Stardom University

Stardom Scientific Journal of Humanities and Social Studies

- Stardom Scientific Journal of Humanities and Social Studies -
Issued quarterly by Stardom University

4th issue- 4th Volume 2026

ISSN 2980-3772



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لمجلة ستاردوم العلمية للعلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية

بسم اللّٰه الرحمن الرحيم

Translating Metaphor in the Speeches of Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II "A Cognitive, Functionalist, and Critical Discourse Analysis"

Majde Mahmoud Albataineh

Faculty of Education

University of Jordan

Orcid No: https://orcid.org/0009-0003-5281-2369

Email: m.albataineh988@gmail.com

&

Muhammad Alsayed Alsawey

College of Arts, Jouf University, KSA

Email: axxzz8788@gmail.com

melsawy@ju.edu.sa

2026

Abstract

This study examines metaphorical continuity and change in published Arabic and English materials associated with ten official speech occasions involving Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II between 2014 and 2020. It investigates how metaphorical imagery, propositional meaning, and textual communicative functions correspond across versions. The significance of this comparison lies in distinguishing continuity of political argument from preservation of the metaphorical vehicles through which that argument is expressed.

The study adopts a qualitative comparative design integrating Conceptual Metaphor Theory, functionalist translation principles, Newmark's metaphor procedures, and Fairclough's **Critical Discourse Analysis**. A contextual procedure informed by the Metaphor Identification Procedure identifies metaphor candidates and specifies conceptual mappings. Twenty-five selected bilingual relations are classified as image preservation, modification within a shared domain, domain replacement, reduction of the focal image, or local metaphorical addition. Functional comparison examines propositions and speech acts, while critical interpretation considers representations of national belonging, youth agency, ethical responsibility, cooperation, and threat.

The selected evidence reveals recurring home, construction, journey, navigation, light/darkness, fire, disease, and bodily-need imagery. Propositional and functional continuity can coexist with changes in metaphorical imagery: innovation's origins, for example, are represented through a cradle in Arabic and an entrepreneurial workspace in English. Such differences warrant contextual interpretation rather than automatic conclusions about ideological reversal.

The study contributes a traceable analytical sequence connecting documentary eligibility, metaphor identification, transformation coding, functional comparison, and discourse interpretation. Translation findings remain restricted to eligible aligned excerpts; two occasions documented through reports provide contextual evidence. Where production language is undocumented, analysis describes correspondence between published versions. Findings concern selected textual relations and establish neither exhaustive corpus frequencies nor measured audience effects.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphor Theory; metaphor translation; political discourse; functionalist translation; Critical Discourse Analysis; Arabic–English translation; Jordanian political discourse.

الملخص

تبحث هذه الدراسة استمرارية الاستعارة وتغيرها في المواد العربية والإنجليزية المنشورة المرتبطة بعشر مناسبات خطابية رسمية لولي العهد الأمير الحسين بن عبد الله الثاني بين عامي 2014 و2020. وتدرس أوجه التقابل بين الصورة الاستعارية والمعنى القضوي والوظائف التواصلية النصية عبر الصيغ المنشورة. وتكمن أهمية هذه المقارنة في التمييز بين استمرارية الحجة السياسية والحفاظ على الصور الاستعارية التي تُعبَّر من خلالها تلك الحجة.

تعتمد الدراسة تصميماً نوعياً مقارناً يدمج نظرية الاستعارة المفاهيمية، ومبادئ الترجمة الوظيفية، وإجراءات نيومارك لترجمة الاستعارة، وتحليل الخطاب النقدي عند فيركلاف. ويُستخدم إجراء سياقي مستنير بمنهج تحديد الاستعارة لتحديد التعبيرات الاستعارية وبيان العلاقات المفاهيمية. وتُصنَّف خمس وعشرون علاقة مختارة بين العربية والإنجليزية إلى الحفاظ على الصورة، وتعديلها داخل مجال مشترك، واستبدال المجال، وتقليص الصورة محل التحليل، أو الإضافة الاستعارية الموضعية. وتفحص المقارنة الوظيفية المعاني القضوية والأفعال الكلامية، بينما يتناول التفسير النقدي تمثيلات الانتماء الوطني وفاعلية الشباب والمسؤولية الأخلاقية والتعاون والتهديد.

تكشف الشواهد المختارة عن تكرار صور البيت والبناء والرحلة والملاحة والنور والظلام والنار والمرض والحاجة الجسدية. وقد تتزامن استمرارية المعنى والوظيفة مع تغير الصورة الاستعارية؛ إذ تُمثَّل أصول الابتكار، مثلاً، بالمهد في العربية وبحيز العمل الريادي في الإنجليزية. وتستدعي هذه الاختلافات تفسيراً سياقياً، ولا تبرر استنتاجاً تلقائياً بحدوث انقلاب أيديولوجي.

تقدم الدراسة تسلسلاً تحليلياً قابلاً للتتبع يربط صلاحية الوثائق للمقارنة بتحديد الاستعارة وترميز التحول والمقارنة الوظيفية والتفسير الخطابي. وتقتصر النتائج الترجمية على المقاطع المتقابلة المستوفية لمعايير المقارنة، بينما توفر مناسبتان موثقتان بتقارير أدلة سياقية. وعندما لا تُوثَّق لغة إنتاج النص، يصف التحليل التقابل بين الصيغ المنشورة. وتتعلق النتائج بعلاقات نصية مختارة، ولا تثبت تواترات شاملة في المدونة أو آثاراً مقاسة لدى الجمهور.

الكلمات المفتاحية :نظرية الاستعارة المفاهيمية؛ ترجمة الاستعارة؛ الخطاب السياسي؛ الترجمة الوظيفية؛ تحليل الخطاب النقدي؛ الترجمة العربية–الإنجليزية؛ الخطاب السياسي الأردني.

1. Introduction

Political discourse does more than transmit policy information. It selects frames through which audiences are invited to understand national problems, collective identities, social obligations, and possible futures. Metaphor is particularly important in this process because it makes abstract political concepts intelligible through more concrete domains of experience. A future can be represented as a road, peace as a foundation, society as a network, extremism as darkness or fire, and national development as construction or movement. Such mappings are not simply decorative choices: they organize relationships among actors, values, threats, and desired outcomes (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Charteris-Black, 2004, 2011). In political speeches, therefore, metaphor has cognitive, rhetorical, and discourse-organizing functions at the same time.

The translational problem arises because these functions do not necessarily travel together across languages. A formally close English rendering may preserve the lexical image while weakening a culture-specific association; an adapted rendering may improve accessibility while changing the source domain; a non-metaphorical paraphrase may preserve propositional content while reducing imagery; and omission may remove a framing cue altogether. For this reason, the relevant question is not only whether a metaphor has been translated 'correctly', but what has happened to its conceptual mapping, communicative role, and discourse function in the target text. This shift from lexical equivalence to translational transformation is central to the present study.

The corpus brings together ten speech occasions involving one institutional speaker in humanitarian, educational, diplomatic, technological, and economic settings. This continuity of speaker, combined with variation in topic and setting, permits comparison of metaphorical resources without treating the addresses as one undifferentiated genre. The selected occasions span 2014–2020. However, the evidential base includes both full published addresses and official reports containing selected quotations. The distinction matters: an institutional report may preserve a speech fragment while summarising the rest, and its silence cannot be interpreted as a translator's deletion.

Previous scholarship establishes that political metaphor translation involves conceptual and ideological relations (Al-Harrasi, 2001, 2003; Schäffner, 2004). More directly, Sadeq et al. (2022) examine English speeches by King Abdullah II and their Arabic translations through MIP and Critical Metaphor Analysis, distinguishing maintained, changed, and deleted metaphors. This Jordanian institutional precedent rules out a claim that conceptual analysis of royal political translation is unexplored. The unresolved task for the present materials is to show how a specific image changes, whether its proposition and communicative role remain, and which representational consequence is supported by the aligned context.

Accordingly, the gap is framed as a bounded analytical task within this corpus, not as the absence of all integrated work in the field. Listing JOURNEY or BUILDING metaphors establishes a conceptual repertoire but does not explain whether English retains the same image. Describing an English formulation as appropriate establishes a possible functional correspondence but does not establish that its ideological emphasis is identical. Conversely, a difference in wording need not be an ideological intervention. The present study links these questions in an explicit sequence and records when a source–target inference is unavailable.

The contribution has two levels. Empirically, the study compares the Crown Prince's imagery across varied speech settings using attributable Arabic and English wording. Analytically, it distinguishes domain preservation, image modification within a domain, domain replacement, focal-image reduction, omission, and addition, before comparing function and representation. Its contribution is the traceable application of

this sequence to the selected corpus, including uncertainty about documentary status and production direction; it does not claim priority for cognitive or ideological metaphor analysis.

