
| | | | ANG 5.4 | ...acknowledged in a recent interview that the United States has yet to reach its target 30-day stockpile... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | Baker said that for the United States to support Iraq's call for a comprehensive Middle East peace conference... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | The United States has long rejected the notion-pushed by Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | Baker said, is its apparent belief that the United States lacks the stomach for a war... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... if Iraq would leave Kuwait if the United States agreed to support an international conference... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... the United States withdrew the offer to send Baker to Baghdad... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | ... persuade some Arab countries to reassess their support of the United States. |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | The United States rejected the date as too close to the U.N. deadline... |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | Baker said the United States will withdraw Joseph C. Wilson IV , acting chief of the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad... |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | ... stressed at a news conference the differences between the United States and France on the question of whether... |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | ... the United States must be very careful because tens of thousands of lives could be lost. |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | ... said the United States' immediate interests have been protected. |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ...have shown great understanding for the interests of the United States... |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | The United States sought to talk Israel out of retaliating Friday... |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ...the high degree of intelligence-sharing between the United States and Israel... |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ... the United States had not tried to stop any Israeli response. |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | Asked whether the United States was trying to kill Hussein... |
| | | | ANG 7.3 | The United States fears that Israeli involvement in the war could prompt... |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | ... said the United States should rely longer on sanctions before beginning military action. |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | ... they believed Israel should let the United States respond rather than attacking Iraq itself. |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | ... the United States and Soviet Union cooperated with each other... |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | The United States and the Soviet Union agreed on conditions for a cease-fire... |

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| | | | ANG 8.1 | The President said that "it's not simply the restored credibility of the United States " that encourages... |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | Bush would not say that the United States is trying to "hunt him down." |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | ...about how the United States would respond if Iraq engages in hostilities... |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | "Out of all this will be . . . a re-established credibility for the United States of America. " |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | ... launching several sets of simultaneous negotiations, with the United States as a go-between. |
| | | | ANG 1.1 | ... asked U.S. allies to send naval forces to the Persian Gulf. |
| | | | ANG 4.3 | U.S. Building War Crimes Case Against Hussein: |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | U.S. Will Double Force in Gulf Buildup: |
| | | | ANG 5.4 | U.S. Won't Rotate Troops Until Gulf Crisis Has Ended Mideast: |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | U.S. and Iraq meet for six hours in attempt to avert war... |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | ... predicted that "if the U.S. undertakes a major war, it will have completed the destruction of Kuwait." |
| | | | ANG 6.4 | Analysts predict that U.S. won't mount a full-scale assault against strongest part of defenses. |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | ... asked whether the time has come for America to use its military might against Saddam Hussein. |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | "If it appears that it's the United States and Saudi Arabia against the rest of the Arab world... |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | United States and allied naval forces ... will begin enforcing a blockade... |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | The United States appealed again, in a tone of some anxiety, for other nations |
| | | | NYT 1.2 | ... first time since World War II that the United States had intervened militarily... |
| | | | NYT 1.3 | The United States has requested that the International Red Cross... |
| | | | NYT 1.3 | Iraq informed the United States today that thousands of Americans... |
| | | | NYT 1.3 | ...foreigners as a shield against United States military retaliation... |
| | | | NYT 2.1 | ...will not release the foreigners until the United States stops threatening their country. |
| | | | NYT 2.1 | Asked if the United States was abdicating responsibility by avoiding explicit direction to the Americans... |
| | | | NYT 2.1 | Americans were being informed that the United States was demanding that the order be rescinded. |
| | | | NYT 2.3 | Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States - were developing a plan that.... |
| | | | NYT 2.3 | ... the United States called for the reactivation of the long moribund United Nations Military Staff Committee... |
| | | | NYT 2.3 | ... the senior American official said the United States would ask the Council to adopt... |
| | | | NYT 2.3 | ... said the United States had alerted the Council's President, ... that it might seek such a session... |
| | | | NYT 2.4 | ... although that "has become a major policy objective of the United States. " |
| | | | NYT 2.4 | ...that the United States could easily be forced to maintain "a more or less permanent force" in the gulf... |
| | | | NYT 2.4 | Bush Administration officials have committed the United States to its broadest and most hazardous overseas military venture... |

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| | | | NYT 2.4 | Bush Administration officials have committed the United States to its broadest and most hazardous overseas military venture... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | ... the United States was uninterested in negotiations until Iraq has pulled out of Kuwait. |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | King Hussein also suggested that the United States had moved too precipitously into Saudi Arabia. |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | ... and that the United States was acting as part of a large international coalition... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | ...to conserve gasoline to make the United States less dependent on crude oil from the Middle East. |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | The United States announced today that it would defy Iraqi orders... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | The United States announced today that it would defy Iraqi orders... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | ...who is still attempting to reconcile his ties with the United States and Iraq... |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | ... making it clear to the United States and other countries that Japan is willing to play a more prominent role... |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | ...when other countries, particularly the United States, are shouldering a heavier burden... |
| | | | NYT 3.3 | ...to Saudi Arabia, where the United States is massing troops to counter Iraqi forces... |
| | | | NYT 3.4 | ...using the captives to send a message to Britain and the United States to remove their forces... |
| | | | NYT 3.4 | We have taken nothing away from the United States." |
| | | | NYT 3.4 | Britain and the United States were quick to condemn the broadcast. |
| | | | NYT 3.4 | ... until the threat of war with the United States and other countries ends. |
| | | | NYT 3.4 | ...but is obliged to keep them to prevent war with the United States... |
| | | | NYT 4.1 | ... refused to comment directly on reports that the United States is aiding the Kuwaiti underground... |
| | | | NYT 4.1 | ... "stopped short of adding" the removal of the Iraqi leader to the list of aims of the United States. |
| | | | NYT 4.1 | ...said, " The United States has large interests in the balance and has undertaken commitments... |
| | | | NYT 4.2 | ... military actions that could provide the United States with the justification for a strike at Iraqi forces... |
| | | | NYT 4.2 | ... military actions that could provide the United States with the justification for a strike at Iraqi forces... |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | ... that the United States had no intention of establishing permanent military bases in Saudi Arabia... |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | ... that the United States would have to consult with Saudi Arabia before taking any military action... |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | ... whether the United States could employ military forces based in Saudi Arabia without Saudi consent. |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | ... that the United States is still building up its military presence... |
| | | | NYT 5.1 | ... that the United States would be unlikely to tie down such a force for a lengthy period. |
| | | | NYT 5.1 | Bush asserted that the United States is receiving strong support from Western European, Arab and other members of the anti-Iraqi coalition... |
| | | | NYT 5.1 | ... allies of the United States have stationed well over 100,000 troops in the area... |
| | | | NYT 5.1 | The United States has already stationed about 500 Air Force and Marine bombers... |
| | | | NYT | ... the United States kept some 305,000 Army and Air Force |

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| | | | 5.1 | troops in Europe. |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ... that the United States hopes would cooperate in any attack on Iraq. |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ... that the United States felt free to take offense action without United Nations authorization. |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ... that the United States should not "establish an offensive capacity in advance of a United Nations resolution... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ... but also of insuring that the United States and its allies had "an adequate offensive military option..." |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ... message to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq that the United States had the will to go to war... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ... the United States was unlikely to move to oust Iraqi troops from Kuwait before January... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ... said senior Administration officials and diplomats of countries arrayed with the United States in the coalition against Iraq. |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | ... that the United States was not only prepared to carry out its threat of using force if needed but also was capable of inflicting... |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | The United States is under additional pressure to force Mr. Hussein out of Kuwait quickly... |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | ... whether it was possible that the United States might back down if there was no change in the situation... |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | ... or by putting the United States and its allies in position to drive him out if necessary. |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | ... whether Washington is bluffing and force the United States to a critical decision about whether to attack Iraq... |
| | | | NYT 5.4 | ... that the United States has not deployed six carriers in a military operation... |
| | | | NYT 5.4 | ... the decision to send massive reinforcements limits the time that the United States can wait... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ... the possibility that President Hussein will be prepared to make concessions to the Secretary General that he was not willing to allow his Foreign Minister to make directly to the United States in Geneva today. |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ... and that the United States had no desire to have a permanent military... |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ... the United States and Iraq failed today to reach agreement on a peaceful resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis. |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ... the United States and its allies would not attack... |
| | | | NYT 6.2 | An intermediary might still be able, where the United States is not, to give "the necessary winks and nods" to enable... |
| | | | NYT 6.2 | ... with the failure of talks between the United States and Iraq in Geneva... |
| | | | NYT 6.2 | ... the Administration was moving the United States toward a war footing. |
| | | | NYT 6.3 | ... oppose the initiation of offensive military action by the United States at this time." |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ... it easier to make concessions to the Secretary General of the United Nations than directly to the United States. |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | "The latest events underscore the commonality of interests of the United States and..." |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | The words of support for the United States in Mrs. Cardin's statement contrasted with... |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | ... the interests of Israel and the interests of the United States were identical." |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | The United States, fearing a threat to a coalition that includes several Arab states, called on Israel not to act... |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | ... that the goals of the United States and Israel were identical... |
| | | | NYT | ... to be activated once the United States had silenced Baghdad |

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| | | | 7.3 | radio broadcasts. |
| | | | NYT 7.3 | ... the United States distributed the video-cassette tapes illustrating American might... |
| | | | NYT 7.3 | ... the United States is waging a psychological campaign to shake Iraq's confidence... |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | ...officials suggested that the United States might be willing to allow the Iraqi President to seek asylum... |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | The United States has destroyed civilian jets at the Baghdad airport... |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | ... it is not that the United States wants Mr. Hussein to go unpunished as a war criminal... |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | Mr. Bush reiterated that the United States was "not targeting Saddam." |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | ... and a more practical one that the top priority of the United States was simply to get him out of power... |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | ... declined to say whether the United States and its allies would agree not to pursue Mr. Hussein in exile. |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | But he stopped short of saying that the United States would hunt him down for any kind of war crimes trial... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ... that the United States might seek to keep some combat aircraft in the region... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ... what would be intensive efforts by the United States to turn its enhanced position in the Middle East into progress... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | The United States has said in the past that it would support such a conference... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ... that the United States was "hopeful that Arab countries will begin the recognition process of Israel." |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ...diplomats said the United States would like to see the resolution passed by... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | Bush indicated that the United States might be willing to provide some medical assistance... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | But the United States and its allies say they may agree to lift the embargo... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ... the United States abandoned efforts today to have the United Nations Security Council explicitly authorize the anti-Iraq forces... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ... opposed this language as overly bellicose and that the United States was forced to drop it... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | Iraq will continue to be denied all new supplies for as long as the United States wants... |
| | | | NYT 1.1 | U.S. Set To Blockade Baghdad's Shipping |
| | | | NYT 1.2 | U.S. May Send Saudis A Force Of 50,000 |
| | | | NYT 1.2 | U.S. May Send Saudis A Force Of 50,000 |
| | | | NYT 2.3 | U.S. Calls for Panel |
| | | | NYT 2.3 | U.S. Might Ask U.N. Council To Condemn Baghdad Again |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | U.S. Keeps Kuwait Mission Open.. |
| | | | NYT 5.4 | U.S. Says Its Troops Won't Be Rotated Until Crisis Is Over |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | U.S. Softens Stance at U.N. On Terms for Resuming War |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | ... decides to retaliate and that puts America in a difficult position... |
| | | | NYT 8.4 | When Mr. Bush was first elected, he suited the mood of the country... |
| | | | WASH 1.1 | ... told reporters the United States is stepping up contacts with Iraq's enemies in the region, |

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| | | | WASH 1.2 | ... especially if the United States became involved in "a long-term land war." |
| | | | WASH 1.2 | The United States' commitment to Saudi Arabia is akin to the straightforwardly commercial behavior... |
| | | | WASH 1.2 | The president cast the United States' mission in bold terms. |
| | | | WASH 1.2 | ...that the independence of Saudi Arabia and its neighbors in the gulf is a " vital interest " of the United States . |
| | | | WASH 1.3 | The United States, which has moved a naval armada to waters off the Arabian peninsula... |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | Nearly as many said the United States should keep its military forces in Saudi Arabia... |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | The United States is going into this with one set of values toward human life... |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ...four out of 10 said the United States "should not get involved in a land war" ... |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | The United States is prepared to help assemble a package of support for Jordan... |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | Bush said he believed the differences between the United States and Jordan , which a week ago "appeared to be grievous," had been narrowed. |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | ...said the United States intends to "consult with other governments with citizens being held in Iraq and Kuwait" ... |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | Baghdad would not use chemical weapons against the United States ... |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | ... but made clear the United States won't begin to negotiate with the Iraqis until they abandon conditions... |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | The United States is attempting to draw down diplomatic personnel to a minimum... |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | The president also said the United States and other countries would not bow to Iraqi demands... |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | Bush said the United States preferred unanimity on the issue to send a signal to Saddam... |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | ... the United States has eased off militarily for the time being in an effort to win support at the United Nations... |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | ... the United States would sell the Saudis a number of F-15C and D fighter jets from U.S. stocks. |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | ... but said the United States is not trying to match "man for man" the roughly 160,000-strong Iraqi army... |
| | | | WASH 3.2 | .. an effort to persuade "certain parties" to break with the United States over its policies toward Iraq. |
| | | | WASH 3.3 | ... said the current crisis poses different challenges-and opportunities-for the United States . |
| | | | WASH 3.3 | ... increases the problems faced by the United States ," said Hoffman. |
| | | | WASH 3.3 | ... of the hostage crisis now confronting the United States and Britain .. |
| | | | WASH 3.3 | "a deliberate effort to attempt to split the United States and its allies . |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ... the United States has refused to recognize Iraq's annexation of the oil-rich country... |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ... as the United States continued its massive military buildup in the Persian Gulf... |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ...said when asked what the United States would do if Iraq tries to separate the diplomats from their dependents... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | Embassy employees here who were expelled by the United States left the country Wednesday night. |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ...about what the United States would like to see after an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ... that the United States should avoid enhancing the value of hostages as propaganda tool... |

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| | | | WASH 4.1 | ...but he declined to say whether the United States is lending covert support to them. |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | There was also no immediate comment from the United States... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | Egypt has extended to the United States overflight rights... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | ... to forgive Egypt's \$7.1 billion military debt to the United States in recognition of Cairo's critical role... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ... nor do I expect him to ask the United States to be in a mediating role." |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | The close cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ... acknowledging Israel's special relationship with the United States and consultations on this issue. |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ... use the conflict to " drive a wedge between the United States and Israel," |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ... the whole world knows that the United States has a very special relationship with Israel," |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ... suggested the United States may be entering a Vietnam-like prolonged conflict... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | The United States has been reluctant to acknowledge its consultations with Israel... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ... brushed aside a question of whether the United States was going to war... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | The president said no member of the U.N. Security Council had informed the United States it would... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | Bush said Baker told him the United States and Soviet Union "were together" on gulf policy... |
| | | | WASH 5.2 | ...a clear picture of all the forces that might be fighting alongside the United States. |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ...the five permanent members of the Security Council-... and the United States-into a proposed resolution and would only move ahead if... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ... the United States, while agreeing to send representatives to the group, has been skeptical of it. |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | Shevardnadze insisted that these decisions not be made by the United States alone. |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ... the Soviet leadership values cooperation with the United States in the alliance against Saddam... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ... the Soviet leadership is uneasy with the war threats from the United States and Britain in recent days... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ... threats to use force-which have been issued with increasing frequency by the United States as a pressure tactic... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ...we prefer political methods of solution, just as the United States does... |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ... it is clear the United States is not ready to wait for the sanctions to create massive food shortages... |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ...because the consequences of failing-for the United States , for the coalition... |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ... to convince him that the United States and other nations will not wait indefinitely to force him out of Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | ...prominent exponent of the view that the United States should give economic sanctions a chance... |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | ... also will state that the United States should continue to pursue a peaceful solution... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ... targeted by the United Nations only because of pressure from the United States... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | Baker said he had promised Aziz that the United States would not attack if Iraq complied with the 12 U.N. resolutions... |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ... whether the diplomacy is initiated by the United States , ... the results are the same... |

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| | | | WASH 6.3 | ... that the United States needs to "send a consolidated signal to Saddam Hussein" ... |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | ... because of a lack of confidence in the United States " in the international coalition that this country organized to drive Iraq out of Kuwait ... |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | ... that the United States "has used all appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means to obtain compliance by Iraq" ... |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | ... long-lasting Arab enmity against the United States |
| | | | WASH 7.1 | The United States wanted to spare Israel the burden of war and... |
| | | | WASH 7.1 | ... also reflected friction between the United States and Israel over how much control Americans... |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | Pledging that the United States and its allies would prevail in their objective of driving Saddam's forces from Kuwait ... |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | The United States also offered to rush additional Patriot missile batteries... |
| | | | WASH 8.4 | ... said the United States would not be "uncomfortable" if Saddam took asylum in another country... |
| | | | WASH 1.3 | Iraqis Setting Up Strong Defensive Line, U.S. Says: |
| | | | WASH 3.2 | U.S. Resists Iraqi Deadline On Embassy: |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | Officials said the U.S. would continue to protest until all the Americans are allowed to leave. |
| | | | WASH 5.2 | New Deployment Signals U.S. Switch to Offensive : |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | " This guy {Aziz} stiffed the U.S. , he showed no compromise at all." |
| | | | WASH 7.2 | ... and chanted, " U.S. and Israel, together they cannot fail. " |
| | | | WASH 1.2 | ...about the high level of resentment toward America in the Arab world," |
| | | | WASH 1.2 | America was fighting not merely for the control of its oil supplies... |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | " America and its allies have gone beyond an economic boycott..." |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ... forcing Hussein out of Kuwait would restore the U.S. to unquestioned world leadership ... |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | "If it's over fast, the U.S. stands tall and can capitalize on its prestige to press for an overall Middle East peace settlement and to reassert its leadership in Europe. " |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ... but said the United States would play a leading role "in helping sort out who should help whom." |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ... victory over Iraq would allow the U.S. to serve as a "modified version of the world's policeman," |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | "Certainly, there will be some security role for the United States. |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | But he said the United States has "all the authority we need" to act unilaterally to enforce the sanctions... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | Baker has said the United States has legal authority under the U.N. Charter to act alone ... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | Bush said the United States "has the authority" to take offensive action without further U.N. authorization... |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | " but to ponder why America had reacquired its thirst for Persian Gulf oil so quickly after the oil shocks..." |
| | | | WASH 8.3 | " When America says something, America means it ..." |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | ... the United States was always ready to look the other way and have infinite patience in waiting... |

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| | THE USA IS A HERO | CHIC 7.3 | "The role of the U.S. will be as the world's guarantor of stability , a reassuring security blanket,"... | |
| | | CHIC 8.1 | U.S. won new respect in war, president says: | |
| | | CHIC 7.3 | ... the U.S. wins an overwhelming, relatively quick victory over Iraq ... | |
| | | ANG 8.1 | ...the United States will step up and do what is human... | |
| | | ANG 8.1 | ...in the news conference that the United States' performance in the crisis will reduce the need... | |
| | | NYT 1.2 | America has never wavered when her purpose is driven by principle." | |
| | | NYT 8.3 | ...President said, " The United States will step up and do what it is -- that which we've always done, lay aside ... | |
| | | NYT 8.4 | ...he feels strongly that it is the obligation of the United States to protect less-powerful countries... | |
| | | NYT 8.2 | Of course the United States will step up and do what is -- that which we've always done... | |
| | | NYT 4.3 | ... expressed confidence that the United States could repel an Iraqi invasion.... | |
| | | NYT 4.3 | ... the general said the United States was prepared to repel any Iraqi attack. | |
| | | WASH 1.2 | ...when few doubted that the United States served the cause of righteousness ... | |
| | | WASH 1.2 | If the United States was successful in battling for freedom in Europe... | |
| | | THE USA IS A FRIEND | ANG 1.1 | ... for the sake of their newly won friendship with the United States . |
| | | ANG 1.4 | A FRIEND IN NEED-Turkey assured the United States that American forces can use... | |
| | CHIC 4.1 | ...along with the dependability of America's commitments to its friends . | | |
| | THE USA IS AN ADVERSARY | CHIC 1.4 | Bush said Hussein's call for an Arab holy war against the U.S. was "not unexpected"... | |
| | CHIC 1.4 | The picture he wants to draw is one of Iraq against the world rather than just Iraq vs. the U.S. | | |
| | NYT 4.2 | While the standoff between Iraq and the United States goes on,... | | |
| | WASH 6.3 | ... to portray the gulf crisis as a battle between the United States and Iraq . | | |
| | WASH 3.1 | ... to portray the gulf crisis as a confrontation between his country and the United States ... | | |
| | THE USA IS THE MOTHER OF ISRAEL | WASH 7.1 | "Let the United States hear the wailing of its daughter implanted in the heart of the Arab homeland,"... | |
| | +Monster | THE USA IS MONSTER | ANG 2.1 | "should try at any cost to make the world-devouring America leave the Persian Gulf ." |
| | +Satan | THE USA IS A SATAN | ANG 2.1 | In Tehran, where the United States continues to be the "Great Satan ," |
| | Object | THE USA IS AN OBJECT | CHIC 7.3 | "The role of the U.S. will be as the world's guarantor of stability, a reassuring security blanket ,"... |
| | | | NYT 6.3 | If war breaks out, the United States could become sharply polarized |
| | | THE USA IS A HOME | CHIC 6.1 | Baker announced that U.S. diplomats in Baghdad will be called home Saturday... |
| CHIC 7.2 | | | On the home front, the U.S. House joined the Senate in passing... | |
| CHIC | | | ...will know of the magnitude of that number a couple of ways. | |

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| | | | 8.2 | No. 1, soldiers not coming home . | | |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | When asked during a television interview whether the first combat troops could be home within a week... | | |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | ...and I suspect they'll be coming home right after the announcement." | | |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | ...seeing every American soldier and every allied POW home soon, home to the thanks... | | |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | ...has sought to prepare public opinion, both at home and abroad, for the possibility... | | |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | The poorly educated think we should take care of our problems here at home first... | | |
| | | | ANG 5.1 | ...many of the troops already in Saudi Arabia might be coming home as part of a rotation policy... | | |
| | | | ANG 5.4 | commander complained that the exercise "was far more limited than at home ... | | |
| | | | ANG 5.4 | looked forward to announcement of a timetable for bringing them home ... | | |
| | | | ANG 6.1 | By bringing home Wilson, the point man in U.S. diplomatic contacts with Iraq, | | |
| | | | NYT 6.3 | ...ambivalence starts to sink in as the body bags come home ," said Dr. Chatfield | | |
| | | | NYT 8.4 | ...on other human rights abuses abroad and social inequities at home ... | | |
| | | | WASH 2.3 | "I do not know when we will be able to come home ," Cheney said | | |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | ...a possible return to isolationism at home ." | | |
| | | | WASH 7.4 | " We're on the way home now," said Sgt. Steve Brown | | |
| | | | WASH 8.2 | ...a speedy exit from the desert, and a rapid flight back home . | | |
| | | | WASH 8.3 | ...the same way when he confronts domestic problems at home . | | |
| | | | WASH 8.3 | ...as Bush now turns from ... to the issue of lasting peace in the Middle East and challenges at home ... | | |
| | | | Construction | THE UNITED STATES IS A CONSTRUCTION | WASH 6.4 | ... that the United States is divided , and would send a signal of weakness that ultimately could cost lives. |
| | | | Container | THE UNITED STATES IS A CONTAINER | WASH 3.4 | ...Ambassador Mohamed Mashat persona non grata and order him out of the country . |
| The Americans | Healer | THE AMERICANS ARE HEALERS | CHIC-7.1 | Bush said. "When all this is over, we want to be the healers . | | |
| War | Religious endeavor | RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR | CHIC-1.4 | ...Bush said Hussein's call for an Arab holy war against the U.S. was "not unexpected" | | |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | ...he dispatched U.S. troops to the desert nation on a "wholly defensive" mission and at the request of... | | |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | Bush asserts troop mission is 'defensive' | | |
| | | | ANG-1.2 | ...it could raise major complications for the U.S. mission in the region. | | |
| | | | ANG-4.1 | ...the United States is carrying too heavy a load in a mission that has near-unanimous international backing. | | |

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| | | | NYT-1.2 | Bush emphasized that "we're not at war," and he described the mission of American troops as defensive... | |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | U.S. Keeps Kuwait Mission Open , Joining Others In Defying Iraq | |
| | | | WASH-2.2 | ...warned Bush of a jihad, or holy war , if U.S. forces move... | |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | Bush Asks Nation to Back 'Defensive' Mission As U.S. Forces Begin Arriving in Saudi Arabia;... | |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | The president cast the United States' mission in bold terms. | |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | The mission is risky . Though Bush is... | |
| | | | WASH-2.3 | ...and described the U.S. mission as "long-term..." | |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...confident of our ability to accomplish" the mission set out for the troops. | |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...the call-up " essential to completing our mission " of thwarting Iraqi aggression... | |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...said yesterday that the forces now deployed can fulfill the defensive mission ... | |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...were announced Aug. 6, the administration described the mission as defensive,... | |
| | One to one fight | WAR IS A ONE TO ONE FIGHT | CHIC-1.4 | ...he picture he wants to draw is one of Iraq against the world ... | |
| | | | CHIC-1.4 | ...rather than just Iraq vs. the U.S. | |
| | | | CHIC-1.4 | Bush said Hussein's call for an Arab holy war against the U.S. was "not unexpected"... | |
| | | | CHIC-1.4 | ...might want to draw in the United States to a joint offense against Iraq. | |
| | | | CHIC-5.3 | ...if the U.S. goes to war against Iraq. | |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | ...noting his earlier irritation when Jordan refused to side against Iraq... | |
| | | | ANG-3.4 | ...continues to seek solely to defend Saudi Arabia and other friendly nations against possible Iraqi aggression... | |
| | | | ANG-5.2 | ...he will recognize that he is up against a foe that he can't possibly manage militarily. | |
| | | | ANG-5.3 | ...would help solidify the international coalition against Iraq. | |
| | | | NYT-1.1 | ...said, "If it appears that it's the United States and Saudi Arabia against the rest of the Arab world... | |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | ...he will realize that he is up against a foe that he can't possibly manage militarily,"... | |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ... from Arab countries aligned with the Saudis and Americans against Iraq... | |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...he will recognize that he is up against a foe that he can't possibly manage... | |
| | | | WASH-7.2 | "I can guarantee the world that as every hour goes by, ...less able to stand up against the entire world. " | |
| | | | WASH-8.3 | Bush's point of embarkation in the gulf was World War II: ... and the symbol of a world united against a dangerous enemy. | |
| Confrontation | | | WAR IS A CONFRONTATION | CHIC-2.1 | President Saddam Hussein's course has swerved hard toward confrontation ,... |
| | | | | CHIC-2.2 | ... pray hard to God so that there will be no confrontation whereby you will receive thousands of Americans wrapped... |
| | CHIC-3.1 | ...to become embroiled in a one-on-one confrontation with Hussein would almost certainly erode... | | | |
| | CHIC-3.3 | If Bush has decided on a confrontational course with Iraq-on toppling... | | | |
| | CHIC-3.3 | Since Iraqi forces rolled across Kuwait Aug. 2, triggering the confrontation in the Persian Gulf... | | | |
| | CHIC-4.1 | ...the European allies Thursday for providing only "minimum" support in the confrontation with Iraq. | | | |

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| | | | CHIC-4.1 | ...to coordinate the economic and military aid needed to confront Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-4.4 | We have to understand that an escalation of a military confrontation is always fraught with unpredictable consequences... |
| | | | CHIC-4.4 | has said international support in the confrontation with Iraq is a reflection |
| | | | CHIC-6.1 | Iraq will be choosing a military confrontation which it cannot win... |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | ...complicate the U.S. political and military strategy to confront Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. |
| | | | CHIC-7.3 | President Bush made his decision in August to confront Saddam Hussein... |
| | | | ANG-2.1 | ...300,000 men from the eastern frontier to confront the American, European and Arab forces... |
| | | | ANG-2.3 | ...clearing the decks for a possible confrontation with other foes over his occupation of Kuwait. |
| | | | ANG-2.4 | ...the character of the Persian Gulf confrontation has shifted to mounting military pressure on... |
| | | | ANG-3.2 | ...as a result of the confrontation in the Persian Gulf. |
| | | | ANG-5.2 | ...issued a dire warning Thursday of the possible consequences of a military confrontation. |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | Iraq will be choosing a military confrontation which it cannot win... |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | Israel Threatened Gulf confrontation: U.S. and Iraq meet for six hours... |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | Iraq's final decision is confrontation. |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | It will be a long-term confrontation. |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | ...and fracture the delicate coalition assembled to confront Hussein. |
| | | | ANG-8.1 | Although the confrontation with President Hussein has been the overwhelming focus... |
| | | | ANG-8.4 | With the military confrontation in Kuwait all but ended... |
| | | | NYT-1.1 | Confrontation In The Gulf: U.S. Set To Blockade... |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | Confrontation In The Gulf: U.S. May Send Saudis A Force... |
| | | | NYT-1.3 | Confrontation In The Gulf; Baghdad Seals Off... |
| | | | NYT-1.4 | Confrontation In The Gulf; Iraq Confines 38 Americans... |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | Confrontation In The Gulf: Jordan Vague On Embargo... |
| | | | NYT-2.2 | Confrontation in the Gulf; At Saudi Base... |
| | | | NYT-2.3 | Confrontation In The Gulf; U.S. Might Ask... |
| | | | NYT-2.4 | Confrontation In The Gulf; Largest Force Since Vietnam... |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | Confrontation In The Gulf; U.S. Keeps Kuwait Mission Open, Joining... |
| | | | NYT-3.2 | Confrontation in the Gulf; Japan Offering Billions to Arabs... |
| | | | NYT-3.3 | Confrontation in the Gulf; Reservists to Learn... |
| | | | NYT-3.4 | Confrontation in the Gulf; Iraqi TV Shows a Smiling Leader... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | Confrontation in the Gulf; Iraqis Playing Waiting... |
| | | | NYT-4.3 | Confrontation In The Gulf; No War Unless... |

