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**COGNITIVE APPROACH OF METAPHOR
IN IDENTITY SPEECH (IN GERMAN AND ROMANIAN)**

621.06. Text theory; speech analysis; stylistics (foreign languages and contrastive studies)

Summary of the thesis of doctor of philology

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The Romanian version has priority in terms of translation.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ACD – Critical analysis of speech
- AD – Analysis of speech
- CW – Christian Wulff
- DEXO – Explanatory Dictionary of the Romanian Language Online
- DI – Discourse on identity
- DIG – The speech about identity in German
- DIM – Speech-Identity-Metaphor
- DIR – Speech about identity in the Romanian language
- DO – Duden Online
- DP – Political Discourse
- DS – Source Domain
- DSL – Dictionary of Language Sciences
- DȚ – Target Domain
- EC - Emil Constantinescu
- HK - Horst Köhler
- II – Ion Iliescu
- IN – National identity
- JG – Joachim Gauck
- JR – Johannes Rau
- KI - Klaus Iohannis
- MC – Conceptual Metaphors
- MCI - Conceptual Identity Metaphors
- MD - Discursive metaphors
- MIP - Metaphor identification procedure = metaphorical identification procedure
- MIPVU - Method of Identifying the Metaphor by Vrije University
- MIV - Identification of metaphorical terms "vehicle" = identifying metaphor Vehicle terms
- MLDA - Metaphor-led Discourse Analysis (AD via metaphors)
- RH – Roman Herzog
- R. W. – Richard von Weizsäcker
- TB – Traian Basescu
- TMC - Theory of Conceptual Metaphors

CONCEPTUAL LANDMARKS OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and importance of the approached theme. Metaphor, in correlation with discourse combined with identity in the inter- and multidisciplinary linguistic dimension, began to be studied at international level only in the twentieth century. The symbiosis of the metaphor and identity discourse aroused our interest as a researcher, so our investigation fits into this new direction, which began to be approached sporadically only after 2003, when the first work in the field of international relations appeared: R. Hülse's monograph on *metaphor* (as a discursive phenomenon) and (European) *identity*. Thanks to the multiaspectual status of key concepts, our work presents itself as a pioneering interdisciplinary study and is among the first to approach the *metaphor-identity* binomial, in particular, in a *comparative* perspective .

After consulting the specialized literature, having as key terms and concepts metaphor, MC, discourse, DI, identity, national identity, respectively, their combination, as well as their relative synonyms, we have identified very little interference with the present research topic. This finding allows us to state that the binomial "conceptual metaphor and DI" presents a new direction of research. From the list of works analyzed in the context of our investigation, two are highlighted, both written by German authors: the 2003 monograph "Metaphern der EU-Erweiterung als Konstruktionen europäischer Identität", by R. Hülse, and the 2006 work "Die gestaltende Kraft von Sprachbildern und Metaphern. Deutungen und Konstruktionen von Staatlichkeit in der deutschen Debatte über die europäischen Verfassungsvertrag", by S. Schieder. The first is a study in the field of political science, more precisely international relations, which analyzes the European identity through the prism of MC. The second paper is more peripheral compared to the purpose of our research, but it is equally centered on the discourse and on the MC and follows the MC from the German-language debates on the formation of a European constitution.

In Romania, researcher Simina Maria Terian publishes in 2012 the article "Romanian public discourse before and after European integration. An approach from the perspective of cognitive linguistics", in which she analyzes the Romanian identity through the prism of conceptual identity metaphors. After the researches carried out by us we find that, at the moment, it is the only work in the Romanian space that unites MC and identity in a common concept.

As early as 2003 R. Hülse talks about the lack of interdisciplinary research of the metaphor-identity binomial and since then the directions of research in this field have remained almost unchanged. More than a decade ago R. Hülse wrote that questions about the formation of collective identity are barely addressed in the sciences of language [13, p.133], at the same time

he mentions only one example from the humanities – a work by Ruth Wodak and Rudolf Cillia from 1998, which addresses metaphor, only briefly and superficially, in the context of the research of Austrian identity.

In the process of rapid social change, the need for knowledge about identity is an imperative. At the same time, the national identity requires a continuous study, because the peripheries of the identity standard are always changing. Starting from the awareness of one's own cognitive and linguistic identity, through the prism of metaphors, the phenomenon extends to the national metaphorical consciousness. Knowledge of the linguistic and metaphorical mechanisms in the DI contributes to revealing typical samples of the construction or creation of identity in a society. In R. Hülse's opinion, each discourse is an identity one, because it builds the identity of the lessor, be it individual or national. Individuality and *national uniqueness is a value valued in modern societies* [10, p. 27], so any study of identity is proving to be particularly important in its representative value.

The purpose and objectives of the research. In the present work we have proposed the knowledge, understanding, analysis, synthesis and evaluation of the metaphorical structures in the discourses on identity in German and Romanian, the way in which they build or create it, in a certain space and in a certain period of time, by certain locutors.

Objectives contributing to the achievement of the main goal:

O1: Illustration of the imaginary or built character of in which it is present in the DI concrete and authentic, in the public discursive and mediated context, respectively.

O2: Research of the metaphorical way of thinking in the German and Romanian mentality through the prism of the primordial and civic identity model, of the "automatic and effortless" way of thinking in di in German and Romanian, in two different national spaces and contexts, with similarities and differences of metaphorical constructions.

O3: Reconstructing, through DI, metaphorical images related to a social, cultural, political reality in the last three decades, through the prism of historical events as a landmark and crucial experiences or as "thresholds of collective biography".

O4: Identification of universality (superimposed level, common metaphorical structures), metaphorical otherness in the two corpora (speeches of country presidents in Romanian and German) and the illustration of the different or similar frequency of metaphorical structures in both discursive corpora, regardless of their significance.

O5: Identification of the link of prediscursive metaphorical structures and metaphorical creativity in DI in Romanian and German.

O6: Exploring the creative and common metaphorical expressions in DI.

O7: Observing the weight of the tissue of metaphorical expressions in DI.

O8: Evaluation of the contribution of metaphorical expressions to the achievement of the cohesion, unity and structure of discourse, as well as to its temporal and timeless orientation.

Methodology of scientific research. In both discursive corpora, MC were identified from a multi-methodological perspective, that is, combining several methods: MIP, MIPVU, MIV, MLDA, onomasiologico-cognitive method. However, at the basis of the MC identification is the onomasiologico-cognitive method developed by O. Jäkel, sporadically supplemented, where appropriate, by other complementary methods that I mentioned earlier. At the same time, we included a method resulting from the synthesis of those extracted from theoretical readings on the subject of the thesis, which we considered to be our own method of identifying the metaphorical expressions in the discourse. Thus, we followed the "bottom-up" route specific to German literature in situations of metaphor analysis. This algorithm ends by outlining units carrying metaphorical identity.

Analysis models for the interpretation of MC: following the identification, selection and classification of MC by field, we analyzed them by applying the model of R.Hülse, with some modifications adapted to our research purpose. The application of the Hülserian model of AD through the prism of metaphors was necessary in order to obtain objective and well-structured scientific data, in order not to limit ourselves only to an identification and selection of MC, but also in order to integrate them into the discursive universe, because the object of our research is MC in DI, and the theme of the discourse researched through the cognitive-metaphorical prism refers to the identity created in the discourse. R.Hülse notes the need to combine approaches to metaphor, for example, of cognitive and discursive perspectives, noting that "they do not contradict each other, but partially complement and expand each other or augment each other" [13, p. 33]. O. Jäkel is of the same opinion that the rhetorical, semantic and cognitive approach to metaphor complement each other [15, p. 36]. The second model, after which we guided ourselves during the analysis and explanation of the MC, was the grid of questions conducted by R. Zimmermann in a study published in 2000. A translation and adaptation of this proposed theoretical model was included in the thesis annexes.

