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Metaphor in Algerian Discourse: A Conceptual Metaphor Analysis of Algerian Leaders'Speeches on Economic Development from 1990-2020

A Dissertation Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirements for The Degree of Doctor in Language for Specific Purposes

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Dedication

To my parents, for their lifelong love and guidance.

To my husband and my children, for their patience, support, and understanding.

To my sisters and brothers, for their unwavering encouragement.

This accomplishment is a testament to your collective faith in me.

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Abstract

This thesis examines the strategic use of metaphor in Algerian political discourse on economic development between 1990 and 2020. Drawing on Conceptual Metaphor Theory and Critical Metaphor Analysis, this research explores how Algerian political leaders employ metaphorical language as both a cognitive and rhetorical resource to conceptualise complex economic issues, legitimise policy decisions, and shape public understanding. The analysis is based on a corpus of Arabic political speeches delivered by key Algerian leaders and is situated within Algeria's distinctive socio-political and historical context, characterised by post-conflict recovery, economic transition, and shifting development priorities. Adopting a qualitative cognitive and critical approach, this thesis identifies four dominant metaphorical domains, namely journey, building, nature, and production metaphors. These domains frame economic development as a collective journey, a process of construction, an organic form of growth, and a productive endeavour yielding tangible outcomes. The findings indicate that the distribution and function of these metaphors vary across presidential administrations, reflecting broader transformations in economic policy orientations, including the shift from state-led development to market-oriented reforms and economic diversification. This research demonstrates that metaphor plays a central role in simplifying abstract economic concepts, enhancing the persuasiveness of political discourse, and fostering public engagement by aligning policy narratives with shared cultural experiences and collective aspirations.In a context where public confidence in economic governance is often fragile, metaphorical framing emerges as a powerful communicative strategy for promoting legitimacy, cohesion, and public support for economic reform. By integrating cognitive linguistics with critical discourse analysis, this thesis contributes to scholarship on political communication in transitional societies and highlights the pivotal role of metaphor in shaping economic discourse, public perception, and national identity in contemporary Algeria.

Keywords: Conceptual metaphor; Political discourse; Economic development; Algerian political speeches; Critical Metaphor Analysis; Cognitive linguistics; Public perception; Arabic political rhetoric.

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Key to Abbreviations

AI Artificial Intelligence

ALN Algerian National Liberation

ANP Algerian National People's Army

APS Algerian Press Service

BM Building Metaphor

CAM Contextual Analysis Model

CDA Critical Discourse Analysis

CD Conceptual Domains (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980)

CL Corpus Linguistics

CMA Critical Metaphor Analysis (Charteris-Black, 2004)

CM Collocate Mapping (in metaphor analysis)

CMT Conceptual Metaphor Theory

COVID-19 Coronavirus Disease 2019

DA Discourse Analysis

DNA Deoxyribonucleic Acid

Dz Dzaïr (commonly used abbreviation for Algeria)

ECS Economic Challenges and Strategies (themes in political rhetoric)

EDP Economic Development Priorities

ENTV Algerian National Television (Algerian state-run media)

EU European Union

FLN National Liberation Front

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GT Grounded Theory

HD Historical Discourse

ICR Inter-Coder Reliability (Krippendorff, 2018)

IDR Interdisciplinary Discourse Research

IMF International Monetary Fund

IPA International Phonetic Alphabet

ISI Import Substitution Industrialization

JM Journey Metaphor

LP Linguistic Pragmatics

MC Media Censorship

MCE Metaphor Conceptualization in Economics

MENA Middle East and North Africa

MIP Metaphor Identification Procedure (Pragglejaz Group, 2007)

MT Metaphorical Theory

NDP National Development Plan

NED National Economic Development

NID National Identity Discourse

NLP National Library of Algeria

NLP Natural Language Processing

NM Nature Metaphor

OPEC Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

PM Production Metaphor

RDA Reliability and Dependability Analysis

RD Rhetorical Devices (used in political communication)

RND National Rally for Democracy

SAP Structural Adjustment Programs

SFL Systemic Functional Linguistics

SOEs State-Owned Enterprises

Sonatrach National Oil Company of Algeria (Société Nationale de Transport de Hydrocarbures)

TQA Thematic Qualitative Analysis

UN United Nations

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

WB World Bank

Table of Arabic Letters: Latin Equivalents, Examples, and Transliteration

Arabic Letter	Latin Equivalent	Example in Arabic	Transliteration
أ	Alif (’ or a)	اقتصاد	’iqtiṣād
ب	Ba (b)	بنك	bank
ت	Ta (t)	تنمية	tanmīyah
ث	Tha (th)	ثروة	tharwah
ج	Jim (j)	جهود	juhūd
ح	Ha (ḥ)	حقوق	ḥuqūq
خ	Kha (kh)	خطاب	khuṭāb
د	Dal (d)	دعم	da‘m
ذ	Dhal (dh)	ذهب	dhahab
ر	Ra (r)	رئيس	ra’īs
ز	Zay (z)	زيادة	ziyādah
س	Sin (s)	سياسة	siyāsah
ش	Shin (sh)	شراكة	sharākah
ص	Sad (ṣ)	صندوق	ṣundūq
ض	Dad (ḍ)	ضريبة	ḍarībah
ط	Ta (ṭ)	تطوير	ṭaṭwīr
ظ	Za (ẓ)	ظروف	ẓurūf
ع	‘Ayn (‘)	عمل	‘amal
غ	Ghayn (gh)	غاية	ghāyah
ف	Fa (f)	فائض	fā’iḍ
ق	Qaf (q)	قانون	qānūn
ك	Kaf (k)	كفاءة	kafā’ah
ل	Lam (l)	للتمويل	lil-tamwīl
م	Mim (m)	مال	māl
ن	Nun (n)	نمو	numū
هـ	Ha (h)	هدف	hadaf
و	Waw (w or u/o)	وزراء	wuzarā’
ي	Ya (y or i)	يورو	yuro

General Introduction

The strategic deployment of metaphorical language in political discourse constitutes a critical mechanism for shaping public understanding, particularly in nations undergoing complex socio-economic transitions. This phenomenon is strikingly evident in contemporary Algeria, a country profoundly marked by the turmoil of the 1990s, a period often termed the "Black Decade." The decade was characterized by a devastating civil conflict that resulted in significant loss of life, economic collapse, and deep social fragmentation. In the aftermath of such trauma, the Algerian state faced not only the challenge of physical and institutional reconstruction but also the formidable task of rebuilding a fractured national psyche and restoring public trust in state institutions.

In the subsequent era of recovery and stabilisation, political communication assumed a pivotal role in managing public perception and fostering consensus around state-led economic initiatives. Within this communicative landscape, metaphors evolved beyond rhetorical ornamentation to become essential cognitive tools, enabling leaders to render intricate economic concepts accessible and resonant for a diverse populace. Metaphors such as the nation as a "body" in need of healing, the economy as a "machine" requiring repair, or development as a "journey" toward a promised future served to simplify complex policy agendas, evoke collective emotions, and align public expectations with governmental objectives. Consequently, this dissertation undertakes a detailed exploration of the strategic use of metaphors in Algerian political communication from 1990 to 2020, examining how this linguistic device has been employed to frame economic realities, influence public sentiment, and galvanise support for national development policies.

The significance of this research derives from its interdisciplinary intersection of cognitive linguistics, political communication, and Algeria's specific historical trajectory. As foundational theorists such as Lakoff and Johnson (1980) contend, metaphors function as fundamental cognitive frameworks that structure human understanding of abstract domains by mapping them onto concrete, experiential knowledge. In political discourse, therefore, they serve not as mere stylistic flourishes but as instrumental means of simplifying complexity, evoking emotional responses, and naturalising specific policy paradigms. For a nation such as Algeria, emerging

from civil conflict and grappling with economic reform within a rentier state structure, the strategic framing afforded by metaphorical language becomes a vital instrument for rebuilding social cohesion and legitimising governmental action.

This dissertation posits that analysing the evolution of predominant metaphorical domains across three decades of presidential discourse can reveal a process of elite narrative construction. Specifically, it traces how political elites have narrated economic progress, managed public expectations, and aligned citizen perceptions with shifting state priorities. Through a systematic examination of metaphorical patterns, this dissertation aims to uncover the discursive strategies through which the Algerian state has sought to maintain authority, depoliticise economic choices, and foster a sense of collective destiny amidst ongoing socio-economic challenges.

The historical context for this analysis is both profound and defining. The crisis of the 1990s, characterised by severe civil unrest, economic decline, and political fragmentation, eroded public trust and destabilised national identity. In its aftermath, the imperative for the Algerian state extended beyond physical reconstruction to encompass the symbolic reconstruction of a unifying national narrative. Political discourse thus became a primary arena for this endeavour. By framing economic recovery as a collective "journey," national development as a "construction" project requiring solid foundations, or diversification as the organic "nurturing" of new sectors, leaders sought to translate technical policies into tangible, relatable imperatives. Such framing proved especially crucial in an environment where economic literacy could not be assumed and scepticism towards state initiatives remained pervasive.

Hence, this investigation proceeds from the premise that metaphors acted as a vital bridge between the state's technocratic economic agenda and the lived experiences of its citizens, functioning as a subtle yet powerful discursive technology of persuasion and social alignment. Furthermore, Algeria's multilingual landscape introduces a critical layer of complexity to this communicative task. Where Modern Standard Arabic, Algerian Arabic (Derja), Berber (Tamazight), and French intersect, metaphors must navigate diverse registers to achieve resonance across different segments of society. Their effectiveness often hinges on an ability to tap into shared cultural schemata that transcend linguistic boundaries, rendering the examination of their deployment particularly revealing for understanding how a cohesive national identity is

discursively constructed amidst plurality. This multilingual dimension further underscores the strategic importance of metaphor as a tool for unification and collective mobilisation in a post-colonial society still negotiating its linguistic and cultural identity.

Methodologically, this dissertation is situated within a mixed-methods research paradigm, employing a synergistic combination of qualitative and quantitative analytical techniques to ensure both depth and empirical robustness. Its primary methodological anchor is Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA), a predominantly qualitative approach that facilitates deep, interpretative engagement with textual data. CMA enables the detailed examination of how metaphors are linguistically realised, conceptually structured, and strategically deployed within their socio-political context to perform ideological and persuasive work (Charteris-Black, 2004; Musolff, 2016). This qualitative depth remains essential for uncovering the nuanced rhetorical functions and cognitive framings embedded in presidential discourse.

To complement this qualitative depth and enhance the empirical validity of the findings, the research incorporates quantitative elements through corpus-assisted methods. This involves the systematic compilation and analysis of a structured textual corpus, enabling the quantification of metaphor frequency, distribution, and salience across different presidential terms. Simple statistical measures will identify significant trends and shifts in metaphorical usage, moving beyond anecdotal evidence to reveal broader, data-driven patterns. This quantitative dimension serves to validate qualitative interpretations, highlight diachronic developments, and provide a replicable empirical foundation for the analysis. The integration of these two approaches, qualitative interpretation and quantitative validation, constitutes a form of methodological triangulation, strengthening the overall analytical rigour and credibility of the research.

The primary aims of this dissertation are threefold. Firstly, it seeks to identify and categorise the dominant conceptual metaphors that have structured Algerian economic discourse over a thirty- year period. Secondly, it aims to analyse the diachronic evolution of these metaphorical domains across different presidential administrations, linking linguistic shifts to broader socio-political and economic transformations. Thirdly, it endeavours to assess the inferred rhetorical and persuasive impact of this metaphorical framing on public engagement

with economic policies. To guide this exploration, the research is organised around the following central questions:

1. What are the predominant metaphorical domains in Algerian economic discourse from 1990 to 2020, and how do they cluster into coherent discursive matrices?
2. How have these metaphors evolved across different presidential administrations to reflect the changing economic goals, challenges, and ideological priorities of the state?
3. In what ways does metaphorical language shape public understanding and engagement with economic policies, and how does it function to legitimise state action, depoliticise economic choices, and construct a collective national identity?

Derived from these questions, the dissertation advances the following hypotheses:

1. The predominant metaphorical domains will include journey, building, nature, and production metaphors, with their prevalence and articulation varying significantly across political periods in response to contextual pressures, particularly between crisis management and long-term development narratives.
2. The evolution of these domains will correlate with macro-level shifts in economic policy, transitioning from metaphors emphasising state-led reconstruction and foundational repair in the immediate post-conflict era towards those highlighting organic growth, sustainability, and market-oriented diversification in later periods.
3. Metaphorical framing will exert a significant influence on public discourse, functioning to depoliticise economic policy by presenting it as a technical or natural necessity, cultivate a sense of collective responsibility, and manage perceptions of governmental legitimacy, thereby acting as a key mechanism of authoritarian resilience.

To address these questions and test these hypotheses, the dissertation employs the aforementioned integrated methodological framework. The primary data consists of a curated, longitudinal corpus of key presidential speeches, major economic policy announcements, and select ministerial addresses delivered between 1990 and 2020. This timeframe is deliberately chosen to encompass the crisis decade, the prolonged Bouteflika era of stabilisation and rentier distribution, and the transitional period following the popular protests of 2019 and their

aftermath, thereby capturing a complete arc of post conflict political communication. The analysis will be further contextualised within the political economy of Algeria's hydrocarbon-dependent rentier state, drawing on frameworks from scholars such as Beblawi and Luciani (1987), to elucidate how metaphorical language interacts with material structures of power and distribution.

The structure of the dissertation reflects the logical progression of this interdisciplinary investigation. Consequently, Chapter One establishes the comprehensive theoretical foundation, providing a detailed overview of Conceptual Metaphor Theory, Critical Metaphor Analysis, and relevant framing theories from political communication. It also engages with literature on the rentier state and post-colonialism to construct an integrated analytical lens.

Subsequently, Chapter Two offers a necessary historical sociology of Algeria from 1990 to 2020, outlining the key political events, economic turning points, and social movements that form the essential backdrop for the discursive analysis. This chapter will trace the trajectory from the political liberalization and subsequent violence of the early 1990s, through the era of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika (1999–2019), marked by a "civil concord" and hydrocarbon-fuelled redistribution, to the significant popular mobilizations beginning in 2019 and their political aftermath. This historical contextualization is crucial for understanding how metaphorical discourse responds to and shapes socio-political realities.

Following this, Chapter Three delineates the research methodology with precision, specifying the corpus compilation criteria and the detailed procedures for qualitative CMA and quantitative corpus analysis. It will detail the process of text selection, digitization, annotation, and coding, as well as the software tools used for corpus management (NVivo) and statistical analysis. Ethical considerations regarding the use of public political texts will also be addressed.

Thereafter, Chapter Four presents the core analytical findings, examining the instantiation, evolution, and strategic functions of the key metaphorical domains identified within the corpus. This chapter will be organized thematically around the major metaphor clusters (e.g., journey, construction, organic growth, warfare/defense) and chronologically across presidential terms. It

will include qualitative excerpts illustrating metaphorical usage alongside quantitative data visualizations (tables, graphs) showing trends in frequency and distribution.

Finally, the General Conclusion synthesises the insights from all chapters, revisits the research questions and hypotheses, discusses the broader implications of the findings, and suggests productive avenues for future research. It will reflect on how the dissertation contributes to understanding the interplay between language, power, and political economy in Algeria and similar contexts.

By undertaking this comprehensive analysis, the dissertation makes several significant contributions. Theoretically, it enriches the application of Critical Metaphor Analysis by testing and refining its premises within a non-Western, post-conflict, and multilingual context. Empirically, it provides the first systematic, longitudinal mapping of the conceptual architecture underpinning Algerian economic discourse. Furthermore, it offers a novel, discourse-centred perspective on the mechanisms of authoritarian resilience and public persuasion in a rentier state. Ultimately, this dissertation argues that in Algeria's complex trajectory from conflict to contested stability, the strategic use of metaphorical language has been integral to the ongoing project of constructing political legitimacy, shaping the collective economic imagination, and navigating the enduring challenges of national development.

1.1 Introduction

This chapter delves into the concept of metaphor, exploring its theoretical underpinnings and versatile applications across disciplines such as language, literature, communication, and politics. It begins with a definition of metaphor and traces its historical development, followed by an analysis of various types of metaphors and principal theories, including Classical Theory, Interaction Theory, and Conceptual Metaphor Theory. The discussion emphasizes the cognitive roles of metaphors, particularly their ability to shape abstract thought and facilitate communication. A particular focus is placed on the strategic use of metaphors in Algerian political discourse to influence notions of national identity and economic strategies. By examining the significance of metaphor across various contexts, this chapter highlights its role as a fundamental cognitive and communicative tool.

1.2 Definition

A metaphor is a rhetorical technique that conveys an idea or concept by drawing a comparison to another, often to clarify or imbue symbolic meaning. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) argue that metaphors are essential not just for language but also for human cognition, shaping how individuals understand and engage with the world around them. They contend that metaphors make abstract ideas more accessible by relating them to familiar, concrete concepts, thus facilitating communication. In this sense, metaphors help bridge the gap between the abstract and the tangible, providing a way to comprehend complex ideas more clearly. Kövecses (2002) builds on this by suggesting that metaphors structure how individuals perceive and reason about abstract concepts, offering frameworks that help organize and make sense of them. As such, metaphors are key tools for shaping our understanding of the world. Gibbs (2017) further emphasizes the cognitive role of metaphors, noting that they are central to abstract thought, understanding, and communication.

A well-known metaphor appears in Shakespeare's As You Like It, where life is compared to a stage. This metaphor presents life as a performance, with people taking on roles similar to actors in a play. Shakespeare’s metaphor sheds light on the temporary and performative nature of human existence, offering insights into personal agency, societal expectations, and the inevitable passage of time. By likening life to a stage, Shakespeare prompts reflection on how individuals

play roles shaped by societal norms and personal choices. This metaphor illustrates that life, much like a theatrical production, is structured and finite, with people continuously transitioning through various roles influenced by both social forces and individual decisions (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Charteris-Black, 2004).

The metaphor of life as a stage indicates that individuals often take on roles dictated by society, similar to how actors follow a script. However, just as actors have the freedom to interpret their roles within a play, individuals can exert their agency within societal roles. This relationship between external expectations and personal freedom deepens our understanding of identity, agency, and the influence of societal norms (Kövecses, 2002). The metaphor also highlights the fleeting nature of life, emphasizing the continual passage through different phases, reflecting the impermanence of both individual lives and societal roles.

Moreover, the metaphor of life as a stage emphasizes the dynamic between societal structures and individual autonomy. Although individuals may be confined by societal roles, there is room for self-expression and interpretation within those roles. This interaction between external structure and personal agency mirrors the cognitive processes that allow individuals to navigate their social environments and shape their identities (Charteris-Black, 2004). The metaphor highlights the fluid and evolving nature of human life, suggesting that existence, like a play, is subject to constant change and reinterpretation.

In line with cognitive linguistics, which sees metaphors as more than just language tools, Johnson (1987) suggests that metaphors are deeply ingrained in our cognitive systems and essential for understanding how we experience the world. Shakespeare's metaphor of life as a stage connects the well-known concept of theater to the abstract experience of life, offering valuable perspectives on time, self-presentation, and social roles (Gibbs, 2017). Metaphors thus help simplify the complexities of human existence, offering a deeper understanding of our roles and experiences in the world.

1.3 Etymology

The word metaphor is derived from the Greek term metapherein, which translates to "carry over" or "transfer" (Johnson, 1981). This etymological root captures the core function of metaphor as a device that transfers meaning from one domain to another, facilitating the

comprehension of abstract or complex ideas through familiar, concrete concepts. Black (1993) elaborates on this by describing metaphors as mechanisms that map attributes from a tangible source domain onto an abstract target domain, thus bridging the gap between the concrete and the conceptual. In this way, metaphors not only enhance understanding but also provide a means of thinking about the world in new and more accessible terms.

Ortony (1993) extends this view, suggesting that metaphor is not merely a linguistic phenomenon but a fundamental cognitive process that shapes how individuals perceive and organize their experiences. This perspective emphasizes that metaphors are deeply embedded in the way people think, influencing both their conceptualization of the world and their communication. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphors play a pivotal role in structuring human thought and categorizing experiences. They argue that metaphors are essential to cognition, as they enable individuals to conceptualize abstract notions such as time, emotions, and morality through more concrete, tangible terms. This insight forms the basis of their theory of conceptual metaphors, which posits that metaphors are not simply stylistic devices but essential structures of thought that shape human reasoning.

Further, Kövecses (2002) highlights the universality of metaphor across cultures, asserting that while the specific metaphors used may vary, the underlying cognitive mechanisms remain consistent across human societies. This supports the notion that metaphors are not only important for individual cognition but also for social interaction, as they provide shared frameworks for understanding complex ideas. Additionally, Gibbs (1994) underscores the interaction between metaphor and language, noting that while metaphors are often used to make abstract ideas more tangible, they also reflect deeper cognitive patterns that shape both language and thought. This idea is reinforced by researchers such as Turner (1991), who argues that metaphors are integral to the creation of meaning in communication, shaping not only how individuals understand the world but also how they construct and convey meaning within social contexts.

The cognitive approach to metaphor, as discussed by authors such as George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980) and Andrew Ortony (1979). and others, positions metaphor as a central element of human thought and communication. As such, metaphor is more than just a linguistic feature it is an essential tool in how people process, categorize, and share their experiences, making it a crucial area of study in both linguistics and cognitive science.

1.4 Historical Background

The study of metaphor possesses a rich and evolving history, reflecting shifts in philosophical thought, linguistic theory, and cognitive science. Its conceptualization has transformed from a primarily rhetorical and literary device in antiquity to a fundamental mechanism of human thought in contemporary cognitive linguistics. This historical trajectory reveals how understandings of metaphor have been shaped by broader intellectual movements, from the systematic analyses of ancient Greek philosophers to the empirical investigations of modern neuroscience.

The earliest systematic inquiries emerged in classical antiquity, where metaphor was scrutinized for its persuasive and aesthetic power within oratory and poetry. This rhetorical perspective dominated for centuries, viewing metaphor as a skillful deviation from literal language used to embellish speech and sway audiences. A significant paradigm shift occurred in the late 20th century with the advent of cognitive linguistics, which reconceptualized metaphor not as mere ornamental language but as an indispensable cognitive process structuring abstract reasoning and everyday experience. This transition from a rhetorical to a conceptual understanding marks the most critical development in the history of metaphor studies.

Tracing this history is essential for contextualizing the theoretical framework of this thesis. It illuminates the foundations upon which Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) is built and highlights the enduring questions about the relationship between language, thought, and reality that metaphor continues to pose. The following subsections will detail key phases in this intellectual journey: the foundational insights from Ancient Greek thinkers, the practical refinements contributed by Roman rhetoricians, the transformative role of metaphor in cognitive linguistics, and modern developments that extend metaphor analysis into political, digital, and neurological domains.

1.4.1 Insights from Ancient Greek Thinkers

The systematic study of metaphor began in ancient Greece. Aristotle, in his works Poetics and Rhetoric, established a framework that would influence Western thought for millennia. He defined metaphor as "the application of a strange term either transferred from the genus and applied to the species or from the species and applied to the genus, or from one species to

another, or by analogy" (Poetics, 1457b). For Aristotle, metaphor was a masterful linguistic tool central to poetic invention and rhetorical persuasion. It served a dual purpose: to create striking, memorable imagery and to facilitate understanding by making the unfamiliar comprehensible through comparison with the familiar. He valued its ability to lend clarity, dignity, and emotional force to language, considering it a sign of genius. Plato, while often wary of the deceptive potential of poetic language, also relied on metaphor to articulate complex philosophical ideas, such as the allegory of the cave to illustrate the journey from ignorance to enlightenment. The Greek tradition thus established metaphor as a powerful, though sometimes suspect, element of artistic and intellectual expression.

1.4.2 Roman Contributions to Metaphor

Roman rhetoricians significantly advanced earlier Greek conceptions of metaphor by embedding it more firmly within the practical art of rhetoric, particularly in the context of public speaking and persuasion. Among these scholars, Quintilian stands out as a central figure whose work Institutio Oratoria offers a systematic and pedagogically oriented treatment of metaphor. Quintilian regarded metaphor not merely as an ornamental linguistic feature, but as a powerful rhetorical tool capable of enhancing clarity, vividness, and emotional appeal in discourse (Quintilian, 2001). He argued that well-chosen metaphors could render abstract or complex ideas more accessible to audiences, thereby strengthening the persuasive force of an argument.

At the same time, Quintilian adopted a cautious and normative stance toward metaphorical usage. He explicitly warned against excessive or inappropriate reliance on metaphors, suggesting that overuse could lead to ambiguity, distort meaning, and undermine communicative effectiveness. For Quintilian, the value of metaphor lay in its moderation and contextual appropriateness, aligned with the speaker’s intent and the audience’s capacity for comprehension. This emphasis on balance reflects the Roman rhetorical tradition’s broader concern with discipline, control, and functional eloquence.

Overall, Roman contributions marked a shift from viewing metaphor primarily as an aesthetic embellishment toward recognizing it as an essential mechanism of rhetorical effectiveness. By situating metaphor within the practical demands of persuasion and public argumentation, Roman theorists especially Quintilian laid important groundwork for later

rhetorical and linguistic approaches that consider metaphor a central component of meaning-making and communicative strategy.

1.4.3 The Role of Metaphor in Cognitive Linguistics

The understanding of metaphor experienced a profound conceptual shift in the twentieth century with the emergence of cognitive linguistics, most notably through the seminal work of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson. In Metaphors We Live By (1980), Lakoff and Johnson challenged the traditional rhetorical view of metaphor as a purely stylistic or decorative feature of language. Instead, they advanced the influential claim that metaphor is fundamentally cognitive in nature, shaping how individuals conceptualize, experience, and interpret the world. According to their perspective, metaphor is not confined to literary or political discourse but permeates everyday language and thought, often functioning below the level of conscious awareness.

Central to their theory is the notion of conceptual metaphor, whereby abstract concepts are systematically understood in terms of more concrete and experiential domains. For example, concepts such as time, economy, or argumentation are frequently structured through metaphors derived from physical movement, spatial orientation, or embodied experience. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) argued that these metaphorical mappings are grounded in recurrent patterns of human interaction with the physical and social environment, a principle known as embodiment. This view emphasizes that bodily experience plays a crucial role in shaping abstract reasoning and cognitive structures.

By reconceptualizing metaphor as a core mechanism of human cognition, cognitive linguistics redefined its analytical significance across disciplines, including linguistics, psychology, discourse analysis, and political communication. Metaphor, within this framework, is understood as a central tool for meaning construction rather than a peripheral linguistic device. This theoretical shift has had lasting implications for the study of political discourse, as it highlights how metaphors not only reflect but actively shape ideological positions, policy interpretations, and public understanding an insight particularly relevant to analyses of economic and political rhetoric.

1.4.4 Modern Developments in Metaphor Research

Contemporary metaphor research has built upon cognitive linguistic foundations to offer more nuanced insights into how metaphors operate across psychological, cultural, and ideological dimensions. Among prominent scholars, Raymond W. Gibbs has made substantial contributions by examining the cognitive mechanisms underlying metaphor comprehension and use. Gibbs (2017) demonstrated that metaphors are deeply embedded in mental processes and play a crucial role in making abstract concepts intelligible by drawing on embodied, emotional, and sensory experiences. His work reinforces the view that metaphorical understanding is not a purely linguistic phenomenon but an integral aspect of human cognition and meaning-making.

Extending this cognitive perspective into the socio-cultural domain, Zoltán Kövecses (2002) investigated the ways in which metaphors vary and evolve across cultures and historical contexts. He argued that while many conceptual metaphors may have universal experiential foundations, their specific realizations are shaped by cultural norms, social values, and contextual demands. Kövecses' research highlights the dynamic and adaptive nature of metaphors, illustrating how they respond to societal transformations and shifting communicative needs. This cultural variability underscores the importance of contextual analysis in metaphor studies, particularly when examining discourse produced in specific political or historical settings.

In the field of political discourse analysis, Jonathan Charteris-Black (2004) advanced metaphor research by integrating cognitive linguistics with critical discourse analysis. Through his approach to Critical Metaphor Analysis, Charteris-Black demonstrated how metaphors function strategically to legitimize political ideologies, frame social realities, and influence public perception. His analyses reveal that metaphors are not neutral cognitive tools but persuasive resources that can shape attitudes, justify policy decisions, and mobilize collective action. This perspective is especially relevant for studies of political and economic discourse, where metaphorical framing often plays a central role in constructing narratives of development, crisis, and reform.

Taken together, these modern developments illustrate the theoretical evolution of metaphor studies from classical rhetorical concerns to interdisciplinary approaches that emphasize cognition, culture, and power. From the foundational insights of Aristotle and

Quintilian to contemporary cognitive and critical frameworks, metaphor has consistently emerged as a vital instrument for understanding both individual thought processes and broader societal discourse. This progression provides a strong theoretical foundation for the present study's analysis of metaphor in political discourse, particularly in relation to economic development narratives.

1.5 Types of Metaphor

Metaphors may be classified according to multiple criteria, including their structural form, communicative function, and cognitive influence. Within linguistic and discourse-based studies, scholars have proposed various typologies to account for the diversity of metaphorical expressions found in both everyday communication and specialized domains such as political, economic, and academic discourse. These classifications are not merely descriptive; they offer analytical tools that help reveal how metaphors organize experience, frame interpretation, and guide reasoning.

Understanding different types of metaphor is essential because each category performs distinct conceptual and rhetorical roles. Some metaphors structure fundamental patterns of thought, while others serve stylistic, explanatory, or persuasive purposes within specific contexts. In political discourse in particular, different types of metaphors may function simultaneously to simplify complex realities, legitimize ideological positions, or evoke emotional responses. Consequently, identifying and distinguishing among metaphor types enables a more systematic and nuanced analysis of discourse.

The following subsections present the principal types of metaphor most frequently discussed in the relevant literature, drawing on classical rhetorical theory as well as contemporary cognitive and discourse-oriented approaches. This typological overview provides a conceptual foundation for the analytical framework adopted in the study and facilitates a clearer understanding of how metaphors operate across different levels of language and meaning.

1.5.1 Conventional Metaphors

Conventional metaphors are deeply ingrained in everyday language to the point where they are often unrecognized as metaphors. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), such metaphors,

like "arguments are wars," have become so familiar that their metaphorical nature often goes unnoticed. Phrases like "He shot down my argument" or "She defended her position vigorously" demonstrate how terms from the realm of war shape the way we conceptualize and discuss arguments (Charteris-Black, 2004).

These metaphors are fundamental to our daily communication, offering a framework through which we understand common human experiences. For instance, the metaphor "time is money" conveys the idea that time, like money, should be carefully managed spent, saved, or wasted (Kövecses, 2002). As these metaphors become normalized, they subtly influence how we perceive and relate to time, equating it to the handling of financial resources. Conventional metaphors thus play a vital role in shaping our conceptual approach to familiar aspects of life.

1.5.2 Novel or Creative Metaphors

Novel or creative metaphors are characterized by their originality and imaginative force, as they establish unexpected connections between conceptual domains. Unlike conventional metaphors, which are often deeply embedded in everyday language and processed automatically, creative metaphors require greater cognitive engagement from the reader or listener. By introducing unfamiliar associations, they invite individuals to reconsider established meanings and to approach concepts from new and often more reflective perspectives.

Such metaphors play a crucial role in expanding conceptual understanding, particularly in literary, poetic, and rhetorical contexts. A frequently cited example is Sylvia Plath's line "I am a riddle in nine syllables" from Ariel (Plath, 1963), in which the speaker conceptualizes the self as a riddle.

This metaphor conveys the complexity and ambiguity of personal identity, especially in relation to pregnancy, by framing the experience as something enigmatic, layered, and open to interpretation. Through this creative comparison, Plath captures both the physical transformation of the female body and the psychological uncertainty accompanying this process, demonstrating how novel metaphors can articulate experiences that resist straightforward description.

From a cognitive perspective, creative metaphors challenge habitual patterns of thought and extend the expressive potential of language. Gibbs (2017) argues that such metaphors stretch conventional semantic boundaries, prompting deeper interpretative effort and heightened

emotional engagement. By defamiliarizing everyday experiences, novel metaphors encourage audiences to perceive the familiar in innovative ways, thereby fostering richer understanding and more nuanced meaning-making. As a result, creative metaphors are not only aesthetically powerful but also cognitively and communicatively significant, offering insights that conventional expressions may fail to convey.

