

**KWAME NKRUMAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, KUMASI**

COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

KNUST

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF IDEATIONAL GRAMMATICAL
METAPHOR IN THE INAUGURAL SPEECH AND STATE OF THE
NATION ADDRESS OF A GHANAIAN PRESIDENT**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH IN
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY IN ENGLISH.**

BY

HARUNA MAMUDU

JUNE, 2019.

DECLARATION

I, **HARUNA MAMUDU**, declare solemnly that this thesis titled “A Comparative Study of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in the Inaugural Speech and State of the Nation Address of a Ghanaian President” is entirely my own work, and that it has not been submitted, either in part or whole for degree award elsewhere with the exception of the citations and references captured in published works which have all been duly acknowledged.

.....
Date

.....
Haruna Mamudu

.....
Date

.....
Professor Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (Supervisor)

.....
Date

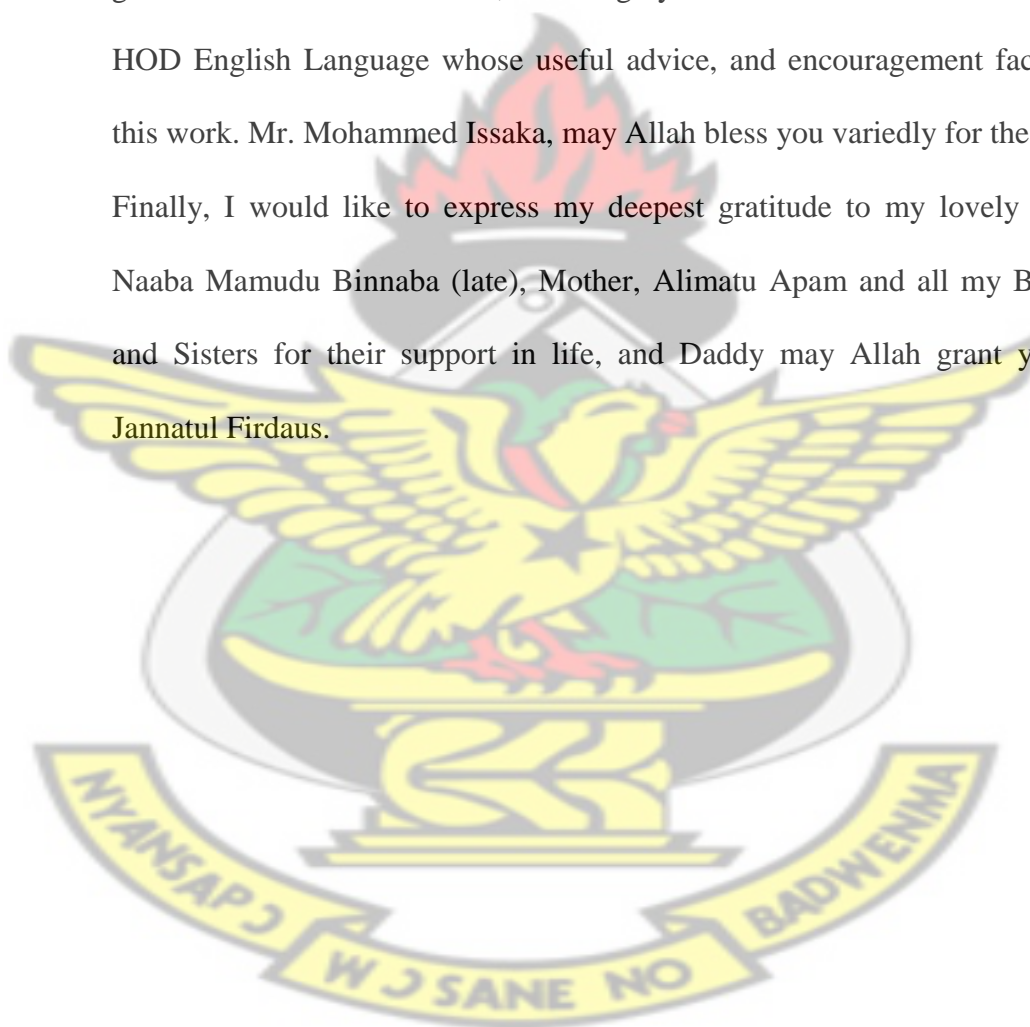
.....
(HEAD OF DEPARTMENT)

ABSTRACT

This study explores the employment of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in the Inaugural Speech (IS) and State of the Nation Address (SONA) of President John Dramani Mahama of the republic of Ghana. Using the purposive sampling method, the maiden IS and SONA of the President were used, that is, the IS of 2013 and SONA of 2013 were selected for a qualitative content analysis. The study reveals that President Mahama employed all the types of IGM in his SONA but type 4 not employed in the IS. The analysis confirms Halliday's claim that nominalization is "the single most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor". The syntactic versatility feature of nominalization enabled the President to utilize this resource to organize his messages in diverse ways to foreground and background aspects of his messages. The study reveals that IGMs lead to abstraction of processes through which actions and situations are objectified as if they were entities. The President used this resource efficiently in highlighting what has been done, what is being done and what will be done especially in the SONA. The findings also demonstrate the use of IGMs to achieve lexical economy, information density and impersonality. The pervasiveness of IGM type 12, whose realization makes the metaphorical expression longer than the congruent reveals that word economy is not always the main concern for the choice of IGMs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I ardently thank Allah almighty for His maximum grace, guidance and clemency throughout this academic journey. I express my profound gratitude to my indispensable supervisor, mentor and motivator, Professor Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo whose constructive critiques have made this academic dream a reality. Prof., thank you for your Patience and creative stimulations; in fact, you are a gift to me from Allah. Also, I am highly indebted to Dr. Peter Arthur, the HOD English Language whose useful advice, and encouragement facilitated this work. Mr. Mohammed Issaka, may Allah bless you variedly for the inputs. Finally, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my lovely Father, Naaba Mamudu Binnaba (late), Mother, Alimatu Apam and all my Brothers and Sisters for their support in life, and Daddy may Allah grant you Al-Jannatul Firdaus.



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my dearest sweet Wife, Bedumah Waajidah Ateni
for her unending care, understanding and love.

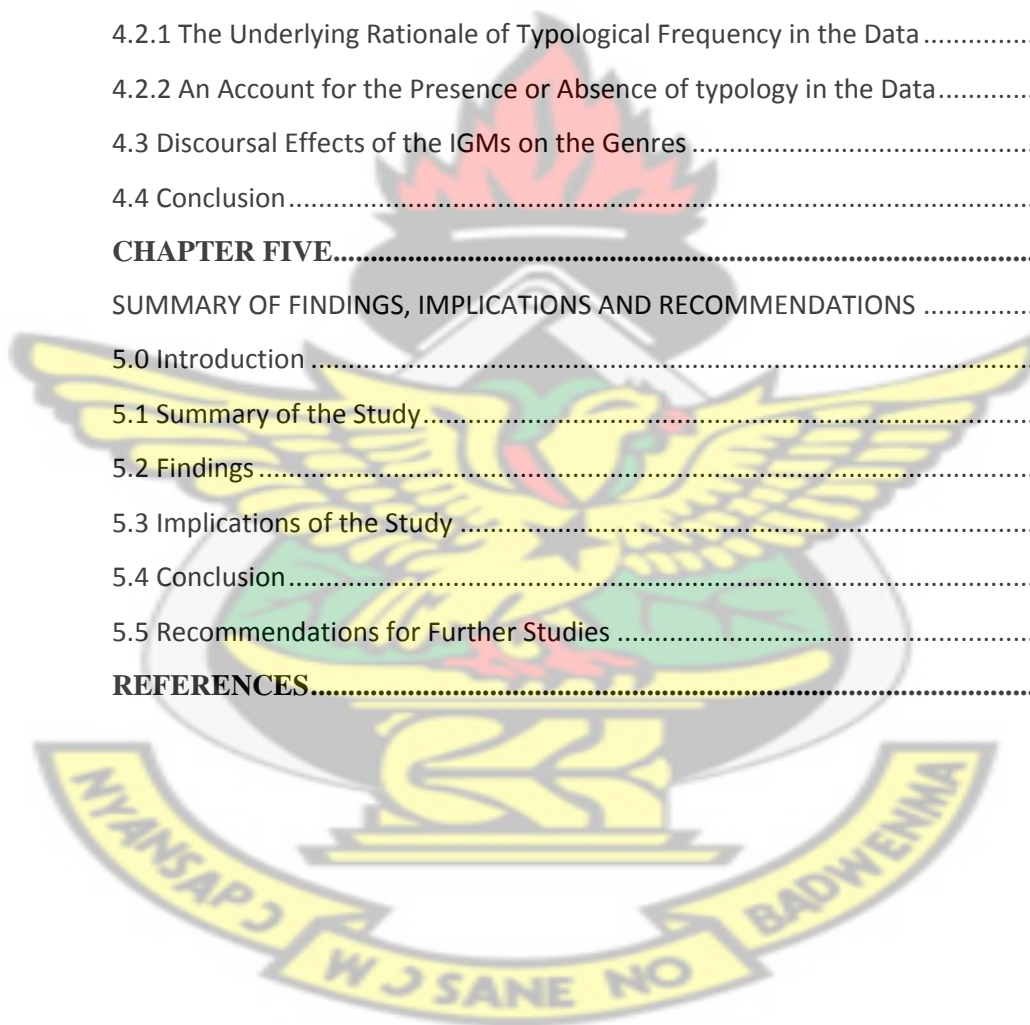
KNUST



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	
DECLARATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
DEDICATION	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	viii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	ix
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.0 General Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Purpose of the Study.....	4
1.4 Research Questions.....	4
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	4
1.6 Delimitation of the Study.....	6
1.7 Chapter Synopsis.....	6
CHAPTER TWO	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.0 Introduction	7
2.1 Grammatical Metaphor.....	7
2.2 Grammatical Metaphor in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)	8
2.3 Transitivity.....	10
2.4 From Lexical Metaphor to Grammatical Metaphor.....	16
2.5 Congruent mapping between semantics and lexicogrammar	18
Table 1: Congruence in Rank.....	19
2.6 Types of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor.....	21
2.7 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	31
2.8 Conclusion.....	39
CHAPTER THREE	40
METHODOLOGY	40
3.0 Introduction	40

3.1 Research Design	40
3.2 Data Source, Collection Procedure and Sampling	41
3.4 Data Analysis Procedure.....	42
3.5 Conclusion.....	43
CHAPTER FOUR.....	44
DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.....	44
4.0 Introduction	44
4.1 The Types of IGMs Accounted for in the Speeches	44
4.2.0 Comparison of IGMs in the State of the Nation Address and the Inaugural Speech.	67
4.2.1 The Underlying Rationale of Typological Frequency in the Data	81
4.2.2 An Account for the Presence or Absence of typology in the Data.....	83
4.3 Discoursal Effects of the IGMs on the Genres	84
4.4 Conclusion.....	85
CHAPTER FIVE.....	87
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	87
5.0 Introduction	87
5.1 Summary of the Study.....	87
5.2 Findings	88
5.3 Implications of the Study	92
5.4 Conclusion.....	93
5.5 Recommendations for Further Studies	95
REFERENCES.....	96



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Congruence in Rank	20
Table 2: Congruence in Status	21
Table 3: Types of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor	22
Table 4: Percentage of IGMs Occurrences in the Speeches	70



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

IS: Inaugural Speech

SONA: State of the Nation Address

SFL: Systemic Functional Linguistics

SFG: Systemic Functional Grammar

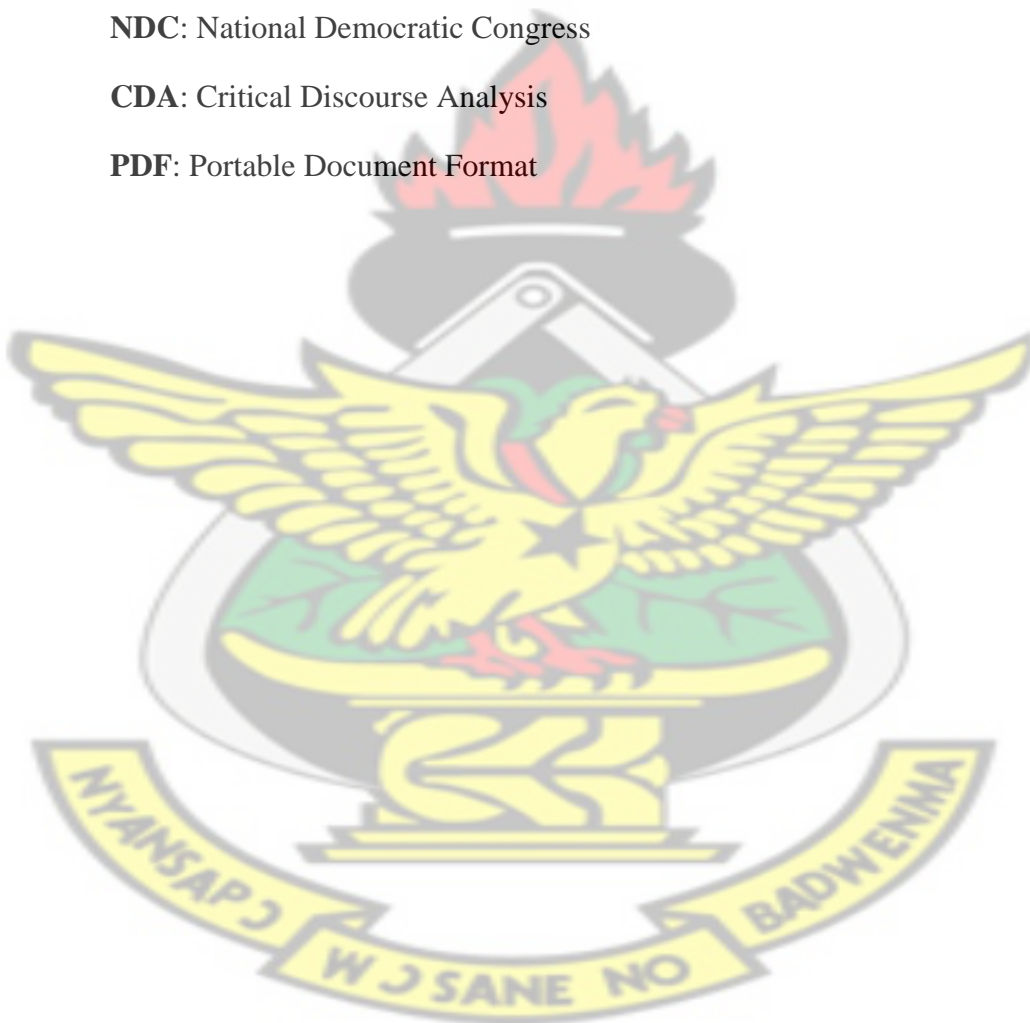
IGM: Ideational Grammatical Metaphor

GM: Grammatical Metaphor

NDC: National Democratic Congress

CDA: Critical Discourse Analysis

PDF: Portable Document Format



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 General Introduction

This chapter introduces various themes which set the stage and put the topic in perspective, indicate the need for the study, what the study intends to accomplish, the intention of the study, the interrogative statements that address the main problems under study and the scope of the work. The themes are presented as: Background to the Study, Problem Statement, Purpose of the Study, Research Questions, and Significance of the Study and Delimitation of the Study.

1.1 Background to the Study

The reality of man's social life is conveyed through language. What it means is that language is a vital device for the social existence of man. For decades, research on the use of language in various facets has gained considerable momentum in different disciplines including politics. Politics is one of the most prominent disciplines that has attracted the attention of most scholars. There are many genres of political discourse. Inaugural Speech (henceforth, IS) and State of the Nation Address (hereafter, SONA) belong to the genres of political discourse.

Campbell & Jamieson (2008) state that ordinary citizens, journalists, scholars and politicians routinely refer to Inaugural Speeches (IS), state of the union (nation) addresses, veto messages, war rhetoric and farewell addresses as genres of presidential discourse. Presidential discourse is seen as a social

pursuit which shows the connection between the President and members of the community. An inaugural speech otherwise known as inaugural address is the first speech made by a new leader or President at a ceremony typically aimed to unify the nation and provide a bolder vision for the future whereas in the SONA, president is expected to communicate with the citizenry about what they have done, what they are doing, and what they plan to do; simply put, their achievements and future plans.

1.2 Problem Statement

There has been a growing interest in the studies of presidential discourse. The phenomenon is very pervasive in well developed countries. For instance, in the United States of America, there is an interdisciplinary journal of theory and research known which focuses on the American presidency. This interdisciplinary journal has published many works on presidential discourse which includes the following: Rhodes (2014) who examines Presidential Rhetoric. Arthur & Woods (2013) also focus on the Shift in presidential discourse relative to Immigration Rhetoric.