The analysis remains textual. It does not test audience comprehension, emotional response, political persuasion, or translators' mental processes. References to persuasion therefore describe an argument's rhetorical orientation or its available framing cues. They do not report an experimentally established effect. This distinction also governs discussions of leadership and national identity: the study examines how a text represents these matters, rather than affirming those representations as external political facts.

1.1 Research Problem and Significance

The research problem concerns the relationship between metaphorical continuity and communicative continuity in institutional Arabic–English political texts. A translation can preserve a proposition while replacing its image; it can retain a broad domain while normalising the lexical detail; and it can maintain an exhortative role while changing the terms through which agency and responsibility are represented. These possibilities require an analysis that distinguishes observable linguistic differences from interpretations of their consequences. The study contributes to comparative political discourse and translation analysis by keeping these levels connected and evidentially separate.

1.2 Aim and Objectives

The study aims to explain how metaphorical imagery and discourse functions correspond or differ across the selected Arabic and English materials. Its objectives are to identify defensible metaphor candidates; formulate their conceptual mappings; document eligible aligned segments and their publication status; classify their transformation relations; compare their textual communicative roles; interpret supported representational continuities or shifts; and assess the usefulness and limits of the integrated procedure. These objectives specify analytical tasks, whereas the research questions below specify the issues those tasks investigate.

1.3 Research Questions

RQ1. What recurrent conceptual mappings occur in the selected speech materials?
RQ2. Which transformation relations are observable in eligible Arabic–English segments?
RQ3. How do image changes relate to propositional and conceptual continuity?
RQ4. Which textual communicative functions remain comparable or change?
RQ5. What continuity or shift in discourse representation is supported by the aligned evidence?
RQ6. What explanatory value and evidential limits does the integrated procedure reveal?

1.4 Scope and Delimitations

The ten speech occasions define the contextual corpus. Translation-specific conclusions are restricted to eligible aligned excerpts and are not automatically extended to every passage of every speech. Arabic and English are treated as the two comparison languages; Arabic is a source text only where documentary evidence supports that direction. Where composition or delivery language is unestablished, the discussion describes a relation between published versions, not a proven Arabic-to-English production process. Official news quotations are identified separately from full translations. No corpus-wide ranking of metaphor domains or translation strategies is claimed without exhaustive coding.

2. Literature Review

The literature supplies three connected resources for this inquiry: conceptual accounts of metaphor, models of translation as contextual and purposeful action, and critical analyses of political representation. Earlier work already links cognition with ideology in political translation. The review therefore asks how these resources support the present comparison, where their evidential requirements differ, and what the selected corpus can contribute to established debates.

2.1 Conceptual Metaphor and Political Framing

Conceptual Metaphor Theory explains how an abstract target can be structured through a more concrete source domain (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Lakoff, 1993). Its relevance to political language lies in the inferential organisation of public problems: construction evokes foundations and collective work; navigation evokes direction, danger, and destination; and bodily need evokes urgency. Kövecses (2010, 2020) draws attention to contextual and cultural variation, while Semino (2008) situates metaphor within discourse. These accounts support the interpretation of patterns, but a plausible conceptual label is not sufficient evidence that every expression instantiates a cross-domain mapping.

Charteris-Black's (2004, 2011) studies connect political metaphor with evaluation and rhetorical argument. They provide a basis for examining how repeated images contribute to legitimation and collective identification. Their contribution to the present study is a discourse-sensitive understanding of conceptual patterns; their scope should not be confused with a direct demonstration that a particular English translation produces the same audience response as an Arabic text. The analytical distinction between rhetoric in the text and reception outside remains essential.

2.2 Applied Research on Arabic–English Political Translation

Al-Harrasi's (2001) doctoral study examined political translation using Iraqi presidential speeches translated by the ***Foreign Broadcasting Information Service and official Omani*** translations of ***Sultan Qaboos's National Day*** addresses. It distinguished physical, human-life, and intertextual source domains and explored their implications for translation. This research is directly relevant because it establishes that Arabic political metaphors have already been studied as conceptual structures in translation. The present corpus differs in speaker, occasions, and institutional setting; its novelty cannot rest on discovering that political metaphor is conceptual.

Al-Harrasi (2003) investigated official English versions of Omani political discourse and reported systematic avoidance of a national-family metaphor. This gives a concrete precedent for connecting a translation operation with ideological representation. It also creates a demanding standard for the present study: an ideological shift must be traced to a demonstrable textual contrast. Differences in the Crown Prince's materials cannot simply be declared ideological because they involve metaphor. The relevant comparison is whether an image is retained, redistributed, weakened, or replaced, and whether the surrounding text supports the same representation.

Sadeq et al. (2022) provide the closest institutional comparison: English speeches by King Abdullah II and their Arabic translations are examined through MIP, Critical Metaphor Analysis, dictionary-supported categorisation, and maintained/changed/deleted relations. This demonstrates an existing connection between conceptual identification and political translation. The present inquiry differs in speaker and, more specifically, in distinguishing within-domain image modification from domain replacement, then tracing each relation through textual function and qualified discourse interpretation. Documentary eligibility is checked before absence is interpreted. These are refinements for this corpus, rather than evidence that the earlier study lacked conceptual or critical analysis.

Elqubaisi et al. (2024) analyse 82 English–Arabic metaphor relations using Newmark's procedures and report additional procedural variants. Their work supports examining what changes in translation, while its procedure-centred classification differs from the present separation of image, proposition, function, and representation. Alzobidy (2025), using a participant-informed design involving 12 Jordanian translators, likewise examines procedures in English–Arabic political translation. Such a design can provide evidence about participants' renderings that a comparison of published institutional versions cannot recover. Conversely, the present study can scrutinise publicly attributable wording without treating it as evidence of translators' mental processes. Differences in translation direction, task, and data preclude transferring either study's procedural distribution to this corpus.

Together, these studies establish an empirical basis for conceptual and procedural political translation research. The present contribution depends on showing a documented relation between image change, communicative continuity, and discourse interpretation in the Crown Prince's materials. The literature supports this specific comparative task, rather than a general claim that integrated inquiry is absent.

2.3 Comparative Models and Empirical Evidence

Schäffner (2004) used authentic English German political examples to show the explanatory value of conceptual analysis in translation. The study moves beyond treating metaphor as detachable ornaments and considers consequences for texts and their subsequent discourse. It offers an important precedent for asking what becomes of a mapping when wording changes. Its language pair and political contexts differ from those examined here, so its observations should guide questions rather than be transferred as findings about Jordanian speeches.

Dickins (2005) develops a composite approach to metaphor and its translation, moving between abstract linguistic relations and contextual textual analysis. Its strength is the recognition that a detailed account needs more than a literal/non-literal opposition. The present coding scheme builds on that distinction by keeping image-level modification apart from domain-level replacement. Dickins's model-building contribution itself does not establish how any of the present official versions were produced, and it should be read as an analytical resource rather than as evidence for this corpus's outcomes.

Shuttleworth's (2011) multilingual investigation of popular-science metaphor offers a methodological comparison from another genre. A data-rich design can examine translational tendencies across target languages, whereas a selected set of political excerpts supports more bounded close readings. Its relevance is therefore the discipline of defining the data underlying a generalisation. The present study does not claim the cross-linguistic breadth of that investigation or borrow its findings as political-translation evidence.

Table: 1. Applied Studies and the Present Analytical Task

Study	Materials or approach	Contribution	Relation to this study
Al-Harrasi (2001)	Iraqi and Omani political texts in Arabic–English translation	Conceptual classification tied to political translation	Established precedent; different speaker and corpus
Al-Harrasi (2003)	Official Omani speech translations	Reported ideological filtering of a national-family mapping	Requires this study to evidence rather than presume ideological shifts
Schäffner (2004)	Authentic English–German political examples	Conceptual account of metaphor relations in translated discourse	Guides mapping comparison; findings cannot be transferred automatically
Dickins (2005)	Metaphor and translation model development	Combines linguistic and contextual interpretation	Supports distinctions beyond literal versus non-literal
Shuttleworth (2011)	Multilingual popular-science investigation	Data-rich comparison of translation tendencies	Shows why selected political examples cannot justify whole-corpus frequency claims
Sadeq et al. (2022)	King Abdullah II's English speeches and Arabic translations	MIP/CMA; maintained, changed, deleted relations	Closest institutional precedent; finer image/domain distinction here
Elqubaisi et al. (2024)	82 English–Arabic metaphor relations	Newmark-based procedural comparison	Procedures are linked here to proposition, function, and representation
Alzobidy (2025)	English–Arabic political translation; 12 Jordanian translators	Participant-informed procedural investigation	Different evidence type; published versions do not recover translator cognition

Commentary: These studies establish a substantial foundation rather than an empty field. The present contribution is evaluated against their analytical achievements: its value depends on explaining particular version relations and their limits, not on attaching three theoretical names to familiar examples.

