



go." I'm standing there and I'm thinking I'm being outflanked by this woman. She's stealing my thunder. I look at my staff and they shrugged their shoulders, they don't know how long this is going to go on.

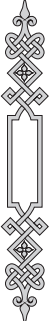
But here's the thing, Virginia. After a minute or so I am feeling kind of fired up. I'm feeling like I'm ready to go. So I join in the chant. It feels good. For the rest of the day, even after we left Greenwood, even though it was still raining, even though I was still not getting big crowds anywhere, even though we hadn't gotten the endorsement from the people we were hoping for, somehow I felt a little lighter, a little better. I'd see my staff and I would say "Are you fired up? and they would say "We are fired up, boss, are you ready to go?" And I'd say "I'm ready to go."

Here's my point, Virginia. That's how this thing started. It shows you what one voice can do. That one voice can change a room. And if a voice can change a room, it can change a city, and if it can change a city, it can change a state, and if it can change a state, it can change a nation, and if

it can change a nation, it can change the world.

Virginia, your voice can change the world tomorrow. In 21 hours if you are willing to endure some rain, if you are willing to drag that person you know who is not going to vote, to the polls. If you are willing to organize and volunteer in the offices, if you are willing to stand with me, if you are willing to fight with me, I know your voice will matter.

So I have just one question for you Virginia, Are you fired up? Ready to go? Fired up. Ready to go. Fired up. Ready to go. Fired up. Ready to go. Virginia, let's go change the world. God bless you and God bless the United States of America.





hopefully wake me up, but it's pouring down rain. I go outside my room and get the New York Times, and there is a bad story about me in the New York Times. I go downstairs after I pack, and my umbrella blows open and I get soaked, so by the time I get in the car I am mad, I am wet and I am sleepy.

We drive, and we drive, and we drive. It turns out that Greenwood is about an hour and a half from everywhere else. Finally we get to Greenwood.

First of all you do not know you're in Greenwood when you get to Greenwood, there aren't a lot of tall buildings in Greenwood. We pull off to a small building — a little field house in a park — and we go inside, and low and behold, after an hour and a half drive, turns out there are 20 people there. Twenty people. They look all kind of damp and sleepy, maybe they aren't really excited to be there either.

But I am a professional, I've got to do what I got to do. I'm going around, I'm shaking hands, I am saying "How are you doing? What are you doing?" As I go around the room suddenly I

hear this voice cry out behind me "fired up." I'm shocked. I jumped up. I don't know what is going on. But everyone else acts as though this were normal and they say "fired up." Then I hear this voice say "ready to go." And the 20 people in the room act like this happens all the time and they say "ready to go".

I don't know what's going on so I looked behind me and there is this small woman, about 60 years old, a little over 5 feet, looks like she just came from church — she's got on a big church hat. She's standing there, she looks at me and she smiles and she says "fired up."

It turns out that she was a city Councilwoman from Greenwood who also moonlights as a private detective. I'm not making this up. And it turns out that she is famous for her chant. She does this where ever she goes. She says "fired up" and the people say "fired up", and she says "ready to go" and they say "ready to go."

For the next five minutes she proceeds to do this. "Fired up?" and everyone says "fired up" and she says "ready to go" and they say "ready to



ties, but they fought together and they bled together. Some die together under the same proud flag. They have not served red America or blue America, they have served the United States of America. And that is what this campaign has been about, we're calling us to serve the United States of America.

In this campaign I have had the privilege to witness what is best in America, in the stories, in the faces, of men and women I have met at countless rallies, town hall meetings, VFW halls, living rooms, diners, all across America, men and women who shared with me their stories and spoke of their struggles but they also spoke of their hopes and dreams. They want for their children a sense of obligation and debts to be paid to earlier generations.

I met one of those women in Greenwood, South Carolina. It was back early when we were way back in the polls. Nobody gave us much of a chance back then. I had gone to South Carolina early in the campaign to see what I could stir up in the way of endorsements, and I was at a leg-

islative dinner sitting next to a state representative that I really wanted to endorse me. So I turned to her and I said "I really want your endorsement." And she looked at me and she said "I'll tell you what, Obama, I will give you my endorsement if you come to my hometown of Greenwood, South Carolina." I must have had a sip of wine or something that night because right away I said "Okay. I'm coming."

So the next time I come to South Carolina it's about a month later. We fly in about midnight. We get to the hotel about one o'clock in the morning. I'm exhausted. I'm dragging my bags to my room when I get a tap on my shoulder and I look back and it is one of my staff people who says "Senator we need to be out of the hotel by 6 a.m." I say "Why is that?" He says "because we have to go to Greenwood, like you promised."

So the next morning I wake up and I feel terrible, and I think I am coming down with a cold, my back is sore, I feel worse than when I went to bed. I open up the curtains in the hotel room to get some sunlight in and





you can turn the page on policies that put greed and irresponsibility before hard work and sacrifice. Tomorrow you can choose policies that invest in our middle class, create new jobs and grow this economy so that everybody has a chance to succeed. Not just the CEO but the secretary and the janitor; not just the factory owner but the men and women who work the factory floor. Tomorrow you can put an end to the politics that would divide a nation just to win an election; that puts reason against reason, and city against town, Republican against Democrat; that asks us to fear at a time when we need to hope. Tomorrow, at this defining moment in history, you can give this country the change that we need. It starts here in Virginia. It starts here in Manassas. This is where change begins. Our campaign has not been perfect. There are times when I look back and I've said, "you know I wouldn't have done that if I had thought about it a little bit more." But I'll tell you what. When you think about this campaign we've got a lot to be proud of when it comes to the tone that we have set.

We tried to argue issues and not engage in personal attacks. We've been fierce in defending ourselves but we've tried to make sure that we are always reminding our supporters that all of us are in this together.

Black, white, Hispanic, native American, Asian, Democrats and Republicans, young and old, rich and poor, gay and straight, disabled and not disabled, all of us have something to contribute.

We tried to communicate for these last two years that we can't afford the same political games, the same tactics that pit us against one another, that make us afraid of each other. We can't afford that anymore.

Not this time. Despite what our opponents might claim, there are no real or fake parts of Virginia anymore and then there are real or fake parts of America. There is no city or town that is more pro- America than anywhere else. We are all one nation. All of us proud. All of us patriots. All of us salute this flag.

The men and women who serve on our battlefields come from many walks of life, different political par-



This is a day when all Americans from every walk of life unite in our resolve for justice and peace. America has stood down enemies before, and we will do so this time. None of us will ever forget this day. Yet, we go forward to defend freedom and all that is good and just in our world. Thank you. Good night, and God bless America.

Appendix

10 President: Barak Obama

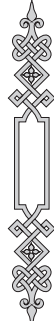
Night before the Election 2008/11/3

What a scene! What a crowd! Thank you for Virginia.

Let me start by noting, Virginia that this is our last rally. This is the last rally of a campaign that began nearly 2 years ago. We've gone to every corner of this country, from here in Northern Virginia to the rocky coasts of Maine, to the open plains of Texas, to the open skies of Montana. I just want to say that whatever happens tomorrow, I have been deeply humbled by this journey. You have welcomed Michelle and me and the girls into your homes. You have shared your stories of struggle, you have spoken of your

dreams, along the way, talking with all of you about your own lives.

You have enriched my life, you have moved me again and again. You have inspired me. Sometimes when I have been down you have lifted me up. You filled me with new hope for our future and you have reminded me about what makes America so special. In the places I have gone and the people I have met, I have been struck again and again by the fundamental decency and generosity and dignity of men and women who work hard without complaint, to meet their responsibilities every day. I come away with an unyielding belief that if we only had a government as responsible as all of you, as compassionate as the American people, that there is no obstacle that we can't overcome. There is no destiny that we cannot fulfill. Virginia, I have just one word for you, just one word. Tomorrow. Tomorrow. After decades of broken politics in Washington, 8 years of failed policies from George Bush, twenty-one months of campaigning, we are less than one day away from bringing about change in America. Tomorrow





Today our Nation saw evil, the very worst of human nature. And we responded with the best of America, with the daring of our rescue workers, with the caring for strangers and neighbors who came to give blood and help in any way they could.

Immediately following the first attack, I implemented our Government's emergency response plans. Our military is powerful, and it's prepared. Our emergency teams are working in New York City and Washington, DC, to help with local rescue efforts.

Our first priority is to get help to those who have been injured and to take every precaution to protect our citizens at home and around the world from further attacks.

The functions of our Government continue without interruption. Federal agencies in Washington which had to be evacuated today are reopening for essential personnel tonight and will be open for business tomorrow. Our financial institutions remain strong, and the American economy will be open for business as well.

The search is underway for those who are behind these evil acts. I've

directed the full resources of our intelligence and law enforcement communities to find those responsible and to bring them to justice. We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them.

I appreciate so very much the Members of Congress who have joined me in strongly condemning these attacks. And on behalf of the American people, I thank the many world leaders who have called to offer their condolences and assistance.

America and our friends and allies join with all those who want peace and security in the world, and we stand together to win the war against terrorism.

Tonight I ask for your prayers for all those who grieve, for the children whose worlds have been shattered, for all whose sense of safety and security has been threatened. And I pray they will be comforted by a power greater than any of us, spoken through the ages in Psalm 23: "Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil, for You are with me."



going to be next?"

I have called upon Hollywood and Walter and J.P. and Jackie and all their courageous comrades-in-arms to do what must be done. Tonight, America and the world are deeply grateful to them and to their families. And let me say to everyone listening or watching tonight: When the troops we've sent in finish their work, I am determined to bring them home as soon as possible.

Tonight, as our forces fight, they and their families are in our prayers. May God bless each and every one of them, and the coalition forces at our side in the Gulf, and may He continue to bless our nation, the United States of America.

President George Bush - January 16, 1991

Appendix 9

President: George W. Bush

Address to the Nation on the Terrorist Attacks 2001/9/11

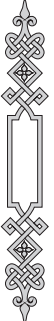
Good evening. Today our fellow citizens, our way of life, our very freedom came under attack in a series of deliberate and deadly terrorist acts.

The victims were in airplanes or in their offices: secretaries, business men and women, military and Federal workers, moms and dads, friends and neighbors.

Thousands of lives were suddenly ended by evil, despicable acts of terror.

The pictures of airplanes flying into buildings, fires burning, huge structures collapsing have filled us with disbelief, terrible sadness, and a quiet, unyielding anger. These acts of mass murder were intended to frighten our Nation into chaos and retreat, but they have failed. Our country is strong.