1.5.3 Dead Metaphors

Dead metaphors refer to metaphorical expressions that, through frequent and prolonged use, have lost their perceived figurative force and are now processed as literal components of language. As Black (1962) explains, these metaphors become so fully conventionalized that speakers no longer recognize their original metaphorical motivation. What was once a creative or imaginative comparison gradually turns into an ordinary lexical item whose metaphorical origins are largely forgotten.

A commonly cited example is the expression "the leg of a chair." Although this phrase initially relied on an anthropomorphic comparison between a piece of furniture and the human body, contemporary speakers typically interpret it as a straightforward, non-figurative label for a structural component of the chair. In such cases, the metaphor no longer invites cognitive reflection or imaginative interpretation; instead, it functions as a fixed and practical term within everyday vocabulary.

Goatly (1997) observes that the metaphorical dimension of these expressions fades progressively as they become normalized through habitual use. This process of semantic fossilization illustrates how metaphor can transition from a vivid conceptual tool to a routine linguistic resource. Despite their diminished imaginative impact, dead metaphors remain significant in metaphor studies, as they demonstrate the long-term influence of metaphor on language development. Even in their "dead" state, such metaphors continue to shape how people describe objects, actions, and relationships, supporting Lakoff and Johnson's (2008) argument that metaphor is deeply embedded in the conceptual system underlying everyday language.

1.5.4 Extended Metaphors

Extended metaphors stretch across several sentences or even entire works, adding depth and complexity to the meaning. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), these metaphors provide an extensive framework for exploring a conceptual domain, maintaining a consistent metaphorical structure throughout a narrative. In this way, extended metaphors create a symbolic space where elements like characters, events, and settings acquire multiple layers of meaning, inviting deeper interpretation and engagement.

A well-known example is F. Scott Fitzgerald's use of the metaphor of the American Dream in The Great Gatsby, which critiques materialism and societal disillusionment, showing it as a hollow pursuit. Similarly, George Orwell's Animal Farm employs an extended metaphor to explore political revolution and the dangers of totalitarianism, with each character and event symbolizing real-life figures and occurrences in Soviet history (Bloom, 2007). Extended metaphors are not exclusive to literature; they are also prevalent in political and cultural discourse, simplifying complex ideas by linking them to more familiar concepts, making them more understandable and enabling nuanced interpretations (Charteris-Black, 2004).

1.5.5 Implied Metaphors

Implied metaphors are characterized by their indirectness, as they do not overtly state both components of the metaphorical comparison. Instead, only one element is explicitly mentioned, while the other is suggested through contextual or semantic cues. The metaphorical relationship is thus inferred rather than directly expressed, requiring the audience to recognize the underlying conceptual mapping. For instance, in the expression "He barked orders," the comparison between a human speaker and a dog is implied through the verb barked, which carries connotations of aggression, abruptness, and authority without explicitly naming the source domain.

This implicit nature makes implied metaphors rhetorically subtle yet cognitively engaging. Because the metaphorical link is not fully articulated, listeners or readers must actively participate in the interpretive process, drawing on shared cultural knowledge and contextual understanding to construct meaning. Goatly (1997) argues that such metaphors increase

rhetorical complexity by shifting part of the meaning-making responsibility onto the audience, thereby enhancing engagement and interpretive depth.

From a discourse-analytic perspective, implied metaphors are particularly effective in persuasive and evaluative contexts, as they can convey attitudes and judgments indirectly. Cameron and Maslen (2010) suggest that this form of metaphor stimulates imagination and deepens comprehension by introducing layers of meaning that encourage reflection rather than immediate recognition. As a result, implied metaphors enrich communication by subtly shaping perception and interpretation, making them especially relevant in political and ideological discourse where indirect evaluation is often strategically employed.

1.6 Theories of Metaphor

Metaphor has long occupied a central position in scholarly inquiry, attracting sustained attention from theorists across diverse intellectual traditions, ranging from classical philosophy and rhetoric to modern linguistics and cognitive science. Early theoretical accounts, particularly those rooted in Aristotelian rhetoric, conceptualized metaphor primarily as a linguistic and stylistic device employed to embellish discourse and enhance persuasive effectiveness. Within this classical framework, metaphor was valued for its aesthetic and rhetorical function rather than for any deeper cognitive significance.

Over time, however, theoretical perspectives on metaphor have undergone a substantial evolution. Twentieth-century developments in linguistics, philosophy, and psychology prompted scholars to move beyond purely ornamental interpretations and to recognize metaphor as an integral component of human cognition. Rather than being confined to literary or political expression, metaphor came to be understood as a fundamental mechanism through which individuals conceptualize abstract ideas, structure experience, and make sense of complex social realities. This shift marked a transition from viewing metaphor as a surface-level feature of language to recognizing it as a core process underlying thought and meaning construction.

Contemporary theories of metaphor thus reflect a broad spectrum of approaches, encompassing rhetorical, semantic, pragmatic, cognitive, and critical perspectives. Each theoretical framework offers distinct insights into how metaphors function, why they are employed, and what effects they produce in discourse. The following subsections outline the

principal theories of metaphor that have shaped scholarly understanding, providing the conceptual foundation for the analytical framework adopted in the present study.

1.6.1 Classical Theory (Aristotle)

In his seminal treatise Rhetoric, Aristotle presents an analytical perspective on the metaphor that held sway for centuries. The Stagirite regarded metaphor principally as a rhetorical instrument employed to heighten language's aesthetic and elucidating qualities (Aristotle, 2007).

For Aristotle, metaphor served the ends of persuasive oratory by imbuing speech with greater beauty, vibrancy, and memorability. Through novel comparisons that stimulated visual imagery, metaphor enlivened discourse and rendered complex notions more lucid. By transferring familiar attributes between domains, it casts fresh light on abstractions (Aristotle, 2007).

Aristotle thus viewed metaphor as a strategic device for clarifying ideas and captivating audiences through its vivid and illuminating depictions. His classical theory recognized its facility for making speech more engaging and emotionally rousing in a way that could bolster an argument's impact (Aristotle, 2007). By beautifying language and rendering multifaceted notions more lucidly comprehensible, metaphor enhanced the rhetorical force of oratory for Aristotle.

His influential appraisal established metaphor primarily as an instrument of rhetoric aimed at clarifying, engaging, and ultimately persuading recipients through imaginative comparisons. It formed a formative foundation that shaped ensuing conceptualizations of metaphor's functions for centuries (Aristotle, 2007).

1.6.2 The Interaction Theory (I. A. Richards)

Richards' Interaction Theory, first expounded in his seminal 1936 work, marked an evolution in metaphorical conceptualization. He emphasized that metaphor's operation results from the interplay between its constitutive elements. Richards termed these the "tenor," referring to the subject of comparison, and "vehicle," denoting the metaphorical image (Richards, 1936).

For Richards, new significations emerge not from the tenor or vehicle alone, but rather their confluence. He posited that metaphor works through the interactive tension of juxtaposing two

disparate domains. Their combination produces novel implications greater than the mere sum of their parts (Richards, 1936).

By bringing contrasting spheres of reference into conjunction, metaphor catalyzes fresh insights into each through their reciprocal illumination. Neither tenor nor vehicle is static—through their interaction, new dimensions of each are illuminated (Richards, 1936). Richards thus shifted focus onto metaphor's dialogic, two-way nature of creating meaning between compared concepts. His interactional lens recognized that metaphor's dynamism stems from the interplay between its poles of reference. This mid-20th century reframing helped further establish metaphor as a mechanism for generating novel understandings, rather than simple ornamentation of speech. Richards' theory highlighted metaphor's dialogic, creative properties (Richards, 1936).

1.6.3 Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff & Johnson)

Lakoff and Johnson's seminal 1980 work Conceptual Metaphor Theory marked a paradigm shift in metaphorical understanding. Through meticulous linguistic analysis, they contended that metaphors play a far more pivotal cognitive role than previously supposed (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

Rather than being mere rhetorical flourishes, Lakoff and Johnson argued that metaphor is integral to abstract conceptualization itself. They proposed that we comprehend intangible notions metaphorically through reference to more concrete domains. Pervasive conceptual metaphors like "life is a journey" were shown to structure comprehension of life's abstract nature through the lens of spatial movement (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

By illustrating metaphor's ubiquity even in everyday speech, Lakoff and Johnson demonstrated its profound influence on thought. They revealed metaphor to be a fundamental aspect of human cognition rather than mere linguistic ornament. This groundbreaking theory established metaphor's primacy in shaping how abstract ideas are mentally represented and reasoned about (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

No longer could metaphor be viewed solely as a rhetorical or poetic device it was proven central to the very architecture of human abstract thought. Lakoff and Johnson's work revolutionized metaphorical understanding and positioned it at the heart of explanatory

frameworks for human conceptual processes. Their theory cemented metaphor's status as a defining characteristic of cognition itself (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

1.6.4 Relevance Theory (Sperber & Wilson)

Sperber and Wilson's Relevance Theory, first delineated in 1986, offers an alternative perspective on metaphorical comprehension. It proposes that metaphors are not understood through rigid mapping between domains, but rather via contextual relevance assessment (Sperber & Wilson, 1986).

Specifically, Relevance Theory contends that metaphor interpretation emerges from selecting the most pertinent construal within a given situational framework, rather than through mechanical transposition of attributes. Rather than automatic translation, metaphor parsing relies upon contextual filtering to ascertain the most apposite implications (Sperber & Wilson, 1986).

Sperber and Wilson argue that metaphorical meaning does not arise from one-to-one projection, but is instead constructed through an abductive process, weighing potential interpretations for best coherence and relevance to the current environment. The most salient explication emerges based on contextual clues, not fixed mappings (Sperber & Wilson, 1986).

This theory highlights the role of situational pertinence in metaphor's dynamic and open-ended understanding. It moves beyond rigid mapping by emphasizing contextual factors that guide the emergent construction of implicature. Relevance Theory thus draws attention to metaphor's interpretive flexibility and dependence on contextual constraints to determine the most apposite implications over fixed transference (Sperber & Wilson, 1986).

1.7 Cognitive Function of Metaphors

Metaphors occupy a central role in human cognition, serving as fundamental mechanisms through which individuals interpret, organize, and navigate the world. Far from being merely ornamental features of language, metaphors provide mental scaffolding that structures thought and guides understanding. By establishing systematic correspondences between concrete experiences and abstract ideas, metaphors enable reasoning, conceptual clarity, and knowledge construction, allowing individuals to comprehend phenomena that are complex, intangible, or unfamiliar.

In cognitive linguistics, metaphors are recognized not merely as linguistic devices but as cognitive processes that shape perception, judgment, and decision-making. They allow individuals to project understanding from a familiar domain onto a less familiar or abstract domain, thereby rendering complex concepts intelligible. Through metaphorical mapping, individuals are able to organize information, establish relationships between ideas, and create coherent conceptual models. This cognitive structuring extends beyond individual thought, influencing the interpretation of social, political, and economic realities.

The influence of metaphor extends to discourse, where it serves as a tool for framing ideas, shaping narratives, and guiding audience perception. In political and economic communication, for instance, metaphors simplify intricate policy issues, highlight causal relationships, and legitimize particular courses of action. By linking abstract policy goals to familiar experiences or culturally resonant concepts, metaphors facilitate comprehension, foster engagement, and enhance persuasive impact. Thus, metaphors operate simultaneously as cognitive instruments and rhetorical devices, mediating the relationship between thought and language, and shaping both individual understanding and collective interpretation.

1.7.1 Understanding Abstract Concepts

Metaphors are essential cognitive tools that allow abstract ideas to be understood through more concrete, relatable experiences. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) introduced the notion of conceptual metaphors, which map abstract domains onto familiar physical or experiential domains, enabling humans to comprehend complex ideas by anchoring them in embodied experience.

A prominent example is the conceptual metaphor TIME IS MONEY, reflected in phrases such as “saving time” or “spending time.” This metaphor connects the abstract and intangible nature of time to the concrete, finite resource of money. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) argue that such metaphors are culturally and cognitively pervasive, shaping how people perceive and interact with abstract concepts. By understanding time as a resource, individuals adopt a systematic way of reasoning about its value, scarcity, and allocation in their daily lives.

Recent studies have expanded on this idea. For instance, Casasanto and Boroditsky (2008) explored how temporal metaphors vary across cultures. While English speakers often describe

time linearly (e.g., “looking forward to the future”), Mandarin speakers frequently use vertical metaphors, such as “the month below” to describe subsequent months. These cultural variations underscore the role of language and metaphor in shaping cognitive perceptions of abstract concepts.

Furthermore, Kövecses (2010) highlights how metaphors extend beyond linguistic expressions to structure entire conceptual systems, enabling people to navigate complex notions like morality, relationships, and emotions. The metaphor LIFE IS A JOURNEY,
for example, provides a cognitive framework for understanding life’s progression, choices, and challenges by mapping them onto the familiar domain of travel.

1.7.2 Structure of Thought

Metaphors do not merely facilitate understanding; they fundamentally structure human thought by providing frameworks for reasoning and decision-making. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) emphasized how metaphors such as ARGUMENT IS WAR shape our conceptualization of arguments as battles to be won, complete with strategies, attacks, and defenses. This metaphorical framing influences not only how arguments are understood but also how they are conducted.

Cameron and Maslen (2010) explored the role of metaphors in shaping political and social discourse. For example, political debates often adopt metaphors like NATION IS A FAMILY or ECONOMY IS A MACHINE, guiding public perception and policymaking. These metaphorical frames simplify complex systems, enabling individuals to process intricate issues while simultaneously constraining alternative perspectives.

Research by Thibodeau and Boroditsky (2011) demonstrated how metaphorical framing affects decision-making. In their experiments, participants exposed to crime-related metaphors like "crime is a beast" versus "crime is a virus" responded with different policy preferences, emphasizing aggressive measures or preventive approaches, respectively. Such findings highlight the subtle yet profound influence of metaphorical structures on cognition and behavior.

1.7.3 Embodied Cognition

Metaphors grounded in embodied experiences reveal the deep connection between physicality and abstract thought. The theory of embodied cognition posits that our understanding of abstract concepts arises from bodily interactions with the environment (Gibbs, 2006). For example, vertical metaphors like HAPPY IS UP and SAD IS DOWN stem from physical experiences, such as standing upright when happy and slouching when sad.

Barsalou (2008) further elaborates on the role of sensorimotor experiences in shaping cognitive processes. He argues that abstract reasoning often relies on simulating physical actions and experiences. This perspective aligns with Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) assertion that conceptual metaphors are grounded in bodily experiences. For instance, the metaphor CONTROL IS UP is rooted in the physical sensation of being upright and balanced, as opposed to the instability associated with being down or off-center.

Moreover, research by Boroditsky (2011) illustrates how embodied metaphors influence cross-cultural cognition. While Western cultures often associate "up" with progress and positivity, some Eastern cultures emphasize balance and cyclical patterns, reflecting alternative embodied experiences.

Embodied metaphors also play a critical role in the perception of emotions and morality. Studies by Haidt and Joseph (2008) demonstrate that physical sensations, such as cleanliness or weight, influence moral judgments. For instance, the metaphor MORALITY IS PURITY links physical cleanliness with virtuous behavior, while MORALITY IS WEIGHT ties gravitas to ethical considerations.

The cognitive function of metaphors is deeply rooted in their ability to bridge the physical and conceptual realms, shaping thought, language, and behavior. By providing embodied, structured frameworks, metaphors facilitate the understanding of abstract ideas, influence decision-making, and reflect cultural variations in cognition. As demonstrated by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), Gibbs (2006), and others, metaphors are not merely linguistic tools but fundamental to the architecture of human cognition.

1.8 Metaphor in Language

Metaphor is deeply embedded in language, shaping how we communicate, understand, and engage with the world. From everyday speech to specialized linguistic structures, metaphor permeates our discourse, demonstrating its essential role in both the mundane and the complex aspects of human communication (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Charteris-Black, 2004). It is not just a rhetorical device or linguistic ornament but an essential cognitive mechanism that influences our thought processes and perception of reality (Gibbs, 2008).

1.8.1 Role in Everyday Language

Metaphors are omnipresent in everyday language, reflecting their fundamental role in simplifying and enhancing communication. As Lakoff and Johnson (1980) argue, metaphor is not limited to literary or poetic contexts but is a pervasive element of ordinary language. Metaphors enable humans to make sense of the world by mapping experiences from one domain (often concrete) onto abstract concepts (Kövecses, 2010). These mappings serve as shortcuts for understanding complex ideas and experiences.

Phrases such as "we're on the same page" exemplify how metaphors facilitate the expression of abstract ideas by linking them to concrete, relatable experiences. This particular metaphor conceptualizes agreement or shared understanding as being positioned together within a book. By doing so, it transforms the abstract notion of alignment into an intuitive and vivid visual image (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Turner, 1991). In a similar vein, expressions like "time is money" conceptualize time as a valuable commodity, underscoring the importance of its efficient use in modern society (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Reddy, 1979).

The ubiquity of such expressions in colloquial speech underscores the utility of metaphors as cognitive and communicative tools. By creating imaginative comparisons, metaphors render abstract or complex ideas more tangible and engaging. They not only streamline communication but also enrich it, replacing literal explanations with more evocative and accessible imagery (Baker, 2023). Additionally, the ease with which metaphors like "being on the same page" emerge in everyday language highlights their unconscious and embodied origins (Lakoff, 1993). These metaphors arise naturally from our lived experiences and embodied interactions with the world, revealing their deeper cognitive role (Fauconnier & Turner, 2002).

Furthermore, metaphors are not only a product of language but also shape thought patterns and behavior (Gibbs, 2008). For instance, the metaphor "argument is war" not only influences the way we talk about arguments ("I defended my position," "He attacked my ideas") but also the way we engage in them, often fostering a combative, adversarial approach rather than one focused on collaboration or mutual understanding (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). This shows how metaphor in everyday language influences not just linguistic expression but the very way we approach and solve problems.

1.8.2 Grammatical Metaphor (Halliday)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), as outlined by Halliday (1994), identifies grammatical metaphor as a linguistic mechanism that enables abstract ideas to be expressed through metaphorical shifts in grammatical structure. Unlike lexical metaphors
that rely on individual word choices, grammatical metaphors operate at a syntactic level, allowing abstract concepts to be expressed in more tangible or relatable terms (Cameron & Maslen, 2010). Grammatical metaphor allows for more complex, abstract thoughts to be communicated efficiently and effectively. For example, consider the phrase "the investigation yielded results." Here, a concrete process of harvesting is metaphorically applied to the abstract process of investigation. The use of a transitive verbal group, "yielded," transforms the investigative process into something resembling a tangible action, framing abstract intellectual effort as producing measurable outcomes (Halliday, 1994; Thompson, 2004). This reconfiguration allows the abstract idea of investigation to be represented in a more accessible and visual manner, enhancing the communication of complex academic or technical subjects.

Grammatical metaphors are thus powerful tools for enhancing the richness and clarity of expression. By metaphorizing grammatical forms, they enable nuanced meanings to emerge, linking abstract domains with concrete experiences (Charteris-Black, 2004). This creative repurposing of linguistic structures enriches the communication of multifaceted ideas, illustrating metaphor's capacity to operate at deeper levels of language (Fauconnier & Turner, 2002). Halliday (1994) emphasizes that grammatical metaphors function by restructuring the underlying grammar of language rather than merely substituting words. This deeper level of metaphorization

allows for a more intricate and elaborate rendering of abstract notions, demonstrating metaphor's integral role in enriching both the form and substance of linguistic expression.

The shift from concrete to abstract is a defining feature of grammatical metaphor, and it allows for a more effective expression of complex ideas that may otherwise be difficult to articulate. This kind of metaphor is especially useful in technical, academic,
and political discourse, where abstract concepts often need to be conveyed in a manner that is both clear and impactful (McEnery & Hardie, 2011).

1.8.3 Idiomatic Metaphors

Idiomatic expressions are another domain where metaphors play a crucial role, enabling the concise and vivid communication of complex ideas. As Lakoff and Johnson (1980) note, idiomatic metaphors encapsulate abstract concepts through imaginative and often striking comparisons. According to Ryan and Bernard (2003), idiomatic expressions can significantly enhance cognitive efficiency by making abstract ideas more memorable and easier to grasp.

An illustrative example is the idiom "spill the beans," which signifies the act of revealing confidential information. Rather than literally referring to beans, this expression metaphorically conceptualizes disclosure as the spilling of hidden contents from a container. By invoking a vivid and relatable image, the idiom communicates the idea of revelation in an accessible and memorable way (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Chilton, 2004). This metaphor emphasizes the idea of something once concealed becoming public or revealed, much like a container's contents being exposed.

Idiomatic metaphors are not merely decorative but serve important cognitive and communicative functions. They efficiently encapsulate nuanced meanings, making abstract or complex ideas immediately graspable. Moreover, their reliance on vivid imagery ensures that the intended message is both impactful and memorable (Cacciaguidi-Fahy & Cunningham, 2007). The use of idiomatic expressions also enhances language economy, allowing speakers to convey nuanced concepts without lengthy explanations (Kövecses, 2010).

The prevalence of idiomatic metaphors highlights how deeply metaphor has penetrated natural language. By infusing language at its idiomatic structural levels, metaphor provides an effective and imaginative means of conveying multifaceted ideas. As Lakoff and Johnson (1980)

suggest, idiomatic expressions exemplify how metaphor shapes not only individual words or phrases but also the very foundations of linguistic expression. Idioms are an essential part of cultural identity and social interaction, as they encapsulate shared experiences and societal values in concise, memorable forms (Ferenčík, 2007).

Metaphor in language operates on multiple levels from everyday communication to complex grammatical constructions and idiomatic expressions. Across these domains, metaphor demonstrates its capacity to simplify, enrich, and enliven the expression of ideas, cementing its role as a cornerstone of human language and cognition (Krippendorff, 2018; Miles et al., 2014). By reflecting how we conceptualize and navigate our world, metaphors not only shape communication but also our very understanding of abstract concepts such as time, knowledge, and relationships.

1.9 Metaphor in Literature

Metaphor has long been regarded as a central and defining feature of literary expression, serving as a powerful means through which writers convey complex emotions, abstract ideas, and nuanced perspectives on human experience. In literary texts, metaphors transcend their descriptive function, enabling authors to shape meaning imaginatively and to evoke aesthetic, emotional, and intellectual responses from readers. Through metaphor, literature transforms ordinary language into a medium capable of expressing layers of meaning that extend beyond literal interpretation.

In poetry, prose, and drama, metaphors allow writers to represent internal states, social realities, and philosophical concerns in condensed and evocative forms. Literary metaphors often function to illuminate themes such as identity, love, power, suffering, and transformation by linking them to concrete images or familiar experiences. Unlike conventional metaphors in everyday language, literary metaphors are frequently novel or creative, requiring active interpretation and inviting readers to engage deeply with the text. This interpretive openness contributes to the richness and multiplicity of meanings that characterize literary works.

Nn nn nFrom a theoretical perspective, metaphor in literature has been examined not only as a stylistic device but also as a cognitive and cultural phenomenon. Literary metaphors reflect the conceptual frameworks and cultural contexts within which texts are produced, revealing how

authors draw on shared symbolic systems to communicate meaning. At the same time, literature has the capacity to reshape these frameworks by introducing innovative metaphorical patterns that challenge dominant ways of thinking.

Overall, the study of metaphor in literature highlights its dual role as both an artistic and a cognitive tool. By combining aesthetic creativity with conceptual depth, literary metaphors enrich textual interpretation and enhance understanding of the human condition, underscoring the enduring significance of metaphor within literary studies and broader discourse analysis.

1.9.1 Symbolism and Imagery

Metaphors have been central to the construction of imagery and symbolism in literary works, as they allow writers to convey abstract concepts and evoke powerful emotional responses. Herman Melville's Moby Dick (1851/2003) is a profound example of how metaphors can shape the narrative and elevate its thematic depth. The great white whale in Melville's novel, a metaphor for obsession, represents humanity's struggle against forces beyond its control, symbolizing not only Ahab’s monomaniacal quest but also larger existential questions about the limits of human knowledge and the unpredictability of fate. This metaphor extends beyond mere symbolism, becoming a catalyst for philosophical exploration, providing an entry point into the debate on human nature, hubris, and the unknowable (Charteris-Black, 2004).

The potency of metaphor in literature lies in its ability to make abstract ideas tangible. In Moby Dick, the whale becomes an object of confrontation, a literal and figurative obstacle that forces characters and by extension, the reader to confront their deepest existential anxieties. By embedding metaphors like the whale into the narrative, Melville transforms the novel into a reflective space where the boundaries between symbolic and literal dissolve. This blurring of lines compels readers to engage with the metaphorical, not just the physical, nature of the whale, forcing an interrogation of themes like human isolation, obsession, and the eternal conflict with nature (Cameron & Maslen, 2010).

Furthermore, metaphors such as the "whale" serve as an intricate web of interconnected symbols, each encounter with the creature offering a new layer of meaning. In the novel’s closing scenes, the whale’s final, fatal confrontation with Ahab serves as a climactic metaphor for the futility of humanity's struggle against fate, revealing the tragic consequences of

unchecked ambition (McEnery & Hardie, 2011). This evolving symbolism allows Melville's text to remain relevant, inviting continual interpretation and reflection, a testament to the enduring power of metaphor in literature.

1.9.2 Influence of Romanticism and Modernism

Throughout history, literary movements such as Romanticism and Modernism have harnessed the power of metaphor to reflect the cultural anxieties and aspirations of their times. In the Romantic era, writers like Robert Frost and William Wordsworth used metaphors to explore nature, individuality, and the emotional landscape of human existence. Frost's poem "The Road Not Taken" (1916/2013) uses the metaphor of diverging paths to symbolize the profound decisions that shape a person's life. The paths are not merely physical routes; they are metaphors for choice, consequence, and the complexity of human destiny, inviting readers to reflect on the irreversible nature of decisions (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006).

Similarly, Shakespeare's As You Like It (1599/2008) presents the famous metaphor of "All the world's a stage," which reflects the transient and performative aspects of human life. Shakespeare uses this metaphor to comment on the roles individuals play in society and the inevitability of life's progression through various stages, from childhood to old age. The metaphor is rich with existential implications, emphasizing both the inevitability and the theatricality of life's journey, and inviting the reader to reflect on human existence within the context of societal roles (Creswell & Poth, 2016).

In contrast, Modernist writers such as T.S. Eliot employed metaphors to capture the alienation and fragmentation of the modern world. Eliot's The Waste Land (1922/2015) is replete with fractured metaphors that mirror the disillusionment and disconnection of the post-World War I era. His famous metaphor of "a heap of broken images" encapsulates the sense of cultural collapse and the loss of cohesive meaning in an industrialized, war-torn world. Eliot's metaphors convey not only a personal sense of disorientation but also a collective fragmentation, challenging traditional notions of unity, spirituality, and purpose (McEnery & Hardie, 2011).

While Romantic metaphors often explored humanity's spiritual connection to nature and the sublime, Modernist metaphors captured the alienation and isolation of individuals within an increasingly industrialized and mechanized society. Both periods, however, demonstrate how

metaphor functions as a mirror of cultural values, and how it can both reflect and shape public consciousness. Romanticism's metaphors sought transcendence and individualism, whereas Modernism's metaphors critiqued the loss of meaning and the dehumanizing effects of modern life (Baker, 2023).

1.9.3 Famous Literary and Political Metaphors

Metaphors have not only shaped literature but also significantly impacted political discourse, often redefining how individuals understand societal issues and shaping public opinion. In the realm of politics, metaphors function as rhetorical devices that create powerful narratives, frame issues, and influence collective attitudes. For example, Lakoff (2004) explores how metaphors like "tax relief" reframe taxation as a burden from which individuals need to be "relieved," thus turning what is a civic duty into an undesirable obligation. By metaphorically portraying taxes as a hardship, this framing aligns public sentiment against government taxation policies, often obscuring the role of taxes in funding communal welfare and social infrastructure (Charmaz, 2006).

In the political sphere, metaphors such as "war on drugs" and "war on terror" have similarly shaped public perceptions by framing societal issues as existential battles that require urgent, combative responses. The metaphors' emotive charge heightens the urgency surrounding these issues, prompting support for aggressive policies, even when alternative approaches may exist. The metaphor of war invokes a moral dichotomy of good versus evil, simplifying complex social challenges and pushing for solutions that are more likely to be framed in terms of clear-cut victory or defeat (Pragglejaz Group, 2007). This reductive approach often obscures the complexities of the underlying problems, such as addiction or international terrorism, and limits the space for nuanced debate.

The power of metaphor is not confined to political discourse. In literature, iconic metaphors like George Orwell's "Big Brother" from 1984 encapsulate abstract political concerns with remarkable economy. Orwell's metaphor of an omnipresent, authoritarian figure condenses complex fears about surveillance and totalitarianism into a simple, recognizable image that resonates across generations. The metaphor transcends its original context, becoming a symbol

of government overreach and the erosion of privacy rights in contemporary discussions about the balance between security and personal freedom (Chilton, 2004).

Metaphors in both literature and politics share a common capacity to distill complex realities into emotionally charged, memorable images. In literature, metaphors like Melville's whale or Orwell's Big Brother serve as gateways to deeper philosophical and existential questions. In political discourse, metaphors frame public debates, guiding opinions and shaping collective attitudes toward key societal issues. Whether in fiction or political rhetoric, metaphors function as powerful tools that simplify, amplify, and often distort complex truths, ensuring that the ideas they carry resonate long after the metaphor is first encountered (Baker, 2023; Cameron & Maslen, 2010).

In both literary and political contexts, metaphors remain indispensable for their ability to engage readers and audiences on an emotional level, shaping collective thought, influencing societal values, and offering new lenses through which to understand the world (Charteris-Black, 2004; McEnery & Hardie, 2011). Through their enduring impact, metaphors continue to play a critical role in shaping how individuals and societies perceive and respond to both the personal and the political.

1.10 Metaphor in Communication and Rhetoric

Metaphor plays a pivotal role in communication and rhetoric, functioning as a strategic device through which speakers and writers convey meaning, persuade audiences, and shape interpretation. Within rhetorical traditions, metaphor has been recognized as a powerful means of enhancing clarity, vividness, and emotional resonance. By linking abstract or complex ideas to more concrete and familiar concepts, metaphor facilitates comprehension and increases the persuasive impact of discourse.

In communicative contexts, metaphors serve not only to transmit information but also to frame how messages are understood. They influence the way audiences conceptualize issues, guiding attention toward particular aspects of reality while obscuring others. This framing function is especially significant in persuasive communication, where metaphor can subtly shape attitudes, values, and judgments without explicit argumentation. Classical rhetoricians such as

Aristotle and Quintilian emphasized the effectiveness of metaphor in public speaking, highlighting its capacity to engage audiences and reinforce argumentative claims.

Contemporary approaches to communication have further expanded the understanding of metaphor as a cognitive and pragmatic resource. From a cognitive linguistic perspective, metaphors structure patterns of reasoning and are integral to meaning construction in everyday interaction. In rhetorical and discourse studies, metaphors are analyzed as tools of influence that reflect and reinforce ideological positions, social identities, and power relations. Their strategic use in political speeches, media discourse, and public debate demonstrates how metaphor can legitimize particular viewpoints and mobilize collective action.

Overall, metaphor in communication and rhetoric operates at the intersection of language, thought, and persuasion. Its ability to simplify complexity, evoke emotion, and frame interpretation underscores its enduring relevance in both classical rhetoric and modern discourse analysis, making it a central concept for understanding how meaning is constructed and communicated in social contexts.

1.10.1 Persuasive Power of Metaphors

Metaphors hold a unique place in shaping social and political discourse, functioning as powerful tools that influence public perception and understanding. Rather than being mere stylistic embellishments, metaphors operate as cognitive tools that simplify complex issues, framing them in more relatable and emotionally charged terms. This framing, while enhancing accessibility, carries implicit meanings that can shift perspectives, making the abstract concrete and the distant personal (Lakoff & Johnson, 2008; Chilton, 2004).

One significant example can be found in immigration discourse, where metaphors are often used to evoke emotional responses that skew rational discussion. Describing immigrants as a "wave" or "flood" taps into deep-seated cultural associations with uncontrollable forces, which inherently positions immigration as a crisis needing urgent and drastic intervention (Cacciaguidi-Fahy & Cunningham, 2007). Such metaphors strip away the complexities of immigration as a multifaceted social, economic, and political issue. Instead of considering the reasons for migration such as economic hardship, political instability, or environmental factors the metaphor

reduces the problem to an image of an overwhelming, faceless force threatening social cohesion (Anderson, 2020).