In Ghana, research into political discourse is now receiving attention. For instance, Ghampson (2011), studied parliamentary discourse, Obeng (2000) conducted a research into the use metaphors among politicians in Ghana and there are some works that employ Systemic Functional Theories in academic researches such as Adjei (2010) and Mwinlaaru (2012).

On specific presidential speeches, Boakye (2013) worked on Inaugural Speeches. It is important to state that both the Inaugural Speech (IS) and State of the Nation Address (SONA) are key presidential discourses, but the area

seems to have been under-researched in Ghana. There are few works on the SONA like Kwakye (2013), Ewusi-Mensah (2014). However, these works focus on Modality, Transitivity and Epistemic Modality. Issaka (2016) also worked on Ideational Grammatical Metaphor using only the SONAs of Ex-Presidents of the fourth Republic of Ghana; John Agyekum Kuffour (2001 and 2003) and John Evans Atta Mills (2009 and 2011).

Fadda (2006) has discussed how the use of GM enabled President Bush to demonstrate the supremacy of Americans in terms of power. Kazemian and Hashemi (2014) have also revealed the employment of IGM by politicians to background processes and foreground their effects, by distracting the attention of the addressee from the doing (process) to the product of the doing. Hadidi's (2012) study depicts the pervasiveness of IGM in business and political texts. Ezeikefa (2011) demonstrates the use of GM as a style to attain lexical economy and information density. Ho (2010) conducts a study into the use of GM as rhetorical devices in request e-mail discourse. Most of these works were limited to Nominalization as IGM in exclusion of other types of IGM.

Researchers have scarcely examined the types of Ideational Grammatical Metaphors employed in the Inaugural Speeches as against the State of the Nation Addresses, how the typologies are distributed and the communicative effects of Ideational Grammatical Metaphors on the discourse. It is against the background of this existing lacuna that this study is worthwhile.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to analyse the categories of IGMs, the nature of deployment and to examine the typological comparison of Ideational Grammatical Metaphors in the IS and SONA in terms of occurrences, frequencies and discursal effects. This aims at analysing the data drawing on Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar, and considering all the types of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor as found in Halliday & Mathiessen (1999) as the theoretical and analytical framework.

1.4 Research Questions

The research is guided by the following research questions:

1. Which types of Ideational Grammatical Metaphors are embodied in the two major presidential discourse; Inaugural Speech and State of the Nation Address of Ex-President Mahama?
2. How are the Ideational Grammatical Metaphors in the selected speeches distributed?
3. What are the communicative effects of Ideational Grammatical Metaphors in the SONA and the IS?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study of ideational Grammatical Metaphor in the Ghanaian context is of considerable relevance since the area of political discourse in Ghana is relatively under-researched. Most previous studies have focused on SONAs, political manifestoes and inaugural speeches as separate genres. This study however aims to expound the fact that the Inaugural Speeches and State

of the Nation Addresses delivered by Ghanaian Presidents constitute a unique genre worthy of scholarly attention through a comparative study. Therefore, this research contributes to the literature on presidential discourse and studies on presidential speech, particularly in Ghana.

Again, the study is relevant for its theoretical significance. It appears most researchers exploring the deployment of IGMs in discourse have limited themselves to Nominalization, leaving out the other types. The outcome of this study, which explores the use of all the thirteen types of IGMs, will contribute to the holistic theory of IGM.

This study is expected to enhance the readers and writers of the ISs and SONAs in particular to better understand resourcefulness of IGMs in political discourse. Being conscious of IGMs and how they are exploited will enhance their understanding of the content of the addresses. The foremost beneficiaries are Parliamentarians, who need to debate the content of the address on the floor of parliament.

Finally, the findings of this research may encourage further enquiry into presidential discourse. As indicated earlier, studies into presidential discourse in Ghana appear inadequate and so this analysis of the IS and SONA of Ex-President Mahama, a former president of the fourth republic will urge further research into presidential discourses in Ghana.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

Considering the three metafunctions of the English language, this study employs only the Ideational Metaphor as the main analytical tool and not Interpersonal and Textual Functions.

Again, there are myriad of discourses that the various presidents of the Fourth Republic of Ghana have engaged in. These include campaign addresses, political manifestos, political debates, inaugural speeches and state of the nation addresses. The corpora of this work is limited to President John Dramani Mahama's 2013 IS and SONA. What nursed this choice was the fact that the corpora of Ex-president Mahama were readily available and easily accessible.

1.7 Chapter Synopsis

This thesis is structured in five chapters. This part presents the summaries of all the five chapters. Chapter One has been looked at. The chapter thematically opens with an Introduction, followed by Background, Problem Statement, Purpose of the Study, Research Questions, Significance, Delimitation and Chapter Synopsis. The next chapter, Chapter Two states the related literature reviewed. Here, readers would also understand better, the theory used and how it is employed. Chapter Three discusses procedures used in the collection and analysis of the data for the study. Chapter Four presents analysis and discussions of the study. The work concludes on Chapter Five. In this chapter, summary of findings, implications and recommendations are presented. It discusses the typology, distribution of the cases and effects on the speeches.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This unit reviews related relevant literature to the study. The chapter begins by presenting grammatical metaphor. It proceeds to discuss the grammatical metaphor in SFL, which comprises the grammatical metaphor framework and other key concepts that are relevant to the study. The chapter also reviews studies that have employed the grammatical metaphor framework in analysing discourses, and studies on the corpora. The purpose of reviewing these studies is primarily to demonstrate how the present study is both similar to and unique from other previous works, and also to provide a conceptual context for the discussion of findings of the study.

2.1 Grammatical Metaphor

In traditional literary criticism, a metaphor states that something is equivalent to another thing which is not usually associated with it. Example: a) [The man is a lion]. This clause simplex means, *the man is hard hearted*. b) [The lady has heavy defensive mechanisms]. This expression also means, *the lady has big buttocks*. Grammatical metaphor: Meaning construed in a different way by means of a different grammatical construction. Grammatical metaphors (GMs) serve to reshape and reconstrue our experiences by representing one type of phenomenon as another. Lexically, an example is a

simple process (verb) to an entity (noun), *teach* to *teachings*. Examples can also be in clausal forms as can be seen beneath:

Example: a (i) The teacher acted prudently so the students applauded for a long time

a (ii) The teacher's prudent act drew lengthy applause from the students

The grammatical structure in example [a (i)] is a clause complex. Thus, the combination of two clause simplexes; [The teacher acted (prudently)] so [the students applauded (for a long time)].

From example [a (i)] to [a (ii)], there is however a downgrade from clause complex to clause simplex. While example [a (i)] is the congruent (non-metaphorical), that of [a (ii)] is incongruent (metaphorical). It is clear from the examples above that the incongruent version is a compressed form of the congruent. The realization of such downgrade has manifested a number of shifts, hence, grammatical metaphor. Examples, the processes (verbs) *acted* and *applauded* in the congruent version have changed their grammatical class to entities (nouns) as *act* and *applause* in the incongruent agnate.

Halliday and Matthiessen (1999) define Grammatical Metaphor (GM) as 'the phenomenon whereby a set of agnate forms is present in the language having different mappings between the semantic and the grammatical categories'.

2.2 Grammatical Metaphor in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Michael Halliday is the founder of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in his Introduction to Functional Grammar (1985). SFL is an approach to the study of language. The approach is called *Systemic* because it is

composed of systems of choices. It is also called *Functional* because, the approach is meaning making-focused. He discusses a number of grammatical phenomena which he regards “metaphorical modes of expression.” Systemic Functional Linguistics is one of the most important theories in linguistics. It is of two considerations, thus; systemic grammar and functional grammar. Systemic grammar regards language as a system of network or meaning potential to explain; while functional grammar intends to prove language to be a social interaction manner, emphasizing the function of language.

The concept of grammatical metaphor in SFL has connections with and distinctions from metaphor as a kind of figure of speech. Shu (2013) indicates that grammatical metaphor is an intrinsic property of language and that may exist in human language as long as we communicate. Halliday (2000) observes that metaphor in SFL is actually lexicogrammatical metaphor rather than simply lexical metaphor. Congruently, a clause realizes an event and a nominal group realizes an object. When a nominal group is used to refer to an event or happening rather than an object, grammatical metaphor is realized. Halliday (2000, p. 341) Metaphor is either “variation in the use of words” or “variation in the expression of meanings”. This demonstrates the distinction between lexical metaphor and grammatical metaphor.

According to Butt, Fahey, Spinks & Yallop (1995, 15) Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is a way of describing lexical and grammatical choices from the system of wording so that we are aware of how language is being used to realize meaning. Language seems to have evolved for three major purposes. These are first, to talk about what is happening, what will happen, and what has happened; this is originally known as Ideational

Function. Second is the Interpersonal Function where one's view point is expressed through interactions and thirdly, the Textual Function is to turn the output of the previous two functions into a coherent whole. These three functions are called metafunctions. The last two typologies thus; Interpersonal and Textual metafunctions are not detailed in this study because, they are not the focus.

The Ideational Metafunction is concerned with 'ideation', grammatical resources for *construing* our experience of the world around us and inside us. One of its major grammatical systems is *Transitivity*. The Interpersonal Metafunction is concerned with the interaction between speaker and addressee, the grammatical resources for *enacting* social roles in general, and speech roles in particular and maintaining interpersonal relations. Two of its major grammatical systems are *Mood and Modality*. This metafunction is most centrally influenced by the tenor of the discourse. The textual metafunction is concerned with the creation of text, with the *presentation* of ideational and interpersonal meanings as information that can be shared by speaker and listener in text unfolding in context. One of the major textual systems is *Theme*.

As indicated earlier, the current study is mainly on Ideational Function whose main grammatical systems is Transitivity. Therefore, it is important to consider exploring the transitivity systems in further discussions.

2.3 Transitivity

Gerot and Wignell (1994, 54) state that Processes are central to transitivity. Thus, transitivity is also called process type. There are three semantic

categories which explain in a general way how phenomena of the real world are represented by linguistic structures. There are; Participants Processes and Circumstances.

2.3.0 Participants

Participants in the process, which is realized by (a) nominal group(s), revolve around the process and can interact with it through a variety of participant roles. A participant can be a person, a place or an object. These are in the notion of thingness, and in the grammar of a clause the participant is realized by nominal group. In short, a participant refers to what or who is doing what in a giving grammatical structure. For example; a participant may be an Actor, a Goal, a Scope, a Beneficiary, a Senser, a Phenomenon, a Carrier, an Attribute, an Identifier, an Identified, a Behaver, a Sayer, an Existent, a Receiver or a verbiage.

See the following examples:

- i) **Haruna** helped **the boys**.
- ii) **Professor Baidoo** supervised **the thesis** for **the university**.
- iii) **Ateni** prepared **fufu** for **Mamudu**

All the bolded elements in each of the clauses above are the participants of the structure.

2.3.1 Circumstances

Circumstances of human experience are realized by adverbial groups, prepositional phrase and occasionally, by nominal groups functioning as if they were adverbs.

In each of the following clauses are some examples of circumstance as they are bolded;

- i) The women left **early in the morning**.
- ii) The university has suspended the student **indefinitely**.
- iii) The politician committed suicide **because of shame**.

For the sentences in [i, ii and iii] above, a quick analysis is undertaken on circumstance.

2.3.2 Processes

Processes in English are expressions of happening, doing, being, saying or thinking. A process is realized in the grammar by means of verbal group, which is either one word, belonging to the class verb or a group of words with a class verb word as the head or nucleus of the group. In each of the following clausal examples, the bolded element is the process of the structure;

- i) The Professor really **scrutinized** my thesis.
- ii) The government **dismissed** some workers for non-performance.
- iii) I **smiled** at the failures of my enemies.

According to Halliday (2004) there are indeed six different process types.

They are material, behavioural, mental, verbal, relational and existential.

2.3.2.0 Material Processes

The basic meaning of material processes is that an entity does something or undertakes some actions. The participants of material processes are actor, goal, scope and beneficiary. In a material process the actor is the key participant as can be seen in these sentences below:

- i) Ateni cooked rice for Haruna.
- ii) Solomon crossed the road.

For the sentences in [i, and ii] above, a quick analysis is undertaken on material process as below:

Ateni (Actor) cooked (Material Process) rice (Goal) for Haruna (Beneficiary)

Solomon (Actor) crossed (Material Process) the road (Scope).

2.3.2.1 Mental Processes

Mental processes are ones of sensing: feeling, thinking, perceiving. Mental processes are sometimes known as stative verbs. Here, the verbs which are used in clauses commonly have to do with affection, cognition, or perception.

The participants of mental processes are senser and phenomenon. For example:

- i) That professor likes me.
- ii) The University loves money.

These sentences above are analysed as below;

That Professor (Senser) likes (Mental Process) me (Phenomenon).

The University (Senser) loves (Mental Process) money (Phenomenon).

2.3.2.2 Verbal Processes

Verbal processes are used to talk about what someone or something says. The participants of verbal process are; sayer, receiver, and verbiage. The sayer; the participant responsible for the verbal process, does not have to be a conscious participant, but anything capable of putting out signal. The receiver is the one to whom the verbal process is directed. The verbiage is a nominalized statement of the verbal process, a noun expressing some kind of verbal behaviour. For example:

- i) I told the teacher a story.
- ii) They preached me some tales.

For the sentences in [i, and ii] above, a quick analysis is undertaken on verbal process as below:

I (Sayer) told (Verbal Process) the teacher (Receiver) a story (Verbiage)

They (Sayer) preached (Verbal Process) me (Receiver) some tales (Verbiage)

2.3.2.3 Behavioural Processes

Behavioural processes are the processes of physiological and psychological behaviour, like laughing, breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, staring, snoring, looking, watching, listening and pondering. The participant here is behavior. For example:

- i) Solomon laughed at the driver's stupidity.
- ii) Raafatu snores as a result of over eating.

These sentences above are analysed as below;

Solomon (Behaver) laughed (behavioural process) at the driver's stupidity
(Circumstance: cause)

Raafatu (Behaver) snores (behavioural process) as a result of over eating
(Circumstance: cause).

KNUST

2.3.2.4 Existential Processes

Existential processes are used to talk about existence. They can be expressed by verb of existing: be, exist, and arise. It is identified by the use of the word *there*. For example:

- i) There is fufu inside.
- ii) There is hope for graduating this year.

For the sentences in [i, and ii] above, a quick analysis is undertaken on existential process as below:

There is fufu (existent) inside.

There is hope (existent) for graduating this year.

2.3.2.5 Relational Processes

Relational processes can be said processes of being (including having). They express the meaning of being by setting up relation between two terms. This type of process is divided into Identifying Processes and Attributive Processes.

Attributive processes are used when we want to describe someone or something. The participants are; carrier and attribute. For example:

- i) Ateni is beautiful.

- ii) Professors are wonderful.

These sentences above are analysed as below;

Ateni (Carrier) is (Process) beautiful (Attribute).

Professors (Carrier) are (Process) wonderful (Attribute).

Identifying processes are used to identify aspects about someone or something. The participants are; identifier and identified. For example:

- i) Ateni is the nurse.
- ii) Professor Baidoo, the lecturer is a Pastor.

These sentences above are analysed as below;

Ateni (Identified) is (Process) the nurse (Identifier).

Professor Baidoo, the lecturer (Identified) is (Process) a Pastor (Identifier).

2.4 From Lexical Metaphor to Grammatical Metaphor

The research on metaphor has a long history. As early as around 1457 that the well-known Greek philosopher, Aristotle first mentioned the concept of *metaphor* in his books “Poetics and Rhetoric”. After a century AD the famous Roman rhetorician and educator Quintilian furthered Aristotle’s theory in considering metaphor as the creative manipulation of a grammatical structure from one classification to another. Quintilian completed Aristotle’s theory of metaphor, and during the time, there was no powerful theory to challenge this traditional view on metaphor. Metaphor has long been considered no more than a rhetorical device to modify words, until the 1930s when American scholar, Richards published his book, *The Philosophy of Rhetoric* (1936), in which he made a connection between metaphor and

thought. He mentioned that we actually think in a metaphorical way. Any of our thinking process is comparative, so when we study metaphoric mechanism, we are in fact making an attempt to discover the way we think. This was a breakthrough in the study of metaphor, for it totally differs from the framework of Aristotle's theory and viewed metaphor as a way of thinking.

Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) *Metaphors We Live By* marks the beginning of a cognitive way to metaphoric research. In the book, the theory of conceptual metaphor was brought up. It consists of three metaphors—orientational metaphors, ontological metaphors, and structural metaphors (ibid 7 - 40). Since the inception of Cognitive Metaphor (CM), the study of metaphor through a cognitive perspective has become popular.

The grammatical variation between congruent and incongruent forms applies to transitivity configurations as stated in the previous section, and can be analyzed in terms of the functional structure of these configurations. Metaphor is a familiar concept, and it is generally taken to be easy to recognize. Examples: In the following sentences are some metaphorical structures.

