

**METAPHOR, PARALLELISM, AND EMOTIONAL LOAD AS STYLISTIC DEVICES IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE.****Xushvaqtova Mohira**

National University of Uzbekistan

named after Mirzo Ulugbek

The teacher of Foreign Language

and Literature department

e-mail: [xushvaqtovadilnora@gmail.com](mailto:xushvaqtovadilnora@gmail.com)

Tel: (88) 678 31 10

**Annotation.** This article provides a comprehensive analysis of metaphor, parallelism, and emotional load as fundamental stylistic devices in political discourse. It examines the functional roles these devices play in enhancing the clarity, persuasiveness, and effective appeal of political communication. Drawing upon qualitative analysis of speeches by prominent political leaders, the study elucidates the complex interaction between linguistic form and rhetorical impact. The results contribute to a deeper understanding of how these stylistic strategies facilitate audience engagement and improve the efficacy of political messaging.

**Keywords:** metaphor, parallelism, emotional load, political discourse, stylistic analysis, rhetoric, persuasion.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada metafora, parallelizm va emotsional yuklamaning asosiy stilistik vositalar sifatida siyosiy diskursdagi mohiyati tahlil qilinadi. Mazkur vositalarning siyosiy diskursdagi aniqlikni ta'minlash, ishontiruvchanlikni oshirish va hissiy ta'sirchanlikni kuchaytirish funksiyalari o'rganiladi. Mashhur siyosatchilarning nutqlari asosida olib borilgan sifatli tahlil natijasida lingvistik shakl va ritorik ta'sir o'rtasidagi murakkab o'zaro bog'liqlik yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari ushbu stilistik strategiyalarning auditoriya bilan samarali aloqani ta'minlashdagi va siyosiy xabarlarining samaradorligini oshirishdagi ahamiyatini yanada chuqurroq anglashga xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** metafora, parallelizm, emotsional yuklama, siyosiy diskurs, stilistik tahlil, ritorika, ishontirish.

**Introduction**

Political discourse plays a central role in shaping societal values, guiding policy decisions, and constructing collective identities. Beyond transmitting information, political language aims to persuade, mobilize, and consolidate power. Stylistic devices serve as important tools that enhance the clarity, memorability, and emotional appeal

of political messages. Among these devices, metaphor, parallelism, and emotional load stand out for their ability to make political discourse vivid and engaging.

Metaphor represents a fundamental cognitive and linguistic tool that allows speakers to express abstract political concepts through concrete and familiar imagery. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) argue that metaphor shapes human thought and perception in various domains, including politics. For example, describing a political campaign as a “battle” or a “journey” provides the audience with clear frames of reference and emotional cues.

Parallelism refers to the repetition of grammatical structures or ideas to enhance speech rhythm and emphasize key points. This device facilitates comprehension and recall, as exemplified by Winston Churchill’s repeated use of the phrase “we shall fight,” which conveys determination and solidarity.

Emotional load consists of language that aims to evoke strong feelings such as hope, fear, anger, or solidarity. According to Aristotle’s classical rhetorical framework, appeals to emotion (pathos) constitute a vital component of effective persuasion. Political leaders employ emotionally charged language to establish connections with their audiences and motivate support or opposition.

While previous studies have analyzed metaphor, parallelism, and emotional appeals separately, the integrated use of these devices in political discourse requires further examination. This study addresses this gap by analyzing a selection of speeches from prominent political figures to reveal how these stylistic tools work together to influence political communication.

### **Research Methodology**

This qualitative study analyzes a purposive sample of political speeches made by well-known figures. The selection criteria prioritized speeches recognized for their rhetorical significance and political impact. The corpus includes Barack Obama’s 2008 presidential victory speech, Winston Churchill’s 1940 “We shall fight on the beaches” address, and Angela Merkel’s speeches on refugee policy from 2015 to 2018.

The speeches were transcribed and subjected to systematic coding to identify occurrences of metaphor, parallelism, and emotional load. The coding scheme drew on linguistic theories of metaphor (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980), classical rhetorical principles (ethos, pathos, logos), and frameworks for detecting emotional language (Oatley & Johnson-Laird, 1987).

Emotional load was operationalized by identifying intensified vocabulary, repetition, and direct appeals to shared values or fears.

Data analysis employed NVivo qualitative analysis software to organize and categorize the data thematically. The analysis focused on the functions of the three stylistic devices and their interaction in conveying political ideologies and engaging audiences.