2.4 Functionalism and Discourse Analysis in Translation

Reiss and Vermeer (1984/2014) and Nord (1997, 2005) relate translation decisions to communicative purpose, intended readership, and the relation between source and target texts. In official communication, these considerations direct attention to intelligibility, register, coherence, and the speech act performed by a passage. Where no translation brief is available, the study treats the institutional purpose as a contextual interpretation and avoids reconstructing an actual commission. Newmark (1988) supplies procedures for describing how imagery is reproduced, replaced, explained, or reduced; these procedures belong to the translation-operation stage and are not equated with functionalism itself.

Fairclough (1992, 1995, 2003) provides a framework for connecting wording, discursive practice, and social representation. Hatim and Mason (1990, 1997) likewise establish that translation can participate in discourse relations. In the present analysis, CDA follows the linguistic comparison: an image of home may support a representation of belonging, while a disease image may frame extremism as a common threat. These are interpretations of textual representation. Without production or reception data, they do not establish hidden motives, institutional consensus, policy effectiveness, or audience acceptance.

Functionalist translation theory and Systemic Functional Linguistics answer different questions. The former concern's purpose and translation relations; the latter describes functions of language through a different theoretical apparatus. The present study uses functionalism as its translation framework. It does not replace that framework with a series of ideational, interpersonal, and textual labels, and it does not require SFL to complete the three-part model.

2.5 Research Gap and Contribution

The gap is therefore corpus-specific and methodological: the selected materials require an account that separates image modification from domain replacement, makes each bilingual alignment traceable, and shows whether a changed vehicle affects proposition, textual function, or representation. Sadeq et al. (2022) already connect conceptual identification and Jordanian political translation; the procedural work of Elqubaisi et al. (2024) and Alzobidy (2025) further prevents a general absence claim. This study contributes an explicit sequence of documentary screening, identification, transformation coding, functional comparison, and qualified CDA. Its value is assessed through observable contrasts, not the novelty of combining theoretical labels.

3. Integrated Theoretical and Analytical Framework

The analytical model proceeds through four linked stages. First, a metaphor candidate is assessed in context and formulated as a mapping, with alternative literal or metonymic readings considered. Second, the corresponding published wording in the other language is compared, and the relation is coded. Third, functionalism asks what communicative work the two formulations support: explanation, invitation, warning, exhortation, evaluation, solidarity, or ethical positioning. Fourth, CDA examines whether the difference changes the representation of actors, obligations, collective identity, or political alternatives.

The stages constrain one another. A functional claim must name the relevant source–target difference; a critical interpretation must distinguish a changed image from a changed proposition; and a transformation claim must be supported by an eligible alignment. A word that is absent from a news summary is not coded as omitted from a full translation. Likewise, an English image is not described as an addition if the Arabic co-text contains a distributed equivalent. This dependence is what makes the model integrated rather than three parallel commentaries.

Table: 2. Integrated Analytical Sequence

Stage	Framework	Question	Evidence and output
1. Identification	MIP-informed procedure and CMT	Is a contextual cross-domain relation defensible?	Candidate, basic/contextual contrast, mapping, alternatives
2. Comparison	Translation analysis informed by Newmark	What relation connects the two published formulations?	Eligible alignment and P, M, R, N, O, or A code
3. Function	Functionalist translation theory	What textual communicative role remains or changes?	Proposition, register, emphasis, speech act, imagery
4. Discourse	Fairclough-informed CDA	What framing consequence is supported?	Continuity or qualified shift in agency, identity, responsibility

Commentary: The output of each stage supplies evidence for the next. A retained communicative purpose can coexist with a changed image, and a changed image can coexist with a stable political proposition. The model therefore permits partial continuity instead of forcing every example into a binary judgement of equivalence or failure.

4. Methodology

4.1 Research Design and Unit of Analysis

The study uses qualitative descriptive, comparative, and interpretive analysis. Its contextual corpus consists of ten speech occasions, and its translation unit is an Arabic expression in sufficient co-text aligned with an eligible published English segment. The distinction between the occasion and the paired unit prevents contextual observations about a speech from being mistaken for conclusions about all of its translation. The study is designed for close reading and does not offer an exhaustive lexical census, experimental reception test, or statistical sample of all official political translation.

4.2 Corpus and Documentary Status

The ten occasions preserve a single speaker while varying setting and subject. Table 3 records event dates; References records the dates of the cited publications. TechWadi took place on 6 February 2020; the bilingual Royal Court reports appeared on 7 February. The UN General Assembly event was on 21 September 2017 and the reports on 22 September. The English Yarmouk University republication is dated 4 July 2019, although the graduation event was on 18 June. The Hearing Without Borders archive heading gives 20 December 2014; another official quotation page gives 21 December. The archive heading is retained as the contextual event date.

Purposive inclusion rests on thematic diversity, institutional attribution, and the existence of published material relevant to metaphors. This does not mean that all ten retrieved English pages supply full translations. The first two are reports and support contextual reading and comparison of identifiable quoted segments only. They cannot support deletion claims about unquoted passages. The original UN General Assembly report includes the full speech used here. Full-text English pages offer stronger alignment evidence, although a full text alone does not prove its drafting or delivery language.

Table 3. Speech Corpus and Documentary Eligibility

ID	Speech date	Occasion	Documentary status
S1	**20 Dec 2014**	Hearing Without Borders	Report and quotations; contextual use RHC, 2014b
S2	**24 Jul 2014**	Volunteer declaration	Report; no complete paired translation claim RHC, 2014a
S3	**21 Aug 2015**	Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security	Full English address and Arabic address RHC, 2015b; RHC, 2015c
S4	**23 Apr 2015**	UN Security Council	Full English text labelled official translation Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, 2015; RHC, 2015a
S5	**5 Sep 2020**	Global Manufacturing and Industrialisation Summit	Full English address; Arabic Royal Court text RHC, 2020c; RHC, 2020d
S6	**6 Feb 2020**	TechWadi Annual Forum	Full English address; Arabic Royal Court text RHC, 2020b; RHC, 2020a
S7	**18 Jun 2019**	Yarmouk University graduation	Full Arabic address; English full translation republished by Yarmouk University RHC, 2019; Yarmouk University, 2019

ID	Speech date	Occasion	Documentary status
S8	**21 Sep 2017**	UN General Assembly	Full English text within official report RHC, 2017c; RHC, 2017b
S9	**20 May 2017**	World Economic Forum on MENA	Full published English address RHC, 2017a; Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, 2017
S10	**2 Jul 2018**	Al Hussein bin Talal University	Full English address within official report RHC, 2018a; RHC, 2018b

Commentary: S1–S2 supply thematic context and are excluded from transformation counts. S3–S10 supply attributable wording for the displayed comparisons; their language-specific sources are identified below Tables 6–8 and separately in References. A full speech embedded in a report is distinguished from a report containing only selected quotations. Publication dates do not establish composition or delivery language. Arabic source titles are transliterated with English translations in References so each language version has a distinct retrievable entry.

4.3 Collection, Alignment, and Translation Direction

Arabic excerpts are matched to published English wording at clause or phrase level through the proposition and its co-text. The 25 displayed relations constitute an illustrative analytical set, not a representative sample or an exhaustive inventory. Their explanatory value lies in showing recurring mappings and different transformation relations across eligible occasions. Inclusion requires an identifiable metaphorical contrast, an attributable counterpart, and enough context to distinguish a changed image from a changed proposition. Ambiguous literal/figurative cases and unverified equivalents are excluded from transformation findings or discussed separately. Short extracts remain fragments; researcher glosses explain an expression but do not count as official wording.

The English archival pages identify an official translation for S4 and a full translation for S7. Elsewhere, institutional publication establishes attribution but not necessarily drafting sequence. Accordingly, the code describes an observable relation between Arabic and English wording. For cases without established direction, terms such as replacement mean a change between versions; they do not reconstruct a translator's decision from Arabic to English. This qualification is particularly relevant to international addresses that may have been prepared in more than one language.

4.4 Metaphor Identification and Exclusion Criteria

Identification is informed by the Pragglejaz Group's (2007) MIP and the methodological distinction between linguistic evidence and conceptual interpretation discussed by Steen (2007). The passage is first read as a whole. The relevant lexical unit is then located, its contextual meaning stated, and a more basic contemporary meaning considered. A unit is retained when the contextual meaning contrasts with that basic meaning and is interpretable through a cross-domain comparison. The following interpretation specifies the source and target domains instead of merely labelling an expression figurative.