Scientific novelty. In the process of researching the specialized literature we have not found sources that analyze the metaphoricity and cognitive approach of metaphor from an identity perspective, in a comparative plan between two languages. It is from such an approach that the novelty, the uniqueness, the originality, but also the difficulty of the present investigation result.

Important scientific problem solved in the field of investigation. The important scientific problem solved aims at elucidating the role of social locutors in the formation of the linguistic-metaphorical identity in discourse, as well as the display of the functional landmarks

of discursive metaphor, but also the elucidation of the ideological specificity as a totality of identity ideas and conceptions that reflect, in a theoretical form, the social interests and aspirations in a certain era, put into circulation through discourses. The problem was approached through the prism of the changes, which occurred at the end of the last century - the beginning of the present century and which generated the modification of the metaphorical-discursive identity, of the options and of the tendencies of capitalizing the metaphorical metaphorical in the discourse on identity, in order to streamline the metaphorical identity by implementing the results of the research carried out within this study.

Theoretical significance of the thesis. The present study is an actual and modern source of documentation of the approved public from the philological institutions, of the researchers involved in different projects of scientific investigation of the metaphorical structures within the identity framework from the oratory in German and Romanian.

The applicative value of the work. The performed study presents pertinent information for the elaboration of theoretical courses for students from the faculties of philological profile, provides premises for further research of metaphor, identity and discourse from the perspective of discursive theory and practice.

The scientific results of this research were approved and **validated** within 6 national and international conferences, symposia and colloquia. On the topic and subject of the research were published 9 articles.

Volume and structure of the thesis. The research is exposed in 140 pages of basic text and consists of annotations, contents, introduction, three chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, bibliography, annexes and cv of the author.

Keywords: conceptual metaphor, discursive, identity, creative, metaphorical expressions and structures, cognitive linguistics, metaphorical models, mapping, classification, frameworks, abstract concepts, TMC; identity, national identity; political discourse, discourse on identity.

THESIS CONTENT

1. CURRENT APPROACHES IN DISCOURSE RESEARCH

During its historical development, the trajectory of *discourse* analysis varied in levels of analysis, which advanced in complexity from simple analysis of discourse to a critical or multimodal analysis. Many modern researchers, including R. Hülse, S. Schieder, Aura Barîcă, Simina-Maria Terian, etc., have opted for the analysis of *rhetorical mechanisms*, namely the metaphoricity or metaphorical structures in the public discourse. However, because AD is not a discipline characterized by homogeneity, but we can appreciate *the multi-, inter-, and transdisciplinary* character, some researchers, such as Ruth Wodak, Irene Götz, Heidrum Kämper, Magdalena Kardach and others, have chosen an analysis from the perspective of the humanities disciplines combined with linguistics.

The preference for a predominantly linguistic or multidisciplinary path differs from one country or space to another. Since 2000, there has been a special interest and clear trends in the *analysis of metaphor in the DP* in the German *space*, but most of the analyses are carried out through the humanities disciplines and less so in linguistics. In Germany R. Hülse is the representative author who analyzed the correspondence between MC and discourse. Another important German researcher who analyzed the metaphorical structures in public discourse is S. Schieder. After consulting the specialized works, we can say that, in the German space, AD dominates as such, complemented by the linguistic perspective, an approach opposed to the one observed in the Romanian space. That is to say, compared to the Romanian space, where research on metaphor inclines more and mainly towards linguistic research, in the German space there was a stronger emphasis on AD, analyzed through the prism of metaphors in fields such as politics, sociology, psychology, literature, etc. A special attention is paid in *the Romanian space*, especially in Romania, to the decoding of the metaphors in *the political discourse*, which includes, of course, the presidential and diplomatic ones, in combinations of argument structures and the MC, identifying the DS and the DT. Both in Germany and in Romania, AD is present in banks, literary discourse, public discourse, mass-media discourse.

As a result of examining the various types of discourse through rhetorical mechanisms, we have found that the themes of these discourses also differ. From the multitude of scientists interested in AD, which they approach through metaphorical structures that include the analysis of metaphorical expressions, mc or metaphor, few are those who have focused their attention on the triad of discourse (identity) – identity (national) – metaphor (conceptual). The following enumeration presents AD from the perspective of approaching the triad discourse – identity –

metaphor made through the prism of the three representative authors: R. Hülse, S. Schieder and Simina-Maria Terian (classification made by the author of the research).

- a. R. Hülse (works: 1. Metaphern der EU-Erweiterung als Konstruktionen europäischer Identität (2003a), 2. Sprache ist mehr als Argumentation. Zur wirklichkeitskonstituierenden Rolle von Metaphern (2003b), 3. Imagine the EU: the metaphorical construction of supranational identity (2006). Main topics and questions reflected in these works: 1. The investigation of collective identity requires a reconstruction of how a community is imagined. Since metaphors are the main linguistic means of our imagination, the author reconstructs the imagined European identity by analyzing its metaphoricity. 2. How is social reality linguistically formed? 3. Purpose: to develop a methodology for analyzing the metaphor with/in the role of discursive construction of the international reality. Type of speech: Debates in the German Bundestag on the enlargement of the EU, 1990-2000.
- b. S. Schieder (work: Die gestaltende Kraft von Sprachbildern und Metaphern. Deutungen und Konstruktionen von Staatlichkeit in der deutschen Debatte über den europäischen Verfassungsvertrag.). The main theme of the paper: Description of the construction of statehood through the MC as a discursive-pragmatic phenomenon in the German debates about the treaty establishing a constitution for Europe. Type of speech: Debates in the German space about the establishment of a European constitution.
- c. Simina-Maria Terian (paper: Romanian public discourse before and after European integration. An approach from the perspective of cognitive linguistics). The object of the thesis is the analysis of the conceptual identity metaphors from the Romanian public discourse in the first five years before (2002-2006) and in the first five years after Romania's integration into the EU (2007-2011). Type of speech: Public discourse (media, Romanian press).

R. Hülse's model of analysis of metaphorical collective identity in discourse

R. Hülse begins with the researches of the combination "discourse-identity-metaphor" with the publication of his monograph in 2003, where he proposes a model of analysis of metaphors from the perspective of the current-poststructuralist method, combined with the discipline of hermeneutics, as well as the analysis from the microlevel to the macrolevel of metaphor, and later, in 2006, he resumes the theme and thus appears an article in which the theorist develops, besides the deeper connection between identity and metaphor, a model of AD of collective identity constituted by means of metaphors. R. Hülse does not propose a model in itself, but rather, we consider, it is a harmonious combination of currents, disciplines and methods. We could say that the three works of R. Hülse [2003a,b, 2006], in which he

investigates the combination "discourse-identity-metaphor", have as their main purpose "the reconstruction of the metaphorical construction of reality" [13, p. 404], respectively of identity through discourse. The researcher reflects on the kind of European identity, which equates it as a similarity with the German identity, constituted by metaphors. For this, in all three works, the projection from the DS to the DT is reconstructed, in which the lexeme from the DS is defined and described in detail, then its connection with the abstract concept from the DT, and, as a last step, it is proposed the classification of the metaphorized lexemes according to the model of primordial or civic resources, a model developed by R. Hülse in the 2006 work. Professor R. Hülse, being preoccupied with international politics, more precisely, with European identity, which he analyzes in detail, develops a model of analyzing discourse with two dimensions through conceptual metaphors as discursive phenomena, taking on features of deconstructivism in order to reconstruct the metaphorical structure of reality in discourse. Inspired by his predecessors, such as J. von Neumann, for example, R. Hülse interprets the first dimension of collective identity according to the principle of different sources of identity. Primordial collective identity is a natural phenomenon. This includes culture, ethnicity, language, norms, common values, etc. The researcher focuses in the AD process on the dimension of the language and, in particular, on the analysis of metaphors as a discursive phenomenon. Collective civic identity results from social interactions within a political entity. This type of identity is acquired politically.