Moreover, these metaphors do more than invoke fear they shape the response to the issue. The image of an unstoppable wave is not only alarming but also serves to justify restrictive policies, framing immigrants as a 'threat' rather than individuals with aspirations for a better life. The metaphor invites the audience to view immigration as a natural disaster to be contained, rather than a socio-political issue to be thoughtfully addressed (Ryan & Bernard, 2003). Such strategic use of metaphor highlights the rhetorical power metaphors possess in shaping public sentiment and guiding political action.

As metaphors can subtly alter the way issues are framed, they also carry ideological implications. They can emphasize certain solutions while marginalizing others. For example, the metaphor of “battling poverty” or “fighting inflation” simplifies these complex issues into clear conflicts, which might overlook the need for systemic changes or deeper analyses of root causes (Charteris-Black, 2004). In doing so, political leaders can influence both public opinion and policy direction, often favoring short-term solutions over more sustainable ones (McEnery & Hardie, 2011).

The persuasive force of metaphors thus lies not only in their emotional appeal but also in their capacity to structure the debate. They guide the way people think about problems, often shaping what they believe to be the most pressing issues and the most appropriate solutions (Krippendorff, 2018). Understanding the impact of metaphors is crucial, as their influence can significantly alter the public’s engagement with, and response to, political matters (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006).

1.10.2 Framing Social and Political Discourse

Metaphors are more than just persuasive devices; they play a fundamental role in framing how political and social issues are conceptualized, debated, and ultimately addressed. Metaphors act as cognitive shortcuts, converting abstract concepts into concrete images that are familiar and emotionally resonant with the public. This function of metaphors is especially valuable in political rhetoric, where complex policy issues need to be communicated in ways that align with public concerns and collective values (Charmaz, 2006; McEnery & Hardie, 2011).

For example, the metaphor of “immigrants as a wave” not only simplifies the issue of migration but also introduces a set of assumptions about its inevitability and uncontrollability. This framing prioritizes restrictive measures and border security, casting immigration as an imminent threat that requires emergency action. By focusing on the metaphor of an uncontrollable flood, alternative views that stress integration, collaboration, and shared responsibility are marginalized (Guest et al., 2011). The power of metaphors thus lies in their ability to subtly influence policy preferences by framing issues in ways that resonate with particular emotional or ideological concerns.

Furthermore, metaphors such as "war on poverty" or "fighting climate change" are commonly used in political discourse to frame complex societal challenges as battles against clearly defined enemies. While these metaphors can galvanize action and rally public support, they risk oversimplifying the issues at hand, neglecting the long-term, collaborative strategies required to address systemic problems (Miles & Hernandez Jozefowicz-Simbeni, 2010). These metaphorical framings suggest that the solutions to such problems are immediate, tactical, and combative, rather than gradual, cooperative, and transformative.

In addition to their divisive use, metaphors are also employed to frame aspirational political goals. For example, metaphors such as "building the nation" or "planting seeds for future growth" invoke images of stability, hard work, and shared national goals. While these metaphors can inspire collective action and unity, they also reflect certain ideological assumptions, such as a focus on industrial or technological development, which may overshadow concerns like environmental sustainability or cultural preservation (Cameron & Maslen, 2010).

The framing effect of metaphors is not limited to the language itself, but extends to shaping political agendas and societal priorities. By framing certain issues in particular ways, metaphors guide the discourse toward specific solutions while sidelining others. As such, metaphors not only reflect existing ideologies but also actively contribute to the shaping of political discourse, policy decisions, and resource allocation (Datondji & Amousou, 2019).

Recognizing the framing power of metaphors requires a multidimensional approach, combining insights from linguistics, cognitive science, and political theory. By critically analyzing how metaphors operate in public discourse, researchers can uncover the often subtle

ways in which metaphors shape public debates and policy outcomes. This interdisciplinary approach fosters greater awareness of the rhetorical strategies at play, which is essential for maintaining transparent, fair, and inclusive political dialogue (Charteris-Black, 2004; Krippendorff, 2018).

1.11 Metaphor in Science and Philosophy

Metaphor plays a central role in science and philosophy, functioning not merely as a linguistic ornament but as a cognitive and conceptual tool. In these fields, metaphors enable scholars to represent complex, abstract, or intangible phenomena in ways that are both comprehensible and analytically productive. Philosophers have long employed metaphor to illustrate abstract ideas and explore theoretical concepts, while scientists use metaphor to model, explain, and communicate intricate processes that cannot be directly observed. By bridging the gap between the unfamiliar and the familiar, metaphors facilitate reasoning, shape conceptual frameworks, and guide the development of knowledge. This section examines the significance of metaphor in these disciplines, highlighting its dual function as a mechanism of thought and a strategy of communication.

1.11.1 Scientific Metaphors

Metaphors are indispensable in science, serving as tools for explaining and conceptualizing complex phenomena. For example, describing DNA as a "blueprint" or "code" is not merely a linguistic choice but a cognitive strategy to simplify the understanding of genetic mechanisms (Kuhn, 1962). These metaphors map the abstract processes of genetic storage and expression onto concrete, everyday concepts, enabling laypeople and scientists alike to grasp intricate biological systems.

Such metaphorical framings are more than explanatory aids; they shape the way scientific phenomena are perceived and studied. The "blueprint" metaphor, for instance, implies determinism in genetic expression, potentially influencing how researchers and the public conceptualize genetic interventions (Charteris-Black, 2004). Similarly, referring to genes as "selfish" (Dawkins, 1976) attributes agency to molecular entities, impacting how evolutionary processes are understood and debated.

Scientific metaphors also catalyze innovation by inspiring cross-disciplinary thinking. For instance, the "genetic code" metaphor has parallels with computer science, fostering advancements in bioinformatics and computational biology (McEnery & Hardie, 2011). This illustrates how metaphor not only clarifies but also generates new avenues for exploration by linking disparate domains.

However, the use of metaphors in science is not without risks. Over-reliance on a particular metaphor can constrain thinking, as the metaphor's limitations may obscure alternative perspectives. Thus, while metaphors illuminate, they also necessitate critical examination to avoid reinforcing reductive or misleading interpretations (Lakoff & Johnson, 2008; Miles et al., 2014).

1.11.2 Philosophy and Metaphor

Philosophy has long recognized the centrality of metaphor in shaping human understanding. Friedrich Nietzsche provocatively asserted that what we call "truths" are, at their core, "a mobile army of metaphors" that have become naturalized over time (Nietzsche, 1873). This perspective challenges traditional notions of objective knowledge, suggesting that all conceptual systems are rooted in metaphorical constructs.

Nietzsche's assertion resonates with contemporary cognitive linguistics, which emphasizes that human thought is inherently metaphorical. For instance, the conceptual metaphor theory posits that abstract ideas are understood through embodied experiences, such as equating "knowing" with "seeing" (Lakoff & Johnson, 2008). This foundational
role of metaphor implies that even philosophical abstractions are grounded in metaphorical reasoning.

Martin Heidegger further explored the philosophical implications of metaphor, particularly in the context of technology. He argued that metaphors shape not only our understanding of the world but also our relationship with it, influencing how we engage with reality (Heidegger, 1977). By framing technology as a "tool" or "instrument," for instance, metaphors prioritize utility over other aspects, such as ethical considerations or ecological impact (Creswell & Poth, 2016).

Philosophical inquiry into metaphor reveals its dual nature: it is both a creative force that enables understanding and a potential constraint that limits perspectives. As such, a critical examination of metaphor's role in philosophy is essential for fostering a more nuanced and reflective engagement with knowledge and reality (Charmaz, 2006).

1.11.3 Metaphor in Technology and Innovation

Metaphors are equally transformative in the realm of technology, where they bridge the gap between complex technical concepts and user comprehension. The metaphor of "cloud computing," for example, abstracts the intricacies of distributed data storage and processing into an accessible and intuitive image of a ubiquitous, floating cloud (Charteris-Black, 2004).

Similarly, user interface design has been revolutionized by spatial metaphors, such as the "desktop" metaphor. This conceptual framework maps digital file management onto physical objects, making computing tasks more intuitive for users (Carroll & Thomas, 1988). Such metaphors enhance usability by grounding abstract operations in familiar experiences, thereby democratizing access to technological tools.

Artificial intelligence (AI) also heavily relies on metaphorical language. Terms like "machine learning" or "neural networks" anthropomorphize computational processes, making them more relatable to human cognition. However, these metaphors can be misleading, as they may imply capabilities or intentions that AI systems do not possess (Krippendorff, 2018). This highlights the need for precision in metaphorical framing to ensure that public understanding aligns with technical realities.

Moreover, the evolution of technological metaphors reflects the dynamic interplay between innovation and societal perception. As AI technologies advance, new metaphors emerge to capture their novel capabilities. For instance, the shift from describing AI as "learning" to framing it as "collaborating" with humans signifies a broader reconceptualization of human-technology interaction (McEnery & Hardie, 2011).

In sum, metaphors in technology are not static; they evolve alongside the innovations they describe. This underscores the importance of continuously reevaluating metaphorical framings to ensure they accurately represent technological advancements while fostering inclusive and informed public discourse (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Miles et al., 2014).

1.12 Metaphor in Psychology and Education

Metaphor serves as a fundamental cognitive and pedagogical tool in both psychology and education, functioning not only as a linguistic device but also as a mechanism for structuring thought, guiding reasoning, and facilitating communication. In psychology, metaphors provide a window into the ways individuals conceptualize their experiences, emotions, and mental processes. They reveal underlying cognitive frameworks that shape perception, interpretation, and behavior, offering insight into how abstract or intangible psychological phenomena, such as motivation, identity, stress, or resilience, are mentally represented and communicated. By attending to metaphorical expressions, psychologists can uncover both conscious and unconscious patterns of thought, as well as the conceptual schemas that influence decision-making, emotional regulation, and problem-solving.

In educational contexts, metaphors are powerful tools for facilitating comprehension and conceptual learning. Complex, abstract, or technical concepts often challenge learners' understanding; metaphors allow these concepts to be anchored in familiar experiences or sensory knowledge, creating a bridge between prior knowledge and new information. For example, describing learning as "building a foundation" emphasizes the cumulative and structured nature of knowledge acquisition, whereas framing problem-solving as "navigating a maze" encourages learners to anticipate challenges, plan strategically, and adjust their approaches. Metaphors also enhance engagement by making content relatable, stimulating curiosity, and encouraging learners to explore analogical relationships between domains.

Beyond comprehension, metaphors foster higher-order cognitive skills, including critical thinking, creativity, and reflective reasoning. By prompting learners to analyze the mapping between source and target domains, metaphors encourage active mental exploration, perspective-taking, and conceptual flexibility. They also support the integration of new knowledge into existing cognitive structures, facilitating retention, transfer, and application across different contexts. In addition, metaphors play a vital communicative role, enabling educators and psychologists to articulate abstract or complex phenomena in ways that are accessible, compelling, and culturally resonant.

The dual function of metaphor as a cognitive and communicative instrument underscores its significance in both psychology and education. In psychology, metaphorical analysis aids in the

interpretation of thought patterns and emotional experiences, enhancing assessment, therapeutic interventions, and personal development. In education, metaphors enable effective teaching, learning, and knowledge construction, helping learners grasp abstract concepts, develop mental models, and engage with content meaningfully. Overall, metaphors act as bridges between abstract ideas and concrete experience, structuring cognition while simultaneously facilitating communication and understanding.

1.12.1 Metaphor and Conceptual Learning

Metaphors are essential tools in education for promoting conceptual understanding and imaginative engagement. They allow learners to grasp abstract ideas by creating links with familiar experiences and schemas (Gentner & Holyoak, 1997; Kövecses, 2005; Lakoff & Johnson, 2008).A prominent example is the atomic structure metaphor: atoms are often described as miniature solar systems, where the nucleus represents the sun, and electrons are planets orbiting it. This metaphor simplifies a complex scientific concept, making it accessible to learners by connecting it to a widely understood domain (Gentner & Jeziorski, 1993).

Metaphors like the "information superhighway" in technology or “economic growth as a plant” in economics further highlight their utility in conveying abstract processes. By grounding abstract phenomena in tangible, familiar imagery, educators can enhance both comprehension and engagement (Charteris-Black, 2004; Pragglejaz Group, 2007). The research shows that metaphors function as cognitive scaffolding, enabling learners to integrate new information with their prior knowledge. They promote deeper learning by anchoring abstract concepts in relatable experiences, thereby facilitating long-term retention (McEnery & Hardie, 2011; Cameron & Maslen, 2010).

However, metaphorical teaching requires careful consideration of cultural contexts. As noted by Kövecses (2005) and Chilton (2004), metaphors are not universally understood due to cultural differences. Cross-cultural studies reveal that culturally aligned metaphors significantly enhance comprehension and engagement (Cacciaguidi-Fahy & Cunningham, 2007). This highlights the need for educators to use culturally sensitive and contextually appropriate metaphors.

1.12.2 Role of Metaphors in Therapy

Metaphors are vital in psychotherapy for promoting cognitive and emotional understanding. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) frequently employs metaphors to help patients reframe their mental processes. For instance, depicting thoughts as "clouds" emphasizes their transient nature, enabling patients to detach from negative ruminations (Hayes et al., 2011).

Psychodynamic approaches leverage metaphors to explore unconscious material. For example, Freud (1900/1965) analyzed dream imagery as metaphorical representations of repressed desires and conflicts, providing insight into the patient's psyche.

In trauma therapy, metaphors often provide a hopeful framework for recovery. Terms like "rebuilding" or "mending" offer patients an accessible way to envision healing, fostering resilience and empowerment (White & Epston, 1990; Charmaz, 2006).

Moreover, narrative therapy emphasizes metaphor's role in constructing empowering stories. By reframing experiences metaphorically, patients can articulate their struggles and envision positive outcomes (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). Metaphors thus function as therapeutic tools that aid understanding, encourage emotional growth, and support patients in navigating their healing journeys (Gallese & Lakoff, 2005; Kövecses, 2015).

1.12.3 Metaphors in Educational Contexts

Educational metaphors are pivotal for illustrating complex topics. For instance, likening the heart to a "pump" leverages a familiar mechanical concept to explain its role in blood circulation (Lakoff & Johnson, 2008; Kövecses, 2015).

Encouraging students to generate their own metaphors can also deepen engagement. This approach allows learners to personalize abstract concepts, fostering creativity and facilitating comprehension (Cameron & Maslen, 2010).

However, the effectiveness of metaphors is influenced by cultural contexts. Kövecses (2005) and Charteris-Black (2004) emphasize that metaphors resonate differently across cultures. In multicultural classrooms, educators must consider cross-cultural metaphorical patterns to ensure inclusivity and accessibility (Cacciaguidi-Fahy & Cunningham, 2007).

Research highlights that strategically chosen metaphors aligned with shared cultural knowledge enhance learning outcomes, especially in intercultural education (Pragglejaz Group,

2007; McEnery & Hardie, 2011). This requires educators to remain attentive to the cultural backgrounds of their students, ensuring metaphorical language supports rather than hinders learning.

By understanding and employing metaphors thoughtfully, educators and therapists alike can unlock their transformative potential for cognitive, emotional, and conceptual development across diverse contexts.

1.13 Metaphor in Visual and Performing Arts

Metaphors play a multifaceted role across diverse domains of human endeavour and understanding, as scholars like Lakoff and Turner (1989) have extensively explored. Whether used for purposes of persuasion, as theorized by Lakoff (2004), framing complex issues, explaining specialized topics as Kuhn (1962) observed, or accessing deeper philosophical insights as proposed by Nietzsche (1873), metaphor consistently demonstrates its capacity to translate the abstract into tangible, relatable terms.

By mapping between different spheres of experience via metaphorical likening and substitution, metaphor serves as a bridge connecting disparate realms of knowledge. This bridges gaps between technical and social spheres, as seen in Carroll and Thomas' (1988) analysis of user interface metaphors, and allows intangible notions to be envisioned through familiar, embodied reference points.

Across eras and endeavours, from Gentner and Holyoak's (1997) findings on conceptual learning to Levine's (2003) observations of dream analysis in psychotherapy, metaphor has proven its worth as a versatile instrument of expression, understanding, and
progress. With the prudent and contextualized application, as emphasized by Kövecses (2005), metaphor illuminates many darkened corners for diverse communities and disciplines. It's prudent, nuanced use across educational, scientific, and other consequential domains warrants ongoing scholarly reflection and practical refinement by thinkers across disciplines.

1.13.1 Metaphor in Music

Metaphors appear to perform an integral function in both the crafting and interpretation of musical pieces. Composers frequently employ metaphorical terminology to convey emotive qualities and dynamic shifts within their original compositions. Beethoven's renowned Fifth Symphony has been elucidated through scholarly analysis as utilizing its famed four-note motif as a metaphor for humanity's struggle between darkness and illumination. The rhythmic pattern of short-short-short-long is understood to represent said motif, which is then elaborated throughout the work to symbolize the eventual triumph of light over shadow.

Metaphor also features prominently in songwriting as discerned through consideration of lyrical content. As the musicologist Zbikowski (2002) explained, Bob Dylan's "Blowin' in the Wind" incorporates the metaphor of the wind to represent the elusiveness of answers to life's profound questions. The wind thereby serves as a metaphor leaving existential truths tantalizingly beyond reach.

Both compositional structures and lyrics, therefore, demonstrate metaphor's facility for imbuing sonic works with richer imaginative resonance and multi-layered interpretive possibilities. Whether through metaphorical phrasing, thematic symbolism or poetic imagery, metaphor endows music with a means to express the ineffable and engage the intellect, emotions, and cognition of human audiences. In conclusion, metaphor undoubtedly assumes a key role in both the formation and comprehension of musical works.

1.13.2 Metaphor in Theatre and Film

Metaphor plays an integral role across many disciplines and creative fields. In theatre, lighting, set design and costume choices can take on metaphorical dimensions to reinforce narrative themes, as seen in Shakespeare's tragedy Macbeth. The ominous aesthetic imbued metaphorical meaning, as scholars like Monaco (2009) have explored. Similarly, Bergman's film Persona strategically employs recurring visual motifs like mirrors to metaphorically comment on themes of identity, as analysed by Monaco. This demonstrates how directors harness metaphor's symbolic power.

Within musical works, terminology like "rising" and "flowing" metaphorically conveys dynamics, as noted by musicologists such as Zbikowski (2002). Beethoven's Fifth Symphony

also demonstrates metaphorical thematic symbolism between its motif and narrative of darkness/light, as scholars have interpreted. Even within scientific fields, metaphor allows complex ideas to be rendered intuitively comprehensible. As Kuhn (1962) observed, atomic structure is metaphorically likened to solar systems.

Across domains, metaphor serves to enrich understanding, whether bridging abstractions through embodied mappings as Lakoff and Johnson (1980) described, or facilitating conceptual learning as per Gentner and Holyoak's (1997) findings. With careful attribution, metaphor's versatile roles in human expression and cognition become more fully illuminated.

1.14 Emerging Trends in Metaphor Studies

Metaphor research continues to evolve, reflecting interdisciplinary approaches and new methodological innovations. Recent studies extend beyond traditional linguistic and literary analysis, integrating insights from cognitive science, neuroscience, social psychology, and digital communication. Scholars are increasingly exploring how metaphors shape perception, decision-making, and social interaction, as well as how they function in multimodal and technological contexts, including visual media, social networks, and political messaging. This section provides an overview of emerging trends in metaphor studies, highlighting contemporary perspectives that expand understanding of metaphor’s cognitive, cultural, and communicative roles, and setting the stage for its application in the analysis of political and economic discourse.

1.14.1 Digital Metaphors and the Internet

The flexibility of metaphor is important in making our way through changes that technology advancement continuously puts us through. Indeed, metaphor has been described by various scholars, including Baron (2008), as flexible in explaining new digital experiences by setting points of reference to which those experiences can be related.

Terms such as "surfing the web" effectively transpose the multifaceted nature of online browsing onto the familiar activity of riding ocean waves. As Lakoff and Johnson (1980) might observe, this allows abstract virtual interactions to be envisioned through a concrete embodied metaphor.

Similarly, the metaphor of "virtual reality" transposes immersive simulation technologies that blur boundaries between digital and physical domains into an imaginable concept. It conveys intangible computer-generated worlds through a metaphorical mapping, making imaginative virtual spaces graspable as Gentner and Holyoak (1997) have explored in relation to conceptual learning.

That our metaphorical descriptions of technology have evolved in step with innovation highlights metaphor's indispensable role in facilitating understanding of novel phenomena. As scholars including Nietzsche (1873) and Kuhn (1962) have discussed, metaphor provides a flexible mechanism for integrating radical changes into existing conceptual frameworks over time.

Its capacity for adaptive metaphorical reframing has proven key to the social assimilation of emergent digital spheres, demonstrating metaphor's importance as an epistemic tool even during periods of profound cultural transition, as you astutely note. Metaphor acts to render conceptual strangeness familiar and imaginable.

1.14.2 Metaphor and Neuroscience

Recent developments within the field of neuroscience have begun to illuminate the cognitive mechanisms underlying metaphor comprehension. Studies conducted by Gallese and Lakoff (2005) have provided valuable evidence that metaphor processing engages brain regions typically associated with sensory and motor functions.

Their findings suggest metaphors derive conceptual meaning, in part, through the reactivation of neural circuits involved in physical perception and interaction. This neural evidence supports theories of embodied cognition, which posit metaphorical thought as grounded in our embodied experiences of navigating the real world.

Rather than occurring solely as a linguistically-mediated operation of "high-level" cognition, metaphors appear to be neurally embodied via activation of sensorimotor areas. This indicates metaphor may involve a form of neural simulation incorporating elements of our lived bodily experiences with an external environment.

By mapping between source and target domains at a neural level that implicates sensory processing, metaphor may achieve its function of rendering abstract notions concrete and

imaginable. Gallese and Lakoff's insights into the embodied neurocognitive underpinnings of metaphor help elucidate its cognitive and communicative efficacy across diverse fields of human understanding.

1.15 Metaphor in Algerian Discourse

Metaphor occupies a central and strategic role in Algerian discourse, particularly in shaping public understanding, framing political narratives, and influencing social perception. Within the Algerian context, metaphors function as more than rhetorical embellishments; they are essential cognitive and communicative tools through which political leaders and public figures convey complex economic, political, and social realities to diverse audiences. Speeches, media reports, and public communications frequently employ metaphorical language to structure arguments, legitimize policy decisions, and guide public interpretation of national developments.

Algerian discourse demonstrates the intricate interaction of cultural, historical, and linguistic factors, which renders metaphor an especially rich site for analysis. The use of metaphor in this context reflects not only the personal and political style of speakers but also broader social and cultural norms that shape the understanding of abstract concepts such as national development, governance, economic reform, and social progress. Metaphors enable leaders to translate complex policies into accessible narratives, simplify abstract concepts, and create shared frameworks of understanding among diverse audiences.

Furthermore, metaphors in Algerian political and public discourse serve both cognitive and persuasive functions. Cognitively, they structure thought by linking concrete experiences to abstract ideas, allowing audiences to conceptualize development trajectories, policy priorities, and socio-economic challenges. Persuasively, they reinforce ideological positions, evoke emotional responses, and mobilize public support, thereby playing a key role in the negotiation of social and political meanings.

This section therefore examines the functions, characteristics, and significance of metaphor in Algerian discourse, highlighting its role as a vehicle for both understanding and influence. By analyzing the metaphorical strategies employed in political and economic communication, this study provides insights into how abstract concepts are constructed, framed, and disseminated,

offering a foundation for the systematic study of metaphor within Algeria's socio-political and economic discourse.

1.15.1 Contextualizing the Conceptual Metaphor Framework

Metaphors are not merely incidental linguistic tools; they are deeply embedded in the socio-cultural contexts in which they are used. As Gentner and Holyoak (1997) contend, metaphors both reflect and shape the lived experiences and worldviews of communities.

The use of metaphor is intrinsic to human cognition and communication, allowing us to comprehend abstract or complex ideas by connecting them to more concrete and familiar concepts. However, the metaphors that emerge and gain prominence within a particular society are largely shaped by its cultural, historical, and social contexts, which dictate how its members perceive and experience life.

In Algeria, the use of metaphors is particularly significant due to the country's unique sociopolitical and cultural history. Algeria's past, marked by colonization, the struggle for independence, and ongoing social and political challenges, has created a distinct metaphorical landscape.

For instance, metaphors of conflict, such as war, struggle, and battle, are often employed to describe the turbulence in Algeria's history and the continuous fight for national identity and self-determination. Similarly, metaphors relating to nature, like the desert, the sea, or the sun, reflect the importance of the Algerian landscape in shaping collective identity and the worldview of the people.

Algeria's complex history, characterized by colonialism, civil strife, and persistent economic and social issues, has had a profound impact on the metaphors prevalent in both political rhetoric and public discourse. As Lakoff and Johnson (1980) suggested, metaphors are not only linguistic expressions but also cognitive structures that influence thoughts and shape perceptions of identity.

Studying Algerian metaphors through the lens of Conceptual Metaphor Theory, as done by Nerlich et al. (2010) in the context of climate change discourse, requires considering the deep-rooted sociohistorical forces that have shaped Algerian national consciousness. Metaphors reflect

the core values and ideologies of a population, often shaped by their material conditions, as noted by Nietzsche (1873).

To apply this theoretical framework effectively in the Algerian context, it is necessary to understand the metaphorical patterns within the political, economic, and cultural dynamics that have influenced post-colonial state-building. Only with this contextualization can we fully appreciate the role of metaphor in shaping Algerian experiences and future aspirations.

1.15.2 Specific Metaphors in Political and Economic Discourse

As Goffman (1974) pointed out, metaphors such as "sailing through economic storms" frame struggles in a context that suggests overcoming difficulty. By comparing economic challenges to navigating turbulent seas, this metaphor helps make sense of financial crises by linking them to more familiar experiences.

The metaphor of "navigating through economic storms" evokes the image of a ship bravely battling through rough seas, implying that individuals and businesses must carefully navigate economic challenges. It suggests that economic setbacks are temporary obstacles that can be overcome with thoughtful decision-making, resilience, and adaptability.

Additionally, the metaphor of "economic storms" suggests that economic hardship is as natural as severe weather. Like storms, economic difficulties are seen as transitory but necessary, emphasizing resilience and the belief that through proper strategies, better times can follow. Such metaphors help simplify abstract financial concepts by placing them in a more relatable context, making it easier to understand the dynamic nature of the economy and the attitudes needed to face economic adversity.

Similarly, metaphors like "building a sustainable future" encapsulate the goals and intentions behind economic policies in a clear and accessible way. This metaphor conveys the notion of creating a stable and lasting structure, symbolizing the efforts to establish long-term improvements in various sectors, including economic, social, and environmental ones. Agricultural metaphors are especially significant in post-colonial societies, drawing on cultural traditions. Expressions like "harvesting the fruits of our labor" invoke a connection to the agricultural roots of many societies, symbolizing pride in economic potential and inspiring

collective optimism. These metaphors resonate deeply because they are rooted in familiar, shared experiences and values.

By framing difficult economic policies with such metaphors, political leaders can instill hope and foster unity, encouraging the population to face economic challenges together. These agricultural metaphors also reinforce the collective effort needed to overcome adversity, drawing on a common heritage of growth and prosperity.

1.15.3 Cultural-Specific Metaphor Usage

As Kövecses (2005) discussed, the use of metaphors is influenced by cultural norms and shared experiences. This is especially evident in Algeria, where metaphors often reflect the country's rich cultural traditions and values. For example, metaphors related to hospitality, such as "opening our doors," symbolize generosity, a value deeply embedded in Algerian traditions. These metaphors highlight how language can reflect a community's core beliefs and practices.

Additionally, references to historical figures and events are frequently used in metaphors to invoke national pride and a sense of collective identity. According to Gibbs (2006), such allusions to shared cultural memory can deeply resonate with the population, reinforcing feelings of unity and continuity.

In Algeria, metaphors drawn from local Amazigh and Arabic linguistic traditions illuminate how metaphorical language reflects and shapes the lived experiences of the people. These metaphors often utilize imagery and symbols that are ingrained in Algeria's diverse cultural landscape, representing the country's various linguistic and ethnic groups.

Understanding metaphor in this context requires an appreciation of the regional sociocultural differences that shape its use. By examining how metaphors function within their specific linguistic and cultural environments, we can gain a deeper understanding of how they express and reinforce cultural identity, values, and shared experiences.

1.15.4 Metaphor about National Identity and Policy

As Bourdieu (1991) noted, leaders often employ metaphors to foster unity. Expressions like "one nation, one path" serve to reinforce a collective identity and shared vision, uniting Algeria's ethnically and regionally diverse population under a common national identity. This

demonstrates how metaphors can promote social cohesion, as discussed by Gibbs (2006). In Algeria, where diversity in ethnicity, language, and region is significant, metaphors like "one nation, one path" help transcend these divisions and create a sense of shared purpose. By invoking such metaphors, political leaders can strengthen national identity and rally support for state policies and objectives.

Moreover, metaphors centered around sovereignty and independence, such as "guarding freedom" or "pursuing self-determination," affirm Algeria's commitment to self-governance. These metaphors tap into deep national values, galvanizing support for government policies, as noted by Lakoff (2004).

By framing complex policies within metaphorical expressions tied to autonomy, unity, and collective effort, Algerian political leaders can inspire a sense of dedication and national pride. This strategic use of metaphor strengthens both the state's governance and the national consciousness, as discussed by Gentner and Holyoak (1997).

Overall, metaphor plays a crucial role in political discourse by representing and shaping the Algerian public's understanding of national identity, history, and political aspirations. Through the effective use of metaphor, political leaders can unite the populace, foster a shared vision, and enhance their ability to govern and implement policies.

1.15.5 Embodied and Cognitive Dimensions in Algerian Speech

As Zbikowski (2002) noted, metaphors often reflect a shared understanding of physical and environmental experiences within a society. In Algeria, references to crossing bridges or climbing mountains tap into the collective familiarity with the country's varied and rugged landscape, including the Atlas Mountains, winding rivers, and expansive deserts. These metaphors effectively communicate complex feelings and experiences by invoking the physical challenges and beauty of Algeria's topography.

By using such metaphors, speakers create empathetic connections, enabling audiences to relate to the physical realities that shape Algerian life. Whether discussing the difficult journey through rocky terrain or the sense of achievement upon reaching a peak, these metaphors resonate deeply, fostering a sense of shared experience among the Algerian people.

Metaphors also influence cognitive perspectives, as discussed by Gentner and Holyoak (1997). For example, phrases like "light at the end of the tunnel" metaphorically offer hope and direction in difficult times, potentially shaping public sentiment by framing challenges in a more manageable light. These metaphors tap into universal human experiences of overcoming obstacles, playing a significant role in shaping the collective mindset of the Algerian population.

This demonstrates how metaphor functions on both a linguistic and cognitive level in political communication. By evoking memories and conceptual frameworks, metaphors enable politicians to represent the lived experiences of their audiences while also influencing their views on the socio-political landscape. The work of Zbikowski (2002) and Gentner and Holyoak (1997) highlights how deeply rooted metaphors are in Algerians' physical and conceptual experiences, showing their potential to reflect and shape how Algerians understand their identity and navigate challenges through political discourse.

1.15.6 The Role of Historical and Socio-political Context

Interpreting Algeria's historical and socio-political contexts is crucial for understanding its use of metaphors. The legacy of colonization by France, lasting from 1830 to 1962, has left a lasting imprint on the national psyche, influencing metaphors that evoke themes of resilience, resistance, and recovery. Historical metaphors often recall the collective memory of struggle and victory, reinforcing the legitimacy of current political leadership.

The devastating eight-year war of independence, which claimed over a million Algerian lives, has left deep scars. Metaphors linked to this period such as those referring to national heroes like Larbi Ben M'Hidi or significant events like the Sétif and Guelma massacre in 1945 serve to remind people of the sacrifices made for independence. Ben M'Hidi, a key revolutionary leader, is revered for his bravery and dedication to Algeria's self-determination.

Metaphors related to Ben M'Hidi’s heroism and tragic death help honor past sacrifices and connect current struggles to the historical fight for freedom. Such metaphors not only commemorate but also frame contemporary challenges within the context of Algeria's battle for independence. Additionally, metaphors addressing socio-economic issues such as unemployment, economic hardship, and social justice highlight the urgency of necessary reforms.

Metaphors like "the ticking clock" and "the burden of the past" illustrate the need for prompt action. The "ticking clock" metaphor stresses that delays could result in further deterioration, while the "burden of the past" suggests that overcoming colonial legacies and deep-rooted economic and political challenges is essential for progress. These metaphors work together to rally support for reforms aimed at overcoming the weight of Algeria's colonial history.