This is a MIP-informed contextual application, not a complete MIPVU annotation or dictionary audit. Supplementary lexical checks were confined to two disputed items: Arabic

ṣulb has a physical backbone sense alongside contextual centrality (Arabdict, n.d.), while English come has movement and occurrence senses (Cambridge University Press, n.d.). These checks make alternative readings explicit; they do not independently establish mapping or inter-coder reliability. Table 4 records inclusion and exclusion decisions. Conventionality does not disqualify an expression, but vividness alone does not establish metaphor.

Geographical distance and population size can be literal. A statement about thousands of miles and an ocean is not coded as DISTANCE IS A BARRIER without a separate metaphorical lexical contrast. Similarly, a demographic superlative is not evidence for POPULATION IS SIZE, and looking at a nation is not automatically evidence for THE NATION IS A VISIBLE ENTITY. A claim that youth are the future may compress an agent–outcome relation or use metonymy; it is not treated as an uncontested metaphor token. Voice in a disability context requires particular care because literal hearing and figurative participation can be active together.

Table 4. Identification Decisions and Alternative Readings

Candidate	Basic and contextual contrast	Decision
البوصلة الأخلاقية / moral compass	Navigational instrument → ethical orientation	Retain MORAL ORIENTATION IS NAVIGATION
متعطشة إلى العمل	Physical thirst → desire for employment	Retaining DESIRE IS BODILY NEED
تكبّل جناحينا	Restrained flight → blocked agency or progress	Retaining PROGRESS/FREEDOM IS FLIGHT
آلاف الأميال ومحيط شاسع	Actual distance and actual ocean may be intended	Exclude as independent metaphor evidence
أكبر جيل في التاريخ	Currently, comparative population size	Exclude unless a separate mapping is established
الشباب هم المستقبل	People stand for their future contribution	Discuss possible metonymy; do not count as secure metaphor
الصوت في خطاب الإعاقة السمعية	Hearing, speech, representation, and participation overlap	Interpret in co-text; avoid automatic metaphor coding
المخاوف تولد / can come trepidation	Birth → emergence of anxiety; English come may retain conventional motion	N for loss of the focal BIRTH image; not proof of a wholly non-metaphorical English clause
صلب / heart	Backbone and centrality readings; English bodily centre	Provisional M under embodied reading; R remains possible under generic structural-core reading

Commentary: Exclusion improves the analysis because it prevents a conceptual inventory from being enlarged by literal description. Metaphor and metonymy may interact, but that interaction should be explained rather than concealed by an all-capitals label.

4.5 Mapping and Transformation Coding

Mappings are stated as TARGET IS SOURCE and checked against the local proposition. Related mappings may share a broad domain without using the same image: a foundation and a pillar both draw on structural support but evoke different parts of a building. Likewise, hunger and thirst share bodily need while specifying different experiences. The analysis therefore records both the broad domain and the lexical image.

Six transformation categories are used. P denotes preservation of the domain and substantial image; M, image modification within a substantially shared domain; R, a different source domain with metaphor retained; and N, reduction or non-reproduction of the focal source image. N does not certify that the entire counterpart is non-metaphorical: a different conventional image may remain. O requires absence of aligned metaphorical content from a complete counterpart. A requires a locally introduced image without a distributed equivalent in the aligned Arabic co-text. For undocumented direction, A and O describe an Arabic-oriented comparison, not a verified production operation. Explicitation is recorded separately.

P, M, R, N, and **A** describe the selected relations displayed. **O** remains available, but omission is not asserted where full alignment cannot establish absence. The S8 crisis relation supplies a local **A** case after the corresponding paragraph is checked. Changes in specificity, register, or grammatical realisation are recorded separately when they do not alter the domain. The code is not a quality score; a changed image can be appropriate, and an unchanged image can still require a functional discussion.

Table 5. Transformation Codebook

Code	Operational rule	Boundary condition
P	Same domain and substantial image	Syntactic restructuring alone does not create M
M	Image varies within shared broad domain	Thirst ↔ hunger: bodily need remains
R	Different source domain; metaphor remains	Cradle ↔ start-up garage: origin represented through different domains
N	Focal source image reduced or not reproduced	Residual or alternative imagery may remain; inspect the whole aligned clause
O	Aligned metaphorical content absent in complete counterpart	Not inferred from a shortened news report
A	Counterpart introduces metaphor absent from full aligned co-text	Check distributed equivalents before coding
U	Alignment or documentary status insufficient	Eligibility flag; not a transformation category

Commentary: The **S6d** example demonstrates the integrated sequence. Arabic desire for work in technology uses thirst; English uses hunger for technological careers. Both passages explicitly concern technology, so the English wording does not introduce that occupational restriction. Identification supports DESIRE IS BODILY NEED; comparison assigns M because the bodily image changes; functional analysis identifies an appeal for employment opportunities; **CDA** relates the retained aspiration to represented youth

agency and institutional responsibility. Neither a shared function nor a changed image alone establishes an ideological shift.

The following table defines the theoretical abbreviations, transformation codes, and reference identifiers used throughout the study. These serve distinct purposes: theoretical abbreviations identify analytical resources; transformation codes describe relations between aligned Arabic and English expressions; and reference identifiers connect examples to their speech occasions, sources, and research questions. This distinction separates metaphor identification, comparative classification, and discourse interpretation.

Table 6. Abbreviations, Analytical Codes, and Their Functions

Symbol	Definition	Purpose	Linguistic or analytical function
CMT	Conceptual Metaphor Theory	Formulate source–target domain mappings	Explain how an abstract concept is structured through a more concrete experiential domain
MIP	Metaphor Identification Procedure	Guide the identification of metaphorically used expressions	Compare contextual and basic meanings and assess whether their contrast supports metaphorical interpretation; the present application is MIP-informed
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis	Interpret representations supported by textual evidence	Examine identity, agency, responsibility, cooperation, and threat without inferring translator intention or audience response from wording alone
TARGET IS SOURCE	Notation for a conceptual mapping	Express mappings consistently	Identify the concept being understood and the domain structuring that understanding, as in **PROGRESS IS A JOURNEY**
P	Preservation	Record continuity of the source domain and substantial image	Distinguish retained imagery from grammatical restructuring that does not materially alter the metaphor
M	Within-domain image modification	Record a changed image within a substantially shared domain	Distinguish lexical-image variation, such as thirst versus hunger, from a change of conceptual domain
R	Source-domain replacement	Record a different source domain with metaphor retained	Identify conceptual reframing, such as cradle versus entrepreneurial workspace, while separately assessing propositional and functional continuity
N	Focal-image reduction	Record reduction or non-reproduction of the specific image under examination	Distinguish loss of the focal vehicle from complete removal of metaphor; other imagery may remain in the counterpart
O	Omission	Record absence of aligned metaphorical content from a complete counterpart	Require sufficient documentary alignment; absence from a shortened report does not establish omission
A	Local metaphorical addition	Record English imagery without an equivalent in the aligned Arabic co-text	Identify a locally introduced vehicle after checking for equivalents distributed across the corresponding passage
U	Unverified or insufficient alignment	Flag evidence unsuitable for transformation classification	Mark documentary ineligibility rather than a translation outcome; flagged cases are excluded from transformation counts

Symbol	Definition	Purpose	Linguistic or analytical function
M*	Provisional within-domain modification	Mark the qualified classification of **S6c**	Indicate that classification depends on an embodied reading of Arabic *ṣulb*; an alternative reading may support **R**
S1–S10	Speech-occasion identifiers	Connect each occasion to its documentation and analysis	Support traceability across the corpus register, close readings, and comparative matrices
S3a, S6d, etc.	Example identifiers within speech occasions	Identify individual aligned relations	The number identifies the occasion and the letter identifies the example; classification applies to the focal relation rather than the entire speech
RQ1–RQ6	Research-question identifiers	Connect analytical tasks with reported findings	Organise answers and specify the evidential limits of each finding
RHC	Royal Hashemite Court	Abbreviate the institutional author in citations	Identify documentary provenance; this is a citation abbreviation rather than a linguistic category

Linguistic and analytical commentary: The distinctions among **P**, **M**, and **R** depend on both the lexical vehicle and its conceptual domain. Shared propositional meaning does not establish preservation of imagery, while different wording does not necessarily establish domain replacement. **N** applies specifically to the focal image and therefore permits residual metaphor elsewhere in the counterpart. **A** and **O** require examination of the complete aligned co-text, since imagery may be distributed across clauses. These codes describe textual relations rather than translation quality. Where production direction is undocumented, they express an Arabic-oriented comparison of published versions without establishing the sequence or intention of translation. **U** marks insufficient evidence, whereas **M*** marks interpretive uncertainty within an eligible comparison.