A great people has been moved to defend a great nation. Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These acts shattered steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve. America was targeted for attack because we're the brightest beacon for freedom and opportunity in the world. And no one will keep that light from shining.





of the U.N.'s founders. We have no argument with the people of Iraq. Indeed, for the innocents caught in this conflict, I pray for their safety. Our goal is not the conquest of Iraq. It is the liberation of Kuwait. It is my hope that somehow the Iraqi people can, even now, convince their dictator that he must lay down his arms, leave Kuwait, and let Iraq itself rejoin the family of peace-loving nations.

Thomas Paine wrote many years ago: "These are the times that try men's souls." Those well-known words are so very true today. But even as planes of the multinational forces attack Iraq, I prefer to think of peace, not war. I am convinced not only that we will prevail but that out of the horror of combat will come the recognition that no nation can stand against a world united, no nation will be permitted to brutally assault its neighbor. No President can easily commit our sons and daughters to war. They are the Nation's finest. Ours is an all-volunteer force, magnificently trained, highly motivated. The troops know why they're there. And listen to what they say, for they've said it better

than any President or Prime Minister ever could.

Listen to Hollywood Huddleston, Marine lance corporal. He says, "Let's free these people, so we can go home and be free again." And he's right. The terrible crimes and tortures committed by Saddam's henchmen against the innocent people of Kuwait are an affront to mankind and a challenge to the freedom of all.

Listen to one of our great officers out there, Marine Lieutenant General Walter Boomer. He said: "There are things worth fighting for. A world in which brutality and lawlessness are allowed to go unchecked isn't the kind of world we're going to want to live in."

Listen to Master Sergeant J.P. Kendall of the 82nd Airborne: "We're here for more than just the price of a gallon of gas. What we're doing is going to chart the future of the world for the next 100 years. It's better to deal with this guy now than 5 years from now." And finally, we should all sit up and listen to Jackie Jones, an Army lieutenant, when she says, "If we let him get away with this, who knows what's



Hussein met every overture of peace with open contempt. While the world prayed for peace, Saddam prepared for war.

I had hoped that when the United States Congress, in historic debate, took its resolute action, Saddam would realize he could not prevail and would move out of Kuwait in accord with the United Nation resolutions. He did not do that. Instead, he remained intransigent, certain that time was on his side.

Saddam was warned over and over again to comply with the will of the United Nations: Leave Kuwait, or be driven out. Saddam has arrogantly rejected all warnings. Instead, he tried to make this a dispute between Iraq and the United States of America.

Well, he failed. Tonight, 28 nations -- countries from 5 continents, Europe and Asia, Africa, and the Arab League -- have forces in the Gulf area standing shoulder to shoulder against Saddam Hussein. These countries had hoped the use of force could be avoided. Regrettably, we now believe that only force will make him leave.

Prior to ordering our forces into bat-

tle, I instructed our military commanders to take every necessary step to prevail as quickly as possible, and with the greatest degree of protection possible for American and allied service men and women. I've told the American people before that this will not be another Vietnam, and I repeat this here tonight. Our troops will have the best possible support in the entire world, and they will not be asked to fight with one hand tied behind their back. I'm hopeful that this fighting will not go on for long and that casualties will be held to an absolute minimum.

This is an historic moment. We have in this past year made great progress in ending the long era of conflict and cold war. We have before us the opportunity to forge for ourselves and for future generations a new world order -- a world where the rule of law, not the law of the jungle, governs the conduct of nations. When we are successful -- and we will be -- we have a real chance at this new world order, an order in which a credible United Nations can use its peacekeeping role to fulfill the promise and vision





will be destroyed. Our operations are designed to best protect the lives of all the coalition forces by targeting Saddam's vast military arsenal. Initial reports from General Schwarzkopf are that our operations are proceeding according to plan.

Our objectives are clear: Saddam Hussein's forces will leave Kuwait. The legitimate government of Kuwait will be restored to its rightful place, and Kuwait will once again be free. Iraq will eventually comply with all relevant United Nations resolutions, and then, when peace is restored, it is our hope that Iraq will live as a peaceful and cooperative member of the family of nations, thus enhancing the security and stability of the Gulf. Some may ask: Why act now? Why not wait? The answer is clear: The world could wait no longer. Sanctions, though having some effect, showed no signs of accomplishing their objective. Sanctions were tried for well over 5 months, and we and our allies concluded that sanctions alone would not force Saddam from Kuwait. While the world waited, Saddam Hussein systematically raped, pillaged, and

plundered a tiny nation, no threat to his own. He subjected the people of Kuwait to unspeakable atrocities -- and among those maimed and murdered, innocent children.

While the world waited, Saddam sought to add to the chemical weapons arsenal he now possesses, an infinitely more dangerous weapon of mass destruction -- a nuclear weapon. And while the world waited, while the world talked peace and withdrawal, Saddam Hussein dug in and moved massive forces into Kuwait.

While the world waited, while Saddam stalled, more damage was being done to the fragile economies of the Third World, emerging democracies of Eastern Europe, to the entire world, including to our own economy. The United States, together with the United Nations, exhausted every means at our disposal to bring this crisis to a peaceful end. However, Saddam clearly felt that by stalling and threatening and defying the United Nations, he could weaken the forces arrayed against him.

While the world waited, Saddam



That is simply all I can do -- the work of the American people. Thank you very much.

President Bill Clinton

Appendix 8

President: George Bush

Announcing War against Iraq
1991/1/16

Just 2 hours ago, allied air forces began an attack on military targets in Iraq and Kuwait. These attacks continue as I speak. Ground forces are not engaged.

This conflict started August 2nd when the dictator of Iraq invaded a small and helpless neighbor. Kuwait -

- a member of the Arab League and a member of the United Nations -- was crushed; its people, brutalized. Five months ago, Saddam Hussein started this cruel war against Kuwait. Tonight, the battle has been joined.

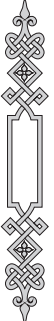
This military action, taken in accord with United Nations resolutions and with the consent of the United States Congress, follows months of constant and virtually endless diplomatic activity on the part of the United Nations, the United States, and many, many

other countries. Arab leaders sought what became known as an Arab solution, only to conclude that Saddam Hussein was unwilling to leave Kuwait. Others traveled to Baghdad in a variety of efforts to restore peace and justice. Our Secretary of State, James Baker, held an historic meeting in Geneva, only to be totally rebuffed. This past weekend, in a last-ditch effort, the Secretary-General of the United Nations went to the Middle East with peace in his heart -- his second such mission. And he came back from Baghdad with no progress at all in getting Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait.

Now the 28 countries with forces in the Gulf area have exhausted all reasonable efforts to reach a peaceful resolution -- have no choice but to drive Saddam from Kuwait by force. We will not fail.

As I report to you, air attacks are underway against military targets in Iraq. We are determined to knock out Saddam Hussein's nuclear bomb potential. We will also destroy his chemical weapons facilities.

Much of Saddam's artillery and tanks





my accusers with harsh words.

And while it's hard to hear yourself called deceitful and manipulative, I remember Ben Franklin's admonition that our critics are our friends, for they do show us our faults.

Mere words cannot fully express the profound remorse I feel for what our country is going through and for what members of both parties in Congress are now forced to deal with. These past months have been a torturous process of coming to terms with what I did. I understand that accountability demands consequences, and I'm prepared to accept them.

Painful as the condemnation of the Congress would be, it would pale in comparison to the consequences of the pain I have caused my family. There is no greater agony.

Like anyone who honestly faces the shame of wrongful conduct, I would give anything to go back and undo what I did.

But one of the painful truths I have to live with is the reality that that is simply not possible. An old and dear friend of mine recently sent me the wisdom of a poet who wrote, "The

moving finger writes and having writ, moves on. Nor all your piety nor wit shall lure it back to cancel half a line. Nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

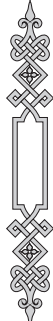
So nothing, not piety, nor tears, nor wit, nor torment can alter what I have done. I must make my peace with that.

I must also be at peace with the fact that the public consequences of my actions are in the hands of the American people and their representatives in the Congress.

Should they determine that my errors of word and deed require their rebuke and censure, I am ready to accept that.

Meanwhile, I will continue to do all I can to reclaim the trust of the American people and to serve them well.

We must all return to the work, the vital work, of strengthening our nation for the new century. Our country has wonderful opportunities and daunting challenges ahead. I intend to seize those opportunities and meet those challenges with all the energy and ability and strength God has given me.





Will you join in that historic effort?
In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility -- I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it -- and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.
And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you -- ask what you can do for your country. My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.
Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing

that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.

President John F. Kennedy - January 20, 1961

Appendix 7

President: Bill Clinton

I'm Profoundly Sorry 1998/12/11

Good afternoon.

As anyone close to me knows, for months I have been grappling with how best to reconcile myself to the American people, to acknowledge my own wrongdoing and still to maintain my focus on the work of the presidency.

Others are presenting my defense on the facts, the law and the Constitution. Nothing I can say now can add to that.

What I want the American people to know, what I want the Congress to know is that I am profoundly sorry for all I have done wrong in words and deeds.

I never should have misled the country, the Congress, my friends or my family. Quite simply, I gave in to my shame. I have been condemned by





of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.

Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.

Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce.

Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah -- to "undo the heavy burdens...and let the oppressed go free." And if a beachhead of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion, let both sides join in creating a new endeavor, not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak se-

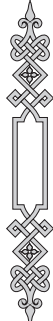
cure and the peace preserved.

All this will not be finished in the first 100 days. Nor will it be finished in the first 1,000 days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.

In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.

Now the trumpet summons us again -- not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need -- not as a call to battle, though embattled we are -- but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out, "rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation" -- a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.

Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind?





find them strongly supporting their own freedom -- and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.

wage, not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge -- to convert our good words into good deeds in a new alliance for progress -- to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this Hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house.

To that world assembly of sovereign states, the United Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outpaced

the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge of support -- to prevent it from becoming merely a forum for invective -- to strengthen its shield of the new and the weak and to enlarge the area in which its writ may run.

Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request -- that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction.

We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed.

But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course -- both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war.

So let us begin anew, remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign





Mr. Chief Justice, President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, President Truman, reverend clergy, fellow citizens, we observe today not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom -- symbolizing an end, as well as a beginning -- signifying renewal, as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three quarters ago.

The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe -- the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state, but from the hand of God.

We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans, born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of

our ancient heritage and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this Nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and the success of liberty.

This much we pledge and more.

To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do -- for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

To those new States whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to



learn the lesson of the past especially what happen in Iraq a decade ago but we have learn the right lessons.