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| | | | NYT-4.4 | Confrontation In The Gulf; U.N. Secretary General Meets... | |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | Confrontation In The Gulf; Baker-Aziz Talks On... | |
| | | | NYT-6.2 | CONFRONTATION IN THE GULF: Gloom In Washington... | |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | Confrontation In The Gulf; Antiwar Effort Buds Quickly... | |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | Confrontation In The Gulf; Arabs Say Iraq... | |
| | | | WASH-2.3 | Bush administration's military commitment to the confrontation with Iraq. | |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...to portray the gulf crisis as a confrontation between his country and the United States... | |
| | | | WASH-3.4 | ...U.S. military plans for a worse case scenario in the confrontation with Iraq... | |
| | | | WASH-4.4 | ...to help share the cost of the gulf confrontation,... | |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | ...rejected any comparison with the gulf confrontation. | |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | ...a war between good and evil," adding that it "will be a long-term confrontation. | |
| | | | THE WAR IS A CONFRONTATION BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL | WASH-7.1 | Baghdad's official radio station said, "The war has just started, . . . a war between good and evil,"... |
| | | | | WASH-7.2 | ...yesterday warned that "the war has just started.... a war between good and evil." |
| | | | | WASH-8.3 | ... good vs. evil , with a new world order in the balance. |
| | Business | WAR IS A BUSINESS WAR IS A COMMODITY WHICH HAS A PRICE | CHIC-7.1 | War is never cheap or easy... (quote) | |
| | | | CHIC-7.2 | ...And war is never cheap or easy," (quote) | |
| | | | CHIC-7.3 | ...or a long, costly war results in exactly the opposite outcome. | |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | ...removing him by invasions bears a price in lives and money many Americans may not have yet tallied. | |
| | | | CHIC-7.2 | ...we don't want to have to pay a terrible price just to get it over with quickly | |
| | | | CHIC-8.4 | "We cannot have paid the price of defeating this aggression . . . only to have it recur. | |
| | | | ANG-7.2 | War is never cheap or easy," he said. | |
| | | | ANG-7.3 | There will be losses... | |
| | | | ANG-7.3 | ... War is never cheap or easy. | |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | ...we'll have to pay the price... | |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | This is going to be very expensive... | |
| | | | WASH-7.2 | ...And war is never cheap or easy." | |
| | | | WASH-8.1 | "I thought how wasteful war is.... | |
| | | | WASH-8.3 | ...or questioning the wisdom of risking war over cheap oil,... | |
| | | WASH-4.1 | ... with the business at hand, the shorter-run business , which is the . . . solution to . . . situation in Kuwait. | | |
| | | COUNTING WAR CASUALTIES IS A BUSINESS | CHIC-7.2 | ...about it we are never going to get into the body count business..." | |
| | | | | | |
| | | Container | WAR IS A CONTAINER | CHIC-1.3 | ...strategic calculations the likelihood that if he gets into a war with the Saudis, Iran would |
| | CHIC-7.1 | | | ...in an effort to keep Israel out of the war. | |
| CHIC-7.1 | ...Israel would continue to display restraint and stay out of the war... | | | | |
| CHIC-7.3 | Bush and Baker work furiously to keep Israel out of the war... | | | | |
| CHIC-7.3 | Bush hopes the U.S. gets out of the war much the way it entered | | | | |

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| | | | | it... |
| | | | CHIC-7.3 | Bush ordered U.S. forces into battle against Iraq last week |
| | | | CHIC-8.1 | ...reduce the risk that their successors have to go into battle someplace." |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | Roughly one-third did not want to get into a war with Iraq under any circumstances. |
| | | | ANG-7.2 | After an intense round of diplomacy to keep Israel out of the Persian Gulf War... |
| | | | ANG-7.3 | The United States fears that Israeli involvement in the war could prompt... |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | ...worried that Israel will be drawn into the war... |
| | | | NYT-2.2 | ...even if the situation does not deteriorate into war. |
| | | | NYT-7.3 | The effectiveness of the covert campaign will not be clear until well into the war... |
| | | | NYT-7.4 | ... could be made to sit out the war if the runways they would use were destroyed. |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ...there appeared to be little eagerness to be drawn into a new war... |
| | | | WASH-6.1 | ...and send young men and women into war at this time." |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | ...presidential request for authority to take the nation into war. |
| | | | WASH-7.2 | ...and brought Israel to the brink of a decision to enter the war. |
| | | | WASH-7.2 | Bush Vows to Wipe Out Iraqi Scuds In Effort to Keep Israel Out of War: |
| | Object | WAR IS AN OBJECT +WAR IS A WEAPON | CHIC-2.3 | ... as long as Iraq remains threatened with aggressive war, " the Iraqi official said. |
| NYT-3.3 | | | " The mechanical part of war doesn't bother me," he said. | |
| NYT-8.4 | | | Mr. Bush taking solitary walks ... grappling with the weight of war... | |
| WASH-6.3 | | | ...the eve of a historic debate in Congress over his power to make war, ... | |
| WASH-7.2 | | | ...technology and television brought the war into American living rooms yesterday... | |
| Performance | WAR IS A PLAY OF DIFFERENT SCENARIOS | CHIC-6.4 | ...a review of " different scenarios " for war if Iraq does not withdraw... | |
| | | CHIC-6.4 | Chief among the different war scenarios Baker planned to discuss with leaders... | |
| | WAR IS A PERFORMANCE | NYT-6.3 | The historical pattern is that in the opening scenes of war there is... | |
| Natural disaster / fire | WAR IS A NATURAL DISASTER | CHIC-5.4 | ...military action against Iraq or order its troops to fight alongside U.S. forces if war breaks out... | |
| | | ANG-1.4 | Turkey assured the United States that American forces can use its key bases if war breaks out. | |
| | | ANG-3.4 | ...Iraqi targets if war breaks out and if President Bush orders an all-out attack. | |
| | | ANG-6.1 | And Aziz said that if war breaks out, Iraq will immediately broaden... | |
| | | ANG-6.2 | If war erupts, Bush was asked, will Iraqi society be decimated? | |
| | | ANG-6.2 | ...the public focus of the effort to avert war... | |
| | | NYT-4.2 | ...participate in the bombing of Iraq should war break out and... | |
| | | NYT-4.2 | ...he had little doubt who would win an air battle if war broke out. | |
| | | NYT-5.2 | Mr. Bush did not intend to indicate that war itself was imminent, ... | |

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| | | | NYT-6.3 | If war breaks out , the United States could become sharply polarized... | |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | "Our nation must not submit to the inevitability of war ," it stated... | |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...participate in the bombing of Iraq should war break out and... | |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...he had little doubt who would win an air battle if war broke out . | |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | Mr. Bush did not intend to indicate that war itself was imminent ,... | |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | If war breaks out , the United States could become sharply polarized... | |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | "Our nation must not submit to the inevitability of war ," it stated... | |
| | | WAR IS A FIRE | CHIC-2.1 | ... and that brings with it the danger of general conflagration . | |
| | | | ANG-6.2 | ...he's under a delusion about what would happen if a conflagration breaks out . | |
| | | WAR IS A VOLCANO | CHIC-5.3 | ...they will send their troops into combat along with American forces if war erupts ... | |
| | | | CHIC-5.4 | ...but important questions remain unresolved about coordinating the multinational force should war erupt . | |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | ...Aziz vowed that Iraq "absolutely" would attack Israel if war erupts . | |
| | | Location | WAR IS A LOCATION | CHIC-5.1 | ...it will be adequate in the event of going to war with Saddam Hussein's army, |
| | | | | CHIC-5.3 | ... will fight alongside American troops if the U.S. goes to war against Iraq. |
| | | | | CHIC-5.4 | Baker and other senior officials said the U.S. would only go to war with great reluctance. |
| | CHIC-5.4 | | | ... may become more noticeable as the crisis moves closer to war . | |
| | CHIC-6.1 | | | ...talks between high-level U.S. and Iraqi officials failed to stop the ominous drift toward war in the Persian Gulf. | |
| | CHIC-6.2 | | | ...that all means should be explored before going to war ... | |
| | CHIC-6.2 | | | ...would not say the crisis had crossed a threshold and refused to use the phrase " going to war ." | |
| | CHIC-6.2 | | | Congress, ... appeared ready to give Bush authorization to go to war . | |
| | CHIC-6.3 | | | France is ready to go to war . | |
| | CHIC-7.3 | | | ...who opposed Bush's decision to go to war without allowing... | |
| | ANG-1.4 | | | ...the senior Administration official said: "either face a rebellion" or "strike out and go to war ." | |
| | ANG-3.3 | | | ...Shown at a time when the two sides may be edging closer to war ... | |
| | ANG-4.2 | | | But only 12% advocated going to war immediately. | |
| | ANG-4.2 | | | And 59% said they would support going to war with Iraq under certain circumstance... | |
| | ANG-5.2 | | | ...that the United States is going to war ,... | |
| | ANG-5.3 | | | ...The United States will either have to go to war early next year... | |
| | ANG-5.3 | | | ...set inexorably on a path that will lead to war unless Hussein backs out. | |
| | ANG-6.2 | | | Asked whether he had decided to go to war if Hussein fails to pull his troops... | |
| | ANG-6.3 | | | If not, we may have to go to war | |
| | ANG-7.4 | | | ...over 80% of those surveyed said they backed Bush's decision to go to war with Iraq. | |
| | NYT-1.2 | | | President Bush emphasized that " we're not at war ,"... | |
| NYT-5.2 | President would be badly advised to go to war without a clear prior... | | | | |

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| | | NYT-5.2 | ...we should delay going to war until the economic embargo... |
| | | NYT-5.2 | ...permission of Congress if he decides to go to war . |
| | | NYT-5.2 | ...that it would soon have the means to go to war ... |
| | | NYT-5.2 | Saddam Hussein of Iraq that the United States had the will to go to war ... |
| | | NYT-5.3 | ...or made a final decision to go to war . |
| | | NYT-5.4 | Mr. Bush has made the fundamental decision to go to war against Iraq... |
| | | NYT-5.4 | Mr. Bush clearly will be faced with a choice of ... going to war , or backing away from his threat to use force. |
| | | WASH-1.4 | ...said they would support going to war with Iraq to force its army out of Kuwait. |
| | | WASH-5.1 | ...whether the United States was going to war , saying, "I would love to..." |
| | | WASH-5.2 | ...adequate in the event we were going to war ... |
| | | WASH-5.3 | ...Bush believes he already has the authority to go to war under the U.N. charter. |
| | | WASH-6.2 | ...the resolve of the American people" to go to war . |
| | | WASH-6.2 | ...Capitol Hill who felt Bush was sliding toward war . |
| | | WASH-6.2 | ...to make diplomacy work with Iraq before going to war ... |
| | | WASH-6.2 | The deadlock here could bring the massive armies closer to war ... |
| | | WASH-6.3 | ...he had not yet decided to go to war and still held out hope for diplomatic solution... |
| | | WASH-6.4 | ...presidential request for authority to take the nation into war . |
| | | WASH-6.4 | "For if we go to war now , no one will ever know if..." |
| Entity | WAR IS AN ENTITY | CHIC-6.1 | ...but warned that a war would spread across the Middle East . |
| | | CHIC-7.3 | The war undermines American prestige abroad... |
| | | CHIC-7.3 | "If it goes slowly or badly, the war will alienate the Europeans and..." |
| | | ANG-3.3 | ...We do not want war to come despite the fact that... |
| | | ANG-6.1 | ... embassy staff will not be taken hostage or hurt in U.S. bombing raids if war comes . |
| | | ANG-6.1 | ...failed Wednesday in their attempt to avert war in the Persian Gulf. |
| | | ANG-6.1 | U.S. and Iraq meet for six hours in attempt to avert war . |
| | | ANG-6.3 | ...they would not undermine diplomatic efforts to avert a war . |
| | | ANG-8.2 | The war has changed the political landscape of the Middle East... |
| | | NYT-3.4 | ...in which he pleaded with Mr. Hussein to step back from a war that would plunge Arab nations |
| | | NYT-5.2 | ...and that a war, if it came, would inevitably inflict terrible damage on Iraq . |
| | | NYT-6.3 | ...of Detroit. "Our only hope is to stop the war before it starts ," he said in an interview,... |
| | | NYT-7.2 | As war approached this week , Jordan closed the border... |
| | | NYT-7.2 | ...that the conflict will spread into a ruinous, regional war that will engulf Jordan . |
| | | NYT- | The war provided a clarity and passion to Mr. Bush's |

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| | | | 8.4 | leadership... |
| | | | WASH-6.2 | ...the talks also brought signs that war may be drawing closer. |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | ...from the Bible stowed behind his seat: " The war will rise up against me. . . |
| | | | WASH-8.3 | " That war cleaves us still. . . . |
| | | WAR IS AN ENTITY THAT HAS A SMELL | CHIC-8.3 | ...a faint odor of perfume mingled with the stink of war. |
| Disease/ entity | | +WAR IS A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE /ENTITY | NYT-7.2 | " Now the war will spread, " said a 33-year-old vegetable seller who... |
| Personification | | WAR IS A PERSON | CHIC-6.3 | that Iraq must pull out of Kuwait by Jan. 15 or face war. |
| | | | CHIC-8.3 | "when somebody won a war, he took the gifts of that war. " |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | ...in a last-ditch diplomatic effort to head off war. |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | War never leaves a nation where it found it, the British... |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | War Introduces a Tougher Bush to Nation... |
| Game | | WAR IS A GAME | CHIC-2.2 | the Iraqis have been quickly pulling away from confrontations..."They don't want to play with us, " a U.S. crew chief said. |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | " The whole of it is like a great game of chess, "... |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | ...at the end of the game, you say: `Checkmate. What are you going to do?' |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | ...with this announcement, that the game is up and he should let go," an Arab diplomat said. |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | " The Game Is Up " "I would think that when he surveys the force..." |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | When it started, I thought to myself: The game is over, for me, for Baghdad and everyone else... |
| Sport | | WAR IS PLAYING A SPORT/ FOOTBALL GAME | WASH-8.2 | " You had a high school team playing in the Super Bowl against the New York Giants," said the general, ... "and they got their ass whipped." |
| Politics | Sports | POLITICS IS A SPORT | CHIC-6.1 | Bush said: "We've got to keep trying. But this was a total stiff-arm, a total rebuff." |
| | | | CHIC-6.2 | ...session in Geneva as " a total stiff-arm. This is a total rebuff. " |
| | | | CHIC-6.2 | Saddam Hussein is " stiff-arming " efforts to solve the Persian Gulf crisis peacefully... |
| | | | CHIC-8.1 | He said the Soviets " will be important players " in the Middle East. |
| | | | ANGEL-6.2 | This was a total stiff-arm. This is a total rebuff," Bush said |
| | | | ANGEL-6.2 | ...by the " total stiff-arm " Iraqi Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz gave... |
| | | | ANGEL-6.2 | Bush Says He's Discouraged by 'Stiff-Arm': |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | President Bush accused Iraq of giving a " total stiff-arm " to American efforts... |
| | | | WASH-6.2 | ... Bush described Aziz's response to Baker as " a total stiff-arm, a total rebuff. " |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | The Geneva meeting was " a total stiff-arm. This is a total rebuff." |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...surprise by the crisis and still didn't quite know the key players. |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | he said, "I think we are in close touch with the key players there in..." |

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| Game | POLITICS IS A GAME | CHIC-2.2 | King Hussein, a master at walking the dangerous political tightrope of the Middle East. |
| | | ANGEL-1.2 | ...that Hussein's capacity to play the chemical card ... |
| | | ANGEL-5.3 | " He's still playing games -some of them with considerable skill-... |
| | | NYT-4.2 | Confrontation in the Gulf; Iraqis Playing Waiting Game ,... |
| | | NYT-5.3 | ...he said, Mr. Hussein is " still playing games and some of them ... |
| | | NYT-6.1 | The Secretary General did not say how long ...but made clear that he had few new cards to play . |
| | | NYT-5.4 | ...neither of which appear to be in the cards ." Time Limit Acknowledged |
| | | WASH-5.4 | "Clearly he's still playing games -and some of them with... |
| | | WASH-1.2 | ...preserving the conservative regimes of the Middle East has been in the cards since 1979... |
| Object/ Construction | POLITICS/ DIPLOMACY IS AN OBJECT POLITICS IS A CONSTRUCTION | CHIC-4.1 | ...permit hostage-taking to shape the foreign policy of this country." |
| | | ANGEL-4.1 | ...declared: "We cannot permit hostage-taking to shape the foreign policy ..." |
| | | ANGEL-1.4 | Even if Hussein were to suddenly reverse his policy ... |
| | | ANGEL-2.1 | In Tehran, ... officials have adopted a split policy on the Kuwait crisis. |
| | | NYT-4.1 | "We cannot permit hostage taking to shape the foreign policy of this country," he declared. |
| | | NYT-8.2 | ...we've always done, lay aside the politics and help the health-care requirements,... |
| | | NYT-8.3 | ... we've always done, lay aside the politics and help the health care requirements,... |
| | | NYT-1.3 | ...as a shield against United States military retaliation, or as a diplomatic bargaining chip . |
| | | WASH-8.3 | Bush drew on those experiences to shape his policies . |
| | | WASH-6.2 | ...over the Persian Gulf crisis failed to break the diplomatic impasse ... |
| Landscape/ Path | POLITICS/ DIPLOMACY IS A PATH/ FIELD | CHIC-3.1 | ...so far refusing to offer such a withdrawal, the diplomatic avenues seem to be disappearing... |
| | | NYT-7.1 | ...puts America in a difficult position both in the battlefield and the political field ,... |
| | | WASH-6.3 | ...does not want to totally stop short" on the diplomatic route and... |
| War | POLITICAL DELIBERATION IS A WAR | CHIC-2.2 | The rhetorical war between Washington and Baghdad heated up, too |
| | | ANG-2.4 | Iraq Escalates Verbal War , Tells Bush: 'No Going Back': |
| Entity | POLICY IS AN ENTITY | NYT-4.1 | ...several pressed him to adopt a more aggressive policy ,... |
| | | NYT-6.2 | ...the President seemed to be edging beyond coercive diplomacy ... |
| | | NYT-4.4 | Patience and Quiet Diplomacy ... |
| | | NYT-4.4 | ...and we need some degree of quiet diplomacy ." |
| | | WASH-1.3 | ...a U.S. decision to impose a blockade would be affected by the pace of diplomacy at the United Nations... |
| | | WASH-4.2 | ...we need some degree of quiet diplomacy ," he added. |

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| | Force | DIPLOMACY/ POLITICS IS A FORCE | WASH- 6.4 | ...urging continued reliance on economic and diplomatic pressure. | |
| | | | CHIC-5.3 | Turkish President Turgut Ozal is under heavy political pressure at home... | |
| | Chemical formula | DIPLOMATIC/ POLITICAL STRATEGIES ARE A FORMULA / REMEDY | NYT- 6.1 | ...while it was still possible for a diplomatic formula to be found... | |
| | | | NYT- 6.3 | ...calling on President Bush and Congress to pursue diplomatic and economic remedies... | |
| | | | WASH- 3.3 | ...saying we haven't exhausted the diplomatic remedies." | |
| | Business | POLITICS IS BUSINESS | NYT- 4.1 | ...the fact that they had what one called "a real selling campaign" ahead of them. | |
| | | | NYT- 4.1 | 'A Real Selling Campaign' | |
| | | | NYT- 8.4 | He merely wanted to cut a deal that he though he could sell and get an... | |
| | Fight (arm twist) | PRESSURING SOMEONE POLITICALLY IS TWISTING HIS/ HER ARM | CHIC-4.1 | ...though officials did not want to portray Bush's efforts as diplomatic arm-twisting... | |
| | | | CHIC-5.4 | ...are using military preparations as a diplomatic sword to convince the Iraqi leader he cannot prevail. | |
| | Spark/ Fire | DIPLOMATIC/ POLITICAL ACTIVITY IS A SPARK | NYT- 3.1 | ...and there were a number of sparks of diplomatic activity. | |
| | Personification | POLICY IS A PERSON | NYT- 4.2 | "I do not feel that we can let our foreign policy be held hostage by such tactics,"... | |
| | Stages of a specific action | Path | PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH | CHIC 1.3 | ... qazadeh was quoted as supporting steps to restrain oil prices by... |
| | | | | CHIC 1.4 | In a rare step , a majority of Arab League nations meeting in Cairo voted to join thousands of American troops... |
| | | | | CHIC 2.3 | ... asked Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to take all necessary steps to help them. |
| CHIC 5.4 | | | | Bush and allied heads of state to take further steps to increase the pressure against Iraq | |
| CHIC 6.1 | | | | ...as the administration took steps to adopt a war footing and Congress prepared to... | |
| CHIC 6.3 | | | | ...Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait before any other steps are taken. | |
| CHIC 6.3 | | | | but some indicated they are willing to go further than Baker-for... | |
| CHIC 6.2 | | | | ... but I think when human life is at stake you go the extra mile for peace." | |
| CHIC 3.1 | | | | ... will make the coming days crucial in determining the course of the eventual solution to the crisis... | |
| ANG 1.1 | | | | ... where Bush met with Thatcher and hammered out the first allied steps. | |
| ANG 1.2 | | | | But they warned that an expected American escalation-and particularly any step to dispatch infantry forces... | |
| ANG 1.4 | | | | Officials would not say whether the Administration has taken any direct steps within Iraq to... | |
| ANG 2.2 | | | | "I would like to express the anger of the British people if any such step is taken. " | |
| ANG 2.2 | | | | ,.. that the order is a first step toward turning the foreign community in Kuwait... | |
| ANG 4.1 | | | | And in indicating that he would favor steps to ensure that there would be "no chance" | |

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| | | | ANG 4.1 | Bush insisted that he was not displeased with ad hoc steps taken by other nations so far. |
| | | | ANG 4.3 | ... ultimatum to Iraq's Saddam Hussein could be the "next step" once all the new troops are in place... |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ... its own hands by retaliating, a step that could prompt some Arab nations to... |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | Bush said whether the next step "proves to be a peace conference or some bolder... |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | ... as a first step toward a permanent cease-fire. |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | "This is an important step in securing the victory that... |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | Another key step would be convincing both Israel and the Arabs that... |
| | | | ANG 7.3 | Schwarzkopf declared. "We have said all along this is not a war against the Iraqi people." |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | ... newspapers in Baghdad had pointedly warned ... not to "walk in the steps of Washington." |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | ... for what would be the most active steps Japan has taken since World War II into a possible military situation. |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | Such aid would be a new step for Japan... |
| | | | NYT 4.2 | ... and should President Bush order such a step. |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | I'm not prepared to take the next step and say we are going to... |
| | | | NYT 6.4 | ... that he had effectively linked the surrender of Kuwait with new steps to settle the Palestinian issue... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | Bush called the cease-fire meeting " an important step in securing... |
| | | | NYT 3.1 | ... to say whether we're going to insist on U.N. action before we go further." |
| | | | WASH 1.2 | And so President Bush has taken a logical, if dangerous, next step. |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | ... by the Security Council for all " appropriate " steps to win their release. |
| | | | WASH 3.3 | This is the next step. Even if a lot of people... |
| | | | WASH 3.4 | ... who had said they would take similar steps because they were unable to cope with the thousands of refugees... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ... to discuss the Persian Gulf crisis and other issues in a step that White House officials hoped... |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ... but as a further step in assuring the original goal of confronting Saddam's aggression... |
| | | | WASH 6.3 | Aides said the "final steps" are so critical now that they have not allowed... |
| | | | WASH 6.3 | But he spent much of the day working on the final steps that may become necessary if... |
| | | | WASH 6.3 | Pessimistic Bush Plans 'Final Steps': |
| | | | WASH 6.3 | We now have to take the final steps." |
| | | | WASH 8.4 | ... the U.N. resolution fulfilled what Schwarzkopf described as the next step in the peace process. |
| | | | WASH 8.4 | 'Major Step' Toward Peace |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ... participation in a military operation to liberate Kuwait, but not to go further and attack Iraq. |
| | | | WASH 1.4 | ... were to stop, it might cost even more lives down the road." |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | He said his "gut instinct" was to go ahead with debt forgiveness because... |

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| | | | WASH 6.3 | And he wanted to assert that ...it was he, not Saddam, who was walking "the last mile here," |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | "This is the time to show the courage to stay the course . . |
| | | | WASH 5.2 | Sounding a note of caution about the military task that may lie ahead... |
| | + DIFFERENT WAYS OF FINDING SOLUTIONS ARE DIFFERENT PATHS | | CHIC 6.3 | All avenues for peace must be explored," said Dominique... |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | ...but even those desperately wanting to find some avenue like that have not said... |
| | | | NYT 6.2 | ... and I hope that other avenues will be explored. |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | ...indicate that waiting to starve him out may not be the way to go." |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | "Even those desperately wanting to find some avenue have not said... |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | The president held out a mission to Baghdad by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar as one avenue to avoid war. |
| | | + SECRET ACTIVITY IS WALKING A SECRET PATH | | ANG 6.2 |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ...whether there had been any back-channel contacts with Iraq, |
| | + PROGRESS IS FORWARD MOTION | | CHIC 4.4 | Bush said he and Gorbachev will also try to move forward toward a treaty on conventional |
| | | | CHIC 8.1 | Bush said. "I want to move fast and I want to go forward... |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | French and other coalition partners are very interested in moving forward... |
| | | | NYT 4.4 | this week was " an important step forward , of course from my point of view |
| | | | ANG 8.2 | "I want to move fast, and I want to go forward ," he said. |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | ... " an important step forward ," but said it "is not enough." |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | But he seemed to step further forward than officials have previously gone in acknowledging... |
| | | | WASH 8.4 | "We have made a major step forward in the cause of peace." |
| | | | WASH 8.3 | ...provided him with instincts that anchored his decision-making as he moved forward. |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | ...a proposed resolution and would only move ahead if an agreement could be reached... |
| | | + DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES ALONG THE WAY | | CHIC 7.1 |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | There will be losses. There will be obstacles along the way. |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | " There will be obstacles along the way. War is never cheap or easy," he said. |
| | + A DIFFERENT WAY OF ACHIEVING THE PURPOSE IS A DEVIATION FROM THE PATH | | CHIC 2.3 | ... that have gone out of their way to take hostile and unjust stands towards Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | Meanwhile, White House officials went out of their way to try to avoid a confrontation... |
| | Location | A STAGE IN ACTION IS A LOCATION ALONG A PATH | CHIC 7.3 | The landscape of the Middle East after the war is unpredictable at this point... |
| | | | CHIC 2.1 | Hussein's course has swerved hard toward confrontation... |
| | | | CHIC 6.1 | ... failed to stop the ominous drift toward war in the Persian Gulf. |
| | | | ANG 2.1 | I think it's clear that what we need to do at this point is to enforce the ... |

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| | | | ANG 5.1 | ...numbering now more than 100,000, not including the Saudis, are for the most part symbolic at this point ... | | |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | ... but said he is comfortable with his position at this point . | | |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | " At this point , there is certainly no excuse to cost American lives... | | |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | " At this point , I don't want to see one single dime of the United States... | | |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | "I think we've reached the point where the Iraqis would do..." | | |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | ... they have not reached "the point where he is seriously constrained," | | |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | ...and " was leading the world toward a catastrophe ." | | |
| | | | NYT 7.1 | "I am very proud of what we are doing at this point ." | | |
| | | | NYT 5.4 | It is not clear at this stage if Mr. Bush has made the fundamental decision to go to war... | | |
| | | | NYT 6.2 | that the Administration was moving the United States toward a war footing . | | |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | Democrats who do not favor the use of force at this point , will reaffirm... | | |
| | | | WASH 6.2 | ... angered many on Capitol Hill who felt Bush was sliding toward war ... | | |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | ...his disappointment at the Arab world's failure to reach an Arab solution to the crisis. | | |
| | | | CHIC 3.3 | ...a final policy determination toward Iraq already has been reached . | | |
| | | | CHIC 4.4 | Gorbachev will also try to move forward toward a treaty on conventional forces... | | |
| | | CHIC 6.1 | ...there was no progress toward a solution ... | | | |
| | | ANG 5.4 | ...that the United States has yet to reach its target 30-day stockpile for... | | | |
| | | ANG 8.2 | ...would be early movement toward easing tensions between Israel and Syria... | | | |
| | | ANG 8.1 | The President said. " I'll get there , but I just need a little more time..." | | | |
| | | NYT 6.1 | ...the United States and Iraq failed today to reach agreement on a peaceful resolution... | | | |
| | | WASH 5.3 | ...a proposed resolution and would only move ahead if an agreement could be reached ... | | | |
| | | WASH 8.4 | ...the two sides reached agreements on procedures for avoiding accidental... | | | |
| | | WASH 4.4 | ... with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz without any tangible progress toward a diplomatic solution ... | | | |
| | | Agreement | Physical closeness | POLITICAL CONGRUENCE AMONGST DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IS BEING PHYSICALLY CLOSE | CHIC-3.1 | Many countries that might traditionally fear close alignment with the U.S... |
| | | | | | CHIC-4.4 | ...it was important that he and Mikhail Gorbachev stay together on the Persian Gulf crisis... |
| | | | | | WASH-3.1 | ...our determination to stay joined up with others to see that this aggression is reversed... |
| | | | | | WASH-4.3 | that there are benefits to them for staying with us because we are going to be in this for a while," |
| CHIC-1.1 | The lack of immediate support from allies prompted concern on Capitol Hill. | | | | | |
| CHIC-1.1 | Bush's remarks and actions drew wide verbal support from Congress and from other Western leaders. | | | | | |
| Supporting a structure | APPROVING A JUDGMENT IS SUPPORTING A STRUCTURE | | CHIC-1.1 | Appealing for support for his initiative from the American people and... | | |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | Even as Bush spoke, his aides sought support from American | | |

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| | | | allies and... |
| | | CHIC-1.1 | ...was en route to Turkey seeking support,... |
| | | CHIC-1.3 | ...explaining American actions and seeking support for international sanctions against Iraq. |
| | | CHIC-1.3 | ...Aqazadeh was quoted as supporting steps to restrain oil prices... |
| | | CHIC-1.4 | ...called it a "rather frantic ploy to try to gather some support. |
| | | CHIC-2.2 | ...leading a nation in which support for the Iraqi leader and animosity toward the... |
| | | CHIC-3.1 | For now, Bush has broad international support. |
| | | CHIC-3.1 | ...opening fire on Iraqi shipping if necessary, claiming support of the international community. |
| | | CHIC-3.3 | The fabric of bipartisan support for Bush's policy has not been... |
| | | CHIC-4.1 | ...entire burden of the crisis, support among the American public would wane. |
| | | CHIC-4.1 | Speaking generally, Bush said he supported the Kuwaiti underground... |
| | | CHIC-4.1 | Eager to bolster the already widespread support for his actions... |
| | | CHIC-5.1 | ...saying he would "absolutely" not support additional new taxes. |
| | | CHIC-5.1 | ...the Soviets also told Baker that they are not ready to support a United Nations resolution authorizing... |
| | | CHIC-5.2 | ...Shevardnadze said the USSR would support it only under formal UN auspices. |
| | | CHIC-5.2 | ...when asked if Moscow would support a UN resolution approving military action. |
| | | CHIC-5.2 | Soviets 'may support' gulf military option: |
| | | CHIC-5.2 | Shevardnadze said Moscow may support a United Nations... |
| | | CHIC-5.3 | Shevardnadze said that although Moscow may support a future Security Council resolution... |
| | | CHIC-5.3 | ...hinted broadly Friday that the Soviets would support a use of force against Iraq... |
| | | CHIC-5.3 | but stopped short of committing her support for any future United Nations Security Council resolution... |
| | | CHIC-5.4 | ...that his government would support military action only if approved by the UN. |
| | | CHIC-5.4 | France would not politically support military action against Iraq... |
| | | CHIC-6.2 | ...on a bipartisan resolution that will have the support of the president, " said Rep. |
| | | CHIC-6.4 | Tuesday that will express his support "in principle" for pulling out of Kuwait... |
| | | CHIC-6.4 | Bush's gulf goals gain support Few options exist for UN secretary: |
| | | CHIC-7.2 | Although various polls showed broad support for Bush's actions... |
| | | CHIC-7.2 | the U.S. House joined the Senate in passing a resolution of support for President Bush... |
| | | CHIC-7.4 | He's hoping public support will wane... |
| | | CHIC-8.2 | ...fear that their magnitude might weaken world support for the U.S.-led coalition. |
| | | ANG-1.3 | While most lawmakers continued to support the deployment of U.S. forces... |
| | | ANG-1.4 | ...some reports have claimed as many as 120-who refused to support his invasion of Kuwait. |
| | | ANG-2.1 | ...reportedly told Ozal, whose government is supporting U.N. sanctions against Baghdad. |
| | | ANG-2.4 | But he has been a reluctant supporter of the sanctions from the beginning... |