4.6 Functional and Critical Interpretation

Functional comparison records the proposition, speech act, register, evaluative emphasis, and rhetorical salience available in each segment. Comparable functions include warning against extremism, inviting cooperation, exhorting graduates, and assigning ethical priority to people. The comparison asks whether wording supports such a role, not whether audiences actually reacted in the same way. Where no explicit translation brief survives, functional appropriateness is a reasoned textual judgement rather than proof of compliance with a documented commission.

CDA then considers representation of the nation, leadership, youth, responsibility, conflict, and cooperation. A representational shift is proposed only when a lexical or grammatical contrast supports it. For example, changing a flight image can reduce one way of dramatising restricted agency without removing the appeal for opportunity. The interpretation distinguishes the speaker's representation of Jordan from an external evaluation of Jordanian policy. It also avoids inferring a translator's political intention from a single lexical difference.

4.7 Analytical Consistency and Limitations

Consistency rests on explicit alignment criteria, a stable codebook, scrutiny of alternative readings, and a repeated distinction between text, function, and representation. The matrices make the selected cases inspectable. They do not independently validate the model, and theoretical complementarity is not a substitute for inter-coder agreement. Identification and coding remain interpretive; a future study should use trained independent coders and a documented agreement procedure.

The study is limited by a single institutional speaker, purposive selection, heterogeneous archival formats, incomplete information about production language, and the absence of independent coding, reception, and translator-process data. The selected examples support expression-level and bounded cross-case interpretation; they do not establish the most frequent domain or dominant procedure across the full corpus.

4.8 Ethical Considerations

The materials are publicly available institutional texts. The study involves no interviews, private data, experiments, or human-subject intervention. Sources are attributed, published wording is distinguished from explanatory gloss, and critical interpretation is directed at textual representation. Quotation is selective and limited to the short fragments needed for linguistic analysis.

5. Data Analysis and Discussion

The ten close readings retain the range of subjects in the corpus while separating contextual interpretation from translation evidence. The speech identifiers refer to Table 3. English wording in the matrices is drawn from the identified published pages; Arabic excerpts are presented with their relevant conceptual interpretation. Short extracts omit surrounding words without implying translator omission. The three matrices group related settings for comparison and make the transformation stage visible. Contextual accounts of S1 and S2 are not included as complete paired translation findings.

5.1 Hearing without Borders in 2014

The humanitarian setting brings hearing, speech, and social participation into close contact. The Arabic material uses the lexical field of voice to connect the child's communicative needs with the wider community's responsibility. This field is analytically important because it crosses between bodily experience and public representation. Yet it also creates an identification problem: an expression about being heard can be literal in a cochlear-implant initiative, figurative in an argument about participation, or deliberately open to both interpretations. The analysis therefore avoids making every occurrence of voice a metaphor token.

The conceptual interest lies in the relation between personal communication and inclusion. The national community is represented as responsible for making participation possible. An advocate can speak on behalf of children while also arguing for their capacity to communicate with themselves; these positions should not be collapsed. The discourse can be read as supporting inclusion, but the wording may also place leadership in the role of institutional mediator. **CDA** should examine both possibilities rather than repeating the speech's positive self-description as an established social outcome.

The English archival page is an official report containing selected quotations, not a complete aligned address. It supports a voice-and-participation theme and an institutional commitment to hearing support. Its selective coverage cannot establish the treatment of every Arabic image. Consequently, the case contributes contextual interpretation, while unverified English equivalents are excluded from transformation coding.

Functionally, the available material offers a humanitarian appeal and a public explanation of the hearing initiative. The textual role can be described without claiming improved audience attitudes or emotional engagement. This case also demonstrates the importance of documentary restraint: a strong contextual interpretation can coexist with a limited translation inference. The material contributes to the corpus's thematic comparison, while the absence of a full paired text prevents a comprehensive account of translational preservation, omission, or addition (*Royal Hashemite Court [*RHC*],* 2014a).

5.2 Volunteer Declaration in 2014

The Volunteer declaration belongs to 24 July 2014. Its Arabic material connects historical achievement, knowledge, public service, and trust through writing, construction, schooling, and network imagery. Knowledge represented as a constructed achievement makes civic development appear cumulative and dependent on shared work. References to a school of leadership present public values as inherited and learned, while network imagery foregrounds relations among volunteers. These mappings belong to different domains and should not be merged into a generic claim of conceptual simplicity.

The functional question concerns how imagery supports an invitation to participate. Construction gives volunteering a relation to national development; networking gives it a relation to coordination and mutual trust. The combination can support an exhortative discourse in which civic action is presented as socially consequential. This observation concerns the argument available in the text. It does not show that listeners volunteered, that the speech eliminated social difference, or that an English text had an identical persuasive effect.

The official English archive reports the volunteering initiative and includes selected statements. It does not provide a complete counterpart for all Arabic excerpts under discussion. Construction and schooling imagery can therefore inform the Arabic conceptual reading, but their cross-language relation remains U where documentary alignment is insufficient. Plausible researcher translations cannot resolve this evidential gap.

From a critical perspective, the discourse associates civic participation with national continuity and public leadership. This can be interpreted as legitimation through service and shared responsibility. The analysis also recognizes that a metaphor of institutional schooling can foreground authoritative models of civic conduct. Such a reading is more balanced than assuming that all community imagery necessarily reduces political hierarchy. The case supplies contextual evidence about civic framing and also illustrates why the presence of an institutional webpage does not guarantee a complete official translation (RHC, 2014b).

5.3 *Global Forum on Youth Peace and Security in 2015*

The forum address links belonging and international cooperation through an extended home image. Jordan is represented as a welcoming home, while peace supports the shared structure. This mapping does more than identify a place: it connects hospitality, refuge, and collective security. The Arabic expression **الأردن بيتي الكبير:** corresponds to the English fragment my home, Jordan. The home domain remains available, while the explicit size adjective is not carried by that short counterpart. This is an image-level adjustment rather than disappearance of the national-home mapping.

Peace is represented as structural support for the shared home. The English version uses a pillar in a roof-supporting structure, sustaining the BUILDING domain and the relation recorded in Table 6. The image makes collective security dependent on support that holds a common structure together. Its functional continuity rests on this proposition, while its critical significance concerns the distribution of responsibility for maintaining that shared space.

Keys and future doors organise a further relation between influence over young minds and access to future possibilities. The context matters critically: the speech first discusses exploitation of youth and then calls for constructive peacebuilding. The image therefore does not merely celebrate educational leadership; it recognises competing uses of influence. An interpretation that omitted this contrast would weaken the **CDA** stage by turning a contested representation of agency into a uniformly affirmative statement.

Table 7 links conceptual identification, version comparison, function, and representation. Home and building imagery support inclusion while positioning institutions as providers of enabling conditions. These textual relations do not establish effects on international cooperation or youth participation (RHC, 2015c).

5.4 UN Security Council Address in 2015

The Security Council address conceptualism through darkness, disease, and fire. These images are distinct: disease presents a spreading threat requiring protection; darkness gives the threat an evaluative and orientational form; fire foregrounds escalation and destruction. Their combination supports a warning that extends beyond conventional military language. The youth-related co-text is essential because the address also argues for education, opportunities, and communicative participation. Its critical interpretation should therefore follow the movement from threat to proposed response.

The English archive labels its text an official translation. This gives the case stronger directional evidence than pages containing only reports. In the displayed darkness and fire fragments, English retains the relevant source domain. The contrast is not merely between two words: the broader relation positions youth as vulnerable to recruitment and also capable of constructive action. The function of warning remains textually available without requiring a claim that the warning produced a measurable change in attitudes.

The published English disease image activates a model of susceptibility, spread, and prevention. Read alongside the appeal for education and opportunity, it extends the account of security beyond an immediate confrontation with violence. A critical reading must also recognise the evaluative force of pathologising an opponent: disease framing represents the threat as harmful to a collective body and makes protective action appear necessary. The analytical task is to identify that framing without treating its political diagnosis as independently established fact.

CDA relates the shared-threat representation to youth opportunity and international responsibility. Disease framing can legitimise protective responses, but its political diagnosis is not independently verified. Table 7 separates the linguistic evidence from this critical interpretation (RHC, 2015a).

5.5 *Global Manufacturing and Industrialisation Summit in 2020*

The ***Global Manufacturing and Industrialisation Summit*** address is embedded in the ***COVID-19*** crisis and an argument for international cooperation. Its central images concern forwards movement, interconnectedness, and reconstruction. The analysis distinguishes these attested mappings from the occasion's industrial subject matter: manufacturing and innovation alone do not establish MACHINE or SEED metaphors.

The way-forward relation makes integration a preferred direction. The chain image gives interdependence a material form: vulnerability at one-point matters to the larger collective. The English chain fragment preserves the connected-link relation identified in Arabic. Its function is argumentative rather than

decorative, supporting a proposition that national responses alone cannot secure global resilience. This does not establish how international audiences evaluated the proposition.