Primordial collective identity	Collective civic identity
-culture, ethnicity, language, norms, common values;	-results from social interactions within a political entity
-given naturally;	-politically acquired identity
-inherent characteristics of the collectivity	-identification with a state
"Gemeinschaft" (community) (F.Fönnies);	"Gesellschaft" (society) (F.Fönnies)

Identity discourse as a subcategory of political discourse

Numerous papers have been written about DI, but its approaches and analysis differ from one space to another. In order to unify and structure the CHARACTERISTICS of DI we propose a general presentation, nuanced modified, according to a representative criterion for the present work, following the SPEAKING model:

Characteristics of identity discourse (analyzed after the model "SPEAKING" by D. Hymes)

□ S (context, code): the identity speech depends on the context in which it is produced. The context in which identity discourse is formed is a *generative factor*, but at the same time a *constitutive factor* [25, p. 405]. Lexical units, lexemas, the discursive field of DI, which is

dependent, influences or is influenced, generates or is generated by the historical conjuncture, being called *contextualism*. DI mobilizes specific communities that generate the inscription of its statements in a collective memory, in a cultural memory. The universe and the discursive field of the DI have as their main component the formation or modification of the identity in a certain direction and with a certain purpose, through the discursive practices, specific to a period of time and space, for a territorial, linguistic and social area.

□ P (participants or actors) *DI actors* are predominantly elites or intellectuals who are considered "moral innovators" [30, p. 41], "inventors" or "creators" and "archaeologists of a pre-existing cultural identity". Thus, DI is the result of the rhetoric of the intelligentsia, which partially takes over the traditions, that is, the cultural heritage is used selectively and, at the same time, the future identity is built.

□ E (purposes): to materialize identity in speech by linguistic means.

□ A (sequences, chronological orientation): ideally identity discourse should encompass, according to classical rhetoric, all three genres, i.e. "*iudicial genus*", focused on the past, "*genus deliberativum*", focused on the future and "*genus demonstrativum*", located in the present, because the field of identity concept is based on the foundation of the past, which is expressed through the component of the present, at the same time aims, for the future, futuristic design. Even though many researches, including the present work, focus on a certain gender, temporal references do not appear in pure form, but often record the simultaneous presence of elements from all three categories in a single discourse or in a group of discourses with a common theme. DI encompasses the primordial and constructionist side, otherwise called civic. For these reasons, DI includes *an objective* side and a *built side*, currently placed, but also with a futuristic orientation, which includes the component of national self-determination.

□ K ("the key", formal situation, identity uniqueness). The presence of *identity uniqueness* is characterized by the preponderance of a common linguistic, historical, cultural, political, psychological identity standard.

□ I (linguistic means). The linguistic means with which di operates include identity language, characterized by an important presence of keywords, of identity concepts, which we have selectively included in the list of identity concepts. In DI, as in THE DP, there are all six *functions of language* after Jakobson: referential, expressive, inciting, poetic, fatic and metalingual. According to the linguistic criterion, the DI is characteristic of the *principle of informativeness, modality and completeness*.

□ N (rules). In identity discourse are present several norms: moral (conscience), social treatment (nation-specific beliefs), religious, legal (rules established by a competent authority).

□ G (genre of speech act): identity speech.

Identity speech or identity speech

We have found that the notion of identity discourse knows diverse and contradictory approaches in many disciplines, yet we will focus briefly on approaching it from a linguistic perspective.

A speech includes in itself an identity. R. Hülse states that almost every speech is an identity discourse [13, p. 172]]. The question that we would be interested in, however, refers to the kind of identity that we want to analyze in the speech, and for our investigation the lexical and metaphorical identity in German and Romanian is relevant. Returning to the theoretical readings on the subject of the thesis, we can say that each researcher chooses the type of identity in the speech he wants to analyze and, respectively, the angle of approach. Heidrun Kämper is interested in the lexical side of identity discourse; it excerpts for a comparative analysis, at the diachronic level, key words of the social-nationalist discourse after the war and its gradual replacement with another type of discourse after the demise of the Nazi regime. Ingrid Jungwirth investigates in DI the socio-psychological identity of some groups, namely, the self as a mirror of society. I. K. Nagy focuses on the analysis of ethnic identity in the Transylvanian identity discourse. E. Simion interprets the national identity in the identity discourse through the prism of ten pillars, such as, for example, the state, citizenship, language, universalism, etc. Mona Mamulea starts from a philosophical point of view in order to highlight the Romanian identity discourse of 1848. In the 2007 work, the author assumes the object of research as the *rhetoric of intelligency* and cultural identity through the prism of cultural changes. In addition, researcher Mamulea theorizes definitions adjacent to the main object of the research, such as providers and tracers of identity, identity consciousness [p.43] and common or collective consciousness, but also primordialist and constructionist theory. Despite the fact that the work has the title "Dialectics of closure and openness in modern Romanian culture", its content implies only sporadic and less detailed approaches to the culture of the Romanian of the XIX or XXI centuries, being rather a good theoretical manual about discourse, identity and culture, based on useful sources of information, as well as quotes from numerous international authors. Being in correlation with the theme of our research, we have drawn a quote from Kaunismaa about identity, which Mona Mamulea paraphrases as "a phenomenon dependent on communication and the use of language, therefore, the study of collective identity is the study of a complex of discursive expression" [30, p. 41].

We join heidrun Kämper's approach, but we expand it and refer to DI as a type of discourse that describes a psychological and lexical identity. Thus we define identity speech as a type of discourse that describes a lexical and metaphorical identity. Through the analysis of

discursive corpora, our work describes the metaphorical and rhetorical identity in German and Romanian at the synchronous level. However, as a result of studying the literature, I came to the conclusion that the term *discourse on identity* better reflects the phenomenon that emerges in the discourses analyzed.

2. RESEARCHING THE METAPHOR IN DISCOURSE

In the literature on metaphor there are two approaches that dominate modern research: cognitive approach and discursive approach. The central point in the first case is metaphor as a cognitive phenomenon, and in the second – metaphor as a discursive phenomenon. The function of metaphor in the cognitive approach is that of understanding and conceptualization. In the discursive approach, a new function appears, namely, that of giving metaphorical coherence to the interdiscussions. Many metaphors from the speeches with the same theme are repeated and appear as "a set of metaphorical structures", which is taken over by us and new locutors to create speeches. Few of them invent other metaphorical structures. To define this set of relatively fixed metaphorical structures, J.Zinken, Iina Hellsten and Grigitte Nerlich propose, in a 2008 article, the notion of "discursive metaphors". In the cognitive approach, the interest in knowledge is the imagination, because the imagination is the basis of the metaphorical structures and of the creation of the mental connections between the DS and the DT. The ontological position present in the cognitive approach is individual constructivism, but the discursive approach includes at least two people (the locutor and the receiver), so we can talk about social constructivism. In our research we used mainly the cognitive approach, but mostly the discursive one. Schematically the two approaches are summarized as follows:

	<i>Cognitive approach</i>	<i>Discursive approach</i>
<i>Central point</i>	Metaphor – cognitive phenomenon	Metaphor – discursive phenomenon
<i>Metaphor function</i>	Understanding Conceptualization	Conceptualization Reproduction
<i>Interests of knowledge</i>	Cognitive processes: imagination	Interdiscursive coherence
<i>Ontological position</i>	Individual constructivism	Constructivism of reality Social constructivism
<i>Intentionality</i>	Average	Low (low creativity power)

These two approaches are also attributed to two types of metaphor: *the cognitive one* and *the discursive one*, but also a result of their combination – *the conceptual identity metaphor*. *Conceptual metaphors* are underlying cognitive structures that connect two areas more or less close, and depending on the distance between domains/inter-domain difference, the metaphor may contain a greater or lesser degree of creativity. In cognitive linguistics, metaphor is not just

a matter of language, it reflects the "deep" correspondences of how our conceptual system is organized.