Yes to careful preparation; no to rushing to join a conflict urgent clear plan, but we must not be frozen with fear that we do not do anything at all.

UN security council has now received clear request from the Iraqi government to support the military action against ISI, so we have a clear basic in international law for action and we have a need to act in our own national Interest to protect our own society so it is right that Britain should now move to a new phase of action. I'm therefore recalling the British parliament on Friday to secure approval for the United Kingdom to take part in international airstrike against ISIL in Iraq.

Iran should also be given the chance. It can be part of the solution not part of the problem. Earlier today I met with president Rohani .

We have severe disagreement: Iran's support for terrorist organizations, its nuclear program, its treatment of its people. All these need to change but Iran leaders could help in defending

threat from ISIL.

They could help secure a more stable inclusive Iraq and able stable an inclusive Syria and if they are prepare to do this then we should welcome there engagements.

Now I know there are some who think we should deal with Asad in order to defeat ISIL but I think this view is dangerous misguided.

Our enemy's enemy is not our friend .It is another enemy. So to those who are back to Asad or had stood on the stand lines. I would say this we are ready join with you in a new political effort to secure a representative and a cantabile government in Damascus that can take the fight to ISIL but it is simply not credible for Asad to lead such a government.....

My message today is simple .We are facing an evil against which the whole world must unite. And as ever in the cause of freedom, democracy and justice, Brittan will play its part.

Appendix 6 President: John F. Kennedy

Inaugural Address 1961/1/20

Vice President Johnson, Mr. Speaker,



poisons such as anthrax, VX nerve agent and mustard gas remain unaccounted for in Iraq.

So our choice is clear: back down and leave Saddam hugely strengthened or proceed to disarm him by force.

Retreat might give us a moment of respite but years of repentance at our weakness would, I believe, follow.

It is true that Saddam is not the only threat but it is true also as we British know that the best way to deal with future threats peacefully is to deal with present threats with resolve.

Removing Saddam will be a blessing to the Iraqi people: four million Iraqis are in exile, 60% of the population dependent on food aid, thousands of children die every year through malnutrition and disease, hundreds of thousands have been driven from their homes or murdered.

I hope the Iraqi people hear this message. We are with you. Our enemy is not you but your barbarous rulers.

Our commitment to the post-Saddam humanitarian effort will be total.

We shall help Iraq move towards democracy and put the money from Ira-

qi oil in a UN trust fund so it benefits Iraq and no-one else.

Neither should Iraq be our only concern.

President Bush and I have committed ourselves to peace in the Middle East based on a secure state of Israel and a viable Palestinian state.

We will strive to see it done. But these challenges and others that confront us: poverty, the environment, the ravages of disease require a world of order and stability.

Dictators like Saddam. Terrorist groups like al-Qaeda, threaten the very existence of such a world. That is why I've asked our troops to go into action tonight.

As so often before on the courage and determination of British men and women serving our country the fate of many nations rest.

Thank you.

Appendix 5

Prime Minster: David Cameron

David Cameron urges UK prepare to strike Iraq 2014/9/25

It is absolutely right that we should



I know that this course of action has produced deep divisions of opinion in our country but I know also the British people will now be united in sending our armed forces our thoughts and prayers – they are the finest in the world and their families and all of Britain can have great pride in them.

The threat to Britain today is not that of my father's generation.

War between the big powers is unlikely, Europe is at peace, the Cold War already a memory.

But this new world faces a new threat of disorder and chaos born either of brutal states like Iraq armed with weapons of mass destruction or of extreme terrorist groups.

Both hate our way of life, our freedom, our democracy.

My fear, deeply held, based in part on the intelligence that I see is that these threats come together and deliver catastrophe to our country and our world.

These tyrannical states do not care

for the sanctity of human life – the terrorists delight in destroying it. Some say if we act we become a target the truth is all nations are targets. Bali was never in the frontline of action against terrorism, America didn't attack al-Qaeda – they attacked America.

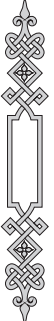
Britain has never been a nation to hide at the back but even if we were it wouldn't avail us.

Should terrorists obtain these weapons now being manufactured and traded around the world the carnage they could inflict to our economies, to our security, to world peace would be beyond our most vivid imagination.

My judgment as prime minister is that this threat is real, growing and of an entirely different nature to any conventional threat to our security that Britain has faced before.

For 12 years the world tried to disarm Saddam after his wars in which hundreds of thousands died.

UN weapons inspectors say vast amounts of chemical and biological





haps more than we imagined were alive and we should have them back in our hands with a bit of luck later on today, so that is extremely good news.

I see looking round that you are souvenir hunters, I do not know quite what you are going to do with them all but I think one or two of those tanks will be of some use when we get them back home, we can either strip them down and see what they look like or perhaps they will make good target practice, whatever.

But well done on the souvenirs, well done on the battle.

I guess many of you may wonder what it was all about, why were you here, was it necessary? I just want to say to you that it was necessary and you were here not just because of the invasion of Kuwait, important though that was, but if you had not been here with your allies, if this problem of Kuwait had not been sorted out now, then it might have been a much bigger and much more dangerous problem not very many years away. That would have been perhaps a

much more difficult problem to deal with, it was necessary to deal with it now and I do not think it could have been better dealt with than the way you have done it. So thank you very much indeed.

There is no more to say except that a thank you from me is not just from me, it is from everybody back home who would be delighted to come here and say it themselves. Many thanks indeed, you did magnificently, thank you.

Appendix 4

Prime Minister: Tony Blair

Tony Blair to the nation, given on Thursday evening as British forces went into action in Iraq.

2007/12/16

On Tuesday night I gave the order for British forces to take part in military action in Iraq. Tonight British servicemen and women are engaged from air, land and sea. Their mission: to remove Saddam Hussein from power and disarm Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction.



two or three things to you. Firstly, it was a fabulous job, I do not believe it could have been done better and the general view at home is that this was a copy book war from start to finish, the planning, the logistics, the execution of it, all of it went as well as we could possibly have hoped and there are 50 odd million people at home who have been watching every tiny movement in this over the last few months, there are more experts on the Gulf out there back home than there are out here. You may be surprised to know that but I can promise you it is the case, it has been almost the sole topic of conversation for weeks past, what is happening, what is going to happen, how are the boys doing, when are they going to come home? Those are the questions, of course some of those of no interest whatsoever to you, that have dominated conversation back home.

But would like to say to you that the support back home for what you have been doing has been absolutely unbelievable and when you get home you will feel that and you will know it without a shadow of doubt

because people are pretty proud of what you did over here and I do not just mean the British, if you go to the United States at the moment as well you will find they are pretty proud of what you have done as well. So I am delighted to be here in order to say thank you to you all.

You may be interested to know about going home and one or two miscellaneous matters like that. I cannot give you an exact date for that, I can give you a promise that we will not keep you out here a day longer than is necessary and we are actually working now on the logistics of when differing people can go home. There is a certain amount to be done but as soon as we can send you home we will and as soon as you get home there will be some leave which I daresay you will find something to do with, I am sure that will be the case.

One other point you may be interest in, though it is not for public consumption yet and I know the press will honour that for the time being, a number of our prisoners of war are released today, quite a few, there is some rather good news there, per-





longer open to us. Rightly this Government has abjured it. Increasingly this nation won't have it. Our people are now confident enough to face the facts of life. There is a new mood of realism in Britain.

That too is part of the Falklands Factor. The battle of the South Atlantic was not won by ignoring the dangers or denying the risks. It was achieved by men and women who had no illusions about the difficulties. We faced them squarely and we were determined to overcome. That is increasingly the mood of Britain. And that's why the rail strike won't do. We are no longer prepared to jeopardise our future just to defend manning practices agreed in 1919 when steam engines plied the tracks of the Grand Central Railway and the motor car had not yet taken over from the horse.

What has indeed happened it that now once again Britain is not prepared to be pushed around. We have ceased to be a nation in retreat.

We have instead a new-found confidence—born in the economic battles at home and tested and found true 8,000 miles away.

That confidence comes from the re-discovery of ourselves, and grows with the recovery of our self-respect. And so today, we can rejoice at our success in the Falklands and take pride in the achievement of the men and women of our Task Force.

But we do so, not as at some last flickering of a flame which must soon be dead. No—we rejoice that Britain has re-kindled that spirit which has fired her for generations past and which today has begun to burn as brightly as before.

Britain found herself again in the South Atlantic and will not look back from the victory she has won.

Appendix 3

Prime Minister: Mr. Major

Mr. Major to the Divisional Artillery in Kuwait on

1991/3/6

PRIME MINISTER:

I wanted to come out here today, having seen what things were like at the beginning of January, to say just



We saw the signs when, this week, the NUR came to understand that its strike on the railways and on the Underground just didn't fit—didn't match the spirit of these times. And yet on Tuesday, eight men, the leaders of ASLEF, misunderstanding the new mood of the nation, set out to bring the railways to a halt.

Ignoring the example of the NUR, the travelling public whom they are supposed to serve, and the jobs and future of their own members, this tiny group decided to use its undoubted power for what?—to delay Britain's recovery, which all our people long to see.

Yet we can remember that on Monday, nearly a quarter of the members of NUR turned up for work.

Today, we appeal to every train driver to put his family, his comrades, and his country first, by continuing to work tomorrow. That is the true solidarity which can save jobs and which stands in the proud tradition of British railwaymen.

But it is not just on the railways that we need to find the means and the

method of working together. It is just as true in the NHS. All who work there are caring, in one way or another for the sick.

To meet their needs we have already offered to the ancillary workers almost exactly what we have given to our Armed Forces and to our teachers, and more than our Civil Servants have accepted. All of us know that there is a limit to what every employer can afford to pay out in wages. The increases proposed for nurses and ancillary workers in the Health Service are the maximum which the Government can afford to pay.

And we can't avoid one unchallengeable truth. The Government has no money of its own. All that it has it takes in taxes or borrows at interest. It's all of you—everyone here—that pays.

Of course, there is another way. Instead of taking money from our people openly, in taxation or loans, we can take it surreptitiously, by subterfuge. We can print money in order to pay out of higher inflation what we dare not tax and cannot borrow.

But that disreputable method is no





possible. That's an accurate picture of Britain at war—not yet of Britain at peace. But the spirit has stirred and the nation has begun to assert itself. Things are not going to be the same again.

All over Britain, men and women are asking—why can't we achieve in peace what we can do so well in war? And they have good reason to ask.