The Arabic resetting expression corresponds to re-globalisation in the published English. The English counterpart states a reformulation of globalisation without reproducing the specific reset-device image. It is coded N for that local vehicle, although the surrounding discussion of building and integration remains figurative. This distinction keeps the expression-level finding separate from the rhetorical organisation of the passage as a whole.

Flattening the curve is treated cautiously. In epidemiological discussion, a curve can refer to a real graphical representation of cases, so identifying the phrase as a conceptual metaphor requires a separate argument about representational language and context. It is not included as secure transformation evidence here. The more defensible findings concern direction, chain-based interdependence, and the local reformulation of resetting. Together they support a discourse of cooperative recovery without establishing translator intention or policy effectiveness (RHC, 2020d).

5.6 *TechWadi Annual Forum in 2020*

The TechWadi address represents innovation's origins through a cradle in Arabic and an original start-up garage in English. Both locate productive beginnings in the region, but the Arabic image evokes birth and nurture, whereas English evokes an entrepreneurial workspace. The relation is R because the experiential source domain changes, even though the proposition about innovation's origins remains comparable.

The replacement shifts the narrative of origin from nurture to entrepreneurial production. The garage image draws the claim into the professional world addressed by the forum, giving historical contribution a contemporary economic vocabulary. Functionally, both formulations challenge a representation of the region as merely a consumer of innovation. Critically, however, they make different resources salient: cultural generativity in one version and recognisable enterprise in the other. Broad representational continuity thus coexists with a changed basis for identifying with that claim (RHC, 2020a, 2020b).

The bodily-need example offers a different relation. The full Arabic clause explicitly describes work in technology, while English refers to technological careers. Thirst and hunger differ as images within bodily need, supporting M. Desire and urgency remain available in both versions. Including the Arabic occupational complement prevents a shortened extract from creating a spurious claim that English narrows the field of employment (RHC, 2020a, 2020b).

Two further cases require qualification. S6b loses the explicit BIRTH vehicle, but English come may retain conventional motion imagery; N therefore describes focal-image reduction, not total metaphor removal. S6c is provisionally M if ṣulb activates embodied centrality and heart supplies another bodily centre. If ṣulb is read only as generic structural centrality, R is plausible. The dictionaries support inspecting these alternatives, not selecting a code independently of context (Arabdict, n.d.; Cambridge University Press, n.d.). Ethical priority remains comparable under either coding, whereas image identity does not (RHC, 2020a, 2020b).

5.7 Yarmouk University Graduation in 2019

The graduation address connects individual academic effort with national development through journey, construction, and value imagery. A journey represents education as sustained movement requiring opportunity and ambition; construction connects the present generation to earlier work; and the homeland as an asset associate belonging with responsibility. These relations serve different textual purposes. Journey

contextualises difficulty, construction distributes contribution across generations, and value language supports an appeal to protect and advance the national community.

The official English page explicitly provides a full translation. The journey fragment retains the mapping found in the Arabic excerpt. By contrast, the rock-related wording needs attention to its co-text. Carving cities out of rock in a historical description may involve literal material and figurative effort together; an exhortation to carve a way through obstacles more clearly supports DIFFICULTY IS RESISTANT MATERIAL. The analysis displayed uses the latter exhortative relation and avoids treating every rock reference as the same metaphor.

The homeland-value expression corresponds to most precious asset in English. A broad relation between homeland and valued possession captures both formulations without imposing a specific treasure image. The English asset wording gives possession a more explicit economic form, while the appeal to protect and advance the national community remains available. This local modification illustrates how evaluative continuity can coexist with a more specialised lexical vehicle.

Critically, the address positions graduate within a continuing national project. Generational solidarity also assigns demanding obligations to youth, qualifying an exclusively celebratory reading. The comparison requires distinguishing literal rock references, exhortation, and possession imagery rather than presuming uniform equivalence (RHC, 2019).

5.8 UN General Assembly Address in 2017

The UN General Assembly address combines ethical orientation, crisis, reform, and humanitarian responsibility. The official English report and Arabic counterpart supply full speech wording for the selected alignments. Their comparison reveals preservation in moral orientation, metaphorical addition in crisis representation, and domain replacement in the image of enabling support.

The moral-compass relation retains navigation imagery. The crisis passage, however, describes a large succession of crises in Arabic and an onslaught in English. The latter introduces an attack image locally, coded A after inspection of the corresponding crisis paragraph. This is metaphorical addition to the formulation rather than addition of a new factual claim. Both versions position Jordan as enduring external pressures; the English attack vehicle makes that representation more vivid, without proving a translator's political intention.

The reform-support passage uses ground or a basis in Arabic and a necessary runway in English. Both represent assistance as a condition for reform. The runway adds a more specific scenario: support enables movement towards take-off rather than merely providing a stable basis. The relation is coded R because the image invokes aviation infrastructure. The request for enabling assistance remains, while the metaphor gives reform a trajectory and anticipated momentum.

CDA relates these contrasts to represented vulnerability, international responsibility, and enabling support. It does not independently verify the causes of crises or the legitimacy of every policy claim. The case establishes a local addition and domain replacement alongside preservation, rather than uniform equivalence throughout the address (RHC, 2017b).

5.9 *World Economic Forum on MENA in 2017*

The World Economic Forum address organises transformation through an extended maritime structure. A sea of change provides an encompassing situation; opposing currents supply alternative directions; and shores supply different futures. The expression rejecting drift places choice and agency within that

structure. These relations are connected in the text and therefore support an extended mapping more securely than a list of isolated maritime words would.

The displayed fragments sustain SEA, CURRENT, and DRIFT imagery, but the drift relation changes grammatically as well as lexically. The Arabic refusal to let a current sweep the group away expresses resistance to an external force; We are not drifters defines the group through an identity claim. Both assert agency within the maritime domain, supporting M, yet English makes self-characterisation more prominent than the explicit contest with a current. This difference concerns textual emphasis rather than a demonstrated difference in motivation.

Critical interpretation concerns how alternatives are valued. Extremism is represented through destructive or dark movement, while moderation and productive participation are associated with more hopeful destinations. This framing supports a preferred political and social orientation. It may also narrow the range of alternatives presented as legitimate. A critical account should acknowledge that evaluative organisation instead of treating the whole metaphorical structure as an unproblematic expression of universal consensus.

The forum connects agency to entrepreneurship and youth support, while its extended metaphor remains maritime. Local preservation does not establish identical pragmatic associations. Undocumented composition language requires describing version correspondence rather than reconstructing a verified Arabic-to-English decision sequence (RHC, 2017a; Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, 2017).

5.10 Al Hussein bin Talal University in 2018

The university address relates to youth agencies to national progress and to the obstacles that restrict it. Construction and movement connect individual contributions to the future, while wings conceptualise potential as flight. The mixture of encouragement and criticism is significant: the address does not simply celebrate ambition but also identifies social expectations and inherited assumptions as possible limits on it. Its critical interest lies in this allocation of responsibility across young people and enabling institutions.

The Arabic wings expression represents restriction through binding or restraint, while published English uses clip our wings. Both conceptualize agencies through flight, supporting M, but their physical mechanisms differ. Restraint obstructs movement; clipping alters the capacity to fly. The English image therefore makes impairment salient, whereas the Arabic formulation foregrounds constraint. Both sustain the complaint about restricted potential, without establishing the translator's motive for the change.

The war phrase offers a contrasting result. The Arabic fire-related formulation corresponds to troubled by bloody wars in English. The political proposition remains adverse regional conflict, while the explicit FIRE image is locally reduced. The relation is therefore N at that expression. The difference matters for rhetorical salience, but it does not by itself reverse the warning or the account of regional pressure. Likewise, an Arabic leap toward the future is expressed as taking Jordan into the future in English, preserving a broad movement relation while reducing the specific leap image.

These cases show that a single speech can contain preservation, modification, and local image reduction. A global description of its translation as highly equivalent would conceal that variation. The wider discourse positions young people as agents of renewal but assigns enabling responsibility to society and public institutions. Functional analysis connects the appeal for opportunity to the actual version relations; CDA then examines how agency remains or is differently dramatised. The interpretation is confined to the text and does not establish job creation, changed social attitudes, or translators' motives (RHC, 2018b).

5.11 Comparative Analysis Matrices

Tables 6–8 record 25 selected relations. Codes apply to each focal expression in its aligned co-text, rather than to whole speeches. English entries are published fragments: P denotes preservation; M, modification within a broad domain; R, domain replacement; N, focal-image reduction; and A, local metaphorical addition. M* marks the provisional embodied reading of S6c. Counts describe only this purposively selected set.