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| | | | ANG-3.2 | ...to testify before the House Appropriations Committee in support of the 10-year ban on... |
| | | | ANG-3.3 | ...the unusual broadcast would backfire, generating little support for Hussein outside his own country. |
| | | | ANG-3.4 | The Soviet Union, he added, "is operating in a manner that is supportive of our interests. " |
| | | | ANG-3.4 | "I think the American people are not going to support a protracted war..." |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | The well-educated understand our role in the world and support it. |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | " Most Americans support our intervention but..." |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | And 59% said they would support going to war with Iraq under certain circumstances... |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | ... the commitment of troops was supported by only 45% of high school dropouts... |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | THE TIMES POLL Americans Support Bush but Are Split on Gulf Goals |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | ...must enjoy widespread citizen support in order for his gulf policy to... |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | The public's support for U.S. military involvement in the Persian Gulf increases sharply with education... |
| | | | ANG-5.2 | ...the U.N. Security Council to determine whether they would support a resolution... |
| | | | ANG-5.3 | The extent of support that American diplomats will be able to bring to an eventual vote is uncertain... |
| | | | ANG-5.3 | ...it will turn over the chairmanship to Yemen, which has mildly supported Iraq. |
| | | | ANG-5.3 | ... before public support for Bush's policy begins to erode seriously. |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | ...for the United States to support Iraq's call for a comprehensive Middle East peace conference... |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | ...would leave Kuwait if the United States agreed to support an international conference on the Middle East... |
| | | | ANG-6.2 | ...Republican and Democratic House members who support a resolution authorizing... |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | "If diplomacy has clearly failed ... I would support the President's use of air power..." |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | Waxman said he is not yet willing to support military action... |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | Beilenson and Waxman said they do not support a declaration of war... |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | ...Westside congressmen face a dilemma in deciding whether to support military action... |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | Levine said he would support the use of military force "only as a..." |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | Levine declined to say how he intended to vote ... preferring to simply support the U.N. deadline. |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | ...a moment that illustrated how even the staunchest supporters of Hussein... |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | Pollsters in both parties had expected support for the President to crest... |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | ... though the gulf war begins with a large cushion of public support... |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | ...those Americans who support his decision to attack. |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | ...Americans overwhelmingly support President Bush's decision... |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | That represented a dramatic surge in support for the President... |
| | | | ANG- | Though women remained somewhat less supportive of the |

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| | | | 7.4 | war... |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | But both countries said they expect to support a draft resolution... |
| | | | NYT-2.4 | I think support will erode significantly... |
| | | | NYT-2.4 | ...Nor should it be supported . |
| | | | NYT-2.4 | "But it is not clear that there is strong public support for a rollback in Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT-2.4 | President Bush has tried to build public support for his Persian Gulf decisions... |
| | | | NYT-2.4 | Most public figures scrambled to support the President's decision ... |
| | | | NYT-2.4 | ...but a handful of supporters like Senator John McCain... have begun raising the first caution flags ... |
| | | | NYT-3.4 | ...Mr. Mubarak should repudiate the rulers of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia ... by supporting them . |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | I support anybody that can have a hand in restoring legitimacy there in Kuwait." |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | ...but he added: " I support the Kuwaiti underground ." |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ...the United States is receiving strong support from Western European ... |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | Mr. Bush said he did not need United Nations approval ...but he indicated the Administration would seek out that support . |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | Baker has been seeking support for a new United Nations resolution... |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | Baker Seeks Support ... |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | ... would be badly advised to go to war without a clear prior expression of Congressional support ." |
| | | | NYT-6.2 | ...a New Jersey Democrat who is a supporter of the President's gulf policy. |
| | | | NYT-6.2 | The House will begin a debate on whether to support the use of force ... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | Men support the use of force by a 3-to-2 ratio,... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | A majority of Republicans support military action ... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | ... incalculable support for the otherwise fledgling antiwar movement. |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | ...while women support reliance on sanctions by an identical ratio. |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | Demographic variations in polling results suggest where the antiwar movement may be drawing its support from ... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | New York Times/CBS News poll shows almost the same support for a war... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | ...a sharp contrast to unions' support of American involvement in Vietnam. |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | Support for his policy began to develop hairline cracks after Nov. 29... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | ...in the face of widespread public support for Mr. Bush's efforts... |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...the Security Council is ready to guarantee that ... offer its full support for a negotiated settlement... |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...that will express his support "in principle" for pulling out of Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | ...have to make a choice of whom to support ... |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | The words of support for the United States in Mrs. Cardin's statement contrasted with... |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | ...did not get in the way of American Jewish support for the war . |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | ...Words of Support for U.S. Goals and Prayer for Israel |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | ...which have supported President Bush's Persian Gulf policy ... |

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| | | | NYT-7.1 | Mainstream Jewish organizations... redoubled their words of support . |
| | | | NYT-7.2 | It withheld all comment... that King Hussein saw no option but to support Saddam Hussein . |
| | | | NYT-8.2 | The United States has said in the past that it would support such a conference only if... |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | ...to convey passion and marshal public support for a cause in which he believes... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...but even supporters of the American commitment fret that many Arabs will make the colonial analogy... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | And so President Bush has taken a logical, if dangerous, next step. In doing so, he appears to have popular support . |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...said he found himself shocked to be supporting the president's policies . |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...were invoked so insistently in support of the country's commitment ... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...noted that while the president now enjoys overwhelming support ... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...members of Congress, who so far have strongly supported Bush's actions . |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | Nearly seven out of 10 persons questioned said they supported the blockade of Iraqi ports ... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | But public support is far from overwhelming; four out of 10 said... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | Americans support President Bush's initial response to the Iraqi invasion... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...indicate that support for the president was often offered warily. |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | Most of the 769 persons questioned Wednesday said they would support going to war ... |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | ...whose words of support for Saddam during the crisis have irritated the administration... |
| | | | WASH-2.2 | ...regardless of the Iranian government's public support for the U.N. embargo . |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...in an effort to win support for the U.N. resolution from the Soviets... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ... in an effort to win support at the United Nations ... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | He also continued to rally support for the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...also continues to support the administration's actions , an aide said. |
| | | | WASH-3.2 | Saba said he supports President Bush's initiatives in the Persian Gulf... |
| | | | WASH-4.1 | Bush said he supports the Kuwaiti resistance movement and... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...and demonstrating that support by cutting off the remaining... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...without publicly stating his support for the embargo against Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-5.3 | ...questioned on whether he supports recent threats by Baker... |
| | | | WASH-5.3 | Baker urged the Soviet leadership to support a new Security Council resolution ... |
| | | | WASH-6.1 | ... who attended the meeting and who is supportive of Bush on the gulf question. |
| | | | WASH-6.1 | ...a diluted congressional message of support appear as a strong endorsement of Bush. |
| | | | WASH-6.1 | THE CONGRESS; Support of Bush Authority to Act Seen Enhanced by Iraqi Rebuff : |
| | | | WASH- | "They will support the president and rally around the |

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| | | | 6.1 | president... |
| | | | WASH-6.2 | ...said Saddam had drawn support from Palestinians and others treated unfairly in the Arab world. |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | ...that he believes the public, the law and Congress support him . |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | ...expects to be its " core supporters " in the House debate over the crisis. |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | ...one of the Senate Democrats supporting Bush at the meeting, |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | ...one of the Senate Democrats supporting Bush at the meeting... |
| | | | WASH-7.2 | ...voted 399 to 6 to approve a non-binding resolution expressing support for U.S. troops in the gulf... |
| | Standing | AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING BEHIND SOMEONE | CHIC-6.4 | ...was whether they would remain behind the U.S. if Israel becomes involved... |
| CHIC-3.1 | | | America doesn't need UN backing to blast Iraq's tankers... | |
| CHIC-6.3 | | | The latest EC statement... backed the U.S. and UN stands and demanded ... | |
| CHIC-6.3 | | | But EC officials acknowledged ... that they back the U.S. position... | |
| ANG-4.2 | | | ...in a mission that has near-unanimous international backing . | |
| ANG-4.2 | | | And among people who went to college, backing for the troop deployment rose to 72% | |
| ANG-4.2 | | | While Americans strongly back President Bush's decision to send... | |
| ANG-6.3 | | | "It's very important for Congress to back up the President in his showdown"... | |
| ANG-7.4 | | | ...families earning less than \$20,000-also backed the decision to... | |
| ANG-7.4 | | | THE TIMES POLL Americans Back Bush Decision Overwhelmingly: | |
| ANG-7.4 | | | ...over 80% of those surveyed said they backed Bush's decision to... | |
| NYT-7.1 | | | Mr. Kracov said he was fully behind the war . | |
| NYT-1.2 | | | ... backing Mr. Bush's action , Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, ... issued a warning... | |
| NYT-2.1 | | | JORDAN VAGUE ON EMBARGO; TEHERAN TO BACK SANCTIONS; ... | |
| NYT-2.4 | | | The American public will undoubtedly back Mr. Bush's commitment to Saudi Arabia... | |
| NYT-3.2 | | | President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who has backed the embargo... | |
| NYT-5.2 | | | ...Capitol Hill and most of the country would back the President... | |
| NYT-6.2 | | | ...plan to redouble their efforts to head off Congressional backing . | |
| WASH-6.1 | | | Congress is more likely to line up even more strongly than previously predicted behind Bush . | |
| WASH-6.4 | | | ... is for Congress to line up squarely behind the president t | |
| WASH-8.3 | | | ... is the way he lined up both the country and the United Nations Security Council behind it... | |
| WASH-8.3 | | | ...building on the tendency of Americans to rally behind their president . | |
| WASH-1.1 | | | Mubarak continued to resist American requests to back the U.S. force... | |
| WASH-1.4 | | | Poll Finds Americans Back U.S. Response , but Warily... | |
| WASH-5.1 | | | But he expressed a preference for the organization's support to retain the backing of the international community . | |

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| | | | WASH-6.2 | President Bush and Baker backed a visit by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar... |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | ...who is the lead sponsor of the bipartisan resolution backed by Bush . |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | ...most of them Democrats backing him or leaning that way... |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | ... Top Democrats Back Sanctions ; Close Vote Expected in Senate: |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | Bush's case that a vote backing his authority to use the military was now the last... |
| | | AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING WITH SOMEONE | NYT-1.1 | ... no one, not even the British, ... has agreed to send infantrymen to stand alongside the Americans . |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | ...at least for the moment, to stand alongside the Americans ... |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | "We stand shoulder to shoulder right there in the Middle East with... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | "We stand shoulder to shoulder right there in the Middle East... |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | ...that Congress standing with us is the last, best chance to send Saddam a message... |
| | Leaning | AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS PHYSICALLY LEANING TOWARD HIM | WASH-6.4 | ...most of them Democrats backing him or leaning that way ... |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | And blacks leaned toward disapproval. |
| | Following | COMPLIANCE IS FOLLOWING | CHIC-7.2 | ...Saudi Arabia and the followers of the emir of Kuwait . |
| | | | ANG-2.3 | ...but other U.S. officials expressed skepticism that the monarch will follow the sanctions to the letter... |
| | | | ANG-8.4 | ...Shiite-dominated Iran won many followers in Iraq's largely Shiite border towns |
| | | | ANG-8.4 | The rebels say they are followers of Mohammed Baker al-Hakim ... |
| WASH-8.3 | | | ...Americans would follow him if he could make the case. | |
| Show of solidarity | COUNTRIES' AGREEMENT IS A SHOW OF SOLIDARITY | CHIC-6.3 | ...indicating no break in Soviet solidarity with Washington on the gulf crisis. | |
| | | WASH-4.4 | ...that White House officials hoped would show superpower solidarity against Iraq. | |
| Disagreement | Standing | DISAGREEMENT IS STANDING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION | WASH-4.1 | "the Iraqi regime" that he said "stands in opposition to the entire world |
| Aggression | Adversary / Personification | AGGRESSION IS A/N PERSON/ ADVERSARY | CHIC 7.3 | ...behind future international diplomatic efforts to counter aggression . |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ...only reliable guarantor against aggression and instability. |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | ...others for internationalist reasons, to punish aggression . |
| | | | ANG-5.2 | ...and that the world would not rise up in arms against the aggression . |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | ...and believe we should not reward aggression ." |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | ...for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait would amount to "rewarding aggression" . |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | ...adding that "it would be read as a reward for aggression..." |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | ...the United States to protect less-powerful countries against aggression . |

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| | Entity | AGGRESSION IS AN ENTITY | WASH-1.2 | ...it was battling for freedom against aggression. |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | "We will not let Saddam Hussein's aggression stand , and..." |
| | | | CHIC 6.2 | "I am firmly determined to see that this aggression not stand. " |
| | | | CHIC 8.1 | ... band together to halt aggression and resolve local or regional conflicts. |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | "We cannot have paid the price of defeating this aggression ... only to have it recur." |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...to stay joined up with others to see that this aggression is reversed and..." |
| | | | WASH-8.3 | Thus Bush's vow in August that " this aggression will not stand " |
| | Object | AGGRESSION IS AN OBJECT | ANG-3.3 | ...we can smash and crush any aggression that may be perpetrated against us." |
| | Fire | AGGRESSION IS A FIRE | ANG-5.2 | If the fire of aggression is unleashed against Iraq... |
| | Opinions | Placement | HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A PARTICULAR PLACEMENT ON THE GROUND | CHIC-5.2 |
| CHIC-6.1 | | | | I hope when he gets back and reports (to Hussein), there could be a change in his position. " |
| CHIC-6.3 | | | | ...as an all-night effort to come up with a new EC position ... |
| CHIC-6.3 | | | | A spokesman for Poos said he doubts the new EC position would differ much..." |
| CHIC-6.3 | | | | EC officials acknowledged they have little new to tell Aziz other than that they back the U.S. position ... |
| CHIC-6.3 | | | | The latest EC statement, framed last Thursday, backed the U.S. and UN stands and..." |
| ANG-3.4 | | | | Administration officials reiterated Bush's position that naval vessels have "all the authority we need" |
| ANG-4.4 | | | | ...stopped short of calling the Iraqi position a demand, repeating several times that it is merely a "request." |
| ANG-5.2 | | | | I hope that he is rethinking his position of unyielding opposition..." |
| ANG-6.1 | | | | Baker and Aziz outlined their own positions in detail..." |
| ANG-6.3 | | | | ...a difficult issue for Jewish lawmakers but said he is comfortable with his position at this point. |
| ANG-6.3 | | | | " My position is that war may very well be inevitable..." |
| ANG-6.3 | | | | Now those two firmly held positions are on a collision course. |
| ANG-6.3 | | | | ... in getting Saddam Hussein to change his position in the next few days." |
| NYT-1.3 | | | | Agreeing with the American position on the condition of the foreigners..." |
| NYT-1.4 | | | | 'the welfare of those Americans is critical to the U.S. position and response to this whole affair..." |
| NYT-4.4 | | | | ...asked Mr. Aziz if Iraq had "changed its position" and if it would consider withdrawing from Kuwait. |
| NYT-6.3 | | | | ... in part it is an artifact of antiwar positions that the institutions themselves eventually adopted |
| WASH-1.1 | | | | ...and we have not altered this position, " Hussein said. |
| WASH-1.1 | | | | Sheik Jabir Ahmad Sabah, as the country's legitimate ruler " has been our position ..." |
| WASH-3.1 | | | | " We must not take the position that this illegal regime can shut down legitimate embassies..." |
| WASH-4.2 | | | | Arab foreign ministers worked for two ... a unified position on how to press Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait..." |
| WASH-4.2 | | | | ...to explain whether Iraq had modified its position on Kuwait ..." |

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| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...but added, "I can't go with you into what the Soviet position will be on the use of force." |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...he added, "I hope he is rethinking his position of unyielding opposition..." |
| | | | WASH-5.3 | ... to leave here with a full understanding of the position of the Soviet Union... |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | ...conceded that the president's position was strengthened by the failure of ... talks Wednesday with Iraqi Foreign Minister |
| | | | CHIC-5.4 | But Baker acknowledged more discussions are needed to narrow differences within... |
| | Paths | DIFFERENT OPINIONS ARE DIFFERENT PATHS | ANG-6.1 | Asked if differences were narrowed on any issue, Baker made clear that they were not. |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | But they ended their discussions without having narrowed their differences on a single issue. |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | Bush said he believed the differences between the United States and Jordan, ... had been narrowed. |
| | | | WASH-6.2 | Aziz and Baker appeared to have patiently aired their differences and found no way to bridge them... |
| | | | CHIC-2.3 | ...that have gone out of their way to take hostile and unjust stands towards Iraq... |
| | Locations | HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A SPECIFIC LOCATION ON A LANDSCAPE | NYT-3.2 | ...Japan's urgings that it take a strong stand on the embargo... |
| | | | NYT-3.4 | ...hopes to raise the specter of a popular reaction against Mr. Mubarak's stand among... |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ...Kuwait indicated that "there is a change" in Iraq's stand... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | Political bodies are taking stands , too |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | Iran... sent conflicting signals Thursday about the arrival of U.S. combat troops... |
| | Mixed signals | RECEIVING MIXED OPINIONS IS GETTING MIXED SIGNALS | CHIC-1.3 | Iran sends conflicting gulf signal: |
| | | | CHIC-4.2 | There is enormous amount of confusion, of conflicting signals... |
| | | | WASH-5.3 | The Soviets have recently sent contradictory signals about their intentions |
| | Object | OPINIONS ARE OBJECTS | NYT-3.4 | ...seems to lack an understanding of how to shape world public opinion. |
| | | | WASH-8.3 | Bush carried public opinion as he moved from one phase of the conflict to another. |
| Structures | BELIEFS ARE STRUCTURES STRONG BELIEFS ARE SOLID STRUCTURES | NYT-3.1 | A further strain appeared in the previously solid Moscow-Washington front with... | |
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| Law and Justice | Construction | LAW IS A CONSTRUCTION | CHIC-8.1 | can be absolved from the responsibilities under international law on the war-crimes... |
| | | | ANG-8.1 | ...absolved from the responsibilities under international law on the war crimes." |
| | | | NYT-3.3 | ...they must, under Federal law , be treated by employers as workers on unpaid leave |
| | | | NYT-8.1 | ...be absolved from the responsibilities under international law on the war crimes aspect of that." |
| | | | WASH-2.4 | ...and this is an act of war under world norms and international law." |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...until they abandon conditions he called unacceptable under international law. |
| | | | WASH-8.4 | ...that Iraq "accept liability under international law " for damages incurred... |
| | Location | JUSTICE IS A LOCATION + CAPTURING CRIMINAL IS | ANG-4.3 | ...we have a right to bring him to justice and to deter him from further violations... |
| | | | ANG-8.1 | ... and of course we want the perpetrators brought to justice." |
| | | | ANG-8.1 | ...the major challenges and problems that remain, including bringing war criminals to justice. |

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| | | BRINGING THEM TO JUSTICE | | |
| | Personification | LAW IS A PERSON | NYT-3.1 | The President is authorized by law to call up 200,000 members of the military... legally binding... |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | ...that he believes the public, the law and Congress support him . |
| | Container | LAW IS A CONTAINER | ANG-3.2 | ...that the moratorium must be made into law because the executive action is not legally binding... |
| Warning | Sending something | WARNING IS SENDING A SIGNAL | CHIC 5.1 | Bush said he wanted to send "a very strong signal" to Iraq ... will not "water down" its... |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | ... another strong signal , to (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein that we are very, very serious," he added. |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | "I think it sends a very strong signal, ... to (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein that we are... |
| | | | ANG 6.2 | that the U.S.-led coalition of troops arrayed against Iraq will be unleashed if he does not ... "I don't think it's too late to send a consolidated signal to Saddam Hussein," Bush said. |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | ...was thus intended to send Mr. Hussein a strong signal that the United States was not only prepared to carry out its threat... |
| | | | WASH 3.1 | Bush said the United States preferred unanimity on the issue to send a signal to Saddam that many nations are prepared to back up... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | "I think it sends a very, strong signal ... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ... another strong signal , to Saddam Hussein that we are very, very... |
| | | | WASH 6.3 | ...that the United States needs to "send a consolidated signal to Saddam Hussein" by having Congress approve a resolution authorizing the use of force. |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | ...was part of a deliberate attempt to send a message to Iraq on the eve of the potential face-off ... |
| | NYT 2.1 | "I think it is important for President Bush right now to send a message that if Saddam Hussein intends to make the Americans hostages... | | |
| | NYT 3.4 | ... he was clearly using the captives to send a message to Britain and the United States to remove their forces ... | | |
| | NYT 5.2 | President Bush sought today to send an unmistakable message to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq that the United States had the will to go to war... | | |
| | WASH 6.3 | ...best chance to send Saddam a message that could bring this to a peaceful conclusion." | | |
| | Signal | WARNING IS A SIGNAL | CHIC 1.4 | So we'll just let those signals go out that there is a determination on the part of a lot of countries" to... |
| | | | CHIC 3.3 | Bush's tough-minded posture toward the hostages signals that a final policy determination toward Iraq already has been reached. |
| | | | CHIC 3.3 | ...an Iraqi TV videotape aired Thursday signaled an attempt by President Saddam Hussein to use the thousands of foreign hostages... |
| | | | ANG 3.4 | ... nature and pace of the U.S. buildup in the Middle East are a clear signal that the United States is prepared... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ...will constitute such "a very strong signal ... |
| | | | NYT 5.2 | ... another strong signal " about the seriousness of American purpose... |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | A Strong Signal to Hussein |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | MIDEAST TENSIONS; Buildup in Gulf Seen as a Signal On Use of Force |

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| Responsibilities and obligations | | | NYT 7.4 | General Schwarzkopf's remarks were an obvious signal to Mr. Hussein's forces ... that they would soon be under additional pressure... | |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | Bush wanted to signal that the potential for hostage casualties would not stop him from ordering a military response if necessary. | |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | Bush made the point that the additional military power was meant to signal U.S. resolve to Saddam... | |
| | | | WASH 5.2 | ...it could signal a determination by the Bush administration to bring the crisis to a military climax early next year... | |
| | | | WASH 5.2 | New Deployment Signals U.S. Switch to Offensive: | |
| | | Burdens | RESPONSIBILITIES ARE BURDENS | CHIC 4.1 | ...they were concerned that if the U.S. has to shoulder the entire burden of the crisis... |
| | | | | CHIC 4.1 | "It is important that the considerable burden of the effort be shared by those being defended..." |
| | | | | CHIC 4.1 | "We're more than willing to bear our fair share of the burden . . ." |
| | | | | ANG 4.1 | ...the United States remains "more than willing to bear our fair share of the burden. " |
| | | | | ANG 4.1 | ...in an opening statement that otherwise focused on the burden-sharing plan... |
| | | | | ANG 4.1 | ...the President declared at a news conference that the burden of the Persian Gulf deployment must be borne by... |
| | | | | ANG 4.1 | He says U.S. burden must be shared by all having 'a stake in international order.' |
| | | | | ANG 8.1 | Don't take over a neighbor or you're going to bear some responsibility, ' |
| | | | | NYT 3.2 | ...the United States, are shouldering a heavier burden by risking lives... |
| | | | | NYT 4.1 | ...under strong Congressional pressure to set up some form of burden-sharing, |
| | | | | NYT 4.1 | ...and we're more than willing to bear our fair share of the burden. " |
| | | | | NYT 5.4 | ...the Saudis are carrying a big burden , with an alien force... |
| | | | | WASH 4.3 | ...that the U.S. military is carrying the greatest burden in defending... |
| | | | | WASH 2.4 | ...consequences which the American authorities bear responsibility for, " he said. |
| | | Possessions | OBLIGATIONS ARE POSSESSIONS | CHIC 6.4 | ...of forces under certain conditions, what happens vis-a-vis responsibility-sharing... |
| | | | | ANG 2.2 | ...the Iraqi authorities of their responsibility for the safety of Americans," |
| | | | | NYT 1.1 | France will assume its responsibilities. " |
| | | | | NYT 2.1 | ... and to remind the Iraqi Government of its responsibility to safeguard American lives... |
| | | | | NYT 2.4 | I think the President has an obligation to put in as many forces... |
| | | | | NYT 4.1 | "The United States has large interests in the balance and has undertaken commitments... |
| | | | | WASH 4.4 | ...saying the Soviets have many other responsibilities around the world. |
| | | Role | HAVING A RESPONSIBILITY IS HAVING A ROLE | CHIC 2.1 | ...and wanted to be the mediator in the crisis, a role he has played before in the Middle East. |
| | CHIC 2.3 | | | ...of reserve units in the states that have been playing a role in support capacities over the last decade. | |
| | CHIC 3.1 | | | ...said he saw the Soviets playing a "serious and constructive" role in achieving an Iraqi withdrawal... | |
| | CHIC 3.4 | | | "Our men have started to go back to take up their role in defending our country," | |

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| | | | CHIC 4.4 | ...and I don't think the Soviets see themselves having a mediating role . |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | There is no one else that can play this role. And it would show military power is |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | ...and poisons American public opinion against a leadership role overseas. |
| | | | CHIC 7.3 | " The role of the U.S. will be as the world's guarantor of stability... |
| | | | ANG 3.3 | ...or his personal history that he played a role in maintaining peace... |
| | | | ANG 4.2 | "The well-educated understand our role in the world and support it... |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | ...that would spell out the United Nations' role in the peace process. |
| | | | ANG 8.1 | "We are going to move out in a leadership role ," he said |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | ...that Japan is willing to play a more prominent role in resolving the crisis... |
| | | | NYT 3.2 | ...that it is prepared to take a more active role in international affairs... |
| | | | NYT 3.4 | ...and all those present here have played their role in preventing war," he said... |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | Yet at other times the general appeared to play the role of a diplomat . |
| | | | NYT 6.1 | The security council in effect robbed Mr. Perez de Cuellar of any mediating role in the crisis... |
| | | | NYT 6.2 | ...or some other Arab nation might now play that role . |
| | | | NYT 7.4 | ...on the American side, the war plan gives a major role to each of the four services. |
| | | | NYT 7.4 | Major Role for All 4 Services |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | Certainly, there will be some security role for the United States . |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | Perhaps there will be a role for a U.N. force ... |
| | | | NYT 8.2 | ...perhaps there will be a role for an all-Arab force ," he said. |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | ...because the king believed Jordan's role in the two-week-old crisis had been misinterpreted... |
| | | | WASH 3.2 | ... played the major public role in yesterday's developments... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ...but said the United States would play a leading role "in helping sort out who should..." |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | But Bush, ...to have focused on Egypt's pivotal role in moderate Arab diplomacy throughout the crisis.. |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | He said Egypt's role also would be crucial in the "post-crisis diplomacy"... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | ...in recognition of Cairo's critical role in supporting the United Nations... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ...because Egypt has played a key role in the current crisis. |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ...I don't think the Soviets see themselves in a mediating role ... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ...I don't intend to ask them to see themselves in a mediating role ... |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ...nor do I expect him to ask the United States to be in a mediating role .. |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | Scowcroft said Sununu played no role in setting up the Bush-Gorbachev summit. |
| | | | WASH 4.4 | ...he also said he did not foresee a Soviet role in mediating in the gulf crisis. |

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| | | | WASH 5.1 | ...and the role of the Israeli military in case of war has been shunned by the administration. |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | ... with five U.S. Jewish leaders where the gulf and Israel's role there was discussed... |
| | | | WASH 5.1 | The order and the president's first public acknowledgment of an offensive role for U.S. troops represent... |
| | | | WASH 5.3 | The Soviets played a critical role in shaping the language of an earlier Security Council resolution |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | ...the White House-approved language acknowledges Congress's role in the declaration of war... |
| | | | WASH 7.4 | Army and Marine troops in the desert below are preparing for their role in Operation Desert Storm. |
| | | | Container | OBLIGATIONS ARE CONTAINERS |
| Coalition | Object/ Construction | THE COALITION IS AN OBJECT | CHIC 5.4 | But some cracks in the coalition appeared during Baker's trip to Bahrain, Saudi Arabia... |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | ...might undermine the fragile American-Arab coalition fighting against Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 7.2 | ...attack might undermine the fragile American-Arab coalition fighting against Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 8.1 | After holding the anti-Iraq coalition of nations together for nearly seven months... |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | ...U.N. resolution would help solidify the international coalition against Iraq. |
| | | | ANG 7.4 | ... and fracture the delicate coalition assembled to confront Hussein. |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | ...of the potential cracks in the international coalition if the crisis drags on. |
| | | WASH 7.2 | ... that could shatter the allied coalition in Operation Desert Storm. | |
| | | THE COALITION IS A CONSTRUCTION | CHIC 6.1 | Baker's efforts to hold together the international coalition against Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 6.4 | ... new problems for holding together Arab allies in the international coalition against Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC 7.1 | ...but sounded confident he could hold together Arab members of the U.S.-led coalition . |
| | | | NYT 8.4 | ...in his constant dialing to hold together a disparate coalition with wildly... |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | "The force that I am assembling here is... |
| | | | WASH 5.4 | "To hold together a coalition as disparate as this one ... |
| | WASH 2.3 | | ...of the force structure he would need on the ground... | |
| | WASH 2.3 | | ...has not spelled out the size of the force it intends to assemble . | |
| | CHIC-1.1 | | ... quoted by The New York Times and Washington Post indicated that the force could grow to 50,000 Americans... | |
| | ANG-1.3 | | ...the initially skimpy U.S force will begin to grow to a size that would give Saddam Hussein second thoughts about attacking... | |
| | WASH-1.2 | | ...by sending an expeditionary force that may grow to 50,000mnw to Saudi Arabia,.... | |
| | WASH-2.3 | | ...but Pentagon sources have said it could grow to 200,000 troops or more | |
| | Personification | | THE COALITION IS PERSON | CHIC 2.3 |
| | | ANG 3.2 | | The coalition has invited representatives from the business community... |
| | | WASH | | Allied sources say the coalition holds more than 80,000 prisoners. |