Look what British Aerospace workers did when their Nimrod aeroplane needed major modifications. They knew that only by mid-air refuelling could the Task Force be properly protected. They managed those complicated changes from drawing board to airworthy planes in sixteen days—one year faster than would normally have been the case.

Achievements like that, if made in peacetime, could establish us as aeroplane makers to the world.

That record performance was attained not only by superb teamwork, but by brilliant leadership in our factories at home which mirrored our forces overseas. It is one of the abid-

ing elements of our success in the South Atlantic that our troops were superbly led. No praise is too high for the quality and expertise of our commanders in the field.

Their example, too, must be taken to heart. Now is the time for management to lift its sights and to lead with the professionalism and effectiveness it knows is possible.

If the lessons of the South Atlantic are to be learned, then they have to be learned by us all. No one can afford to be left out. Success depends upon all of us—different in qualities, but equally valuable.

During this past week, I have read again a little known speech of Winston Churchill, made just after the last war. This is what he said:-

"We must find the means and the method of working together not only in times of war, and mortal anguish, but in times of peace, with all its bewilderments and clamor and clatter of tongues."

Thirty-six years on, perhaps we are beginning to re-learn the truth which Churchill so clearly taught us.



tory. This generation can match their fathers and grandfathers in ability, in courage, and in resolution. We have not changed. When the demands of war and the dangers to our own people call us to arms—then we British are as we have always been: competent, courageous and resolute. When called to arms—ah, that's the problem. It took the battle in the South Atlantic for the shipyards to adapt ships way ahead of time; for dockyards to refit merchantmen and cruise liners, to fix helicopter platforms, to convert hospital ships—all faster than was thought possible; it took the demands of war for every stop to be pulled out and every man and woman to do their best. British people had to be threatened by foreign soldiers and British territory invaded and then—why then—the response was incomparable. Yet why does it need a war to bring out our qualities and reassert our pride? Why do we have to be invaded before we throw aside our selfish aims and begin to work together as only we can work and achieve as only we can achieve? That, ladies and gentlemen, really

is the challenge we as a nation face today. We have to see that the spirit of the South Atlantic—the real spirit of Britain—is kindled not only by war but can now be fired by peace.

We have the first pre-requisite. We know we can do it—we haven't lost the ability. That is the Falklands Factor. We have proved ourselves to ourselves. It is a lesson we must not now forget. Indeed it is a lesson which we must apply to peace just as we have learned it in war. The faltering and the self-doubt has given way to achievement and pride. We have the confidence and we must use it.

Just look at the Task Force as an object lesson. Every man had his own task to do and did it superbly. Officers and men, senior NCO and newest recruit—every one realised that his contribution was essential for the success of the whole. All were equally valuable—each was differently qualified.

By working together—each was able to do more than his best. As a team they raised the average to the level of the best and by each doing his utmost together they achieved the im-





take up my task with buoyancy and hope. I feel sure that our cause will not be suffered to fail among men. At this time I feel entitled to claim the aid of all, and I say, "Come then, let us go forward together with our united strength."

We have before us an ordeal of the most grievous kind. Winston Churchill - May 13, 1940

Appendix 2

Prime Minister: Margaret Thatcher

Speech to Conservative Rally at Cheltenham 1982/ 7 /3

Today we meet in the aftermath of the Falklands Battle. Our country has won a great victory and we are entitled to be proud. This nation had the resolution to do what it knew had to be done—to do what it knew was right.

We fought to show that aggression does not pay and that the robber cannot be allowed to get away with his swag. We fought with the support of so many throughout the world. The Security Council, the Commonwealth, the European Community, and the United States. Yet we also fought alone—for we fought for our

own people and for our own sovereign territory.

Now that it is all over, things cannot be the same again for we have learned something about ourselves—a lesson which we desperately needed to learn.

When we started out, there were the waverers and the fainthearts. The people who thought that Britain could no longer seize the initiative for herself.

The people who thought we could no longer do the great things which we once did. Those who believed that our decline was irreversible—that we could never again be what we were.

There were those who would not admit it—even perhaps some here today—people who would have strenuously denied the suggestion but—in their heart of hearts—they too had their secret fears that it was true: that Britain was no longer the nation that had built an Empire and ruled a quarter of the world. Well they were wrong. The lesson of the Falklands is that Britain has not changed and that this nation still has those sterling qualities which shine through our his-



essary steps, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by the Resolution of the House. At the end of the proceedings today, the Adjournment of the House will be proposed until Tuesday, the 21st of May, with, of course, provision for earlier meeting, if need be. The business to be considered during that week will be notified to Members at the earliest opportunity. I now invite the House, by the Resolution which stands in my name, to record its approval of the steps taken and to declare its confidence in the new Government.

Sir, to form an Administration of this scale and complexity is a serious undertaking in itself, but it must be remembered that we are in the preliminary stage of one of the greatest battles in history, that we are in action at many points in Norway and in Holland, that we have to be prepared in the Mediterranean, that the air battle is continuous and that many preparations have to be made here at home. In this crisis I hope I may be pardoned if I do not address the House at any length today. I hope that any of my friends and colleagues, or former

colleagues, who are affected by the political reconstruction, will make all allowances for any lack of ceremony with which it has been necessary to act. I would say to the House, as I said to those who have joined the government: "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

We have before us an ordeal of the most grievous kind. We have before us many, many long months of struggle and of suffering. You ask, what is our policy? I will say: It is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us; to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark and lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy. You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word: victory; victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory, there is no survival. Let that be realized; no survival for the British Empire, no survival for all that the British Empire has stood for, no survival for the urge and impulse of the ages, that mankind will move forward towards its goal. But I





- McCarthy, M. J. and Carter, R. A. (2004). "There's Millions of Them: Hyperbole in Everyday Conversation". *Journal of Pragmatics* 36(2): 149-84.
- Norrick, N. R. (2004). "Hyperbole, Extreme Case Formulation". *Journal of Pragmatics* 36: 727 – 39.
- Oliphant, L. (1928). *A general Certificate English Course*. London.
- Perrine, L. (1974) *Poetry: The Elements of Poetry* (2nd ed.). New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, INC.
- Robert, E.V. (1964) *Thinking and Writing about Literature*. New York: Prentice-Hall, INC.
- Ruiz, J.H. (2009) *Understanding Tropes: At the Cross Road between Pragmatics and Cognition*. Frankfurt: Peter Lang GmbH.

Appendix 1

Prime Minister: Winston Churchill
Blood, Toil, and Sweat 1940/5/13
Mister Speaker, on Friday evening last I received His Majesty's commission to form a new Administration. It was the evident wish and will of Parliament and the nation that this should be conceived on the broadest possible basis and that it should in-

clude all parties, both those who supported the late Government and also the parties of the Opposition. I have completed the most important part of this task. A War Cabinet has been formed of five Members, representing, with the Liberal Opposition, the unity of the nation. The three party Leaders have agreed to serve, either in the War Cabinet or in high executive office. The three Fighting Services have been filled. It was necessary that this should be done in one single day, on account of the extreme urgency and rigor of events. A number of other key positions were filled yesterday, and I am submitting a further list to His Majesty tonight. I hope to complete the appointment of the principal Ministers during tomorrow. The appointment of the other Ministers usually takes a little longer, but I trust that when Parliament meets again, this part of my task will be completed, and that the administration will be complete in all respects. Sir, I considered it in the public interest to suggest that the House should be summoned to meet today. Mr. Speaker agreed, and took the nec-



sixty two instances of overstatements in the selected speeches. This verifies the first hypothesis 'Overstatement is frequently used in English political speeches' at the same time , this result will be an answer to the research question which states 'To what extent is the use of overstatement frequent in political speeches?'

- Concerning the most salient functions of overstatement, emphasis is the most widely recognized function in the selected political speeches among nine different functions of overstatement. The analysis reveals that there are (eighty seven) instances of this function out of (one hundred and sixty two) numbers of overstatements in the selected speeches which forms (%53.70) of the data.

References

- Arp, T.R., and Johnson G. (2006) Literature: Sound, Structure and Sense (9th ed.).Boston: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Brown, P. and Levinson S. C. (1987) Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. Cambridge: Cam-

bridge University Press.

- Cano, L (2011) This Book Will Change Your Life! Hyperbole in Spoken English. Valencia: Universitat de València.
- Claridge, C. (2011).Hyperbole in English: A Corpus-based Study of Exaggeration. Cambridge
- Douglas,C.(1931) Overstatement in the New Testament. New York.
- Gibbs, R. W. (1994a). The Poetics of Mind: Figurative Thought, Language and Understanding. Cambridge
- Hamawand, Z.(2011) Morphology in English: Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar. London: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Kane,T.(1988). The New Oxford Guide to Writing: A Rhetoric and Handbook for College Student. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Leech, G.N. (1969) A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry. London: Longman.
- Martin, A. (1999) Olympic Games as Performance and Public Event. New York: Library of Congress.



17.	31	We've been fierce in defending ourselves ..	Evaluation	Self-praise
18.	39-40	There is no city or town that is more pro-America than anywhere else. We are all one nation. All of us proud. All of us patriots. All of us salute this flag.	Interest intensification	Complaint
19.	45-46	In this campaign I have had the privilege to witness what is best in America, in the stories, in the faces, of men and women I have met at countless rallies..	Interest intensification	Suggestion
20.	58	I'm exhausted	Emphasis	Complaint
21.	63	I feel terrible	Emphasis	Complaint
22.	63	I feel worse than when I went to bed.	Evaluation	Complaint
23.	64	it's pouring down rain.	Emphasis	Complaint
24.	66	I get in the car I am mad	Emphasis	Complaint
25.	67-68	We drive, and we drive, and we drive. It turns out that Greenwood is about an hour and a half from everywhere else.	Emphasis	Complaint
26.	88	She's stealing my thunder	Emphasis	Complaint
27.	96-99	one voice can change a room. And if a voice can change a room, it can change a city, and if it can change a city, it can change a state, and if it can change a state, it can change a nation, and if it can change a nation, it can change the world.	Interest Intensification	Suggestion
28.	100	Virginia, your voice can change the world tomorrow.	Emphasis	Suggestion
29.	106	Virginia, let's go change the world.	Emphasis	Request

Conclusions

The conclusions drawn from this study can be recapitulated as follows:

- Politicians manipulate overstatement in their speeches to emphasize some ideas in order to persuade their audiences and to impose their ideological purposes in various way.
- Overstatement appeared to

fulfill more discourse goals than their literal equivalents. It allowed speakers to satisfy multiple goals simultaneously. This suggests that this trope is not merely a substitute for literal meaning, but rather conveys information that literal statements do not.