## Results

The analysis reveals consistent and deliberate use of metaphor, parallelism, and emotional load across the speeches:

**Metaphor:** The speeches utilize metaphors drawn from domains such as war, journey, and natural phenomena to frame political issues. For example, Obama's 2008 speech employs the metaphor of a "*rising tide lifting all boats*" to suggest economic progress benefiting all citizens. Churchill's rhetoric frames the fight against Nazi Germany as a "*battle for survival*," emphasizing urgency and collective resolve. Merkel uses metaphors like "*bridging gaps*" and "*weathering the storm*" to represent the challenges of refugee integration and social cohesion. These metaphors clarify complex political realities by offering familiar imagery, thus increasing accessibility and emotional resonance.

**Parallelism:** The use of parallel structures appears frequently in calls to action and key messages which enhances speech rhythm and memorability. Churchill's repeated phrase "*we shall fight*" exemplifies the rhetorical power of parallelism to convey determination and unity. Merkel's speeches employ parallel phrases to emphasize responsibility and action, such as "*We must act with courage, with compassion, and with commitment.*" Obama's slogan "*Yes, we can!*" illustrates how parallelism fosters motivation and optimism. Parallelism strengthens the persuasive effect of speeches by making messages easier to follow and recall.

**Emotional Load:** Emotional language pervades the speeches. The leaders use words and phrases that evoke hope, fear, solidarity, and urgency. Obama's speech features terms such as "change," "dream," and "together" to inspire hope. Churchill's language communicates defiance and resolve in the face of danger. Merkel's speeches balance compassion with appeals to responsibility through utilizing terms like "humanity," "security," and "challenge." The combination of emotional load with metaphor and parallelism intensifies the rhetorical impact and heightens audience engagement.

## Discussion

The findings confirm that metaphor, parallelism, and emotional load operate as interconnected tools that enhance the effectiveness of political rhetoric. Metaphors translate abstract political ideas into concrete images by aiding comprehension and framing ideology. Parallelism structures speech to maximize clarity and memorability, reinforcing central messages rhythmically. Emotional load generates affective responses that connect audiences to political narratives on a personal level. This study supports Charteris-Black's (2011) observations on metaphor's role in persuasion and extends this insight by highlighting the synergy between parallelism and emotional appeals. It further aligns with Aristotle's view of pathos as essential for persuasion.

Differences in stylistic choices correspond to distinct political contexts and individual speaking styles. Churchill used a confrontational and wartime-oriented rhetoric, whereas Merkel employed a more balanced and inclusive style. This contrast illustrates how rhetorical strategies align with audience expectations and specific political goals.

This study has certain limitations. It examines only English-language speeches and relies on a relatively small sample. Future research should examine political discourse across various languages and cultural settings. It should also consider audience responses in order to provide a more comprehensive understanding of stylistic impact.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, Metaphor, parallelism, and emotional load constitute essential stylistic devices in political discourse. Together, they clarify political messages, enhance memorability, and evoke emotional responses that strengthen rhetorical persuasion. Political communicators benefit from understanding these devices to improve the effectiveness and ethical quality of their discourse. Future interdisciplinary research should explore cognitive, linguistic, and psychological dimensions of these stylistic tools to advance knowledge of political communication.

### References:

1. Aristotle. *Rhetoric* (W. Rhys Roberts, Trans.). Dover Publications. (Original work published circa 350 B.C.E.) 2007.
2. Charteris-Black, J. *Politicians and rhetoric: The persuasive power of metaphor* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan. 2011
3. Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. *Metaphors we live by*. University of Chicago Press. 1980
4. Oatley, K., & Johnson-Laird, P. N. Towards a cognitive theory of emotions. *Cognition and Emotion*, 1987. 1(1), 29–50.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02699938708408362>
5. Obama B. Presidential victory speech. NPR. 2008, November 4  
<https://www.npr.org/2008/11/05/96624326/transcript-obama-s-victory-speech>.
6. Churchill, W. (1940, June 4). *We shall fight on the beaches* [Speech transcript]. International Churchill Society.  
<https://winstonchurchill.org/resources/speeches/1940-the-finest-hour/we-shall-fight-on-the-beaches/>.
7. Merkel, A. (2015–2018). *Speeches on refugee policy*. Die Bundesregierung.  
<https://www.bundesregierung.de/bregen/search?term=refugees&srchsubmit>.