- 1) There was a *flood* of protests. Instead of [*many* people protested]

It is clear that the lexical item *flood* is being used metaphorically. A typical analysis of the metaphor will point out that *flood* is literally “a moving mass of water”. In this view, metaphor is seen as relating to the way a particular word is used, and the term metaphorical is used as the opposite of literal to describe the meaning of the word. The opposition between literal and metaphorical agnates is the *scale of congruency*.

- 2) She wears *heavy defensive mechanism*. Instead of [She has *very big buttocks*]

It is clear that the lexical items *heavy defensive mechanism* are used metaphorically to refer to *very big buttocks*.

2.5 Congruent mapping between semantics and lexicogrammar

In English, people usually use grammatical categories to construe semantic categories. The natural corresponding relation is the mapping between congruent incongruent domains. Generally, people use groups/phrases to construe elements, clauses to construe figures, and clause nexus to realize sequences as structured in example 1 below. For examples;

- 1) [The teacher]
[applauded for a long time]
[acted prudently so]
[the students]

From example 1 above, there are four different groups of words; each one of them is called *element* in semantic ranking but known as *phrase/group* in grammatical ranking. These lexical items are phrases and not clauses.

- 2) [The teacher acted prudently]
[the students applauded]

From example 2 above, there are two different groups of words; each one of them is called *figure* in semantic ranking but known as *clause* in grammatical

ranking. These group of lexical items are beyond phrases. They are clause simplex or simple sentences as traditionally known.

- 3) [The teacher acted prudently so the students applauded for a long time]

In example 3 above, there is just a single structure of words. This structure puts forth two different notions. Such a structure is called *sequence* in semantic ranking but known as *clause nexus* in grammatical ranking. These group of lexical items are beyond clause simplex. Study table 1 below for the synopsis of these justifications.

The following two tables show the congruent relationship between grammar and semantic.

Table 1: Congruence in Rank

Congruence in rank	
Semantic	Grammatical
Sequence	Clause Nexus
Figure	Clause
Elements	Group/Phrase

Source: Halliday, 1998

Table one above illustrates the two congruent rankings as Semantic and Grammatical with three level groupings of linguistic items as *Elements*, *Figure* and *Sequence* in the semantic domain and *Group/Phrase*, *Clause* and *Clausal Nexus* in the grammatical domain. This table will help the current study in terms of phrasal, sentential or extra-sentential analysis as can be seen in section 2.5 of chapter two above.

Table 2: Congruence in Status

Congruence in Status (Elements)	
Semantic	Grammatical
Entity	Noun (nominal group)
Quality	Adjective [in nom. group]
Process	Verb (verbal group)
Circumstance (1)	Adverb (adverbial group)
Circumstance (2)	Prepositional phrase
Relator	Conjunction

Source: Halliday, 1998

Table 2 shows the congruent mappings between specific elements in the two domains. In the use of language, it is possible for an entity to be realized by a nominal group; adjectives in nominal groups construe quality congruently; verbs or verbal groups are used to express processes; for “circumstance”, two grammatical components can actually realize it, so Halliday divides it into two forms of circumstances which are construed by adverbial groups and phrases, and prepositional phrases; and a conjunction word, according to its basic use, links the relation between figures or clauses in the congruent form. To offer an example to these semantic and grammatical

notions, the sequence [The teacher is unstable so his students are lazy] may be considered.

2.6 Types of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor

Halliday has summarized thirteen metaphorical types and classified the shifts of grammatical classes and semantic elements, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Types of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor

Type	Grammatical shift		Semantic shift	
	Congruent	Metaphorical	Congruent	Metaphor
1	Adjective	Noun	Quality	Thing
2	Verb	Noun	Process	Thing
3	preposition / prepositional phrase	Noun	Circumstance	Thing
4	Conjunction	Noun	Relator	Thing
5	Verb	Adjective	Process	Quality
6	preposition / prepositional phrase	Adjective	Circumstance	Quality
7	Conjunction	Adjective	Relator	Quality
8	preposition / prep. Phrase	Verb	Circumstance	Process
9	Conjunction	Verb	Relator	Process
10	Conjunction	preposition / prepositional phrase	Relator	Circumstance

11	--	+noun	--	Thing
12	--	+ verb	--	Process
13i	Noun	various	Thing	expansion of thing
13ii	Adverb /prep. Phrase	adjective/various	circumstance	expansion of thing

Source: Adapted from Halliday and Matthiessen (1999: 246)

Type [1]: [Adjective → Noun = Quality → Thing]

This category is transference from quality to entity, namely transference from adjectives to nouns. In this type, an adjective which functions as Epithet in the original form, is reconstrued metaphorically through nominalization to express the concept of a “Thing”. Example: **1**, *lazy* → *laziness* as in the following.

Congruent: He failed because he was **lazy**.

Metaphorical: **His laziness** caused his failure.

In the example above, the quality of being lazy is realized metaphorically as an entity capable of acting (causing failure). Semantically, the figure “he was lazy” is downgraded to the element “his laziness”, realizing the metaphorical expression as a clause simplex as against a clause complex of the non-metaphorical agnate. Simply put, the congruent [He failed because he was lazy] is a clause complex because it put more than one idea across. The first part is [He failed] and the second part is [he was lazy]. These two clause simplexes are joined by the relator [*because*]. But in the metaphorical form, the clause complex is downgraded to a clause simplex [His laziness caused his failure] which put only an idea across. This makes the metaphorical expression more compact and concise. The metaphorical expression, being a nominalized

adjective stated as an existing fact, is also more objective than its non-metaphorical agnate, which is a quality ascribed by the speaker.

Type [2]: [Verb → Noun = Process → Thing]

This is also a shift from process to entity, i.e., transference from verbs to nouns. Example: 2, *refuse* → *refusal* as in the following.

Non-metaphorical: It is absolutely logical that he has **refused** the offer.

Metaphorical: His **refusal** of the offer is absolutely logical.

The nominalization of the verb “refuse” as “refusal” wraps up the proposition in “his refusal of the offer” as a ‘thing’ that is capable of being evaluated as the Carrier in a relational process “is”, with “absolutely logical” as the Attribute. Whereas the non-metaphorical expression is realized in a clause complex of projection type, the metaphorical agnate is a relational clause simplex. In other words, the sequence in the non-metaphorical has been downgraded into a figure in the metaphorical agnate, making it more compact.

Type [3]: [preposition/prep.phrase → Noun = Circumstance → Thing]

According to Issaka (2016), this is a transference from circumstance to entity, i.e., transference from prepositions/prepositional phrase to nouns.

Mapping rule: *with* → *accompaniment*, *to* → *destination*, *like guerrillas* → *guerrilla*.

Example:3,

Non-metaphorical: Because they have used **tactics like guerrillas**, this has disastrously affected employers in building.

Metaphorical: Their **guerrilla tactics** have had a disastrous impact on building employers.

Example:4,

Non-metaphorical: I saw **with my own eyes**.

Metaphorical: **My own eyes** saw.

In Example 3, the congruent expression “like guerrillas” is a marginal element that functions as Circumstance of Comparison associated marginally with the Range “tactics”. In the metaphorical expression however, “guerrilla” is an integral part of the nominal group “their guerrilla tactics” that functions as the Agent of the clause. As a classifier to the head noun (tactics), “guerrilla” now becomes a nuclear element as compared to being marginal in the non-metaphorical expression.

In Example 4, we have an instance of a Circumstantial element of means “with my own eyes” realized metaphorically as a Participant-Agent. This depicts a situation of a metaphorical re-construal of reality, where “my eyes” is used as if it is an entity capable of operating independent of the human body.

Type [4]: [Conjunction → Noun = Relator → Thing]

This is one of the least employed IGMs. It is a transference from relator to entity, i.e., transference from conjunctives to nouns. Mapping rule:

so → *cause*,

if → *condition*, *because* → *reason*.

Example: 5,

Non-metaphorical: I revoked the announcement **because** they protested.

Metaphorical: The **reason** I revoked the announcement was that they protested.

In this example, the logical meaning which is congruently realized by the conjunction “because” is metaphorically expressed by the noun “reason”. Because a conjunction is congruently used in non-metaphorical expression to express logical relation, this belongs to the logical Metafunction of IGM. The metaphorical agnate can therefore be expressed as metaphor of logicity. Rather than two clauses, the second structure turns to depend on the first. This have the prototype **X because Y**, we have the pattern **X is Y**, containing two embedded clauses. Semantically, a sequence of figures has been downgraded into elements of a figure.

Type [5]: [Verb → Adjective = Process → Quality]

This category is a shift from process to quality, for instance, the verb *increase* can be transferred into an adjective *increasing*; in addition, some elements indicating tense and modality can also be shifted to adjectives, such as *was/used to* → *previous*, *must/will (always)* → *constant*.

Example: 6,

Congruent: Anass Arimiaw Anass is **recognized** to be smart.

Metaphorical: The **recognizable** smartness of Anass Arimiaw Anass.

From the example 6 above, it is abundantly clear that there is a shift from the process “recognized” to a quality “recognizable”, with a simultaneous nominalization of the quality “smart” to “smartness”. Structurally, this leads to the realization of the metaphorical expression as an

element instead of a figure as in the non-metaphorical. Semantically, the shift from process to quality makes the discourse more stable and objective, especially with the nominalization of the quality “smart”.

Type [6]: [Prep./Prep. Phrase → Adjective = Circumstance → Quality]

The movement from circumstance to quality leads to IGM type 6 as can be seen from the rule above. This occurs with transference from adverbial or prepositional groups to adjectives. Mapping rule: *[recovered] speedily* → *speedy [recovery]*, *[contested for a long time]* → *lengthy contest*, *[marked] on the screen* → *screen [marks]*.

Example 7,

Congruent: Koo critically misbehaved **in the business**.

Metaphorical: Koo engaged in critical **business** delinquency.

The non-metaphorical expression above depicts a typical situation of representing a circumstantial element of place in a prepositional phrase “in the business” as a peripheral element. The metaphorical element, on the other hand, shifts the circumstantial element to a quality, which is now given a nucleus slot being part of the Range “critical business delinquency”. There is therefore a shift towards what is more experiential. There is however no change in the domain of realization as both expressions are realized by clause simplexes.

Type [7]: [Conjunction → Adjective = Relator → Quality]

According to Issaka (2016), Type 7 is realized by the transference from relator to quality, i.e., transference from conjunctives to adjectives, e.g. *then* → *subsequent*, *so* → *resulting*.

Example 8,

Congruent: I first moved slowly to the left **then** moved very fast towards the door where he stood.

Metaphorical: I first moved slowly to the left, and the **subsequent** move was very fast towards the door where he stood.

In the congruent expression above, the process in the second figure is related to the one in the first figure by the use of the conjunction “then”. Through IGM type 7, the metaphorical expression substitutes the conjunction with the adjective “subsequent”, effecting a shift from relator to quality.

Type [8]: [Prep./Prep. Phrase → Verb = Circumstance → Process]

Ideational Grammatical Metaphor (IGM) type 8 is transference from circumstance to process, i.e. transference from some prepositions/prepositional phrases to verbs. Mapping rule: *be about* → *concern*, *be instead of* → *replace*.

Example 9,

Congruent: The meeting **is about** school regulations.

Metaphorical: The meeting **concerns** school regulations.

The shift from a Circumstance of matter in the congruent expression to a process in the metaphorical expression changes the nature of the figure. By changing “be about” to “concern”, a relational process is shifted to a material

process. But this kind of shift does not always realize the rank shift from clause nexus to a clause, so the domain of realization of both expressions are the same.

Type [9]: [Conjunction → Verb = Relator → Process]

This category (Type 9) is transference from relator to process; hence transference from conjunctives to verbs. Mapping rule: *so* → *cause*,

and → *complement*.

Example 10,

Congruent: She was lazy **so** she was disengaged.

Metaphorical: Her laziness **caused** her disengagement

The congruent clause nexus is the combination of two clauses and the common way to link two clauses together is to use conjunctions. As a result to downgrade a clause nexus to a clause, the conjunctions are most likely to change into other grammatical classes. In example 10 above, the two congruent clauses are linked together by the conjunction “so”, which is changed to the process “caused” in the metaphorical expression, downgrading a clause nexus to a clause. This makes the metaphorical agnate more compact.

Type [10]: [Conjunction → Prep./Prep. Phrase = Relator → Circumstance]

IGM type 10 is the transference from relator to circumstance. This is to say, this category is basically the transference from conjunctives to prepositions. Mapping rule: *when* → *in times of/in...times*, *if* → *under conditions of/under...conditions*

Example 11,

Congruent: Please, call me **when** you are in financial difficulty.

Metaphorical: Please, call me **in times of** financial difficulty.

In example 11, the relator *when* in the congruent expression shifts to a circumstantial element *in times of*. Just like example 10, the above depicts downgrading of a clause nexus joined together by a conjunction, to a clause. What is different is that the shift is from a relator to circumstance. The congruent puts two figures together as a sequence with the use of the relator “when”, while the metaphorical expression renders one figure as an element of circumstance in the other figure.

Type [11]: [Zero → Noun = Zero → Thing]

This category (Type 11) is a shift from [zero] to entity. Such form of expression as *the phenomenon of belongs* to this type of IGM.

Example 12,

Congruent: [] the State of the Nation Address is what we are discussing.

Metaphorical: **The issue** of the State of the Nation Address is what we are discussing.

As the example above shows, the unpacking of IGM type 11 does not reveal any congruent element of the metaphorical item. In other words, there is no actual transference from one element to the other, but rather an inclusion of an element- an entity. In the example, there is no downgrading in the metaphorical expression, both clauses are relational. There is however variation in elemental roles. In the congruent “State of the Nation Address” is

the entity assigned the role of an Identifier, but in the metaphorical agnate “State of the Nation Address” functions as an expansion of a Thing, that is, it functions as a qualifier of the entity “The issue”.

Type [12]: RULE [Zero → Verb = Zero → Process]

Type 12 also operates with the principle transference or movement just as others. This category actually explains the movement or transference from [zero] to process. Mapping rule: *make + nominalized verb*

Example 13,

Congruent: She [] pledged.

Metaphorical: She **made** a pledge.

This is similar to type 11 above on not having a source of transference from congruent to metaphorical. In this type, there is process which is a general verb, such as *do, have, go, make* and so on, and a nominalized process serving as the Range that specifies the type of process. In the above example for instance, there is a general process “made”, and a nominalized (converted) process “pledge” which serves as the Range of the initial process. The general verb makes it possible to reconstrue the specific process as entity which can be treated like any original entity, for instance, by expanding it through quality. For instance, “pledge” in the metaphorical expression above can be expanded as “they made an *important* pledge”. This cannot be achieved by the use of the congruent process.

Type [13]: i) [Noun → Various = Thing → Expansion of Thing] ii)

[Adv./Prep.Phrase → Adj./Various = Circumstance → Expansion of Thing]

The final IGM, type 13 denotes transference from entity or circumstance to expansion. Mapping rule: *the government [decided] → the government's [decision], [a decision] by the government → [a] governmental [decision], etc.*

Example 14i,

Congruent: it is prudent that **you** have decided to visit them.

Metaphorical: **Your** decision to visit them is prudent.

Example 14ii,

Congruent: They were afraid because the blood finished quickly.

Metaphorical: They were afraid because of the quick finishing of the blood.

The above examples reveal a special feature of IGM type 13, namely its inability to occur independently. This type always occurs in a syndrome of IGM, especially types 1 and 2. In Example 14i, there is a shift from a Thing “you” to expansion of a Thing, realized as possessive deictic “your”, but this is only possible as a result of the nominalization of the process “decided” to “decision”. Similarly, in Example 14ii, there is transference from Circumstance of manner “quickly” to an Epithet “quick”, with a simultaneous nominalization of the process “finished” to “finishing”.

2.7 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.7.0 Previous Studies on Grammatical Metaphor Relative to IS and SONA

The ensuing discussions review related studies on the specific Inaugural Speech (IS) and State of the Nation Address (SONA). The discussions do not exclude the theory considered for the current work. Many

researchers have employed the GM framework in analyzing texts from several and varying perspectives. In what follows, we discuss previous studies on GM in the areas of political, academic and scientific discourses.

Susinkiene (2008) looks at the employment and effects of verb-based nominalizations in the inaugural speeches of Presidents of the United States, from Roosevelt to Bush. The research shows that the Presidents predominantly use IGM through the re-arrangement of lexico-grammatical features to establish a worldview of reality. The study reveals that the Presidents use both generic and non-generic nominalizations presented in two categories: partially substantivized and fully substantivized. This allows them to incongruently realize Processes as Entities to construe general, and specific references of experiences.

Another finding is the use of IGM by the president to achieve objectivity by avoiding human agents as much as possible. This can be accounted for by the general stylistic peculiarities of political register. According to Holme (2003, 409), “the genre is one which appraises or explains the events that it unfolds. It therefore recounts the events inside a cause and effect structure that tends to reduce human actors to a hypothetical presence”.