- Overstatement is a very important and vital device in political speeches. There are one hundred and



5.	6-7	You have shared your stories of struggle, you have spoken of your dreams, along the way, talking with all of you about your own lives.	Emphasis	Self-praise
6.	8	you have moved me again and again	Emphasis	Praise of Others
7.	8-9	when I have been down you have lifted me up..	Contrast of differences	Praise of Others
8.	10-12	I have been struck again and again by the fundamental decency and generosity and dignity of men and women who work hard without complaint, to meet their responsibilities every day.	Emphasis	Praise of others
9.	13-14	I come away with an unyielding belief that if we only had a government as responsible as all of you, as compassionate as the American people, that there is no obstacle that we can't overcome.	Evaluation	Praise of others
10.	15	There is no destiny that we cannot fulfill.	Emphasis	Self-praise
11.	18	we are less than one day away from bringing about change in America.	Emphasis	Self-praise
12.	19-20	Tomorrow you can turn the page on policies that put greed and irresponsibility before hard work and sacrifice.	Emphasis	Suggestion
13.	20-23	Tomorrow you can choose policies that invest in our middle class, create new jobs and grow this economy so that everybody has a chance to succeed. Not just the CEO but the secretary and the janitor; not just the factory owner but the men and women who work the factory floor.	Interest intensification	Suggestion
14.	22-23	Tomorrow you can put an end to the politics that would divide a nation just to win an election	Simplification	Suggestion
15.	23-25	..puts reason against reason, and city against town, Republican against Democrat; that asks us to fear at a time when we need to hope.	Clarification	Offence
16.	29-30	When you think about this campaign we've got a lot to be proud of when it comes to the tone that we have set.	Emphasis	Self-praise





Table (11) Pragmatic functions and devices of overstatement in Appendix (9) By
President: George W. Bush

Series of No.	Line No.	Overstatements	Pragmatic Functions	Pragmatic Devices
1.	4	Thousands of lives were suddenly ended by evil.	Emphasis	Offense
2.	5-6	..huge structures collapsing have filled us with disbelief,	Emphasis	Complaint
3.	6	terrible sadness	Emphasis	Complaint
4.	6	, and a quiet, unyielding anger.	Emphasis	Complaint
5.	8	A great people has been moved to defend a great nation..	Emphasis	Compliment
6.	10-11	America was targeted for attack because we're the brightest beacon for freedom and opportunity in the world.	Evaluation	Self-praise
7.	11	..no one will keep that light from shining.	Emphasis	Compliment
8.	12	our Nation saw evil	Emphasis	Offence
9.	24	The search is underway for those who are behind these evil acts.	Emphasis	Offence
10.	30	America and our friends and allies join with all those who want peace and security in the world	Emphasis	Compliment
11.	34-35	Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil, for You are with me.	Emphasis	Praise of Others

Table (12) Pragmatic functions and devices of overstatement in Appendix (10) By
President: Barak Obama

Series of No.	Line No.	Overstatements	Pragmatic Functions	Pragmatic Devices
1.	1	What a scene!	Expression of surprise	Compliment
2.	1	What a crowd! Thank you for Virginia.	Expression of surprise	Gratitude
3.	3	We've gone to every corner of this country..	Emphasis	Self-praise
4.	5	I just want to say that whatever happens tomorrow, I have been deeply humbled by this journey.	Clarification	Praise of others



16.	51	Saddam was warned over and over again to comply with the will of the United Nations	Emphasis	Criticism of other
17.	54-55	Tonight, 28 nations -- countries from 5 continents, Europe and Asia, Africa, and the Arab League -- have forces in the Gulf area standing shoulder to shoulder against Saddam Hussein.	Clarification	Expressing attitude
18.	60	Our troops will have the best possible support in the entire world..	Emphasis	Compliment
19.	64-66	We have before us the opportunity to forge for ourselves and for future generations a new world order -- a world where the rule of law, not the law of the jungle, governs the conduct of nations.	Clarification	Suggestion
20.	66-68	When we are successful -- and we will be -- we have a real chance at this new world order, an order in which a credible United Nations can use its peacekeeping role to fulfill the promise and vision of the U.N.'s founders.	Clarification	Promise
21.	76-77	..no nation will be permitted to brutally assault its neighbor.	Emphasis	Disapproval
22.	80	No President can easily commit our sons and daughters to war. They are the Nation's finest.	Evaluation	Praise of other
23.	79-80	And listen to what they say, for they've said it better than any President or Prime Minister ever could.	Evaluation	Praise of other
24.	82-84	Saddam's henchmen against the innocent people of Kuwait are an affront to mankind and a challenge to the freedom of all.	Emphasis	Disapproval
25.	94-95	Tonight, America and the world are deeply grateful to them and to their families.	Emphasis	Compliment





5.	13-15	the Secretary-General of the United Nations went to the Middle East with peace in his heart -- his second such mission. And he came back from Baghdad with no progress at all in getting Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait.	Contrast of differences	Complaint
6.	18-19	We are determined to knock out Saddam Hussein's nuclear bomb potential.	Clarification	Expressing attitude
7.	19	We will also destroy his chemical weapons facilities.	Clarification	Expressing attitude
8.	28	Some may ask: Why act now? Why not wait? The answer is clear: The world could wait no longer...	Simplification	Expressing attitude
9.	32-33	While the world waited, Saddam Hussein systematically raped, pillaged, and plundered a tiny nation, no threat to his own	Contrast of differences	Criticism of other
10.	33	He subjected the people of Kuwait to unspeakable atrocities	Emphasis	Criticism of Other
11.	35-36	While the world waited, Saddam sought to add to the chemical weapons arsenal he now possesses, an infinitely more dangerous weapon of mass destruction -- a nuclear weapon.	Contrast of differences	Criticism of other
12.	39-41	While the world waited, while Saddam stalled, more damage was being done to the fragile economies of the Third World, emerging democracies of Eastern Europe, to the entire world, including to our own economy.	Contrast of differences	Criticism of other
13.	45	While the world waited, Saddam Hussein met every overture of peace with open contempt.	Contrast of differences	Criticism of others
14.	45-46	While the world prayed for peace, Saddam prepared for war.	Contrast of differences	Criticism of Other
15.	47-48	I had hoped that when the United States Congress, in historic debate, took its resolute action, Saddam would realize he could not prevail and would move out of Kuwait	Clarification	Wishes



2.	13-14	Mere words cannot fully express the profound remorse I feel for what our country is going through and for what members of both parties in Congress are now forced to deal with.	Emphasis	Self-Criticism
3.	17-18	Painful as the condemnation of the Congress would be, it would pale in comparison to the consequences of the pain I have caused my family	Evaluation	Self-Criticism
4.	18	There is no greater agony.	Evaluation	Complain
5.	19-20	I would give anything to go back and undo what I did.	Emphasis	Wishes
6.	23	..Nor all your piety nor wit shall lure it back to cancel half a line.	(Polite) De-Emphasis	Complain
7.	23-24	Nor all your tears wash out a word of it.	(Polite) De-Emphasis	Complain
8.	25	nothing, not piety, nor tears, nor wit, nor torment can alter what I have done	(Polite) De-Emphasis	Disapproval
9.	33-35	Our country has wonderful opportunities and daunting challenges ahead. I intend to seize those opportunities and meet those challenges with all the energy and ability and strength God has given me.	Interest Intensification	Expressing attitude

Table (10) Pragmatic functions and devices of overstatement in Appendix (8) By President: George Bush

Series of No.	Line No.	Overstatements	Pragmatic Functions	Pragmatic Devices
1.	3-4	Kuwait -- a member of the Arab League and a member of the United Nations -- was crushed	Emphasis	Complaint
2.	8-9	..follows months of constant and virtually endless diplomatic activity on the part of the United Nations..	Emphasis	Complaint
3.	9	..., the United States, and many, many other countries	Emphasis	Complaint
4.	11-12	..Our Secretary of State, James Baker, held an historic meeting in Geneva..	Emphasis	Praise of Other



24.	56-58	..let both sides join in creating a new endeavor, not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved	Emphasis	Request
25.	62-63	Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty.	Clarification	Compliment
26.	63	The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.	Emphasis	Compliment
27.	64-67	Now the trumpet summons us again -- not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need -- not as a call to battle, though embattled we are -- but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out, "rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation" -- a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.	Emphasis	Expressing attitude
28.	68-69	Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind?	Emphasis	Request
29.	69	Will you join in that historic effort?	Emphasis	Request
30.	70-71	In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger	Clarification	Criticism of other
31.	72-73	The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it	Emphasis	Self-praise
32.	73-74	.. the glow from that fire can truly light the world.	Emphasis	Self-praise

Table (9) Pragmatic functions and devices of overstatement in Appendix

(7) By President: Bill Clinton

Series of No.	Line No.	Overstatements	Pragmatic Functions	Pragmatic Devices
1.	7-8	I am profoundly sorry for all I have done wrong in words and deeds.	Emphasis	Self-Criticism



12.	23-24	.. we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom	Emphasis	Wishes
13.	24-25	.. those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.	Emphasis	Disapproval
14.	29	..we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves for whatever period is required	Emphasis	Promise
15.	28-30	To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge -- to convert our good words into good deeds in a new alliance for progress -- to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty	Clarification	Promise
16.	30	.. peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers.	Clarification	Promise
17.	38-40	to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request -- that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction.	Emphasis	Offence
18.	48	Let us never negotiate out of fear.	Emphasis	Request
19.	48	.. let us never fear to negotiate.	Emphasis	Request
20.	51	.. and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.	Emphasis	Disapproval
21.	52-53	Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce.	Interest intensification	Request
22.	54-55	Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah -- to "undo the heavy burdens...and let the oppressed go free.	Emphasis	Request
23.	56	And if a beachhead of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion..	Emphasis	Request





Table (8) Pragmatic functions and devices of overstatement in Appendix

(6) By President: John F. Kennedy

Series of No.	Line No.	Overstatements	Pragmatic Functions	Pragmatic Devices
1.	2-4	we observe today not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom -- symbolizing an end, as well as a beginning -- signifying renewal, as well as change	Evaluation	Compliment
2.	6-7	The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life.	Clarification	Compliment
3.	10	We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution.	Emphasis	Self-praise
4.	10-14	Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans, born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this Nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.	Clarification	Self-praise
5.	15	Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price,.	Evaluation	Expressing attitude
6.	15	.., bear any burden..	Evaluation	Expressing attitude
7.	15-16	..meet any hardship..	Evaluation	Expressing attitude
8.	16	.., support any friend..	Evaluation	Expressing attitude
9.	16	.., oppose any foe..	Evaluation	Expressing attitude
10.	17	..This much we pledge and more.	Emphasis	Promise
11.	22	.. a far more iron tyranny	Emphasis	Disapproval