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| | Container | THE COALITION IS A CONTAINER | 8.4 | | |
| | | | WASH 8.4 | He said allied figures showed 63,400 prisoners in coalition hands... | |
| | | | CHIC 5.4 | ... needed to narrow differences within the coalition over whether or... | |
| | | | ANG 7.2 | ...and the interest of others involved in this coalition, " ... | |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | "What I have to do is plan the military component... | |
| | Plant | THE FORCE IS A PLANT | CHIC 1.1 | ...indicated that the force could grow to 50,000 Americans... | |
| | Economy/ Sanctions | Personification | ECONOMY/ ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IS A PERSON | CHIC 2.3 | "We obviously believe (the UN sanctions) authorize our intercept activities. |
| | | | | CHIC 5.1 | A. Baker III that if economic sanctions failed , military force may be necessary to free Kuwait. |
| | | | | CHIC 5.3 | ...to wait a year or more for sanctions to cripple Iraq's economy. |
| | | | | CHIC 5.3 | ...to wait a year or more for sanctions to cripple Iraq's economy. |
| ANG 6.3 | | | | ...and sanctions are not going to accomplish what we all desire... | |
| ANG 6.3 | | | | Beilenson said the economic blockade is "seriously punishing Iraq." | |
| ANG 2.3 | | | | They said the U.N. embargo did not prevent the vessel... from using the waterway... | |
| NYT 5.1 | | | | If the sanctions fail , Mr. Mubarak said, war would be inevitable. | |
| NYT 5.2 | | | | ...to see whether economic sanctions forced Mr. Hussein to act. | |
| NYT 5.3 | | | | ...wait a year or more for sanctions to cripple the Iraqi economy... | |
| NYT 6.4 | | | | ...who want to give economic sanctions more time to force Iraq out of Kuwait. | |
| WASH 2.2 | | | | ...said Iran "will not defy U.N. sanctions... | |
| WASH 5.1 | | | | A senior official said the failure of the sanctions and the military presence... | |
| WASH 5.3 | | | | President Bush to turn to military action if sanctions fail to force Saddam out of Kuwait, | |
| WASH 5.3 | | | | ...the use of force if economic sanctions ... fail. | |
| WASH 5.4 | | | | While the three-month-old sanctions have slowed Iraq's economy... | |
| WASH 5.4 | | | | ... neither the economic sanctions, ... have convinced Saddam that he risks war if Iraq does not relinquish Kuwait, | |
| WASH 5.4 | | | | ...by increased doubts that economic sanctions alone can force Iraq's withdrawal... | |
| WASH 6.1 | | ...that diplomacy and sanctions have not been successful in forcing Iraq out of the country... | | | |
| WASH 6.4 | | Sanctions alone will not drive Iraq out of Kuwait... | | | |
| Pain/ chokehold | | WELLBEING IS WEALTH ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION IS CHOKE | CHIC 5.3 | ...because the threat of economic strangulation is not swaying Iraqi President Saddam Hussein... | |
| | | | CHIC 3.2 | ...these experts said the embargo won't hurt Baghdad as quickly as... | |
| | | | CHIC 3.3 | ...to counter the economic stranglehold being applied to Iraq... | |
| | | | ANG 1.1 | ...would give Hussein a hold on the economic jugular of the industrialized world, they warned. | |
| | | | ANG 4.1 | ...needs of nations harmed by the economic embargo against Iraq. | |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | "from establishing a chokehold on the world's economic lifeline, " | |
| | | | ANG 8.3 | ...first from the six-month U.N. embargo that strangled their country, | |
| | | | NYT 1.2 | ... economic sanctions ... to do their work of economic | |

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| | | THE EFFECT OF SANCTIONS IS ACTUAL PAIN | | strangulation , forcing President Saddam... |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | ...because the threat of economic strangulation is not swaying President Saddam Hussein... |
| | | | WASH 4.2 | ...and to assist countries being harmed by the economic blockade of Iraq . |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | Bush said, "There's nothing that's painless . . . |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | ... There's nothing that's painless in all of this." |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | Asked if the economic embargo against Iraq was hurting the people ... |
| | | | NYT 1.2 | ...saying he hoped other oil producers would ease the pain the embargo on Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil... |
| | Object | SANCTIONS ARE OBJECTS | CHIC 8.4 | ...declare a cease-fire immediately and that sanctions against Iraq should be lifted . |
| | | | CHIC 8.4 | The resolution would leave the economic sanctions against Iraq in place . |
| | | | CHIC 2.2 | ...opening the potential for a crack in the embargo ... |
| | | | CHIC 3.1 | ...that he has won and he might see a hole appear in his embargo ... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ...say they may agree to lift the embargo as part of an agreement under... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ...because the embargo can be lifted only by a new Security Council resolution... |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | ...and the sanctions will collapse because of a lack of confidence in the United... |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | ...argued that " sanctions are powerful tools and they are... |
| | Entity (Force) | ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ARE ENTITIES/FORCES | ANG 5.2 | ...the Soviet Union is still willing to give the economic sanctions and other forms of pressure on Hussein time... |
| | | | ANG 5.4 | ... whether worldwide economic sanctions can pressure Iraqi President Saddam... |
| | | | ANG 1.4 | ...the economic embargo will, by itself, create enough fissures within Iraq... |
| | | | ANG 5.2 | "We are seeing global economic stability and growth ... |
| | | | ANG 5.3 | ...would wait to see if economic pressure would force Hussein to yield. |
| | | | NYT 5.3 | ...wait a year or more for sanctions to cripple the Iraqi economy ... |
| | | | NYT 8.3 | ...the resolution lifts the international economic sanctions imposed on Kuwait... |
| | | | NYT 4.3 | ...means at present for driving the Iraqis out of Kuwait would be economic pressure and not military force. |
| | | | WASH 6.1 | ...that the United States should give economic sanctions a chance to pressure Saddam out of Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH 6.4 | ... urging continued reliance on economic and diplomatic pressure . |
| | Isolation | NOT BEING ABLE TO PRACTICE TRADE IS BEING ISOLATED | ANG 4.3 | ...the Administration's effort to isolate and intimidate Hussein ... |
| | | | WASH 2.1 | ...the Iraqis could last very long with " true international isolation ." |
| | | | WASH 2.4 | ...all goods leaving and entering Iraq as part of a worldwide effort to isolate the government of President Saddam Hussein . |
| WASH 3.1 | | | He said Saddam's growing isolation from Arab and other nations had created... | |
| WASH 4.4 | | | ...seen by administration officials as a key element in their strategy to isolate Saddam from the world community . | |
| WASH 4.4 | | | Talks Next Sunday To Address Unity In Isolating Iraq : | |

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|---------------------|-------------------|---|----------|---|
| Iraq's military | Machine | IRAQ'S MILITARY IS A MACHINE | CHIC 7.2 | ...he noted that the Iraqis have been building their war machine for a decade... |
| | | | CHIC-1.2 | ...a million-man armed force means virtually every family has a personal stake in the war machine . |
| | | | CHIC 8.1 | ...following the liberation of Kuwait and the destruction of Iraq's military machine . |
| | | | ANG 6.3 | " The Iraqi war machine has to be dismantled through diplomatic negotiations if possible... |
| Saddam Hussein | Deity | SADDAM IS A DEITY | ANG 4.1 | Bush said he would not "change the policy of the United States" to pay homage... |
| | | | NYT 4.1 | ...he declared. "I will not change the policy of the United States to pay homage... |
| | | | WASH 4.1 | Bush replied: "I will not change the policy of the United States {to} pay homage or..." |
| | Animal | SADDAM IS AN ANIMAL | ANG 8.1 | Bush would not say that the United States is trying to "hunt him down." |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | adding: "I'm not going to say that, hunt him down . But nobody can be..." |
| | | | NYT 8.1 | But he stopped short of saying that the United States would hunt him down for any... |
| | Performer (actor) | SADDAM IS A PERFORMER | NYT 3.4 | For Iraqi viewers, Mr. Hussein's performance was nothing unusual. |
| | Object | SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN OBJECT | NYT 8.2 | He repeated his invitation to the Iraqi people to "put aside" their President , Saddam Hussein. |
| Saddam's reputation | Image | A MAN'S REPUTATION AND STATUS IS AN IMAGE | ANG 5.2 | Saying that Hussein must be prevented "from establishing a chokehold on the world's |
| | | | ANG 3.3 | However, his attempt at softening his image drew expressions of disgust and contempt... |
| | | | NYT 3.4 | Seeking a Benign Image |
| | | | NYT 3.4 | ... the official television network said took place at ... left the image of a man prepared to manipulate the hostage... |
| | | | WASH 4.3 | he said, "I think that's hurting the Saddam Hussein image because..." |
| Deposing Saddam | Putting him aside | DEPOSING SADDAM IS PUTTING HIM ASIDE | NYT 8.2 | He repeated his invitation to the Iraqi people to "put aside" their President , Saddam Hussein. |

Analysis Tables of NPSIW Corpus

| Target concept | Source domain | Conceptual metaphor | Code | Linguistic Realization |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|---|
| Country | Personification | A COUNTRY IS A PERSON | CHIC-8.1 | ...after Bush declared that countries that did not support the war would be barred from competing for billions of dollars... |
| | | | CHIC-8.2 | "I think some countries around Iraq, who hate Iraq, are causing problems. " |
| | | | CHIC-1.4 | Turkey is under extraordinary pressure to allow U.S. troops to use its bases... |
| | | | CHIC-1.4 | "It will get even wilder if Turkey gets involved. " |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | Turkey was the first Muslim nation to offer to send troops to Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | The incident also served as another warning to Turkey.. |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | Turkey helped the U.S. oust the Taliban and Al Qaeda... |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | ...such as France and Germany, that oppose immediate military action in Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | ...calls by other nations, including France, Germany and Russia, to give the weapons inspection process more time. |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | ...while France, Russia, China, Germany and Syria all want them extended. |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | ...but the plan immediately ran into veto threats from France and Russia... |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | But France and Russia , each of which holds a Security Council veto, rejected the deadline... |
| | | | CHIC-8.1 | Bush on Monday defended that decision, which was a particular blow to France, Germany, Russia and China. |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | Only Britain, Spain and Bulgaria support the U.S. desire to cut short the weapons inspections... |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | The administration proposed the March 17 deadline, supported by co-sponsors Britain and Spain... |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | In their first meeting since the U.S. and Britain went to war in Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | ...and declared that the U.S. and Great Britain would fight to topple Saddam Hussein's regime... |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | "What caused the terrorist attack today ... is not the alliance between America and Britain. |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | ...as an effort by terrorist groups to drive a wedge between the U.S. and Britain... |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | ...violated international trade rules, and Britain and other EU members are threatening to impose... |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | Britain wants the men returned to stand trial in their home country. |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | "If we don't win this struggle, it's not just Britain and America that's going to suffer... |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | "Great Britain, America and other free nations are united today in our grief and united in our determination to fight... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | Turkey has refused to allow U.S. troops on its soil... |
| | | | ANG-4.4 | ...that Turkey would invade from the north... |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | Turkey had agreed to send 10,000 troops to southern Iraq. |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | ...suggest that the African country of Niger sold uranium to Iraq between 1999 and 2001. |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | Washington, in turn, doesn't trust the three European countries or... |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | ...offered few details about what role ...or other countries would have in postwar Iraq. |

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| | | | ANG-1.3 | "We are no longer in an era where one or two countries can take on the destiny of another country, " |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | France, Germany, Russia, Canada and other countries that opposed the U.S.-led war from bidding on billions... |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | U.S. officials appear to have largely abandoned their hopes for significant additional help from allied countries. |
| | | | ANG-7.2 | ...to an American emissary sent abroad to say that Country X is armed with weapons of mass destruction... |
| | | | ANG-7.2 | ...many countries are not going to take their [assertions about other nations] at face value, ..." |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | ...was "reaching out" to such countries because "we want them to participate." |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | Bush insisted that strained relations with allies such as France, Russia and Germany would recover. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | "The agreements will be preliminary and hence an unrealistic bid on the part of Russia, Germany and France, " ... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ...the Kremlin announced that the antiwar triad of France, Russia and Germany will hold its own summit in... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | France, Russia and Germany still disagree with the U.S. on the role of the United Nations. |
| | | | ANG-7.2 | ...including Britain, France and Germany, argue that Iran should be given more time to explain itself. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ...of the resolution sponsored by the U.S., Britain and Spain. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ...there were increasing signs Thursday from Britain and the Bush administration that... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | The U.S. and Britain withdrew that resolution |
| | | | ANG-4.3 | ...at convincing a doubtful public that Britain should join the U.S. in toppling Saddam Hussein... |
| | | | ANG-7.2 | ...including Britain, France and Germany, argue that Iran should be given more time to explain itself. |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | ...the vote at the United Nations to force countries to "show their cards" ... |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | ...to use its soil for an assault from the north had endangered relations with that country... |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | ... aid and logistical support in postwar Iraq from other countries... |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | France and Germany, among other countries, have sought a central role for the United Nations... |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | "the most likely way of securing the participation of a large number of countries. " |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ...should be enough "cover" for countries to claim an endorsement from the United Nations. |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ...because their presence is widely seen as a bellwether for numerous other developing countries. |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | ...the Iraqis who would lead the court could seek assistance from other Arab countries or elsewhere... |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | They want countries to say, 'Oh, gosh, we better not send anybody there... |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | Asked if the attacks might discourage countries from contributing troops... |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | "We're working closely with those countries to let them know that we expect them to enforce borders... |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | Mr. Bush said American planners have "contingencies in place" to proceed without Turkey. |
| | | | NYT-1.3 | ...the ambassador said, referring to a failure to win nine votes or a veto by Russia, France or China... |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | After the unexpected refusal of Turkey to allow military passage through its territory.. |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | ...a reference to Russia and France, two nations battling |

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| | | | | the United States in the United Nations Security Council about a.. |
| | | | NYT-2.2 | France today called for reconciliation with the United States after the divisive debate... |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | France, Germany and Russia appeared to be gaining support for their declaration... |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | France and Germany, among other countries, have sought a central role for the United Nations... |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | France and Russia...led the diplomatic opposition to the American-led attack on Iraq. |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ...standoff was particularly damaging to relations with France and Germany... |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ...United Nations resolution for help that would placate other nations, like India, France and Germany. |
| | | | NYT-2.2 | ...threatened to veto any resolution that would authorize the United States and Britain to go to war. |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | ...to ensure that international authority over postwar Iraq rests primarily with the United Nations and not just the United States and Britain. |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | Mr. Blair insisted that, because Britain had other sources, it was confident of its report that Mr. Hussein sought the... |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | ...the president referred to the fact that Britain had received reports that Iraq was... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | Britain has said it had multiple sources confirming the validity of the information. |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | If there is no agreement with Britain about its two citizens or with Australia about its citizen... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...in his address to Congress was that the United States and Britain had no choice but to confront terrorism... |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | ...is not the alliance between America and Britain. |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | In the 1991 Gulf War, 34 countries provided troops, ... |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | ...and no other country has agreed yet to help pay for the current conflict. |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | A half-dozen other countries have given noncombat support. |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | Bush said the two countries would fight "however long it takes" to win. |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ...and because Russia, Germany and France seem more opposed to it... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | France, Russia and Germany said jointly this week that they would work to defeat... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...a day after France, Russia and Germany vowed to oppose the U.S. resolution... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | France has not vetoed a U.S.-sponsored resolution since 1956... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ... bolstered the determination of France, Russia and China ...to block a U.S.- British resolution authorizing force. |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | Britain, Germany and Russia enthusiastically embraced Powell's talk of a second U.N. resolution... |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | He said France and Germany "didn't see" how Sept. 11 changed Bush's calculations... |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | Most countries are refusing overtures to help relieve U.S. and British soldiers in Iraq, |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | Annan said most countries do not feel they have a sufficient U.N. mandate to send peacekeeping... |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | Annan said those and other countries would be willing to contribute troops only if they were serving... |
| | | | WASH- | ..."would welcome any resolution that would make it |

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| | | | 5.4 | easier for countries to contribute peacekeeping troops... |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | ...assistance it is getting from other countries willing to participate without a broader U.N. mandate. |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | ...saying a U.N. mandate would enable countries such as India to contribute thousands of badly needed... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | Great Britain, which introduced the resolution with the United States, said yesterday that it was willing to negotiate... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...the United States and Britain issued reports accusing Iraq of renewing its quest for nuclear weapons. |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...said the agency did not blame either Britain or the United States for the forgery. |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...the administration and Britain have alleged Iraq illegally sought high-strength aluminum... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...along with Britain and Spain, today modified their proposed resolution authorizing force... |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | But other than the United States and Britain, only two others have contributed combat troops... |
| | | | WASH-4.4 | Britain has stuck by the claim... and said it should not have appeared in the address. |
| | | | WASH-4.4 | ...over whether the United States and Britain... exaggerated intelligence claims of the Iraqi military threat. |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | ...is not the alliance between America and Britain, " he said. |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | ...spoke hours after Britain was stunned by the news that two truck bombs aimed at British targets had killed... |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | But the president's willingness to let Iraqis decide whether to execute Hussein ... put him at odds with Britain, the United States' chief ally in the Iraq war. |
| | | A COUNTRY IS A NEIGHBOR SURROUNDING COUNTRIES ARE A NEIGHBORHOOD | CHIC-5.4 | He said some of the fighters escaped to neighboring countries and are now returning to Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-1.4 | ...fearful of a U.S. invasion from neighboring Turkey. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | He appeared to put the onus on China and other neighboring countries. |
| | | | NYT-6.2 | would be given a few weeks of training in Iraq and neighboring Jordan. |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | ...said the governing body would discuss the issue next week with officials from six neighboring countries... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...following his invasion of neighboring Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | Syria, a neighbor of Iraq that has strongly opposed the conflict |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | Hakim said the council would ask its neighbors to keep criminals from crossing into Iraq, |
| | | | WASH-7.4 | ...with restoring relations severed in 1990 after Iraq invaded neighboring Kuwait. |
| | | A COUNTRY IS A FRIEND | CHIC-1.1 | France and Germany, ...Bush said: " We will have a disagreement over ... they're still our friends and we will deal with them as friends. " |
| | | | WASH-2.4 | Yemen is considered a friendly country, not at war with the United States. |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | " Turkey is a friend, " Mr. Bush said, |
| | | A COUNTRY IS A PARTNER | NYT-1.2 | ...there were signs of tension even with the United States' most steadfast partner, Britain. |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | Bush also highlighted the close partnership between the two countries... |
| | | DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE A COMMUNITY | ANG-3.1 | ...it would be to everyone's best interest if the international community were brought to play in the establishment... |
| | | | ANG-7.2 | Key members of the international community disagree on what to do. |

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| | | | ANG-7.2 | ...the United States is trying to persuade a skeptical international community to confront a Middle Eastern nation... |
| | | | ANG-7.3 | ...any comparison between what it says is its liberation of Iraq and what the international community has condemned as... |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | 'Let's all work together internationally -- the coalition forces, the international community together -- to do what we really should be doing, ' |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | ...and be seen as legitimate by both the Iraqi people and the international community." |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | He called on the administration to include the international community in rebuilding Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | "What is at stake now is the unity of the international community, " said German Foreign Minister... |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | Hamre said, "I don't think the international community is going to open its wallet." |
| | Home | A COUNTRY IS A HOME | CHIC-2.1 | ... alliance with the Bush administration on Iraq has caused Blair political turmoil at home... |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | Britain wants the men returned to stand trial in their home country. |
| | | | NYT-1.3 | ...who is getting scourged at home by public opposition to a war. |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | Mr. Blair has been under pressure at home... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | Mr. Blair, whose own credibility in making the case for war has come under fire at home.. |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | Though Mr. Blair's alliance with Mr. Bush ... has caused his popularity to plummet at home... |
| | Possession | A COUNTRY IS A POSSESSION | NYT-4.2 | Mr. Bush said, referring to Mr. Blair's Britain... |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | ...at a time they face a cacophony of criticism in their own countries and elsewhere... |
| Construction | A COUNTRY IS A CONSTRUCTION | ANG-4.4 | Kurdish population that lives in parts of Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria... | |
| Iraq | Entity | IRAQ IS AN ENTITY | CHIC-1.1 | ...importance of removing Hussein from power by insisting repeatedly that Iraq was a direct threat to America. |
| | | | CHIC-4.4 | ...a "very troubling decision to create a false impression about the gravity and imminence" of the threat posed by Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-5.1 | ... amid accusations that the White House had purposely exaggerated the threat posed by Iraq to justify an invasion. |
| | | | NYT- | ...whether he had oversold the threat from Iraq to justify the war... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...that Iraq is a threat to peace and that if Hussein were forcibly disarmed... |
| | | | WASH-5.3 | ...the backing for its prewar assertion that Iraq posed an imminent threat to the United States. |
| | Personification | IRAQ IS A PERSON | CHIC-1.3 | The amended resolution declares that " Iraq will have failed to take the final opportunity " to disarm... |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | ...the UN had been demanding that Iraq voluntarily surrender its weapons stocks. |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | ...said he believes existing UN resolutions commanding Iraq to disarm already... |
| | | | CHIC- | ...that President Bush was prepared to send in troops to |

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| | | | 1.3 | disarm Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | "So has the strategic decision been made to disarm Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction..." |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | "The prime minister and I are confident that a free Iraq will be a successful nation." |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | It is a cynical world which condemns Iraq to failure. " |
| | | | CHIC-4.1 | ...some of the evidence underlying the charge--documents purporting to show transactions between Iraq and the West African nation of Niger- |
| | | | CHIC-4.2 | ...excerpt from the State Department. " Iraq may be doing so , but INR considers the available evidence inadequate..." |
| | | | CHIC-5.2 | Iraq had more computers than Iran or Syria or Jordan. |
| | | | CHIC-8.2 | ...but there was a sense that Iraq had experienced a kind of reckoning. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ...and that the United States will colonize a defeated Iraq economically and politically. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ... and prolong negotiations on whether Iraq had met the requirements. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | President Bush vowed Thursday to bring the confrontation over disarming Iraq to... |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | U.N. debate on the merits of using force to disarm Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ...and other council members have proposed presenting Iraq with a specific list, ... of the most important disarmament tasks... |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | The allies are now considering giving Iraq a "little bit more time... to comply with the U.N. disarmament effort... |
| | | | ANG-1.2 | ...at the suggestion that Iraq knows in advance of the inspections,"... |
| | | | ANG-1.2 | Blix has ordered Iraq to destroy more than 100 missiles because they violate U.N.... |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | ...cannot yet verify claims by "intelligence authorities" that Iraq is shifting illegal weapons .. is producing and storing weapons ... has built mobile laboratories... |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | ...to suggest that the African country of Niger sold uranium to Iraq between... |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | ...experts have found "no indication" that Iraq has tried to import high-strength aluminum... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | Iraq has begun dismantling some of its weapons... |
| | | | ANG-2.2 | But he predicted that Iraq would be victorious. |
| | | | ANG-2.4 | Iraq has long recognized the value of suicide attacks. |
| | | | ANG-2.4 | Iraq has clearly seen the 300-mile supply line as an opportunity to disrupt ... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | Chirac conceded Tuesday that Iraq faced a "necessary phase of establishing security,"... |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | Bush and his advisors deliberately exaggerated reports that Iraq possessed nuclear... |
| | | | ANG-8.2 | ...and later executed, if found guilty, after Iraq recovers its sovereignty from the U.S.-led occupation July 1. |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | Bush added, " a free Iraq will serve the peace and security of America and the world." |
| | | | ANG-8.4 | ...assassinations and other bloody tactics that have roiled Iraq. |
| | | | NYT-1.1 | ...the illusion that they are capable of toppling Iraq with their leaflets?" he said. |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | ...envisioned disarmament benchmarks for Iraq to meet on a tight deadline... |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | ...also produced a 167-page draft report of the remaining disarmament tasks for Iraq. |

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| | | | NYT-1.2 | Mr. Blix said recently that Iraq is involved in "real disarmament.. |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | "That'd be fine with me, just so long as Iraq disarms after he's exiled." |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | The president repeatedly stated that Iraq had failed to disarm. |
| | | | NYT-1.3 | He implied that many of the American assertions that Iraq has continued producing weapons of mass destruction... |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | Acquiring this technology could help Iraq chip at that tactical edge. |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | "We know the outcome: Iraq will be disarmed , the Iraqi regime will be ended..." |
| | | | NYT-2.3 | ...his argument was that Iraq has successfully exploited several advantages in the fighting, by using... |
| | | | NYT-2.3 | ...that Iraq has been content from the start to wait for American troops to march north -- harassing American... |
| | | | NYT-2.3 | General Hashim ... as he ran through a detailed briefing on the war so far, as viewed by Iraq. |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...and that Iraq would draw them into the fray. |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...usually requested for Muslims in Palestine and Chechnya were now being offered for Iraq as well. |
| | | | NYT-8.1 | We are going to serve Iraq . We are going to serve the Iraqi people." |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | That would be fine with me, just so long as Iraq disarms after he's exiled." |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...adding that Iraq was prohibited from importing sensitive parts, such as tubes... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | However, Iraq never surrendered the blueprints for nuclear weapons, and kept key teams... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | We will be facing an essential choice: disarming Iraq through war or through peace... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...: Iraq was beginning to cooperate because of... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...have failed to yield hard proof that Iraq is transporting banned arms... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ... who extend their full and unequivocal cooperation" to the U.N. in disarming Iraq. |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | The report also indicated that Iraq maintains the expertise to reconstitute anthrax... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | " Iraq currently possesses the technology and materials..." |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | When Iraq began last Saturday to destroy missiles that had been found to exceed U.N. restrictions... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...essentially saying that Iraq has become "proactive" in some areas... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...that there is no evidence Iraq has revived its nuclear weapons programs... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...said Iraq had been slow to cooperate but that in the past month, it had taken numerous promising steps... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...there is no evidence that Iraq has revived a nuclear weapons program. |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | He said experts had concluded the tubes were for a rocket engine program, as Iraq had said... |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | Yet we know the outcome: Iraq will be disarmed... |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | ...approving resolutions demanding Iraq treat prisoners of war humanely... |
| | | | WASH-4.1 | ...about the reliability of intelligence reports that Iraq was seeking uranium... |
| | | | WASH-4.1 | ...what would turn out to be forged documents suggesting that Iraq tried to purchase uranium... |

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| | | | WASH-4.4 | ...exaggerated claims that Iraq had quick access to weapons of mass destruction... |
| | | | WASH-4.1 | ... asked the CIA if the allegation that Iraq sought to purchase 500 pounds ... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...as a forgery a document indicating Iraq was seeking uranium in Niger. |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...detailed a 14-year struggle by Iraq to make 81mm conventional rockets that would perform well and resist corrosion... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | "It was highly unlikely that Iraq could have achieved the considerable redesign needed to use them... |
| | | | WASH-5.3 | Obeidi said the tubes were for rockets, as Iraq had said before the war. |
| | | | WASH-6.2 | " Iraq doesn't deserve people like him,"... |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | " The enemies of a free Iraq have lost their leader..." |
| | | | CHIC-8.2 | ...the U.S. warning that the weekend capture of Saddam Hussein would not suddenly end the struggle for Iraq . |
| | | | WASH-2.2 | Massive Bombs Strike Baghdad; Iraq Says Market Blast Kills 58 ... |
| | | | WASH-7.4 | The attacks have sent a shudder through a dispirited country that is increasingly anxious about... |
| | | | ANG-5.4 | The overall ideological direction the president wants the country to take, it has taken . |
| | | | CHIC-4.1 | ...their case against Hussein by citing intelligence alleging that Iraq had sought to buy uranium in Africa . |
| | | | CHIC-4.2 | British intelligence reports that Iraq was interested in seeking uranium from Africa. |
| | | | CHIC-4.4 | ...over Bush's shaky assertion that Iraq sought to buy uranium from Africa... |
| | | | CHIC-5.1 | Bush said of the claim in his State of the Union address that Iraq tried to buy uranium from Africa. |
| | | | ANG-1.2 | ... U.S. intelligence shows Iraq is secretly building new ballistic missiles while it publicly destroys others. |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | ... his claims that Iraq is deliberately deceiving the U.N. teams. |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | ...that Iraq is secretly building Al-Samoud 2 missiles while it is destroying ... |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | "If Iraq genuinely wanted to disarm , we would not have to be..." |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | ...repeatedly cited to support charges that Iraq is secretly trying to build nuclear weapons. |
| | | | ANG-4.3 | Bush's State of the Union speech that accused Iraq of trying to obtain uranium... |
| | | | ANG-5.1 | ... responsibility for his controversial prewar claim that Iraq had attempted to acquire ... |
| | | | NYT-1.3 | ...that Iraq has continued to try to develop industries to support a nuclear weapons... |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | Mr. Bush relied on to claim that Iraq had tried to buy uranium in Africa. |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | ...that Britain had received reports that Iraq was seeking to buy uranium from Africa... |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | ... to British intelligence reports that Iraq was interested in seeking uranium... |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | ...that the British had reported that Iraq was seeking uranium in Africa... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...the dispute over the intelligence Mr. Bush used in asserting that Iraq was seeking uranium in Africa. |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...Blair's government last year that asserted that Iraq had been trying to acquire uranium in Africa. |

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| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...that Iraq had tried to acquire uranium in Africa to restart its nuclear weapons program. |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ...the State of the Union address that Iraq had sought to acquire uranium in Africa... |
| | | | WASH-4.1 | ...citing British intelligence that said Iraq had recently been seeking uranium in Africa. |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | ...whether a key allegation -- that Iraq tried to buy uranium ore in Africa to build nuclear weapons... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | The allegation that Iraq sought uranium in Africa... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...also said "reports indicate Iraq also has sought uranium..." |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...saying Iraq wanted to purchase 500 pounds of uranium from Niger... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...Bush speech, that Iraq had sought 500 tons of "yellowcake" uranium... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...that Iraq was seeking nuclear material in Africa. |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...that aluminum tubes purchased by Iraq were for a nuclear weapons program. |
| | | | WASH-4.4 | ...including the assertion that Iraq had recently attempted to purchase nuclear materials in Africa... |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...State of the Union address that Iraq sought nuclear material in Africa... |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | ...State of the Union address alleging that Iraq had tried to buy uranium in Africa... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | The 81mm tubes sought by Iraq were "not directly suitable" for centrifuges, |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...but appeared intended for use as conventional artillery rockets, as Iraq had claimed. |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...an intensive investigation of the aluminum tubes, which Iraq had tried for two years to purchase... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...said Iraq had made "several attempts to buy- high-strength aluminum tubes... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | Powell specifically noted that Iraq had sought tubes that had been "anodized," or coated... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | Bush said Iraq had "attempted to purchase high-strength aluminum tubes... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...telling U.N. leaders that Iraq would not have ordered tubes at such high prices ... if intended for use as ordinary rockets. |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | Colin L. Powell yesterday -- that Iraq had tried to purchase high-strength aluminum tubes to use in... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | In Britain's assessment, Iraq reportedly had "sought significant amounts... |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | ...to exceed the UN-mandated flight range, saying Iraq was "engaged in a deliberate charade." |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | "Iraq is still refusing to do what is called for by Resolution 1441... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...the administration and Britain have alleged Iraq illegally sought high-strength aluminum tubes... |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | ...set a March 17 deadline for Iraq to surrender its suspected weapons of mass destruction or face war... |
| | | | CHIC-4.2 | The estimate also claimed that Iraq was rapidly developing biological weapons. |
| | | | CHIC-4.2 | ...that Iraq was rebuilding its nuclear program was based on sources other than the forged documents... |
| | | | CHIC-4.2 | ...add up to a compelling case that Iraq is currently pursuing what INR would consider ... approach to acquire nuclear weapons,"... |
| | | | ANG-6.2 | ...the intelligence community concluded that Iraq |