Table: 7. Belonging Education and National Responsibility

ID and Arabic extract	Published English fragment	Mapping relation	Code	Textual function	Discourse interpretation
S3a **بيتي الكبير :الأردن**	my home, Jordan	NATION IS HOME; size detail reduced	**M**	Welcome and belonging	Home framing remains; explicit scale is reduced
S3b **الدعامة الأساسية للبيت**	pillar	PEACE IS STRUCTURAL SUPPORT	**P**	Peace as a condition of security	Shared-house relation retained in surrounding clause
S3c **أبواب المستقبل**	doors of the future	FUTURE IS ACCESSIBLE SPACE	**P**	Access to future possibilities	Agency linked to influence and opportunity
S7a **رحلتكم لم تكن سهلة**	your journey has not been easy	EDUCATION IS JOURNEY	**P**	Recognition of sustained effort	Graduates positioned as persevering agents
S7b **شقّوا الصخر**	Carve your way through rock	DIFFICULTY IS RESISTANT MATERIAL	**P**	Exhortation to overcome obstacles	Agency retained; compare exhortative co-text
S7c **الوطن هو أغلى ما نملك**	most precious asset	HOMELAND IS VALUED POSSESSION	**M**	Appeal to national responsibility	Value retained; do not infer an unattested treasure image

Commentary: These six relations retain belonging, access, and educational effort while modifying scale or possession wording. The rock case is an exhortation, not a claim that every historical rock reference is metaphorical. S3: Arabic (RHC, 2015b); English (RHC, 2015c), in the home, peace-support, and future-access passages. S7: Arabic (RHC, 2019); English (Yarmouk University, 2019), in the educational-journey passage and final exhortation. These passage descriptions locate the fragments without inventing paragraph numbers.

Table: 8. Security Ethical Orientation and Collective Agency

ID and Arabic extract	Published English fragment	Mapping relation	Code	Textual function	Discourse interpretation
S4a **ظلمات التطرف**	darkness of extremism	EXTREMISM IS DARKNESS	**P**	Warning and evaluation	Destructive ideology contrasted with constructive action
S4b **تغذية نيران الإرهاب**	feeding the fires of terrorism	TERRORISM IS FIRE	**P**	Warning against escalation	Recruitment represented as sustaining destruction
S4c **آفة تهدد العالم أجمع**	disease	TERRORISM IS DISEASE	**P**	Threat identification	Disease wording supports prevention and protection
S8a **بوصلتنا الأخلاقية**	moral compass	MORAL CHOICE IS NAVIGATION	**P**	Ethical questioning	Aligned fragment sustains direction framing
S8b **الكم الهائل من الأزمات المتتالية**	onslaught of crises	ACCUMULATED CRISES → ATTACK	**A**	Representation of accumulated pressure	English adds a local attack image to the aligned proposition
S8c **أرضية مهمة**	necessary runway	GROUND/SUPPORT → AVIATION	**R**	Argument for enabling support	English specifies flight infrastructure rather than general ground
S9a **بحر واسع من المتغيرات المستمرة**	vast sea of change	CHANGE IS SEA	**P**	Situating transformation	Shared setting for alternative futures
S9b **تياران متعاكسان**	two opposing currents	CHOICES ARE CURRENTS	**P**	Contrast of directions	Choice framed within external forces
S9c **نحن لن نسمح لأي تيار بأن يجرفنا**	We are not drifters	PASSIVITY IS DRIFT	**M**	Assertion of agency	Resistance to a current becomes rejection of a drifter identity

Commentary: These nine relations separate preserved imagery from modified agency, domain replacement, and local addition. S4: Arabic (Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, 2015); English (RHC, 2015a), in the initial threat passage and ensuing recruitment discussion. S8: Arabic (RHC, 2017c); English (RHC, 2017b), in the ethical question, successive-crises paragraph, and reform-support paragraph. S9: Arabic (RHC, 2017a);

English (Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, 2017), in the extended sea/current discussion. A and O require checking the full corresponding passage, including distributed imagery.

Table: 9. Development Technology and Image Transformation

ID and Arabic extract	Published English fragment	Mapping relation	Code	Textual function	Discourse interpretation
S5a **الطريق إلى الأمام**	the way forward	PROGRESS IS FORWARD MOVEMENT	**P**	Preferred direction of cooperation	Integration represented as constructive progress
S5b **قوة السلسلة تقاس بقوة أضعف حلقاتها**	Our chain is only as strong as its weakest link	MUTUAL RELIANCE IS CHAIN	**P**	Argument from shared vulnerability	Mutual responsibility remains available
S5c **إعادة ضبط العولمة**	re-globalisation	RESET image → reformulation	**N**	Reorganisation of global cooperation	Specific device image reduced; surrounding argument retained
S6a **مهد الابتكار**	original start-up garage	CRADLE → START-UP GARAGE	**R**	Region as an origin of innovation	Different origin image; no automatic ideological reversal
S6b **التحولات يمكن أن تولد المخاوف**	with transformation can come trepidation	BIRTH image → statement of occurrence	**N**	Acknowledging anxiety about change	BIRTH vehicle reduced; conventional motion may remain
S6c **في صلب التقدم التكنولوجي**	heart of technological progress	CORE/BACKBONE → HEART; embodied centrality	**M***	Ethical priority within technology	Centrality retained; M is provisional under an embodied reading
S6d **القوى العاملة متعطشة إلى العمل في مجال التكنولوجيا**	hungry for careers in technology	THIRST → HUNGER within BODILY NEED	**M**	Desire for employment opportunities	Urgency retained; both versions specify technology
S10a **تكبّل جناحينا**	clip our wings	RESTRAINED → DAMAGED FLIGHT	**M**	Restricted agency	Image changes; restriction remains
S10b **إقليم مؤجج بحروب دامية**	troubled by bloody wars	WAR AS FIRE → adverse conflict	**N**	Regional pressure	Explicit fire image reduced locally
S10c **القفز بالأردن إلى المستقبل**	take Jordan into the future	LEAP → BROAD MOVEMENT	**M**	Future-oriented national action	Movement remains; leap specificity reduced

Commentary: These ten relations distinguish changed domain, changed image, and reduced focal imagery. S5: Arabic (RHC, 2020c); English (RHC, 2020d), in the way-forward, weakest-link, and globalisation-reform passages. S6: Arabic (RHC, 2020b); English (RHC, 2020a), in the historical-origins, transformation-anxiety, people-priority, and workforce passages. S10: Arabic (RHC, 2018a); English

(RHC, 2018b), in the youth-restriction, regional-conflict, and future-action passages. M* identifies the alternative reading discussed in Section **5.6.**

Selected-set summary: The 25 relations comprise P = 12, M = 7, R = 2, N = 3, A = 1, and O = 0. S1–S2 are contextual occasions and are excluded from this denominator. Each row receives one primary relation code, so these are counts of selected bilingual relations, not counts of all metaphor tokens or estimates of institutional translation preferences. Reclassifying provisional S6c from M to R gives M = 6 and R = 3; the remaining counts are unchanged.

5.12 Cross-Case Interpretation

Across the contextual corpus, construction, journey, home, navigation, light, fire, and bodily need supply a recurring repertoire. Their recurrence does not make them interchangeable. Construction concerns contribution and support; home concerns belonging and hospitality; navigation concerns direction and choice; and disease or fire concerns threat. A critical account must preserve these differences before it compares the discourse representations they support.

The version comparisons distinguish three kinds of continuity. Propositional continuity concerns what is being asserted; conceptual continuity concerns the relation through which it is understood; and functional continuity concerns its communicative role. These levels can diverge. In the TechWadi origin example, the proposition that the region has an innovative history can remain while the source domain changes. In the wings example, restricted agency remains salient while the mechanism of restriction changes. In the resetting example, the local vehicle is reduced while the argument for reformulation continues.

The results refine the relationship between metaphor and ideology discussed by Al-Harrasi (2003) and Schäffner (2004). Al-Harrasi's documented avoidance of national-family imagery illustrates a pattern of filtering; the present selected relations more often show a continuing broad position expressed through a different vehicle. The garage case, for example, retains regional productive agency while reframing its origins. Schäffner's conceptual approach helps explain why this is more than lexical substitution, while Dickins's (2005) attention to contextual relations supports separating domain replacement from modification within a domain. The present evidence establishes local reframing, not a corpus-wide programme of ideological deletion.

The distinct settings also matter. Civic and humanitarian materials foreground participation and service; security materials foreground protection and responsibility; educational materials foreground agency and generational continuity; and technological and economic materials foreground cooperation and opportunity. These are contextual interpretations, not frequency rankings or experimental effects. The single speaker provides a comparative link, while the heterogeneous documents limit the uniformity of the evidence.