10.	24	.. the world tried to disarm Saddam after his wars in which hundreds of thousands died.	Emphasis	Criticism of others
11.	25-26	.. UN weapons inspectors say vast amounts of chemical and biological poisons such as anthrax, VX nerve agent and mustard gas remain unaccounted for in Iraq.	Emphasis	Offensive
12.	44	.. We will strive to see it done.	Emphasis	Self-praise
13.	45	.. a world of order and stability	Emphasis	Compliment
14.	48-49	.. As so often before on the courage and determination of British men and women serving our country the fate of many nations rest.	Clarification	Compliment

Table (7) Pragmatic functions and devices of overstatement in Appendix

(5) By Prime Minister: David Cameron

Series of No.	Line No.	Overstatements	Pragmatic Functions	Pragmatic Devices
1.	1	It is absolutely right that we should learn the lesson of the past	Emphasis	Request
2.	3-4	we must not be so frozen with fear that we do not do anything at all.	Emphasis	Disapproval
3.	12	We have severe disagreement...	Emphasis	Offensive
4.	16-17	.. this view is dangerous misguided.	Evaluation	Disapproval
5.	22	We are facing an evil..	Emphasis	Offence
6.	22	against which the whole world must unite	Emphasis	Request
7.	22-23	And as ever in the cause of freedom, democracy and justice, Brittan will play its part.	Clarification	Expressing attitude



Table (6) Pragmatic functions and devices of overstatement in Appendix

(4) By Prime Minister: Tony Blair

Series of No.	Line No.	Overstatements	Pragmatic Functions	Pragmatic Devices
1.	3	.. disarm Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction.	Emphasis	Expressing attitude
2.	5-6	.. British people will now be united in sending our armed forces our thoughts and prayers – they are the finest in the world and their families and all of Britain can have great pride in them.	Evaluation	Praise of others
3.	7-8	.. The threat to Britain today is not that of my father's generation. War between the big powers is unlikely...	Evaluation	Expressing attitude
4.	9-10	.. this new world faces a new threat of disorder and chaos born either of brutal states like Iraq armed with weapons of mass destruction..	Emphasis	Offensive
5.	12-13	My fear, deeply held, based in part on the intelligence that I see is that these threats come together and deliver catastrophe to our country and our world.	Emphasis	Offensive
6.	15	..the truth is all nations are targets.	Emphasis	Offensive
7.	18	.. Britain has never been a nation to hide at the back..	Evaluation	Compliment
8.	19-21	..should terrorists obtain these weapons now being manufactured and traded around the world the carnage they could inflict to our economies, to our security, to world peace would be beyond our most vivid imagination.	Clarification	Expressing attitude
9.	22-23	My judgment as prime minister is that this threat is real, growing and of an entirely different nature to any conventional threat to our security that Britain has faced before.	Clarification	Expressing attitude



21.	70-71	..this tiny group decided to use its undoubted power for what?—to delay Britain's recovery, which all our people long to see.	Expression of surprise	Disapproval
22.	73-75	Today, we appeal to every train driver to put his family, his comrades, and his country first, by continuing to work tomorrow. That is the true solidarity which can save jobs and which stands in the proud tradition of British railway men	Interest intensification	Request
23.	108-109	..that spirit which has fired her for generations past and which today has begun to burn as brightly as before.	Evaluation	Compliment

Table (5) Pragmatic functions and devices of overstatement in Appendix

(3) By Prime Minister: Mr. Major

Series of No.	Line No.	Overstatements	Pragmatic Functions	Pragmatic Devices
1.	2-5	..it was a fabulous job, I do not believe it could have been done better ..	Expression of surprise	Compliment
2.	4-5	.. there are 50 odd million people at home who have been watching every tiny movement in this over the last few months..	Emphasis	Compliment
3.	6-7	.. You may be surprised to know that but I can promise you it is the case.	Emphasis	Promise
4.	11-12	.. But would like to say to you that the support back home for what you have been doing has been absolutely Unbelievable	Expression of surprise	Praise of others
5.	12-13	..you will feel that and you will know it without a shadow of doubt..	simplification	Compliment
6.	26	.. I see looking round that you are souvenir hunters	Emphasis	Praise of others



11.	28-29	..why does it need a war to bring out our qualities and reassert our pride?	Expression of surprise	Offence
12.	29-30	Why do we have to be invaded before we throw aside our selfish aims and begin to work together as only we can work and achieve as only we can achieve?	Expression of surprise	Offence
13.	36-37	The faltering and the self-doubt has given way to achievement and pride.	Contrast of Differences	Compliment
14.	41	By working together—each was able to do more than his best.	Emphasis	Compliment
15.	42-43	As a team they raised the average to the level of the best and by each doing his utmost together they achieved the Impossible	Emphasis	Praise of other
16.	45-46	All over Britain, men and women are asking —why can't we achieve in peace what we can do so well in war?	Expression of surprise	Complaint
17.	52	Achievements like that, if made in peacetime, could establish us as aeroplane makers to the world.	Contrast of differences	Complaint
18.	53-54	That record performance was attained not only by superb teamwork, but by brilliant leadership in our factories at home which mirrored our forces overseas.	Emphasis	Praise of other
19.	55-56	No praise is too high for the quality and expertise of our commanders in the field.	Evaluation	Praise of other
20.	59-60	If the lessons of the South Atlantic are to be learned, then they have to be learned by us all. No one can afford to be left out.	Emphasis	Expressing attitude



3.	4-5	We fought to show that aggression does not pay and that the robber cannot be allowed to get away with his swag	Clarification	Offence
4.	8-9	...a lesson which we desperately needed to learn.	Evaluation	Compliment
5.	13	.. we could never again be what we were.	Emphasis	Offence
6.	14-15	people who would have strenuously denied the suggestion..	Emphasis	Complaint
7.	17-18	The lesson of the Falklands is that Britain has not changed and that this nation still has those sterling qualities which shine through our history.	Emphasis	Compliment
8.	19-21	This generation can match their fathers and grandfathers in ability, in courage, and in resolution. We have not changed. When the demands of war and the dangers to our own people call us to arms—then we British are as we have always been: competent, courageous and Resolute	Evaluation	Self-praise
9.	23	It took the battle in the South Atlantic for the shipyards to adapt ships way ahead of time; for dockyards to refit merchantmen and cruise liners, to fix helicopter platforms, to convert hospital ships—all faster than was thought possible; it took the demands of war for every stop to be pulled out and every man and woman to do their best.	Interest intensification	Compliment
10.	28	..then why then the response was incomparable..	Expression of Surprise	Offence





Table (3) Pragmatic functions and devices of overstatement in Appendix

(1) By Prime Minister: Winston Churchill

Series of No.	Line No.	Overstatements	Pragmatic Functions	Pragmatic Devices
1.	29-30 is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us....	Emphasis	Expressing attitude
2.	30-31	..to wage war against a monstrous tyranny..	Emphasis	Criticism of other
3.	31	.. never surpassed in the dark and lamentable catalogue of human crime..	Evaluation	Offensive
4.	32-33	.. victory; victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road may be	Emphasis	Compliment
5.	33	..for without victory, there is no survival.	Clarification	Expressing attitude
6.	33-35	.. Let that be realized; no survival for the British Empire, no survival for all that the British Empire has stood for, no survival for the urge and impulse of the ages, that mankind will move forward towards its goal..	Clarification	Expressing attitude

Table (4) Pragmatic functions and devices of overstatement in Appendix

(2) By Prime Minister: Margaret Thatcher

Series of No.	Line No.	Overstatements	Pragmatic Functions	Pragmatic Devices
1.	1-2	Our country has won a great victory and we are entitled to be proud.	Emphasis	Self-praise
2.	2-3	This nation had the resolution to do what it knew had to be done—to do what it knew was right.	Emphasis	Compliment



Table (2): The total frequency and percentage of (FTAs) as devices of overstatements in the whole samples.

Devices of Overstatements	Ap. 1	Ap. 2	Ap. 3	Ap. 4	Ap. 5	AP. 6	Ap. 7	Ap. 8	Ap. 9	Ap. 10	Total	Percentage
Self-Praise	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	6	14	%8.64
Criticism of Others	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	10	%6.06
Self-Criticism	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	%1.81
Praise of Others	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	5	15	%9.09
Request	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	1	12	%7.40
Suggestion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	7	%4.32
Compliment	1	7	3	3	0	4	0	2	3	1	24	%14.81
Gratitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	%0.61
Complaint	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	8	21	%12.96
Disapproval	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	9	%5.55
Wishes	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	%1.85
Offence	1	5	0	4	2	1	0	0	3	1	17	%10.49
Sympathy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.0
Promise	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	6	%3.70
Expressing Attitude	3	1	0	4	1	6	1	4	0	0	20	%12.34
Frequency (in the whole data)											162	
Percentages (in the Whole data)											%100	





Table (1): The frequency and percentage of the functions of overstatements in the whole samples.

Functions of overstatement	Ap. 1	Ap. 2	Ap.3	Ap. 4	Ap. 5	Ap. 6	Ap. 7	Ap. 8	Ap. 9	Ap. 10	Total	Percentage
Expression of Surprise	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	%5.55
Contrast of Differences	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	9	%5.55
Evaluation	1	4	0	3	1	6	2	2	1	2	22	%13.58
Clarification	2	1	0	3	1	6	0	6	0	2	21	%12.96
Humor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.0
Emphasis	3	9	3	8	5	19	3	10	10	17	87	%53.70
Interest Intensification	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	8	%4.93
Simplification	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	%1.85
(Polite) De-Emphasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	%1.85
Frequency (in the whole data)											162	
Percentages (in the Whole data)											%100	



6-Analysis of Results

The analysis of the selected political speeches in the previous sections reveals the following results:

1. Overstatement is frequently used in the selected speeches. There are one hundred and sixty two instances of overstatements in the ten speeches.
2. In this study, on the basis of the adopted model, among the nine functions of overstatement, 'emphasis' comes with the highest frequency which forms (87) instances with (%53.70) out of the total occurrences of the functions of overstatement that forms (162). See table (1).
3. Evaluation is the second most recurrent function in the selected speeches. There are (twenty two) examples of clarification used in overstated ways that stands (%13.58) out of the total percentage. See table (1).
4. Among fifteen devices of overstatement, 'compliment' is more common, comparing with the rest, in the selected data. It forms (24) instances making up (%14.81) out of

the total occurrences of the devices of overstatements which constitute (162). See table (2).