Van (2013) explores the use of nominalization as IGM in political speeches in English and Vietnamese to examine how it contributes to the metafunctions of the discourse. The English text is President Bush’s address to Congress on the September 11 terrorist attacks, while the text of Vietnamese is a speech by president Nguyễn Minh Triết delivered at opening of the historical Ba Dinh Square.

In terms of similarities, the study shows that IGM occurs at both word and clause levels. Lexical nominalization includes de-verbal, de-adjectival and conversion. Regarding differences, the study reveals that verb-based nominalization in English text is almost double of that of Vietnamese. As for the case of conversion, while all converted nouns in English have the same forms with verbs, the converted nouns in Vietnamese have adjectives as their roots. Again, clausal nominalizations in English are very common (45%), while the Vietnamese text has only one occurrence.

The findings from the study show that the functions of nominalization in the discourses which is fully exploited can be summed up under the labels: deletion, reification, objectification, abstraction, mystification, and exertion of power. It is also a device of cohesion and helps the discourses go further step by step when appearing in Theme or Rheme position or being repeated. Nominalization in these political discourses serves as an effective tool for expressing the speakers' ideologies. Two distinct ideologies are presented by the use of the same strategy, thus; nominalization.

Issaka (2016) worked on IGM in selected SONAs of Ex-President John Agyekum Kuffour (2001 and 2003) and Ex-President John Evans Atta Mills (2009 and 2011). These are Presidents of the fourth Republic of Ghana. His work revealed that ideational grammatical metaphors are pervasive in the SONAs. The use of GMs, he opines, have the effect of achieving brevity, condensation of information, abstraction of processes and impersonation in the SONA. The use of nominalization enabled the presidents to foreground and background portions of information. It is clear that researchers of this area have often looked at SONAs for various studies and a little of the Inaugurate

Speeches (IS) which is also an important genre of political discourse. Among all others, Issaka's work is indeed the closest to the current study. Thus; the correlation in terms of similar data orientation and setting of the speakers (Ex-Presidents: Kuffour, Mills and Mahama). As stated earlier, the current work is unique because it appears there is no other work that attempts to compare IS and SONAs on the bases of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor.

In the study of GM, academic discourse is one of the areas that have attracted attention of researchers. Ezeifeka (2011) studies the use of grammatical metaphor as a rhetorical systemic resource for achieving lexical economy and information density in academic writing. His work explores the various forms of transferences which are made possible by the grammar: from logical to experiential, from sequences to figures, elements, things and so on. These transferences involve "downgrading" of linguistic units from higher semantic domains to lower ones. Ezeifeka's paper explored particularly the grammatical strategy of nominalization as the single most powerful resource for effecting ideational metaphor. Lian (2014) studies IGMs in academic discourse. He reclassifies IGM realization into five categories as nominalization, adjectivization, verbalization, prepositionization, and modification for the identification of GM in a given discourse.

The paper revealed that grammatical metaphor is abundantly used in English academic discourse. The grammatical metaphors in English academic discourse are mainly realized by the forms of nominalization, followed by adjectivization and modification, mainly because nominalization can model the more complex aspects of human experience, reconstrue human's experience towards the outside world and increase the English academic

discourse's formality; adjectivization can increase English academic discourse's technicality, formality and it mostly occurs in collocation with the nominalization; modification also often occurs in collocation with the nominalization. The grammatical metaphors in English academic discourse are less realized by the forms of verbalization and prepositionization possibly because verbalization increases the subjectivity of English academic discourse and the type of grammatical metaphor realized by prepositionization is as limited as only one.

Most of the early works on GM were on Scientific Discourse. Halliday and Martin (1993) concretely provide an analysis of particular lexical items and semantic relations found in a variety of educational and research texts ranging over a number of fields and periods. By far, the largest amount of analysis is devoted to nouns, both in relation to taxonomy and the nominalization process, driven by grammatical metaphor. The most salient finding is that nominalisation has increased historically within science and other domains and that a similar process of nominal compacting occurs in individual texts. Historically, GM is increasingly populating the intellectual landscape of scientific specialities.

Kazemian, Behnam, & Ghafouri (2013) in a study, a corporal analysis given on science. The paper conducted on high nominalization. The study demonstrated that IGM has permeated texts of science and the prevailing process types are material and relational types. Important to mention is the fact that science is an area that seeks define, compare, characterize, classify and explain situations in the natural world.

2.7.4 Previous Studies on the Inaugural Speech and the State of the Nation Address

The prominence of Inaugural Speeches and the State of the Nation Addresses cannot be overemphasised. This is evidenced in the interest many scholars have exhibited in researching into them. The following are a number of them that are related to the present study.

Lazaro (2016) studied the maiden Inaugural Speeches of Samora Machel, Robert Mugabe, Sam Nujoma and Nelson Mandela. The major findings of the study reflect that four dominant ideological preoccupations emerging from the analysis were: (a) political independence in their countries, (b) national unity and nation-building, (c) economic emancipation and (d) self-dependence and empowerment. The results revealed further that Machel, Mugabe, Nujoma and Mandela employed and possessed the faculties of invention (*inventio*), arrangement (*dispositio*) and style (*elocutio*) in constructing their first inaugural addresses, which confirm the ancient classical tradition that a skilful rhetorician must possess the faculties of canons of rhetoric in order to persuade an intended audience. Also, Sahar (2016) investigated Obama's 2009 and 2013 Inaugural Speeches. The researcher aimed to shed light and determine the role of this speech act in political addressees. Hence, this study has examined and analyzed three selected political speeches of Obama as pieces of discourse with specific aims and intentions based on the adopted model of Bach and Harnish's Taxonomy (1979). The data analysis has revealed that President Obama in his speeches used more of sentences that performed constative speech acts than other speech acts where the assertive illocutionary acts are used as a persuasive

factor. Such results have proven the important role of persuasive speech acts in political addressees and its impact on the audience's acts.

Rudyk (2007) studied the manipulation of power in the State of the Union Address of President Bush. Studying the abuse of ideological power from the positions of critical language study, Fairclough (2001) distinguishes three stages of critical discourse analysis, which are based on his view on language as discourse and as social practice: description, interpretation and explanation. These three dimensions allow analysing the relationship between the text, processes of its production and interpretation, and social conditions in which production and interpretation occur. Rudyk (2007), attempts to complement this theory (Fairclough's) and apply its achievements to analysing the text of President Bush's State of the Union Speech. Of particular interest for him is the exercise of power in the fragment on the US position in Iraq. The analysis of the text of President Bush's State of the Union Speech shows signs of manipulation at the levels of syntax, semantics and pragmatics. The study reveals a multidisciplinary approach to manipulation elicits discursive, cognitive and social mechanisms of manipulation in the text of the speech.

In contrast to the above, Rudyk's analysis shows that Bush employed positively charged vocabulary to describe Americans and the measures taken to fight terrorism. Pragmatically, Bush employs indirect speech acts to set up power balance between him and the addressee. In some situations, after verifying issues and taking decisions on them, the President ask for the backing of the citizenry. With the course of action already chosen, the addressee's commitment to support is no longer the case. Rather, the requestive form of the utterances is to save the addressee's face, to create a

situation of an intimate relation and thus, to disguise power imbalance between the source and the end.

Finally, the study reveals that Bush used cognitive mechanisms of manipulation to interfere with the processes of understanding and appeal to the emotions of the addressees.

Also, Ewusi-Mensah (2014), analyses transitivity in the 2009 SONA of President Mills. In his study, he attempts to investigate the communicative functions of the linguistic choices made in the said address. It is discovered that Material Process dominates the speech whereas the Existential Process are used minimally. The study concludes that the dominant use of material processes implies that the government is depicted as the main actor working on a number of concrete projects in attempt to create a sense of continuity in the development and policy directions in a challenging administration he has inherited. The minimal use of the existential processes also implies that though there have been some attempts to solve Ghana's socio-economic challenges, some related problems still persist in the country. Jobs (2015), also studies the use of epistemic modality in two selected SONAs of President Kuffour. The study reveals that Kuffour expresses certainty more than the rest of the other meaning categories, portraying him as confident, trust-worthy and a knowledgeable leader.

Issaka (2016) works on IGM in selected SONAs of Ex-President John Agyekum Kuffour (2001 and 2003) and Ex-President John Evans Atta Mills (2009 and 2011). These are Presidents of the fourth Republic of Ghana. His work revealed that ideational grammatical metaphors are pervasive in the SONA. The use of GMs, he opines, have the effect of achieving brevity,

condensation of information, abstraction of processes and impersonation in the SONA. The use of nominalization enabled the presidents to foreground and background portions of information.

2.8 Conclusion

In conclusion, many researchers have employed the IGM framework in examining special discourses. Halliday's (1985, 1994) study on IGM and Language of Science show the foremost contribution which influences and explains the fact that scientific and academic discourses in writing and in speaking are practically intended to attaining objectification and abstraction of their content. Kazemian and Hashemi (2014) have also revealed the employment of IGM by politicians to background processes and foreground their effects, by distracting the attention of the addressee(s) from the process but to the product of the process. Hadidi's (2012) study depicts the pervasiveness of IGM in business and political texts. Ezeikefa (2011) demonstrates the use of GM to achieving word economy and information density in academic works.

HAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The focus of this chapter is to present the methodological procedure of the entire study. The details of this chapter are sub-titled as follows: research design, data source and the collection procedure, sampling, and data analysis procedure.

3.1 Research Design

This study employs the qualitative research design. According to Merriam (1998), qualitative research design focuses on meaning. Qualitative research attempts to understand or make sense of phenomena from a perspective. “The qualitative approach usually produces descriptions or typologies, along with expressions from subjects reflecting how they view the social world. By this means, the perspectives of the producers of the text can be better understood by the investigator as well as the readers of the study’s results” (Berg, 2001).

Content analysis approach was the specific type of qualitative research method adopted for the analysis. Content analysis is a process where data are put into manageable units of analysis to ascertain the content of a specific corpus so as to recognize patterns, themes or biases (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005).

The design adopted for the analysis is qualitative as the purpose of the study is not only to account for the existence of IGMs in the corpora, but also to unearth their patterns of use or occurrence and effects on the discourse of the IS and SONA. The choice for the qualitative design is because this study is

focused on meaning through observation and description of narrative data, as depicted in the research questions. As noted by Creswell (1994), the flexibility in the qualitative approach makes it the appropriate design for the exploration and description of phenomena that are inconspicuous to the researcher. Data for qualitative content analysis are normally information selected purposively which has the potency to influence the research questions of the study.

Even though the design of the study is mainly qualitative, some elements of quantitative approaches are utilized. Weber (1990) maintains that an excellent content-analytic research uses both qualitative and quantitative approaches. In line with this, and following studies in SFL and CDA, the current study is partially supplemented by quantitative approach. The use of qualitative approach helped in quantifying the various occurrences of situations. However, qualitative study takes precedence over the quantitative analysis since the information gathered and used were mostly analysed in an interpretive mode.

3.2 Data Source, Collection Procedure and Sampling

The 2013 Inaugural Speech and the State of the Nation Address of President Mahama formed the data for this study. The IS and SONA of President Mahama were first retrieved from www.ghanaweb.com. Even though, this web site is credible, the possibility of documents on the internet being altered (either deliberately or accidentally) made it imperative to authenticate the data. I obtained hard copies of the corpora from the library of the parliament house of Ghana. These hard copies confirmed the previously downloaded PDF soft copy data as authentic.

President Mahama had a single Inaugural Speech (IS) and a total of four State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) to his credit. Using a purposive sampling technique, the first of the President's SONA was selected in addition to the IS making a total of two texts. The choice of two texts out of the lot was due to time, and tools for identification of IGMs in the data.

3.4 Data Analysis Procedure

The clauses making up the texts of the corpora were manually identified and studied carefully in order to identify and describe expressions (clauses or groups) that contain ideational grammatical metaphors, with reference to the typologies of ideational metaphors adapted from Halliday and Matthiessen (1999).

The data were marked uniquely according to the types of IGMs. This was manually done five different times to confirm and or disconfirm the already marked typologies. After the second marking, researcher engaged two other scholars of different geographical locations knowledgeable in the area to also study the corpora for same purpose. Their markings were compared to mine and a conclusion was reached. The number of lexical items in each genre were counted both technologically and manually. Similar markings to each typology were recorded against the various IGMs for discussions. The researcher later engaged other colleague researchers in the subject area for various discussions relative to IGMs typologies, mode of realization and their effects on the speeches. The President used 10,904 words and employed 682 IGMs in his maiden SONA but used 1747 words and employed 129 IGMs in his IS. To determine the nature of metaphoricity of a non-congruent

expression, the researcher compared the incongruent version to an equivalent congruent realization.

3.5 Conclusion

This chapter explains how the study is conducted. The study employs the qualitative research design but supplemented by the quantitative approach. The qualitative takes precedence over the quantitative analysis since the information gathered and used were mostly analysed in an interpretive mode. The chapter reveals that content analysis approach was the specific type of qualitative research method adopted for the analysis. The use of qualitative approach helped in quantifying the various occurrences in the corpora. The chapter has it that President Mahama had a single Inaugural Speech (IS) and a total of four State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) but the first of each of the two were considered for the study. The President used 10,904 words and employed 682 IGMs in his maiden SONA but used 1747 words and employed 129 IGMs in his IS. This means a total of 12651 words were used with the employment of 811 IGMs in the entire corpora.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter is devoted to analysing and discussing the findings of the present study. The analyses are done according to the typologies of Ideational Grammatical Metaphors in the corpora, the distribution of IGMs in the corpora according to typology and grammatical class and finally, the discursual effects of IGMs on the speeches.

4.1 The Types of IGMs Accounted for in the Speeches

This section brings to bare, the types of IGM in both the Inaugural Speech and State of the Nation Address of the ex- president John Dramani Mahama. The first section exemplifies the employment of all the 13 types in the SONA but in the IS, the speaker did not employ type 4. In section 4.1.0 below, the individual types of IGM used in the texts are tabulated and examples are juxtaposed with their congruent agnates.

4.1.0 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [TYPE 1]

This type of ideational metaphor is a shift from adjectives to nouns. In this type of GM, adjectives which originally function as Epithets are reconstrued to express the concept of “Thing”. The president in his two pieces used this type quite a number of times, as exemplified in the following tabulated excerpts.

Excerpt Table 1

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
1	<p>“Mr Speaker, I believe that as a country we can achieve more by working together. Togetherness will enhance our capacity to meet our urgent needs; while promoting excellence and rewarding achievement.” (SONA 2013, P.2).</p>	<p>Mr Speaker, I believe that as a country we can achieve more by working together. Togetherness will enhance our capacity to meet our urgent needs; while promoting excellent work and rewarding achievement.</p>
2	<p>“We need to look beyond temporary fixes to find lasting solutions for the complications we’ve experienced with power, water and sanitation.” (IS, 2013, p.3).</p>	<p>We need to look beyond temporary fixes to find lasting solutions for the complex challenges we’ve experienced with power, water and sanitation</p>

In Excerpt 1, *excellence* is a nominalized form of the phrase “be excellent”. In the congruent agnate, the nominalized word *excellence* has been unpacked as *excellent* in a projected clause of a clause complex where it functions as an attribute of the carrier *work*. Thus, through nominalization, the structure, *be excellent* has been metaphorically changed into a group-*excellence*, rendering a Figure [*be excellent*] to downgrade to an Element [*excellence*]. In this way, the information in the incongruent version becomes more compact. Brevity is achieved since more frequent use of nouns with less modifiers makes a discourse more final and objective (Shu, 2013). To say one

is excellent, for instance, sounds subjective, while the nominalized agnate *excellence* sounds like a fact. Similar comments can be made on Excerpt 2, where *complication* is a nominalized form of *complex*. Here, the nominalization in the incongruent expression has semantically influenced other structures in the expression. There is a change of Focus from the Carrier [*challenges*] of the Attribute to the Attribute [*complex*] which has now been nominalized as [*complications*]. The incongruent is opted over the congruent because, by the use of this metaphorization, the attribute which needed to function well has been presented as an entity that can receive much attention. The shift therefore makes the language more formal but generic in nature.

4.1.1 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 2]

This category (Type 2) is a transmutation from verbs to nouns. Here, a verb which functions as Event is turned into a noun which functions as a Thing; or an auxiliary verb that expresses tense or modality is changed to a noun. Consider the following excerpts in the table beneath:

Excerpt Table 2

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
3	“Mr. Speaker, there is an ongoing review of the operations of the NHIS. Our goal is to ensure a more efficient, expanded and sustainable delivery. ” (SONA 2013, p.6).	Mr. Speaker, there is an ongoing review of the operations of the NHIS. Our goal is to deliver a more efficient, expanded and sustained NHIS to the Ghanaian people.
4	“I believe this because I have seen the work and accomplishments of my predecessors, President Jerry John Rawlings, President John Agyekum Kufuor and, of course, the late President John Evans Atta Mills.” (IS 2013, p.2).	I believe this because I have seen the work that my predecessors, President Jerry John Rawlings, President John Agyekum Kufuor and, of course, the late President John Evans Atta Mills have accomplished.