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| | | | | possessed biological and chemical weapons... |
| | | | WASH-4.4 | ... on the basis that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction that it would inevitably use or pass on to terrorists. |
| | | | WASH-4.4 | The document claimed Iraq could deploy chemical or biological weapons... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...that Iraq was "continuing, and in some areas expanding," chemical, biological... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...that Iraq was making a comprehensive effort to get nuclear weapons. |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...also cited "new information" suggesting that Iraq continues to try to get nuclear weapons components. |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...which would prevent Iraq from producing anthrax on at least the scale... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | Despite international sanctions intended to block Iraq from obtaining weapons components... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | The United States and Britain issued reports accusing Iraq of renewing its quest for nuclear weapons... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...including various findings supporting Bush's charges against Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-1.3 | ...and pronounce Iraq either free of weapons or guilty of irrevocable stonewalling. |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | ...but simultaneously arguing that Iraq has increasingly shown a willingness to expand its cooperation. |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | "unless, on or before March 17, 2003, ... Iraq has demonstrated full, unconditional, immediate and active cooperation in accordance with its disarmament obligations." |
| | | | ANG-8.2 | "Now that Saddam is out of the picture, we have a better chance of getting Iraq on its own feet... |
| | IRAQ IS A NEIGHBOR | | CHIC-5.4 | He said some of the fighters escaped to neighboring countries and are now returning to Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-1.4 | ...fearful of a U.S. invasion from neighboring Turkey. |
| | | | NYT-6.2 | would be given a few weeks of training in Iraq and neighboring Jordan. |
| | | | WASH-2.2 | ...Syria, a neighbor of Iraq that has strongly opposed the conflict... |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iran, Turkey and Kuwait -- in ... said the council would ask its neighbors to keep criminals from crossing into Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-7.4 | ...will be charged with restoring relations severed in 1990 after Iraq invaded neighboring Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...following his invasion of neighboring Kuwait. |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | ...said the governing body would discuss the issue next week with officials from six neighboring countries... |
| | IRAQ IS A MOTHER | | WASH-3.4 | "The faithful sons of Iraq continue their heroic resistance against invasion," one pronounced. |
| | IRAQ IS AN ADVERSARY | | CHIC-1.1 | While Bush pressed the case for military action against Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | ...have expressed discomfort with Bush's repeated references to religion when discussing a possible war with Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | ...on a resolution authorizing the use of military force against Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | ...set a March 17 deadline for Iraq to surrender its suspected weapons of mass destruction or face war... |
| | | | CHIC-1.4 | ...extraordinary pressure to allow U.S. troops to use its bases for any northern offensive against Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-4.2 | ...that their decision to go to war against Iraq was based on sound intelligence... |

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| | | | CHIC-4.4 | ...and what the facts were before we went to war against Iraq. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ...the United States might appear callous to world opinion if it launches a military operation against Iraq without... |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | Showdown With Iraq; Bush Vows U.N. Vote... |
| | | | ANG-1.2 | But war against Iraq would mean "serious failure" for the U.N. disarmament system... |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | Showdown With Iraq; Top Inspectors Criticize CIA Data... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...who opposes going to war with Iraq, said... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...authorized Bush to use military force against Iraq. |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...opposition among the U.S. public and internationally to going to war with Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ... authorizing the use of force against Iraq after it invaded Kuwait. |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...have put themselves squarely on the sidelines of impending war against Iraq. |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ... to decide whether and when to launch an assault on Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | The United States is teetering on the brink of war with Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-2.1 | War With Iraq ... Plan's Defect: No Defectors... |
| | | | ANG-2.2 | War With Iraq ... Where All The News Is Good |
| | | | ANG-2.3 | War With Iraq / Turmoil In The South... |
| | | | ANG-2.4 | War With Iraq / Air And Ground; Suicide Blast Kills... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | War With Iraq / Postwar Plans; Already, Postwar Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-3.2 | War With Iraq / Battle In Baghdad; Battle For Baghdad Intensifies... |
| | | | ANG-3.3 | War With Iraq; Defiance Gives Way To Despair |
| | | | ANG-3.4 | War With Iraq / A Collapsing Regime... |
| | | | ANG-7.2 | U.S. credibility has been damaged by the way in which Washington built its case against Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | ...prepared the country tonight for possibly imminent military action against Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | ...to "show their cards" on confronting Iraq and the dangers it poses. |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | ...resolution authorizing the use of force against Iraq. |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | Bush's decision to go to war against Iraq. |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | ...one of his most important public speeches before the war with Iraq. |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...support of the United States in confronting Iraq and the broader threat ... |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ...before the war with Iraq , Mr. Bush appeared unruffled and well prepared for... |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | President Denies He Oversold Case for War with Iraq |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ...rejected criticism that he had exaggerated the urgency of going to war with Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-8.2 | In one of the enduring mysteries of the first war with Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-8.3 | In an interview with CNN last fall, as his son moved toward war with Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-8.3 | ...when he went to the United Nations to urge action against Iraq in September 2002. |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | ...during the presidential campaign for voting for the resolution on using force against Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-2.2 | ...rejected reports that coalition forces had become "bogged down" by weather and greater-than-expected resistance from Iraq. |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | Bush said efforts toward peace between Palestinians and Israel would be enhanced by the defeat of Iraq... |

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| | | | WASH-4.4 | ... the two key allies in the war against Iraq , exaggerated |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...but he broadly defended the war against Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | ...American-led conflicts with Iraq in 1991 and this year. |
| Container | IRAQ IS A CONTAINER | | CHIC-1.4 | ...the two strategic cities that are the targets for any northern U.S. offensive into Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | ...the division is moving toward Kuwait and will enter Iraq from the south. |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | ... 45,000 British troops already are in the region, most of them outside Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-2.4 | Deep in southern Iraq , militiamen loyal to Hussein fired mortars and machine guns... |
| | | | CHIC-2.4 | ...that the U.S. considered shipments of military supplies from Syria into Iraq "hostile acts. |
| | | | CHIC-3.3 | ...and possibly some of his weapons have been moved out of Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | ...criticized the administration for creating a postwar climate that entices terrorists into Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | Saudi Arabia and Iran -- the primary Arab entry points into Iraq -- all said there is no evidence... |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | ...very few foreigners have been captured while crossing into Iraq illegally... |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | Bush administration has for months claimed that foreign fighters were entering Iraq to kill Americans... |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | ...arrested later inside Iraq or detained when trying to ... |
| | | | CHIC-3.3 | ...and senior regime officials out of the country. |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | ...or detained when trying to enter the country at existing border checkpoints. |
| | | | ANG-2.1 | ...any Iraqi officials I've been in contact with call me on the phone only when they're outside of Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-2.3 | ...and push the youths off as the trucks sped out of Iraq. |
| | | | ANG-3.2 | ...saying there is evidence that "senior regime people are moving out of Iraq into Syria"... |
| | | | ANG-5.2 | They've also found barges full of copper being smuggled out of Iraq through the |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | The United States will not be driven out of Iraq by the increasingly brazen terrorist acts there... |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | ...but also Islamic radicals from outside Iraq. |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | In April, as U.S. forces swept into Iraq , the Times Poll found 77% of the public... |
| | | | ANG-3.4 | ...that weapons materials could be smuggled out of the country... |
| | | | ANG-8.4 | Teams of suicide bombers might be getting money from outside the country. |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | Mr. Rumsfeld gave the example of the incursion by American forces into northern Iraq, |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | ...that new intelligence indicates that night-vision equipment had been brought into Iraq from Syria... |
| | | | NYT-2.2 | ...the 125,000 British and American troops now inside Iraq are stretched... |
| | | | NYT-2.3 | But God willing, we, too, will throw our enemies out of Iraq." |
| | | | NYT-2.3 | ...since the first American troops moved into Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-3.3 | ...a continuing flow of foreign fighters and military equipment from Syria into Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-3.3 | Officials said the meeting is to include Iraqi exiles and Iraqis from within Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-4.3 | ...and value of assets Saddam Hussein's regime had hidden |

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| | | | | outside of Iraq. |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | ...prosecutors in an Iraq trial would be able to use a large cache of documents taken out of Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | But he suggested that the attackers were crossing into Iraq from Syria and Iran. |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | "We are mindful of the fact that some might want to come into Iraq to attack..." |
| | | | NYT-6.2 | Only a trickle of new allied foreign troops will be coming into Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...have said they have not detained any foreign recruits entering Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | Calls to Jihad Are Said to Lure Hundreds of Militants Into Iraq |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...who base their assessment of the traffic into Iraq on surveillance of mosques and... |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...and on interrogations of terrorist suspects captured inside Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-7.3 | ...while planning for the force to enter Iraq in early 2005 was under way... |
| | | | NYT-7.3 | ...Pentagon's decision to reduce the force that is rotating into Iraq next spring... |
| | | | NYT-3.4 | ...that some chemical or biological weapons might be smuggled out of the country... |
| | | | NYT-5.4 | ...chances are they have already been shipped out of the country. |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | ...some Iraqis oppose an international tribunal outside of the country... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | "And replacing this cancer inside of Iraq will be a government that represents..." |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | ...call for 120,000 more U.S. Army troops to flow into Iraq over the next two to three months... |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | Rumsfeld said 1,500 to 2,500 fresh troops a day are flowing into Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-2.2 | ...and attack militia units along the supply routes that stretch into central Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-2.3 | The initial plan, at the start of the war, was for British military police to move into southern Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ... the newly established U.S. agency that is preparing to move into Iraq. |
| | | | WASH-3.3 | "Senior regime people are moving out of Iraq into Syria..." |
| | | | WASH-3.3 | ...and Syria is continuing to send things into Iraq," |
| | | | WASH-3.3 | ...fighters attempting to come into Iraq from Syria. |
| | | | WASH-5.3 | ...for information and at least one has agreed to be interviewed outside Iraq. |
| | | | WASH-5.3 | ...was also interviewed recently by CIA personnel outside Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | ... would ask its neighbors to keep criminals from crossing into Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-7.2 | "When we were on the march into Iraq , we had the advantage of targets," |
| | | | WASH-8.4 | ... militants from outside Iraq have played limited roles... |
| | | | WASH-6.1 | ...terrorists who have come in from other countries... |
| | | | NYT-3.4 | ...potential future Iraqi leaders, drawn from groups both inside and outside the country... |
| | | IRAQ IS A HUMAN BODY | WASH-1.2 | and that Hussein was "a cancer inside Iraq." |

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| | | | CHIC-2.1 | ...that the United Nations would play a role in rebuilding postwar Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-6.1 | ...the White House fears will erode support for the rebuilding of Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | ...has responded that the rising frequency of the attacks suggests that U.S. efforts to rebuild Iraq are taking hold... |
| | | | CHIC-8.1 | ...preparing for a five-nation tour to drum up international support for the postwar reconstruction of Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | voicing different views on how the country should be rebuilt and governed. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ...and in seeking financial contributions to physically rebuild Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ...United States and key allies appear just as divided over how to patch up Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-4.4 | ...many other Kurds and Arabs seem eager to have a complete Iraq again... |
| | | | ANG-4.4 | Kurdish population that lives in parts of Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-4.4 | A major challenge is persuading people here to embrace being part of Iraq once more. |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | "This president appears to lack the leadership skills required to ... and reconstruct Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | Bush emphasized the progress that he said continued to be made in rebuilding Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | Bush defended his request for \$20 billion for the reconstruction of Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | ...that opposed the U.S.-led war from bidding on billions of dollars worth of contracts to rebuild Iraq. |
| | | | ANG-5.2 | The northern and southern sections of the country are back up and running |
| | | IRAQ IS A CONSTRUCTION | ANG-7.2 | ...although some were skeptical of U.S. claims that the country had reconstituted its nuclear arms program. |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | "I don't believe the United States has the responsibility for reconstruction" of Iraq after the war. |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | Bush Sees Aid Role Of U.N. as Limited In Rebuilding Iraq. |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | The discussions reflect a growing sense that the reconstruction of Iraq will require... |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | The president defended his request to Congress for \$20 billion in grants to help rebuild Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-3.3 | Tikrit is also the only part of Iraq where there apparently are... |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | Despite increasing pressure to "internationalize" the postwar reconstruction of Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-6.2 | ...the U.S.-led agency responsible for the reconstruction of Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | ...which took command of a portion of central Iraq south of Baghdad from U.S. Marines in September... |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | The Sinjar General Hospital is in one of the most remote parts of Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ... the United Nations to play a leading role in reconstructing the country... |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | ...to share the burden and to mitigate "rising anti-Americanism in parts of the country. " |
| | | | ANG-4.4 | Both have been unable to come together since Iraq fell... |
| | | | ANG-4.4 | ...and are eager to see their country whole again. |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | He called on the administration to include the international community in rebuilding Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-1.1 | ...distributing leaflets in the southern half of the country... |

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| | +Structure | IRAQ IS A STRUCTURE | CHIC-3.1 | ...and promised to keep supporting the country until a new president could be elected. |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | ...they pledged to support the country until its people could elect a leader. |
| | Object | IRAQ IS AN OBJECT | CHIC-3.2 | But he declared the Iraqi president's hold over his country was loosening "finger by finger" |
| | | | ANG-8.4 | ...keeping him informed about the violence tearing at the country , officials said. |
| | | | ANG-4.1 | Iraqi population that would really like to create a new country but are too scared to." |
| | | | NYT-1.1 | "I don't need to say that Iraq is attached to your mustache , because after all..." |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | " Iraq is a magnet for jihadists just as Afghanistan was," a senior official said. " |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...that Iraq would become a magnet for foreign recruits came just before the war began in March... |
| | | | WASH-3.4 | "We're bringing freedom for everyone, we're making a free Iraq ." |
| | +Possession | IRAQ IS A POSSESSION | ANG-8.3 | ... something you did not afford the people you brutalized in your own country. " |
| | | | NYT-1.1 | ...because after all it is your country ," he told one group... |
| | | | NYT-7.3 | ...something you did not afford the people you, you brutalized in your own country. " |
| | | | NYT-3.3 | ...the Iraqi National Congress who has not lived in his country for more than four decades... |
| | | | WASH-6.2 | "I'm just an engineer serving my country , so why would anyone want to kill me?" |
| | | | WASH-3.4 | " This is my country and this is an occupation," said Stefan Abu George... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...said the Iraqi people are capable of running their own country. |
| | Battlefield | IRAQ IS A BATTLEFIELD | WASH-6.1 | " Iraq is a front on the war on terror ," he said... |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | Mr. Blair said. "Its main battleground is Iraq. " |
| | Deity | IRAQ IS A DEITY | WASH-3.4 | "With our spirit, with our blood," they shouted, " we sacrifice for you, Iraq. " |
| | Iraqi people | Possession | IRAQI PEOPLE ARE POSSESSIONS | CHIC-1.2 |
| WASH-2.1 | | | | Saddam's regime -- his thugs prepared to kill their own people... |
| | Object | IRAQI PEOPLE ARE OBJECTS | ANG-2.4 | "If the Iraqis don't fold over the next three days, the campaign will move toward..." |
| USA | Personification | A COUNTRY IS A PERSON | CHIC-2.1 | America At War. |
| | | | CHIC-2.2 | America At War. Defectors' Claims |
| | | | CHIC-2.3 | America At War. Strategy. |
| | | | CHIC-2.4 | America At War |
| | | | CHIC-3.1 | America At War. |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | America At War. The Ulster Summit. |
| | | | CHIC-3.3 | America At War. In Washington. |
| | | | CHIC-3.4 | ...had settled on a front-page headline that read: " America threatens Syria." |
| | | | CHIC-3.4 | America At War. Arab Reaction. |
| CHIC-5.1 | Rice is an honest, fabulous person and America is lucky to have her service... | | | |

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| | | | CHIC-6.1 | Bush said. "They're not going to intimidate America. " |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | "Let us be very clear: America did not attack Al Qaeda on Sept. 11. |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | ...is not the alliance between America and Britain. What is responsible for that terrorist attack... |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | " Great Britain, America and other free nations are united today in our grief and united in our determination to fight and defeat this evil..." |
| | | | CHIC-8.1 | ...does not believe the international dispute over Iraq will isolate America from some of its oldest allies... |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | Declaring the United States to be in "the last phase of diplomacy" regarding Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-1.2 | ...and that the United States would demand a vote on its war resolution. |
| | | | CHIC-1.4 | ...village in northern Iraq has a cautionary tale to offer the United States... |
| | | | CHIC-3.3 | ...that Bush said were the primary reasons the United States had to invade pre-emptively. |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | "There may be ... some who believe that we and the United States and our allies have somehow brought this upon ourselves..." |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | Other slogans spotted Friday during a drive through the Baqubah area included " America is the enemy of God, "... |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | The tape said those who cooperate with the occupation authority "will be considered allies of America... |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | The president said he was not concerned that the United States might appear callous to world opinion... |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | Bush sidestepped questions on whether the United States would agree to such new proposals. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | He did not repeat the statement he made last week that the United States also has a military option available. |
| | | | ANG-2.4 | ...the United States did not offer any military support... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | That's where the gap between the United States and its traditional allies could widen... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ... the United States has to engage in a multilateral effort." |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ... the United States and key allies appear just as divided over how to patch up Iraq as... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ...were surprised that the United States didn't see it coming... |
| | | | ANG-3.3 | And there was also a certain level of visceral anger at the United States... |
| | | | ANG-3.4 | He said the United States is particularly interested in locating Iraqi scientists... |
| | | | ANG-4.1 | ...concern that the United States has failed to make better progress restoring... |
| | | | ANG-4.1 | The authors said the United States should be moving more quickly to bring in... |
| | | | ANG-4.1 | ... that the United States has a "closing window" in which to bring stability to the country... |
| | | | ANG-4.1 | It said the United States should step up military patrols, seek commitments of... |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | ...and leaders have decided to give the United States the benefit of the doubt. |
| | | | ANG-5.3 | ...that the United States could relinquish control of the country by next summer... |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | ... of those who would like the United States to leave the country. |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | The United States will not be driven out of Iraq by the increasingly brazen terrorist acts there... |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | ...said they didn't believe the United States should be promoting democracy... |

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| | | ANG-7.2 | The agency reacted much differently in the early 1990s, when the United States prompted it to act... |
| | | ANG-7.2 | European governments instead differed with the United States about what to do... |
| | | ANG-7.2 | ...and that the United States has relied too much on its technical prowess... |
| | | ANG-7.2 | ... the United States is trying to persuade a skeptical international community... |
| | | ANG-7.2 | ...whose nuclear program has also alarmed the United States. |
| | | ANG-7.3 | ... cooperation among the armies that use these and the United States, " Ben-David said. |
| | | ANG-8.3 | He said the United States would leave to the Iraqis whether to allow capital punishment... |
| | | NYT-1.3 | America has asserted a security interest in the potential threats. |
| | | NYT-4.2 | 'If Europe and America are together, the others will work with us. |
| | | NYT-5.1 | "And America is lucky to have her service. Period." |
| | | NYT-5.3 | ...with murmurs of assent behind him. " Death to America! " |
| | | NYT-5.3 | " Death to America! " he shouted... |
| | | NYT-5.3 | At Funeral for Hussein Sons, A Call for ' Death to America ' |
| | | NYT-7.1 | ... is not the alliance between America and Britain. |
| | | NYT-8.4 | " America does not need a new doctrine of pre-emption..." |
| | | NYT-1.1 | ...telling people to not fight because the United States is only after the president. |
| | | NYT-1.2 | But there remains great resistance and some resentment of the way the United States has presented its case. |
| | | NYT-1.2 | The Iraq crisis has provoked a deep rift between the United States and some of its European allies... |
| | | NYT-1.2 | ...votes needed for passage of the resolution backed by the United States. |
| | | NYT-1.2 | ...will be given enough time to leave Iraq in the event the United States decides to take military action. |
| | | NYT-1.2 | ...or how many casualties the United States might suffer. |
| | | NYT-1.3 | "Under any circumstances, the United States will have to come back to the United Nations,"... |
| | | NYT-1.4 | ...the resolution needs 9 of 15 votes to pass, with no vetoes. So far the United States has only 4, including its own. |
| | | NYT-1.4 | ...when the world is arguing about what the United States should do in Iraq... |
| | | NYT-2.1 | "I don't believe the United States has the responsibility for reconstruction" of Iraq after the war. |
| | | NYT-2.1 | ...that "huge numbers of details " remained unresolved between the United States and its European allies... |
| | | NYT-2.1 | Russia and France, two nations battling the United States in the United Nations Security Council about... |
| | | NYT-2.2 | ...threatened to veto any resolution that would authorize the United States and Britain to go to war. |
| | | NYT-2.2 | France today called for reconciliation with the United States after the divisive debate at the United Nations... |
| | | NYT-2.2 | ...the United States unleashed a thunderous bombardment of Baghdad... |
| | | NYT-2.3 | Mr. Hussein and his inner circle believe that the United States has made a catastrophic mistake... |
| | | NYT-2.3 | 'God willing, we will teach the United States and the British and their allies a lesson they will never forget. " |

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| | | | NYT-3.1 | ...to ensure that international authority over postwar Iraq rests primarily with the United Nations and not just the United States and Britain. |
| | | | NYT-3.3 | ...appeal yet to Iraqi scientists and other citizens to share with the United States information... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...that the United States and Britain had no choice but to confront terrorism and... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...that British citizens captured in Afghanistan were being held by the United States... |
| | | | NYT-4.3 | The salaries for the Iraqi guards might also be paid by the United States... |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | Some military experts say the United States should move quickly to reduce... |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ...even as the United States continues to pay most of the cost. |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ... two reasons for the United States to go back to the United Nations. |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | Others, which clashed with the United States and withheld support for a resolution authorizing war... |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ...urging the European Union and Russia to join the United States in sending a clear message to Iran |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ...noting that the United States had information that the terrorist organization might... |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | But the United States has shown little appetite for international tribunals... |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | The United States has plans to create a special tribunal of Iraqi judges... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | From a list of 55 Iraqis most wanted by the United States... |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | ...and renewed cooperation between the United States and Europe. |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | Rice is an honest, fabulous person, and America is lucky to have her service -- period," Bush said... |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | What has caused the terrorist attack today ... is not the alliance between America and Britain, " he said. |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | Great Britain, which introduced the resolution with the United States, said yes... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | Bush said the United States is "days away from resolving this issue... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | The United States predicament in the Security Council has been growing by the day. |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ... the United States and Britain issued reports accusing Iraq of renewing its quest for nuclear weapons. |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | ...said the agency did not blame either Britain or the United States for the forgery. |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...and other Arab initiative supporters could persuade the United States and other major Security... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...that the United States would call for a vote... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ... the United States, along with Britain and Spain, today modified their proposed resolution authorizing force... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...that the United States would be "closing the diplomatic window" on that date. |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | " But other than the United States and Britain, only two others have contributed combat troops... |
| | | | WASH-2.2 | ...and accused the United States of "cowardly attacks that hit civilian neighborhoods." |
| | | | WASH-2.4 | Yemen is considered a friendly country, not at war with the United States. |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | It was drafted by the group known as the quartet: the United States, Russia, the United Nations and the |

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| | | | European Union... |
| | | WASH-4.2 | ...over whether the United States will use military tribunals to try two British nationals... |
| | | WASH-4.4 | ...over whether the United States and Britain... exaggerated intelligence claims of the Iraqi |
| | | WASH-4.4 | ...over whether the United States and Britain, the two key allies in the war against Iraq , ... |
| | | WASH-5.3 | The United States is still interviewing lower-level Iraqi security and intelligence officials... |
| | | WASH-5.3 | So far, the United States has discovered no undisputed physical evidence that Hussein... |
| | | WASH-5.4 | ...that the United States must immediately mobilize a "significantly broader" coalition... |
| | | WASH-5.4 | ...which effectively granted the United States control over Iraq's economy |
| | | WASH-5.4 | ...that would relieve the military and financial burdens the United States is bearing almost alone . |
| | | WASH-6.1 | ... the United States and our allies have prevailed ," |
| | | WASH-7.1 | When a reporter mentioned the United States' announced plans to reduce troop levels... |
| | | WASH-8.1 | President Bush pledged that the United States would "work with the Iraqis to develop a way... |
| | | WASH-8.1 | When the United States agreed to an Iraqi-run process... |
| | | WASH-8.2 | ...and said the United States would not use the occasion to pull back its forces. |
| | | WASH-8.2 | ...news conference that the United States would arrange for the former Iraqi leader to be judged by his fellow... |
| | | WASH-8.2 | ...put him at odds with Britain, the United States' chief ally in the Iraq war . |
| | | WASH-2.1 | Bush said the two countries would fight "however long it takes" to win. |
| | | WASH-5.1 | ...about succeeding in the full range of challenges facing his administration and the country . |
| | | NYT-7.2 | ...the president had a clear notion of where he wanted to lead the country ... |
| | | NYT-8.3 | ...that the capture was "a great day for the country" |
| | | NYT-1.2 | ...warning that the country could not afford to wait for Mr. Hussein to unleash his weapons... |
| | | NYT-1.2 | President Bush prepared the country tonight for possibly imminent military action... |
| | | ANG-1.1 | "In the event of conflict, America also accepts our responsibility to protect innocent lives |
| | | ANG-1.1 | ...that they must stand up to their responsibility along with the United States to convince ... |
| | | NYT-5.1 | He reiterated his commitment to a United States role in bringing peace to Liberia. |
| | | NYT-6.1 | ...but he vowed that the United States "will stay the course" until stability is restored. |
| | | WASH-5.1 | ...said "the United States and our allies will complete our mission in Iraq" |
| | | NYT-3.2 | Although the United States is preparing to take the lead in setting up a civilian administration in Iraq... |
| | | NYT-4.2 | ...part celebration of the role of the United States in the world... |
| | | NYT-4.3 | So far the United States has taken a leading role in the reestablishment ... |
| | | ANG-3.1 | ...implying that the United States may play the leading role during this period. |
| | | ANG-3.1 | The United States would like U.N. legitimacy and |

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| | | | European Union political support, but they're not desperate for it. |
| | | NYT-4.2 | ...and part exhortation to the United States to use its power wisely and mend fences with Europe. |
| | | NYT-1.3 | ...there seemed little question that America could bend the Security Council to its will. |
| | | ANG-3.1 | ...because the United States is convinced that it did the right thing... |
| | | NYT-6.1 | ...he said that " America rejects all forms of ethnic and religious bigotry," |
| | THE USA IS A VICTIM | CHIC-1.1 | ... by insisting repeatedly that Iraq was a direct threat to America... |
| | | CHIC-7.1 | ...it's not just Britain and America that's going to suffer... |
| | THE USA IS AN ADVERSARY | CHIC-2.2 | ...faced two enemies the night war erupted with America. |
| | | ANG-1.4 | The United States is teetering on the brink of war with Iraq. |
| | | NYT-2.3 | Mr. Hussein and top officials profess to be ready -- eager, even -- for a climactic showdown with America... |
| | | NYT-1.2 | ...could not afford to wait for Mr. Hussein to unleash his weapons against the United States. |
| | | NYT-4.2 | ...for his stalwart support of the United States in confronting Iraq and... |
| | THE USA IS A PARTNER | CHIC-4.1 | "What America must do is show that this is a partnership, built on persuasion, not command," |
| | | NYT-4.2 | And what America must do is show that this is a partnership, built on persuasion, not command." |
| | | NYT-1.2 | ...there were signs of tension even with the United States' most steadfast partner, Britain. |
| | | WASH-3.1 | Bush also highlighted the close partnership between the two countries... |
| | THE USA IS AN EVIL/ AGGRESSIVE PERSON | ANG-2.4 | Arab media described it as a " massacre " inflicted by the United States... |
| | | WASH-5.3 | ... the United States has used aggressive tactics to find and question key Iraqi scientists. |
| | | CHIC-3.4 | Other worries voiced in the Middle East included suspicion that the United States was after Iraq's oil... |
| | | CHIC-5.1 | "In order to placate critics and the cynics about [the] intentions of the United States... |
| | | ANG-1.1 | ...and that the United States will colonize a defeated Iraq economically and politically. |
| | | NYT-5.1 | "And in order to placate the critics and cynics about intentions of the United States... |
| | | WASH-5.1 | ...placate the critics and the cynics about intentions of the United States, we need to produce evidence," he said. |
| Construction | THE UNITED STATES IS A CONSTRUCTION | NYT-4.2 | ...the Guantanamo base... is not part of the United States and therefore that the 680 people ... |
| + Home | THE UNITED STATES IS A HOME | CHIC-8.3 | He knows that the capture of Hussein would not bring them home any sooner. |
| | | ANG-1.1 | At home, polls indicate that a majority of Americans want to support the president... |
| | | ANG-1.1 | Anxiety over the crisis with Baghdad has grown at home and abroad in recent weeks... |
| | | ANG-1.4 | Congress' focus on matters close to home as the nation edges toward war. |
| | | WASH-4.2 | U.S. and British polls show support for Blair and Bush slipping at home... |

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| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...assessing developments abroad and at home ... |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | ...that the longer the problems in Iraq and at home fester, the more likely it is that Bush will face... |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | ...that we're going to bring our troops home starting next year?" Bush asked with puzzlement. |
| | | | WASH-7.3 | Two days later, Bremer was home for the crucial White House meeting. |
| | | | WASH-7.3 | ...that Bremer was brought home earlier this month to be fired... |
| | Possession | THE USA IS A POSSESSION | NYT-7.1 | ...they were proud to be serving for their country ." |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | And that's exactly what I intend to do as the president of the United States: protect the people of my country ." |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | ...at a time they face a cacophony of criticism in their own countries and elsewhere... |
| | Battlefield | THE USA IS A BATTLEFIELD | NYT-1.2 | He said Sept. 11 "should say to the American people that we're now a battlefield ." |
| | American people | Object | THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE OBJECTS | NYT-1.2 |
| WASH-1.2 | | | | "I will not leave the American people at the mercy of the Iraqi dictator and his weapons." |
| War | Location | WAR IS A LOCATION | CHIC-1.1 | ...saying "in the event of conflict" or " if we go to war ." |
| | | | CHIC-1.2 | This time, as he signaled more firmly than ever a path toward war, he seemed... |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | In their first meeting since the U.S. and Britain went to war ... |
| | | | CHIC-4.2 | at a joint news conference Thursday that their decision to go to war ... |
| | | | CHIC-4.3 | s in its campaign to gain public support for going to war in Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-4.4 | ...the media are focused on intelligence and what the facts were before we went to war ... |
| | | | CHIC-5.1 | but maintained that the ultimate decision to go to war was based on "good, solid, sound intelligence." |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ...that a majority of Americans ... would prefer to go to war with some kind of allied support. |
| | | | ANG-1.2 | ...to please either those who are willing to go to war or those who aren't. |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | "Congress by that vote relegated itself to the sidelines and handed [the decision about going to war] lock |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | Former Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), who opposes going to war ... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | there is already significant opposition among the U.S. public and internationally to going to war ... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | It is telling that the foremost Senate opponents of going to war are old-timers... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | denunciations of the U.S. and British plans to go to war and topple Saddam Hussein. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | as divided over how to patch up Iraq as they were over going to war in the first place... |
| | | | ANG-4.3 | ...the British government exaggerated evidence of Iraq's arsenal to justify going to war . |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | ...the situation in Iraq was worth going to war over ... |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | ...77% of the public said they supported the decision to go to war . |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | But this week, when asked whether it had been worth going |