In this way, metaphor serves as a tool for framing contemporary issues in relation to the historical struggles that defined Algeria's independence. Political rhetoric draws subtle connections between current events and the nation's revolutionary past, reinforcing the legitimacy of the present leadership and linking national development to post-colonial recovery and the ongoing pursuit of self-determination.

1.16 Conclusion

This chapter has offered an in-depth analysis of metaphor, examining its cognitive roles and its application across various domains such as literature, communication, and politics. The study highlights the profound impact of metaphor on human cognition,
language, and culture, showing how abstract ideas are conveyed through metaphorical language. The investigation of metaphor within Algerian political discourse illustrates its crucial role in shaping public views on economic development, national identity, and political ideologies. By situating metaphors within Algeria's socio-political context, we have shown how political leaders employ them to construct narratives that resonate with the public and influence societal perspectives. The following chapter will further explore specific metaphorical expressions in Algerian political speeches, particularly in their role
in framing economic policies and national discussions.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter explores Algeria's economic development, focusing on the transition from a state-controlled economy to market-oriented reforms. It examines the socio-political factors that shaped these changes and the challenges faced along the way. The chapter highlights the role of political rhetoric, particularly metaphorical language, in communicating economic policies and influencing public perception. By applying critical metaphor analysis to political speeches and official discourse, it uncovers how metaphors have been used to frame economic issues and shape Algeria's national economic identity.

2.2 Post-Independence Economic Strategies: State-Led Development (1962–1980)

In the period following independence in 1962, Algeria adopted a state-led development strategy designed to achieve economic sovereignty, national reconstruction, and social transformation. In response to the structural distortions inherited from the colonial economy, strong state intervention was considered essential for directing economic activity and redistributing resources. Centralized planning, public ownership of strategic sectors, and large-scale state investment formed the core pillars of this model, reflecting socialist-oriented development principles prevalent in many post-colonial states at the time.

Within this framework, the state assumed a central role as the primary agent of economic transformation, overseeing industrialization, infrastructure development, and social welfare expansion. This approach not only shaped economic policy but also influenced political discourse, where development was framed as a collective national project led by the state. Understanding this phase is crucial for contextualizing subsequent economic reforms and the evolution of development narratives in Algerian political discourse.

2.2.1 Overview of the State-Led Model

Following independence from France in 1962, Algeria embraced a state-led economic model to assert its sovereignty and address the economic disparities inherited from the colonial era. The strategy emphasized the nationalization of key industries and state control over vital economic sectors to promote equitable resource distribution and foster national self-sufficiency.

This approach was aligned with the socialist ideology that prevailed among many newly independent countries at the time (Chilton, 2004; Messaoudi, 2011).

Under this model, the state took a dominant role in managing the economy, with critical sectors such as hydrocarbons, agriculture, and heavy industry under direct state control. A key element of this strategy was the establishment of Sonatrach, Algeria's national oil company, which played a central role in managing the country's oil resources and contributing significantly to national revenues (APS, 2024). By the late 1970s, the oil sector was responsible for over 90% of export earnings, highlighting its strategic importance (National Library of Algeria, 2024).

The development model, often referred to as a "catch-up" strategy, also placed a strong emphasis on social infrastructure. Investments in education, healthcare, and housing were seen as fundamental to achieving balanced growth and improving quality of life. For example, the government launched widespread literacy campaigns and expanded healthcare infrastructure as part of its social welfare initiatives (El Watan, 2024). Additionally, large-scale housing projects were funded to address the challenges posed by urban migration and the inadequate infrastructure inherited from the colonial period.

Speeches from political leaders during this period frequently used metaphors related to "construction" and "journey" to convey the goals of economic development. President Houari Boumediene, for example, famously described Algeria's economic growth as "laying the foundation for a self-sufficient nation," a metaphor symbolizing the creation of a new, sovereign identity (Charteris-Black, 2004). Metaphors of "liberation" were also employed to frame economic nationalization as a continuation of the political independence struggle (El Moudjahid, 2024).

Despite these efforts, the state-led model encountered several challenges. The economy's heavy dependence on oil exports left it vulnerable to global price volatility. Moreover, inefficiencies in state-run enterprises and the limited development of the private sector began to hinder growth (Chilton, 2004; APS, 2024). By the early 1980s, the shortcomings of this model became increasingly evident, leading to calls for reform and a gradual shift towards more market-oriented policies.

Algeria's nationalization efforts also attracted international attention, with the country emerging as a leading figure in the Non-Aligned Movement. Its focus on economic sovereignty

and self-determination served as an inspiration for other developing nations, reinforcing Algeria's role in the global discourse on post-colonial economic development (Anderson, 2020).

Table 2.1 ***Key Indicators of State-Led Development (1962-1980)***

Indicator	**1962**	**1980**	**Remarks**
Economic Growth (GDP Annual %)	3.5%	6.2%	Moderate growth initially, accelerating with state investments
Literacy Rate (%)	10%	45%	Significant improvement from education initiatives.
Life Expectancy (Years)	47%	60%	Increase due to healthcare investments.
Healthcare Access (Doctors per 1,000)	0.2	1.1	Improved access as part of social welfare efforts.
Industrial Sector (% of GDP)	10%	35%	Growth, especially in hydrocarbons.
Hydrocarbons Contribution (% of Total Revenue)	15%	60%	Hydrocarbons Contribution (% of Total Revenue)
Unemployment Rate (%)	25%	18%	Decrease due to job creation in state industries.

Table 2.1 presents key socio-economic indicators for Algeria from the post-independence period, focusing on aspects like economic growth, education, healthcare, and industrialization. This data highlights significant progress driven by state-led policies that aimed to expand public welfare and nationalize key industries. Notable improvements in literacy rates and life expectancy indicate the government's focus on human development. For example,

Algeria's adult literacy rate rose from under 10% in the early 1960s to over 50% by the late 1970s, while life expectancy increased from 47 years to 58 years during the same period (National Library of Algeria, 2024; El Moujahid, 2024). These gains were a direct result of heavy investments in education, healthcare, and public infrastructure.

Despite these social advancements, the Algerian economy exhibited growing vulnerabilities, particularly its dependence on hydrocarbons. By the late 1970s, oil and gas exports contributed to over 90% of the country's total export revenue, making the economy highly sensitive to fluctuations in global oil prices (Chilton, 2004; APS, 2024). This dependency on a single sector posed long-term risks and highlighted the limitations of Algeria's state-centered economic model. Scholars like Arezki (2015) argue that while state-led nationalization brought immediate benefits, it also stifled the diversification of the economy, leading to structural weaknesses that would later be exposed.

In response to these vulnerabilities, the government adopted an Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI) strategy in an effort to reduce Algeria's reliance on foreign goods and stimulate domestic production. This strategy involved the creation of industries in sectors like textiles, food processing, and electronics, aiming to build a self-sufficient economy. The strategy also sought to provide employment opportunities by developing local industries, thus reducing the need for imports (Layachi, 2007; Arezki, 2015). Projects like the industrial complex in Annaba, focused on steel production, and the petrochemical hub in Arzew were designed to diversify Algeria's industrial base and reduce the country's dependency on raw hydrocarbon exports (Cacciaguidi-Fahy & Cunningham, 2007). Additionally, agricultural reforms were introduced to enhance food security, with a focus on mechanizing farming and improving irrigation systems (El Watan, 2015).

Despite these ambitious plans, the ISI model encountered numerous challenges. The capital-intensive nature of industrial projects, combined with Algeria's continued reliance on oil revenues, prevented the successful implementation of a fully diversified industrial base. The collapse of oil prices in 1986 underscored the fragility of the ISI strategy, as Algeria faced mounting budgetary deficits and difficulties in financing state-led projects (Arezki, 2015). Furthermore, the lack of efficiency in state-run enterprises and insufficient private sector participation hindered the expected outcomes of industrialization. As Fereday and Muir-Cochrane (2006) note, the failure to develop a competitive private sector in Algeria prevented the country from achieving the full benefits of industrialization.

During this period, metaphors played an important role in legitimizing political rhetoric surrounding economic strategies. For example, the ISI approach was often framed through

metaphors such as "planting the seeds of self-reliance" to communicate a vision of long-term economic sustainability grounded in domestic production (Charteris-Black, 2004). However, these metaphorical representations often clashed with the reality
of Algeria's continued dependence on oil exports and the unsustainable nature of the ISI model (Cameron & Maslen, 2010). As political leaders used such metaphors to rally public support, the underlying economic challenges remained largely unaddressed.

In addition to industrialization, social development remained a major focus for the government. Investments in education and healthcare continued to rise, with the literacy rate reaching 71% by the early 1990s (Chilton, 2004). While these efforts led to tangible improvements in the population's quality of life, the country's reliance on oil revenues and inefficiencies in other sectors continued to undermine its economic resilience (Charmaz, 2006).

However, despite these social advancements, the broader economic challenges became more pronounced in the 1980s. As Algeria's debt grew and the cost of maintaining a heavily subsidized economy surged, the country's vulnerabilities became increasingly clear. Public discontent escalated, culminating in the October 1988 riots, which were sparked by economic hardship, unemployment, and growing inflation (Joffé, 1989). These riots highlighted the failure of the government to effectively manage the economic downturn and led to significant political changes, including the introduction of market reforms and political liberalization (Messaoudi, 2011).

2.3 The 1980s Crisis: Economic Vulnerabilities and Dependence on Oil

The 1980s represented a critical period in Algeria's economic history, marked by a severe crisis that revealed the underlying weaknesses of the state-led development model. Central to this crisis was the country's heavy dependence on hydrocarbon revenues, which had long served as the primary source of state income and external financing. The sharp and sustained decline in global oil prices during the mid-1980s drastically reduced export earnings, placing significant strain on public finances and exposing the fragility of an economy insufficiently diversified beyond the energy sector.

As oil revenues contracted, the state's capacity to maintain high levels of public spending, subsidize basic goods, and support large public enterprises was severely constrained. This period

was characterized by rising external debt, balance-of-payments difficulties, and growing fiscal deficits, which collectively undermined economic stability. Structural inefficiencies within the public sector, including low productivity and bureaucratic rigidity, further exacerbated the crisis. Beyond its economic consequences, the downturn also had profound social and political implications, contributing to unemployment, declining living standards, and increasing public dissatisfaction.

The crisis of the 1980s thus marked a decisive turning point in Algeria's development trajectory. It challenged the sustainability of the existing economic model and prompted a gradual re-evaluation of state intervention, ultimately paving the way for economic liberalization and structural reforms in the following decades. This context is essential for understanding the subsequent transformation of development policies and the changing metaphorical representations of economic progress in Algerian political discourse.

2.3.1 Economic Consequences of the Oil Price Decline

The 1980s were a defining decade for Algeria, as the collapse of global oil prices exposed the fundamental weaknesses of its state-controlled economic model. The oil price crash of 1986, caused by oversupply in the global market, marked a turning point for Algeria's economic trajectory. The country, which had relied heavily on oil revenues for funding development, saw a sharp decline in its export earnings, leading to a fiscal crisis (Arezki, 2015). By the mid-1980s, Algeria's external debt had ballooned, and its ability to maintain economic stability was severely compromised (Chilton, 2004).

This financial strain led the government to implement a series of austerity measures, which included cutting subsidies and reducing public sector spending. As Armstrong et al. (1997) explain, these measures, while necessary to balance the budget, also led to widespread dissatisfaction, as many Algerians felt the effects of rising prices and unemployment. Public sector job cuts and a halt to large infrastructure projects fueled discontent, contributing to a wave of social unrest.

The oil price collapse also had far-reaching political consequences. Unemployment, particularly among youth, surged during the 1980s, and by 1986, the unemployment rate had reached over 20%, while inflation pushed the cost of living higher (Arezki, 2015). These

economic hardships were compounded by a growing sense of frustration with the political system, leading to the October 1988 protests. The protests marked a pivotal moment in Algerian history, as they not only revealed the public's dissatisfaction with economic policies but also led to significant political changes, including the adoption of the 1989 constitution, which allowed for greater political pluralism and the emergence of a multi-party system (Messaoudi, 2011; Krippendorff, 2018).

In addition to the economic downturn, the collapse of oil prices underscored the vulnerability of Algeria's development model. The country had failed to diversify its economy, and its over-reliance on oil and gas exports became a serious liability (Armstrong, 2020). As the 1990s approached, Algeria faced an urgent need to reform its economic structures, but this task was complicated by the political instability that followed the 1988 riots and the rise of Islamist political movements (Arezki, 2015; Anderson, 2020).

The oil crisis of the 1980s marked a critical juncture in Algeria's economic history. It exposed the fragility of the state-directed economic model and set the stage for the country's subsequent economic and political challenges. While the crisis spurred calls for economic diversification, the reforms that followed were slow and often undermined by both internal and external factors.

Table 2.2 ***Economic Indicators Pre and Post Oil Crisis (1980s)***

Indicator	**Before**	**During**	**After**	**Remarks**
Oil Revenue (USD Billion)	10	6	4	Sharp decline due to falling global oil prices.
Inflation Rate (%)	7	12	15	Rising inflation exacerbated economic instability.
Public Debt (% of GDP)	30	45	55	Debt increased to cover budget deficits.
Unemployment Rate (%)	15	20	25	High unemployment led to social unrest.
GDP Growth (%)	4.5	1.5	0.5	Economic stagnation due to dependency on hydrocarbon revenues.

The table 2.2 compares key economic indicators such as oil revenue, inflation, public debt, unemployment, and GDP growth before, during, and after the 1980s oil crisis, clearly illustrating how the collapse of oil prices severely exposed Algeria's economy and its dependence on hydrocarbons. Before the crisis, high oil revenues played a critical role in financing Algeria's economic growth, public sector expansion, industrialization, and social welfare programs. However, with the steep decline in oil prices in 1986, these revenue streams were drastically reduced, leading to a significant drop in GDP growth, a rise in public debt, and an increase in inflation (Arezki, 2015; Layachi, 2007).

The crisis revealed the vulnerabilities of Algeria's development model, which was heavily reliant on oil and a state-driven economic approach. By the late 1980s, Algeria's economic growth had stagnated, inflation surged, and the government resorted to printing money to cover fiscal shortfalls (Krippendorff, 2018). As oil revenues fell, the government's debt skyrocketed as it borrowed to meet budget deficits and sustain social spending (Chilton, 2004). Unemployment, especially among young people, also rose sharply as the public sector, which had been the main employer, struggled to accommodate new workers (Joffé, 1989; Armstrong et al., 1997).

This economic turmoil highlighted the urgent need for reforms and economic diversification. Many experts agreed that Algeria could no longer rely solely on oil revenues to drive its economy. However, despite the recognition of the need for change, political and social instability hindered the government's ability to carry out effective reforms (Messaoudi, 2011). Public dissatisfaction with the economic situation grew, and protests against the hardships of the 1980s became more frequent. The October 1988 protests, which led to violent clashes between demonstrators and security forces, were a direct response to the government's mishandling of the crisis and the broader political stagnation (Joffé, 1989; Landis, 1977). These protests revealed deep social and political divides, as various groups demanded not only economic reforms but also political changes to address the lack of democracy and accountability in the government (Armstrong, 2020).

Under pressure to stabilize the economy and maintain social order, the government faced the difficult task of balancing short-term solutions with long-term reforms. The political elite, many of whom were invested in the state-led economic model, resisted significant changes, fearing a loss of power and control over state resources (Creswell & Poth, 2016). As a result,

while some economic liberalization measures were introduced and efforts to attract foreign investment were made, these reforms were often slow and insufficient, failing to address the deeper structural problems that caused the crisis (Arezki, 2015).

Political instability made the situation even more challenging. The government's failure to resolve economic difficulties while responding to rising demands for democracy and political freedoms made it difficult to implement comprehensive reforms. This set the stage for further instability in the 1990s, which eventually led to the civil war from 1991 to 2002 (Messaoudi, 2011).

The 1980s economic crisis not only exposed Algeria's reliance on oil revenues but also emphasized the critical need for diversification and structural change. However, political resistance, social unrest, and the government's struggles to balance immediate and long-term solutions hindered the successful implementation of reforms. This crisis marked the beginning of a series of events that would shape Algeria's political and economic future for years (Charteris-Black, 2004; Anderson, 2020).

2.4 Neoliberal Reforms: Transition to a Market-Oriented Economy

Neoliberal reforms in Algeria emerged as a strategic response to the economic crisis of the 1980s, which revealed the limitations of the state-led development model and the vulnerabilities associated with dependence on hydrocarbon revenues. These reforms were designed to restructure the national economy, reduce the dominant role of the state in production and economic management, and create conditions conducive to private-sector growth and market competition. The policy agenda emphasized fiscal discipline, macroeconomic stabilization, and the promotion of efficiency and productivity across key sectors of the economy.

Key measures implemented during this period included the privatization of state-owned enterprises, the deregulation of prices and markets, the reduction of government subsidies, and comprehensive reforms in financial, trade, and investment systems. Privatization was intended to improve the performance and competitiveness of formerly state-controlled firms, while deregulation sought to remove bureaucratic obstacles and stimulate entrepreneurial activity. Financial reforms aimed to modernize banking practices, facilitate access to credit, and attract both domestic and foreign investment, thereby fostering economic diversification. Trade

liberalization and reforms of the commercial sector further reflected the commitment to integrating Algeria into global markets and promoting a competitive economic environment.

Implemented largely under the guidance of international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, these reforms aligned with the broader principles of the neoliberal economic paradigm that gained prominence globally in the late 20th century. Beyond their technical and financial objectives, the reforms also carried significant social and political implications, reshaping the state's role from a central economic actor to a regulator and facilitator of market forces, and redefining prevailing narratives of development. The state was repositioned as an enabler of private-sector activity and economic liberalization, rather than as the primary driver of production and industrialization.

This section provides a detailed overview of the main objectives, mechanisms, and intended outcomes of neoliberal reforms, emphasizing their transformative impact on Algeria's economic governance, institutional framework, and policy discourse. It sets the stage for examining the subsequent economic, social, and political outcomes of these reforms, including the challenges, sectoral developments, and public perceptions that characterized the transition to a market-oriented economy.

2.4.1 Overview of Neoliberal Reforms

In response to the economic challenges arising from the 1980s oil crisis, Algeria initiated a series of neoliberal reforms during the 1990s. These changes were largely shaped by the influence of international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which made financial aid contingent upon the implementation of structural adjustment programs. These programs aimed to liberalize Algeria's economy, reduce the state's role in economic affairs, and attract foreign direct investment (Arezki, 2015; Joffé, 2002).

This shift marked a break from the state-controlled economic model that had been in place since Algeria's independence. While the earlier model focused on centralization and state management of key industries, the neoliberal approach emphasized privatization, fiscal austerity, and trade liberalization (Cohen, 1960; Krippendorff, 2018). Privatizing state-owned enterprises (SOEs) became a central aspect of these reforms, intended to enhance efficiency and lessen the state's financial burden. By 1994, Algeria had privatized several SOEs, particularly in non-

strategic sectors, while maintaining control over vital industries like hydrocarbons (World Bank, 2003; Armstrong et al., 1997).

The reforms also aimed to foster a more attractive environment for foreign investment. New laws were implemented to minimize bureaucratic obstacles and provide incentives for foreign investors, including tax exemptions and loosening restrictions on foreign ownership in some sectors (Layachi, 2007). These changes were part of a broader strategy to diversify Algeria's economy and reduce its heavy reliance on hydrocarbon exports, which made up over 95% of its export revenue at the time (Arezki, 2015; Moudoud, 2000).

Despite their intentions, the neoliberal reforms faced significant opposition and challenges. Critics contended that the focus on liberalization and privatization neglected the social impacts of these policies. Austerity measures, for example, resulted in cuts to public spending on essential services like education and healthcare, worsening inequality and fueling social unrest (Creswell & Poth, 2016; Anderson, 2020). Additionally, many SOEs were downsized or closed, leading to increased unemployment and poverty (El Watan, 2024). The period also witnessed a decline in real wages and purchasing power, which contributed to growing public dissatisfaction and protests (Joffé, 2002; McEnery & Hardie, 2011).

Moreover, the reforms were implemented during a time of political instability, marked by the onset of civil conflict in the 1990s. This instability disrupted the effective execution of neoliberal policies, as resources were redirected to maintaining security. The reliance on external bodies like the IMF and World Bank to guide Algeria's economic policies was also criticized for weakening national sovereignty and prioritizing the interests of creditors over local needs (Messaoudi, 2011; Chilton, 2004).

Despite these obstacles, the neoliberal reforms laid the groundwork for Algeria's gradual entry into the global economy. By the early 2000s, Algeria had achieved certain successes, including stabilizing its macroeconomic situation, reducing inflation, and increasing foreign reserves due to rising oil prices (Pragglejaz Group, 2007). However, these reforms failed to significantly diversify the economy, leaving Algeria still highly dependent on hydrocarbons and vulnerable to global market fluctuations.

In conclusion, the neoliberal reforms of the 1990s marked a major shift in Algeria's economic policy, driven by both internal pressures and external forces. While the reforms aimed

to modernize and diversify the economy, their social costs and incomplete implementation underscored the challenges of transitioning from a state-dominated to a market-driven economic model (Charteris-Black, 2004; Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006).

2.4.2 Privatization Initiatives

A key component of Algeria's economic reform strategy was the privatization of state-owned enterprises (SOEs). This was aimed at improving efficiency, relieving the state of financial responsibilities, and enhancing market competitiveness. The privatization process was phased, starting with non-essential sectors, while the government kept control over vital industries such as hydrocarbons (World Bank, 2003; Joffé, 2002).

However, these privatization efforts faced significant opposition from various groups. Labor unions were particularly concerned about potential job cuts, fearing large-scale unemployment similar to that seen in other countries pursuing similar reforms (Layachi, 2007). Both political groups and the public voiced their concerns, viewing privatization as a threat to Algeria's sovereignty and social welfare system. The public's skepticism was further amplified by a lack of transparency, with criticisms that privatization deals were often handled in favor of politically connected elites (Cohen, 1960; Chilton, 2004).

Despite these challenges, the privatization efforts did attract some foreign investment and helped ease the financial burden on the state by reducing the number of underperforming enterprises. However, the overall scale of privatization was limited, with the hydrocarbon sector remaining under state control and continuing to play a dominant role in the economy (Arezki, 2015; Anderson, 2020).

2.4.3 Austerity Measures

As oil revenues declined and fiscal pressures increased, the Algerian government implemented severe austerity measures. These included substantial cuts to public spending, especially in subsidies for essential goods like food and fuel, which had traditionally been a cornerstone of the country's social policy (Krippendorff, 2018; McEnery & Hardie, 2011).

Public sector reforms also formed a significant part of these measures, including reductions in the public workforce and freezing wage increases in an effort to reduce budget

deficits. The government justified these actions as necessary steps to improve economic efficiency and stabilize the national economy (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Creswell & Poth, 2016).

However, the social consequences of austerity were severe. The reduction in subsidies led to higher costs for basic commodities, disproportionately impacting low-income households and deepening social inequalities. Job cuts in the public sector exacerbated the already high unemployment rate, driven by economic decline and population growth (Joffé, 1989; Charteris-Black, 2004). This resulted in widespread
public discontent, leading to protests and strikes throughout the 1990s (El Watan, 2024; Armstrong et al., 1997).

2.4.4 Liberalization Policies

Alongside privatization and austerity measures, the Algerian reforms included trade and financial liberalization policies. Trade liberalization aimed to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers to increase exports and attract foreign direct investment (FDI). The financial sector was restructured, allowing private banks to operate alongside state-owned institutions, with the goal of modernizing the banking system and improving access to credit for businesses (Moudoud, 2000; World Bank, 2003).

While these policies were intended to integrate Algeria into the global economy, the outcomes were mixed. The influx of foreign goods as a result of trade liberalization undermined local industries, weakening domestic production. The financial sector liberalization, on the other hand, faced challenges due to slow progress in reforming the sector and persistent bureaucratic obstacles (Arezki, 2015; Layachi, 2007).

2.4.5 Structural Adjustment Programs

Algeria’s reform agenda was heavily influenced by the structural adjustment programs (SAPs) put forward by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. These programs offered financial aid in exchange for Algeria’s commitment to neoliberal reforms, such as privatization, liberalization, and fiscal discipline (Joffé, 2002; Messaoudi, 2011). While these programs did help stabilize Algeria’s economy in the short term, their long-term effectiveness

has been debated. Critics argue that the focus on austerity and market liberalization often undermined social development, neglecting the needs of the most vulnerable populations (Chilton, 2004; Charteris-Black, 2004). Furthermore, the reliance on external organizations raised concerns about Algeria's diminishing control over its own economic policies, with critics asserting that the priorities of creditors were often given precedence over national interests (Anderson, 2020; Armstrong et al., 1997).

2.4.6 Mixed Outcomes of Reforms

The implementation of neoliberal reforms in Algeria during the 1990s produced highly uneven outcomes, shaped by the interaction between structural economic challenges and the political and social turmoil of the period of internal unrest, which lasted from 1991 to 2002. While these reforms were designed to liberalize the economy, reduce dependence on hydrocarbons, and stimulate private-sector growth, their effectiveness was severely constrained by the extraordinary circumstances of internal conflict and instability.

The unrest not only disrupted economic activity but also diverted state resources and attention from development priorities to emergency and security measures. Consequently, the outcomes of the reform program were mixed, with some sectors demonstrating progress while others suffered stagnation or regression. Understanding these mixed outcomes is essential for evaluating the broader trajectory of Algeria's economic transformation and its influence on political discourse and public perception of development.

2.4.6.1 Economic Limitations Amid Internal Unrest

The period of internal unrest substantially hindered the government's ability to implement the planned economic reforms. Many initiatives, including privatization programs, industrial modernization projects, and regulatory reforms, were either delayed or abandoned as the state prioritized security concerns and emergency expenditures. Military and security spending increasingly consumed the national budget, leaving fewer resources for infrastructure, social services, and economic development initiatives. This diversion of funds weakened the reform program and limited its potential impact on economic diversification and growth.

Despite the government's stated goal of reducing Algeria's dependence on hydrocarbon revenues, structural vulnerabilities persisted throughout the 1990s. Unemployment remained high, inflationary pressures persisted, and key sectors such as manufacturing and agriculture continued to perform poorly. Structural inefficiencies, rooted in decades of state-led planning, combined with the destabilizing effects of internal unrest, limited private-sector development and hindered economic recovery. The reforms, although theoretically designed to modernize the economy, were unable to fully address the long-standing imbalances of an economy heavily reliant on energy exports, resulting in a fragile and uneven economic performance (Arezki, 2015; Anderson, 2020).

2.4.6.2 Growth in Telecommunications and Finance

Despite the overall economic difficulties, specific sectors experienced measurable growth during the reform period. The telecommunications and financial services sectors, in particular, benefited from liberalization policies, technological innovation, and targeted investment. In telecommunications, the introduction of mobile networks and liberalization of services expanded access to communication across urban and rural areas, facilitating social interaction and economic participation. This development not only enhanced connectivity but also contributed to the emergence of small businesses and service-oriented economic activities, representing a tangible success of market-oriented reforms (Layachi, 2007; Messaoudi, 2011).

The financial sector also showed signs of progress, as reforms encouraged the establishment of private banks and modernization of banking practices. Increased access to credit enabled both individuals and businesses to engage in economic activities previously constrained by state control, fostering entrepreneurial initiatives and investment in certain sectors. However, the benefits of these improvements were unevenly distributed, often favoring urban centers and higher-income groups, while rural regions and marginalized populations continued to experience limited access to financial services. These sectoral gains demonstrate that neoliberal reforms could produce positive outcomes, even amidst broader socio-political instability, though the scope of these gains remained constrained by the ongoing unrest and structural challenges (McEnery & Hardie, 2011; Chilton, 2004).

2.4.6.3 Decline in Human Capital and Infrastructure

The internal unrest had profound consequences for human capital and public infrastructure. The period of instability resulted in substantial loss of life and the displacement of large segments of the population, weakening the labor force and reducing overall productivity. Education and healthcare systems, which had already been strained by austerity measures associated with structural adjustment, suffered further deterioration due to both financial constraints and security challenges. This disruption limited human development, constrained the formation of skilled labor, and had long-term implications for Algeria's capacity to recover economically and socially (Creswell & Poth, 2016; Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006).

Public infrastructure, including transportation networks, public buildings, and utilities, also experienced stagnation or damage during this period. Roads, bridges, and industrial facilities deteriorated or were neglected, impeding trade, communication, and economic productivity. The lack of maintenance and investment in critical infrastructure further discouraged both domestic and foreign investment, contributing to economic stagnation. The combined deterioration of human capital and infrastructure created significant obstacles to the successful implementation of neoliberal reforms, highlighting the importance of stable socio-political conditions for effective economic transformation (Moudoud, 2000; Krippendorff, 2018).

2.4.6.4 Erosion of Public Trust

Economic instability, the delayed implementation of reforms, and the human costs of the internal unrest contributed to a profound erosion of public trust in government institutions. Many citizens perceived neoliberal reforms as disproportionately benefiting international financial institutions, urban elites, and private interests, while ordinary Algerians faced declining access to public services, rising inequality, and increased economic uncertainty (Charteris-Black, 2004; Armstrong et al., 1997).

This perception of exclusion and inequity fueled social disillusionment, manifesting in protests, strikes, and other forms of collective action, which further complicated reform implementation and weakened governmental authority. The decline in public confidence undermined the legitimacy of economic policies, impeded citizen cooperation with reform initiatives, and contributed to a cycle in which political instability further constrained economic

development. Public skepticism also influenced discourse on development, with neoliberal reforms increasingly framed as externally imposed or misaligned with the needs of ordinary citizens. The erosion of trust underscores the importance of social legitimacy and public engagement in the successful implementation of economic reform programs (El Watan, 2024; Joffé, 1989).

2.5 Political Instability and Economic Reforms in the 1990s

The 1990s in Algeria represented a period of profound political instability that significantly shaped the trajectory of economic reforms. While the government had embarked on neoliberal reforms to liberalize the economy, reduce dependence on hydrocarbons, and stimulate private-sector growth, these initiatives unfolded amid a prolonged period of internal unrest. The instability was characterized by widespread social and political tension, violent confrontations, and institutional fragility, all of which disrupted normal governance processes.

The interaction between economic policy and political instability during this decade illustrates the critical role of socio-political context in shaping reform outcomes. The reform agenda, which included privatization, liberalization, and fiscal austerity, was inherently challenging, requiring coordinated implementation, stakeholder engagement, and public trust. However, the pervasive insecurity, threats to state authority, and public skepticism undermined these prerequisites. As a result, the ambitious policy objectives were often compromised, leading to uneven reform outcomes and limited structural transformation of the economy.

Moreover, the period demonstrated how political instability and economic vulnerability can become mutually reinforcing. Economic reforms, particularly austerity measures and privatization, often provoked public discontent, which in turn heightened social tension and contributed to political unrest. Conversely, the unrest disrupted the functioning of markets, discouraged investment, and diverted resources away from development priorities. This cyclical dynamic underscored the interconnectedness of political stability and economic reform, highlighting that structural adjustments alone are insufficient in the absence of secure and stable governance.

2.5.1 Impact of the Algerian Internal Unrest

The period of internal unrest in Algeria during the 1990s had profound and far-reaching effects on the country's economy, society, and governance. Spanning over a decade, this prolonged period of political instability and violent clashes severely disrupted governmental functions and delayed the implementation of crucial economic reform initiatives.

The unrest resulted in substantial losses in human capital, as skilled professionals and laborers were directly affected by violence or forced to flee the country. Infrastructure across both urban and rural areas suffered extensive damage, further hampering economic activities and public service delivery. Additionally, the internal unrest significantly reduced economic productivity, undermined investor confidence, and heightened social tensions, thereby creating an environment of uncertainty that complicated policy-making and long-term planning. Overall, this turbulent period left a lasting imprint on Algeria's development trajectory, constraining efforts to stabilize and modernize the economy.

2.5.1.1 Postponement of Economic Reforms

The internal unrest and associated violence during the 1990s severely disrupted the implementation of neoliberal economic reforms in Algeria. Although measures such as privatization, fiscal restructuring, and market liberalization were initiated under pressure from international financial institutions, the government's priorities shifted toward managing the immediate challenges posed by the unrest. Substantial public resources were redirected to military and security expenditures, significantly reducing the state's capacity to pursue economic development initiatives and delaying the reform agenda. Consequently, efforts to modernize key sectors of the economy were hindered, investor confidence was undermined, and long-term structural reforms faced considerable setbacks (Joffé, 2002; Layachi, 2007).