In the incongruent expression, the lexical item *delivery* is realized by the material process *deliver*. The addition to the verb in the metaphorical expression itself is a GM that tends to point to the nominalized verb *delivery* for emphasis. Semantically, the nominalization of *deliver* allows for the president to represent the state of affairs in the eyes of people worldwide as something positive. This cannot be achieved with the use of the congruent version, for it is not just a past event, it is a legacy.

In the incongruent expression of excerpt 4, the figure “*accomplishments*” is realized by a clause with the process *accomplished*. In

the metaphorical agnate however, it is realized by the nominal group *accomplishments*. The shift has helped define the feelings of the president. Thus, the President presented the achievement before the achievers which is vice versa in the congruent version. This means that the president knows what his people want (the citizenry need a concrete thing that has been realized, ‘*accomplishments*’ and not necessarily the people who made the accomplishments), and this is possible because of the shift from a process (*accomplished*) to the entity (*accomplishments*). In the non-metaphorical version, the personalities (ex-presidents) are rather foregrounded when the process *accomplished* is employed.

4.1.2 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 3]

The transmutation from preposition/prepositional phrase to noun is the type 3 of IGM. This is one of the least frequently applied IGM. Three reasons might have accounted for this. First and foremost, the use of prepositions tends to be fixed as most of them are used together with verbs or nouns in collocation. This feature constrains them from moving to other slots freely. Secondly, most prepositions are functional words which do not have fixed meaning, but the transference to nouns is a process to concretize word meaning, so prepositions are rarely nominalized. Finally, meanings of most prepositions are context dependent. Shifting them to nouns may necessitate some changes in the words collocating with them, and this may result in complex GM expressions, deviating from the briefness in presidential discourse. The few GMs of type 3 found in the data include the following tabulated excerpts.

Excerpt Table 3

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
5	<p>“Mr. Speaker, the financial framework within which the programs and policies discusses in this address will be executed will be outlined when the Minister of Finance in the coming weeks, presents the Budget and Financial Statement of Government to this house.” (SONA 2013, p.22).</p>	<p>Mr. Speaker, the financial framework within which the programs and policies discusses in this address will be executed will be outlined when the Minister of Finance in the coming weeks, presents what he states in the budget and Financial Statement of Government to this house.</p>
6	<p>“I have taken an oath that as president of this nation, I will work hard to place us on the right path, and I will lead us over the hurdles and past the obstacles that might threaten to keep us from meeting our goals. The promises that I have made are promises that I intend to keep.” (SONA 2017, p.3).</p>	<p>I have been sworn into office as president of this nation, I will work hard to place us on the right path, and I will lead us over the hurdles and past the obstacles that might threaten to keep us from meeting our goals. The promises that I have made are promises that I intend to keep.</p>

In excerpts 5 and 6, the nominal item *budget* and *on oath* respectively function as a classifiers in the metaphorical expressions, but in the congruent

agnate, *in the budget* and *into office* respectively are part of a prepositional groups that function as the circumstances of the process *states* and *have been sworn* respectively. Here, the situation helps President to present the budget as a whole and not separating what is in the budget from the document itself. Again, the nominalization pattern contained in the IS for this type makes the president to speak as if he did the oath taking a lone without help or guidance.

4.1.3 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 4]

This category (Type 4) is one of the rarely used nominalizations. It is a shift from conjunction to noun. The analysis reveals that this is one of the least employed IGM in the chosen corpora. Apart from the SONA, the Inaugural Speech did not account for any under this type. This is not surprising because “in most situations, conjunctions which express the logical relations or conditions in the context are less likely to be transferred into noun forms, and hidden in the middle of a long sentence” Shu (2013). Even though, formal discourse like the presidential ones prefer to use fewer words to condense information, the logic must always be easy to find out. The table below gives a picture of what was found in the corpora.

Except Table 4

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
7	<p>“As noted earlier, we have just come out of an historic election which witnessed progressive reforms including the use of a biometric voters register and biometric verification for voting which has been acclaimed by both domestic and international observers as free, fair and transparent.”(SONA 2013, 18).</p>	<p>As noted earlier, we have just come out of an historic election which witnessed progressive reforms including the use of a biometric voters register and biometric verification for voting and has been acclaimed by both domestic and international observers as free, fair and transparent.</p>
8	<p>Type 4 not found in the speech (IS, 2013)</p>	<p>Type 4 not found in the speech (IS, 2013)</p>

In excerpts 7, a look at the congruent expressions depicts the development of argument out of the logico-semantic relations of reason marked by the relators [*and*]. The metaphoricity of the original version is realized with the employment of nominal items [*which*] in the case to make a reference to a group of lexical items [*biometric voters register and biometric verification*] already mentioned. The congruent form misses this resource of reference and rather aims at combining ideas. Per the extract, the effect is not focused on downgrading, rather to present a unified information to the

audience through anaphoric reference. The speaker however employed other types but not type 4 in his Inaugural Speech. The scarcity of this type in the genre could result from the fact that *Relators* unlike *Things*, have a very limited environments (initial, medial and ending) to occupy in sentences. This makes it nearly uncommon to nominalize relators. This result contradicts Issaka's (2016) findings where he recorded 2 occurrences representing 0.08% in his study of IGMs, but in SONAs not Inaugural Speeches.

4.1.4 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 5]

This is a system of conversion from verbs to adjectives, covering the use of present and past participles for modification of nouns. It also includes the use of auxiliary verbs, which are congruently used to express tense, phase, or modality to adjectives. This category is the most pervasive type of adjectivisation in the speeches.

Excerpt Table 5

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
9	“Our trunk roads development programmes are also progressing steadily across the country. COCOBOD is funding the reshaping, spot improvements and upgrading of gravel roads to bituminous surfaces in cocoa, coffee and sheanut producing areas.”	Our trunk roads development programmes are also progressing steadily across the country. COCOBOD is funding the reshaping, spot improvements and upgrading of gravel roads to bituminous surfaces in areas where we produce cocoa, coffee and sheanut.

	(SONA 2013, 13).	
10	“We all, each and every one of us, have a role to play in the growth and development of our beloved mother Ghana. In our hands—yours as well as mine—rests the success or failure of Ghana’s future.” (IS 2013, p.2).	We all, each and every one of us, have a role to play in the growth and development of the country we love , our mother Ghana. In our hands— yours as well as mine— rests the success or failure of Ghana’s future.

From all the excerpts, it can be seen that the transference of the verbs in the congruent agnates to adjectives in the metaphorical expressions has reduced clauses to parts of groups (nominal groups) where they function as Epithets. Semantically, the figures realized in clauses as [*we produce cocoa, coffee and sheanut*] and [*that has been increased*], have been downgraded to elements as [*producing areas*] and [*has been increased*] respectively. By changing the verbs and for that matter clauses into adjectives, the discourse becomes briefer and laconic hence, higher density in the incongruent versions is achieved. It important to recognize that thematically, cocoa, coffee and sheanut have been given reverence over the place of production.

4.1.5 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 6]

This category (Type 6) is another of adjectivization with transmutation from preposition/prepositional phrase. In this type, minor processes, Locations, Extents and Circumstances are replaced by Epithets/Classifiers. In this way, circumstances are metaphorically realized as qualities.

Excerpt Table 6

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
11	<p>“Our policies and initiatives will be geared towards facilitating sustainable employment generation, which will then facilitate economic growth and enhanced incomes.” (SONA 2013, p.3).</p>	<p>Our policies and initiatives will be geared towards facilitating sustainable employment generation, which will then facilitate in the growth of our economy and enhanced incomes.</p>
12	<p>“There is no denying the fact that in the past 55 years Ghana has made tremendous gains, but there is also no denying the fact that Ghana is still a young country and every young country goes through its share of instability and difficulty as it struggles to find the direction toward permanence.” (IS 2013, p.2).</p>	<p>There is no denying the fact that in the past 55 years Ghana has made gains in multiples, but there is also no denying the fact that Ghana is still a young country and every young country goes through its share of instability and difficulty as it struggles to find the direction toward permanence.</p>

In both excerpts tabulated in excerpt 6 above, we have shifts from inner circumstantial elements in the congruent versions to Epithets in the metaphorical agnates: [*in the growth*] \rightarrow [*economic*] and [*in multiples*] \rightarrow [*tremendous*]. In each case, we witness a shift from prepositional

phrases to adjectivized function. The employment of this resource helped the President to emphasize the kind and degree of [*growth* and *gains*] of the nation. This technique shifts the listeners' attention from the inner smaller picture of [*growth* and *gains*] to the broader picture and making the citizenry appreciate that we have really achieved much within the 55 years after independence.

4.1.6 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 7]

This type of IGM is a shift from conjunction to adjective. Conjunctions which are congruently used as relators to logically link figures or parts of a figure are replaced by Epithets or Classifiers.

Except Table 7

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
13	“Mr. Speaker, the Broadcasting Bill has been on the drawing board since previous administrations. We must hasten to pass the Bill so that national standards for the electronic media can be established.” (SONA 2013, p.19).	Mr. Speaker, the Broadcasting Bill has been on the drawing board before this administration. We must hasten to pass the Bill so that national standards for the electronic media can be established.
14	“There is a torch that is passed from one era of Ghanaians to the next. It is as fragile and as irreplaceable as any family treasure.” (IS 2013, p.3).	There is a torch that is passed from one era of Ghanaians to the next. It is as fragile and as irreplaceable as any treasure that a family can boast of.

From excerpts 13 and 14 above, it is abundantly clear that there is a switch from conjunctions (relators) in the congruent versions to adjectives (qualities) in the metaphorical agnates. Whereas conjunctives, as relators, have the logico-semantic function of joining figures or parts of a figure, adjectives which function as Epithets have experiential functions within the clause. Again, the use of this form of IGM helps to achieve politeness. This is because, in the congruent version and in most cases, what is being related to by the conjunction need to be explicit, especially if a nominalized process with a missing medium is involved. This category helps speakers as it is considered as a linguistic armour to shield themselves as being directly attacking others. One may know understand that President Mahama was the then Vice President during the previous administration. The environment *relators* and their *things* explain that the speaker has no queries against the previous administration.

4.1.7 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 8]

The IGM type 8 is a shift from preposition/prepositional phrase to verb. Minor processes realized mostly by *be/go +preposition* are shifted to processes realized by verbs. Where prepositional phrases are involved, the shifts are from minor processes functioning as Location, Extent, or Circumstance to processes. Study the table below:

Except Table 8

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
15	“Mr. Speaker, we may be confronted with many challenges as a nation but our collective resolve is far greater than those challenges.” (SONA 2013, p.23).	Mr. Speaker, we may be in confrontation with many challenges as a nation but our collective resolve is far greater than those challenges.
16	“There is a torch that is passed from one era of Ghanaians to the next. It is as fragile and as irreplaceable as any family treasure.” (IS 2013, p.3).	Congruent: There is a torch that is in passage from one era of Ghanaians to the next. It is as fragile and as irreplaceable as any family treasure.

It is conspicuous from the above excerpts, that minor processes in the congruent versions have been realized as processes in the metaphorical agnates. For instance, in extracts 15 and 16, [*confronted*] is the metaphorical version of the prepositional phrase [*in confrontation*] and [*passed*] is also the metaphorical version of the prepositional phrase [*in passage*] respectively.

When a prepositional phrase is shifted to a verb, there is definitely a cut in the number of words used, making the metaphorical version denser. What is more important is the fact that the density is semantically accompanied with a shift to what is more central. Prepositional phrases functioning as minor processes mostly have marginal relations (sometimes they have nuclear relations) while the processes in the metaphorical expressions have central relations. This technique of metaphor has helped the President to proclaim his level of

activeness by employing the processes [*confronted* and *passed*] to present a case of national interest.

4.1.8 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 9]

This type of IGM is realized by a shift from conjunction to verb. Relators, whose main function is to logico-semantically relate one figure to another, are shifted to various forms of processes. This downgrades clause nexuses to clauses, turning sequences to figures. The following tabulated examples are this type of IGM as used in the speeches.

Except Table 9

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
17	“Mr. Speaker, the Government’s plan to revamp and modernize the railway sector is ongoing. My meeting with the railway workers at the ‘Bottom Tree’ in Sekondi has complemented the tremendous work in this sector.” (SONA 2013, p.14).	Mr. Speaker, the Government’s plan to revamp and modernize the railway sector is ongoing. There has been tremendous work in this sector and I recall my meeting with the railway workers at the ‘Bottom Tree’ in Sekondi.
18	“Indeed, we have inherited a powerful legacy, beneficiaries of a mighty history.” (IS 2013, p.1).	Indeed, we have a powerful legacy, beneficiaries of a mighty history and this has been passed on to us.

It is abundantly available from the above extracts that all the congruent versions are realized in clause nexus, with figures joined together by the relator [*and*] in each case, to form sequences whilst the metaphorical agnates are in clause simplexes with the employment of the processes [*has complemented*] and [*inherited*]. The logico-semantic function of relators in the congruent forms is mostly a source of subjectivity as the relators reveal the interdependency between figures which in most cases represents the appraisal of the speaker. By using a process in place of a relator, the logical link between the figures is backgrounded. This has a discursial effect of making the expression more objective.

4.1.9 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 10]

Ideational Grammatical Metaphor (IGM) type 10 is realized by a conversion from conjunction to preposition/prepositional phrase. In this category, a conjunctive is shifted to a minor process, or a minor process + thing functioning as Extent, Location, or Circumstance. This structurally downgrades a clause nexus to a clause simplex. Semantically, what is congruently realized as a sequence is metaphorically realized as a figure. This IGM affords the resource for deleting agency and/or eroding the logical link between figures in a sequence, thereby making the discourse more objective. The following exemplify the employment of this type of IGM in the chosen speeches.

Excerpt Table 10

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
19	<p>“Undertake a comprehensive Security Services Health Sector Initiative that will improve basic, primary and referral health facilities within the security services and also make those facilities available for use by the general public. In this regard we will build a second military hospital in Kumasi and upgrade the medical stations in the various barracks.” (SONA 2013, p.21).</p>	<p>Undertake a comprehensive Security Services Health Sector Initiative that will improve basic, primary and referral health facilities within the security services and also make those facilities available for use by the general public. So, we will build a second military hospital in Kumasi and upgrade the medical stations in the various barracks.</p>
20	<p>“The opportunities posed by these gains could result in a self-sufficiency that was always imagined and desired, but was never a realistic occurrence in the foreseeable future, not in the way it is right now” (IS 2013, p.3).</p>	<p>The opportunities posed by these gains could result in a self-sufficiency that was always imagined and desired, but was never a realistic occurrence while the future was clear, not in the way it is right now.</p>

The use of [*so* and *while*] in the congruent version of excerpt 19 and 20 respectively, is to link two figures, depicting the logical relation of “cause and

effect”. In the metaphorical agnate, this cause and effect function of the relator is traded off for the circumstantial element [*in this regard* and *in the foreseeable*], which give President Mahama the semantic tool for representing what has been done, what is yet to be done in the area of health and to express the fact that the government before NDC took office did not do much as his government could realise rapid transformation with the time.

4.1.10 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 11]

This category of IGM (Type 11) is a shift from [zero] to entity. In other words, a nominal/nominalized element added in the metaphorical expression can be totally removed from the congruent version while expressing the same proposition. Unlike other types discussed, type 11 makes the metaphorical expression longer than the congruent. Study the table below for samples of extracts from the corpora:

Excerpt Table 11

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
21	<p>“Mr. Speaker, all of our accelerated development efforts have been geared towards giving special advantage to accelerated agricultural and aquaculture development through Modernization.”(SONA 2013, p.11).</p>	<p>Mr. Speaker, all of our [x] efforts have been geared towards giving special advantage to accelerated agricultural and aquaculture development through Modernization.</p>

22	<p>“These are but a few of the names of people who were fearless enough to fulfil their dreams, or to fight for the liberation of their people, or to envision change and then manifest it.” (IS 2013, p.1).</p>	<p>These are but a few of the [×] people who were fearless enough to fulfil their dreams, or to fight for the liberation of their people, or to envision change and then manifest it.</p>
----	---	---

As can be seen from excerpts tabulated above, the addition of the entities in extracts 21 and 22 as [*accelerated development*] and [*names of*] respectively make the metaphorical expression longer than the congruent. The question then arises as to what could influence the president’s choice of longer expressions of this kind in a discourse where word economy is very essential. This choice could be justified by the fact that the addition of these elements gives the president the opportunity to use these entities as containers within which the attached figures are construed. For instance, in excerpt 21, President Mahama would want well-meaning Ghanaians to construe the degree of development efforts that would be given to the target entity (agricultural sector) in our modern times. This makes the figure not just presenting a happening (paying special attention to agriculture and aquaculture), but this happening is also presented as actor of the material process *giving*. The metaphorical version therefore gives the President the rhetorical resource of presenting the essence of being president and the readiness to uphold and defend the democratic dispensation against all odds.