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| | | | | to war... |
| | | | NYT-1.3 | "the vast majority clearly feels that a decision to go to war " without Security Council authorization "will... |
| | | | NYT-1.3 | Mr. Bush has given the go-ahead; war is days away, not weeks. |
| | | | NYT-1.4 | In the march toward war , there has also been... |
| | | | NYT-1.4 | ...has never expressed any misgivings... about going to war... |
| | | | NYT-1.4 | ...that he has come to realize that making the decision to go to war is the loneliest moment that presidents face. |
| | | | NYT-2.2 | ...any resolution that would authorize the United States and Britain to go to war. |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | ...which like the United Nations was deeply divided by Mr. Bush's decision to go to war... |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | ...friction between old allies that characterized the weeks leading to war. |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | President Bush today rejected criticism that he had exaggerated the urgency of going to war... |
| | | | NYT-8.3 | In an interview with CNN last fall, as his son moved toward war with Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | If the nation goes to war with too few allies, "this could turn out very badly"... |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ...from Congress's reluctance to renew House and Senate debates over the wisdom of going to war amid... |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ...administration is " rushing to war without adequate concern for the ramifications of doing so..." |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ...to challenge the administration's march toward war just as international opposition is hardening. |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | He did not answer directly. "If we go to war , there will be a regime change,"... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | "It's his choice to make whether or not we got to war ," Bush said. |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...telling reporters later, "You don't go to war because of a timetable." |
| | | | WASH-4.1 | Iraq's attempted purchase of uranium oxide violated U.N. resolutions and was among the reasons to go to war... |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | President Addresses Flawed Uranium Data, Defends Going to War: |
| | | STATES ARE LOCATIONS | CHIC-2.1 | AMERICA AT WAR. |
| | | | CHIC-2.2 | AMERICA AT WAR. |
| | | | CHIC-2.3 | AMERICA AT WAR. |
| | | | CHIC-2.4 | AMERICA AT WAR. |
| | | | CHIC-3.1 | AMERICA AT WAR. |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | AMERICA AT WAR. |
| | | | CHIC-3.3 | AMERICA AT WAR. |
| | | | CHIC-3.4 | AMERICA AT WAR. |
| | | | CHIC-6.3 | "The terrorists will strike and they will kill innocent life... they will strike and kill in America, too. We are at war. " |
| | | | NYT-1.4 | It was another night at a White House nearly at war. |
| | | WASH-2.4 | Yemen is considered a friendly country, not at war with the United States. | |
| Religious endeavor | WAR IS A RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR | CHIC-6.1 | ...acknowledged he approved the " Mission Accomplished " banner. | |
| | | CHIC-6.1 | "Ask our troops in Iraq whether the mission has been accomplished ," Kerry said. " | |
| | | CHIC-6.1 | Retired Army Gen. Wesley Clark agreed, saying: " Politicizing the mission of those troops in the first place | |
| | | CHIC-6.1 | Bush landed in a Navy reconnaissance jet ... delivered a speech in front of a banner that declared: " Mission Accomplished. " | |

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| | | CHIC-6.1 | "The 'Mission Accomplished' sign, of course, was put up by members of the USS Abraham Lincoln |
| | | CHIC-6.1 | ...by members of the USS Abraham Lincoln saying that their mission was accomplished. " |
| | | ANG-6.1 | "Landing on an aircraft carrier and saying, 'Mission accomplished' didn't end a war... |
| | | ANG-6.1 | .. the ship's crew -- to signal that their mission in the Middle East was accomplished ... |
| | | ANG-6.1 | ...with a huge sign proclaiming "Mission Accomplished" looming in the background. |
| | | NYT-1.4 |a president who sees the world as a biblical struggle of good versus evil has never expressed ... about going to war against Saddam Hussein. |
| | | NYT-6.1 | Mr. Bush responded testily that the "Mission Accomplished" banner had not been put up by... |
| | | NYT-6.1 | ...when he stood under a large "Mission Accomplished" banner and declared the end of major combat operations in Iraq. |
| | | NYT-6.1 | ...with General Abizaid, does he have what it takes to do his mission? And he told me he does." |
| | | NYT-7.1 | Mr. Bush also centered his response on Iraq, saying: "Our mission in Iraq is noble and it is necessary. |
| | | WASH-7.3 | And both see the war on terrorism as a personal mission. |
| | | WASH-2.4 | ...to protect the soldiers with them and to accomplish the mission at large. " |
| | | WASH-5.1 | ...the president said "the United States and our allies will complete our mission in Iraq"... |
| | | WASH-5.1 | ...when he declared an end to major combat in Iraq ... banner proclaiming "Mission Accomplished." |
| | | WASH-6.1 | ...was put up by the members of the USS Abraham Lincoln, saying that their mission was accomplished.. |
| | | WASH-6.1 | ...to commemorate the sailors and crew onboard the ship and the fact that they had accomplished their mission after a lengthy deployment." |
| | | WASH-6.1 | He defended his May 1 speech, on an aircraft carrier beneath a "Mission Accomplished" banner... |
| | | WASH-6.1 | Bush said his staff was not responsible for "The 'Mission Accomplished' sign, of course, was put up by |
| | | WASH-6.2 | "Those who committed this cowardly act should know that we will not be deterred from completing our mission. " |
| | | WASH-7.1 | "Our mission in Iraq is noble and it is necessary... |
| | | WASH-7.3 | And both see the war on terrorism as a personal mission. |
| | WAR LOSSES ARE RELIGIOUS SACRIFICES | CHIC-2.1 | The campaign ahead will demand further courage and require further sacrifice. " |
| | | CHIC-2.4 | But he said strong Iraqi resistance "will demand further courage and further sacrifice" from U.S. troops... |
| | | NYT-5.3 | "Our blood, our souls, we'll sacrifice for Saddam! " the crowd roared, repeating the line. |
| | | NYT-8.3 | "The work of our coalition remains difficult and will require further sacrifice. " |
| | | WASH-2.1 | "The campaign ahead will demand further courage and require further sacrifice... |
| | | WASH-3.4 | ...they shouted, "we sacrifice for you, Iraq. " |
| | THE WAR AGAINST THE AMERICANS IS A RELIGIOUS WAR FOR SADDAM'S | ANG-4.2 | ...or more violent as Hussein government remnants enlist new supporters for jihad, or holy war. |

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| | | SUPPORTERS | | |
| Business | WAR IS BUSINESS | CHIC-1.2 | War also would have sharply negative consequences for an economy that has yet to rebound from recession... | |
| | | CHIC-8.3 | ...brought some feeling that the costs of war have been worth it. | |
| | | ANG-5.1 | ...he added. "This is a rough business.... It's a war, a low-intensity conflict that's taking place." | |
| | | ANG-7.1 | has driven many who supported the invasion of Iraq in the spring to question whether it was worth the cost... | |
| | | ANG-8.3 | ...and other countries that opposed the U.S.-led war from bidding on billions of dollars worth of contracts to rebuild Iraq. | |
| | | ANG-1.4 | "There will be battles over how to pay the cost of what we do when the guns quiet." | |
| | | NYT-8.4 | ...show the administration launched the war in the wrong way... with inadequate planning... and at the extraordinary cost, so far... | |
| | | NYT-2.3 | The important thing is, whether he reaches Baghdad today or tomorrow, he will have paid a very high price already. | |
| | | NYT-1.2 | ...declining to enumerate how many, or how much it would cost, or how many casualties the United States might suffer. | |
| | | NYT-4.3 | The officials would not offer any estimate of when the force might be established, how large it might be or what it might cost. | |
| | | NYT-4.4 | ...administration officials worry that United Nations participation might force them to cede operational control over Iraq, even as the United States continues to pay most of the cost. | |
| | | WASH-1.2 | In his discussion of a budget request for the cost of his war... | |
| | | WASH-2.1 | Also, allies paid for all but \$9 billion of the \$80 billion cost of the 1991 war... | |
| | | WASH-2.1 | ...and no other country has agreed yet to help pay for the current conflict. | |
| | | Entity | THE WAR IS AN ENTITY | ANG-5.1 |
| NYT-2.1 | ...and adding that the war "could well grow more dangerous." | | | |
| Natural disaster | WAR IS A NATURAL DISASTER/ VOLCANO | CHIC-2.2 | ...an Iraqi foot soldier, faced two enemies the night war erupted with America... | |
| | | NYT-1.3 | ...a final effort to show the Arab world that its leaders have done all they could to avert war... | |
| | | WASH-1.1 | ...top two party leaders now are escalating their criticism of Bush, because they think war is imminent... | |
| | | WASH-1.2 | Bush also suggested the inevitability of war when he said he thinks constantly about the responsibility... | |
| Performance | WAR IS A PERFORMANCE | NYT-1.3 | ...all of the rebuilding and relief tasks that will arise under the most optimistic scenarios for war. | |
| | WAR IS A PLAY WITH DIFFERENT SCENARIOS | ANG-1.3 | He warned of a "nightmare scenario" if U.S. troops are attacked with weapons.. | |
| Personification | WAR IS A PERSON | WASH-1.4 | ..." that a war would not inhibit international terrorism but only increase it... | |
| | | WASH-1.4 | ...and that a war would not recast the Middle East but "run the risk of exacerbating tensions." | |
| | +WAR IS AN ADVERSARY | CHIC-1.2 | March 17 deadline for Iraq to surrender its suspected weapons of mass destruction or face war... | |

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| | Politics | WAR IS POLITICS | NYT-4.1 | ...suggesting Democrats were trying to politicize the war and were "nitpicking." |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...that the war in Iraq would have been worth fighting even if no chemical, biological or nuclear weapons are found... |
| | Construction | WAR IS A CONSTRUCTION | ANG-4.2 | The deaths came as Deputy Defense Secretary Paul D. Wolfowitz, widely viewed as a chief architect of the war , was taking a short... |
| | | | NYT-2.3 | The crux of the war , though, he said, would be the battle for Baghdad. |
| | Confrontation | WAR IS A CONFRONTATION BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL | NYT-1.4 | ...a president who sees the world as a biblical struggle of good versus evil has never expressed ... about going to war against Saddam Hussein . |
| | Container | WAR IS A CONTAINER | NYT-3.1 | Nearly three weeks into the war , with the allies securing control over... |
| | Object | WAR IS AN OBJECT | WASH-5.1 | Bush said. He then shifted to the broader defense of the war he had previously made . |
| | Animal | WAR IS AN ANIMAL THAT SPAWNS | CHIC-2.4 | ...With Americans still fearing that the war could spawn terrorist attacks against the U.S. |
| Burden | WAR IS A BURDEN | CHIC-3.4 | "Iraqis are tired of war," said Abdullah Al-Ashaal, a political analyst at Cairo University. | |
| Politics | Sport | POLITICS IS A SPORT | CHIC-4.1 | ...to use the discredited claim about Niger's uranium "to score political points." |
| | | | CHIC-6.3 | The report found that "most of the companies that won contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan are political players ." |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | Six non-permanent council members--Chile, Mexico, Pakistan, Angola, Cameroon and Guinea-- are on the fence . |
| | | | CHIC-8.2 | ... the fence sitters who . . . may give into the belief of [U.S.] inevitability or decide to actually switch sides and help us." |
| | | | CHIC-8.2 | ...a powerful opportunity to appeal to Iraqi "fence sitters" about the wisdom of supporting the resistance. |
| | | | ANG-6.2 | ...saying INR is often resentful of not being a central player and relishes second-guessing other agencies. |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | "In their zeal to score political points , they've sacrificed the national interest on... |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | Hussein's capture is that there is no longer a reason for Iraqi "fence sitters" not to work toward a free society. |
| | Game | POLITICS IS A GAME OF CARDS | CHIC-1.1 | "It's time for people to show their cards ,..." |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | Bush to UN: Show your cards ... |
| | | | CHIC-1.2 | And so, you bet. It's time for people to show their cards." |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | "It's time for people to show their cards , let the world know where they stand." |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | at the United Nations to force countries to "show their |

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| | | | | cards" on confronting Iraq and the dangers it poses. |
| | | | NYT-3.4 | " The game is over, " Mohammed Aldouri, Iraq's ambassador to the United Nations, said. "My hope is peace..." |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | It's time for people to show their cards, let the world know where they stand when it comes to Saddam." |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | " We can't beat George Bush by playing politics with foreign policy," Mr. Gephardt told reporters... |
| Path | DIPLOMACY IS A PATH | | CHIC-1.1 | Declaring the United States to be in " the last phase of diplomacy " regarding Iraq, |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | "I meant what I said when I said this was the final phase of diplomacy, " he said. |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | "The prudent course of political action is to just not say too much," said Sen... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ...particularly in the most sensitive political phase of forming a government to succeed Saddam Hussein. |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | "This is the last phase of diplomacy, " he said. |
| | | | CHIC-1.2 | that war might be avoided when he talked of the " last phase of diplomacy, " |
| +Landscape | POLITICAL LIFE IS A LANDSCAPE | | CHIC- 4.4 | When Republicans were in the political wilderness after Clinton took office in 1993,... |
| Entity/Force | POLITICAL ENQUIRY IS A/N ENTITY/ PRESSURE FORCE | | ANG-6.2 | We push back on political pressure ... and the only problem is when there's a weasel in the intelligence community |
| | | | ANG-6.2 | Analysts "are trained almost from birth" how to deal with political pressure to tailor their conclusions |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...role as the chamber of statesmen who can rise above transient political pressures. |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | ...has been taking responsibility to ease the political pressure on the White House. |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | On a day when the White House came under increasing political pressure from Democrats to explain more fully how... |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | With Blair needing to show progress because of domestic political pressures... |
| | | | WASH-8.1 | ...a line between moving quickly to appease Iraqi political pressure and slowly enough to... |
| | | | NYT-8.1 | ...and strength through "robust alliances and vigorous diplomacy. " |
| Business | POLITICS IS BUSINESS | | NYT-1.3 | The British expect that the political price they pay at home and in relations with the rest of Europe for acting against the Security Council, if it comes to that, could be high. |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | Some Democrats fear a repeat of the Persian Gulf War, when Democrats paid a political price for opposing what turned out to be a victorious military campaign. |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | He said the " oil for food " program should not be " politicized "... |
| Object | DIPLOMACY IS AN OBJECT | | CHIC-1.2 | Bush made clear his view that the string of diplomacy had almost certainly been run out... |
| | POLITICAL ATTACKS ARE GUN ATTACKS | | ANG-6.4 | And as political sniping over the war stepped up in Washington... |
| | DIPLOMACY IS AN OBJECT/ | | WASH-1.4 | ...is by backing our diplomacy with the credible threat of force." |

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| | | STRUCTURE | | |
| | Building | POLITICS IS A BUILDING | CHIC-1.3 | UN approval would offer British Prime Minister Tony Blair and other potential allies some political cover for their... |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | Resolution 1483 already gives most nations the " political cover " they need to become involved in Iraq, |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | Bush did, however, provide Blair political cover on another important foreign policy matter.. |
| | Mathematical equation | POLITICAL MATTERS ARE MATHEMATICAL EQUATIONS | WASH-8.2 | " The arrest of Saddam Hussein changed the equation in Iraq," he said. |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | ...he said the arrest " changed the equation " as the U.S. military tries to quell an insurgency in Iraq. |
| | Natural disaster | POLITICAL INVESTIGATION IS A FIRE | NYT-7.2 | Mr. Bush is now, and was under even greater political fire when he started his campaign. |
| | | COMPLICATED POLITICAL ISSUES ARE A STORM | CHIC-4.3 | ...might have become caught up in a political storm for which his experience as an expert on bioterrorism and... |
| | Container | POLITICS IS A CONTAINER | ANG-5.1 | ...a significant segment of Christian conservatives will go back to their churches and drop out of politics altogether... |
| | Fight | POLITICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARTIES ARE FIGHTS | NYT-7.2 | for Mr. Bush while he tries to maintain the appearance of being above the political fray . |
| Harmful burden | DISPUTABLE POLITICAL ISSUES ARE HARMFUL BURDENS | WASH-5.2 | ...the challenges that have confronted his administration in the past month and the political toll they have begun to take on his presidency. | |
| Stages of a specific action | Path | PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES ARE WALKING ALONG A PATH | CHIC-5.4 | ...told him last week that the process leading to a constitutional convention could begin... |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | Declaring the United States to be in " the last phase of diplomacy " regarding Iraq, |
| | | | CHIC-1.2 | that war might be avoided when he talked of the " last phase of diplomacy, " |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | I think intelligence at this stage is the critical failing." |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | "I meant what I said when I said this was the final phase of diplomacy, " he said. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ...particularly in the most sensitive political phase of forming a government to succeed Saddam Hussein. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ...conceded Tuesday that Iraq faced a " necessary phase of establishing security,"... |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | ...during which he declared an end to the major combat phase of the Iraq war... |
| | | | ANG-8.2 | He said the next phase will be working with the Iraqi police to hunt down... |
| | | | NYT-5.2 | ...would not necessarily have to wait until a court system was fully functional. "This can proceed on a swifter track, "... |
| | | | NYT-4.3 | ...said the talks had not gone beyond a discussion phase... |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | For all their rapid success in the military phase , the American-led forces are struggling... |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | ...basically recognizing that this phase of the war for Iraq was over and there was a lot of dangerous work. |

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| | | | NYT-5.1 | ... put our nation back on the path of economic growth until President Bush abandons... |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | Many further struggles will be set upon this stage before it's over |
| | | | WASH-7.2 | At this stage in resistance activity, the guerrillas hold no swaths of territory, |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | "This is the last phase of diplomacy ," he said. " |
| | | | WASH-6.1 | ...basically recognizing that this phase of the war for Iraq was over and there is a lot of dangerous work... |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | " We've moved into a different phase of this conflict." |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | During the active fighting phase , 114 military personnel were killed by hostile fire... |
| | | +PROGRESS IS FORWARD MOTION | CHIC-8.3 | It is a " good, solid step forward ," he said, but it is too soon to know what effect it will have. |
| | | | CHIC-1.3 | Bush declared Thursday that he was determined to press ahead with a council vote... |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | The campaign ahead will demand further courage and require further sacrifice." |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | ...echoed the view that difficult days lie ahead for U.S. and British forces. |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | Blair conceded that difficult days lie ahead in the war ... |
| | | | CHIC-2.3 | The U.S.-led forces are preparing for the battle ahead . |
| | | | CHIC-3.3 | ...cautioned that the war in Iraq is not over and that tough fighting lies ahead . |
| | | | CHIC-3.3 | Rumsfeld: Heavy fight is still ahead : |
| | | | CHIC-8.3 | For Womack, the thrill was rivaled by thoughts of what still lies ahead . |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ...the best way to achieve that help is to not proceed forward " with a nuclear program, he said. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | The people of Iraq are going to be liberated. So let's not fight that fight again ... let's step forward ." |
| | | | ANG-8.2 | ...removed the shadow of fear that was keeping Iraq's transition from moving forward . |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...coming months after Congress gave Bush the go-ahead for military action. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | " The period ahead will be as fractious as the period before the war because... |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | ...there was less bravado than before and franker warnings of further setbacks ahead ... |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | ...the Bush team takes a new tack and warns of trouble ahead |
| | | | NYT-3.3 | Plans also raced forward today for relief efforts. |
| | | | NYT-1.3 | Mr. Bush has given the go-ahead ; war is days away, not weeks... |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | In preparing the public for more dangerous battles ahead ... |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | ...vow to finish off Saddam Hussein's regime no matter how long and trying the battles ahead . |
| | | | NYT-2.3 | ...the intensified bombing added to mounting anxieties about what lies ahead . |
| | | | NYT-3.3 | ...advisers carefully stopped short of declaring full victory and warned of fighting ahead in Iraq's... |
| | | | NYT-3.4 | American and British commanders said the war in Iraq... was not over and faced critical days ahead . |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ...the administration was looking forward to a Security Council briefing ... to advance the discussions . |
| | | | WASH- | "They're moving forward with the investigation." |

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| | | | WASH-8.2 | "It makes sense that that policy go forward , and we're in the process of working that through..." | |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | President Bush said last night he would press ahead with a U.N. Security Council vote... | |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | "The campaign ahead will demand further courage and require further sacrifice. | |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | ...continued to promise ultimate victory while warning of difficulties ahead . | |
| | | | WASH-2.4 | ...the CIA in particular has been given the go-ahead to undertake much more risky and sensitive operations... | |
| | | | WASH-4.1 | But Foley said the British had gone ahead based on their own information. | |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | ...he implored lawmakers to stand strong, warning of dangerous times ahead . | |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | Bush and Blair looked beyond the flap over intelligence to other hurdles ahead : | |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | ...devastated two British facilities in Turkey proved the need to press ahead with the military campaign. | |
| | | | WASH-7.2 | ... we're going to go ahead and take it out with every means we have available." | |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | The circumstances of Hussein's capture, he said, demonstrate there is " a long process " ahead in Iraq . | |
| | | + EFFICIENT PURPOSEFUL ACTION IS FULL PROGRESSION TO A DESTINATION | CHIC-1.1 | Bush made it clear that they had not swayed him from his chosen course . | |
| | | | CHIC-6.1 | U.S. must stay course in Iraq, president says... | |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | "Most of them said stay the course , keep going." | |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...but with hundreds of thousands of troops already massed in the Persian Gulf, they have little power to change Bush's course . | |
| | | | ANG-5.3 | "We can the stay the course here..." | |
| | | | ANG-5.3 | ...We will stay the course ," he said. | |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | And the citizens of Iraq need to know we will stay the course ." | |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | Bush vowed to " stay the course until the job is done" | |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | Despite mounting criticism -- from Democrats and Republicans ... he said he would not change course . | |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | ...but he vowed that the United States " will stay the course " until stability is restored. | |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | ...Most of them said, ' Stay the course , keep going.' | |
| | | | NYT-8.3 | ...how many casualties are you going to take through the course of this operation?" | |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | ...said their war plans are on course despite reports of stronger-than-expected resistance. | |
| | | | WASH-7.3 | Both men recognized that the U.S. exit strategy could well implode and began charting a new course , U.S. officials said. | |
| | | | ACTING IS TAKING A STEP | CHIC-5.1 | and said her office is taking steps to avoid a repeat of that mistake. |
| | | | | CHIC-5.4 | ... said Saturday that the body took its first steps toward drafting a new constitution... |
| | | CHIC-5.4 | | 1st steps toward constitution | |
| | | CHIC-7.4 | | ...and passenger flights is considered a crucial step in the economic recovery of Iraq... | |
| | | CHIC-8.1 | | ...and portrayed the occupation of Iraq as the first step toward a democratic Middle East. | |
| | | CHIC-8.3 | | It is a "good, solid step forward ," he said, but it is too soon to know what effect it will have. | |
| | | ANG-2.4 | | ...a step meant mainly as a show of force to boost the confidence of nervous residents. | |

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| | | | ANG-3.1 | So let's not fight that fight again ... let's step forward." |
| | | | ANG-5.3 | "What are the steps that lead to a sovereign government? There are three... |
| | | | ANG-6.2 | The first step in improving the performance of the agencies, he added, is to admit error... |
| | | | ANG-8.2 | ...to reassure Iraqis that the dictator was in captivity, and was a justifiable step to improve security in the country. |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | Both leaders emphasized that the interim authority would consist of Iraqis and would be a step in an effort to create... |
| | | | NYT-8.2 | American interrogators took the somewhat unusual step of immediately asking Mr. Hussein about substantive issues... |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | He said the capture of Mr. Hussein was " only one step " toward success in Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...said Iraq had been slow to cooperate but that in the past month, it had taken numerous promising steps ... |
| | | | WASH-2.2 | As the first step in that effort, Marines have attempted to gain control over areas... |
| | | | WASH-6.3 | the United Nations as having failed to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety... |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | Bush's figures rely on some extraordinary steps taken by Congress to manipulate spending numbers. |
| | | | WASH-8.3 | Hickey said, the next step for the soldiers would be to clear the hole by dropping a grenade... |
| | Location | + GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS | CHIC-1.2 | ...as he signaled more firmly than ever a path toward war... |
| CHIC-5.4 | | | ...took its first steps toward drafting a new constitution,... | |
| CHIC-5.4 | | | 1st steps toward constitution | |
| CHIC-8.1 | | | ...portrayed the occupation of Iraq as the first step toward a democratic Middle East. | |
| CHIC-8.3 | | | American forces had worked toward that goal... | |
| ANG-1.4 | | | ...focus on matters close to home as the nation edges toward war. | |
| ANG-2.3 | | | ...to cross one of the southern bridges out of town and toward the relative safety of British fortifications. | |
| ANG-2.4 | | | ...the campaign will move toward the more decisive use of air power... | |
| NYT-8.4 | | | ...and another about strong alliances as the best path to security. | |
| NYT-1.4 | | | In the march toward war , there has also been... | |
| NYT-8.3 | | | ...as his son moved toward war with Iraq... | |
| NYT-8.4 | | | He said the capture of Mr. Hussein was " only one step " toward success in Iraq... | |

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| | | | NYT-8.4 | ...and another about strong alliances as the best path to security ... | | |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ... and Iraq makes some concessions toward disarming . | | |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ...administration's march toward war just as international opposition is hardening. | | |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | Bush said efforts toward peace between... | | |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | Bush praised " movement toward reform and freedom " in the Middle East. | | |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | Hussein's capture is that there is no longer a reason for Iraqi "fence sitters" not to work toward a free society . " | | |
| | | + PROGRESS IS THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED | | CHIC-5.1 | "I don't know how close we are to getting Saddam Hussein," he said | |
| | | | | CHIC-5.1 | ... Closer than we were yesterday , I guess. All I know is we're on the hunt." | |
| | | | | CHIC-3.3 | Schuster said. " Victory is drawing closer , the campaign is nearing its end." | |
| | | | | CHIC-3.1 | ...the endgame is the end of the regime, and that's much closer than people thought it was.. | |
| | | | | NYT-5.1 | Mr. Bush said he did not know how close American forces were to capturing Mr. Hussein.. | |
| | | | | NYT-2.1 | " We're still closer to the beginning than we are to the end " ... | |
| | | | | NYT-2.2 | " We're still closer to the beginning than we are to the end. " | |
| | | | | NYT-3.2 | "The endgame is the end of the regime, and that's a lot closer now than it was, " | |
| | | + A STAGE IN ACTION IS A LOCATION ALONG A PATH | | NYT-5.1 | " Closer than we were yesterday , I guess," Mr. Bush said. | |
| | | | | ANG-5.1 | Bauer said Bush's ambiguity suggested that he might not have arrived at a precise policy formulation - | |
| | | Agreement | Supporting a structure | APPROVING A JUDGEMENT IS SUPPORTING A STRUCTURE | CHIC-1.2 | ...Bush could hardly be overstated. Support for his policy in the U.S. is wide but not deep... |
| | | | | | CHIC-1.3 | UN approval would offer British Prime Minister Tony Blair...political cover for their support of an Iraq war ... |
| | | | | | CHIC-1.3 | Only Britain, Spain and Bulgaria support the U.S. desire to cut short the weapons inspections, |
| CHIC-1.3 | The administration proposed the March 17 deadline, supported by co-sponsors Britain and Spain ... | | | | | |
| CHIC-1.4 | ...limiting all local jobs and land ownership to Sunni Arab immigrants, the main faction that supports Hussein . | | | | | |
| CHIC-2.2 | ...members of the ruling Baath Party militias and fanatical Hussein supporters such as... | | | | | |
| CHIC-3.2 | Bush and Blair said they supported creating an Iraqi interim authority so the country.. | | | | | |
| CHIC-4.1 | ...coming from someone who was in a rather small minority in Congress who did not support the action we took,"... | | | | | |
| CHIC-4.2 | "Iraq may be doing so, but INR considers the available evidence inadequate to support such a judgment. " | | | | | |

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| | | | CHIC-4.3 | ...intelligence findings in its campaign to gain public support for going to war in Iraq. |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | And Hussein's supporters , they argue, are survivors and hedonists. |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | One intelligence officer said emphatically that there was simply no evidence to support the claim. |
| | | | CHIC-8.1 | Bush declared that countries that did not support the war would be barred from competing for billions of dollars in U.S. reconstruction contracts. |
| | | | CHIC-8.2 | ...to appeal to Iraqi "fence sitters" about the wisdom of supporting the resistance. |
| | | | CHIC-8.4 | Events Tuesday supported two predictions by U.S. officials during the weekend--that Hussein's capture might offer |
| | | | CHIC-8.4 | UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said he would not support the death penalty. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | At home, polls indicate that a majority of Americans want to support the president but... |
| | | | ANG-1.2 | ...even some of Blix's longtime supporters are questioning whether the... |
| | | | ANG-1.3 | ... have repeatedly cited to support charges that Iraq is secretly trying to build nuclear weapons. |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...too many senators swallowed their reservations about attacking Iraq and supported the resolution because... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...and prospects for support from the U.N. are questionable. |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...acknowledge that they never imagined that international support for the U.S. would be as weak as it is now. |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ... criticism of Bush's prewar diplomacy in the face of crumbling support at the United Nations. |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | Supporters of Bush's Iraq policy are unapologetic about Congress' focus... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...the absence of sustained debate on Iraq reflects the fact that most lawmakers still support Bush's policy. |
| | | | ANG-2.3 | Although U.S. and British forces had hoped that relief efforts would help win support for their cause... |
| | | | ANG-2.4 | ...and thus inhibit the military's ability to win public support. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | The antiwar alliance has the support of the U.N. hierarchy for the postwar strategy. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | U.S. strategy to win support for a postwar resolution may mirror the effort... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | "The United States would like U.N. legitimacy and European Union political support... |
| | | | ANG-4.2 | ...to indicate that Hussein supporters are becoming emboldened in their use of graffiti. |
| | | | ANG-5.1 | ...it's kind of an interesting barometer, early barometer, about the support we're garnering." |
| | | | ANG-5.4 | ...a leading supporter of the FCC rules. |
| | | | ANG-5.4 | ...even though GOP leaders supported the president. |
| | | | ANG-6.2 | ...arguing that there was inadequate evidence to support the conclusion that Baghdad started reconstituting its nuclear program... |
| | | | ANG-6.2 | ...analysts who succumbed to the very human temptation to find evidence to support the prevailing political view. |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | Supporters of Hussein's regime , which was dominated by members of the Sunni Muslim sect... |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | Public support for the U.S. occupation of Iraq has remained strong in recent weeks... |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | Bush and other top officials last week launched a new round of their public campaign to bolster support for the |