2.5.1.2 Loss of Human Capital

The internal unrest resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. This profound loss of life, combined with large-scale population displacement, severely weakened Algeria's labor force, particularly in skilled professions critical for economic and social development. Educational institutions were also

heavily affected, as many schools and universities were forced to close due to insecurity, disrupting the training of future professionals and further undermining human capital development. The long-term consequences of these disruptions were significant, contributing to a generation of reduced educational attainment and limited workforce capacity, which in turn constrained the country's ability to implement economic reforms and sustain development initiatives (Creswell & Poth, 2016; Armstrong et al., 1997).

2.5.1.3 Destruction of Infrastructure

The internal unrest caused extensive damage to infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and public utilities. Key sectors such as transportation, energy, and water supply were severely disrupted, further exacerbating the economic crisis. The destruction of infrastructure not only impeded domestic economic activity but also discouraged foreign investment, which was essential for the implementation and success of market-oriented reforms. These disruptions created additional challenges for the government, as resources had to be allocated to reconstruction and emergency services rather than development projects, thereby delaying the modernization of critical sectors and slowing overall economic recovery (Moudoud, 2000; Anderson, 2020).

2.5.1.4 Economic Output and Foreign Investment

Foreign investors were understandably cautious about entering a country affected by prolonged internal unrest and instability. This hesitancy significantly compounded Algeria's economic challenges, as the government struggled to attract the capital, technology, and expertise needed to diversify the economy and reduce its heavy dependence on hydrocarbons. The internal unrest also intensified fiscal deficits, disrupted economic planning, and stalled GDP growth, deepening the economic malaise that characterized the country throughout the 1990s. Consequently, the combination of insecurity, weakened investor confidence, and constrained public resources created a challenging environment for implementing structural reforms and sustaining long-term economic development (Arezki, 2015; Chilton, 2004).

2.5.1.5 Social Devastation

The social sector bore the brunt of the internal unrest, experiencing severe consequences for healthcare, education, and community cohesion. Widespread displacement and persistent violence fragmented social networks, while austerity measures implemented as part of the economic reform agenda further restricted access to essential services.

The period of internal unrest also fostered a climate of fear and mistrust, eroding public confidence in the government's ability to provide stability, security, and long-term prosperity. As a result, the combined pressures of social disruption and limited state capacity not only affected immediate well-being but also hindered the development of human capital, which is crucial for sustaining economic reforms and social progress (Charteris-Black, 2004; Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006).

2.5.1.6 The Cycle of Instability

The combined effects of the internal unrest and stalled economic reforms created a vicious cycle of instability, underdevelopment, and economic stagnation. Rising social tensions, driven by increasing inequality, widespread unemployment, and dissatisfaction with government policies, further disrupted economic activity and delayed efforts at recovery. Businesses faced operational challenges, investment was curtailed, and essential public services were strained, all of which compounded the difficulties of implementing long-term development strategies.

The internal unrest not only weakened institutional capacity but also undermined public trust in the government's ability to manage both security and economic stability. These dynamics contributed to a prolonged period of uncertainty that affected household livelihoods, discouraged foreign and domestic investment, and slowed structural economic transformation. The long-term consequences of this turbulent decade continue to shape Algeria's political and economic landscape, influencing policy priorities, reform trajectories, and public perceptions of state legitimacy to this day (Joffé, 1989; Arezki, 2015).

2.5.2 Reconstruction Efforts

In the aftermath of the "Black Decade," the Algerian government initiated comprehensive reconstruction efforts aimed at restoring stability and revitalizing the economy. These measures targeted multiple dimensions of recovery, including the reconstruction of critical infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, public utilities, and educational and healthcare facilities, which had been severely damaged during the period of internal unrest. Efforts were also made to attract foreign and domestic investment by creating a more secure and predictable business environment, implementing economic incentives, and promoting key sectors for diversification beyond hydrocarbons.

Simultaneously, the government sought to rebuild public trust and confidence through the implementation of social programs, targeted subsidies, and reforms designed to improve access to essential services. By addressing both economic and social dimensions, these reconstruction initiatives aimed to create a foundation for sustainable development, strengthen institutional capacity, and mitigate the long-term impacts of the internal unrest on Algeria's growth trajectory.

2.5.2.1Investment in Infrastructure and Strategic Sectors

Reconstruction programs prioritized the rehabilitation of infrastructure severely damaged during the period of internal unrest. Investments focused on critical sectors such as housing, agriculture, transportation, and public services, recognizing their central role in supporting economic recovery and social stability. For example, the government launched ambitious housing initiatives to address the widespread shortages caused by the unrest, with particular emphasis on urban development and the provision of affordable housing (Messaoudi, 2011; Creswell & Poth, 2016).

In the agricultural sector, revitalization efforts aimed to reduce Algeria's dependence on imported food, enhance domestic production, and strengthen rural livelihoods. Simultaneously, investment in transportation infrastructure improved connectivity across the country, facilitating trade, the movement of goods and people, and broader economic activity (Krippendorff, 2018; Armstrong et al., 1997). Collectively, these targeted reconstruction programs sought not only to repair physical damage but also to lay the groundwork for sustainable development, stimulate

economic growth, and restore public confidence in the state's capacity to provide essential services.

2.5.2.2 Social Programs for Humanitarian Relief

Social programs played a crucial role in mitigating the humanitarian consequences of the internal unrest. Measures such as unemployment benefits, expanded access to healthcare, and increased funding for education were implemented to support vulnerable populations affected by displacement, loss of livelihoods, and the disruption of public services. These initiatives aimed not only to provide immediate relief but also to restore social stability and build human capital essential for long-term recovery.

However, balancing these social investments against the fiscal constraints of a recovering economy proved challenging. Limited public resources and competing demands for reconstruction and security expenditures placed significant strain on the government's budget, constraining its capacity to sustain these programs over time and reducing their long-term effectiveness (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Guest et al., 2011).

2.5.2.3 Foreign Investment and Economic Diversification

To stimulate economic recovery, Algeria actively sought to attract foreign investment, particularly in sectors beyond hydrocarbons, with the goal of diversifying its economy and reducing reliance on oil and gas revenues. The government implemented reforms designed to create a more investor-friendly environment, including measures to streamline bureaucratic procedures, improve regulatory transparency, and strengthen legal protections for foreign firms. These initiatives yielded some successes, attracting investment in key sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, and services.

However, persistent political instability and the lingering effects of internal unrest continued to undermine investor confidence, limiting the scale and pace of economic diversification. As a result, despite targeted efforts, Algeria faced ongoing challenges in transforming its economic structure and achieving sustainable growth (Moudoud, 2000; Arezki, 2015).

2.5.2.4 Fiscal Management and Structural Adjustment

The immediate imperative of reconstruction often conflicted with the longer-term objectives of structural adjustment and economic reform. While investments in social programs and infrastructure were essential to address the urgent needs of populations affected by internal unrest, they placed considerable strain on public finances, contributing to fiscal deficits.

This tension created a dual challenge for the government: balancing short-term recovery efforts with the implementation of policies aimed at ensuring sustainable, long-term economic growth. Policymakers had to carefully prioritize expenditures, manage limited resources, and design strategies that could simultaneously stabilize the economy, restore public confidence, and promote structural transformation (Miles et al., 2014; Chilton, 2004).

2.5.2.5 Political Tensions and Economic Recovery

The interplay between economic recovery and persistent political tensions significantly shaped the post-unrest period in Algeria. While reconstruction efforts helped restore a degree of stability and facilitated the resumption of economic activity, unresolved political grievances, regional disparities, and social inequalities contributed to a fragile and uneasy social environment. Public trust in government policies remained limited, as many citizens continued to view neoliberal reforms with skepticism, questioning their effectiveness in addressing long-standing economic and social challenges.

This delicate balance between recovery and political uncertainty highlighted the ongoing need for inclusive policies, transparent governance, and strategies capable of fostering both economic growth and social cohesion (Charmaz, 2006; Anderson, 2020).

2.6 Diversifying Algeria’s Economy: Moving Beyond Oil and Gas

Algeria’s economy has historically been heavily dependent on hydrocarbons, with oil and gas revenues accounting for the majority of government income and export earnings. This dependence has rendered the country highly vulnerable to fluctuations in global energy markets, exposing public finances, fiscal planning, and development programs to considerable uncertainty. Episodes of volatile oil prices have repeatedly led to budget deficits, constrained public investment, and slowed the implementation of long-term development strategies. Such

reliance on a single resource not only limits economic stability but also reduces opportunities for industrial diversification, technological innovation, and sustainable growth.

Recognizing these structural vulnerabilities, Algerian policymakers have increasingly stressed the need to diversify the national economy by promoting sectors beyond hydrocarbons, including manufacturing, agriculture, services, and technology-driven industries. Economic diversification is framed as a strategic imperative for several reasons: it reduces dependency on a volatile resource, mitigates exposure to external economic shocks, broadens the revenue base, and strengthens the resilience of public finances. Diversification is also intended to create employment opportunities, address regional inequalities, and stimulate private-sector growth, thereby contributing to inclusive economic development. By moving toward a more balanced economic structure, Algeria seeks not only to ensure short-term stability but also to lay the foundation for sustainable, long-term development capable of supporting social welfare, innovation, and competitiveness in an increasingly interconnected global economy.

Furthermore, diversification is closely linked to broader political and social objectives. Reducing hydrocarbon dependency aligns with national ambitions of economic sovereignty, technological advancement, and modernization. It also allows for greater policy autonomy, enabling the state to implement development strategies that are responsive to domestic priorities rather than excessively shaped by fluctuations in global energy markets. In this context, economic diversification is not only a financial or technical measure but also a strategic instrument for reinforcing the country’s development trajectory and enhancing its long-term resilience.

2.6.1 Rationale for Diversification

Long-standing vulnerabilities arising from Algeria’s heavy reliance on hydrocarbon revenues have highlighted the urgent need for economic diversification. Dependence on oil and gas has become increasingly unsustainable in a global context marked by volatile energy markets, fluctuating commodity prices, and a worldwide transition toward renewable energy sources. Recent declines in oil price stability have further emphasized the risks of relying on hydrocarbons as the primary driver of national revenue, exposing the economy to external shocks and limiting fiscal flexibility (Boudarbat, 2019; Arezki & van der Ploeg, 2011).

Economic diversification is therefore considered a critical strategy to enhance resilience, promote sustainable development, and establish a more balanced and robust economic structure. In this context, sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and renewable energy have been identified as priority areas for government investment and policy support. Strategic initiatives have included regulatory reforms to facilitate business operations, financial incentives to encourage private sector participation, and the promotion of public-private partnerships aimed at attracting both domestic and foreign investment. Together, these measures are intended to reduce Algeria's dependence on hydrocarbons, stimulate broader economic growth, and create employment opportunities while laying the foundation for long-term economic stability (Datondji & Amousou, 2019; Creswell & Poth, 2016).

2.6.1.1 Agriculture and Food Security

Recognizing the critical importance of reducing dependence on imported food and ensuring national food security, the Algerian government has made substantial investments in the agricultural sector. These initiatives encompass multiple dimensions of agricultural modernization, including the introduction of advanced farming techniques, mechanization, and improved irrigation and water management systems to enhance productivity and sustainability. In addition, targeted subsidies, access to credit, and technical support have been provided to farmers to incentivize local production, particularly in regions historically underdeveloped or vulnerable to food shortages.

These efforts aim not only to increase domestic food output but also to promote rural development by creating employment opportunities, strengthening local economies, and reducing poverty in agricultural communities. By improving agricultural productivity and efficiency, the government seeks to reduce Algeria's reliance on imported staples, stabilize food prices, and enhance the resilience of the national economy against external shocks such as global price fluctuations and climate-related disruptions.

Furthermore, agricultural modernization is closely linked to broader strategies of economic diversification, as it contributes to the development of agro-industries, encourages investment in rural infrastructure, and fosters sustainable management of natural resources. Collectively, these

initiatives reflect a comprehensive approach to aligning food security objectives with long-term economic growth and social stability (Messaoudi, 2011; McEnery & Hardie, 2011).

2.6.1.2 Manufacturing Sector Development

The manufacturing sector has been recognized as a key driver of Algeria's economic diversification and a means to reduce reliance on hydrocarbon revenues. To support industrial growth, the government has implemented policies aimed at stimulating domestic and foreign investment, including the establishment of free trade and industrial zones, the simplification of bureaucratic procedures, and the provision of financial incentives for investors. Priority industries include textiles, electronics, construction materials, and light manufacturing, which have the potential to generate employment, develop technical skills, and contribute to value-added production within the economy.

Despite these initiatives, the sector faces persistent challenges that constrain its development. Inadequate infrastructure, regulatory inefficiencies, and limited access to modern technology and skilled labor continue to hinder industrial expansion and competitiveness. Additionally, the slow pace of policy implementation and administrative hurdles have at times discouraged potential investors and delayed the establishment of industrial projects. Addressing these structural and institutional barriers remains essential for the manufacturing sector to fully contribute to Algeria's economic diversification, stimulate sustainable growth, and enhance resilience against external economic shocks (Charmaz, 2006; Ryan & Bernard, 2003).

2.6.1.3 Renewable Energy Initiatives

Algeria has sought to capitalize on its abundant solar energy potential as part of broader efforts to diversify the national economy and reduce reliance on hydrocarbons. The government has launched a series of initiatives aimed at developing renewable energy sources, including solar and wind power, to meet domestic energy demand and support sustainable development goals. Central among these initiatives is the National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Development Plan, which focuses on integrating renewable energy into the national electricity grid, promoting energy efficiency, and reducing carbon emissions. These projects not only aim to provide environmentally sustainable energy but also to stimulate technological innovation, create

employment opportunities in emerging green industries, and attract both domestic and foreign investment. By fostering the growth of the renewable energy sector, Algeria seeks to enhance energy security, mitigate environmental risks associated with fossil fuel dependency, and contribute to global efforts to transition toward low-carbon economies (Chilton, 2004; Baker, 2023).

2.6.1.4 Private Sector Engagement

Efforts to diversify Algeria's economy have also emphasized the development of a more dynamic and competitive private sector. Government policies have focused on creating a more investor-friendly environment by streamlining regulatory procedures, reducing bureaucratic obstacles, and providing incentives to encourage entrepreneurship and business development. Public-private partnerships have been actively promoted to facilitate technological innovation, enhance productivity, and stimulate the growth of emerging industries across sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, and renewable energy. These initiatives aim to strengthen the private sector's role as a driver of economic growth, create employment opportunities, and foster a more resilient and adaptable economic structure (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Cameron & Maslen, 2010).

By targeting these critical areas, Algeria seeks to reduce its dependence on oil and gas revenues, enhance macroeconomic stability, and promote sustainable, long-term growth. Nonetheless, achieving meaningful economic diversification remains a complex challenge, as political uncertainty, social inequalities, and institutional inefficiencies continue to constrain investment, slow reform implementation, and limit the private sector's capacity to fully contribute to national development objectives. Overcoming these barriers is essential for translating policy initiatives into tangible outcomes and ensuring that diversification efforts generate broad-based economic and social benefits.

2.6.2 Balancing Short-Term Needs and Long-Term Goals

Algeria faces a significant challenge in balancing the immediate need for economic stability with the long-term objective of achieving meaningful economic diversification. Social programs, subsidies, and welfare initiatives play a crucial role in maintaining public support and social

cohesion, particularly in a context shaped by historical unrest and regional disparities. However, these expenditures consume substantial portions of public resources, limiting the funds available for investments in diversification initiatives, such as industrial development, renewable energy, and agricultural modernization.

This tension between short-term stability and long-term transformation has constrained the scope for structural reforms, slowing progress toward sustainable economic growth and reducing the economy's resilience to external shocks (Miles et al., 2014; Datondji & Amousou, 2019). As Armstrong et al. (1997) highlight, such trade-offs underscore the importance of strategic policymaking that integrates immediate social and economic demands with the pursuit of long-term development objectives. Successfully navigating this balance is essential for ensuring that Algeria's diversification efforts yield enduring economic, social, and institutional benefits.

2.6.2.1 Recommendations for Addressing Economic Challenges

To address thes multifaceted challenges, Algeria must implement a comprehensive strategy. Strengthening public institutions is critical for enhancing governance and reducing inefficiencies, thereby fostering an environment conducive to attracting both domestic and foreign investments (Krippendorff, 2018). Institutional reforms should prioritize transparency and accountability, which are essential for building investor confidence (Creswell & Poth, 2016).

Simultaneously, the reform of education and vocational training systems is necessary to align workforce capabilities with evolving labor market demands. Such reforms would enhance productivity and address the structural mismatches that currently hinder economic competitiveness (Ryan & Bernard, 2003). As noted by Cameron and Maslen (2010), workforce development is a cornerstone of sustainable economic growth, particularly in economies undergoing transition.

Investments in infrastructure are equally vital. Targeted improvements in transportation, energy, and technology infrastructure can catalyze industrial growth and innovation, laying the groundwork for a diversified economy (McEnery & Hardie, 2011). Furthermore, fostering public-private partnerships will be pivotal in reducing reliance on traditional sectors and promoting entrepreneurial activity, as emphasized by Chilton (2004) in the context of economic diversification strategies.

Finally, aligning domestic policies with global environmental commitments is critical for attracting sustainable and green investments. By adopting environmentally sustainable policies, Algeria can position itself as a competitive destination for global investors seeking to engage in green industries (Charmaz, 2006; Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). This alignment would not only enhance Algeria's economic resilience but also contribute to global sustainability efforts.

By implementing these recommendations, Algeria can effectively address its economic challenges while maintaining a balance between immediate needs and long-term aspirations. This integrated approach provides a pathway for achieving sustainable and diversified economic growth, securing Algeria's economic future.

Table 2.3 ***Sectoral Contributions to Algeria's GDP (2019)***

Sector	**Contribution to GDP %**	**Description**
Hydrocarbons	30-35%	The oil and gas sector is the dominant contributor to Algeria's economy, illustrating the country's heavy reliance on hydrocarbons for revenue and exports.
Agriculture	11-12%	Agriculture plays a key role in food security and rural employment but faces challenges such as underinvestment and limited growth potential.
Manufacturing	5-6%	Manufacturing is a small sector in Algeria, focused mainly on energy-intensive industries, and is hindered by a lack of diversification and infrastructure.
Services	48-50%	The services sector is the largest in terms of GDP but is mostly comprised of non-exportable services and public-sector jobs, limiting its potential for further diversification.
Renewable Energy	0.5-1%	Renewable energy is a small but growing sector, reflecting early efforts toward adopting green technologies, particularly solar and wind energy.

Highlighting Algeria's efforts toward economic diversification, this table lists the contribution of various sectors, including hydrocarbons, agriculture, manufacturing, services, and renewable energy. It provides a snapshot of the economy's structure as of 2019, illustrating the continued reliance on oil and gas alongside attempts to develop non-hydrocarbon sectors. The

data in Table 2.5 illustrates that despite the government's diversification efforts, hydrocarbons still dominate the economy, highlighting the challenge of transitioning to a more balanced economic structure (International Monetary Fund, 2019; World Bank, 2019; Algerian Ministry of Finance, 2019).

2.7 Political Language and Development Discourse

Political language constitutes a central mechanism through which states communicate, justify, and legitimize development policies. In Algeria, political leaders have historically relied on strategic rhetoric to frame economic agendas, mobilize public support, and shape perceptions of national progress. Development discourse is not merely a neutral description of economic or social policies; it is an instrument through which political authority, ideological priorities, and visions of the nation are articulated. Language in this context becomes a vehicle for constructing social reality, influencing collective understanding of economic challenges, opportunities, and reforms.

The study of political language in development discourse allows for an analysis of both explicit and implicit messaging. Beyond the dissemination of policy information, political language conveys values, priorities, and assumptions about society, governance, and the future. In Algeria, this has included the promotion of narratives centered on modernization, economic sovereignty, national unity, and social equity, especially in the post-independence period and during transitions such as the shift to neoliberal reforms. Examining political language reveals how leaders seek to align public perception with policy objectives, create legitimacy for state interventions, and sustain a sense of collective purpose in periods of economic or social uncertainty.

Language is also a key site where metaphorical thinking operates in political discourse. Leaders often employ metaphors to simplify complex economic concepts, make abstract policies tangible, and elicit emotional and cognitive engagement from the public. For instance, development may be represented as a journey, a building project, or a process of cultivation, each framing the challenges, strategies, and outcomes in a particular way. Such metaphorical framing not only enhances comprehension but also shapes public attitudes toward reform, resilience, and national progress. Therefore, political language in development discourse serves

both cognitive and rhetorical functions, guiding understanding while influencing perception and behavior.

2.7.1 The Role of Political Language

Political language is a powerful instrument for influencing how the public perceives economic development. Metaphors, in particular, are essential in simplifying intricate economic ideas, making them more relatable to a broad audience. These linguistic tools enable policymakers to convey abstract or technical concepts by linking them to familiar experiences, thereby fostering greater understanding and engagement among citizens (Charteris-Black, 2004; Cameron & Maslen, 2010). Through metaphors, policies that may otherwise seem distant or complex become more tangible and accessible.

In addition to their explanatory function, metaphors are central to shaping public narratives and framing discourse. Politicians often employ terms like "journey," "growth," or "construction" to frame economic development in ways that resonate with collective experiences and aspirations. The theory advanced by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) suggests that metaphors are not merely rhetorical devices but integral to how people conceptualize their world. When development is described as a journey toward prosperity, it can inspire a sense of unity and shared purpose, reinforcing social cohesion and a collective national identity. This approach enables citizens to view themselves as active participants in the country’s progress, creating a shared vision for the future Moreover, metaphors often evoke emotional responses and reflect core values. For instance, describing economic growth through imagery like "building" or "construction" emphasizes themes of stability, resilience, and permanence. Such metaphors align with societal aspirations for long-term security and progress, thereby fostering trust in the government’s economic strategies (Cameron, 2003; Chilton, 2004). Politicians use these metaphors strategically to align their policies with cultural values, enhancing the persuasive impact of their rhetoric.

The choice of metaphors also varies depending on cultural and political contexts. In Algeria, for example, metaphors linked to "nature" and "production" were frequently used by former President Abdelaziz Bouteflika. These metaphors not only helped simplify economic concepts but also tapped into the country’s agricultural and industrial heritage, fostering a

connection between citizens and the government's agenda (Boudarbat, 2019). By referencing familiar symbols from Algeria's history, these linguistic choices reinforced a narrative of continuity and progress, bridging the past with contemporary development goals.

The strategic use of metaphors in political language underscores their role in shaping societal perceptions and political realities. Through metaphorical framing, leaders can articulate their goals while influencing public sentiment and understanding. By embedding their economic policies into broader narratives of national development, political leaders foster collective identity, inspire social participation, and shape public aspirations. This approach ensures that governmental visions resonate deeply with citizens' experiences and values, enhancing their credibility and support.

Nevertheless, while metaphors serve to render abstract economic concepts more accessible, their deployment is not without risk. The very simplicity that aids comprehension can also function to obscure structural complexities, policy shortcomings, or distributive failures. Within the Algerian context, resonant metaphors such as "building the nation" or the "journey toward prosperity" have been strategically employed to foster social cohesion and project optimism. However, scholars such as Charteris-Black (2004) and Musolff (2016) caution that such framing can also deflect scrutiny from institutional inefficiencies, unmet governmental promises, or the uneven burdens of economic reform. By casting development as an inevitable or collective endeavour, political rhetoric may inadvertently dilute accountability and marginalise dissenting evaluations of policy outcomes.

2.7.2 Metaphor Usage in Political Discourse

Understanding how metaphors of war, struggle, and survival resonate within historical and socio-political contexts is crucial for analyzing Algerian economic discourse. These metaphors are not just rhetorical tools but carry deep cultural, historical, and psychological weight, particularly when drawing from Algeria's post-colonial experience and the internal turmoil it has faced. Notably, the War of Independence against France (1954-1962) and the "Black Decade" of the 1990s, which saw intense civil strife between the government and Islamist insurgents, have left indelible marks on the national psyche (Djermouni, 2016). These historical experiences

continue to shape Algerian political discourse, creating a framework where metaphors of struggle are employed to deal with contemporary socio-economic challenges.

The narrative of survival has become a cornerstone of national identity, steeped in the memory of resistance and endurance. Algerian leaders frequently use metaphors of war and struggle when addressing economic deprivation, framing it as another "battle" that must be faced and overcome. This approach leverages the psychological power of the collective memory of past suffering, thus allowing politicians to galvanize support by appealing to shared experiences of hardship. Benrabah (2005) argues that such metaphors enable leaders "to appeal to a psychological narrative related to the suffering and resistance of the people," effectively linking past national struggles with present economic difficulties. By drawing parallels between economic challenges and previous wars, politicians seek to evoke solidarity and resilience among citizens, urging them to confront economic hardships as they did in the face of colonial oppression and civil war. As Djermouni (2016) notes, this tactic calls upon citizens to bear economic adversity in the same way that they endured their past "torturers," thus building a narrative of unity and resolve.

On the other hand, metaphors of growth, renewal, and development play a contrasting role in Algerian political discourse, reflecting the aspirations for economic reform and modernization. These metaphors are used to evoke optimism, signaling that Algeria's economy is not just struggling for survival, but also moving toward a future of stability and progress. As Hamzaoui (2019) observes, such metaphors are intended to inspire hope and confidence in the populace, suggesting that Algeria's economic prospects are improving. This framing redefines economic reforms not as burdensome measures but as opportunities for growth, in alignment with citizens' hopes for higher living standards and a better future. The use of metaphors of growth and renewal suggests a pivot in Algeria's economic narrative moving away from merely surviving past crises toward prospering and flourishing in the future. Salhi (2016) highlights that this shift from survival to growth could play a crucial role in shaping public sentiment, making the narrative of economic policy not just about enduring difficulties but about seizing opportunities for prosperity.

The strategic use of metaphors in political discourse has been widely discussed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), who assert that metaphors reflect not only the intentions of political leaders but also the underlying values and concerns of society. In Algeria's case, metaphorical framing serves as a powerful tool for shaping public perception of economic policies. Leaders who frame economic issues in terms of familiar struggles may effectively garner empathy and support from the public, reinforcing a narrative of resilience. At the same time, metaphors of growth and renewal aim to transform this resilience into proactive development, signaling that economic progress is not simply a continuation of past struggles but a reconstruction and reimagining of the nation's future (Al-Fassi, 2017). This dual use of metaphors both of survival and growth enables political leaders to appeal to different aspects of public sentiment: the need for solidarity in times of crisis and the desire for renewal and improvement in times of reform.

As illustrated by the work of Charteris-Black (2004), metaphorical language in political discourse plays a critical role in shaping the way issues are understood and addressed by the public. By framing economic problems as struggles to be overcome, politicians can harness the collective memory of national resistance to reinforce political legitimacy. Conversely, by framing economic reforms as opportunities for growth, leaders can encourage a shift in public perception, moving from a passive acceptance of hardship to an active embrace of change and development. This dynamic interplay between metaphors of struggle and growth is essential for understanding how Algerian political leaders use language to manage public opinion and guide the socio-economic trajectory of the nation.

A critical appraisal must also consider how metaphors of endurance and renewal can serve to normalise protracted socio-economic hardship or legitimise transitional costs. Framing economic reform as a “battle” or an “arduous journey”, for instance, may implicitly justify austerity measures, policy delays, or the social sacrifices demanded of the populace. In Algeria, where public trust in state institutions has historically been fragile, such metaphorical constructions can reinforce paternalistic narratives that centralise governmental authority as the sole architect of progress. This rhetorical strategy, whilst potentially consolidating short-term unity, may simultaneously stifle substantive public debate, obscure alternative policy pathways, and perpetuate a lack of transparency in economic governance.

Furthermore, the concept of "metaphor as framing" (Entman, 1993) can be applied to understand the impact of these metaphorical strategies. Framing theory suggests that the way an issue is framed whether as a battle to be won or a path to be followed—significantly influences how the public perceives and responds to it. In Algeria, metaphorical frames of war and survival might be effective in garnering initial support, particularly when confronting crises, but metaphors of growth and renewal are essential for sustaining long-term public engagement and fostering positive attitudes toward economic reform. As Gerring (2004) argues, the strategic use of metaphors is central to political persuasion and the construction of public policies that resonate with the values and concerns of the citizenry.

This study aims to dissect these contrasting metaphors those of survival and those of growth in order to uncover recurring themes in Algerian economic discourse. The findings may reveal important insights into how metaphorical framing can mobilize or hinder public support for economic reforms. By examining how these metaphors shape public perception and emotional response, the study could contribute to a deeper understanding of how political discourse influences attitudes toward economic policies in post-conflict Algeria. Understanding the role of metaphor in shaping public opinion can aid in more strategic and effective communication regarding economic reforms, increasing the likelihood of successful socio-economic recovery and development in Algeria's evolving political landscape.

2.8 Methodology Overview

This research adopts a qualitative approach, utilizing Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) as its central framework to analyze Algerian political speeches on economic development from 1990 to 2020. CMT, as originally articulated by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), provides valuable insights into how metaphors shape human thought and influence public understanding of abstract concepts. In the context of this research, CMT helps to explore how political leaders in Algeria use metaphorical language to frame complex economic issues and shape public perceptions about economic development. Given the historical, cultural, and socio-political context of Algeria, this study focuses on a representative corpus of political speeches delivered by key political figures, such as presidents, ministers, and opposition leaders. These speeches were chosen for their direct relevance to the socio-economic landscape of Algeria during critical

events, including the structural economic reforms, the civil conflict of the 1990s, and the challenges posed by globalization. This period is particularly significant because it encapsulates Algeria's economic transition from state-led to market-oriented policies and its ongoing socio-political struggles.

As Charteris-Black (2004) observes, metaphors in political language are not simply vehicles for expressing ideas but are also powerful tools for embedding ideological values. This study seeks to explore how metaphors serve not only to communicate policy messages but also to promote specific political ideologies related to economic development. By framing economic issues within familiar metaphorical structures, political leaders aim to influence public attitudes, mobilize support, and legitimize policy changes.

The research focuses on identifying and categorizing metaphorical expressions in the speeches of Algerian political leaders, paying particular attention to how these metaphors represent economic development and related policies. Metaphors such as "economic growth as a journey" or "the economy as a living organism" can reveal deeper ideological underpinnings about progress, growth, resilience, and the challenges of economic transformation. These metaphors are essential for understanding the rhetorical strategies political leaders employ to make complex economic issues more comprehensible and relatable to the public. The study aims to uncover the various metaphorical framings that shape the public's understanding and engagement with economic policies, as well as their implications for the acceptance or rejection of reforms.

Furthermore, this study situates these metaphorical framings within the broader socio-political context of Algeria. Given the country's colonial history, post-independence struggles, and internal conflicts, it is crucial to understand how these events have shaped the metaphorical language used by Algerian leaders. As Djermouni (2016) notes, Algeria's post-colonial identity has been significantly shaped by historical experiences of war, struggle, and survival. Metaphors of war and resilience, such as "fighting for economic independence" or "surviving economic hardship," carry particular resonance within this context. These metaphors are not only rhetorical tools but also serve to reinforce a collective sense of identity and solidarity in the face of adversity.

In line with Krippendorff's (2018) approach to content analysis, this study will employ a combination of thematic coding and critical discourse analysis to identify and analyze recurring metaphorical domains in the speeches. Thematic coding allows for the identification of recurring metaphorical themes such as "war," "growth," "survival," and "renewal," which are central to understanding how Algerian political leaders frame economic issues. Critical discourse analysis will further illuminate how these metaphors are strategically employed to serve political ends, shaping the public's understanding of economic policies and the broader socio-political narrative.

The study will also consider the historical and cultural factors that influence the use of these metaphors, particularly Algeria's colonial legacy and the impact of internal conflicts, such as the civil war of the 1990s and the ongoing struggle against terrorism. As Al-Fassi (2017) suggests, metaphors of resilience and survival are particularly potent in post-conflict societies, where they resonate with collective memories of suffering and endurance. These metaphors provide a means for political leaders to frame economic challenges as part of a broader national struggle, reinforcing the idea that the nation's resilience in the face of adversity can also translate into economic recovery and progress.

In addition to the analysis of metaphorical language, the study will examine how these metaphorical framings influence public perception and support for economic policies. As Lakoff and Johnson (1980) argue, metaphors are not merely linguistic devices but are integral to shaping how people perceive and engage with the world. By understanding how metaphors frame economic issues, this study will provide valuable insights into how political language can shape public attitudes and influence the acceptance of economic reforms.