4.1.11 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 12]

Ideational Grammatical Metaphor (IGM type 12) is a transmutation from zero to process. In other words, there is an addition of a process which can be removed completely in the congruent version. Like IGM type 11, this addition makes the metaphorical expression longer than the congruent. Despite the fact that this type makes the expression longer than the congruent, it was extensively used in the speeches, perhaps due to the fact that it may enable the President foreground the original process by concretizing it. Study the table beneath:

Excerpt Table 12

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
23	<p>“A few weeks ago we had to endure the painful experience of missing out on our much---cherished dream of winning a fifth African Cup of Nations title.” (SONA 2013, p.7).</p>	<p>A few weeks ago we [×] endured the painful experience of missing out on our much---cherished dream of winning a fifth African Cup of Nations title.</p>
24	<p>“They were not so different from most Ghanaians, like those assembled here or those going about the events of their day in the homes, churches, mosques, and offices across the country.” (IS 2013, p.1).</p>	<p>They were not so different from most Ghanaians, like those [×] here or those going about the events of their day in the homes, churches, mosques, and offices across the country.</p>

It can be seen from all the excerpts above in this segment that the metaphorical expressions are longer and contain processes that are completely absent in the congruent versions. The introduction of these processes has constrained the original processes to shift to entities, realizing another form of IGM. This is semantically significant as it foregrounds the original process by putting it in the slot of a Range. The environment of these *processes* help the President to express a bitter feelings of Ghana losing at the African Cup of Nations and subsequently a “can do” feelings expressed on the citizenry.

4.1.12 Ideational Grammatical Metaphor [Type 13]

This is the last IGM, an equally significant type where a shift is made from noun to various classes, from adverbs to adjective, prepositional phrase to adjective, adverb to various classes, and prepositional phrase to various classes. In terms of grammatical functions, the first subtype of this IGM leads to the transfer of *Thing* to *Qualifier*, *Possessive Deictic* or *Classifier*. The second leads to the transfer from Manner to Epithet, from Location, Extent and Circumstantial to Epithet, from Location, Extent and Circumstantial to Possessive Deictic, or from Location, Extent and Circumstantial to Qualifier. This type of IGM downgrades a sequence to a figure, changing the domain of the realization of a sequence from a clause complex to a clause.

Excerpt Table 13

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
25	“Work is soon commencing on the Northern segment of the Eastern Corridor road, stretching from Oti Damanko to Nakpanduri.” (SONA 2013).	The work on the Northern segment of the Eastern Corridor road, stretching from Oti Damanko to Nakpanduri is starting.
26	“In such times I will be counting on you to maintain the faith and the trust that you have placed in me as president. I will not let you down.” (IS 2013, p.2).	In such times I will be counting your favours to maintain the faith and the trust that you have placed in me as president. I will not let you down.

The above excerpts reveal the downgrading of clause nexuses and clauses as well as metaphorical shift of classes. In excerpt 25, for instance, the clause [*Work is soon commencing*] is downgraded to the phrase/group [*the work*] in the metaphorical agnate, realizing a figure as an element. Type 13 of IGM is usually accompanied by other IGMs, and the syntagmatic plurality of IGMs in such a manner that Ravelli (1988) refers to as metaphor at macro level. The use of this type of IGM has helped the President to present the responsibility of government in the area of construction to the people of Ghana especially the Northern part of the Eastern Corridor as in the case of the SONA. Similarly, excerpt 26 reveals a transformation from [*your favours*] to the prepositional structure [*on you*]. The president employs an idiomatic expression which does not bring out the mental process to practice.

It is important to state that the paradigms discussed above confirm the presence of all the 13 types of IGM in the corpora but type 4 was not employed in the speaker's IS. The researcher discovered that there could be another type of IGM (type 14) which is not part of Halliday's classification. This type is a shift from zero to a prepositional/adverbial phrase ([×] **to circumstance**). Below are extracts from the corpora:

Excerpt	Metaphorical (incongruent)	Non-metaphorical (congruent)
	“The majority of individuals who have had the greatest impact on this country came from humble beginnings.” (IS 2013, p.1).	The majority [×] who have had the greatest impact on this country came from humble beginnings.
	“Ghana is on the cusp of enormous transformation. We are moving forward at a rapid pace.” (IS 2013, p.3).	Ghana is on the cusp of enormous transformation. We are moving [×] at a rapid pace.
	“Mention the name Tetteh Quarshie, for instance , and you will learn the story of an ordinary man, a blacksmith, the son of a farmer from Teshie.” (IS 2013, p. 2).	Mention the name Tetteh Quarshie, [×] and you will learn the story of an ordinary man, a blacksmith, the son of a farmer from Teshie.

In each of the cases above, the incongruent domains contain more words than the congruent domains. The speaker did not achieve word economy. This

resource helped the President to avoid ambiguities and rather established his points clearly and understandably.

The excerpts discussed so far have indicated that all the types of IGMs were embodied in the SONA, but in the IS type 4 was not used. This answers the first research which sought to find out the type of IGMs used by the president in the IS and the SONA.

4.2.0 Comparison of IGMs in the State of the Nation Address and the Inaugural Speech.

Among the objectives of this study is finding out the distribution of IGMs in the State of the Nation Address and the Inaugural Speech, and account for any differences that exist between the two texts in the distribution of IGMs used.

Table 4 takes account of a side by side distribution of IGMs in the SONA and the IS.

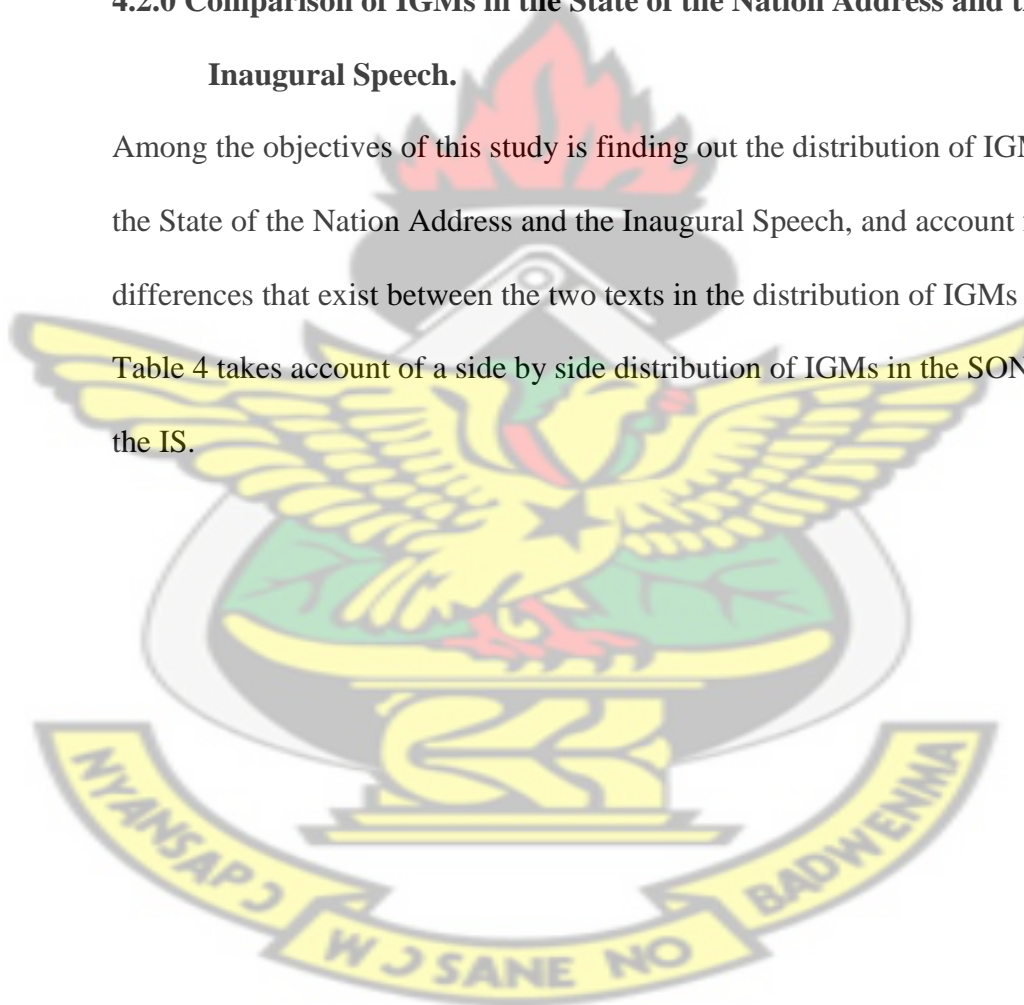


Table 4: Percentage of IGMs Occurrences in the Speeches

TYPE	SONA		IS	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	49	7.2	10	8
2	325	47.7	33	26
3	4	1.6	8	6
4	02	0.3	0	0
5	90	13.2	11	8.5
6	6	0.9	8	6
7	03	0.4	4	3
8	05	0.7	7	5.4
9	03	0.4	4	3
10	02	0.3	5	4
11	02	0.3	3	2
12	36	5.3	9	7
13	155	22.7	27	21
Total	682	100	129	100

The distribution of the IGMs in the speeches as shown in table 4 shares some similarities and differences. It can be seen that the three most pervasive IGMs in descending order are type 2, 13, and 5. Ideational Grammatical Metaphor type 2 as the most frequent in both texts is in agreement with previous findings. Type 2 is a verbal nominalization, a shift from a verb to a noun. According to Halliday (1994) nominalization is “the single most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor”. Revelli (1988) links nominalization to the first type of IGM in her classification, which is found to account for 35% of all examples of metaphors in the analysed texts. Hence, the current study agrees to the position of Issaka (2016), Halliday (1994) and

Revelli (1988). The pervasiveness of verbal nominalizations in both texts shows that the President often construes events, actions and state of affairs as *Things* and not as happenings. As verbs are used to express the processes of events, they indicate the happening of something, leaving the reader an impression of “changing”, while transferring them into nouns can make the information more fixed, as Halliday (1998) puts it “the direction of metaphor is a move towards the concrete”. This transference from *Process* to *Thing* allows the nominalized verb to be attached to nominal features making the discourse more concrete and vivid than the congruent agnate. It is important to state that the use of type 2 is an effective way to realize re-mapping between figure and group/phrase. Not only does it enable the president to condense information in the texts, it also makes the discourse appear more polite and formal.

Even though type 2 is the most popular in both texts, it is more pervasive in the SONA than it is in the IS. While it accounts for 47.7%, almost a half of the total IGMs in the SONA, it accounts for only 26%, just a little above a fourth of the total IGMs in the IS. This can be attributed to difference in the contents of the SONA and the IS. The IS affords the new president the opportunity to present his vision of Ghana and to set forth his goals for the nation. The nature of the inaugural ceremony and time available for preparation for the speech normally constrain the scope of thematic areas covered in the IS. The IS, which is the first public address of the newly elected president, is delivered few weeks after winning the presidential elections. The Inaugural Ceremony is not limited to the delivering of the IS. Apart from the IS, there is swearing of oath by the president, which is the most important

event, and normally a speech by the guest of honour. For these reasons, the thematic areas as well as the length of the IS are constrained. The president's vision and goals in the IS are normally generalized but not detailed.

The first SONA on the other hand is normally delivered months after the presidential election, after assumption of office, and the ceremony is solely for the address. The nature of the address dictates that the president gives account of all the relevant areas of the nation. The scope is therefore wide. The president uses this opportunity to relate what has been done, what is going to be done and how they are going to be done. These actions/processes are, in most cases, nominalized as forms of 'doings'- 'achievement', 'projects', 'procedures' etc. The following are some excerpts that exemplify this:

1. Over the next four years, we will build an economy that rewards hard **work** ... (SONA, 2013, page 3)
2. Our policies and initiatives will be geared towards facilitating sustainable employment generation, which will then facilitate economic **growth** and enhanced incomes. (SONA, 2013, page 3)

In Excerpt 1 the metaphorical phrase "rewards hard **work**" can be unpacked as "rewards people who work hard". Whereas the unpacked phrase congruently realises the Process of working as work (a verb), in the metaphorical agnate, it is a converted verb to noun. By converting a verb to noun, the president presents the economy as an Actor that is capable of acting on an entity (work) which is originally a Process.

Similarly, "growth" in the second excerpt is a shift from the verb "grow"

which has enabled the president to present a Process as an entity, representing a goal his government aims at achieving.

Type 13 is the second most used IGM accounting for 22.7% and 21% of the IGMs in the SONA and IS respectively. The position of IGM type 13 as the second most pervasive IGM is directly linked to the pervasiveness of type 2. Type 13 does not occur independently but mostly in the company of type 2. In the process of nominalizing verbs, the constituents of the underlying proposition may undergo ‘linguistic processing’, i.e. before becoming constituents of the prospective nominalization, they may change their categorical status. As such, constituents are assigned the role of restrictors in the nominalization, as they are turned from adverbs into the corresponding adjectives. Therefore, the pervasiveness of this type is to be expected due to the high number of the usage of type 2 in the speeches. However, the closeness between the percentage occurrence of type 13 between the SONA and the IS (22.7% and 21%), and the wide gap between percentage occurrence of type 2 between the SONA and the IS (47.7% and 26%) is a pointer to the fact that there are more of syntagmatic plurality of IGMs involving type 13 (percentage wise) in the IS more than there are in the SONA. This means that the president in the IS, in most cases, expresses Processes (actions and events) as entities through nominalization whilst accompanying circumstantial elements are expressed as Epithets describing the nominalized Processes. In the SONA, however, syntagmatic plurality of IGMs involving type 13 is less pervasive (percentage wise) as a great number of the Processes nominalized are unaccompanied by circumstantial elements. The following excerpts clarify this:

Excerpt 1.

Metaphorical: We rightfully memorialize the names of the many, many individuals whose **singular contributions** have elevated the profile of this nation and enriched the lives of its citizens. (IS 2012, page 1)

Congruent: We rightfully memorialize the names of the many, many individuals who **singularly contributed** (to the nation, and as a result) have elevated the profile of this nation and enriched the lives of its citizens. (IS 2012, page 2)

Excerpt 2.

Metaphorical: There have been **improvements** in roads and social infrastructure across the length and breadth of this country. (SONA, 2013, page 2)

Congruent: The roads and social infrastructure across the length and breadth of this country have **improved**.

In the first excerpt, there is nominalization of the Process (verb) “contributed” in the congruent to “contribution” in the metaphorical expression. This shift has constrained the circumstantial element (realized as an adverb) “singularly” in the congruent expression to shift to “singular” in the metaphorical agnate, forming an IGM syndrome of type 13 + type 2. Thus, a circumstantial element indicating manner of a Process has now turned into an Epithet expanding (describing) an entity. This resource allowed the president

to represent actions as Things and thereby having the capability of being attributes.

In excerpt 2 on the other hand, there is a nominalization realized through a shift from the Process “improved” in the congruent expression to “improvements” in the metaphorical. Unlike excerpt 1, this nominalization does not restrain a shift in any element in its environment. This single elemental type of IGM is common in both texts, but in terms of percentage it is more common in the SONA. From the above, it may be concluded that IGM type 13 is much utilized in both texts with slight variation in its occurrence.

As shown in Table 4, IGM type 5, which is in the form of adjectivization, is significantly used in the data, accounting for 13.2% and 8% in the SONA and the IS respectively. The pervasiveness of IGM type 5 is also somehow related to IGM type 2. A shift from *Process* to *Quality* of a *Thing* may be realized in two ways. A verb may shift to an adjective to describe either a default noun or a nominalized verb. In the case of the latter, there is a syndrome of IGM type 5 + type 2. The use of this IGM makes the discourse of the texts more concrete and vivid. A shift from Process to Quality of a Thing is a clear movement towards what is more experiential and more stable. The most stable elements are participants which are realized by nominal groups, which allow indefinite expansion and thereby constructing taxonomies of things. *Qualities* are closely attached to *things*, and contribute to the overall expansion of things. When *processes* are shifted to function as *qualities* of things, they become part of the nominal group and they also have possibilities

of expansion of their own. What this means is that *processes* are downgraded into *adjectives* making the discourse briefer and more condensed.

The occurrence of IGM type 5, the third most used, being much higher in the SONA than in the IS points to the fact that the president in his SONA in many instances construes Processes as descriptive elements instead of using relative or adjectival clauses involving the default Process for same purpose. Thus figures are downgraded to elements. This is illustrated in the following excerpts:

Excerpt 1:

Metaphorical: Mr. Speaker, as a Social Democratic Party, we put people first. We believe that our people are our most **treasured asset** and this is what informs our social development agenda.