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| | | | | war... |
| | | | ANG-6.4 | ...the greater the danger that support for the war effort , among Iraqis and Americans, will waver. |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | ...only seven months after U.S. troops seized Baghdad in a war that won broad support... |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | Bush has retained broader support for his leadership in the global campaign against terrorism... |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | Only 14% said they would support using force to help bring democracy to Arab countries |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | ...the Times Poll found 77% of the public said they supported the decision to go to war. |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | But voters' concerns about the war do not necessarily translate into support for Bush's Democratic rivals... |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | The distress over casualties has driven many who supported the invasion of Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | Still, a large majority said they supported keeping U.S. troops in Iraq... |
| | | | ANG-7.2 | Governments reluctant to support sanctions or other diplomatic actions |
| | | | ANG-7.2 | ...as a result, its ability to rally diplomatic support for future confrontations has been diminished. |
| | | | ANG-8.1 | "We have built a pretty elaborate estimate of who Saddam Hussein supporters and enablers were..." |
| | | | ANG-8.2 | But the U.N. would not support a tribunal that included the death penalty. |
| | | | ANG-8.4 | ...and gave some indications to his supporters to do this kind of activity," |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | "We are seeking a resolution that can obtain maximum support ," Mr. Boucher said. |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | Russia appeared to be gaining support for their declaration ... of any new Security Council resolution authorizing the use of force against Iraq. |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | Mr. Blair asserted that he and Mr. Bush were unified in their support for a United Nations role ... |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | At Camp David, in their first joint appearance since the start of a war that they adamantly supported over United Nations opposition... |
| | | | NYT-3.2 | ...and whose support for allied occupation is considered crucial... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...appreciation for his stalwart support of the United States in confronting Iraq and the broader threat from terrorism... |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ...the diplomat said it would be difficult to get popular support for a decision to send troops. |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ...which clashed with the United States and withheld support for a resolution authorizing war... |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | ...discussing ways to expand international support for the Iraq occupation... |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | Even supporters of the administration's policy say its efforts are in jeopardy... |
| | | | NYT-5.3 | ...the anger among Mr. Hussein's supporters , and even among many other Iraqis, grew. |
| | | | NYT-7.2 | Democrats can point to poll numbers that show his support has fallen since the primary season began. |
| | | | NYT-7.2 | ...then urges viewers to tell Congress "to support the president's policy of pre-emptive self defense." |
| | | | NYT-7.2 | ... some Bush supporters have pressed for a response to the... |
| | | | NYT-7.3 | ...a more prominent and independent role in attacking Baath Party supporters... |
| | | | NYT-7.4 | The initiative has won the support of some local police... |

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| | | | NYT-8.1 | ...huge crowds chanted in his support on Monday evening and fired off weapons... |
| | | | NYT-8.1 | In Tikrit, where support for Mr. Hussein remains strong... |
| | | | NYT-8.1 | ...because they did not want to be called Saddam supporters. |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | Senator Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut, who supported the war... |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ...to formally reconsider the use of force or to reiterate support for the president's strategy. |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ...the more reluctance there is to express views that are not supportive of the administration... |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ...and introduce a resolution supporting the troops once an attack is launched, an aide said. |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | he president has enjoyed wide, though not exceptionally deep, support for his Iraq policy |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ...to invade Iraq without trying to win broader international support. |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | ... and subdued support that Congress has given to Bush's approach to Iraq. |
| | | | WASH-1.1 | Daschle, who supported the Iraq war resolution last fall... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...said yesterday that it was willing to negotiate the wording to gain supporters. |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...needs a second resolution to shore up support at home... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...unless Saudi Arabia and other Arab initiative supporters could persuade the United States... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...over the U.S. drive to win international support for a military strike. |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ...only Bulgaria signaled support for a new resolution... |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | Bush, by contrast, argued that "a huge coalition" supports the war. |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | ...when asked about the United Nations and international support for the war. |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...which Bush said he strongly supports. |
| | | | WASH-3.2 | ...while the British view it as a fight between two sides for the support of the people." |
| | | | WASH-3.2 | Bush administration's broader political objective of winning the support of the Iraqi people and the Arab world... |
| | | | WASH-3.3 | His support is so strong there... |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | U.S. and British polls show support for Blair and Bush slipping at home amid growing concerns... |
| | | | WASH-4.3 | ...including various findings supporting Bush's charges against Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-4.4 | ...said he had been subjected to personal attacks by Blair's supporters on the panel... |
| | | | WASH-4.4 | ...has seen his poll ratings and public support for the war steadily decline... |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | ...called on the administration to enlist the support of other nations to help win the peace. |
| | | | WASH-5.3 | ... unsuccessful so far in finding key senior Iraqi scientists to support its prewar claims... |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | ...after Republicans and Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee expressed similar support... |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | ...that there was overwhelming support among world leaders for a second resolution that would ... |

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| Disagreement | Standing | AGREEING WITH SOMEONE IS STANDING BEHIND/WITH SOMEONE | WASH-7.1 | ...to protest Bush's visit and their prime minister's support for him. | |
| | | | WASH-8.1 | Bush administration supported despite assessments by international human rights organization... | |
| | | | CHIC-6.1 | ...the president asked Americans to be skeptical of political criticism from Democrats and to rally behind the Iraq effort... | |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | On the other hand, Geleske said, "I haven't seen any Democratic candidate I can get behind ..." | |
| | | | NYT-3.1 | ...it provided a forum for Mr. Bush to throw his weight behind Mr. Blair's efforts to bring ... | |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | Ally after ally after ally has stood with us... | |
| | | WASH-2.1 | ...and continues to stand with us. | | |
| | | Physical closeness | POLITICAL CONGRUENCE BETWEEN COUNTRIES IS BEING PHYSICALLY CLOSE | CHIC-7.1 | ...however, belied a lack of progress the two close allies could make on other issues on their summit... |
| | | | | ANG-7.3 | For generations the Israeli military has enjoyed close relations with the Pentagon... |
| | | | | WASH-3.1 | Bush also highlighted the close partnership between the two countries... |
| | | | | WASH-7.3 | Bremer and Blackwill have navigated policy problems together. They forged a close relationship 30 years ago... |
| | | Solidarity | AGREEMENT IS A SHOW OF SOLIDARITY | CHIC-7.1 | ...Bush and Blair's show of solidarity against terrorism... |
| | NYT-7.1 | | | ...he pledged his solidarity with the Americans more firmly... | |
| | CHIC-5.2 | | | It is a small price for what the coalition sees as a large-scale effort to breach divides in Iraq.. | |
| | Divided/ physically distant | DISAGREEMENT IS BEING PHYSICALLY DISTANT | CHIC-4.1 | Political divide unmasked... | |
| | | | CHIC-1.1 | President Bush said Thursday that he would ask a deeply divided United Nations to vote... | |
| | | | CHIC-4.2 | Still, the excerpts revealed a split within the administration. | |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | Underlying that relatively even split is a marked partisan divide ... | |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | As for the future in Iraq, the public appears divided and uncertain. | |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | But underneath those numbers is another deep partisan divide ... | |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | the United States and key allies appear just as divided over how to patch up Iraq... | |
| ANG-3.1 | | | But government officials and analysts on both sides of the divide predict that painful arguments... | | |
| ANG-1.2 | | | The chief weapons inspector may sway the divided Security Council in its decision... | | |
| ANG-1.2 | | | He will deliver a critical report today to the bitterly divided Security Council on Iraq's compliance... | | |
| ANG-7.1 | | | respondents split three ways ... | | |
| ANG-7.1 | | | the public split again:... | | |
| ANG-7.1 | | | Underlying that relatively even split is a marked partisan divide: | | |
| NYT-3.1 | | | ...which like the United Nations was deeply divided by Mr. Bush's decision to go to war against Iraq. | | |
| NYT-4.2 | | | if we split , the rest will play around, play us off... | | |
| WASH-4.2 | | | ...bipartisan reception from a Congress that otherwise is deeply divided over the situation in Iraq. | | |
| WASH-1.4 | | | ...deepening a split within the U.N. Security Council over the U.S. drive... | | |

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| Terror | Personification | TERROR IS A PERSON | CHIC-2.1 | "Slowly but surely, the grip of terror around the throats of the Iraqi people is being loosened..." |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | ...because they fear a free and peaceful state in the midst of a part of the world where terror has found recruits. " |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | Bush, asserting that " the grip of terror around the throats of the Iraqi people |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | ...it means we're on a scavenger hunt for terror, " Bush said. |
| | Adversary/Entity | TERROR IS AN ENTITY/ ADVERSARY | CHIC-5.1 | ...would be harmful on the war against terror, " he said. |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | ...a suggestion that some administration officials say merits including Iraq in the larger war on terror ... |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | The bin Laden tape should say to everybody the war on terror goes on... |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | President Bush and Prime Minister Tony Blair pledged defiantly Thursday to continue the fight to combat terror ... |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | ... adding a promise to "meet their will to inflict terror with a greater will to defeat it ..." |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | "Our war against terror is a contest of will..." |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | Bush said another quarter comes from "additional spending on the war on terror " |
| | | | WASH-6.1 | "and we will win this particular battle on the war on terror. " |
| | | | WASH-6.1 | ...and that "the battle of Iraq is one victory in a war on terror. " |
| | | | WASH-6.1 | "Iraq is a front on the war on terror, " he said..." |
| Entity / Sickness | TERROR IS AN ENTITY/ TERROR IS A SICKNESS | ANG-7.4 | Kimmit said they were part of a "psychological game" designed to spread terror ... | |
| Deadly weapon | TERROR IS A DEADLY WEAPON | CHIC-1.2 | Bush said Hussein possessed " weapons of terror " instead of weapons of mass destruction... | |
| Terrorism | Personification | TERRORISM IS A PERSON | CHIC-7.1 | What is responsible for that terrorist attack is terrorism. " |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...the possibility that terrorism would join forces with a nation that could make available chemical, biological... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | "Can we be sure that terrorism and weapons of mass destruction will join together? " |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | ...showing that terrorism has killed as many as 4,000 people in five years... |
| | Adversary/ Entity | TERRORISM IS AN ENTITY/ ADVERSARY | CHIC-6.1 | ...as they did the first chapter of the war on terrorism. |
| | | | CHIC-6.4 | Bush and his top aides that the conflict is another front in the global war on terrorism. |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | Bush and Blair's show of solidarity against terrorism ... |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | ...put on a united front and vowed to continue the fight against terrorism around the world. |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | Blair, Bush pledge their resolve in terrorism fight |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | "Once again we must affirm that in the face of this terrorism there must be no holding back..." |
| | | | ANG-5.1 | ...he president reminded listeners that the war against terrorism continued... |
| | | | ANG-5.1 | ...and certain of the direction of the war on terrorism and his economic agenda... |

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| | | | ANG-7.1 | Bush and the war on terrorism |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | ...disapprove of the way President Bush is handling the war on terrorism... |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | 59% said they approve of the way the president is handling the war on terrorism... |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | and a solid majority gave him high marks for his conduct of the war on terrorism. |
| | | | ANG-7.1 | Bush has retained broader support for his leadership in the global campaign against terrorism... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...that the United States and Britain had no choice but to confront terrorism... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...the United States in confronting Iraq and the broader threat from terrorism... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...was part explanation of the threat from terrorism , part celebration of the role of the United States in the world |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ...in the fight against terrorism and in strengthening the sluggish economy. |
| | | | NYT-6.1 | ...the president called Iraq the "new front" in the campaign against terrorism. |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | President Bush sought to draw a parallel between Mr. bin Laden's call to arms and the effort against terrorism. |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | What is responsible for that terrorist attack is terrorism... |
| | | | NYT-7.1 | "Once again we must affirm that in the face of this terrorism... |
| | | | NYT-7.2 | ...portraying Mr. Bush as fighting terrorism while his potential challengers try to... |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | Bush administration's invasion of Iraq and prosecution of the global war on terror. |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | ..they were right in deposing Hussein and confronting global terrorism. |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | Much of the news conference dealt with various aspects of the war on terrorism... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | " that a war would not inhibit international terrorism but only increase it..." |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | ...deficits his administration is piling up as it wages war on terrorism... |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | ...saying he believed it had diminished the threat of terrorism... |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | What is responsible for that terrorist attack is terrorism... |
| | | | WASH-7.3 | And both see the war on terrorism as a personal mission. |
| Threat | Adversary | THREAT IS AN ADVERSARY | NYT- 4.2 | ... any responsible leader could ignore the evidence that we see and the threat that we face," |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | ...could ignore the evidence that we see and the threat that we face," |
| | Entity | THREAT IS AN ENTITY | CHIC- 1.1 | ...and we must take threats which gather overseas very seriously." |
| | | | CHIC- 8.1 | ...that any time the president sees a gathering threat to the United States, we must deal with it," Bush said. |
| Weapon | THREAT IS A WEAPON | WASH-5.1 | But he expressed confidence that the government will defuse the threat. | |

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| Opinions | Landscape (Location) | OPINIONS ARE LOCATIONS | CHIC-1.1 | Leading Security Council members' opposition to Bush's position on Iraq has been building... |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | In visiting the United States, Blair sought to define his position that the UN should take... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ...the meeting is meant to formulate a joint position on reconstruction efforts in Iraq after the war... |
| | | | NYT-8.4 | But, he said, "let me be very clear: my position on the war in Iraq has not changed." |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...would work to defeat a resolution that authorized war, and China has strongly backed their position . |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...to reassure Americans and allies that the administration's position was thoughtful and not rash. |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...was an effort to regain momentum for the U.S. position on the eve of chief U.N. weapons inspector Hans Blix's latest report on Iraq's compliance... |
| | | | WASH-1.3 | The Bush administration ... stuck to its original position while acknowledging disagreement among U.S. officials ... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ElBaradei's report was even more damning to the administration's position . |
| | Landscape (Placement) | HAVING AN OPINION IS HAVING A PARTICULAR PLACEMENT ON THE GROUND | CHIC-1.1 | ...let the world know where they stand when it comes to Saddam." |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ...let the world know where they stand." |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | ...let the world know where they stand when it comes to Saddam ." |
| | Possession | OPINIONS ARE POSSESSIONS | ANG-7.2 | But there is a perception -- shared by foreign intelligence services as well as U.S. lawmakers and experts |
| WASH-3.1 | | | ... that they were "joined in large tasks because we share fundamental convictions " and are ... | |
| WASH-7.3 | | | Bremer and Blackwill share a conservative view of the world... | |
| Guides | BELIEFS ARE GUIDES | WASH-3.1 | ... we share fundamental convictions" and are willing to act on them . | |
| Law and Justice | Location | JUSTICE IS A LOCATION CAPTURING CRIMINALS IS TAKING THEM TO A LOCATION | CHIC-5.1 | "It's important that Saddam's sons were brought to justice ." |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | ...when we find good intelligence to bring people to justice," Bush said. |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | ...he will be put on trial and will be brought to justice ... |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | And you'll be brought to justice , something ... |
| | | | NYT-8.3 | And you'll be brought to justice ... |
| | | | WASH-8.1 | ...who was responsible for unspeakable terror, is brought to justice ." |
| | Object | JUSTICE IS AN OBJECT JUSTICE IS A COMMODITY | ANG-8.3 | ...and justice needs to be delivered ," he said. |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | ... the justice he didn't, by the way, afford any of his own citizens." |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | ... justice, something you did not afford the people you brutalized in your own... |
| | | | NYT-8.3 | ... justice -- something you did not afford the people you, you brutalized in your own country." |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | " Justice was being delivered to a man... |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | ... and all the atrocities need to come out, and justice needs to be delivered ." |
| | | JUSTICE IS A GIFT | WASH-8.2 | Justice ...to a man who defied that gift from the Almighty to the people of Iraq." |

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| | Construction | LAW IS A CONSTRUCTION | CHIC-2.4 | ... warned it threatened "global stability and the foundations of international law. " |
| | | | NYT-8.3 | ...whether he was making statements that took into account his status under international law. |
| | Personification | JUSTICE IS A PERSON | WASH-4.2 | Some British leaders are calling for them to face justice back home. |
| Liquid/water | JUSTICE IS A LIQUID/ WATER | WASH-8.1 | "There is a thirst for justice, " he said. | |
| Economy | Entity/ personification | ECONOMY IS AN ENTITY/ ECONOMY IS A PERSON | CHIC-5.1 | He also recommitted himself to cutting taxes as a way of reviving the economy... |
| | | | CHIC-5.1 | ...and to defend his tax cuts as the remedy for a sluggish economy. |
| | | CHIC-8.1 | Bush: Economy is strong... | |
| | | CHIC-8.1 | Bush declared " the economy is strong, "... | |
| | | NYT-5.1 | Mr. Bush began the session with a statement ...and in strengthening the sluggish economy... | |
| | Entity | ECONOMY IS AN ENTITY THAT GROWS | ANG-5.1 | "We're beginning to see hopeful signs of faster growth in the economy... |
| | | | ANG-6.1 | Bush also expressed optimism that the U.S. economy was " showing signs of broad and gathering strength " |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | ... economists are "beginning to see hopeful signs of faster growth in the economy... |
| | | | WASH-6.1 | ...that he sees " broad and gathering strength " in the economy. |
| | | ECONOMY IS A WATER ENTITY | ANG-4.1 | The economy has stagnated, in part because the region's quasi... |
| | Personification | ECONOMY IS A PERSON | ANG-8.4 | With Iraq's unemployment rate high and its economy stumbling, |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | ... and the economy continues to limp along... |
| | Container | ECONOMY IS A CONTAINER | ANG-4.1 | ...programs to pump money into the economy and "keep Iraqis from being idle." |
| Warning | Sending something | WARNING IS SENDING A MESSAGE | ANG-2.4 | " The message is clear, " said one British military official. "We're here and we can do what we want." |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ... and Russia to join the United States in sending a clear message to Iran not to build a nuclear weapon. |
| | | WARNING IS SENDING A SIGNAL | WASH-7.2 | A spokesman for the division said the attacks were designed to " send a message " to resistance fighters. |
| | | CHIC-2.3 | ...it would send a strong signal to Iraq's remaining military establishment that the end is near. | |
| Responsibilities | Possessions | RESPONSIBILITIES ARE POSSESSIONS | CHIC-5.1 | ...but added, "I also take responsibility for making decisions on war and peace." |
| | | | CHIC-5.1 | President Bush on Wednesday took personal responsibility for misleading Americans... |
| | | | CHIC-5.1 | " I take responsibility for everything I say, of course. Absolutely," Bush said... |
| | | | CHIC-5.1 | Bush had sidestepped questions about his responsibility |

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| | | | | for the erroneous statement about... |
| | | | CHIC-5.2 | They have computers. Isn't it their responsibility? |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | Al Qaeda and a Turkish militant group, the Islamic Great Eastern Raiders Front, claimed joint responsibility for the acts. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ...is to convince parties to assume their responsibility ," he said. |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | In the event of conflict, America also accepts our responsibility to protect innocent lives... |
| | | | ANG-1.1 | ...by convincing those nations that they must stand up to their responsibility ... |
| | | | ANG-5.1 | I take personal responsibility for everything I say, of course," he said. |
| | | | ANG-3.3 | ...the lack of an official statement that Hussein is safe and well and pursuing his duties was also telling. |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | ...to refrain from engaging in politics because of his "solemn duty" as commander in chief to "keep America secure." |
| | | | NYT-2.1 | "I don't believe the United States has the responsibility for reconstruction" of Iraq after the war. |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | ...has been taking responsibility to ease the political pressure on the White House. |
| | | | NYT-4.1 | Last week, Mr. Tenet took responsibility for the dubious evidence getting into the State... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | "I take responsibility for making the decision, the tough decision... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | Mr. Bush turned a question about whether he took personal responsibility for including... |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | Mr. Bush said. "I also take responsibility for making decisions on war and peace. |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | Mr. Bush also took responsibility for the first time for an assertion in his State of the Union... |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | "I take personal responsibility for everything I say, of course," Mr. Bush said. |
| | | | NYT-7.3 | ...which has responsibility for military operations in Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-1.2 | Japan and Russia must join the U.S. and "stand up to their responsibility " to... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | "In a few days, we must solemnly fulfill our responsibility through a vote. |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | He was a threat. I take responsibility for dealing with that threat." |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | "I take responsibility for making the decision, the tough decision... |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | ...on whether he would take responsibility for making the allegation... |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...also take responsibility for making decisions on war and peace... |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | "I take personal responsibility for everything I say, of course," Bush said. |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...getting Asian nations to share responsibility for dealing with... |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | Bush Takes Responsibility for Iraq Claim; |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...questions about whether he took responsibility for the claim... |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | The president's taking of "personal responsibility" for the charge in his State of the Union... |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | "I also take responsibility for making decisions on war and peace... |
| | | | WASH- | His most newsworthy statement was to take responsibility |

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| | | | 5.2 | for the section of his... |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | " I take personal responsibility for everything I say, of course," he said. "Absolutely." |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | ...the soldiers had to take on some of the duties of contractors and aid workers. |
| | | | WASH-7.1 | Bush said that "the prime minister and I have a solemn duty to protect our people. |
| | | | WASH-3.2 | ...they have not only the right to respond, they have the obligation to respond to protect the soldiers... |
| Objects | RESPONSIBILITIES ARE OBJECTS | | CHIC-3.3 | ...swift fall in Baghdad and the still weighty responsibility they had to finish the job in Iraq. |
| | | | NYT-4.4 | 'It would be helpful to diffuse responsibility for this massive undertaking... |
| | | | WASH-7.3 | But they have now been handed much of the responsibility for getting the postwar political transition right... |
| Burden | RESPONSIBILITIES ARE BURDENS | | ANG-6.2 | The intelligence community " has to bear the major responsibility for WMD information in Iraq... |
| | | | NYT-4.3 | ...to potentially thousands of unemployed Iraqis and ease the burden on an American military... |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | ...a "significantly broader" coalition to share the burden and to mitigate... |
| Role | HAVING RESPONSIBILITIES IS HAVING A ROLE | | CHIC-2.1 | ...Blair sought to define his position that the UN should take a greater role in establishing postwar Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | Nonetheless, the role facing the incoming troops will be far different from the one originally imagined... |
| | | | CHIC-2.1 | ... the united nations would play a role in rebuilding postwar Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-3.1 | ..Northern Ireland and the UN would play a large role in establishing a new Iraqi government... |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | ...pressed by reporters about the 'vital role' that he and prime minister repeatedly suggested... |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | The administration has not detailed the type of role it would welcome the UN taking... |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | ' A vital role for the United Nations means a vital role for the United Nations'... |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | ... the United Nations should play a 'vital role' in rebuilding the Iraqi government... |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | Bush, Blair agree on UN role in Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | ...while Bush has favored a more limited role by the international body... |
| | | | CHIC-3.2 | ... advocated that the UN play a substantial role in the reconstruction... |
| | | | CHIC-5.1 | ...whether the U.S. forces would take an active role in re-establishing a cease-fire and ... |
| | | | CHIC-6.1 | ... and give Iraqis a border role in helping to prevent attacks that... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...the senate is struggling to find an appropriate role to play ... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...the senate has strayed from its textbook role as chamber of statesmen who can rise above transient political pressure. |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | " the Senate's role has become cheerleading" said... |
| | | | ANG-1.4 | ...the chamber that is supposed to have the largest role in foreign policy.... |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ...implying that the United States may play the leading role during this period. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | that the UN should play the 'central' role in creating a 'new political orde'. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | If the UN's role is limited to the humanitarian field... |
| | ANG-3.1 | ...still disagree with the U.S on the role of the United | | |

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| | | | Nations... |
| | | ANG-3.1 | ...the United Nations would play a 'vital role' in postwar Iraq... |
| | | ANG-3.1 | ...leaders offered few details about what role the international body or other countries would have in postwar Iraq. |
| | | ANG-6.3 | ...Ibrahim played a role in the wars against Iran and Kuwait... |
| | | ANG-8.1 | Still, the informant's role – if any—in the armed opposition remains unclear. |
| | | ANG-8.2 | ... his role in orchestrating attacks on the coalition ... |
| | | ANG-8.2 | ...for further clues about his possible role in directing the insurgency that has... |
| | | ANG-8.4 | But the Hussein money men have played a crucial role ... |
| | | ANG-8.4 | The deposed dictator's role was limited... because he was busy ensuring his personal safety... |
| | | NYT-1.3 | If the Security Council cannot play the primary authorizing role in Iraq... |
| | | NYT-2.1 | ... by trying to undermine Congress's role ... |
| | | NYT-2.1 | ... to say that Congress should not cede its oversight role of military spending in Iraq. |
| | | NYT-2.1 | ...Congress was not prepared to vacate its oversight role . |
| | | NYT-2.1 | ... about a prominent American role in a postwar Iraq. |
| | | NYT-2.1 | ...in their support for a United Nations role in administrating a postwar Iraq. |
| | | NYT-3.1 | ...whether he truly sees the United Nations playing an important role in Iraq. |
| | | NYT-3.1 | ...while making clear that its role would be no more than auxiliary. |
| | | NYT-3.1 | ...given the United Nations a more direct role in appointing the interim authority. |
| | | NYT-3.1 | The tension over the role of the United Nations centers on the establishment of the so-called Iraqi interim... |
| | | NYT-3.1 | ...he said could play 'a vital role as an agent to help people live... |
| | | NYT-3.1 | ...to grant the United Nations a 'vital role' in postwar Iraq. |
| | | NYT-3.1 | Bush sees aid role of the UN as limited in rebuilding. |
| | | NYT-3.1 | ...have sought a central role for the United Nations in overseeing... |
| | | NYT-3.1 | His characterization of the postwar role of the United Nations... |
| | | NYT-3.2 | ...the United Nations would play a 'vital role' in reconstruction and relief after... |
| | | NYT-4.1 | ...official who had played a role in getting the uranium material into.... |
| | | NYT-4.2 | ... playing the traditional British role of Trans-Atlantic intermediary. |
| | | NYT-4.2 | ...part celebration of the role of the United States in the World. |
| | | NYT-4.3 | ...the United States has taken a leading role in the reestablishment |
| | | NYT-4.3 | ...about a possible role for the company in establishing a |
| | | NYT-4.4 | ... are said to favor a United Nations role ... |
| | | NYT-5.1 | ..about whether that role would include the use of American ground troops... |
| | | NYT-5.2 | ...Iraqis will play the undisputed leadership role in this process. |
| | | NYT-6.3 | ...have been increasing signs that his role may well be |

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| | | | | more significant. |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | Mr. Hussein may be playing a role in bringing together different factors... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | Rice said she wondered how much of role Mr. Hussein could play.. |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | General Ibrahim was clearly playing a role in coordinating attacks by those loyal... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | A leadership role by Mr. Hussein would go far beyond... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | Hussein may be playing a significant role in coordinating and directing attacks ... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | ...that reports of a significant role by Mr. Hussein could not be... |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | ...who is described by American officials as playing a significant role in insurgency. |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | ...officials described reports of a larger role by Mr. Hussein as credible... |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ... and is suspected to have had a role in the attacks in recent months. |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...what... role they have had in the kind of deadly attacks that shook Baghdad... |
| | | | NYT-7.2 | ...credited with having an important role in preparing the way for his re-election. |
| | | | NYT-7.3 | ... a more prominent and independent role in attacking Baath Party supporters... |
| | | | NYT-8.2 | Mr. Hussein chose to play a role in subsequent attacks against... |
| | | | NYT-8.2 | Allied forces... are expected to play a role in the questioning |
| | | | NYT-8.2 | Hussein has denied playing any direct role on commanding Iraqi insurgent or... |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | ... a concept of the role of the United Nations . |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | ...in hopes of discussing the role of the United Nations in... |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | ...put off the contentious issue of the exact role the United Nations would have... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ... have said all along there needs to be a role for the United Nations... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | Pressed to define the 'vital' UN role.... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...And a vital role for the United Nations means a vital role for the United Nations.. |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...the United Nations should have a 'vital role to play' in postwar Iraq. |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | U.N. to have a 'vital role' in Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ... 'when we say vital role , that's precisely what we mean'. |
| | | | WASH-3.1 | ...for the United Nations to play a leading role in reconstructing the country... |
| | | | WASH-6.4 | ... it seemed that their role in the war would be soon over. |
| | | | WASH-8.4 | ...Iraqi president playing an inspirational but largely passive role... |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | U.S. cool to new U.N vote; unfettered role in Iraq preferred. |
| Coalition | Personification | THE COALITION IS A PERSON | CHIC-5.2 | It is a small price for what the coalition sees as a large-scale effort to breach divides in Iraq... |
| | | | CHIC-7.4 | ...the coalition has been offering a \$500 bounty for each missile turned in to authorities. |
| | | | CHIC-7.4 | and an important symbol for the coalition as it seeks to |

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| | | | | demonstrate progress. |
| | | | ANG-3.1 | ...he has also said a coalition defeat would not be in Russia's interests... |
| | | | ANG-4.1 | ...but they have been cowed by strikes on locals cooperating with the coalition. |
| | | | ANG-5.2 | "We hoped the coalition would get electricity back the first week," ... |
| | | | ANG-5.2 | ...and remain the most visible face of coalition efforts in northern Iraq to rebuild and restore... |
| | | | ANG-6.3 | ... the coalition has failed to locate Hussein or the weapons of mass destruction... |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | ...and the missile strike challenge the coalition as the U.S. military is engaged... |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | "Shaken, not stirred.... They are under coalition control at this time." |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | ...a seemingly intractable problem that continues to undermine coalition efforts. |
| | | | ANG-7.4 | A challenge to coalition |
| | | | ANG-8.2 | ...some of these are not necessarily fighting for Saddam Hussein, but they are fighting the coalition. " |
| | | | ANG-8.4 | "Of course there will be intelligence value to the fact that he is now in coalition hands, " |
| | | | NYT-1.3 | ...explaining that no coalition will be able to shoulder all of the rebuilding and relief tasks that... |
| | | | NYT-2.2 | ... providing the coalition with its first base in the region from which to conduct operations against Iraqi forces... |
| | | | NYT-3.4 | The coalition is holding more than 7,000 Iraqi prisoners. |
| | | | NYT-8.3 | " The work of our coalition remains difficult and will require further sacrifice. " |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | ...argued that "a huge coalition" supports the war. |
| | | | WASH-3.2 | "The coalition continues to exert pressure on the regime..." |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | and to provide a means for a far broader international coalition to participate in Iraq, |
| | | | WASH-5.4 | ...must immediately mobilize a "significantly broader" coalition to share the burden and to mitigate... |
| | Construction | THE COALITION IS A CONSTRUCTION | NYT-4.2 | ...the tough decision to put together a coalition to remove Saddam Hussein... |
| | | | NYT-8.3 | He did so in part because the international coalition that he had assembled to... |
| | | | WASH-2.1 | "As a matter of fact, the coalition that we've assembled today is larger than..." |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | ... to put together a coalition to remove Saddam Hussein," Bush said sternly. |
| Saddam Hussein | Animal | SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AN ANIMAL | CHIC-5.1 | "Closer than we were yesterday, I guess. All I know is we're on the hunt. " |
| | | | CHIC-8.1 | ...that when the heat got on, you dug yourself a hole and you crawled into it," Bush added. |
| | | | CHIC-8.1 | President revels in capture, mocks Hussein for crawling into a hole... |
| | | SEARCHING FOR SADDAM HUSSEIN IS HUNTING | ANG-5.1 | ...with the dismantling of Al Qaeda and the hunt for Saddam Hussein far from over. |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | ... you dug yourself a hole and you crawled in it. |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | Mr. Bush said. "All I know is we're on the hunt. " |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ...and said American forces were "on the hunt" for Saddam Hussein. |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | ...said of Mr. Hussein "that he's hiding and running away constantly from the relentless hunt that we are on to find him..." |