The notion of "discursive metaphor" is introduced by J. Zinken, Iina Hellsten and Brigitte Nerlich as "key framing device" and is characterized by two main peculiarities: it appears within a type of discourse and in a certain period of time, therefore discursive metaphors (MD) gradually change within a period of time and can appear in other types of discourse. A third characteristic of MD is that it "provides evidence of the socio-cultural situation of metaphorical reasoning"; and the last characteristic: "MD reflects the cultural and social concerns of a certain period of time". The md's function is to "enhance certain interests at the expense of others" [11, p. 242, 246, 248]. *The source field* of discursive metaphor is "a real or fictional object and is part of the interactional space and/or occupies an important place in the cultural imagination", at the same time, focusing on certain source fields for our thinking as embedded or sociocultural is still the object of recent discussion for cognitive theorists [11]. Later, J. Zinken, Iina Hellsten and Brigitte Nerlich mention DT as new, and DS remain the same for both MC and MD.

Methods of identifying metaphorical structures in discourse

Numerous researches in recent years, focused on the study of metaphor, have again brought to the surface the need to develop semantic calculation methods that would allow the presence of a metaphor. Metaphors are not easy to identify in a speech, which is why there is a need to establish some clear methods, which could facilitate this process and would be valid for several areas of expertise. A recent method of identifying the metaphorical lexicon and frequently used in specialized works is the MIP "metaphor identification procedure", put into operation in 2007 by the Pragglejaz group. MIP is considered a metaphorical identification procedure that can be applied in disciplinary as well as interdisciplinary research. The main idea of identifying this process is to compare the contextual meaning with the basic one. The basic tool of MIP is the etymological dictionary. In addition to the criticism of this new method, we believe that its disadvantage is that not all dictionaries include references to the figurative meaning of words, so it can not be considered a reliable tool for identifying metaphorical structures. We applied this method only partially in our investigation, because we focused on the analysis of nouns, verbs and adjectives. Another important method of identifying the metaphorical structures frequently used is the onomasiological-cognitive one, by O. Jäkel. The researcher proposes a simple scheme for identifying and analyzing metaphor. However, as the author of the paper mentions, it is not a "recipe", and we add "universal" to see the presence of metaphors in a text.

Comparing the MIP method and O. Jäkel's onomasiological-cognitive method, we concluded the following: the multiple methods of identifying metaphors do not reveal significant differences in results, but frequently contain similarities. Analyzing the mentioned methods, we understand that the researcher should choose the appropriate method in accordance with the purpose of the investigation, which would be based on criteria specific to the field and discourse being investigated. In this respect, our work is based mainly on the onomasiological-cognitive method; however, in some places, it also contains some tangents with the other methods. This flexibility is partly due to the fact that sometimes there are nuances of differences between examples in a language under consideration and the method to which they apply. From the combination of several methods of identifying metaphorical structures, we have achieved a combination of them in order to be able to objectively interpret the multidimensionality of the data. From the above-mentioned methods resulted an own algorithm for identifying metaphorical expressions adapted to the purpose of the thesis:

1. Identification of the abstract *concepts* of the DT relevant to the theme of national identity in the corpus (eg history, memory, culture, education, etc.).
2. Identification of concrete *lexicons* by which abstract identity concepts are described or expressed.
3. Noting the metaphorical structures resulting from the DS formula \cap the DT, after identifying the examples with metaphorical expressions.
4. Searching for other metaphorical structures for the argumentation of the DS formula \cap DT ("bottom-up")
5. Modification of the DS formula \cap the DT towards a higher degree of generalization and universality, if any.

3. COGNITIVE APPROACH TO METAPHOR IN THE IDENTITY DISCOURSE

The constitution of the discursive corpus went through four stages:

Pre-analysis

At this stage we have established three goals: choosing the documents that will be subject to analysis, formulating the hypotheses and objectives, developing the indicators on which the final interpretation will be directed. In order to choose the documents for their analysis, we have selected the speeches of the Presidents of Romania and Germany, held after 1989 on the national and international public arena, because, starting with the national linguistic identity, the overall identity is (re)built through these speeches, whose semantic texture focuses almost exclusively on the narration of a common political past, but also on the construction, including the creation, discursive of the present and the future:

Speeches by the Presidents of Romania after 1989: Ion Iliescu (1992 – 1996, 2001-2004), Emil Constantinescu (1996-2000), Traian Băsescu (2004-2009, 2009-2014), Klaus Iohannis (2014-2018).

Speeches by the Presidents of Germany after 1989: Richard von Weizsäcker (CDU) 1984-1994, Roman Herzog (CDU) 1994-1999, Johannes Rau (SPD), 1999-2004, Horst Köhler (CDU), 2004-2010, Christian Wulff (CDU) 2010-2012, Joachim Gauck (no party) 2012-2017.

The speeches were selected from the websites of www.bundespraesident.de and www.presidency.ro. From the set of presidential speeches our discursive corpus was selected according to the criteria:

- Speeches on identity topics;
- Speeches with a high content of identity concepts;
- Speeches imbued with metaphors;
- Accessibility to speeches.

Exploitation of the material

The choice and classification of the theme was based on historical events and discourses about identity. Important historical events in the history of Romania and national days: 1. Speeches of the Romanian presidents delivered on the occasion of the Union of the Principalities/Great Union: commemorative speeches; 2. Speeches given on the occasion of Romania Day / December 1; 3. Speeches and national days: a) National Anthem Day July 29, Heroes' Day May/June, Romanian Language Day August 31, Europe Day May 9, Constitution Day December 8, National Solidarity Day against dictatorship December 16; b) speeches about identity: festivities, symposia, conferences, exhibitions, forums, meetings, ceremonies, festivals, seminars, etc.

Important historical events in German history, national days, Berlin speeches and congresses, conferences, symposia, inaugural speeches, initiatives, exhibitions, cultural nights: 1. Speeches on the occasion of the 1989 event; 2. Revolution von 1848/49; Bestehen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland; Volksaufstand we're going to 17. Juni 1953 in der DDR; 3. "Berliner Rede"; 4. Speeches on identity given by the German presidents (congresses, conferences on national symbols and days, identity, nation).

Limiting space and discursive time: the discursive limit in our research as time and space begins after 1989 in both Romania and Germany and ends in 2018. The year 1989 in Romania is marked by the Romanian Revolution, which took place between 16 and 25 December 1989. In Germany, 1989, 1989 was marked by the demolition of the Berlin Wall in the weeks after November 9, 1989. Thus, in both states, a new historical period begins, including the

reconstitution or construction of a new identity: historical, linguistic, political, cultural, psychological, ethnic, etc.

Material processing and interdisciplinary dimension

The matrix of the thematic contents, which has as a theoretical basis the critical analysis of the specialized literature and the practical analysis of our data, helps us to distinguish five important thematic areas:

- The territorial linguistic-metaphorical construction of "homo germanicus" and "homo rumanicus" (tangents of analysis with ethnology and psychology);
- Linguistic-metaphorical construction of the national culture (culturological tangents of analysis);
- Discursive narration through reconstruction of the common political past; discursive construction of national history (tangents of analysis with the history of society: historical events);
- Metaphor as a mediator between linguistic identity standard vs. continuity and change as well as its influence on identity building;
- The linguistic-metaphorical construction of the present (through rhetorical persuasion, strategies) and of the common political-identity future (tangents of analysis with politics: national holidays, objectives and goals, orientation towards the future);
- Linguistic construction through metaphorical expressions of the fields of metaphorization by axiological joining of the terms *lingua* and *natio* (the linguistic-identity imaginary).