5. Complain is the second most prominent device in the data under the analysis. The rate of recurrence of such device is (twenty one) instances which stand at (%12.96) out of the total FTAs in the data examined.

The analysis has revealed that there is no occurrence of 'humor' as a device of overstatement and also there is no instance of 'sympathy act' as a function of overstatement in the data under the analysis.

7-Summary of the Whole Samples

The total frequency and percentages with the total functions and devices of overstatement used in the whole speeches can be summarized in the following tables:

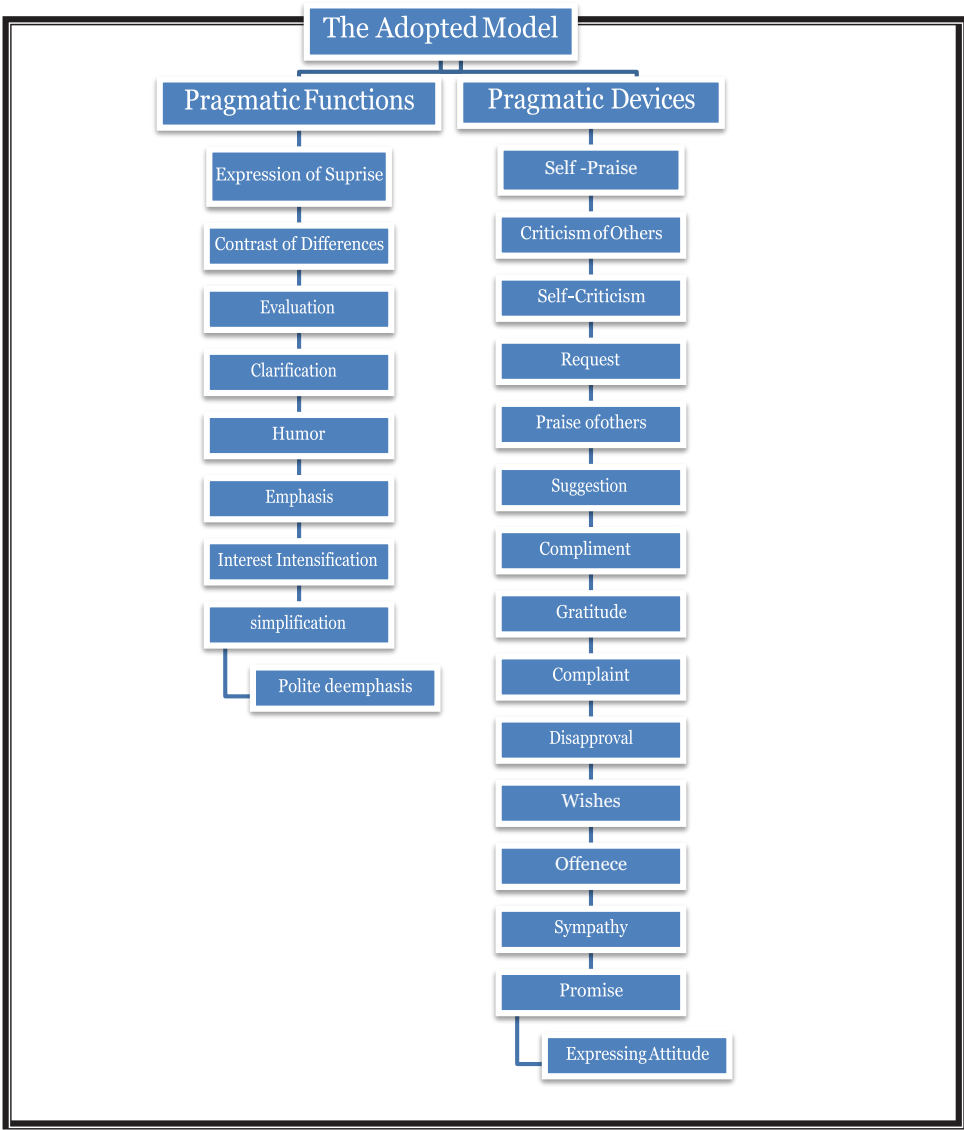


Figure (1): The adopted model



4-Functions of Overstatement

Overstatement is seen as a device that can be used in various situations to carry out various functions.

A list of various functions of overstatement in daily conversation is proposed by Cano (2006:203). The following is the summary of them:

1. Emphasis, like:
6. I am starving (when s/he is hungry).
2. Evaluation, like:
7. Well, I'm sorry that the opposition is continuing to take the country down. We have in fact had a very impressive record on competitiveness.
3. Expression of Surprise, like:
When someone performs an action in a good way which is not expected. S/he may receive feedback like: wonderful, amazing or unbelievable.
4. Simplification, for example:
9. I lost my bag and everything.
5. Interest intensification
6. Contrast of Differences
7. Humour
8. Clarification

5. The Adopted Model

The model for analyzing over-

statement in English political speeches is adopted eclectically from the studies mentioned previously in chapter two and three.

To determine the function of this figure in political speeches, the data will be examined through nine communicative functions by Cano which have been discussed in chapter two, namely expression of surprise, contrast of differences, evaluation, clarification, humor, emphasis, interest intensification, simplification and (polite) de-emphasis

To determine the various devices of overstatement, the data will be analyzed through different kinds of FTAs presented by Brown and Levinson: self-praise ,criticism of others ,self-criticism, praise of others,request,suggestion,compliment,gratitude,complaint,disapproval,wishes,offence,sympathy, promise, and expressing attitude.

The following figure represents the eclectic model of the present study:



form of behavior which the speaker believes to be right or wrong.

Brown and Levison (1987:104) state that there are several cues that may indicate hyperbolic interpretation, for example, exaggeration is often done with exaggerated intonation, stress and other aspects of prosody, as well as with intensifying modifiers, but this kind of evidence is rarely countered in data, as transcripts data rarely provide any kind of this information.

3-Main Features of Overstatement

McCarthy and Carter (2004:162 F.) provide a list of the main features of overstatement. They argue that overstatement must at least display three of the following characteristics:

1. Disjunction with context: the speaker's utterance seems at odds with the general context.
2. Shifts in footing: there is evidence (e.g. discourse marking) that a shift in footing is occurring to a conversational frame where impossible worlds or plainly counterfactual claims may appropriately occur.
3. Counter factuality not perceived as a lie: the listener accepts

without challenge a statement which is obviously counterfactual.

4. Impossible worlds: both the speaker and listener engage in the construction of fictitious worlds where impossible, exaggerated events take place.

5. Listener take-up: the listener reacts with supportive behavior such as laughter or assenting back-channel markers and/or contributes further to the counterfactuality, impossibility, contextual disjunction, etc.

5. Extreme case formulations and intensification: the assertion is expressed in the most extreme way (e.g. adjectives such as endless, massive) and/or extreme intensifiers such as nearly, totally are used. These are not necessarily counterfactuals or absurd worlds, as many may be heard as (semi-) conventional metaphors.

6. Relevant interpretability: the trope is interpretable as relevant to the speech act being performed, and is interpreted as figurative within its context, though there may also be evidence of literal interpretations being exploited for interactive/affective purposes.



be sub-classified into noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase. He also states that clause comprises everything encompassing more than one syntactic constituent within a clause and can go up to a complete sentence with several clauses. But these are not the only means to express overstatement. Norrick (1982: 170) for example, notes that hyperbole is a pragmatic category that can be realized in any word class or lexico-grammatical configuration. Grammatical forms and the co-operation of lexical and grammatical means are also able to bring about an overstatement.

Exaggeration cannot be understood in separation or in decontextualized conditions. Context plays a crucial role in the observation of overstatement. For this reason, it has been claimed that this figure cannot be studied out of the field of pragmatics, broadly defined as the study of meaning in context. Contextual information, not only linguistic but also situational and referential, allows determining whether the utterance

must be construed hyperbolically or not.

Overstatement is a purely pragmatic phenomenon, since it is only the full context which can determine the existence of an exaggeration in discourse.

Numerous scholars have stressed the crucial role that the context plays in overstatement perception and assessment of degree of inflation. Contextual information helps to determine the pragmatic functions fulfilled by this figure of speech. Pomerantz (cited in Ruiz, 2009:51) points out that the role of context in the interpretation of overstatement is essential. The existence of overstatement could be determined if there are certain lexico-grammatical configurations with linguistic items as perfectly, utterly, completely, forever, every time, everyone and if the hyperbolic expression occurs in a context

1. Where speakers are reacting against challenge to complaints, accusations
2. When they assign the cause of a situation to other parties, or
3. When they want to affirm the





ic overstatement has deep roots in American literature. It is a major element in the long tales told by folk heroes .Serious overstatement differs from comic overstatement only in that serious overstatements aim at persuading rather than laughing. Comic or serious overstatement relies on certain devices. Some attempts have been made in the realization of overstatement.

Spitzbardt (1963: 278) states that most of the devices of hyperbolic speech are certain nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, or the application of metaphor and simile are of a lexical kind and belong to the field of semantics as:

1. Numerical hyperbole (1,000 per cent).
2. Words of hyperbolic nature :
 - a. Nouns (ages)
 - b. Adjectives (colossal)
 - c. Adverbs (astronomically)
 - d. Verbs (die)
3. Simile and metaphor (cross as the devil)
4. Comparative and superlative degree (in less than no time)
5. Emphatic genitive (the finest

of fine watches)

6. Emphatic plural(all the perfumes of Arabia ,Shakespeare)

7. Whole sentences (he is nothing if not deliberate)

Claridge (2011:41.) recently suggests a common and comprehensible classification of English hyperbolic expressions. He gives a summary of comprehensions of overstatement. The first division that can be made is that between basic and composite overstatement. Accordingly, basic hyperbolic expressions do not leave the domain of the corresponding proposed expression. However, composite hyperbole is a domain-switching phenomenon and combines with another figure of speech such as metaphor. Claridge further distinguishes between the types of syntactic constituent that can be hyperbolic and he states that hyperbolic expressions can be words, phrases or clauses. In single-word, the exaggerated content is exclusively or principally found in one word of utterance, such as ages, and loads. Phrasal hyperbole stay within the limits of one syntactic or functional constituent and can



thing with a name disproportionately greater than its nature like:

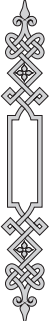
5.The wound given to my client (when referring to a scratch).