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| | | | NYT-8.3 | ... you dug yourself a hole and you crawled in it. |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ... stating five times that " we're on the hunt " for Hussein... |
| | | | WASH-8.2 | ... you dug yourself a hole and you crawled in it. " |
| | Cancer | SADDAM IS A CANCER | WASH-1.2 | ... that Hussein was "a cancer inside Iraq." |
| | Removing | DEPOSING SADDAM IS REMOVING | CHIC-1.1 | ...he underscored the importance of removing Hussein from power... |
| | | | CHIC-5.1 | ...that led me to come to the conclusion that it was necessary to remove Saddam Hussein. " |
| | | | NYT-2.2 | ...that they will be liberated and Saddam Hussein will be removed... |
| | | | NYT-2.2 | ...said the removal of Saddam Hussein could take longer than expected... |
| | | | NYT-4.2 | ...the tough decision to put together a coalition to remove Saddam Hussein... |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ...to come to the conclusion that it was necessary to remove Saddam Hussein from power." |
| | | | NYT-6.3 | Mr. Hussein was "no longer a threat to the United States, because we removed him. " |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | ...the tough decision, to put together a coalition to remove Saddam Hussein, " Bush said |
| | | | WASH-5.1 | ...to come to the conclusion that it was necessary to remove Saddam Hussein from power." |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | ...to come to the conclusion that it was necessary to remove Saddam Hussein from power." |
| Saddam' s Regime | | | Construction | THE IRAQI REGIME IS A CONSTRUCTION |
| | CHIC-2.1 | "The context was for 'shock and awe' to cause the [regime] to collapse, "... | | |
| | CHIC-3.1 | ... said they still saw pockets of resistance. But " the regime leadership structure has been fragmented, "... | | |
| | CHIC-3.4 | ...news of the collapse of Hussein's regime in Baghdad was met with similar despair... | | |
| | ANG-3.4 | ..., and the regime collapsed Wednesday. | | |
| | ANG-3.4 | WAR WITH IRAQ / A COLLAPSING REGIME; | | |
| | ANG-8.4 | "There are some indicators that Saddam knew all along the regime was going to collapse... | | |
| | NYT-4.4 | ...of the number of people who would be required after the regime fell... | | |
| | Personification | THE IRAQI REGIME IS A PERSON | ANG-3.4 | Regime in Denial to the End |
| | | | ANG-3.4 | Saddam Hussein's regime was so unaware of its approaching demise... |
| | | | ANG-8.3 | The Sunni Muslim-dominated regime is accused of slaughtering more than... |
| | | | NYT-3.3 | ...because this regime is not going to come back and occupy that country." |
| | | | WASH-1.4 | "answer a single question: Has the Iraqi regime fully and unconditionally disarmed... |
| | | | WASH-3.3 | " to prevent the regime from being able to use it as a place to command and control, |
| WASH-3.3 | | | ...all communications ceased and the regime didn't come to work, " official described what happened in Baghdad. | |
| Grip around Iraqi people | SADDAM HUSSEIN'S REGIME IS A GRIP AROUND THE THROATS OF IRAQI PEOPLE | CHIC-2.1 | "Slowly but surely, the grip of terror around the throats of the Iraqi people is being loosened," Bush said. | |
| | | CHIC-3.2 | " The grip I used to describe that Saddam had around the throats of the Iraqi people is loosening | |
| | | WASH-2.1 | ...asserting that " the grip of terror around the throats of the Iraqi people is being loosened," | |

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| | | | WASH-3.1 | ... that grip... that Saddam had around the throats of the Iraqi people [is] loosening," Bush said. |
| | Charade/ Performance | ENGAGING IN POLITICAL ACTIONS IS PLAY ACTING/ TAKING PART IN A CHARADE | CHIC-1.1 | ...saying Iraq was "engaged in a deliberate charade. " |
| | | | CHIC-1.2 | ...as he dismissed Hussein's efforts as " a public show " and " a willful charade "... |
| | | | ANG-3.3 | ...there were murmurs on the street that the curtain may be coming down on the regime. |
| | | | CHIC-8.2 | ..."to exploit on the ground [in order] to root out large factions of former regime elements," he said. |
| | Plant | THE IRAQI REGIME IS A PLANT | WASH-1.2 | ...there will be a regime change," he said. "And replacing this cancer inside of Iraq will be a government... |
| | Cancer | SADDAM'S REGIME IS A CANCER | NYT-3.4 | Saddam Hussein's regime has been removed from every corner of that country," |
| | Removal | DEPOSING THE IRAQI REGIME IS REMOVING | | |
| Terror Group | Personification | A TERROR GROUP IS A PERSON | CHIC-7.1 | An unidentified caller ... said Al Qaeda and ... claimed joint responsibility for the acts. |
| | | | CHIC-7.1 | U.S. and British officials immediately presumed that the attacks were the work of Al Qaeda. |
| | | | NYT-5.1 | ...that the terrorist organization might again try to hijack airliners, perhaps an international flight. |
| | | | NYT-1.2 | "He has trained and financed Al Qaeda type organizations. |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...to have been inspired by exhortations of Qaeda leaders, even if they were not trained by Al Qaeda. |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | But the officials say this influx is not necessarily evidence of coordination by Al Qaeda or other terrorist groups... |
| | | | WASH-2.4 | ...and command-and-control capabilities of terrorist networks, " he said |
| | Structure (Network) | A TERROR GROUP IS A NETWORK STRUCTURE | CHIC-5.1 | ...a newly released report on the Sept. 11 attacks that ...to terrorist networks... |
| | | | ANG-8.2 | ...said investigators have yet to establish any link with the Al Qaeda terrorist network. |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | Mr. bin Laden cited Iraq as the newest front in the terror network's international jihad. |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...that Al Qaeda had established ...given how fractured Mr. bin Laden's network appears to be. |
| | | | NYT-6.4 | ...whom German investigators have linked to a Spanish-based terror network... |
| | | | WASH-2.4 | ...that means to the leadership and command-and-control capabilities of terrorist networks, " he said |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | ...in dismantling the al Qaeda terrorist network as evidence of progress... |
| | Object | AL-QAIDA IS A CONSTRUCTED OBJECT THAT CAN BE DISMANTLED | ANG-5.1 | ...that the war against terrorism continued, with the dismantling of Al Qaeda... |
| | | | WASH-5.2 | ...in dismantling the al Qaeda terrorist network as evidence of progress... |
| | +Machine | A TERROR GROUP IS A MACHINE | NYT-6.4 | Ansar is a terror group that had been operating in northern Iraq... |
| | | | WASH-4.2 | "The context was a situation in which the al Qaeda and the Taliban were operating together... |

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| Terrorists | Animals | TERRORISTS ARE ANIMALS | WASH-2.2 | "We're going to find 'em. We're going to hunt 'em down. We're going to kill 'em." |
| | | SEARCHING FOR AL-QAIDA MEMBERS IS HUNTING | WASH-5.1 | ...stating five times that " we're on the hunt " for Hussein and terrorists ... |
| | Water movement | THE FLUX OF TERRORISTS INTO A COUNTRY IS AN INFILTRATION OF WATER | CHIC-6.4 | ...monitoring the borders here say that they have not witnessed a large infiltration of foreign terrorists. |

9- SUMMARY IN ENGLISH:

1. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND, HYPOTHESES, AND OBJECTIVES

This study is a multidisciplinary approach toward examining the conceptualization of critical political events in the language of people in power. The topic of investigation tackles two major wars; the First Iraq War 1990-1991, as well as the Second Iraq War 2003. This study is particularly interested in the choice and dependency on certain conceptual metaphors by the two Presidents as well as the newspapers journalists in the conceptualization of the two wars as well as in the depiction of the major war actors.

The theoretical framework for the dissertation includes Cognitive Linguistics, Critical Discourse Analysis and Corpus Linguistics. The aim is to determine how the choice of certain conceptual metaphors by the two Presidents may have ideologically constructed a particular image of the two wars and their actors that is favorable to the two Presidents. Consequently, influencing others, here mainly journalists, to adopt the same image and eventually enabling themselves to achieve higher approval rates.

Within cognitive linguistics, this study is mainly interested in the theory of conceptual metaphors. Following the fame proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 2003) where metaphors do not only manifest the way we speak of one thing in terms of another, but they actually determine understanding in the first place.

Within Critical Discourse Analysis, the main interest revolves around the theory of Critical Metaphor Analysis proposed by Charteris- Black (2004-2005), as well as other critical approaches to metaphor analysis proposed (Hart, 2010; Deignan, 2010; Semino, 2008; Koller, 2004; etc.). Moreover, it assumes interest in the theory of ideology and the representation strategies provided by Van Dijk (1989, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2006). For Van Dijk, in argumentative discourse, such as the discourse of

war in this study, speakers often create an opposition that leads to the creation of two distinct groups; the US group, where its values and members are positively represented, and the THEM group, where its values and members are negatively represented.

Within Corpus Linguistics, however, the main interest is using the techniques proposed by several theorists such as the MIPUV (2010) by Steen et al. Also, the use of Wordsmith Tools 7 (Scott. M., 2016) in order to enable the researcher to quantitatively approach the data. Eventually, to add more scientific rigor and authentication to the work at hand.

The three main hypotheses addressed in this dissertation are as follow:

- Motivated by their particular ideologies, the two Presidents use different sets of conceptual metaphors and source domains in their conceptualization of the war as well as in their conceptualization of the several selected target concepts; regardless of the similarities in the situation, the location and the major actors.
- The two presidents mold their language by using metaphors to convince the American public of the necessity of war by establishing opposite representation of US vs. THEM between the U.S. and Iraq. Actors of the US group will be positively presented whereas actors of the THEM group will be negatively presented.
- The journalists of each period follow the same patterns of conceptualization presented by the two Presidents which are manifested in the choice of similar conceptual metaphors and particular source domain. Yet, there is a discrepancy between liberal and conservative newspapers as to the amount of reproduction of the Presidents' ideology and conceptualization.

Having these hypotheses in mind, this dissertation aims to uncover the conceptual metaphors and source domains used by the Presidents in constructing the two Iraq's wars. It also intends to determine the amount of similarities and differences in their depiction of the two wars. Moreover, this study sets to examine the ideological influences by the two Presidents, who are positioned at the top of the hierarchy of power, on the journalists of each period, who are at a level below them in this hierarchy. These influences are manifested in the reproduction of the same metaphors and source domains used by the Presidents. Finally, it aims at uncovering the representational strategies used by the Presidents and the journalists in the description of the major war actors which are expected to be in the form of an opposition between an US group and a THEM group.

2. METHODOLOGY AND THESIS ORGANIZATION

The thesis presents a detailed investigation of two media outlets that manifest a hierarchy of power. The data for this study is divided into four different corpora. First, it examines sixteen Presidential conferences that took place before, during and towards the end of each of the two wars on Iraq. They are divided equally to eight conferences for the First Iraq War (PCFIW corpus), and the other eight conferences for the Second Iraq War (PCSIW corpus).

It also includes a total of 256 newspaper articles from four major American newspapers; *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Chicago Tribune*, *The Washington Post*. They are divided equally to a hundred and twenty-eight articles per each period (NPFIW corpus and NPSIW corpus). These articles are collected using the electronic database *Proquest* and mainly the *Newsstand* function which contains a newspapers articles database of several newspapers.

The data is analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. The two press conferences corpora constitute the basis for analysis. It is after a careful examination of these corpora that the researcher is able to compile a list of Key Words as well as main themes or target concepts regarding the two wars. Later on, these key words and target concepts are used to run an electronic search on the newspaper articles using the electronic engine Wordsmith Tools 7 (2016).

In addition, in order to measure the value of each used conceptual metaphor and source domain, the researcher uses the Resonance Tables proposed by Charteris- Black (2004) in all of the four corpora. The data is analyzed qualitatively as well following the three stages of Critical Metaphor Analysis suggested by (Cameron and Low, 1999; Charteris-Black, 2004) which is similar to Fairclough' (1995) identification, interpretation and explanation stages.

3. DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis section of this study is divided into six different chapters, such as follow:

1- Chapter 1: The First Iraq War Press Conferences:

This chapter presents an examination of President Bush Sr. eight selected press conferences of the First Iraq War (PCFIW corpus). The examination reveals that President Bush Sr. has a total of 357 tokens of conceptual metaphors for the conceptualization of the selected target domains as well as for the metaphorical description of the major war actors. In addition, in all of the metaphorical instances, President Bush Sr. positively presents the US group and negatively presents the THEM group with no exception.

2- Chapter 2: The Second Iraq War Press Conferences:

This chapter includes the analysis of President Bush Jr.'s eight selected press conferences of the Second Iraq War (PCSIW corpus). It appears that he uses a total of 484 tokens of conceptual metaphors to depict the different target domains as well as to represent the major war actors of the Second Iraq War. Moreover, President Bush Jr. always positively presents the US group. But does not always negatively presents the other. This is evident in the case of Iraq where most of its references in the corpus are positive.

3- Chapter 3: Comparing the Presidential Conferences:

In chapter three, a comparison is constructed to show the similarities and the differences between the two Presidents' depiction of the wars and the related target concepts. Also, the comparison includes the each of the two Presidents' description of the major war actors. It is revealed that although there are some similarities; yet, there are major differences in the depiction of war, politics, law and responsibilities. Also, there are some minor differences in the choice of types of a particular source domain as well as some differences in the resonance of the domains in the two corpora. In addition, The two Presidents differ in their presentation of Iraq.

4- Chapter 4: The Press Conferences of the First Iraq War:

This chapter embarks on the analysis of the newspaper articles. It presents a detailed analysis of the newspaper's articles of the First Iraq War (NPFIW corpus). There is a total of 2,062 conceptual metaphors used by the journalists to conceptualize the selected target domains as well as to refer to the major war actors. After providing the resonance tables for each concept as well as each actor, the researcher compares the findings with President Bush Sr.' use of metaphors in the press conferences. It is found that there is clear similarity in the two corpora's depictions in both the choice of source domains as

well as in the resonance of each domain. The highest difference, however, is found in the target concept Politics. Moreover, it seems that the journalists follow the President in creating a clear opposition by positively presenting the US group and negatively presenting the THEM group.

5- Chapter 5: The Press conferences of the Second Iraq War:

This chapter also tackles the newspaper articles. It includes an analysis of the newspaper's articles of the Second Iraq War (NPSIW corpus). It turns out that the journalists use a total of 1,353 tokens of conceptual metaphors for the depiction of both the target domains and the major war actors. The findings are then compared to President Bush Jr.'s use of conceptual metaphors in the press conferences. Eventually, it seems that there are clear similarities, in general, in the choice of source domains as well as in the resonance of these domains. Yet, there are some slight differences. Perhaps, the most different depiction can be found in the target domains politics and economy. Moreover, the evaluation of the journalists of the major actors differ from President Bush Jr.' evaluation. There are less positive self-presentation cases, and more negative other presentation cases.

6- Chapter 6: Comparing the Metaphorical Discourse of the Two Periods:

The final chapter in the analysis contains a broad comparison between the discourse of the First Iraq War (both the press conferences and the newspaper articles) and discourse of the Second Iraq War (both the press conferences and the newspaper articles). The purpose of this chapter is to use each of the two corpora of a particular period as a reference corpus to each other. Thus, the findings could then be either validated or rejected based on this comparison. This means that when finding a similarity between the President's metaphorical presentation and the journalists' presentation of a

particular period, this similarity is only validated if it is not found in the two corpora of the other period.

4- CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study is a threefold one; first, to determine how the choice of certain conceptual metaphors and source domains by the two Presidents help in constructing an image of the two wars that are more favorable to each of the Presidents. The second, to measure the influence imposed by the Presidents' choice of conceptual metaphors on the journalists of each period which could be manifested in similar choice and dependency of certain source domains and conceptual metaphors in their articles. Third, to present the opposition created between the US group and the THEM group in the press conferences as well as in the newspaper's articles.

Apparently, both President Bush Sr. and President Bush Jr. use several conceptual metaphors in their depiction of the war in Iraq. The Press conferences yield a total of about 841 conceptual metaphors used for the conceptualization of the eleven selected target domains that are related to issue of war as well as the description of the major war actors in the two wars. Moreover, the conceptual metaphor LONG TERM PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY IS WALKING ALONG A PATH is used by the two Presidents as an umbrella metaphor under which most of the metaphors are clustered. Almost five out of the eleven selected target domains are conceptualized metaphorically through this metaphor. However, regardless of the similarity in the choice of some source domains, there are differences between the two Presidents mainly in their understanding of War, Politics and Law.

Moreover, in their demonstration of the major actors that took part in the two wars, both Presidents created an opposition where two distinct groups are identified; the

US group and the THEM group. The two presidents are very keen in positively presenting the US group, through emphasizing their good qualities and deemphasizing any negative qualities. The only difference, however, is that President Bush Jr., does not deemphasize the positive qualities of Iraq.

The journalists, however, display similarities in the depiction of the selected target domains as well as in the description of the major war actors. The investigation reveals that in almost all of the selected target domains, there are similarities between the conceptualization of the two Presidents and the related journalists that far surpass any found differences. However, these similarities differ in degree depending on the target domain. Besides the conceptualization of the selected target domains, the journalists have also followed the two Presidents in constructing a polarity manifested in creating two groups; the US group and the THEM group. However, the journalists in the Second Iraq war period differ slightly from President Bush Jr.'s presentation of the actors.

In conclusion, the journalists in the FIW presents more trust in the ideology presented by President Bush Sr. manifested in the high patterns of similarities whether in the conceptualization of the various target domains in the study or in the evaluation given to each of the actors in the war. However, the journalists in the SIW lack the same trust which is manifested in the less similarities in the conceptualization of the target domains when compared to the First Iraq War discourse. In addition, the examination of the newspapers separately reveals that in both periods of war *The Washington Post*, a conservative newspaper, is the paper that often presents the most similar depiction of the President's presentation whether in the choice of source domains, resonance or both together.

10- RESUMEN EN ESPAÑOL

1- MARCO TEÓRICO, HIPÓTESIS Y OBJETIVOS

Este estudio es una aproximación multidisciplinar para examinar cómo se conceptualizan los sucesos políticos críticos en el lenguaje de quienes están en el poder. El tema de la investigación se centra en dos guerras, la primera guerra de Irak de 1990 a 1991 y a segunda guerra de Irak de 2003. Para este estudio resultan de especial interés la elección y la dependencia de ciertas metáforas conceptuales de los dos presidentes, además de cómo los periodistas conceptualizan las dos guerras y reflejan a los principales contendientes en los conflictos.

El marco teórico de la tesis comprende la Lingüística Cognitiva, el Análisis Crítico del Discurso y la Lingüística de Corpus. Su objetivo es determinar cómo la elección de ciertas metáforas conceptuales de los dos presidentes puede haber construido, ideológicamente, una imagen particular de las dos guerras y de sus contendientes que es favorable a los dos presidentes. En consecuencia, influye en que los demás, sobre todo los periodistas, adopten las mismas imágenes y den a los presidentes altas cuotas de aceptación.

En el campo de la lingüística cognitiva, resulta de interés para este estudio la teoría de las metáforas conceptuales. Se sigue el modelo propuesto por Lakoff y Johnson (1980, 2003), en el que las metáforas no solo se manifiestan en el modo en que hablamos de algo con otros términos, sino que en realidad determinan cómo se comprende el tema en cuestión.

En cuanto al Análisis Crítico del Discurso, resulta de interés a teoría del Análisis Crítico de Metáforas propuesta por Charteris-Black (2004-2005), así como otros enfoques críticos al análisis de metáforas (Hart, 2010; Deignan, 2010; Semino, 2008;

Koller, 2004; etc.). Asimismo, es pertinente la teoría de la ideología y las estrategias de representación de Van Dijk (1989, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2000 y 2006). Para Van Dijk, en el discurso argumentativo, como es el caso del discurso de la guerra en este estudio, los hablantes suelen crear una oposición que lleva a distinguir dos grupos, el grupo de Nosotros, cuyos valores y miembros se representan de manera positiva, y el grupo de Ellos, cuyos valores y miembros se representan en términos negativos.

Sin embargo, en cuanto a la Lingüística de Corpus, interesa utilizar las técnicas propuestas por varios académicos como las de MIPUV (2010) de Steen et al., además de recurrir a Wordsmith Tools 7 (Scott M., 2016) para que la investigadora pueda estudiar los datos de forma cuantitativa para dotar de mayor rigor científico y autenticidad al trabajo.

Las tres hipótesis principales que se contemplan en esta tesis doctoral son las siguientes:

- Motivados por sus ideologías particulares, los dos presidentes usan distintas metáforas conceptuales y dominios fuente en su conceptualización de la guerra, además de en su conceptualización de los diversos conceptos meta, sin importar las similitudes de la situación, el lugar y los contendientes principales.
- Los dos presidentes moldean su lenguaje al usar metáforas para convencer al público estadounidense de la necesidad de la guerra al establecer la representación opuesta de Nosotros contra Ellos entre Estados Unidos e Irak. Los contendientes de Nosotros se presentan en términos positivos, mientras que los contendientes del grupo de Ellos se presentan en términos negativos.
- Los periodistas de cada época siguen los mismos patrones de conceptualización que presentan los dos presidentes, los cuales se

manifiestan en la elección de metáforas conceptuales similares y de un dominio fuente concreto. Sin embargo, hay cierta discrepancia entre los periódicos progresistas y conservadores respecto a hasta qué punto se reproduce la ideología y la conceptualización de los presidentes.

Con estas hipótesis en mente, esta tesis doctoral tiene por objetivo descubrir las metáforas conceptuales y los dominios fuente que usan los presidentes para construir las dos guerras de Irak. También intenta determinar la cantidad de similitudes y diferencias en su retrato de las dos guerras. Además, este estudio busca examinar cómo influyen las ideologías de los dos presidentes, que se posicionan en lo más alto de jerarquía de poder, en los periodistas de cada época, que están por debajo en esta jerarquía. Estas influencias se manifiestan en la reproducción de las mismas metáforas y dominios fuente que usan los presidentes. Por último, se busca descubrir las estrategias de representación que usan los presidentes y los periodistas al describir a los principales contendientes, que se espera que sean en forma de oposición entre los grupos Nosotros y Ellos.

2- METODOLOGIA Y ORGANIZACIÓN DE LA TESIS

La tesis presenta una investigación detallada de dos medios que manifiestan una jerarquía de poder. Los datos para este estudio se dividen en cuatro corpora distintos. Primero, se examinan dieciséis ruedas de prensa de los presidentes que tuvieron lugar antes, durante y hacia el final de las dos guerras de Irak. Se dividen en ocho ruedas de prensa de la primera guerra de Irak (corpus PCFIW) y otras ocho de la segunda guerra de Irak (PCSIW).

También se incluye un total de 256 artículos de cuatro de los principales periódicos estadounidenses; *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Chicago Tribune* y *The Washington Post*. Se subdividen en 128 artículos para cada período (los corpus NPIIW y NPSIW). Estos artículos se recopilaban a través de la base de datos electrónica *Proquest* y con la función *Newsstand*, que contiene una base de datos de artículos de varios periódicos.

Los datos se analizan de forma cuantitativa y cualitativa. Los dos corpora de ruedas de prensa constituyen la base del análisis. Después de estudiar en detalle estos corpora, la investigadora logra compilar una lista de palabras clave, además de los temas principales o conceptos meta relacionados con las dos guerras. Después, estas palabras clave y conceptos meta se usan en la búsqueda electrónica de los artículos de periódico al usar el buscador de Wordsmith Tools 7 (2016).

Además, con el fin de medir el valor de cada una de las metáforas conceptuales y dominios fuente usados, la investigadora recurre a las tablas de resonancia propuestas por Charteris-Black (2004) en los cuatro corpora. Los datos también se analizan de forma cualitativa al seguir las tres etapas para el análisis crítico de las metáforas (Cameron and Low, 1999; Charteris-Black, 2004), el cual es similar a la identificación de Fairclough (1995).

3- ANÁLISIS DE LOS DATOS

La sección de análisis de este estudio se divide en seis capítulos diferentes, que son los siguientes:

1- Capítulo 1: Ruedas de prensa de la primera guerra de Irak

En este capítulo se estudian las seis ruedas de prensa del presidente Bush padre sobre la primera guerra de Iraq (PCFIW). El estudio revela que el presidente Bush padre tiene un

total de 357 muestras de metáforas conceptuales para la conceptualización de los dominios meta seleccionados, además de para la descripción metafórica de los principales contendientes. En todos los ejemplos de metáforas, el presidente Bush padre presenta de forma positiva al grupo Nosotros y negativa al de Ellos, sin ninguna excepción.

2- Capítulo 2: Las ruedas de prensa de la segunda guerra de Irak

Este capítulo incluye el análisis de la selección de ocho ruedas de prensa del presidente Bush hijo sobre la segunda guerra de Irak (corpus PCSIW). Usa un total de 484 realizaciones de metáforas conceptuales para ilustrar los diferentes dominios meta además de para representar a los principales contendientes de la segunda guerra de Irak. El presidente Bush hijo siempre presenta al grupo Nosotros en términos positivos, pero no siempre representa al otro en términos negativos, lo cual se aprecia en el caso de Irak, donde la mayoría de las referencias del corpus son positivas.

3- Capítulo 3: Comparación de las ruedas de prensa presidenciales

En el tercer capítulo se construye una comparación para mostrar las similitudes y las diferencias entre la descripción que los dos presidentes hacen de las guerras y de los conceptos meta relacionados. La comparación también incluye las descripciones que los dos presidentes hacen de los principales contendientes. Se observa que, aunque hay algunas semejanzas, hay grandes diferencias en las descripciones de la guerra, la política, la ley y las responsabilidades. También hay algunas diferencias menores en la elección de un dominio fuente particular, así como algunas diferencias en la resonancia de los dominios en los dos corpus. Los dos presidentes se diferencian en cómo presentan a Irak.

4- Capítulo 4: Las ruedas de prensa de la primera guerra de Irak

En este capítulo se analizan los artículos de periódico. Se presenta un análisis detallado de los artículos de periódico sobre la primera guerra de Irak (corpus NPFIW). Hay un total de 2.062 realizaciones de metáforas conceptuales que usan los periodistas para conceptualizar los dominios meta seleccionados, además de para referirse a los principales contendientes. Tras proporcionar las tablas de resonancia para cada concepto además de para cada contendiente, la investigadora compara los hallazgos con el uso que el presidente Bush padre hace de las metáforas en las ruedas de prensa. Se encuentra una similitud clara en las descripciones de los dos corpora, tanto en la elección del dominio fuente como en la resonancia de cada dominio. La mayor diferencia se da en el concepto meta de Política. Además, parece que los periodistas siguen al presidente para crear una oposición clara al representar al grupo Nosotros en términos positivos y en términos negativos al grupo Ellos.

5- Capítulo 5: Las ruedas de prensa de la segunda guerra de Irak

Este capítulo también se centra en los artículos de periódico. Se incluye un análisis de los artículos de periódico sobre la segunda guerra de Irak (corpus NPSIW). Los periodistas emplean un total de 1.353 realizaciones de metáforas conceptuales para describir los dominios meta y los principales contendientes. Los hallazgos se comparan con el uso de metáforas conceptuales en las ruedas de prensa del presidente Bush hijo. Al final, parece que hay una semejanza clara, en general, en la elección de dominios fuente además de en la resonancia de estos dominios. Hay ligeras diferencias, quizá la descripción más diferente se encuentre en el dominio meta de política y economía. La evaluación que hacen los periodistas de los principales contendientes difiere de la evaluación del presidente Bush hijo. Hay menos casos de autorrepresentaciones positivas y más casos de presentaciones negativas.

6- Capítulo 6: Comparación del discurso de las dos guerras de Irak

El último capítulo del análisis contiene una comparación general entre el discurso de la primera guerra de Irak (ruedas de prensa y artículos de periódico) y el discurso de la segunda guerra de Irak (ruedas de prensa y artículos de periódico). El propósito de este capítulo es usar los dos corpora de cada período particular como corpus de referencia para cada uno. Además, los hallazgos luego se pueden validar o rechazar con base a esta comparación, lo que significa que cuando se encuentren semejanzas entre la presentación metafórica del presidente y la de los periodistas de un período particular, esta semejanza solo se puede validar si no se encuentra en los dos corpora del otro período.

4- CONCLUSIONES

El objetivo de este estudio se divide en tres partes; en primer lugar, consiste en determinar cómo la elección de ciertas metáforas conceptuales y dominios fuente de los dos presidentes ayuda a construir una imagen de las dos guerras en la que los presidentes salen favorecidos. La segunda, en medir la influencia de la elección de metáforas conceptuales de los presidentes en los periodistas de cada período, la cual se puede manifestar en elecciones similares y en la dependencia de ciertos dominios fuente y metáforas conceptuales de sus artículos. La tercera consiste en presentar la oposición que se crea entre el grupo Nosotros y el grupo Ellos en las ruedas de prensa, así como en los artículos de periódicos.

En apariencia, los presidentes Bush padre y Bush hijo usan varias metáforas conceptuales en sus descripciones de la guerra de Irak. Las ruedas de prensa dan un total de 841 metáforas conceptuales que se usan para conceptualizar los once dominios meta que se han seleccionado, los cuales se relacionan con la guerra y con la

descripción de los principales contendientes. La metáfora conceptual de ACTIVIDAD CON UN PROPÓSITO A LARGO PLAZO ES RECORRER UN CAMINO la usan los dos presidentes como una metáfora paraguas bajo la cual se incluye la mayoría de metáforas. Casi cinco de los once dominios meta seleccionados se conceptualizan metafóricamente a través de esta metáfora. Sin importar la similitud en la elección de algunos dominios fuente, hay diferencias entre los dos presidentes, principalmente en cómo entienden la guerra, la política y la ley.

Además, al hablar de los principales contendientes de las dos guerras, los dos presidentes crean una oposición en la que se identifican dos grupos distintos, el grupo Nosotros y el grupo Ellos. Los dos presidentes son propicios a presentar al grupo Nosotros en términos positivos, para lo cual enfatizan las cualidades positivas y minimizan las negativas. La única diferencia es que el presidente Bush hijo no minimiza las cualidades positivas de Irak.

Los periodistas muestran semejanzas al representar los dominios meta seleccionados y los principales contendientes. La investigación revela que, en casi todos los dominios meta seleccionados, hay similitudes entre la conceptualización de los dos presidentes y los periodistas, que sobrepasan cualquier discrepancia. Sin embargo, estas similitudes difieren dependiendo del dominio meta. Aparte de la conceptualización de los dominios meta seleccionados, los periodistas también han seguido a los dos presidentes al construir una polaridad que se manifiesta al crear dos grupos, el grupo Nosotros y el grupo Ellos. No obstante, los periodistas de la segunda guerra de Irak difieren un poco de cómo presenta el presidente Bush hijo a los contendientes.

En conclusión, los periodistas de la primera guerra de Irak confían más en la ideología que presenta el presidente Bush padre, lo cual se manifiesta en el alto patrón de semejanzas, ya sea en la conceptualización de varios dominios meta en el estudio o

en la evaluación que se hace de los contendientes. Sin embargo, los periodistas de la segunda Guerra de Irak no confían igual, lo que se manifiesta en menos semejanzas en la conceptualización de los dominios meta en comparación con la primera guerra de Irak. El estudio de los periódicos por separado revela que en los dos períodos de guerra *The Washington Post*, un periódico conservador, es el que presenta una descripción más similar a la que hace el presidente en lo que respecta a la elección de dominios fuente, resonancia o ambas a la vez.