Interpretation and analysis of results

After we drew up the corpus, respectively the list of speeches to be subjected to analysis, the next step was to identify abstract identity concepts. They can be grouped into two main categories: national and universal values, but also political, state and presidential concepts. From these two main categories of concepts we have continued to work with those that undergo the metaphor process. Here we list just some of the most representative abstract identity concepts, which lend themselves to metaphor, analyzed in the thesis corpus:

From the discursive corpus in German: Bewusstsein, Demokratie, Diskussion, Einfallsreichtum, Einheit, Ereignis, Freiheit, Grundgesetz, Intelligenz, Kreativität, Kultur, Respekt, Überzeugung, Veränderung, Verantwortung, Vertrauen, Wille, Wissen, Ziel, Zusammengehörigkeitsgefühl.

From the discursive corpus in the language of the Romanian: Truth, Well-being, Persuasion, Creativity, Culture, Knowledge, Event, In/Success, Intellect, History, Beginning, Trust,

Morality, Performance, Friendship, Problem, Change, Purpose, Hope, Time, Past, Values, Vision.

After identifying the identity concepts that are subject to the metaphorization process, we selected the metaphorical expressions to formulate the metaphorical structures $DS \cap DT$. We used the lexeme in the DS first place in the formula to facilitate further categorization by fields, because all the metaphorical expressions we classified into seven main areas of metaphorization: the botanical field, the field of travel, the field of construction, the field of nature and natural phenomena, the medical field, the military field, the technical field. I underclassified this classification later, starting from the number of metaphorical expressions extracted from the speeches of each president per field.

From the analysis of the metaphorical expressions from di in Romanian language resulted the model of the constructed or forged identity, called civic identity: the model of the metaphorical identity from DI in Romanian language is one built with effort, perseverance and planning or forged or imagined in a creative way. The metaphorical structures in this model are the result of combining verbs / nouns in the category "keywords 1" and "keywords 2", combined with abstract identity concepts, but also of "additional keywords". Keywords 1: to build, to build, to build, to build, foundation, edifice, construction, building, etc. Keywords 2: to forged, to imagine, etc. Additional keywords / combinations: identity construction, identity choice (EC 13.05.1998), consciousness, production, etc.

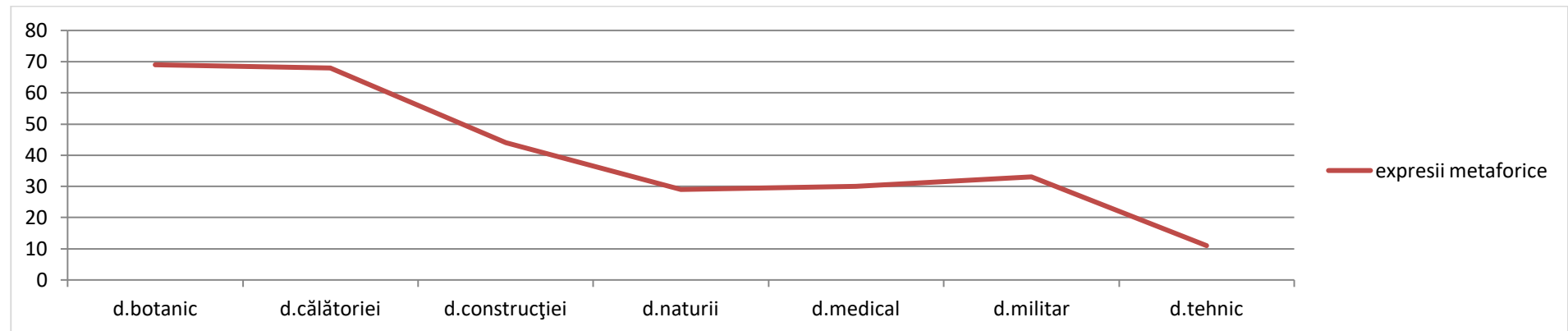
In DI in Romanian the nation, the future, the destiny are abstract concepts that are built/constructed or forged as a result of "political production" (EC 13.05.1998). Nations, as a project of the construction process, are assigned the temporal component because "*the* nation is built and *strengthens* itself throughout an evolution" (II 13.05.1998). Another side relatively opposite to the construction process that involves more imagination and creativity is the activity of making, because "... nations *can imagine* and put together into practice an indivisible future" (EC 13.05.1998). Imagination and creativity are joined by logic and vision as a result of which the projection is: "the future ... it is a *projection* of the people who made it possible through intelligence and education" (EC 19.05.1999). In addition, nations have the power and freedom to "forged their destiny" (EC 16.03.1999) or to change it, even in hindsight: "let's change the historical destiny of the Romanian people" (II 31.08.1996). Destiny, in this context, is synonymous with life, "the life *we build*" (EC 15.04.1999). The results of our research demonstrate the dominance of the identity model built in DI in the Romanian language. This statement is argued by the graph that presents the weight of metaphorical expressions from DI in Romanian language, where a higher value is ed by the metaphorical expressions in the field of construction.

From the analysis of the metaphorical expressions from di to German, the model of primordial identity emerged, instead. The model of the primordial identity from DI in German is based on MC ROOTS \cap IDENTITY, including additional words "Kern" (seed), "Pflanze" (plant), "gedeihen" (to flourish, to prosper) etc. This type of model is given naturally and does not involve increased effort, as in the case of building a civic identity. Abstract identity concepts such as trust, self-awareness, respect, democracy, knowledge, intelligence, responsibility, success, etc. are frequently used in DI in German and are metaphorized by means of the *plant* lexicon. Therefore, as proof of the use of this specific lexicon for the purpose of explaining the aforementioned abstract concepts, the DI locutors in German imagine the concepts adjacent to national identity as a product resulting from a balance of inner and outer contribution to the values of the national community. Our conclusion is additionally substantiated by the frequent use of the lexeme "mitbestimmen" (to participate in decision making) in the Corpus of German. Participation in decisions is supposed to be between civil society and its relations with the state, respectively with the authorities, including political ones.

The model of natural identity requires a lot of care, attention, reflection, intellectual contribution and less the effort of planning over time, compared to the model of civic identity. Both models, however, involve work, tenacity and perseverance, whether in a creative way or not, but with a constant duration; both models also involve and involve knowledge, and certain skills in contributing to the formation of a national identity, but also cooperation, dialogue, participation, by taking initiative and the presence of an entrepreneurial spirit in a nation. Even if the model of civic identity and that of primordial identity are linguistically materialized through certain metaphorical expressions, more often in one language than in the other, they overlap, complement each other and we believe that they can change their position of primacy, if we analyze the identity in speeches in its diachronic dimension. What this work has shown us, however, is the fact that there is flexibility and one model cannot exist without the other.