6. Findings and Discussion by Research Questions

- **Recurrent Conceptual Mappings**

RQ1 is answered by the recurring repertoire identified in the close readings: construction, home, journey, navigation, light/darkness, fire, disease, and bodily need. These mappings organise development, belonging, opportunity, ethical direction, threat, and desire. The findings concern recurrence in the inspected materials. The study does not claim that one domain is statistically dominant, nor that all vivid or evaluative language is metaphorical. Excluding literal population and geographical descriptions makes the conceptual account more defensible.

- **Observable Transformation Relations**

RQ2 is answered by 12 P, seven M (including provisional S6c), two R, three N, and one A relations in Tables 6–8. Preservation includes threat and navigation imagery; modification includes home scale, bodily need, restricted flight, and movement specificity. Cradle/garage and support-ground/runway illustrate domain replacement. N records reduced reset, birth, and fire vehicles, without declaring their full English clauses non-metaphorical. O has no secure displayed instance, while U marks ineligible alignment. Reading S6c as R would change the counts to six M and three R; it would not change the finding that propositional centrality can survive a changed image.

- **Propositional and Conceptual Continuity**

RQ3 reveals that propositional continuity and image continuity are related but distinct. A version can retain innovation's regional origins while changing the image through which origins are represented. It can retain concern about anxiety while removing an explicit birth vehicle. It can retain restriction of youth agency while changing the physical mechanism. These cases support a graded account of correspondence rather than a blanket conclusion that official English uniformly preserves conceptual meaning in every respect.

- **Textual Communicative Functions**

RQ4 is answered at the textual level. The selected materials support comparable roles of warning, invitation, exhortation, evaluation, solidarity, and future orientation. Functional correspondence can survive image change but must be explained through the actual proposition and speech act. References to appropriate institutional register are contextual judgements; no translation brief or audience-response instrument is available. The study therefore does not demonstrate equal persuasion, emotional engagement, or behavioural outcomes.

- **Discourse Representation**

RQ5 concerns represented national belonging, youth agency, ethical responsibility, cooperation, and threat. Home and construction can sustain belonging and shared contribution; navigation can sustain moral orientation; and disease/fire can sustain opposition to extremism. In modified cases, the selected evidence often supports continuity of the broad position alongside a different rhetorical vehicle. An ideological shift is not asserted merely because the vehicle changes. The analysis also distinguishes textual representations of benevolent leadership or collective consensus from independent confirmation of those representations.

- **Value and Limits of the Integrated Procedure**

RQ6 is answered by the procedure's ability to connect a linguistic observation with a bounded functional and critical interpretation. Its particular value lies in separating image-level change from domain-level change and in checking documentary eligibility before interpreting absence. Its limits are equally visible: the model cannot recover translators' intentions, establish reception effects, or supply missing full texts. Its usefulness is demonstrated through the case analyses, but its reliability and transferability require further assessment using complete corpora and independent coders.

Table: 10. Research Questions Findings and Evidential Limits

RQ	Finding	Limit
RQ1	Recurring conceptual repertoire across settings	No exhaustive domain-frequency ranking
RQ2	Displayed P, M, R, N, and A relations	O not established; U excluded
RQ3	Proposition can survive image change	No claim of total conceptual identity
RQ4	Comparable textual communicative roles	No measured audience persuasion
RQ5	Broad representations can survive changed vehicles	No automatic ideological-reversal inference
RQ6	Sequential model makes reasoning inspectable	No independent reliability coefficient or universal validation

Commentary: The findings answer the questions as results rather than restating the objectives. Each is paired with the boundary that governs its interpretation. The contribution is strongest when the textual contrast is explicit; it is weakest where documentary incompleteness prevents an aligned comparison.

7. Conclusion

This study examined metaphorical continuity and change in Arabic and English materials associated with ten speeches by Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II. The analysis identifies recurring home, construction, journey, navigation, light/darkness, fire, disease, and bodily-need mappings through which development, belonging, ethical orientation, youth agency, and collective threats are represented. Addressing RQ1, these findings establish a conceptual repertoire within the inspected materials rather than an exhaustive inventory or frequency ranking.

The 25 selected bilingual relations demonstrate preservation, image modification within a shared domain, domain replacement, focal-image reduction, and local metaphorical addition. These findings address RQ2–RQ4 by showing that propositional meaning and textual communicative function can remain comparable despite changes in metaphorical imagery. The cradle/garage relation reframes innovation's origins, thirst/hunger modifies the image within bodily need, and the restricted-flight formulations preserve constrained agency through different physical mechanisms. The three N cases indicate reduction of the focal image rather than complete removal of metaphor from the corresponding English passage. Correspondence therefore requires separate assessment of the proposition, conceptual domain, lexical vehicle, and speech act.

For RQ5, the evidence supports local reframing of origin, agency, vulnerability, and enabling support. A changed vehicle does not, by itself, establish ideological reversal, translator intention, or an altered audience response. Critical interpretation is strongest where a demonstrable linguistic contrast can be connected to the representation of actors, responsibilities, or political possibilities in the surrounding discourse.

The study's contribution, addressing RQ6, is a traceable, corpus-specific analytical sequence connecting documentary eligibility, metaphor identification, transformation coding, functional comparison, and discourse interpretation. It builds on established cognitive, ideological, and procedural research, including Sadeq et al. (2022), without claiming theoretical priority. Distinguishing within-domain modification from domain replacement clarifies the level of change, while separating selective reports from completely corresponding texts prevents reporting gaps from being misclassified as omission. The provisional

classification of S6c further demonstrates how alternative readings can be acknowledged while retaining the substantive finding that centrality remains comparable despite a changed image.

The study is limited by its single speaker, purposive selection, heterogeneous publication formats, incomplete production-language metadata, and absence of independent coding and reception data. Its counts describe only the relations displayed. Future research should assemble complete archived bilingual texts, document production direction, employ trained independent coders, and combine close reading with transparent corpus analysis. Reception research is necessary to assess how metaphorical differences affect readers. Within these limits, the study provides an evidence-based account of continuity and change grounded in identifiable textual relations rather than general judgements of translational equivalence or effectiveness.

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7.1 Recommendations

Institutional translators and editors should assess metaphorical correspondence at several distinct levels: the lexical image, conceptual domain, propositional meaning, and textual communicative function. This assessment should establish what changes and whether that change serves the passage's purpose within its context. Preserving an image does not automatically ensure functional appropriateness, while replacing it does not necessarily constitute mistranslation. Particular attention should be given to passages representing national identity, youth agency, ethical responsibility, and collective threats, where apparently minor lexical choices may alter the emphasis of the political argument.

A practical review procedure should compare complete corresponding passages rather than isolated expressions. Such comparison can reveal imagery distributed across clauses and prevent an abbreviated extract from creating a misleading impression of addition, omission, or semantic narrowing. Reviewers should also distinguish reduction of a specific metaphorical vehicle from complete removal of figurative language. Where more than one conceptual reading is defensible, the preferred interpretation and its alternatives should be documented.

Institutional archives should preserve complete Arabic and English texts separately from news summaries and selected quotations. Wherever available, accompanying metadata should identify the speech occasion, delivery language, publication date, translation status, and subsequent revisions. This documentation would strengthen the traceability of bilingual comparisons and help researchers distinguish observable version differences from verified translation operations.

Future studies should construct clearly delimited bilingual corpora and state their sampling and alignment criteria before making distributional claims. Metaphor identification should include explicit contextual and basic-meaning comparisons, supported by appropriate lexical resources. Independent coding should assess both identification and transformation classification, with disagreements and their resolution reported transparently. Numerical findings should specify whether they concern lexical units, metaphorical expressions, conceptual mappings, or aligned relations, since these constitute different analytical units.

Comparative research should extend the inquiry to other speakers, institutions, genres, and translation directions. Such work could investigate whether particular transformations recur across diplomatic, educational, humanitarian, technological, and economic discourse. It should also examine metaphor–metonymy interaction, conventional imagery, extended metaphor, and expressions that sustain both literal and figurative readings. These comparisons would help assess the transferability of the present analytical sequence.

Finally, claims about comprehension, emotional response, credibility, or persuasion should be investigated through reception research. Reader interviews, questionnaires, or controlled comparisons could examine how alternative metaphorical formulations are interpreted by different audiences. Where access is possible, translator interviews and documented translation briefs could complement textual analysis by clarifying production conditions. Keeping textual, production, and reception evidence distinguishable would support stronger explanations of how metaphor functions in institutional political translation.

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Stardom University

Stardom Scientific Journal of Humanities and Social Studies

- Stardom Scientific Journal of Humanities and Social Studies -
Issued quarterly by Stardom University

4th issue- 4th Volume 2026

ISSN 2980-3772