Wales (cited in Lorenz, 1999: 188) states 'Overstatement and understatement' are common paraphrases for hyperbole and litotes. Leech also (1983:145) used overstatement as a synonym of hyperbole, and understatement as a synonym of litotes as well as he defined overstatement (hyperbole) as a case where the speaker's description is stronger than is warranted by the state of affairs described. Claridge (2011:6) explains that overstatement and exaggeration are every day terms with no clear affiliation to any domain, while hyperbole is traditional term taken from classical rhetoric and thus is associated with formal persuasive speech. The latter is the oldest in this sense attested in the English language and the former is used only in the relevant meaning. Kane (1988:227) states that —the rhetorical name for overstatement is hyperbole, from a Greek word meaning -excess'.—

Most of the definitions of overstatement, which have been put forward by western linguists and rhetoricians or stylists during different periods of the twentieth century up to now, have been in one way or another similar to the above- mentioned ones. They all focus on the fact that overstatement is exaggeration but in the service of truth; not intended to be taken literally. The listeners do not perceive it as a lie. Or as the act of describing or explaining something in a way that makes it seems more important, serious etc. than it really is. They have also emphasized the fact that their functions are to bring emphasis. To sum up, overstatement can be referred to as exaggeration or hyperbole, and it can be used interchangeably with hyperbole and exaggeration.

2-Classifications of Overstatement

Overstatement has been classified in literature into two types as Kane (1988:227) pointed out that: there are two kinds of overstatements: comic and serious. Comic hyperbole, like caricature, ridiculous or burlesques by enlargements. Com-





statement: a person unconsciously or unintentional expresses a proposition that is stronger than the evidence warrant. The same proposition can be overstatement in one person's mouth and hyperbole in another's. A person who states

1-'all American can attain their dreams of success' without realizing that the circumstances of nature and society prevent some people from achieving their full potential, has simply overstated the truth . However, a person who realizes the truth might intend the listener to understand the same proposition as hyperbole for rhetoric effect.

The distinction in individual instances of the uses of intentionality and non-intentionality is very difficult as there is no clear dividing line between intentionality and non-intentionality but a rather shady transition area —the boundaries of boldness, consciousness, and literariness to me is quite vague.

Roberts (1964:167) states that overstatement or hyperbole is exaggeration for 'effect' as can be shown in:

2-I have told you a million of times.

A another definition, similar in its essence to the previous one, is by Oliphant (1928:169)who explains that —hyperbole is greatly exaggerated statement not intended to be taken literally, but used for effect in style as in the following example:

3. I have had a dozen of teeth taken out.

Norricks (2004:1728) maintains that overstatement is the superordinate term which encompasses hyperbole and other phenomena related to amplification, excess, and superfluity.

Ruiz (2009:48) sees overstatement (as the general, encompassing trope) subsumes hyperbole, EFC, and auxesis. He states that hyperbole is the use of exaggerated terms to create emphasis or certain effects, for example:

4. His eloquence could split mountains.

EFC violates the truthfulness maxim .It usually extremes expressions in literal seeming talk. The word Auxesis' is from the Greek auxso (i.e. 'growth') is considered in the literature a restricted type of overstatement which consists of the reference to some-



conditions for emphasis or effect. It is the action or act of overstating, realized in terms of a statement which exceeds the limits of facts.

Leech (1969:67) states that hyperbole is —the use of exaggerated terms for the sake not of deception but of emphasis.

Cano (2011: 38) states that —Hyperbole is a figure whereby the quantity or quality of an objective fact is, whether purposely or inadvertently, subjectively inflated or deflated in varying degrees but always to excess in a conventional or creative utterance which listeners do not normally interpret literally or perceive as a lie.

The online OED (2015) defines hyperbole as —a figure of speech consisting in exaggerated or extravagant statement, used to express strong feeling or produce a strong impression, and not intended to be understood literally.

On the other hand, according to LDOCE (1999:475 and 2015) exaggeration in English is identified as something greater, better, worse, etc., than reality is and in online OED (2015) to exaggerate is to magnify beyond the

limits of truth. Exaggeration in these two definitions is closely related to the truth.

Arp and Johnson (2006:757) state that: overstatement and hyperbole are simply exaggeration but in the service of truth. It involves a speaker's saying more than necessary. The description of the speaker is stronger than is warranted by the state of affairs described.

According to Douglas (1931:23-242), overstatement' and exaggeration' contain the basal idea, and though they are synonyms to 'hyperbole' neither is its equivalent. Thus, none of them must be confined to the meaning —making something appear greater than it really is. Distinguishing overstatement from hyperbole and exaggeration is not an easy task, unless one knows each of them and this poses problems because in most cases the situation is not explicitly stated or vaguely identified.

Gibbs (1994b:23) distinguishes between hyperbole, and overstatement as: hyperbole is intentional, exaggeration and overstatement is non-intentional. He states that simple over-



1-On Defining Overstatement

The term "Overstatement" is from -overstate plus -ment'. Overstate' is to talk about something in a way that makes it seem more important, serious etc. than it really is; exaggerate. Whereas the suffix (-ment) is attached (LDOCE, 1995:1013). The suffix (-ment) is used to form nouns from verbs, the nouns in prototypical cases convey the sense -the result of the process referred to by the root- ' or the state referred to in the root' (Hamawand, 2011:124).

Overstatement has been defined differently, but mostly, it is referred to as exaggeration but in the service of truth (Perrine 1974:650) or as a statement which exceeds the limits of facts; exaggeration. It includes any extravagant statement or amplification or attention used to express emotion and not to be taken literally Ruiz (2009:277) states that overstatement refers to the process where by one can represent concepts that are actually at a lower level by means of referring to higher level magnitude, with the objective of maximizing certain contextual effects.

Overstatement is extremely context bound. It is difficult to realize with absolute certainty in a corpus, for instance:

1-I called him ten times.

It might be actually correct statement or a case of overstatement.

Most references and studies attend "overstatement" with "exaggerations" and "hyperbole". Therefore, it is important to show the differences that distinguish overstatement from hyperbole and exaggeration if there are, and the relation between these terms and also which of these terms encompasses the other.

Martin (1999: 52) states that the concept of hyperbole was first introduced by Aristotle as a rhetorical trope with the meaning of 'exaggeration'. It is formed from the Greek 'Hyper' above and 'ballein' to throw, 'literally to throw over'. Thus hyperbole can be defined as an exaggeration. Hyperbole, the counterpart of understatement, deliberately exaggerates



المخلص

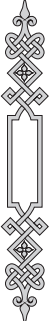
عنوان البحث المغالات في نصوص سياسية مختارة في اللغة الانجليزية. الهدف من هذا البحث هو ايجاد الاهداف والوسائل الواقعية وراء استخدام المغالاة ، وهل المغالاة تتكون المعطيات من مختارات عشوائية في الخطابات السياسية لقادة امريكيين وبريطانيين مشهورين من خصائص الخطابات السياسية ام لا . تفترض الدراسة بان المغالاة تستخدم بكثرة في الخطابات السياسية، كما تفترض الدراسة بان المغالاة تستخدم في الخطابات السياسية لتحقيق هدف. ومن اهم الاستنتاجات التي توصلت اليها البحث خلال تحليل النصوص السياسية المختارة: ان المغالاة من العوامل المهمة في الخطابات السياسية والهدف الاساس من استخدامها هو التاكيد واظهار الجوانب الدلالية في الجملة من خلال المدح ، و يستخدم السياسين المغالاة بمهارة في خطاباتهم بغية اقناع جمهورهم وفرض افكارهم الخاصة بطرق المختلفة.

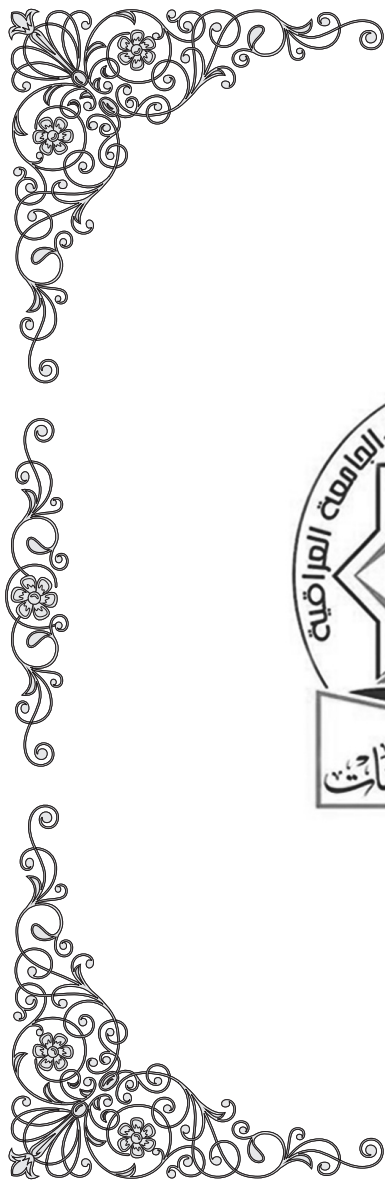
Abstract

The aim of this study is to explore the pragmatic features of hedging in selected modern plays ;it is an attempt to investigate hedging devices and functions in a case study of three selected modern plays pragmatically, namely “ look Back in Anger” by John Osborn , The invention of Love” by Tom Stoppard and “under the Blue Sky” by David Eldrige. Hedging as important phenomena has received a great attention in linguistic study recently; it is the fact that it represents the most central features of daily communication. The study hypothesizes that hedging is utilized in modern plays frequently and hedging devices are used for the purpose of specific pragmatic functions. Based on the content of this study and in order to obtain the requirements of qualitative and quantitative research, the researchers adopt a theoretical model which consists of merging Hyland’s and Yu’s models because both of the classifications of hedging adhere to the same function-based approach to categorize hedging.

Key Words

Hedging , lexical verbs , modal adjective, content oriented and reader oriented





A Pragmatic Study of Overstatement in selected political speeches

دراسة تداولية للمبالغة في خطابات سياسية
مختارة

Assist. Prof. Jalal Sadullah Hassan

أ.م.د. جلال عبد الله حسن

University of Garmian/ College of Education

جامعة كرميان/ كلية التربية

Jalal.sadullah@garmian.edu.krd

Kazaw Jafar Abdullah

م.م. كزاف جعفر عبد الله

University of Garmian/ College of Education

جامعة كرميان/ كلية التربية

kazhaw.jafar@garmian.edu.krd