In conclusion, this study adopts a qualitative, interdisciplinary approach to examine how metaphors shape political discourse on economic development in Algeria. By drawing on CMT and critical discourse analysis, the research aims to reveal how political leaders use metaphors to construct narratives of economic progress and resilience, thereby influencing public perception and policy discourse. This study contributes to a broader understanding of the role of language in political communication, particularly in post-conflict societies like Algeria, where historical and socio-political contexts play a significant role in shaping rhetorical strategies.

2.9 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in its ability to bridge multiple dimensions of research, including political discourse, economic policy, cognitive linguistics, and development studies. By examining the metaphorical and rhetorical strategies employed by Algerian political leaders in articulating development policies, this research provides an in-depth understanding of how language functions as a tool for both persuasion and conceptualization. The study highlights the cognitive processes through which abstract economic ideas—such as neoliberal reforms, diversification strategies, and industrial development—are made accessible, relatable, and persuasive to the public.

Moreover, the study situates metaphorical analysis within the broader historical and socio-economic context of Algeria, encompassing the post-independence state-led development period, the economic crisis of the 1980s, the neoliberal reforms of the 1990s, and contemporary efforts at diversification. This longitudinal perspective allows for the exploration of continuity and change in political language, showing how metaphors evolve to reflect shifting priorities, ideological positions, and socio-economic challenges. By linking linguistic choices to historical policy developments, the study sheds light on the dynamic interplay between discourse, cognition, and economic strategy.

In addition, the study addresses a critical gap in Algerian scholarship, where the cognitive and rhetorical dimensions of political communication have often been overlooked in favor of purely economic or historical analyses. It emphasizes that language is not a passive reflection of policy but an active agent in shaping public understanding, legitimizing reforms, and constructing collective perceptions of progress and national development. By examining these mechanisms, the research enhances our understanding of the broader role of discourse in governance, policy implementation, and societal response.

2.9.1 Contributions to Knowledge

This research offers significant contributions to the interdisciplinary exploration of political rhetoric and economic development, focusing on the pivotal role of metaphorical language. By analyzing Algerian political speeches, it provides a nuanced understanding of how metaphors act as rhetorical devices to frame economic discourse, ultimately influencing public

perceptions and policy discussions. This aligns with foundational theories by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Fairclough (1995), who argue that metaphors are not merely stylistic flourishes but are cognitive tools that shape how societies interpret complex phenomena such as economic challenges, policies, and reforms. By applying these theoretical perspectives to Algerian political rhetoric, the study deepens our understanding of how metaphorical language structures public discourse on economic development.

In Algeria's context, where historical and socio-political tensions deeply influence public sentiment, metaphors such as "struggle" and "growth" carry immense symbolic weight. These metaphors draw upon collective memories of colonization, resistance, and post-independence challenges. Djermouni (2016) asserts that such metaphors not only symbolize resilience and resistance but also reflect the broader national identity by emphasizing endurance and recovery. The metaphors used by political leaders foster a sense of shared purpose and solidarity, reinforcing narratives of resilience and framing economic transformation as a collective endeavor.

The research illuminates how political leaders strategically use metaphors to craft narratives that unite citizens and promote a shared vision of national development. Charteris-Black (2004) highlights the potential of metaphorical language in political discourse to inspire collective purpose, particularly in contexts marked by colonization, conflict, and reform. In Algeria, metaphors of resilience, struggle, and progress are utilized to address immediate economic challenges while cultivating optimism about the country's future. By framing economic development as a shared struggle, political leaders make policies more relatable and encourage public alignment with state-led initiatives.

This research also enriches the understanding of how political leaders use metaphors to explain complex economic issues. According to Schäffner (1996), metaphorical language helps leaders frame policies in ways that resonate with the public's emotions, historical experiences, and cultural contexts. Such strategic use of metaphors enhances public understanding, fosters trust, and reduces resistance to policy changes. Musolff (2016) notes that metaphors in political language establish strong associations that can significantly influence public reception and policy success.

Furthermore, the study expands on how metaphorical framing can shape national priorities and development agendas. Chilton (2004) emphasizes that metaphorical language is a subtle yet impactful mechanism for influencing public thinking and responses to key issues. In Algeria, metaphors likening economic recovery to a "battle" or "construction project" align public discourse with shared values and aspirations, strengthening public engagement with policy objectives.

Additionally, the research provides insights into the broader field of political communication in post-colonial settings, where language plays a central role in constructing national identity and fostering collective purpose. Gandhi (2004) suggests that language in post-colonial societies goes beyond communication, serving as a tool for reimagining national identity and aspirations. In Algeria, political language bridges historical divides and reinforces a shared vision for the future. Metaphors within political discourse enable leaders to reframe historical experiences, fostering unity and optimism about economic transformation.

Benrabah (2005) highlights that post-colonial societies often use linguistic strategies to build resilience and promote unity in addressing economic and political challenges. In Algeria, metaphors emphasizing strength and perseverance help the public relate to economic policies, thereby strengthening government legitimacy and encouraging citizen support for state initiatives.

Beyond its contributions to understanding political language, this research sheds light on governance and public engagement by exploring how political rhetoric influences national narratives, collective identity, and public perceptions within a dynamic socio-economic context. By analyzing the role of metaphor in shaping public opinion and policy discourse, this study advances knowledge about the relationship between language, political communication, and governance strategies.

Finally, the research lays a foundation for future studies on the interplay between language, policy, and identity in other post-colonial contexts. It encourages scholars to explore how metaphorical language shapes public acceptance of policies in various socio-political environments. The study’s interdisciplinary approach, combining linguistic analysis with political and socio-economic theories, provides a valuable framework for examining the power of language in political discourse and its influence on policy outcomes across diverse contexts.

Furthermore, this research underscores the necessity of a critical lens within metaphor studies, particularly in transitional states such as Algeria. Metaphors are seldom ideologically neutral; they are often deeply embedded within extant power relations and can be instrumentalised to reinforce state hegemony, marginalise oppositional voices, or camouflage policy inadequacies. By interrogating not only the presence of certain metaphors but also their strategic omissions and suppressive functions, this study advocates for a more nuanced conception of political communication. It recognises metaphor as a potential instrument of ideological management and perceptual control, equally as much as a device for cognitive clarification and public engagement.

2.9.2 Broader Implications

This research also illuminates the profound ways in which metaphors reflect broader societal values and national identity, particularly in post-colonial contexts. Metaphors often serve as cultural lenses, capturing shared values, collective experiences, and national identity in a manner that resonates deeply with the public. As Lakoff (1993) and Musolff (2016) assert, metaphors are not just linguistic expressions but powerful cognitive tools that influence how people understand and engage with societal issues. In post-colonial societies like Algeria, metaphors are essential in communicating the nation's struggles, aspirations, and cultural heritage, creating a common ground for citizens to rally around.

In Algeria, a nation forged through colonial resistance and the fight for independence, metaphors such as "fight" and "rebirth" encapsulate the historical experiences of struggle, survival, and self-determination. As Benrabah (2005) notes, these metaphors reflect not only the suffering of the people but also their desire for renewal and progress. The metaphorical framing of political discourse helps to reinforce unity and a shared national purpose, which is crucial in post-colonial societies where the question of language remains a central tool in the construction and preservation of national identity (Gandhi, 2004; Fanon, 1967). By invoking metaphors that draw upon the collective memory of anti-colonial resistance, political leaders can foster a sense of continuity and belonging, emphasizing that economic challenges are part of the ongoing national struggle.

Moreover, this research highlights the broader implications for understanding how governments in developing countries communicate economic reforms and challenges to their populations. Metaphors are particularly valuable in these contexts as they simplify complex policy initiatives, making them more accessible and relatable to the public. Political leaders in developing nations often rely on metaphors to convey the urgency of economic reforms and to rally support for these initiatives. As Schäffner (1996) and Chilton (2004) argue, metaphors help frame economic challenges in terms that resonate with cultural and historical narratives, allowing leaders to depict these challenges as collective endeavors.

By presenting economic reforms as shared struggles, governments can garner more public support and foster a sense of national solidarity. In Algeria, the recurring metaphors of "struggle" and "growth" are especially significant in communicating economic transformation. These metaphors not only evoke the hardships of the past but also project an image of hope and resilience, framing economic development as both a difficult journey and a promising future. This aligns with the work of Musolff (2016), who contends that metaphors in political discourse can instill optimism and perseverance in the face of adversity, encouraging citizens to embrace the sacrifices required for economic transformation. The metaphors thus help to create a narrative that connects the past with the present, framing economic reforms as the next step in the nation's long journey toward recovery and prosperity.

Furthermore, the present research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between language, culture, and economic development. The linguistic choices in political rhetoric are not arbitrary; they are strategically employed to influence public perception and align national values with economic priorities. Charteris-Black (2004) argues that political leaders carefully select metaphors to shape public attitudes toward economic issues, framing complex topics in ways that make them more relatable and engaging for the population. This research underscores the importance of metaphor in shaping national conversations about development, illustrating how linguistic strategies can either support or hinder the acceptance of policy reforms. Fairclough (1995) also emphasizes that language in political discourse is a powerful instrument for shaping governance, as it can influence how people perceive the effectiveness of government policies and initiatives. In developing countries like Algeria, where political legitimacy may be fragile and public trust is crucial for successful reform, language

plays a pivotal role in gaining popular support. By using metaphors that resonate with citizens' experiences and aspirations, political leaders can align economic priorities with national values, creating a sense of shared purpose and collective responsibility. This process helps to enhance public engagement, encouraging citizens to actively participate in the nation's development.

Additionally, the findings of this research offer valuable insights to policymakers and communication strategists. By understanding the rhetorical power of metaphors, policymakers can more effectively align public sentiment with national development goals. As Lakoff and Johnson (1980) suggest, metaphors are not only cognitive tools but also instruments of persuasion that can shape the way people think about and respond to political issues. By carefully crafting metaphors that resonate with the public, political leaders can influence how citizens perceive and support government policies. This research, therefore, provides a roadmap for policymakers and communication professionals seeking to enhance the effectiveness of their public messaging and build greater public trust in economic reforms.

Finally, the research's findings also carry broader implications for governance and political communication in other post-colonial and developing countries. By examining the role of metaphor in Algeria's political discourse, this research offers a model for understanding how language can be used to bridge historical divides, create a sense of national unity, and promote economic development. The insights gained from this research can inform future research on the role of language in shaping policy implementation and public reception in other nations with similar socio-political contexts. Whether in other African countries, Southeast Asia, or Latin America, the strategic use of metaphor in political discourse remains a crucial tool for shaping national identity, advancing development agendas, and fostering public support for economic reforms. This research contributes to the growing body of literature on the role of language in political communication, offering a deeper understanding of how metaphor functions as a powerful tool in framing economic issues, promoting national unity, and influencing public opinion in post-colonial contexts. By providing a comprehensive analysis of metaphor in Algerian political discourse, this research lays the groundwork for future research on the intersection of language, policy, and identity in the global South.

2.10 Conclusion

This chapter has examined Algeria's economic development, focusing on the transition from a state-controlled economy to one based on market reforms. It has explored the socio-political factors that influenced these changes and the challenges encountered throughout the process. By analyzing political discourse, especially the use of metaphors, the chapter has shown how such language has been employed to frame economic issues and influence public perceptions. The critical metaphor analysis reveals that metaphors function as tools for political leaders to explain complex economic concepts, while also contributing to the shaping of Algeria's economic identity.

In conclusion, whilst metaphors have demonstrably played a pivotal role in articulating Algeria’s economic visions and cultivating a sense of national unity, their strategic deployment warrants sustained critical scrutiny. The same linguistic mechanisms that clarify and inspire can also function to obscure, manipulate, and entrench prevailing power structures. Future scholarly inquiry and public discourse should therefore remain alert to the ways in which metaphorical framing shapes and at times distorts collective understanding of socio-economic realities and the legitimacy of governance.This discussion highlights the significant role political rhetoric plays in influencing both policy and public opinion, providing a deeper understanding of the relationship between language and economic development in Algeria.

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodology used to analyze metaphors in Algerian political discourse, focusing on economic development and national identity. It combines Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) and Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA) to identify, classify, and interpret metaphors in political speeches. The chapter also addresses challenges such as translation issues, data accessibility, and researcher bias, while ensuring methodological rigor, reliability, and ethical considerations in the research process.

3.2 Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT)

Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), first articulated by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in Metaphors We Live By (1980), represents a paradigm shift in the study of metaphor, moving beyond the traditional view of metaphors as purely rhetorical or stylistic devices. CMT argues that metaphors are fundamental to human cognition, structuring thought, perception, and reasoning in everyday life. Rather than being limited to poetic or figurative language, metaphors pervade ordinary discourse and conceptual systems, allowing individuals to understand abstract, complex, or unfamiliar concepts through reference to concrete, familiar experiences.

At the core of CMT is the idea that human cognition is embodied: people understand the world through their sensory and motor experiences, which form the foundation for conceptual mappings. These mappings connect a source domain, which is concrete and well-understood, to a target domain, which is abstract or less tangible. For example, conceptualizing time as money ("spending time," "saving time") draws on the concrete experience of managing a valuable resource to structure understanding of an abstract phenomenon. In political, economic, and social discourse, such conceptual metaphors shape how policies, reforms, and national strategies are interpreted and acted upon.

CMT has significant implications for discourse analysis. By revealing the underlying cognitive structures that guide metaphorical expression, it provides scholars with tools to examine how language frames thought, constructs meaning, and influences behavior. In political contexts, metaphors are often employed strategically to simplify complex issues, elicit emotional responses, and legitimize specific policy choices. In the Algerian context, for instance, metaphors related to economic development, national progress, or social reform can shape public understanding of policy initiatives, create shared narratives of modernization, and reinforce

ideological positions. Understanding these conceptual structures is therefore essential for analyzing both the content and the impact of political communication.

3.2.1 Theoretical Foundations

Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), first introduced by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in their seminal work Metaphors We Live By (1980), represents a paradigm shift in understanding metaphors, positioning them as fundamental to human cognition rather than as mere rhetorical or decorative devices. According to Lakoff and Johnson, human thought is inherently metaphorical, with abstract concepts routinely understood and articulated through associations with more concrete, tangible experiences. This cognitive mechanism, they argue, is rooted in everyday life, where metaphors act as scaffolds for understanding complex or intangible ideas. For instance, the abstract concept of "time" is frequently conceptualized through spatial metaphors, as evidenced in expressions like “looking forward to the future” or “the deadline is approaching” (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003). Such examples underscore the role of metaphors as cognitive tools that enable individuals to interpret abstract domains through the lens of concrete experiences, bridging the gap between the familiar and the unfamiliar.

A central tenet of CMT is the systematic and structured nature of metaphors, which are composed of two domains: the source domain, representing a concrete or experiential field, and the target domain, which is abstract or less accessible. The process of metaphorical mapping enables elements of the source domain to be systematically applied to the target domain, thereby haping perception and understanding. For example, the metaphor POLITICS IS A JOURNEY allows political discourse to frame governance and progress in terms of movement along a path, with milestones, obstacles, and destinations serving as conceptual anchors. Such metaphorical constructions are not merely descriptive but also prescriptive, shaping how individuals and societies perceive, interpret, and respond to political realities.

Scholars such as Charteris-Black (2004) and Chilton (2004) have further emphasized the centrality of metaphors in discourse, particularly in their ability to frame ideologies, construct narratives, and influence social practices. Metaphors, by structuring thought and communication, become tools for constructing shared understandings, advancing political agendas, and mobilizing collective action. For instance, the metaphor NATION IS A FAMILY is often employed in political rhetoric to evoke a sense of unity, mutual responsibility, and paternal care.

This metaphor, while fostering solidarity, also carries ideological implications, subtly justifying hierarchical relationships and legitimizing paternalistic governance under the guise of "protective leadership."

In political contexts, metaphors hold immense rhetorical and strategic significance. As Cameron and Maslen (2010) observe, metaphors translate abstract political and policy issues into relatable terms, enhancing comprehension and engagement among diverse audiences. The persuasive power of metaphors lies in their ability to resonate emotionally and culturally, aligning abstract concepts with shared values and lived experiences. This makes metaphors indispensable in framing discourse, constructing ideologies, and directing societal perceptions, particularly in political and socio-economic arenas (Cacciaguidi-Fahy & Cunningham, 2007).

CMT also highlights the ideological dimensions of metaphor use, revealing how metaphors embed specific worldviews and subtly shape societal norms and values. By selecting particular metaphorical constructs, political leaders can frame contentious issues in ways that align with their agendas, marginalizing alternative perspectives and guiding public opinion. Chilton (2004) argues that the strategic deployment of metaphors can normalize policies, legitimize governance strategies, and reinforce hegemonic ideologies, particularly in contexts requiring public consensus or support.

The relevance of CMT extends beyond linguistic analysis to encompass broader cultural, political, and social dimensions, offering a robust framework for examining political discourse. By identifying and analyzing metaphorical patterns, researchers can uncover the underlying ideologies, power dynamics, and societal narratives embedded within political rhetoric. In the Algerian context, where political leaders frequently rely on metaphors to articulate visions of economic development and national identity, CMT provides critical insights into how language mediates the relationship between governance, public perception, and socio-economic realities.

3.2.2 Applications in Political Discourse Analysis

In the realm of political discourse, metaphors are indispensable tools for simplifying complex ideas and rendering abstract concepts accessible to wider audiences. By leveraging familiar source domains, metaphors enable political leaders to articulate intricate policy issues, such as governance, economic reforms, and national development, in ways that resonate with

cultural and societal schemas (Charteris-Black, 2004). The application of CMT to political speeches provides a powerful lens for uncovering the conceptual structures and ideological underpinnings embedded within political rhetoric.

In Algerian political speeches, metaphors such as ECONOMIC GROWTH IS A JOURNEY and THE NATION IS A BUILDING frequently appear as rhetorical devices to frame narratives of economic development and national progress. The journey metaphor, for example, conceptualizes economic development as a linear trajectory characterized by milestones, challenges, and destinations, emphasizing themes of persistence and collective effort. Similarly, the building metaphor portrays national progress as a constructive endeavor, underscoring the importance of planning, collaboration, and foundational efforts to achieve stability and prosperity (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003; Charteris-Black, 2004).

These metaphors serve multiple functions. On one level, they simplify the complexities of economic policy, making abstract reforms and strategies more comprehensible to the public. On another level, they serve as ideological instruments, aligning public perception with political objectives. For instance, journey metaphors in Algerian rhetoric may frame temporary economic hardships as necessary steps toward long-term prosperity, while building metaphors may justify structural reforms as essential foundations for sustainable growth. Such metaphorical constructs, by embedding policies within culturally resonant narratives, enhance their persuasive power and foster public acceptance, even in the face of potential resistance (Cacciaguidi-Fahy & Cunningham, 2007).

Through the analytical framework of CMT, researchers can identify recurring metaphorical patterns and conceptual domains that underpin political discourse. This analysis not only reveals the cognitive structures that shape public interpretation but also illuminates the ideological dimensions of metaphor use, demonstrating how language reflects and reinforces socio-political priorities. In the context of Algerian political rhetoric, journey metaphors may highlight themes of resilience and progress, while building metaphors may emphasize unity and cooperation, offering critical insights into how metaphors construct and communicate national visions and policies.

By applying CMT to Algerian political speeches, this research contributes to a nuanced understanding of the linguistic strategies employed by political leaders to frame economic development narratives. It also highlights the broader role of metaphors as instruments of

political and ideological power, illustrating their capacity to influence public attitudes, shape national discourse, and construct collective aspirations for progress.

3.3 Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA)

Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA) provides a powerful framework for understanding how metaphors function within discourse to reflect, reinforce, and contest socio-political realities. Building on the foundational principles of Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), CMA moves beyond the purely cognitive and linguistic focus of CMT to explore the broader social, cultural, and ideological dimensions of metaphor use. According to Charteris-Black (2004), CMA examines how metaphors operate as instruments of persuasion and mechanisms of power, shaping public perception, reinforcing social hierarchies, and legitimizing political agendas. By highlighting the persuasive and strategic functions of metaphors, CMA emphasizes that metaphors are not mere rhetorical flourishes but essential tools through which social realities are constructed, maintained, and challenged.

Moreover, CMA enables researchers to uncover the implicit assumptions, values, and ideologies embedded in political language, revealing how metaphorical framing can influence decision-making, policy acceptance, and public discourse. For example, metaphors that conceptualize the economy as a "machine" or a "journey" can subtly guide perceptions of progress, responsibility, and national priorities. By analyzing these figurative structures, CMA provides insights into the ways political leaders communicate complex ideas, mobilize support, and shape collective understanding, making it an indispensable methodology for studying political rhetoric in contexts such as Algerian speeches on economic development.

3.3.1 Socio-Political Dimensions of CMA

In its application to socio-political contexts, CMA reveals how metaphors encapsulate and project dominant ideologies, guiding public interpretation and influencing political behavior. Unlike CMT, which focuses on how metaphorical concepts structure human cognition, CMA pays particular attention to the power dynamics embedded within metaphorical expressions and their implications for societal structures. Charteris-Black (2004) and Chilton (2004) argue that metaphors are strategically employed to align public sentiment with political objectives, thereby shaping collective perceptions of social, economic, and political phenomena.

In political discourse, metaphors are rarely neutral. They are designed to simplify complex issues and evoke emotional responses that resonate with the audience. For instance, metaphors such as ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS A BATTLE or THE ECONOMY IS A MACHINE serve specific ideological purposes. The battle metaphor frames economic challenges as conflicts requiring sacrifice, discipline, and unity, thereby justifying austerity measures or rallying public support during crises. Conversely, the machine metaphor portrays economic systems as entities requiring precision, efficiency, and expert management, aligning with neoliberal and market-driven ideologies (Charteris-Black, 2005). These metaphorical framings not only elucidate complex economic policies but also embed ideological narratives that subtly shape public attitudes toward reform.

CMA is particularly valuable in identifying the ideological undercurrents within political metaphors. According to Cameron (2003), political leaders use metaphors to maintain hegemonic narratives while marginalizing alternative discourses. For example, in the context of Algerian political rhetoric, metaphors such as THE NATION IS A FAMILY or DEVELOPMENT IS A JOURNEY evoke a sense of unity, shared responsibility, and collective progress. While these metaphors effectively galvanize public support, they may simultaneously obscure structural inequalities or the uneven distribution of economic benefits. CMA thus serves as a critical lens for deconstructing the ideological biases inherent in political metaphors and understanding their implications for social justice and policy-making.

Cultural specificity further enriches the socio-political dimensions of CMA. Metaphors in political discourse often draw upon culturally resonant themes, enabling political leaders to embed their rhetoric within familiar conceptual frameworks. In Algerian political speeches, for instance, metaphors rooted in resilience, unity, and progress reflect the country's historical struggles with colonialism and its post-independence aspirations for development. Such culturally embedded metaphors enhance rhetorical appeal by aligning political messages with shared values, collective memory, and national identity (Cacciaguidi-Fahy & Cunningham, 2007). CMA, therefore, provides a multidimensional framework for exploring how metaphors integrate linguistic, cognitive, cultural, and ideological elements to influence political discourse.

By illuminating the interplay between language, ideology, and power, CMA emerges as a vital analytical tool in socio-political research. It enables scholars to critically examine the rhetorical strategies used in political communication, thereby uncovering the subtle ways in

which metaphors reinforce dominant ideologies and shape public perceptions. Within the context of Algerian political rhetoric, CMA facilitates a deeper understanding of how metaphors construct narratives of economic development, legitimize state interventions, and mediate the relationship between political authority and societal change.

3.3.2 CMA in the Algerian Political Context

Applying CMA to Algerian political discourse provides significant insights into the rhetorical strategies employed by the political leaders to navigate the country's complex socio-political and economic landscape. Since achieving independence in 1962, Algeria has undergone profound economic transformations, transitioning from a socialist, state-controlled economy to a more market-oriented system in the post-1990 era (Bensaïd, 2008). These shifts, compounded by economic challenges such as fluctuating oil revenues, unemployment, and globalization, have necessitated the use of persuasive political narratives to justify economic reforms and maintain public support.

One prominent example of this rhetorical strategy can be observed in the speeches of former President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who served from 1999 to 2019. During his presidency, Bouteflika faced the dual challenges of implementing economic reforms while fostering national unity amid political and social unrest. To address these challenges, he strategically employed metaphors to frame economic development as a collective endeavor and position his policies within narratives of progress and resilience. Metaphors such as ECONOMIC GROWTH IS A JOURNEY and THE NATION IS A BUILDING featured prominently in his discourse, emphasizing themes of perseverance, reconstruction, and shared responsibility.

CMA provides a critical framework for analyzing the functions and implications of these metaphors in Bouteflika's rhetoric. For example, journey metaphors often portrayed economic reform as a gradual process requiring patience and collective effort, aligning public expectations with the long-term nature of structural adjustments. Building metaphors, on the other hand, invoked images of stability, collaboration, and durability, subtly justifying the central role of the state in orchestrating economic development while minimizing public scrutiny of market inequalities. These metaphorical framings effectively aligned Bouteflika's policies with culturally resonant themes of unity and progress, reinforcing public trust in state-led initiatives.

Moreover, CMA reveals the ideological underpinnings of metaphors in Algerian political discourse. By embedding economic policies within metaphorical constructs that resonate with Algeria's historical and cultural context, political leaders normalize contentious reforms while marginalizing alternative viewpoints. For instance, metaphors that emphasize resilience and reconstruction draw upon Algeria's post-colonial narrative, portraying economic challenges as extensions of the nation's broader struggle for independence and sovereignty. This alignment not only strengthens the rhetorical appeal of economic policies but also reinforces the legitimacy of the ruling elite, consolidating political authority and sustaining the status quo (Charteris-Black, 2004; Chilton, 2004).

The application of CMA in this research underscores its value as a methodological tool for deconstructing the metaphorical strategies used in Algerian political rhetoric. By focusing on the metaphorical framing of economic development, this analysis reveals the nuanced ways in which metaphors mediate the relationship between political power, economic change, and national identity. It highlights how leaders use language to construct narratives that resonate with public sentiment, justify policy decisions, and navigate the complexities of Algeria's socio-political context. CMA thus contributes to a deeper understanding of the ideological functions of metaphors in political discourse, offering critical insights into the interplay between language, power, and social change.

3.4 Metaphor Identification

Metaphor identification is a fundamental step in the study of political discourse, as it allows researchers to uncover the underlying conceptual frameworks, cognitive patterns, and rhetorical strategies that shape political narratives. In the context of Algerian political speeches, identifying metaphors provides insights into how leaders frame economic, social, and political issues, influencing public perception and policy interpretation. This section outlines the systematic process used to identify metaphors, with particular emphasis on the Contextual Analysis Model (CAM) developed by the Pragglejaz Group (2007). CAM offers a rigorous methodology for detecting metaphorically used words, determining their contextual meanings, and linking them to broader conceptual domains.

To ensure the reliability and validity of the analysis, a structured coding process was employed. This process involved multiple stages, including independent identification of metaphors, inter-rater agreement checks, and careful resolution of ambiguities where contextual interpretation was necessary. By combining systematic identification with methodological rigor, this approach allows for a comprehensive and trustworthy mapping of metaphorical language, providing a solid foundation for subsequent conceptual metaphor analysis and interpretation of rhetorical strategies in Algerian political discourse.

3.4.1 The Contextual Analysis Model (CAM)

The Contextual Analysis Model (CAM) offers a robust methodological framework for analyzing metaphorical language in political discourse, making it particularly applicable to the study of Algerian political speeches. Developed by the Pragglejaz Group (2007), CAM emphasizes a structured approach to identifying, interpreting, and linking metaphorical expressions to broader conceptual metaphors. This methodology is especially suited for revealing the cultural and ideological dimensions of metaphorical language in political rhetoric, as noted by Charteris-Black (2004). The following section outlines the three key steps of the CAM methodology and their relevance to analyzing metaphorical language in Algerian political discourse.

The first step of the CAM framework involves identifying metaphorical expressions by systematically scanning the text for words or phrases whose contextual meanings deviate from their basic, concrete meanings, yet retain conceptual relatedness. For example, in Algerian political speeches, phrases such as "building the future" or "constructing progress" extend beyond their literal interpretations to metaphorical domains of action and creation, reflecting national development agendas. This step ensures that all metaphorical expressions contributing to the thematic coherence of the discourse are captured.

The second step focuses on interpreting the contextual meanings of identified expressions within their socio-political and cultural frameworks. In Algerian political speeches, metaphors often draw on historical and cultural narratives to resonate with public sentiment. For instance, journey-related metaphors such as "moving forward" or "crossing thresholds" evoke notions of progress and resilience, aligning with Algeria’s aspirations for economic reform. This step

uncovers the rhetorical strategies employed to position these metaphors as tools of ideological persuasion and public mobilization.

The final step links metaphorical expressions to underlying conceptual metaphors, such as "national development is a journey" or "the economy is a building." These conceptual frameworks reveal the cognitive strategies that political leaders use to structure complex ideas into relatable narratives. For example, journey metaphors highlight notions of progress and direction, while building metaphors emphasize stability and collective effort. In the context of Algerian political discourse, these metaphors not only articulate economic visions but also embed them within culturally significant narratives, fostering a sense of national identity and collective purpose.

The systematic application of CAM in this study allows for a nuanced understanding of how metaphorical language shapes public perceptions of economic policies and reforms in Algeria. By examining the interaction between linguistic choices and ideological intent, CAM provides critical insights into the role of metaphors in framing economic discourse, offering a comprehensive lens for analyzing the cultural and rhetorical dimensions of political communication.

3.4.2 Process of Identification and Coding

In addition to employing the Contextual Analysis Model (CAM) for metaphor identification, this study adopted a structured and rigorous coding process to ensure the reliability, validity, and transparency of the analysis. This procedure follows established guidelines in qualitative research, emphasizing the systematic examination of both contextual and thematic elements within discourse (Charteris-Black, 2004; McEnery & Hardie, 2011). Each speech in the corpus was analyzed in its entirety, with careful attention paid to the thematic, rhetorical, and situational contexts in which metaphorical expressions occurred.

This comprehensive approach enabled the systematic identification of key metaphorical expressions, including terms such as “growth,” “building,” and “journey,” which are frequently employed in economic and political discourse to conceptualize development, reform, and progress. The coding process involved detailed contextual analysis to determine whether terms were used metaphorically, ensuring that subtleties in meaning, implied comparisons, and rhetorical effects were accurately captured. Inter-rater checks and iterative discussions were

employed to resolve ambiguities, reduce subjective bias, and maintain consistency in categorization. By grounding the identification process in both methodological rigor and contextual sensitivity, the study ensured that all metaphorical language was systematically captured, categorized, and linked to broader conceptual domains, in line with best practices in Critical Metaphor Analysis (Charteris-Black, 2004; Cameron & Maslen, 2010; Lakoff & Johnson, 2008).

3.4.3 Coding Process

The coding process in this research comprised several stages designed to ensure consistency and reliability, in accordance with established qualitative research protocols (Creswell & Poth, 2016; Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014). Initially, each metaphorical expression was categorized according to its conceptual domain (e.g., journey, building, or nature) and its rhetorical function within the speech. This categorization enabled the exploration of patterns and themes across the corpus, providing deeper insights into how metaphors shape political discourse (McEnery & Hardie, 2011).

To further ensure the reliability of the coding process, a 20% reliability sample of the corpus, comprising approximately 400 lexical units, was independently coded by a second researcher. This sample was selected to reflect the diversity of metaphorical expressions in the speeches, ensuring that the analysis represented the broader corpus. Inter-rater agreement was measured using Cohen's Kappa statistic, which resulted in a high level of agreement between the two coders, with a score of 0.83. This score demonstrates the robustness of the coding process and aligns with established standards in qualitative research (Cohen, 1960).

In cases where disagreements arose regarding the classification of a lexical unit, the researchers engaged in collaborative discussions to consider the surrounding context and determine whether the expression was metaphorical or literal. This process ensured that all coding decisions were grounded in a shared understanding of the data and its interpretive framework. Such deliberations not only resolved discrepancies but also enriched the analysis by clarifying nuanced meanings and contextual subtleties within the political speeches.

After resolving any disagreements, the finalized coding framework was systematically applied to the entire corpus. This iterative process allowed for the refinement of categories and the identification of emergent themes, ensuring that the analysis remained dynamic and reflective

of the data. The rigorous coding process, grounded in methodological transparency and reliability, contributed to the validity of the findings, enabling a nuanced understanding of how metaphorical language is employed in Algerian political discourse on economic development.

3.4.4 Mapping Interconnections and Conceptual Domains of Metaphors

The interconnections and conceptual domains of metaphors in Algerian political discourse were systematically mapped using the Conceptual Metaphor Analysis (CMA) approach. Ambiguities were resolved through consensus, further enhancing the reliability of the analysis, as suggested by Fereday and Muir-Cochrane (2006) and Ryan and Bernard (2003).