(SONA, 2013, page 3)

Congruent: Mr. Speaker, as a Social Democratic Party, we put people first. We believe that our people are our asset **that is treasured** most and this is what informs our social development agenda.

Excerpt 2:

Metaphorical: It is also the objective of this government, to eliminate the **remaining schools** under trees by the end of 2016.

(SONA, 2013, page 4)

Congruent: It is also the objective of this government, to eliminate the **schools that remain** under trees by the end of 2016.

In excerpts 1 above, the figure (clause) in the unpacked expression “that is treasured” is downgraded to an element (group) “treasured asset” by changing the Process (verb) to an expansion of a Thing (adjective). A similar shift is found in excerpt 2 where “schools that remain” is metaphorically realized as “remaining schools”.

Apart from the three types of IGMs discussed so far, two other IGMs that were significantly used in both texts are types 1 and 12. Type 1 accounts for 7.2% and 8% in the SONA and IS respectively. Type 1 is a shift from an expansion of a Thing to a Thing, that is, from adjective to noun – another form of nominalization. Adjectives are congruently used as Epithets or to describe Participants. Describing something most of the time carries obvious subjective meanings. By nominalizing an adjective, the meaning becomes more concrete and objective. Besides, using a nominalized form instead of an adjective usually makes the clause briefer. The following are examples from the data:

Excerpt 1:

Metaphorical:

Mr. Speaker, work is ongoing on a \$1.2 billion ammonia---urea based fertilizer processing plant with an annual **capacity** of one million tons in Nyankrom in the Shama District of the Western Region.
(SONA, 2013, page 12)

Congruent:

Mr. Speaker, work is ongoing on a \$1.2 billion ammonia---urea based fertilizer processing plant which is **capable** of producing one million tons annually, in Nyankrom in the Shama District of the Western Region.

Excerpt 2:

Metaphorical:

There is no denying the fact that in the past 55 years Ghana has made tremendous gains, but there is also no denying the fact that Ghana is still a young country and every young country goes through its share of **instability and difficulty** as it struggles to find the direction toward permanence.

Congruent:

There is no denying the fact that in the past 55 years Ghana has made tremendous gains, but there is also no denying the fact that Ghana is still a young country and every young country goes through being **instable and in difficult situation** as it struggles to find the direction toward permanence. (IS, 2012, page 1)

It can be seen from excerpts 1 and 2 above that the metaphorical expressions are briefer and more vivid than the unpacked

versions. In excerpts 1, “capacity of one million tons” containing four words, is realized congruently as “capable of producing one million” which contains five words. Again, in excerpt 2 “instability and difficulty”, three words, is unpacked as “unstable and in difficult situation” which contains five words. This is very significant as word economy is a vital tool to condense much information in the SONA in whose preparation presidents strive to cover as many thematic areas as possible.

Type 12 of the IGMs accounts for 5.3% of the IGMs of the SONA and 7% in the IS. Among the five significantly used IGMs discussed so far, this is the only type that the IS outnumber the SONA in percentage. It is worth noting that this type of IGM rather increases the number of words from congruent to metaphorical by addition of an intrusive verb which when unpacked is totally absent. This type is also linked to nominalization as the default verb is nominalized to become the Range/Goal of the new verb that is introduced. The fact that this type is more common in the IS than in the SONA may suggest that word economy is vital to the president in his SONA more than the IS as the SONA covers almost all areas of the nation. This notwithstanding, the president fairly used this type in both text, indicating that word economy is not the only motivation for the use of IGMs. The following are examples of this type in the texts:

Excerpts 1:

Metaphorical:

Government has **taken note** of the last review workshop held and will present the recommendations especially in respect to sustainable financing of the scheme to cabinet for consideration.

Congruent:

Government has **noted** the last review workshop held and will present the recommendations especially in respect to sustainable financing of the scheme to cabinet for consideration.

Excerpt 2:

Metaphorical:

There is no denying the fact that in the past 55 years Ghana **has made tremendous gains**, but there is also no denying the fact that Ghana is still a young country and every young country goes through its share of instability and difficulty as it struggles to find the direction toward permanence.

Congruent:

There is no denying the fact that in the past 55 years Ghana **has gained (x) tremendously**, but there is also no denying the fact that Ghana is still a young country and every young country goes through its share of instability and difficulty as it struggles to find the direction toward permanence.

From both excerpt 1 and 2, it can be seen that the verbs in the metaphorical expressions, *taken and made* respectively, are absent in the congruent. Even though their inclusion does not add additional meaning on their own to the expressions, they have discursal effect in the expressions. The length of this IGM is compensated for by its semantic resource of emphasizing and highlighting the nominalized process. By this, in excerpt 1, the Process of “noting” is expressed as an entity, knowledge in possession of the government that would enable the government implement certain recommendations. Similarly, in excerpt 2 the president captures what been done as an entity (gain) that has been achieved and possessed and not just a happening.

Other IGMs that were less significantly used are type 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Type 3 and 4 are forms of nominalization but generally less common than type 1 and 2 (Issaka, 2016). The percentage of the occurrence of type 3 is 1.6% in the SONA and 6% in the IS. Whilst the occurrence of type 4 is 4 representing 0.3% in the SONA, the IS had none. The scantiness of this type in the SONA and its absence in the IS, is not surprising as “in most situations, conjunctions which express the logical relations or conditions in the context are less likely to be transferred into noun forms, and hidden in the middle of a long sentence” Shu (2013).

Types 6 and 7 are two IGMs of adjectivization that are not significantly used in the data. Type 6 occurs only 6 times in the SONA corresponding to 0.9%, and in the IS it occurs 8 times corresponding to 6% of the IGMs. Type 7 on the other hand is used 3 times in the SONA, being 0.4% of IGMs, and 4 times in the IS, being, 4% of the IGMs. The reasons for this

may be the nature of shifts in realizing these IGMs. Generally, conjunctive elements which function as relators are not traded off for more experiential elements as a result for the need of the logico-semantic roles played by conjunctions. The choice is between brevity and logical relation, and as depicted in the data, most of the time the latter wins.

Types 8 and 9 are forms of verbalization. Table 4 shows that verbalization is one of the least sources of IGMs in the corpora. Type 8 records 0.7% in the SONA and 5.4% in the IS. This finding agrees with Shu (2013), that “type 8 which is the transition from (be/go) + preposition to a verb is seldom seen in political discourse because the congruent form itself is a structuralized phrase, rather than some simple clause which seem plain and less formal”. The percentage of the use of IGM type 9 in the SONA is 0.4 whilst that of the IS is 3. It is worth noting that verbalization in the IS percentage wise is higher than in the SONA, just as nominalization is far higher in the SONA than in the IS. The higher number of verbalizations in the IS could be said that the President in most cases in his IS preferred using the congruent expressions to maintain logical relation of information rather than briefer metaphorical agnates that may lead to the loss of the logico-semantic relations in the discourse. On the other hand, higher number of nominalization in the SONA suggests that word economy is an important consideration in the texts of the SONA.

Type 10 is a type of IGM that may be termed as prepositionalization, as it is a shift from conjunctive elements to circumstantial elements realized by preposition/prepositional phrases. This type is not utilized much as it occurs

only 2 times in the SONA, representing 0.3%, and 5 times in the IS, representing 4% of the IGMs.

Type 11 occurs only 2 times in the SONA, representing 0.3%, and 3 times in the IS, representing 2% of the IGMs. IGMs are very vital in formal discourse, like the SONA, partly because it is a resource for word economy and condensation of information. However, type 11, unlike most IGMs makes the metaphorical expression longer than the congruent. Besides, the metaphorical expression of this type is syntactically more complex. This could be a possible reason for its scanty count.

4.2.1 The Underlying Rationale of Typological Frequency in the Data

This section accounts for why some IGMs are frequent, more frequent or most frequent in the speeches. The current study reveals the first three most frequent IGMs as hereby presented in ascending order: type 5 records 90 occurrences representing 13.2% for the SONA but 11 occurrences representing 8.5%, for the IS, type 13 records 155 occurrences representing 22.7% for the SONA but 27 occurrences representing 21% for the IS and type 2 as the most frequent in both the State of the Nation Address and the Inaugural Speech records 325 occurrences representing 47.7% and 33 occurrences representing 26% respectively. The pattern of frequency in Ideational Grammatical Metaphor types 5, 13 and 2 in both texts is in agreement to previous findings. Type 2 a shift from a *process* to a *thing*. According to Halliday (1994) nominalization is “the single most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor”. Hence, the current study agrees to the position of Issaka (2016), Halliday (1994) and Revelli (1988). The

analogous pattern realised in both speeches could be as a result of the ability and high chances available for *process* to shift to *quality*, *circumstance* to shift to *thing* and *process* to a *thing*. Halliday (1998) puts it “the direction of metaphor is a move towards the concrete”.

KNUST

[Example 1]

Metaphorical:

“Mr. Speaker, there is an ongoing review of the operations of the NHIS. Our goal is to ensure a more efficient, expanded and sustainable **delivery.**” (SONA 2013, p.6).

Non Metaphorical:

Mr. Speaker, there is an ongoing review of the operations of the NHIS. Our goal is to **deliver** a more efficient, expanded and sustained NHIS to the Ghanaian people.

[Example 2]

Metaphorical:

“I believe this because I have seen the work and **accomplishments** of my predecessors, President Jerry John Rawlings, President John Agyekum Kufuor and, of course, the late President John Evans Atta Mills.” (IS 2013, p.2).

Non Metaphorical:

I believe this because I have seen the work that my predecessors, President Jerry John Rawlings, President John Agyekum Kufuor and, of course, the late President John Evans Atta Mills have **accomplished.**

From the examples above, there is a shift from *process* (verb) to *thing* (noun) resulting nominalization. The marked frequency of this type could be attributed to the fact that *action* or *processes* which would result in addressing

the needs of the people is what is expected of the President. It is therefore to be expected that references to *action* would be very frequent in his speeches. At the same time, a direct representation of the *processes* might appear not formal enough. Again, it might result in frequent references to the President as the one to resolve to the challenges, or to the people responsible for the creation of the challenges. The use of nominalisation affords the speaker the opportunity of a formal presentation of the processes and to avoid a direct association with person, who in the direct presentation may have to be stated as agents or goals of processes.

4.2.2 An Account for the Presence or Absence of typology in the Data

The State of the Nation Address (SONA) and the Inaugural Speech (IS) accounted for some differences and commonalities of the existence of IGMs in the two texts. Whereas all the thirteen types of ideational grammatical metaphors exist in the SONA, the IS on the other hand records 12 types to the exclusion of type 4. Whilst the occurrence of type 4 is 4 representing 0.3% in the SONA, that of the IS had none representing 0%. The scantiness of this type in the State of the Nation Address and its nonexistence in the Inaugural Speech is accounted for as “in most situations, conjunctions which express the logical relations or conditions in the context are less likely to be transferred into noun forms, and hidden in the middle of a long sentence” Shu (2013). This situation is possibly applicable to type 4 since it is the only type that shifts from *relator* to *thing*. Also, the colossal difference in data size of 10904 words for the SONA as against 1747 words for the IS could possibly contribute to the absence of the type 4 in the Inaugural Speech.

4.3 Discoursal Effects of the IGMs on the Genres

Some discoursal effects of the IGMs on the genres are; condensing information, foregrounding and backgrounding aspects of information. This is mostly achieved by the use of nominalisation related IGMs. These rendered possible expressions of concepts and ideologies that are very important in political registers to be laconically presented by the president. The IGMs also helped shape the audiences' mind-sets and ideological ethics along certain desirable lines and, thereupon, to achieve certain political ends. The IGMs employed render the genres more understandable and reduce ambiguities of the words. The IGMs used by the President are either intentionally or unintentionally designed to lead the citizenry to a particular view of political reality and to act in a way that is consistent with this view by accepting him as President through the IS and by voting for his party through the SONA in conveying the political message in the incongruent agnates.

The content and the discourse function of the genres are affected owing to the deployment of IGMs with care and keeping with certain formal structures in mind. This study therefore cannot ignore the important roles of grammatical metaphor in arresting, capturing and motivating the citizenry in bringing them into the world of politics as the texts resort to grammatical metaphors in order to reach certain desirable persuasive effects and material, mental, behavioural, verbal as well as relational gains.

The high frequency of nominalization used in both genres creates a more formal tone since the two occasions are both politically very formal and important. It appears that these grammatical metaphors are driven by the same discoursal motivation which gives rise to all these political jargons. This helps

invite the reader to make sense with the Ghanaian political architecture to appear credible, neatly layered and promising under the rulership of the President.

KNUST

[Example]

Metaphorical:

But history itself has the **proof** that nothing could be further from the truth.

Non Metaphorical:

But our history itself has **proven** that nothing could be further from the truth.

In the example above, shifts from a *process* (proven) to a *thing* (noun) to as it were avoid direct presentations of the historians. By this he nominalizes the verb (proven) to duly refer to persons who have been truthful and responsible for the development of the country. This makes the speaker appear nationalistic and patriotic to his mandate and speech since he appears not to blame anyone, rather credit the citizenry with the value of honesty.

4.4 Conclusion

This chapter analyzes and discusses the employment of IGMs in the corpora. The chapter presents on typology, distribution and comparison of IGMs in the SONA and the IS. The results on typology reveal that all the 13 types IGMs are used in the speech. Analysis of the distribution of the IGMs

establishes that nominalization is the most common source of IGMs in the data. Type 2, which is verbal nominalization, is the most common IGM, accounting for 47.7% of the IGMs in the SONA, and 26% of the IS. Other IGMs that are significantly used, in descending order, are types 13, 5, 1, and 12.

On comparison, the chapter reveals that the president used all the 13 types of IGM in the SONA but in the IS he utilized all but type 4. The study also discovers that even though type 2 is the highest utilized IGM in both texts, there is a wide percentage difference, 21.7%, between the SONA and the IS. The higher use of nominalization as IGM in the SONA is attributed to the wide scope of the thematic areas covered by the SONA and its advantage of longer period available for its preparation. For the Inaugural Speech, the new President takes advantages of the speech to publicize his fundamental political principles as well as policies. The State of the Nation Address on the other hand, gives accounts of what the achievements are, where we have reached in terms of development and what the citizenry should expect in the coming years.

The IS on the other hand has higher percentage use of verbalization, that is, IGM types 8 and 9. However, the difference in the use of verbalization is nowhere close to the difference in the use of nominalization as verbalization as a whole has a very low count in both texts.

Finally, the chapter has revealed the discursal effect of IGMs in condensing information, foregrounding and backgrounding aspects of information. This is mostly achieved by the use of nominalisation related IGMs.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This exploration aimed at investigating the use of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Ghana's Presidential Maiden Speeches (IS and SONA) of President John Dramani Mahama of the Fourth Republic. This final chapter is segmented into four sections. The first section presents summary of the study, the second section looks at the main findings, followed by the implications of the study and finally recommendations for further research in the area of both linguistic and grammatical metaphor.

5.1 Summary of the Study

This study was cardinally designed to explore the employment of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in the maiden Inaugural Speech and State of the Nation Address. To be able to successfully carry out this academic exercise, some research questions were formulated to guide the researcher. The questions aimed at eliciting response from the chosen corpora on the types, distribution and the effects of the use of IGMs on the data.

First, an in-depth manual analysis was done by closely reading the corpora severally for instantiations of IGMs. To improve accuracy in the analysis of the results, the assistance of a Master of Philosophy student at the English department of the University of Ghana and a master holder lecturer of English in a College of Education, were sought. These assistants also perused the corpora and identified IGMs and their typologies, which was compared

with mine. After the identification of the IGMs, the metaphorical expressions were unpacked for congruent versions which were compared with the original incongruent agnates. This process helped to reveal the manner of realizations of the IGMs in terms of grammatical and semantic shifts, and the domains of realization.

The identified realizations of the IGMs were considered for the analysis of the distributions of the IGMs in the corpora. This involved a limited quantitative analysis by looking at the distribution of the IGMs from two different angles: the corpora as a whole, and each of the speeches of the President. The final part looked at the communicative effects of the IGMs on the speeches.

5.2 Findings

The study was conducted based on three formulated research questions to guide the study. The following are the findings that originated from the analysis and discussions of the current study.