Table 3.1 Proportion of examples of metaphorical expressions by speeches of German presidents and by fields

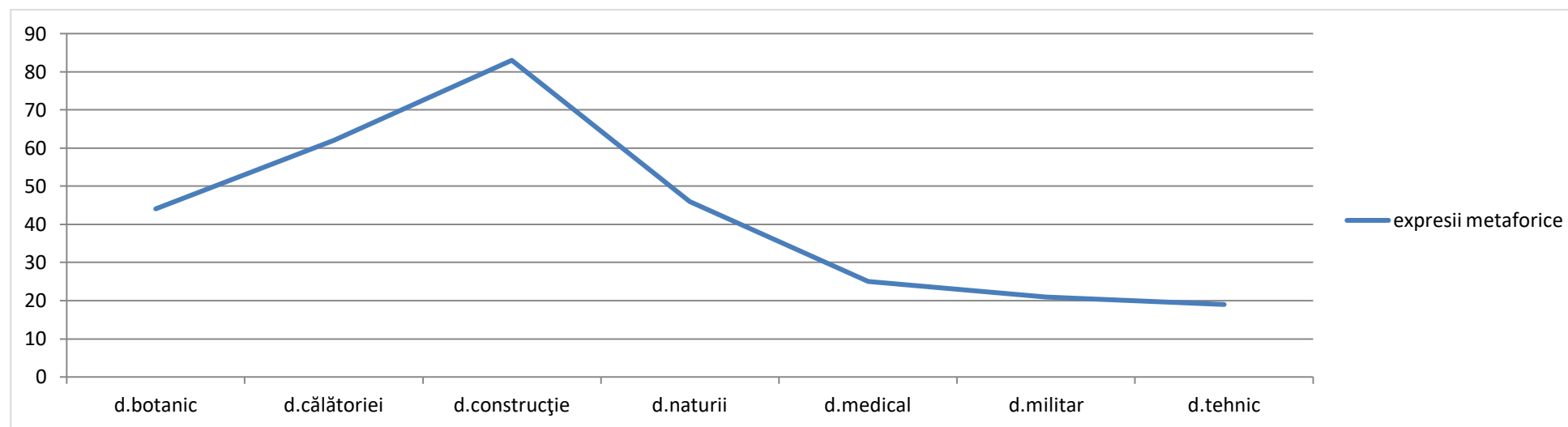
	D.botanic	D.travel	D.constr.	D.nature	D.med.	D.mil.	D.technical	Total expr.met.	No.speeches	Total words
Richard von Weizsäcker	6	7	0	0	1	1	1	16	1	5 057
Roman Herzog	14	14	6	8	8	5	3	58	6	18 265
Johannes Rau	13	14	11	5	3	4	1	51	5	22 468
Horst Köhler	32	31	19	12	12	18	5	129	13	40 464
Christian Wulff	4	2	2	0	0	2	1	12	2	4 016
Joachim Gauck	10	0	6	4	7	3	0	30	6	14 600
Total:	69	68	44	29	30	33	11	303	35	105 868



Graph 3.1 Proportion of metaphorical expressions in German per domain

Table 3.2 Proportion of examples of metaphorical expressions by the speeches of the Romanian presidents and by fields

	D.botanic	D.travelers	D.constr.	D.nature	D.med.	D.mil.	D.technical	Total expr.met.	No.speeches	Total words
Ion Iliescu	33	20	23	28	10	7	10	128	17	24 536
Emil Constantinescu	4	9	23	11	10	8	3	49	19	30 960
Traian Basescu	2	13	12	0	0	0	0	27	30	17 830
Klaus Iohannis	5	20	34	7	5	6	6	83	25	26 570
Total	44	62	83	46	25	21	19	322	91	99 896



Graph 3.2 Proportion of metaphorical expressions in Romanian language per domain

Some abstract identity concepts are materialized through DS more frequently and intensely compared to others. The correspondences and preferences of analogies between the lexemes of the DS with some abstract identity concepts are generally explained in the basic activity of the nation as a collective. They correlate with the current core activities or analyzed diachronically through a retrospective. The MC in the discourse provides obvious information about the socio-politico-cultural situation of the national metaphorical reasoning. They reflect the cultural and social concerns of a nation in a certain period of time. After analyzing the fields and metaphorical expressions, we came to the following conclusions:

- Botanical domain: It attests the highest statistical index of metaphorical expressions in *describing identity concepts*, especially in DI in German (eg democracy, patriotism) and *values* as general identity concepts (emotions: trust, conviction; cognition: knowledge, intelligence, will, responsibility).
- Field of travel: domain with a common majority of similar metaphorical expressions in both languages
- Field of construction: records the highest frequency of use of lexicons in the DS to describe the abstract identity concepts from DI to Romanian language, hence the model of civic identity, i.e. the built identity.
- The domain of nature and natural phenomena: the field with the most varied and complex metaphorical expressions. Therefore, in order to facilitate the interpretation of the results, we carried out a subclassification on subdomains that included the celestial, wind, onshore, hydraulic, underground framework. Within this area we have observed most of the intersections of concepts that describe national and individual identity.
- Medical field: by the degree of variety and quantity of MC follows the field of natural phenomena and relief.
- Military field: the field with the simplest and most common MC prevalent and ubiquitous in both discursive corpus fights \cap THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A GOAL.
- Technical field: records the lowest statistical index of MC and the fewest metaphorical expressions through which the metaphorical identity is materialized. In this category, no conceptual metaphor appears at the superimposed level between the German languages and the Romanian.

Even if, initially, the purpose of the research did not concern a statistic of metaphorical expressions and their weight in DI in German and Romanian, yet a need for approximate orientation through the quantitative method could facilitate and contribute to a better and exhaustive understanding of the MC in the discourse.

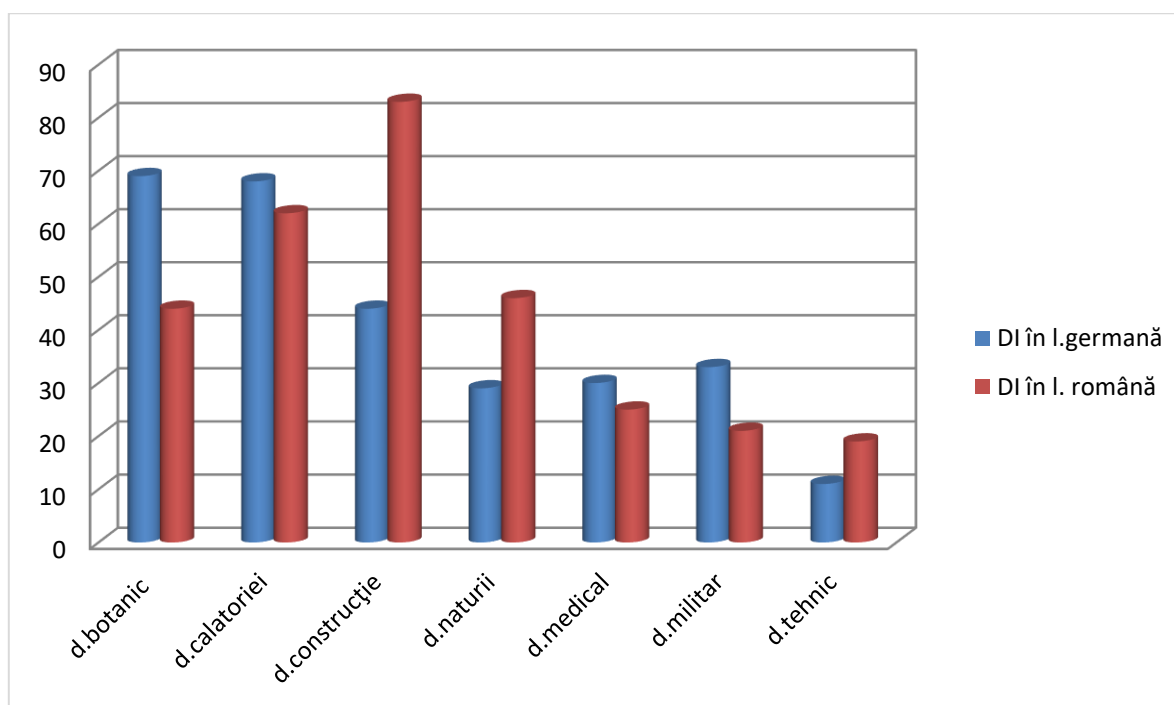


Figure 3.3 Proportion of identity metaphorical expressions per domain

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the research carried out, we explored, identified, analyzed, synthesized and evaluated the metaphorical constructs and structures in di in German and Romanian, the way in which they build or create the national identity, in a certain geographical space and in a certain period of time, by certain socially active locutors and we reached the following conclusions structured in accordance with the objectives initially proposed:

- O1: Metaphorical expressions represent forms of knowledge of IN, as well as the identity collective or identity coherence modeled in linguistic and psychological forms within a nation, but also between two nations. Metaphorical concepts are shaped and influenced by social and cultural reality, the situational context and the occupations of the community in which metaphor appears.
- O2: From the point of view of *constructivism*, through *the meanings and meanings* that the metaphorical expressions in the discourse repetitively mediate, metaphorical expressions contribute to the more solid "*building*" of *identity consciousness* and of the stable sense of identity.
- O3: *The road* that a nation travels to achieve a goal (later turned into a historical event) is considered to be the main and most frequently abstract means expressed by a concrete term in the DS of achieving national goals in both languages. Another lexeme illustrated in the discursive corpus in German that describes a historical event is the lexeme "*Sternstunde*"

(moment of glory, sidereal hour). The astral body, depicted by a star, metaphorically represents the historical importance of an event. Instead, in the language of the Romanian the historical event as the threshold of collective biography, respectively, and the, is illustrated by a *cornerstone*. Hence the "up-down" opposition.

□ O4: Some metaphorical structures have the same meaning in both languages, but their frequency varies from one language to another. There are metaphorical structures that are identical, but also different in all seven basic areas with which I have operated in the work. Some areas indicate a higher degree of metaphorical structures common to both languages, and others do not attest to either. We have registered domains that attest to different metaphorical expressions even though they work in the same field in both languages, but others attest to differences in metaphorical structures in only one language. The same lexemes in the DS can form metaphorical structures with different abstract identity concepts in different languages. The same statement is true when we reverse domains: an abstract identity concept can create mapping links with various lexemes of the DS, these lexemes ranging from one language to another.

□ O5: Metaphorical structures are part of the DI and have as main characteristic the prediscursive component. Thus the speaker is "obliged" to use them to share with other participants in the speech identical, common metaphorical concepts to be understood. The metaphorical expressions in DI are already predetermined expressions. The creativity of metaphorical expressions in DI is almost zero or has a very small presence. Knowing and using cognitive-metaphorical constructs facilitates the production and reception of information from DI or any type of discourse with a specific theme. From the combination and by including the cognitive-metaphorical constructs, including the creation of the new ones, in the identity discursive context results the speaking and receiving efficiency of the discourse. Metaphorical expressions contribute to the process of understanding by structuring consciousness. They also contribute to the transmission or mediation of knowledge. The metaphorical expressions in DI can have an educational, moralizing, motivational and constructive role. In order to achieve the metaphorical cohesion of the discourse of an ID impregnated with a well-structured metaphorical network, it is necessary to know the cognitive-metaphorical constructs that dominate the type of discourse mentioned. The knowledge and use of certain metaphorical structures results from the analysis of DI or from the regular contact, for a certain period of time, with a certain culture, in a certain place and time. This knowledge is a cultural, local and temporal premise. The network of cognitive-metaphorical constructs facilitates the structuring, understanding and repetition of key concepts in DI, in order to be subsequently introduced in the national corpus as a component part of the linguistic, cognitive and discursive heritage.

□ O6: Most metaphorical expressions are prediscursive elements and are part of the arsenal of "common heritage", that is, they are expressions used by most tenants. Through his cognitive ability, the locutor structures, most of the time, unconsciously metaphorical expressions, but there are numerous situations when this step is intentionally performed and then the power of *imagination, creativity and the ability to solve problems* is activated, applied in a metaphorical way. But metaphorical creativity occurs in a small percentage in discourse.

□ O7: In order to have an effective impact on the recipients, the metaphorical expressions in the DI must maintain a balance between the discrete character and the imposing, sometimes dominant part of the MC in order to keep the *balance* of metaphorical expressions in the speech straight.

□ O8: The metaphorical expressions in the DI contribute to the achievement of a well-structured *unity* of ideas, norms, values, principles, goals, resources (immaterial), beliefs of identity, which are like stones for a route of *national orientation*, with the temporal axis fixed on the past, present and future; at the same time, they are benchmarks for maintaining identity unity not only at the cognitive, linguistic and metaphorical level.

Solving the important scientific problem in the PhD thesis: Almost any research about AD aims at sanitizing, but also humanizing the public discourse. This work contributes to a better understanding and awareness of the cognitive and linguistic patterns with identity themes in Romanian and German, as well as to an easier reception of the metaphorical structures, but, at the same time, constructive.

The key to success that some speeches are more easily received and are characterized as necessary, positive, motivational, but also convincing depends, to a large extent, on the lexicon used by the locutor, on the combination of words and on rhetorical mechanisms, in particular, on the metaphorical expressions, which are used. The change of paradigms, including the way of thinking, is achieved through discourse through changes in metaphorical structures. We have highlighted the linguistic function of discourse and the transformative power of reality generated, imagined, associated or created through metaphorical thinking.

Recommendations:

- In order to obtain more interesting and diversified results, we recommend including in the analysis also discursive corpus in languages different from those included in the present investigation, in order to check whether there are other models of metaphorical identity or the presence and absence of one model or another in these languages.
- The comparative analysis process would benefit from opting for related languages.
- Personal identity vs. national identity: because the process of identity analysis through metaphors is a complex one and with a high degree of difficulty, we consider that it would be interesting and useful for future studies on discourse to start from the research of the personal identity (in this case, of the lessor) through metaphors, and then to focus on the national identity, which lends itself much more difficult to a research compared to personal identity, because it involves the generalization of several abstract concepts on which to focus the researcher.

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ADNOTARE

Prisecari Valentina

Abordarea cognitivă a metaforei în discursul identitar (în limbile germană și română)

Teză de doctor în filologie, Chișinău, 2021

Teza constă din introducere, trei capitole, concluzii și recomandări, bibliografie - 157 de titluri. Textul de bază al tezei - 140 de pagini, 14 tabele, 14 figuri și 4 anexe. Rezultatele obținute la tema tezei sunt publicate în 9 lucrări științifice.

Cuvinte-cheie: metaforă conceptuală, discursivă, identitară, creativă, expresii și structuri metaforice, lingvistica cognitivă, modele metaforice, cartare, clasificare, cadre, concepte abstracte, TMC; identitate, identitate națională; discurs politic, discurs despre identitate.

Scopul lucrării: Analiza structurilor discursive, felul în care expresiile metaforice marchează și construiesc identitatea națională în discursul identitar într-un anumit spațiu geografic și într-o anumită perioadă de timp, de către anumiți locutori.

Obiectivele cercetării: reconstruirea imaginilor metaforice a realității sociale culturale și politice prin intermediul discursului identitar (perioada 1989-2018), prin imagini care descriu evenimentele istorice ca experiențe cruciale sau ca „praguri ale biografiei colective”; cercetarea comparată a modului de gândire metaforică în societatea germană și românească prin prisma modelului identității primordiale și civice, a modului de gândire „automat și fără efort” în cadrul a două națiuni diferite, punând în valoare asemănările și deosebirile viziunilor metaforice; reconstruirea reflectării prin metafore a identității naționale germane și românești în conținutul discursului identitar; identificarea universalității și alterității metaforei în cele două corpusuri discursive.