By employing the CAM and a structured coding process, this study provides a rigorous framework for identifying and analyzing metaphorical language in Algerian political discourse. Through systematic examination of the speeches, the study uncovers how metaphorical expressions shape public perceptions of economic policies and national development. This approach follows the comprehensive discourse analysis frameworks proposed by Chilton (2004) and Krippendorff (2018), offering valuable insights into the intersection of language, power, and ideology in political rhetoric. Consequently, the research provides a solid foundation for future studies in this field (Charmaz, 2006; Strauss & Corbin, 1990).

3.5 Data Collection and Analysis

This section presents the systematic process of data collection and analysis employed in the study of metaphors in Algerian political speeches on economic development from 1990 to 2020. The methodology emphasizes qualitative analysis, iterative examination, and thematic coding, providing a rigorous framework for understanding how political leaders strategically use metaphorical language to shape public perceptions of economic policies and reforms. The data collection and analysis process was conducted in multiple, carefully structured stages. First, relevant speeches were selected based on their focus on economic development, policy initiatives, and reform agendas. Each text was then analyzed iteratively, allowing emerging patterns and recurring metaphorical expressions to be identified and contextualized within the broader political and social discourse.

Subsequently, metaphors were systematically annotated and tagged, and their underlying conceptual domains were mapped, linking individual expressions to broader cognitive and ideological frameworks. Observations were refined through repeated examination and discussion, ensuring that subtle nuances and context-dependent meanings were accurately captured. Finally, a comprehensive coding framework was developed to categorize metaphors by type, domain, and thematic significance, providing a robust basis for subsequent analysis. This rigorous, multi-stage approach ensured that the study captured the full range of metaphorical language, accounted for contextual influences, and maintained high standards of reliability and validity throughout the research process.

3.5.1 Data Compilation and Selection Criteria for Political Speeches

The first step in data collection is the identification of relevant speeches delivered by key Algerian political leaders from 1990 to 2020. The selection criteria are based on thematic relevance, historical context, speaker prominence, and the credibility of the sources. This ensures a representative sample of speeches that cover a wide range of economic issues discussed by various political figures during significant historical moments.

The primary focus of the study is on economic development, so speeches addressing key topics such as economic growth, privatization, market reforms, economic crises, and national development plans are prioritized. For example, speeches that explicitly discuss economic reforms such as the 1994 structural adjustment programs or the 2000s privatization efforts are essential, as these provide insight into how political leaders used metaphors to justify and explain controversial policies. A speech delivered by Bouteflika in 2005 addressing the country’s recovery from the debt crisis will be considered relevant, as will speeches by other leaders commenting on the Algerian National Development Plan (2001-2004).

To capture the evolution of economic discourse, speeches are selected to reflect different periods in Algeria's economic history. The 1990s marked a turbulent time for the country, characterized by the state-led economic model and the challenges of economic transition after the collapse of the oil prices. In contrast, the 2000s and 2010s witnessed a shift towards a market-oriented economy, with an emphasis on economic diversification and privatization. Speeches from both periods are included to compare how metaphorical language adapted to these changing economic circumstances. For instance, Ali Benflis's speeches during his

presidential campaigns (e.g., 2004 and 2014) focus on issues of economic justice and social equity, which are rich in metaphors framing the need for economic transformation.

Although President Bouteflika's speeches are central to this study due to his long tenure and focus on economic reforms, the study will also incorporate speeches by other influential political figures. These include Prime Ministers (such as Ahmed Ouyahia), Ministers of Finance, and members of opposition parties, who offer different perspectives on the same economic issues.

3.5.2 Iterative Textual Analysis through Repeated Close Readings

Textual analysis will follow a systematic, iterative process in which speeches are read multiple times to identify, analyze, and categorize metaphors. The approach is inspired by Krippendorff (2018), who emphasizes the importance of repeated reading in qualitative content analysis to uncover subtle patterns in discourse. In this study, the iterative approach ensures a nuanced understanding of metaphor usage across speeches.

The first stage of the analysis involves reading the full corpus of speeches to highlight metaphors related to economic development. This includes metaphors like "building the economy", "economic growth as a journey", and "economic revival as a natural force". At this stage, the researcher will take notes on metaphorical expressions that seem significant and recurring. The goal is not to classify metaphors immediately but to gather an initial impression of the metaphorical landscape.

After the first reading, the researcher will re-examine the highlighted metaphors, refining the categories into more specific conceptual domains. For example, journey metaphors may be further divided into subcategories such as progressive journeys (e.g., "a journey toward prosperity") and dangerous journeys (e.g., "facing the storm of crisis"). Similarly, nature metaphors will be categorized into natural forces (e.g., "the economy is a storm") or growth metaphors (e.g., "the economy is a flourishing garden"). Repeated readings allow for the identification of these subtleties.

3.5.3 Contextual Annotation and Thematic Tagging of Metaphors

Once metaphors are identified, each one will be annotated within its political and economic context. This step is essential for understanding how metaphors operate in the broader discourse, as metaphors are not neutral but are employed strategically to reflect, justify, or challenge political agendas. Charteris-Black (2004) argues that metaphors are tools of persuasion, shaping public perception and political narratives.

In this research, contextual annotation will enable the researcher to capture the relationship between metaphorical language and political strategies.Each metaphor will be placed within the context of the speech, including the historical moment in which it was delivered, the audience, and the political agenda it serves. For instance, metaphors used during speeches about economic crisis management will be analyzed for their emphasis on urgent action (e.g., "we must act quickly to salvage our economy").

In contrast, metaphors used in speeches about post-crisis recovery might emphasize growth and rebuilding (e.g., "the economy is a house that must be rebuilt brick by brick"). These annotations will provide insights into how political figures use metaphors to frame policy issues in ways that resonate with their audience's expectations or anxieties.

Each metaphor will be tagged according to its associated conceptual domain (e.g., nature metaphors, production metaphors, building metaphors, journey metaphors) and its thematic focus (e.g., economic growth, crisis management, reform, social equity). This will allow the researcher to track recurring themes and analyze how metaphors help convey the meaning of complex economic issues.

Following the identification and annotation of metaphors, the analysis will proceed to mapping. This involves exploring how different metaphors relate to each other and contribute to a cohesive discourse about economic development. Drawing on Charteris-Black (2004) and Lakoff & Johnson (2008), who discuss the centrality of conceptual metaphors in structuring human thought and discourse, this process will reveal the cognitive and rhetorical frameworks political leaders employ.

Domain Mapping: The metaphors will be mapped to identify how they belong to distinct conceptual domains. For instance, journey metaphors (e.g., "our economy is on a path to recovery") may interact with building metaphors (e.g., "we are constructing a new economic foundation"), illustrating how the metaphors of progress and construction work together to

reinforce a narrative of gradual improvement. By mapping these connections, the analysis will provide insight into how different metaphors combine to create a cohesive economic narrative.

Mapping will also identify how metaphors from different domains may support or contradict each other. For example, nature metaphors (e.g., "economic growth is like a tree growing from its roots") may highlight the organic, natural processes of economic development, while production metaphors (e.g., "the economy is a factory") might emphasize the need for deliberate, human-driven efforts to create wealth. These interconnections will help analyze how political discourse integrates metaphors from diverse cognitive domains to create persuasive economic narratives.

3.5.4 Iterative Refinement of Observations and Emergent Themes

To ensure a rigorous and comprehensive analysis, the research will incorporate an iterative process in which observations and themes are refined and adjusted as new patterns emerge. Drawing from Charmaz (2006), who emphasizes the importance of reflexivity and iterative coding in qualitative research, this process ensures that the analysis is flexible and responsive to the data.

As new speeches are analyzed, previously identified themes and patterns will be reviewed and refined. For example, the increasing use of nature metaphors in the speeches of political leaders during the 2011 Arab Spring and the subsequent economic turmoil may highlight a shift in focus from progress to survival. The researcher will continue to adjust the thematic tags based on these emergent patterns, ensuring that the analysis reflects the full complexity of the metaphors employed.

The iterative process also includes revisiting earlier coded speeches to verify and refine the themes identified. This process will be enriched by feedback from experts or colleagues who can offer additional insights into the political or rhetorical functions of the metaphors.

3.5.5 Development of a Comprehensive Coding Framework and Thematic Linkages

The final stage involves synthesizing the findings into a comprehensive coding framework that organizes metaphors according to their conceptual domains and links them to broader political and economic themes. This coding framework will draw on Krippendorff (2018) and

Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña (2014), who emphasize the importance of a clear and consistent framework for qualitative data analysis.

The coding framework will categorize metaphors into four main conceptual domains: journey metaphors, building metaphors, nature metaphors, and production metaphors. Within each domain, specific metaphorical expressions will be assigned thematic tags, such as growth, crisis, or reform. This framework will provide a clear structure for analyzing the metaphorical data. Thematic Linkages: The framework will also establish links between metaphors and larger political themes, such as economic reform, state intervention, or market liberalization. These linkages will help connect metaphorical language to the broader political and economic agenda of the speeches, highlighting how metaphors are used strategically to frame issues in a particular light.

3.6 Corpus Collection

This research offers a systematic investigation into metaphorical language use in major Algerian political speeches focused on economic development, diversification, and reform and covers the transitional period begun in the 1990s. The study explores metaphors as a means of portraying public discourse and how the use of such linguistic features influences perception and understanding of critical issues in economic policy shifts and development strategies.

This research is also based on the broader tradition of discourse analysis, which underlines the important role of language in the construction, framing, and representation of political and economic ideologies. According to Chilton (2004), political discourse is not just a passive channel for the transmission of information but rather an active method in the construction of ideological constructs. Similarly, Cameron and Maslen (2010) highlight that metaphors represent a cognitive and communicative mechanism that structures thought and interaction, hence the focus on metaphors to grasp complex socio-political and economic contexts.

A total of 125 digitized speeches, comprising over 500,000 words, were carefully compiled from a variety of credible and diverse sources for comprehensive coverage and robustness in the dataset. The primary materials were obtained from the extensive online archives of the National Library of Algeria, forming a core repository for this research. These were supplemented by speeches obtained from the official website of the Presidency of Algeria to ensure authenticity and official records. Other sources included reputable national newspapers like El Moudjahid, El

Watan, and Ennahar, which provided a contextual and thematic background understanding for the selected speeches.

The transcripts and audio recordings from the multimedia platforms, especially YouTube, were integrated to enrich the corpus, with a view to methodological rigor, offering a multi-modal perspective on textual and oral dimensions of political communication. This is an integrative approach reflective of state-of-the-art methodological practices in corpus linguistics and political discourse analysis, as outlined by McEnery and Hardie (2011) and Baker (2023).

By using such a multi-modal and diverse dataset, this research constructs a strong basis on which to develop critical metaphor analysis and further advance the study of political discourse. The use of diverse media will provide more depth and nuance for the study of metaphorical language in Algerian political speeches, thus allowing an in-depth consideration of how metaphors across platforms and contexts are used or reused to shape public perceptions of economic development, diversification, and reform.

The sources of the corpus are systematically summarized in Table 3.1, which gives an overview of the dataset, including the number of speeches collected from each source, the date range of the speeches, and specific notes on their content. This detailed table shows the range and diversity of the corpus, showing the variety of perspectives and platforms from which the speeches were drawn.

Table 3.1 ***Key Information Summary of the Speech Corpus***

Source	Website	Number	Date	Notes
National Library of Algeria	www.anab.dz	50	1990-2020	Digitized archives, including speeches by presidents.
Presidency of Algeria	wwwelmouradia.dz	30	1990-2020	Official speeches from heads of state.
Algerian News Agency (APS)	www.aps.dz	20	1990-2020	Coverage of key economic reform speeches.
El Moujahid Newspaper	www.elmoudjahid.dz	10	1990-2020	Focus on speeches addressing economic policy.
El Watan Newspaper	elwatan-dz.com	5	1990-2020	Includes analysis and excerpts of speeches on development.
Ennahar Newspaper	www.ennaharonline.com	5	1990-2020	Speeches emphasizing diversification and transition themes.
YouTube	/	5	1990-2020	Videos of speeches, transcribed into text for analysis.

The corpus compilation will be done through several steps to be performed in order to ensure quality and relevance of the data to be collected. First, keywords relating to economic topics such as "development", "diversification", "reform", and "transition" were used in different databases, online archives, and media platforms following Charteris-Black 2004 and Musolff 2016. The first retrieval retrieved hundreds of texts starting from the year 1990 up to 2020.All these texts were reviewed for suitability in the corpus.

The objective here was to capture full-text speeches that emanated from heads of state or any other high-ranking government officials with economic portfolios, because such texts are more likely to carry metaphors and discourse patterns in question. As Baker et al. 2008 observe, "the careful selection of the texts in a discourse analysis is, in fact, an important step in establishing the validity and reliability of results from a study.". It would give nuances and complexities in public discourses related to economic issues in the transition period of Algeria based on speeches from the key political figures and economic decision makers. This specification was necessary to learn more about how metaphors and language have been used to influence the way of perception and comprehension of those major economic developments.

Following suggestions by Baker & Egbert (2016), additional metadata were recorded for each selected speech in order to provide useful context for the analysis. This included information about the speaker, date of speech, intended audience, and overarching themes addressed. Once the relevant speeches had been identified and metadata collected, the full texts were downloaded as raw text files. These were then collated into one corpus folder, organized by speaker and date for easier future examination and coding, as recommended by Hardy, Harley, & Phillips (2004).

The substantial size and breadth of the corpus lends significant weight and credibility to the analysis that will be undertaken. With 125 full-text speeches comprising over 500,000 words, this dataset has amassed a robust collection of primary sources that will enable a comprehensive examination of the metaphors and linguistic patterns employed by Algerian leaders when discussing economic issues.

The table 3.2 included in this section offers a helpful overview of the corpus composition, providing key details such as the time period covered, the distribution of speeches across different administrations, and the word counts for individual texts. This quantitative information gives the reader a clear sense of the scale and depth of the primary source material that will form

the basis of the study. Importantly, the corpus has been carefully curated to focus on speeches delivered by heads of state and senior government officials with direct responsibility for economic policy. This targeted approach ensures that the analysis will be grounded in the authoritative discourse of those wielding the greatest influence over the public narrative surrounding economic development, diversification, and reform in Algeria.

Table 3.2 ***Refined Corpus of Algerian Political Speeches on Economic Development***

Total Speeches Collected	Final Corpus Compilation
125	The corpus was refined to include only the 20 most relevant speeches focusing on Algeria's economic strategies and development.

Metadata for each selected speech were recorded with great detail, to include speaker's name, date and location of the speech, audience type, and the key themes of the speech. Such contextual information is vital for the analysis in that it enables each speech to be located within its wider social, political, and historical context. Through such meta-material, the study adheres to the standard set of discoursal approaches, assuming that contexts are important for understanding language function and effect (Cameron & Maslen, 2010).

Most of the speeches that make up the corpus were in Modern Standard Arabic; therefore, it became quite necessary to make transliterations and translations of the work as user-friendly as possible in order to cater to an audience wider than just academic circles.

Table 3.3 presents some basic economic terms from the speeches, in Arabic and then in English with their transliteration. This table is relevant to the linguistic part of this study, aiming to help understand the concept and meaning of the terms used in political speeches on economic issues in Algeria.

Table 3.3 ***Key Terms in Arabic, English and Transliteration***

Keyword (Arabic)	Keyword (English)	Transliteration (Arabic)
التنمية	Development	āltnmī
التنويع	Diversification	al-tnwyʿ
الاصلاح	Reform	al-āṣlāḥ
التحول	Transition	al-tḥūl
الاستدامة	Sustainability	al-āstdāmt
الاستثمار	Investment	al-āstthmār
الشراكة	Partnership	al-shrākt

The metaphorical expressions in the selected speeches were examined using the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), developed by the Pragglejaz Group (2007). This systematic and meticulous method facilitates the identification of metaphorically employed words through a structured, replicable process. Utilizing MIP ensures consistency and reliability in detecting metaphors, thereby enhancing the precision of the analysis. By providing a clear and objective framework for identifying metaphorical language, this approach ensures that the analysis is both transparent and robust.

Employing the MIP significantly strengthens the research's credibility as it adheres to a well-established and widely recognized methodology in metaphor analysis. This procedure offers a rigorous and systematic way to identify metaphors, minimizing subjectivity and uncovering deeper patterns in metaphorical language. Consequently, it supports a thorough exploration of the role metaphors play in political discourse, particularly concerning economic development and reform.

This method bridges the gap between qualitative and computational techniques by integrating critical metaphor analysis with corpus linguistics, offering novel perspectives on political communication and metaphorical constructs in Algerian political rhetoric. By combining qualitative depth with computational precision, as outlined by Charteris-Black (2004) and Baker (2023), this approach enriches the understanding of metaphorical language in political

discourse. It also establishes a strong foundation for examining how metaphors influence public perception and contribute to shaping political ideas.

Additionally, the research underscores the strategic use of metaphors in framing public perceptions of economic policies, especially during periods of transition. Through a systematic analysis of metaphorical language, the study reveals how metaphors simplify complex economic concepts and policies in ways that resonate with the public. This insight highlights the role of political actors in using metaphors to shape societal attitudes toward economic reforms and transitions.

The research offers a significant contribution to the fields of metaphor analysis, discourse studies, and political communication, emphasizing the critical role of language in shaping public discourse within transitional economies like Algeria. By concentrating on the metaphorical language in political speeches, the research advances both theoretical and methodological discussions in contemporary discourse analysis.

Drawing on foundational works such as Lakoff and Johnson (2008) and Charmaz (2006), the research combines critical metaphor analysis with grounded theory and corpus linguistics techniques. This interdisciplinary approach not only modernizes the understanding of metaphors in political discourse but also deepens the analysis of how language, ideology, and economic change intersect. By integrating theory and method, the study opens new pathways for investigating the relationship between metaphor, politics, and economic development in transitional economies.

3.7 Framework for Metaphor Categorization

A systematic framework for metaphor categorization is essential for conducting a rigorous analysis of Algerian political discourse on economic development. Political speeches frequently contain complex metaphorical constructions that serve multiple cognitive, rhetorical, and ideological functions. Without a structured approach, it is challenging to identify underlying patterns, determine the prevalence of different conceptual domains, and interpret the strategic purposes of metaphorical language.

The framework adopted in this study is grounded in cognitive-linguistic principles, particularly Conceptual Metaphor Theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson in 1980, and the corpus-based critical metaphor analysis approach outlined by Charteris-Black in 2004. This

approach emphasizes that metaphors are not merely stylistic or decorative features of language, but reflect deeper cognitive processes that structure thought, influence perception, and guide human action. By organizing metaphors into clearly defined conceptual domains, the framework enables a systematic examination of how political leaders conceptualize abstract ideas such as economic growth, policy reform, and national development.

In addition to these cognitive considerations, the framework also accounts for the rhetorical and pragmatic functions of metaphors. Metaphors in political discourse frequently serve to simplify complex policy issues, construct persuasive narratives, and shape public understanding in a manner that aligns with government objectives. Consequently, the process of categorization is not purely semantic or cognitive but also functional, capturing the ways in which metaphors operate within specific historical, social, and political contexts. This integrated approach, which considers both cognition and discourse, ensures a comprehensive analysis that reveals both the structural patterns of metaphorical language and its broader communicative and ideological effects.

3.7.1 Domain Categorization Process

Organizing metaphorical expressions into specific conceptual domains is vital for exploring the deeper meanings and ideological frameworks embedded in political discourse. This approach serves as a methodological foundation for linking individual metaphorical phrases to overarching cognitive patterns and themes that shape political rhetoric. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) describe conceptual domains as mental structures that help individuals make sense of abstract ideas by associating them with concrete, familiar experiences such as journeys, conflicts, or constructions. These domains function as cognitive mechanisms that shape both personal understanding and collective ideologies in political contexts.

In the realm of political discourse, metaphors play a central role in shaping public perceptions of political realities, including economic strategies, governance reforms, and national identity. Charteris-Black (2004) highlights the capacity of metaphors to mold public opinion, particularly when they are employed to explain or justify political actions and reforms. Similarly, Chilton (2004) emphasizes that political metaphors are often carefully selected to elicit specific emotional and intellectual responses from audiences, aligning them with the speaker's political aims.

3.7.2 Steps in Domain Categorization

The process of grouping metaphors into conceptual domains involved a structured and multi-step procedure designed to ensure analytical accuracy and interpretative coherence. Metaphorically used expressions were first identified through the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), which enabled a systematic distinction between literal and metaphorical meanings. Each identified expression was then analysed within its immediate linguistic and broader discursive context in order to determine its underlying source domain.

In the subsequent step, metaphorical expressions sharing similar source domains were grouped together to form broader conceptual domains. This categorisation was guided by principles of semantic similarity, experiential grounding, and conceptual consistency, ensuring that each domain reflected a recurrent and meaningful pattern rather than isolated instances. Ambiguous or borderline cases were re-examined to minimise overlap between domains and to maintain analytical reliability.

The first step is to determine the conceptual domain associated with each metaphorical expression, linking individual phrases to broader cognitive frameworks. For example, the phrase "the economy is a construction site" aligns with the building domain, symbolizing structure, organization, and collective effort. Similarly, "economic challenges are storms" fits within the nature domain, evoking ideas of unpredictability and resilience. Phrases like "we need to increase production to boost national wealth" belong to the production domain, emphasizing productivity and teamwork, while "our economic progress is a journey toward prosperity" is part of the journey domain, signifying progress and long-term goals (Cameron & Maslen, 2010).

The metaphor's meaning is further explored within its linguistic and contextual settings. For instance, the phrase "we must build a stronger economy" reflects a building metaphor, while "the economy is heading into dangerous waters" conveys a nature metaphor. The political context, socio-economic environment, and intended audience all influence the metaphor's rhetorical purpose, as Charteris-Black (2004) suggests. These contextual factors are key to interpreting how metaphors operate within specific political narratives.

Initial categorizations are revisited and refined through repeated analysis and expert discussions. This iterative process ensures that the classification remains consistent and considers subtle shifts in meaning, particularly in politically sensitive contexts where metaphorical

expressions may evolve over time (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). This step helps to maintain flexibility and precision in the categorization process.

Engaging with experts such as linguists, political scientists, and cultural analysts enhances the reliability of the metaphor categorization. These collaborations provide critical insights into the cultural, political, and societal contexts that shape metaphorical usage. Datondji and Amousou (2019) stress the importance of cultural and contextual awareness for accurately interpreting metaphors in political communication.

Categorizing metaphors into conceptual domains reveals how political leaders strategically employ them to frame economic challenges and opportunities in alignment with national ideologies. Journey metaphors often depict economic progress as a continuous, aspirational process. Building metaphors emphasize the collective effort and resilience needed to create a stable economy. Nature metaphors portray challenges as external forces to be navigated, while production metaphors highlight productivity and labor as central to economic success.

These metaphors transcend their linguistic functions, serving as rhetorical devices that influence public perceptions and validate political decisions (Charteris-Black, 2004). By systematically organizing metaphors into conceptual domains, this method provides valuable insights into the construction and framing of economic discourse, contributing significantly to the analysis of political rhetoric (Cameron & Maslen, 2010)

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3.7.3 Reliability Testing and Results

Ensuring the reliability of the metaphor classification process is essential for maintaining the credibility, rigor, and accuracy of the study's findings. Reliability testing strengthens the objectivity of the analysis by confirming that metaphor identification and categorization remain consistent across different coders and analytical iterations. According to Krippendorff (2018), establishing reliability is critical in qualitative research to ensure reproducibility, reduce subjective bias, and enhance the trustworthiness of results. In practice, reliability was assessed through inter-rater agreement, where multiple coders independently classified metaphorical expressions and compared outcomes.

Discrepancies were discussed and resolved through consensus, ensuring that classification decisions were grounded in contextual and thematic analysis rather than individual interpretation. By systematically implementing these reliability measures, the study guarantees that the

metaphor categorization is robust, replicable, and capable of supporting valid conclusions about the use of metaphorical language in Algerian political speeches.

3.7.3.1 Steps for Testing Reliability

A team of trained coders will independently classify metaphorical expressions extracted from the selected political speeches into predefined conceptual categories. Each coder will be provided with a comprehensive set of guidelines, designed to standardize the categorization process and enhance the replicability and reliability of the analysis. These guidelines will draw on established research in political discourse and qualitative methodology (Krippendorff, 2018), ensuring that coders adopt a consistent approach to identifying and classifying metaphors. The use of detailed instructions and clear operational definitions of each conceptual category will minimize subjective interpretation and promote uniformity across coders. Furthermore, regular discussions and calibration sessions will be conducted to resolve ambiguities and refine the application of the coding framework, thereby strengthening the validity and robustness of the metaphor classification process.

Following the independent classification of metaphorical expressions, the coders' results will be systematically compared to evaluate the level of inter-rater agreement. Differences and discrepancies between coders will be carefully reviewed and discussed, with particular attention given to expressions that are context-dependent or ambiguous. Where necessary, the classification guidelines will be refined to address these ambiguities and ensure consistent application across all coders. This iterative process of comparison, discussion, and guideline refinement is essential for maintaining the accuracy and credibility of the analysis, as it ensures that metaphors are categorized in a manner that accurately reflects their broader cognitive, thematic, and socio-political significance (Cameron & Maslen, 2010). By rigorously addressing inconsistencies, the study enhances both the reliability and validity of the metaphor classification, laying a robust foundation for subsequent conceptual analysis.

To quantitatively assess inter-coder reliability, Cohen's kappa statistic will be employed. This widely used measure accounts for the possibility of agreement occurring by chance, providing a more accurate evaluation of the consistency between coders than simple percentage agreement. By applying Cohen's kappa, the study ensures that the coders have reached a statistically meaningful consensus on the classification of metaphorical expressions. Kappa

values will be interpreted according to established guidelines, with values greater than 0.70 considered indicative of a satisfactory level of agreement and reliability (Cohen, 1960). This statistical verification not only strengthens the credibility of the coding process but also enhances the overall rigor and replicability of the study, providing confidence that the identified metaphors are consistently and accurately categorized across the research corpus.

If the initial inter-coder reliability falls below the established threshold, the classification guidelines will be carefully revised to address the inconsistencies and ambiguities identified during the coding process. Following these revisions, coders will reclassify the metaphorical expressions according to the updated guidelines, and inter-coder reliability testing will be repeated. This iterative procedure will continue until a satisfactory level of agreement is achieved, ensuring that the classification is both methodologically robust and contextually accurate. By systematically refining the coding framework and re-evaluating agreement, the study guarantees that the final categorization of metaphors reflects not only linguistic precision but also the broader socio-political and ideological nuances embedded in the speeches (Baker, 2023). This approach reinforces the reliability, validity, and credibility of the analysis, providing a solid foundation for the subsequent interpretation of metaphorical patterns and conceptual domains.

It is anticipated that the reliability testing will demonstrate a high degree of agreement among coders, thereby validating the metaphor categorization process. Achieving strong inter-coder reliability reinforces the overall credibility and trustworthiness of the study's findings, ensuring that the identified metaphorical domains are applied consistently and accurately throughout the data analysis. A high level of reliability is essential not only for maintaining methodological rigor but also for supporting the validity of the results, providing confidence that the observed patterns in metaphor usage genuinely reflect the rhetorical strategies and conceptual frameworks employed by political leaders. By establishing robust reliability, the study contributes to a more precise and systematic understanding of how metaphors function in political discourse and their role in shaping public perceptions of economic policies and reforms (Charteris-Black, 2004).

3.8 Qualitative Analysis

Qualitative data analysis aimed to explore patterns in metaphor use within the context of Algerian political speeches. NVivo software was used in closely examining collocates and contexts of metaphors in every conceptual domain, as advised by Creswell and Poth (2018) for the enhancement of qualitative research rigour. It sees analysis not only as a matter of identifying frequency but also as taking an interest in the thematic resonance that metaphors unfold with respect to larger discourses of economic development and national identity.

The main steps of the qualitative analysis included the following: First, with the help of NVivo's text search and query functions, re-examination was given to all metaphors that were classified under each conceptual domain. This indicated certain words and phrases that frequently co-occurred in the same texts as each metaphor. Analysis of collocates provided more meaning into the implicit meanings and the connotations of the metaphors.

This involved the detailed reading of contexts in which each metaphor appeared using NVivo, especially paying close attention to how metaphors were used in different parts of speeches and how they related with one another within texts. Other steps included insights into the themes of metaphors and how they fitted within wider arguments that speakers advanced in support of a certain cause or motion.

It was also a question of seeking out patterns within metaphor use, such as which metaphors appeared more early in the set of speeches versus later in speeches, or which metaphors more closely associated themselves with nationalist themes as opposed to economic themes. These patterns were then considered against the background of the changing economic conditions and shifting political landscape across the time period under consideration.

Finally, the patterns of metaphor themes identified were interpreted in relation to the broader discourses of national identity formation and economic development priorities. This qualitative analysis thus brings into light some very vital aspects of the strategic political uses of metaphorical language, showing how metaphors have been used to frame economic policies and shape public understanding about Algeria's development trajectory.

The systematic application of various qualitative analysis techniques, underpinned by the use of NVivo software, has enabled a rigorous investigation into contextually situated metaphorical language in Algerian political discourse. The present research accordingly

demonstrates how metaphorical patterns, themes, and strategic uses can give insight into the ways in which political leaders use rhetorical devices in communicating visions on economic transformation and national progress.

3.8.1 Familiarization with the Data

An initial step in the analysis involved an immersive and thorough review of the metaphorical expressions and their respective contexts within the selected speeches. This stage was essential for developing a nuanced understanding of how each metaphor functioned, the meanings it conveyed, and the rhetorical purposes it served in specific socio-political contexts, thereby laying the foundation for subsequent, more detailed analysis.

To conduct this process, all instances of metaphorical language identified across the speeches were systematically compiled. The texts were then carefully re-read, with detailed notes taken on preliminary observations regarding metaphor usage, contextual nuances, and patterns of recurrence. This review was iterative in nature, enabling the identification of particularly illustrative examples and the examination of relationships between different metaphors, as well as their alignment with broader conceptual domains.

Engaging deeply with the data in this way ensured a comprehensive familiarization with the corpus, providing critical insights into the discursive strategies employed by political leaders. This thorough grounding was vital before moving on to specialized stages of analysis, such as coding, conceptual domain mapping, and the systematic application of Critical Metaphor Analysis techniques, ensuring that subsequent interpretations were informed, precise, and contextually grounded.

3.8.2 Generating Initial Codes

The initial coding process was derived directly from the metaphorical expressions, aimed at capturing the essence of what each metaphor conveyed about economic development and political strategy within Algeria. This process was aligned with the conceptual domains established in the previous classification stage, ensuring consistency in the analytical framework.

Each metaphor was re-examined with the contextual notes from the familiarization process. Descriptive codes were applied to summarize the implied meanings or themes of each metaphor,

which were then organized according to the overarching conceptual domains. This facilitated the identification of patterns for subsequent analysis.

The coding process allowed the meanings to emerge from the metaphors themselves, rather than imposing any preconceived framework. Regular discussions helped refine code definitions and ensured consistency across the analysis. This initial coding laid the groundwork for further theming and interpretation of the political implications within the metaphorical discourse.

3.9 Thematic Analysis

Following the identification and classification of metaphors into conceptual domains, a comprehensive thematic analysis was conducted to uncover deeper themes and patterns within the metaphorical language used in Algerian economic discourse. Thematic analysis, as defined by Braun and Clarke (2006), is a flexible and rigorous qualitative method for examining patterns (themes) within data. It offers the opportunity to provide detailed interpretive insights into how metaphors shape social and political realities. This method allows for a nuanced understanding of the metaphorical representations in the discourse surrounding economic development, making it central to this study's aim of uncovering the underlying political functions of metaphors

The analysis began with a detailed re-examination of each metaphor within its conceptual domain. This phase aimed to identify the thematic patterns emerging from the metaphors' usage and to document potential themes for deeper analysis. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), a careful examination of data, with attention to patterns and differences, is essential to developing a grounded understanding of the themes. This re-examination helped uncover the subtle nuances in the way metaphors framed economic topics, providing critical clues about the socio-political motivations behind the rhetoric used by political leaders. The emerging themes were documented systematically to guide further analysis.

As Clarke and Braun (2014) emphasize, reflexivity plays a crucial role in thematic coding. The researcher's ongoing reflections and critical thinking helped ensure that the themes identified were not imposed on the data, but rather arose organically from the metaphorical expressions. This process of reflexivity allowed the study to maintain a transparent and iterative approach, where the evolving understanding of the data informed and refined the emerging themes.