The first research question aimed at revealing the typology of the IGMs in the speeches. This was analysed based on Halliday and Matthiessen's (1999) description and classification of IGMs. It emerged that the President employed all the thirteen IGMs in various realizations in the SONA, but in the IS he uses all but type 4. The most pervasively used IGM in the chosen corpora is type 2 for both cases and the least employed are types 4 and 11. With regard to class/elemental shifts, the sender (addressor) pervasively utilised IGMs through the process of trans-categorization. The most pervasive are *Processes* that were realized as *Nominal Groups*, or as *Modifiers* within a

Nominal Groups. Another way of realization of IGMs is when *Participants* (Things) were realized as *Modifiers* within a different *Nominal Groups*, or as *Verbal Groups* serving as *Processes*. In other instances the addressor metaphorically realized *Participants* (Qualities) as *Nominal Groups* serving as *Things*, or as *Verbal Group* serving as *Processes*. There are also instances where circumstantial elements are realized as *Nominal Groups* serving as *Things*, as *Modifiers* in a *Nominal Group* serving as *Processes*. In some other cases, the relator is realized as a *Prepositional Phrase* introducing a circumstance, or as a *Verbal Group* serving as *Process*. Another revelation of this study is that as compared with a more congruent form, or a form that allows a more explicit reading (inference), the metaphorical forms were different in the selection of both grammatical structures and their lexis. These chosen incongruent forms agree to Halliday's (2004) notion of GM as an alternative lexicogrammatical realization, which takes grammatical structures and lexical selection as an integrated whole.

The study also reveals that most instances of IGMs employed by the addressor typically did not occur in isolation but in organic clusters. This is normally the case when a class/semantic shift of an element constrained shifts in other elements which were *Syntagmatically* related to the metaphorized element. This is also in line with Halliday and Mathiessen's (1999) claim that "instances of grammatical metaphor do not typically occur in isolation. When we find grammatical metaphors in discourse, they nearly always cluster into what we are calling syndromes; these are typical clusterings of metaphorical effects among which there is some kind of interdependence".

The second research question sought to find out the distribution of the IGMs employed in the speeches. This was analysed by looking at the types of IGMs used in the speeches. Considering the corpora chosen for the study, the first important finding established is the presence of all the 13 types of IGMs as established in research objective one, in varied frequencies. By their distribution, Nominalization appeared as the most permeating IGM. In all, nominalization accounts for 53.4% of the IGMs employed in the speeches. This finding confirms Halliday's (1994) claim that nominalization is "the single most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor"; and Ravelli's (1988) research which links nominalization to the first type of IGM in her classification, which is found to account for 35% of all examples of metaphors in the analysed texts. The current study revealed that the most pervasive form of the various factors of distribution is nominalization.

Also, adjectivization as IGM types 5, 6, and 7 was utilized as it accounted for 15.8%. Verbalization and Prepositionalization also accounted scantily as 2.5% and 1.1% respectively.

Another important finding was the ubiquitousness of type 13 which was the second most utilised IGM as the president recorded 182 occurrences for this type. This also confirms the notion of IGMs occurring mostly in clusters and not in isolation. This syntagmatic plurality of IGMs is what Ravelli (1988) refers to as metaphor at macro level. The third research question sought to compare the two texts and find out differences in the identified IGMs. The study reveals that the president used all the 13 types of IGM in the SONA but in the IS he utilized all but type 4.

The study also discovers that even though type 2 is the highest utilized IGM in both texts, there is a wide percentage difference, 21.7%, between the SONA and the IS. The higher use of nominalization as IGM in the SONA is attributed to the wide scope of the thematic areas covered by the SONA and its advantage of longer period available for its preparation. For the Inaugural Speech, the new President takes advantages of the speech to publicize his fundamental political principles as well as policies. The State of the Nation Address on the other hand, gives accounts of what the achievements are, where we have reached in terms of development and what the citizenry should expect in the coming years.

It has also been established that the IS has higher percentage use of verbalization, that is, IGM types 8 and 9. However, the use of verbalization is less significant as it accounts for only negligible part of the total IGMs. Finally, the chapter has revealed the discursual effects of IGMs in condensing information, foregrounding and backgrounding aspects of information. The president used IGMs of nominalization to express what have been done, what is being done, what will be done, as entities and not as actions. Other IGMs of adjectivization are used to express Processes as Expansion of Things.

In the area of distribution of IGMs across the corpora, this thesis establishes a positive correlation with Issaka's (2016) study on IGM in selected SONAs. However, this work distinguishes itself uniquely from other researchers including Issaka's, by taking a comparative analysis of the SONA and the IS.

The study found that content and the discourse function of the genres are affected owing to the deployment of IGMs with care and keeping with certain formal structures in mind.

Finally, the study revealed that IGMs were employed to represent figures of actions and situations as variables or tools for governance. The study also confirmed IGM as a tool for constructing technicality (Martin, 1993).

5.3 Implications of the Study

According to the findings propounded above, varied implications for practice, pedagogy and theory could be drawn.

First and foremost, the findings of this study is an authentication of Halliday & Matthiessen's (2014) claim that language is a resource for making meaning, and that meaning resides in systemic patterns of choice, and thus language users systemically make semantic choices from the language systems for effective communication. The result does not also deviate from Yang's (2008) position that "GM is an SFL theory that basically describes the remapping between semantic and lexicogrammatical units", and thus logically has the potential of reconstruing realities through linguistic means. What has been achieved in this direction is the illustration of how the authors of the corpora pervasively employed different IGMs in heterogeneous realizations for effective communication.

Another implication of the study is its contribution towards scholarship on the study of IGMs and presidential discourse. Findings from previous researches indicated that political language is associated with different rhetoric

and figurative strategies like circumlocution, irony, symbolisms, innuendos, euphemisms, and metaphors (Bosman, 1987; Howe, 1988; Yusuf, 2003; Linfoot-Ham, 2005; Charteris-Black, 2005; Carver and Pikalo, 2008). The current study agrees with these scholars but makes somehow an additional discovery of one type of IGM which would also be an effective rhetoric strategy to be associated with political language. The ubiquity of IGMs in the speeches and their roles in setting agenda, highlighting achievement, and many others, make IGMs indispensable in the genres. The exploration of these devices in the speeches is just to inquire into political rhetoric from different dimensions.

The findings also confirms Halliday's claim that nominalization is "the single most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor", and it also reveals that other types of IGM are also significantly employed in the speeches.

It is important to state that previous researchers appear to have limited their study of IGMs on SONAs and nominalization, leaving the other forms of Ideational Grammatical Metaphors. The manifestations of the typologies of IGMs in the data of this study reveal the significance of other forms of IGMs in the forms of adjectivization, verbalization, prepositionalization, and the likes in political discourse.

5.4 Conclusion

It could be summarized from the discussions so far that at a surface level a grammatical metaphor can be thought about as a phrase in which one aspect of the way we perceive and act in the world is understood and

experienced as an entirely different aspect. This transformation is represented linguistically by the reformulation of one part of speech, representing one aspect of experience, into a different part of speech to represent a different aspect of experience. Most language theorists and researchers would probably agree that syntactic and lexical aspects of language make somewhat independent contributions to meaning and understanding, and even that syntax and semantics represent separate but interacting systems of meaning. Based on this distinction, Halliday (1985; 1998) has extended the idea of (lexical) metaphor as a relation between two distinct lexical units and proposed a concept of grammatical metaphor as a relation between two distinct syntactic units. The corpora accounted for all the 13 typologies of IGMs except type 4 in the Inaugural Speech which is a transfer from a relator (conjunction) to an entity (noun). The reason could be that in most situations, conjunctions which express the logical relations or conditions in the context are less likely to be transferred into noun forms, and hidden in the middle of a long sentence. The length of the Inaugural Speech could also be a contributing factor. Aside from the fact that the data for that category of genre is very short, the study employs only one Inaugural Speech which may not be fair to conclude that Inaugural Speeches do not utilize type 4 of the IGMs.

The analysis employed the theoretical model of Halliday & Matthiessen (1999) which explores transitivity as a tool of representing inner and outer world experiences. In both genres, the purpose of using IGM is to render the lexis and grammar in the way the speaker or the writer wants in order to produce or inform a certain effect on reader or audience. In each text, the goal is the conveyance of the intended meaning to the reader or the

audience in a vivid and interesting way. In spite of all the above functions, the aim of the speaker or the political writer is to convey the intended message, prevail, persuade and provoke a particular group and carry up the job of initiating the reader or the audience into certain worldview in a quick, compact, provoking and desirable manner.

Finally, it was noticed that IGMs are crucial, ideal for the political discourses as they place high quality on the transference of information in an economical and condensed manner. The present study has been limited to fairly small scope; however, the phenomenon of GM proved to open new possibilities for investigating them in other types of genres and discourses.

5.5 Recommendations for Further Studies

- i) This study was limited to examining the employment of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in the selected speeches. A more comprehensive study is needed to examine the other two Grammatical Metaphors, thus; Interpersonal Metaphor and Textual Metaphor in SONAs.
- ii) It is recommended that further research works include all the ISs and SONAs of the presidents of the fourth republic, Ghana.
- iii) It is recommended that a comparative research is conducted on the exploration of IGMs in Election Manifestoes and SONAs of all the Presidents of the fourth republic.

REFERENCES

- Adjei, A. A. (2010). Theme and Thematic Progression in the Daily Graphic- A Study of the Editorial and the Lead Story; PhD, university of Education, Winneba Dept. of English Education; Unpublished.
- Arthur, C. D. and Woods, J.(2013). The contextual presidency: The negative shift in presidential immigration rhetoric. *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, 43(13), 443 – 464
- Bach, K. and Harnish, R. (1979), *Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts*, Cambridge, M ass.: MIT Press.
- Berg, B.L. (2001). *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Boakye, S. J. (2013). Genre Analysis of Ghana's Presidential Inaugural Addresses. Unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Cape Coast.
- Bosman, J. (1987). Persuasive effects of political metaphors. *Metaphor and Symbolic Activity*, 6, 271-292
- Butt, D., R. Fahey, S. Spinks & C. Yallop.(1995). *Using functional grammar: An explorer's guide*. Sydney: Macquarie University, NCELTR (National Centre for English Language Teaching and Research).
- Campbell, K. K., & Jamieson, K. H. (2008). *Deeds done in words: Presidential rhetoric and the genres of governance*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
- Carver, T. & J. Pikalo. (2008). *Political Language and Metaphor. Interpreting and Changing the World*. London: Routledge.
- Charteris-Black, J. (2005). *Politicians and Rhetoric: The Persuasive Power of Metaphor*. Basingstoke: palgrave-Macmillan.
- Ewusi-Mensah, L. (2014). Transitivity in Political Discourse: The State of the Nation Address in Ghana. Unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana.

Ezeifeke, C. R. (2011). Grammatical metaphor in sfl: a rhetorical resource for academic. *African Journals Online*. Retrieved on June, 17, 2014 from <http://www.ajol.info/index.php/ujah/article/download/102623/92898>

Fadda, S. (2006). The Use of Metaphors in Political Discourse: The Speech of George W. Bush. http://www.pucsp.br/isfc/proceedings/Artigos%20pdf/44mtp_fadda_921a931.pdf. (December 10, 2011)

Fairclough, N. (2007). *Analyzing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research*. London & New York: Routledge.

Fairclough, N. L. (2001). Critical discourse analysis as a method in social scientific research. In R. Wodak and M. Meyer, *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis* (121-138). London: Sage.

Gerot, L. and Wignell, P. (1994) *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*. Cammeray: Antipodean Educational Enterprises.

Ghampson, E. (2011). An Analysis of Politeness Strategies in Parliamentary Debates in Ghana. Unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana.

Hadidi, Y. (2012). *A Comparative Study of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Business and Political Texts*. Retrieved on 10, 12, 2014 from <http://dx.doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v4i2.1853>

Halliday, M. A. K. & R. Hassan. (2005). *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman.

Halliday, M. A. K. (1985). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.

Halliday, M. A. K. (1989). *Spoken and Written Language*. England: Oxford University Press.

Halliday, M. A. K. (1994). *An introduction to functional grammar* (2nd ed.). London: Edward Arnold.

Halliday, M. A. K., & Martin, J. R. (1993). *Writing science. Literacy and discourse power*. London: Flamer press.

Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. M. (1999). *Construing experience through meaning: A language-based approach to cognition*. London/New York: Continuum.

- Halliday, M.A.K. (2000). *An introduction to functional grammar*. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1998). 'Language and knowledge: the "unpacking" of text'. Desmond Allison, Lionel Wee, Bao Zhiming and Sunita Anne Abraham (eds.) *Text in Education and Society*. Singapore: Singapore University Press and World Scientific. Ch.10. pp.157-178.
- Ho, V. (2010). Grammatical Metaphor in Request E-mail Discourse. *HKBU Papers in Applied Language Studies* 14(10), 56 – 85
- Howe, K. R. (1988). Getting over the quantitative-qualitative debate. *American Journal of Education*, 100,236-256
- Issaka, M. (2016). An Analysis of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in the State of the Nation Address. Unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana.
- Jobs, K. (2015). Epistemic modality in two selected SONAs of President Kuffour. Unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana.
- Kazemian, B., Behnam, B. & Ghafoori, N. (2013). Ideational grammatical metaphor in scientific texts: A Hallidayan perspective. *International journal of Linguistics*. 5 (4), 146-168. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v5i4.4192>.
- kazemian, B. & Hashemi, S. (2014). Critical Discourse Analysis of Barack Obama's 2012 Speeches: Views from Systemic Functional Linguistics and Rhetoric. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies (TPLS)*, 4(6), 1178-1187. doi:10.4304/tpls.4.6.1178-1187
- Kumar, M. J. (2007). *Managing the President's Message: The White House Communications Operation*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Kwakye, N.B. (2013). Modality in the Presidential State of the Nation's Addresses of Ghanaian Presidents. Unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Cape Coast.
- Lazaro, P. C. (2016). *A rhetorical analysis of first inaugural addresses of Samora Machel, Robert Mugabe, Sam Nujoma and Nelson Mandela*. Retrieved on 10, 12, 2014 from <http://repository.unam.edu.na/handle/11070/1652>

- Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (1980). *Metaphors we live by*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Leedy, P. D. & Ormord, J. E. (2005). *Practical Research: Planning and Design*. Edition. London: Pearson
- Lian, Y. (2014). Deployment of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in English Academic Discourse. A dissertation submitted to Beihang University, Beijing, China.
- Linfoot-Ham, K. (2005). The Linguistics Euphemism: A Diachronic Study of Euphemism Formation. *Journal of Language and Linguistics*, 2(2), 227-263.
- Luan Van, T. T. (2013). Nominalization as grammatical metaphor in political discourse in English and Vietnamese from the perspective of systemic functional grammar retrieved on 18,11, 2013 from <http://repositories.vnu.edu.vn/jspui/bitstream/123456789/39039/1/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20tom%20at%20luan%20van.pdf>
- Martin, J. R. (1993). Life as a noun: Arresting the universe in science and humanities. In M. A. K. Halliday, & J. R. Martin (Eds.), *Writing science, literary and discourse power* (pp. 241-293). London: Palmer Press.
- Merriam, S. B. (1998). *Qualitative research and case study applications in education*. (2nd ed.) San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Mwinlaaru, I. N.(2012). A stylistic Study of Characterisation and Point of View in Chinua Achebe's *Anthills of the Savannah*: a Functional Semantic Perspective. Unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Cape Coast.
- Obeng, S. G. (2000). From praise to criticism: a pragmalinguistic discussion of metaphors in African (Ghanaian) political rhetoric. In Auger, J. & A. Word-Allbritton (Ed), *The CVC of sociolinguistics: contact, variation, and culture*, Bloomington: Indiana University Linguistics Club.
- Opoku-Mensah, E. (2011). The Metaphor a Rhetorical tool in some selected political speeches of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Kwame Nkrumah. . *language in India*, Vol. 11, pp. 155-172.
- Ravelli, L. (1988) Grammatical metaphor: An initial analysis. In: Steiner, Erich H.

Rhodes, J. H. (2014). Party Polarization and the Ascendance of Bipartisan Posturing as a Dominant Strategy in Presidential Rhetoric. *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, 44, 120–142.

Richards, I. A. (1936). *The Philosophy of Rhetoric*. London: Oxford.

Rudyk, I. (2007). Power relations in president Bush's state of the union speech. *International Journal of Language Society and Culture*. 5(23), 68-76.

Sahar, A. (2016). Persuasive Speech Acts in Barack Obama's Inaugural Speeches (2009, 2013) and The Last State of the Union Address (2016). *International Journal of Linguistics*. 8. 47. 10.5296/ijl.v8i2.9274.

Shu, C. (2013). A functional analysis of ideational grammatical metaphor in English political news discourse. A thesis submitted to the Postgraduate Program School of Foreign Languages Central China Normal University

Weber, R.P. (1990). *Basic Content Analysis*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Wodak, R. and Meyer, M. (eds.) (2001) *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: Sage.

Yang, Y. (2008). Typological interpretation of differences between Chinese and English in grammatical metaphor. *Language Sciences*, 30(4), 450–478.

Yusuf, Y. (2002). "Dysphemisms in the Language of Nigeria's President Olusegun Obasanjo". *AILA Review* 16(1) 104-119.