Noutatea și originalitatea științifică: Lucrarea este un studiu interdisciplinar de pionierat, fiind printre primele care abordează binomul *metaforă-identitate*, în special dintr-o perspectivă *comparativă*. Subiectul cercetării se încadrează într-o direcție nouă, care a început să fie abordată sporadic abia după anul 2003, când au apărut primele lucrări centrate pe tematica dată în științele sociale și apoi cele în științe lingvistice.

Rezultatele obținute: Din analiza expresiilor metaforice au rezultat două modele principale de identitate: modelul identității primordiale (naturale) prezent în discursul identitar german și modelul identității civice (construite) din discursul identitar în limba română.

Semnificația teoretică și valoarea aplicativă: Modelul de analiză în triada metaforă-identitate-discurs, dezvoltat în prezenta lucrare, poate fi aplicat atât în analiza identității naționale, cât și a celei individuale, pentru identificarea tiparelor cognitive la nivelul semnificației latente, independent de intenția locutorului. Totodată, modelul poate servi ca bază teoretică și practică pentru cercetarea identității metaforice naționale, dar și personale, în discurs prin intermediul aceluiași parametri de analiză.

Implementarea rezultatelor științifice: Modelul de analiză a discursului bazat pe abordarea cognitivă a metaforei este relevant pentru specialiștii din domeniul lingvisticii, al politicii, al psihologiei, al istoriei etc., dar și pentru oricine care dorește să analizeze sau să creeze un discurs public. Lista conceptelor discursive ale identității naționale cu care am operat în teză facilitează producerea de discursuri sau poate servi la crearea unei aplicații de generare automată de discursuri publice cu o gamă variată de tematici, bazate în special pe concepte abstracte.

ADNOTATION

Prisecari Valentina

Cognitive approach to metaphor in identity discourse (in German and Romanian)

Doctoral thesis in philology, Chisinau, 2021

The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusions and recommendations, bibliography - 136 titles. The basic text of the thesis - 140 pages, 14 tables, 14 figures and 4 annexes. The results obtained in the thesis are published in 9 scientific papers.

Keywords: conceptual, discursive, identity, creative metaphor, metaphorical expressions and structures, cognitive linguistics, metaphorical models, mapping, classification, frameworks, abstract concepts, CMT; identity, national identity; political discourse, discourse on identity.

Purpose of the paper: The analysis of the discursive structures, the way in which the metaphorical expressions mark and construct the national identity in the identity discourse in a certain space and in a certain period of time, by certain speakers.

The objectives of the research: to reconstruct the metaphorical images of the cultural and political social reality through the identity discourse (1989-2018), through images describing the historical events as crucial experiences or as "thresholds of the collective biography"; comparative research of the metaphorical way of thinking in German and Romanian society through the model of primordial and civic identity, of the "automatic and effortless" way of thinking within two different nations, highlighting the similarities and differences of metaphorical visions; reconstructing the metaphorical reflection of the German and Romanian national identity in the content of the identity discourse; identification of the universality and otherness of the metaphor in the two discursive corpora.

The novelty and the scientific originality: The paper is an interdisciplinary pioneering study, being among the first to address the metaphor-identity binomial, especially from a comparative perspective. The subject of the research is in a new direction, which began to be approached sporadically only after 2003, when the first papers focused on the topic given in the social sciences and then those in linguistics appeared.

The obtained results: From the analysis of the metaphorical expressions, two main models of identity resulted: the primordial (natural) identity model present in the German identity discourse and the (built) civic identity model from the Romanian identity discourse.

Theoretical significance and applicative value: The analysis model in the metaphor-identity-discourse triad, developed in the present work, can be applied both in the analysis of national and individual identities, in order to identify the cognitive patterns at the level of the latent meaning, independent of the speaker's intention. At the same time, the model can serve as a theoretical and practical basis for the investigation of national metaphorical identity, but also personal, in discourse through the same analysis parameters.

Implementation of scientific results: The model of discourse analysis based on the cognitive approach to metaphor is relevant for specialists in the field of linguistics, politics, psychology, history, etc., but also for anyone who wants to analyze or create a public discourse. The list of the discursive concepts of the national identity with which we operated in the thesis facilitates the production of speeches or can serve to create an application for automatic generation of public discourses with a diverse range of topics, based in particular on abstract concepts.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Присекарь Валентина. Когнитивный подход к метафоре в дискурсе идентичности (на примере немецкого и румынского языка).

Докторская диссертация по филологии по специальности по специальности

621.06. Теория текста; анализ дискурса; стилистика, Кишинев, 2021

Структура диссертации: Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, выводов и рекомендаций, списка литературы - 136 наименований. Основной текст докторской работы - 140 страниц, 14 таблиц, 14 рисунков и 4 приложения. **Результаты диссертации** отражены в 9 научных работах. **Ключевые слова:** концептуальное, дискурсивное, идентичность, креативная метафора, метафорические выражения и структуры, когнитивная лингвистика, метафорические модели, абстрактные понятия, СМТ; идентичность, национальная идентичность; политический дискурс, дискурс об идентичности. **Цель работы:** анализ дискурсивных структур, то, каким образом метафорические выражения передают и конструируют национальную идентичность в дискурсе идентичности, в определенном пространстве и в определенный период времени и определенными ораторами.

Цели исследования: реконструировать метафорические образы культурной, политической и социальной реальности через дискурс идентичности (1989-2018), посредством образов, описывающих исторические события как важные переживания или как «пороги коллективной биографии»; сравнительное исследование метафорического мышления в немецком и румынском обществе с помощью модели изначальной и гражданской идентичности, «автоматического и» мышления в двух разных странах, подчеркивая сходства и различия метафорических структур; реконструкция метафорического отражения немецкой и румынской национальной идентичности в содержании дискурса идентичности; выявление универсальности и непохожести метафоры в двух дискурсивных корпусах.

Новизна и научная оригинальность: докторская диссертация представляет собой междисциплинарное новаторское исследование, которое является одной из первых работ посвященных метафорической идентичности, в частности в сравнительной перспективе. Предмет исследования относится к направлению, которое стало проявляться с большей видимостью лишь после 2003 года, когда появились первые статьи, посвященные социальным наукам, а затем лингвистике.

Полученные результаты: Из анализа метафорических выражений были получены две основные модели идентичности: первичная (естественная) модель идентичности, присутствующая немецкому дискурсу идентичности, и (построенная) модель гражданской идентичности, характерная для румынского дискурса идентичности.

Теоретическая значимость и прикладная ценность. Модель анализа в триаде метафора-идентичность-дискурс, разработанная в настоящей работе, может применяться как при анализе национальной, так и индивидуальной идентичности, для выявления когнитивных паттернов на латентном уровне, получая значение, не зависящее от намерения говорящего. В то же время, модель может служить теоретической и практической основой для исследования национальной метафорической, а также личной идентичности в дискурсе с использованием одних и тех же параметров анализа.

Внедрение научных результатов. Модель дискурсивного анализа, основанная на когнитивном подходе к метафоре, актуальна как для специалистов в области лингвистики, политики, психологии, истории и т. д., так и для всех кто хочет проанализировать или создать публичный дискурс. Список дискурсивных концепций национальной идентичности, которыми мы оперировали в диссертации, облегчает производство дискурсов, может служить для создания приложения для автоматической генерации публичных дискурсов с разнообразным набором тем, в частности, на основе абстрактных концепций.

PRISECARI VALENTINA

**ABORDAREA COGNITIVĂ A METAFOREI
ÎN DISCURSUL IDENTITAR (ÎN LIMBILE GERMANĂ ȘI ROMÂNĂ)**

621.06. TEORIA TEXTULUI; ANALIZA DISCURSULUI; STILISTICĂ (LIMBI STRĂINE ȘI
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