In-depth review of the socio-economic context in Algeria during the period under study further grounded the thematic analysis in the realities of the time. This step was vital for understanding how metaphor usage might be influenced by political and economic factors. Fairclough (1995) argues that discourse cannot be separated from its socio-political context, as language reflects and shapes social practices. By situating metaphors within the broader socio-political landscape of Algeria, the analysis explored how economic conditions and political priorities might have influenced metaphor usage, aligning with the approach proposed by Reisigl and Wodak (2001) in their discourse-historical approach to critical discourse analysis.

With the metaphor data and socio-economic background in mind, the thematic analysis focused on understanding how metaphorical representations of economic issues reinforced or diverged from central themes in Algerian economic discourse. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphors are fundamental to human cognition and play a significant role in shaping how complex concepts are understood. This idea resonates with Charteris-Black's (2004) assertion that metaphors are strategic rhetorical tools that speakers employ to frame issues in ways that resonate with their audience and influence public opinion. For instance, journey metaphors, which often framed economic transitions, constructed a narrative of progress and continuity, signaling both movement and collective effort in the pursuit of national development.

The analysis of metaphorical expressions in Algerian political speeches involved a systematic and multi-layered approach to uncover their thematic implications, particularly regarding the framing of economic issues, the shaping of public perception, and the construction of political narratives around development policies. Initially, each metaphor was revisited within its conceptual domain to capture the specific imagery and meanings conveyed, ensuring that the analysis remained grounded in context and reflected the intended message (Glaser & Strauss, 1967; Charmaz, 2006).

For example, building metaphors often evoked notions of structure, resilience, and endurance, framing economic development as a foundational and ongoing process. Subsequently, the broader socio-political context of each metaphor was examined to reveal implicit themes and motivations, as qualitative analysis requires careful attention to context in order to interpret underlying meanings (Silverman, 2014).

This step highlighted, for instance, how journey metaphors conveyed collective advancement, reinforcing national unity and shared purpose within discourses on economic development (Gee, 2014). Moreover, each metaphor's framing of economic issues or development policies was analyzed through a critical discourse lens to assess its political impact (Fairclough, 2003). This allowed for the identification of strategies by which political leaders framed policies to resonate with public sentiment and legitimize their political goals, such as employing metaphors of resilience and stability to present economic reforms as part of a long-term, necessary process of national modernization (Chilton, 2004).

In addition, a diachronic or temporal analysis was conducted to trace shifts in metaphor usage over time, inspired by the discourse-historical approach (Reisigl & Wodak, 2001). This revealed that early speeches emphasized metaphors of growth and expansion, which gradually evolved into metaphors of stability and infrastructure, reflecting the adaptation of political discourse to changing economic priorities. Finally, the analysis synthesized the collective use of metaphors to interpret the overarching political narrative conveyed across the speeches (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

This synthesis demonstrated that metaphors consistently framed Algeria's economic journey as one of resilience, growth, and cohesion, thereby constructing a vision of collective progress despite ongoing challenges. Consequently, the study underscores the central role of metaphor in political rhetoric, highlighting its capacity to shape public understanding, align economic policy with societal values, and construct compelling narratives of national development (Charteris-Black, 2005; Silverman, 2014). Through this comprehensive process, the thematic analysis provided nuanced insights into the functions and implications of metaphorical language in Algerian political discourse, revealing how metaphors operate as powerful tools for framing, persuasion, and the creation of shared social realities.

3.10 Reviewing Themes

A pivotal aspect of this research involved a careful review of the themes initially identified from the metaphorical data. The primary objective of this phase was to verify whether the emerging themes accurately and comprehensively represented the metaphors present in the political speeches. This review required a detailed reassessment of metaphorical expressions

within their original contexts, ensuring that each theme genuinely encapsulated the meanings, nuances, and rhetorical functions conveyed by the speakers.

The process involved systematically revisiting the initial codes and emerging themes to evaluate whether the themes adequately reflected the underlying codes or required refinement. Where inconsistencies or ambiguities were identified, adjustments were made to enhance conceptual clarity and coherence. This iterative process of reviewing, refining, and consolidating themes ensured that each theme was robust, internally consistent, and reflective of the broader discourse patterns. The thoroughness of this review phase ensured that the final set of themes meaningfully captured the metaphorical landscape of Algerian political speeches on economic development, while also highlighting the political, social, and ideological implications embedded within these metaphors.

3.10.1 Defining and Naming Themes

Once the themes were thoroughly validated, the subsequent step involved defining and assigning precise and meaningful names to each theme. This phase was critical for ensuring that the essence and scope of each theme were effectively communicated, thereby maintaining clarity, precision, and coherence in the study's findings. In the process of naming the themes, careful attention was given to capturing their core meanings, conceptual significance, and alignment with the overall research objectives.

Deliberate thought and reflection were applied to ensure that each theme name accurately reflected both the underlying conceptual framework and the political messages conveyed by the metaphorical expressions. According to Braun and Clarke (2006), it is essential that theme names are not only clear and concise but also conceptually grounded, avoiding oversimplification or misrepresentation of the data. This careful naming process allowed for the creation of a coherent thematic structure that could reliably guide interpretation and analysis, ensuring that the identified themes provided meaningful insights into how Algerian political leaders employed metaphors to frame economic development, policy, and reform agendas.

3.10.2 Producing the Report

The final stage of the thematic analysis involved the production of a comprehensive report that systematically presented the identified themes, supported by representative excerpts from the original speeches. The primary objective of this report was to convey each theme in a clear, structured, and accessible manner while directly linking the findings to the research questions. By doing so, the report provided a nuanced understanding of how metaphors functioned within Algerian political discourse to shape public perceptions of economic policies and reforms.

Beyond merely cataloging the themes, the report examined the political and strategic functions of the metaphors, highlighting their role in framing economic issues, guiding public interpretation, and legitimizing policy initiatives. It offered detailed insights into how metaphors were employed as rhetorical tools by political leaders to influence public opinion, convey complex economic ideas, and justify reform agendas. By integrating thematic analysis with contextualized examples, the report ensured that the findings not only reflected patterns in metaphor usage but also illuminated the broader socio-political and ideological implications embedded within Algeria's economic discourse.

3.11 Linking Systematic Coding to Thematic Analysis

This study employed a two-phase methodology to examine the metaphorical language used in Algerian political speeches. The first phase involved systematically coding metaphorical expressions into broader conceptual categories, such as journey, building, nature, and production metaphors. This coding framework is based on the understanding that metaphors influence how individuals comprehend complex concepts and shape their perceptions, as argued by Lakoff and Johnson (2003).

The second phase utilized thematic analysis to uncover broader themes within the metaphorical data. Thematic analysis, as outlined by Braun and Clarke (2006), allows researchers to explore underlying meanings within qualitative data, making it particularly useful for examining political discourse. This phase enabled the identification of recurring thematic patterns, providing a richer understanding of how metaphors influenced the framing of economic issues and policies.

Through thematic analysis, the research identified how metaphors were not just linguistic expressions but also powerful rhetorical tools that shaped public opinion and political narratives.

The use of metaphors categorized complex economic issues, framing them in ways that influenced how the public perceived national development. This approach is aligned with the critical discourse analysis framework of Fairclough (2003), which emphasizes the role of language in constructing political realities and shaping social perceptions.

For example, journey metaphors were employed to frame economic transitions as collective national efforts, emphasizing progress and movement. As Cameron (2003) observes, journey metaphors evoke a sense of direction, unity, and shared progress, which are critical elements in political discourse surrounding economic development.

Similarly, building metaphors portrayed economic development as a construction project, reinforcing the idea that national growth is a long-term, continuous effort. These metaphors emphasize resilience, gradual progress, and the importance of sustained effort in achieving economic goals, as suggested by Gee (2014).

Nature metaphors, on the other hand, often portrayed economic changes as natural phenomena beyond human control. As Chilton (2004) notes, these metaphors emphasize the uncontrollable aspects of economic development, presenting economic policies as being shaped by external forces, much like an ecosystem that must be carefully managed.

Production metaphors framed economic progress in terms of labor, productivity, and industrial output, emphasizing the critical role of human capital and efficiency in driving national growth. According to Charteris-Black (2004), these metaphors highlight the importance of hard work, emphasizing efficiency and the centrality of human effort in economic development.

Thematic analysis thus provided a deeper understanding of how metaphors served not only as tools for communicating economic policies but also as strategic instruments in shaping political discourse. The use of metaphors in Algerian political speeches revealed how these linguistic structures are integral to the framing of economic issues, influencing public attitudes toward national development.

The two-phase methodology systematic coding followed by thematic analysis proved to be an effective approach for exploring the role of metaphors in Algerian political speeches. By integrating insights from scholars such as Lakoff and Johnson (1980), Charteris-Black (2004), and Fairclough (2003), this methodology facilitated a comprehensive analysis of how metaphors function in political discourse, helping to shape the narratives surrounding economic development in Algeria.

3.12 Data Accessibility

Data accessibility is a fundamental consideration in research, particularly when the study involves historical political speeches spanning multiple decades. Ensuring reliable access to authentic, verifiable, and systematically archived sources is essential for maintaining the credibility, transparency, and rigor of the research. In this study, data accessibility encompasses the identification, collection, and management of speeches delivered by Algerian political leaders between 1990 and 2020. Particular emphasis was placed on obtaining these speeches from trusted and publicly accessible sources, such as official government publications, online archives, media outlets, and verified recordings. Maintaining accurate records of source provenance not only facilitates systematic analysis but also ensures that the research findings are grounded in verifiable evidence, thereby enhancing the overall reliability and validity of the study.

3.12.1 Sources of Economic Speeches

The primary data for this study consists of speeches delivered by Algerian political leaders between 1990 and 2020. These speeches serve as a critical resource for examining how political figures frame economic policies, communicate reform agendas, and influence public understanding of economic development. Analyzing these speeches allows the study to identify the conceptual metaphors employed by leaders to discuss complex economic issues, revealing how language shapes perceptions of progress, challenges, and national priorities. By focusing on this corpus, the research captures both the rhetorical strategies and the socio-political contexts in which metaphors are deployed, providing valuable insights into the intersection of language, policy communication, and public discourse in Algeria.

3.12.1.1 National Media Archives

National media outlets, particularly newspapers such as El Watan (www.elwatan-dz.com), El Moujahid (www.elmoudjahid.dz), and Ennahar (www.ennaharonline.com), serve as essential resources for collecting transcripts, summaries, and reports of political speeches, especially those addressing economic issues.

These publications offer detailed coverage of speeches related to national economic policies, development initiatives, and government responses to economic challenges and crises.

By systematically examining these media archives, the study is able to access a wide range of speech content, capturing both the official messages and the public framing of economic discourse. This approach facilitates the identification of metaphorical language employed by political leaders and allows for a thorough analysis of how such metaphors are used strategically to influence public perceptions, legitimize policy measures, and communicate economic agendas (Sadi & Bekhechi, 2016).

3.12.1.2 State Media

Algerian state-run media, including Algerian National Television (ENTV) and Algerian Radio, serve as important sources for accessing speeches delivered by political figures such as the president, government ministers, and other key officials. These broadcasts are particularly relevant for the study of economic development, as they frequently address national economic objectives, reform initiatives, and strategic plans for growth. The public and official nature of these speeches makes them a valuable resource for analysis, providing direct insight into the messages conveyed to citizens and the framing of economic policy.

According to Bouguerra (2011), state media play a crucial role in shaping the official narrative on major economic issues, offering a lens through which to examine the language, rhetoric, and metaphorical strategies employed by political leaders to legitimize policies and influence public perception. By incorporating these televised and radio sources, the study ensures that its analysis captures both the content and the communicative context of speeches central to Algeria's economic discourse.

3.12.1.3 Online Platforms:

Speeches delivered by Algerian political leaders, particularly those addressing economic development, are frequently made available on online platforms such as YouTube. These digital sources provide direct access to both video and audio recordings, allowing for a more comprehensive analysis that extends beyond textual content to include delivery features such as tone, emphasis, pacing, and pauses. Such elements are often crucial for understanding how metaphors and rhetorical strategies are conveyed and perceived by the public.

For instance, speeches discussing national economic strategies, reform initiatives, or responses to economic crises are commonly uploaded, offering researchers access to authentic

and original materials. These online platforms thus serve as an important complement to traditional print and broadcast sources, providing access to content that might otherwise be unavailable or difficult to obtain (Krippendorff, 2018). By incorporating audiovisual materials, the study ensures a more holistic understanding of both the linguistic and performative dimensions of political discourse.

3.13 Challenges in Accessibility and Representation

While media archives offer substantial resources for collecting political speeches, several challenges arise regarding both their accessibility and representativeness, particularly for speeches addressing economic development. Not all speeches are consistently archived, and some may be partially recorded, edited, or omitted entirely from public sources, leading to potential gaps in the corpus.

Furthermore, selective reporting by different media outlets can introduce biases, as certain events, leaders, or policy topics may receive disproportionate coverage, while others are underrepresented. Differences in transcription standards, variations between broadcast and print media, and occasional discrepancies between state-run and independent sources can also affect the accuracy and reliability of the collected data. Consequently, it becomes essential to cross-reference speeches across multiple platforms including newspapers, official government websites, state-run media, and online video repositories to verify completeness and authenticity.

This approach not only mitigates the risk of missing or misrepresented content but also strengthens the overall credibility of the corpus, ensuring that the subsequent analysis of metaphorical language and political discourse reflects a comprehensive and accurate portrayal of Algeria's economic development narratives.

3.13.1 Partial or Selective Transcripts

Some speeches, particularly those addressing sensitive economic challenges or controversial policies, may not be fully transcribed or may exist only in summarized form. This limitation can affect the comprehensiveness and completeness of the available data, potentially leaving gaps in the corpus. To mitigate these issues, secondary sources such as journalistic analyses, policy reports, and media commentaries will be used to supplement the primary speech data, providing additional context and insight into the content and

implications of the speeches (McEnery & Hardie, 2011). By triangulating these sources, the study ensures a more thorough and reliable representation of political discourse, allowing for a more accurate analysis of metaphorical language, framing strategies, and the broader narratives surrounding Algeria's economic development

3.13.2 Censorship and Media Control

In Algeria, political discourse, particularly on sensitive topics such as economic reforms or crises, may be influenced by government censorship or selective reporting. As a result, some speeches may be partially omitted, edited, or altered in the publicly available transcripts. This filtering process, often conducted by state-controlled media, can affect the completeness, authenticity, and representativeness of the data (Amrani & Mezghani, 2015). Consequently, relying solely on official transcripts may present a partial view of the political discourse, highlighting the importance of cross-referencing multiple sources, including independent media outlets, archival records, and supplementary reports, to ensure a more accurate and comprehensive corpus for analysis.

3.13.3 Language Barriers

The speeches analyzed in this research were delivered exclusively in Arabic, which ensures that the study remains grounded in the original language of the discourse. However, this focus introduces specific challenges related to translation and interpretation, particularly with regard to metaphorical language.

Metaphors often carry culturally specific meanings, references, or connotations that may not have direct equivalents in English, creating a risk of losing subtle nuances or misrepresenting the conceptual metaphors during translation. To address this, the analysis prioritized precision in the translation process, aiming to faithfully convey the intended meanings of the metaphors while preserving their cultural and linguistic context.

This approach helps to avoid oversimplifications or distortions of the original Arabic content, ensuring that the analysis accurately reflects both the rhetorical strategies of the political leaders and the deeper socio-cultural significance embedded in their metaphorical language.

3.14 Addressing the Challenges

To mitigate potential challenges in data collection and ensure an accurate and reliable representation of the speeches, several strategies were employed. First, speeches were systematically cross-referenced across various media sources, including newspapers, state-run media, and online platforms. This approach ensured the completeness of the corpus and helped address potential gaps, discrepancies, or selective reporting in speech coverage, thereby enhancing the accuracy and credibility of the collected data. Moreover, priority was given to speeches delivered during key national events, such as public holidays, economic summits, and nationally broadcast presidential addresses. These events typically receive extensive media coverage, increasing the likelihood of obtaining full, authentic, and accurate transcripts or recordings of speeches.

In addition, since the speeches were originally delivered in Arabic and analyzed in English, accurate translation was critical for preserving meaning. All translations from Arabic to English were conducted personally to maintain linguistic and conceptual precision, particularly regarding complex metaphorical language and economic terminology.

Transliteration was also employed for key terms to retain the authenticity of the original expressions while making them accessible for analysis. Special care was taken to preserve both the linguistic and cultural contexts of the speeches, ensuring that the metaphors, political language, and rhetorical nuances were accurately represented in English (Krippendorff, 2018; Charteris-Black, 2004). By employing these strategies, the study ensured that the corpus was comprehensive, reliable, and faithful to the original discourse, providing a solid foundation for the subsequent metaphor identification and analysis.

3.15 Translation and Transliteration Challenges in Analyzing Algerian Political Metaphors

The analysis of Algerian political discourse is particularly complex due to the interplay of language, culture, and political context. Metaphors in political speeches are rarely neutral linguistic expressions; they carry deep cognitive, rhetorical, and ideological weight. Translating such metaphors into another language entails not only a literal conversion of words but also the transfer of conceptual meaning, cultural references, and emotive nuance. The challenge lies in maintaining the metaphor's original intent, persuasive effect, and ideological undertone while

rendering it comprehensible to readers who may not share the same cultural or historical background.

In addition to translation, transliteration the representation of Arabic words and expressions in Latin script introduces further methodological difficulties. Decisions regarding spelling conventions, representation of phonemes, and handling of Arabic-specific linguistic features can significantly affect the interpretation of metaphors. Inconsistent transliteration may lead to misrepresentation of metaphorical terms, obscure the cognitive mappings underlying the metaphor, or create ambiguity for readers unfamiliar with Arabic phonetics.

Effective translation and transliteration, therefore, require careful attention to linguistic accuracy, cultural fidelity, and cognitive equivalence. These processes are essential for preserving the conceptual and rhetorical dimensions of metaphors, ensuring that their role in framing political discourse and shaping public perception is accurately conveyed in analysis. This section explores these methodological challenges, illustrating how they affect the identification, categorization, and interpretation of metaphorical expressions in Algerian political speeches.

3.15.1 Introduction to the Challenges

Analyzing metaphors in Algerian political discourse presents distinct challenges due to the complexities of the Arabic language and the cultural context of the country. Since this study focuses exclusively on Arabic speeches delivered by various political leaders between 1990 and 2020, the analysis requires translating metaphors into English while preserving their original meanings and providing transliterations for phonetic accuracy. One of the primary challenges in translation is that many metaphors are deeply rooted in cultural, historical, and political contexts, making literal translation insufficient or potentially misleading. Certain expressions, idioms, or figurative language may carry connotations that are easily understood by Arabic-speaking audiences but obscure to readers unfamiliar with Algerian society or political discourse.

To address these challenges, each metaphor was carefully analyzed in its original Arabic form before translation. Transliteration was provided alongside English translations to preserve the phonetic and semantic essence of the original terms. This approach not only allows for accurate representation of the metaphorical language but also enables readers to appreciate the linguistic nuances and rhetorical strategies employed by political leaders. Additionally,

contextual notes were included where necessary to clarify references to cultural, historical, or socio-political elements that could influence the meaning of the metaphor. By combining precise translation, transliteration, and contextual explanation, the study ensures that the metaphors retain their conceptual and cultural integrity, enabling a faithful and meaningful analysis across linguistic and cultural boundaries (Charteris-Black, 2004; Krippendorff, 2018).

3.15.2 Cultural and Linguistic Challenges in Translation

In Algerian political discourse, metaphors are deeply embedded in the country's cultural, historical, and social context. They often carry multiple layers of meaning that are difficult to convey fully in English without risking the loss of their cultural or rhetorical significance. For instance, metaphors in Arabic frequently draw on Islamic, Arab, or specifically Algerian cultural references, historical events, or socio-political realities that may be unfamiliar to English-speaking audiences.

These expressions can incorporate symbolism, collective memory, or shared societal values, all of which contribute to the persuasive power of political language. Therefore, translating such metaphors requires not only linguistic accuracy but also careful attention to the cultural, historical, and political nuances that shape their meaning. By doing so, the analysis can preserve the intended message and rhetorical impact, ensuring that the metaphors remain meaningful and representative of the original discourse.

3.15.3 Loss of Cultural Connotations

A metaphor such as **"الاقتصاد كالمكينة** al-iqtisad ka al-makina", meaning "the economy is like a machine," exemplifies the complexities involved in translating metaphorical language from Arabic into English. In the context of Algerian political rhetoric, this metaphor conveys more than a simple comparison; it evokes ideas of state-driven economic models, industrialization, the mechanized functioning of economic institutions, and the perception of the economy as a structured, interconnected system. Such connotations are deeply rooted in Algeria's historical experience with centrally planned development and its socio-political discourse surrounding modernization and economic reform.

A literal English translation, however, may fail to capture these cultural and historical layers, potentially reducing the metaphor to a superficial or overly technical image. To address

this, the analysis includes detailed contextual annotations that clarify the metaphor's broader meanings, linking it to historical policies, socio-political narratives, and collective understandings of economic functioning.

Moreover, by providing transliterations alongside translations, the study preserves the phonetic and semantic essence of the original Arabic expressions, allowing readers to engage with the original linguistic form while understanding its conceptual implications. This approach ensures that the metaphor's rhetorical power, cultural significance, and socio-political resonance are maintained, enabling a more accurate and nuanced analysis of how Algerian political leaders use metaphor to frame economic issues and communicate policy intentions.

3.15.4 Contextualizing Metaphors for English Audiences

In Algerian political discourse, metaphors often carry nuances that are closely tied to the country's political, social, and cultural environment. For example, the metaphor **"الدولة كالأب"** al-dawla ka al-ab", meaning "the state is like a father," conveys connotations of paternalistic authority, guidance, and protection. In the Arabic context, this metaphor draws on deeply ingrained patriarchal and familial ideologies, reflecting traditional societal structures and expectations, which may not be immediately evident in an English translation.

To address this challenge, the study provides detailed explanations and contextual annotations to bridge these cultural and ideological gaps, allowing readers to understand the metaphor's broader socio-political implications. Furthermore, by situating the metaphor within Algeria's historical and political landscape, the analysis highlights how such expressions reinforce power dynamics, shape public perception, and contribute to the persuasive strategies employed by political leaders. This approach ensures that the conceptual, cultural, and rhetorical dimensions of the metaphor are preserved, facilitating a nuanced and comprehensive understanding of Algerian political discourse.

3.16 Challenges in Transliteration

Transliterating metaphors from Algerian political discourse into the Latin alphabet presents significant academic and linguistic challenges. While transliteration allows non-Arabic speakers to approximate the phonetic structure of Arabic terms, it often fails to convey the complex interplay between a metaphor's linguistic, cultural, and political dimensions. This limitation is

particularly pronounced for metaphors rooted in Algeria's socio-political and economic context, as transliteration alone cannot communicate the historical, ideological, or rhetorical nuances embedded in the original expressions. For instance, the metaphor "**الاقتصاد كالمكينة**al-iqtisad ka al-makina") may simply evoke a mechanical image when rendered in Latin letters, yet its richer connotations relating to Algeria's state-driven economic models, industrial development, and historical economic challenges are largely obscured.

Consequently, transliteration must be combined with contextual annotations and careful translation to preserve both the conceptual and cultural significance of the metaphors. Adopting such a methodologically rigorous approach ensures that international audiences can access the full interpretive depth of the discourse while maintaining fidelity to the original Arabic expressions (Charteris-Black, 2004; Chilton, 2004).

3.16.1 Phonetic Representation and Semantic Loss

Transliteration primarily functions as a phonetic representation of Arabic terms, enabling non-Arabic speakers to approximate the sounds of the original language. However, this approach often obscures the cultural, historical, and semantic richness embedded in the original text. For example, the term**"الاقتصاد** al-iqtisad" is commonly rendered simply as "economy" in English, yet within the context of Algerian political discourse, it carries complex connotations linked to the nation's socialist heritage, economic reforms, and the challenges of transitioning to a market-based economy (Anderson, 2020; Krippendorff, 2018). Consequently, relying solely on transliteration or direct translation risks losing important layers of meaning, particularly when analyzing metaphors that draw on historical, socio-political, or cultural references. To mitigate this semantic loss, additional contextualization, explanatory notes, and careful translation are essential to fully capture the metaphor's intended meaning, ensuring that both its conceptual and cultural significance are preserved for analytical purposes.

3.16.2 Phonological Challenges and Linguistic Complexity

Arabic phonemes, such as " **ع**"('ayn) and "**غ**"(ghayn), have no direct equivalents in the Latin alphabet, making transliteration a highly complex task that extends beyond simple phonetic approximation. These phonemes are not only distinctive sounds but also carry tonal, emphatic, and articulatory qualities that contribute to the meaning, emphasis, and stylistic resonance of the

original language. In metaphorical expressions, such phonological features can subtly influence interpretation, adding layers of nuance that are culturally and contextually significant. Consequently, inaccurate or oversimplified transliteration may distort the metaphor's intended meaning, diminish its rhetorical impact, or obscure the cultural and historical associations that are embedded in the original Arabic.

Previous studies on Arabic discourse have emphasized that phonetic nuances play a critical role in the persuasive and expressive power of language, particularly in political and metaphorical speech (Pragglejaz Group, 2007; McEnery & Hardie, 2011). For example, the metaphor **"الاقتصاد كالمكينة "**al-iqtisad ka al-makina" can lose much of its original resonance if the nuanced sounds of ("ك" "kaf") and (**"ع"** "ayn")are not carefully represented, as these phonemes carry subtle emphasis that reinforces the metaphor's conceptual weight and cultural meaning.

Therefore, transliteration in this study is approached methodologically with a focus on phonetic precision, accompanied by detailed contextual annotations and explanatory notes, ensuring that both the conceptual significance and rhetorical force of the metaphors are preserved. This rigorous approach allows readers to engage with the metaphors in a manner that reflects their original linguistic, cultural, and political dimensions, bridging the gap between Arabic and non-Arabic audiences while maintaining analytical integrity.

3.17 Methodological Strategies to Address Transliteration and Translation Challenges

To navigate these challenges, the research adopts a comprehensive, multi-layered approach designed to preserve the linguistic, cultural, and conceptual integrity of metaphors in Algerian political discourse. Specifically, this approach combines dual representation strategies providing the original Arabic text alongside English translations and transliterations with detailed contextual annotations that clarify historical, cultural, and socio-political nuances. Furthermore, methodological insights from critical metaphor analysis (Charteris-Black, 2004) guide the interpretation, enabling a rigorous examination of how metaphors function to frame economic issues, convey political messages, and influence public perception.

By integrating these strategies, the study ensures that both the phonetic and semantic dimensions of the metaphors are maintained, allowing readers to access the full richness of the original expressions while facilitating cross-linguistic analysis and a nuanced understanding of Algerian political rhetoric.

3.17.1 Dual Representation: Arabic Script, Transliteration, and Translation

Metaphors in this study are presented using a tripartite approach, incorporating the original Arabic script, phonetic transliteration, and direct English translation. This multi-layered representation allows for a comprehensive understanding of each metaphor's phonetic, linguistic, and semantic dimensions, ensuring that the analysis captures both form and meaning. For example:

Arabic: **"الاقتصاد كالمكينة"**

Translation: "The economy is like a machine"

Transliteration: "al-iqtisad ka al-makina"

This methodology provides several key advantages. First, it allows readers who are not proficient in Arabic to access the phonetic structure of the metaphor, preserving the auditory and articulatory qualities that contribute to its rhetorical impact. Second, by including the direct English translation, the conceptual meaning of the metaphor is made immediately accessible, facilitating interpretation and cross-linguistic analysis. Third, the presence of the original Arabic ensures that the cultural, historical, and socio-political nuances embedded in the metaphor are not lost, allowing scholars to consider the metaphor within its authentic linguistic and contextual framework. Moreover, this approach enables a more rigorous and transparent analysis, as it allows the researcher to document how specific phonemes, lexical choices, and syntactic structures contribute to metaphorical meaning and persuasive effect.

From a methodological perspective, this tripartite representation aligns with best practices in corpus linguistics, critical metaphor analysis, and discourse studies, where maintaining fidelity to the source language is crucial for accurate interpretation (Baker, 2023; Chilton, 2004). By combining phonetic, literal, and conceptual information, the study ensures that metaphors are analyzed holistically, allowing for a nuanced exploration of how Algerian political leaders construct and communicate complex ideas about economic development. This approach also enhances transparency and replicability, as future researchers can trace analytical decisions back to the original Arabic expression while understanding the rationale for translation and transliteration choices.

3.17.2 Contextual Annotations for Cultural Specificity

Contextual annotations are integral to accurately interpreting metaphors that are deeply rooted in Algerian socio-political and cultural paradigms. Such annotations go beyond simple translation to elucidate the historical, ideological, and rhetorical layers that shape the meaning and function of metaphors within political discourse. For example, the metaphor (**الدولة كالأب"** **")**al-dawla ka al-ab"), meaning "The state is like a father," is not only a linguistic expression but also a reflection of Algeria's paternalistic governance model. In this context, the metaphor conveys notions of authority, protection, guidance, and hierarchical responsibility, signaling the ways in which political leaders frame state-society relations. Additionally, it embodies ideological perspectives on governance, citizenship, and collective obligation, highlighting the implicit expectations placed on both the state and its citizens (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Anderson, 2020).

Moreover, contextual annotations help bridge gaps for readers unfamiliar with the socio-political or historical context, clarifying subtleties that may otherwise be lost in translation or transliteration. They allow the analysis to capture not only the semantic meaning of the metaphor but also its persuasive and rhetorical function, demonstrating how political leaders use figurative language to legitimize policies, reinforce authority, and shape public understanding. Consequently, the use of annotations transforms each metaphor from a simple linguistic element into a window into broader discursive strategies, revealing how metaphors construct social realities, communicate ideological positions, and influence perceptions of economic and political processes in Algeria. By systematically integrating these annotations, the study ensures that the conceptual, cultural, and historical dimensions of metaphors are preserved, enabling a nuanced, comprehensive, and contextually grounded analysis.

3.17.3 Preserving the Cultural Integrity of Algerian Metaphors

Translation and transliteration are not merely technical procedures but inherently interpretative processes that mediate cross-cultural understanding and shape analytical outcomes. In the context of Algerian political discourse, where metaphors are deeply embedded in cultural, historical, and ideological frameworks, preserving their rhetorical and conceptual integrity is essential. Accordingly, this study adopts an integrative methodological framework designed to maintain the cultural, ideological, and persuasive dimensions of metaphorical expressions. This

framework combines dual representation presenting metaphors in their original Arabic form alongside transliteration and English translation with systematic contextual annotations that explicate the socio-political and historical meanings underlying each metaphor.

The inclusion of these strategies aligns closely with the principles of qualitative inquiry and critical discourse analysis, which emphasize the importance of context, interpretation, and reflexivity in meaning-making (Cameron & Maslen, 2010; Creswell & Poth, 2016). By situating metaphors within their broader discursive and cultural environments, the study avoids reductive or decontextualized readings and ensures that metaphorical meaning is not confined to surface-level linguistic equivalence. Instead, metaphors are analyzed as dynamic rhetorical devices that shape political narratives, legitimize policy orientations, and influence public perception. Through this approach, the research enables the metaphors' communicative and ideological impact to transcend linguistic boundaries, offering a nuanced and culturally grounded interpretation accessible to an international scholarly audience.

3.17.4 Mitigation Strategies to Preserve Meaning

To safeguard against the potential loss of meaning in translation, this research adopts a dual translation strategy that integrates both literal and interpretative translation methods. This approach is grounded in scholarly recommendations that highlight the importance of maintaining linguistic precision while remaining sensitive to cultural, historical, and contextual dimensions of meaning (Armstrong et al., 1997; Miles et al., 2014). Literal translation is employed when metaphorical expressions possess clear and widely shared conceptual equivalents in English, allowing their core semantic content and rhetorical intent to be preserved without distortion. In contrast, interpretative translation is applied to metaphors that are culturally specific or ideologically charged, where a direct translation may obscure underlying meanings or reduce analytical depth.

Through interpretative translation, metaphors are situated within Algeria's socio-political and historical context, enabling a more accurate rendering of their ideological implications and persuasive functions. This process is supported by contextual annotations that clarify implicit references, cultural assumptions, and political connotations embedded in the original Arabic expressions. By systematically combining literal accuracy with interpretative depth, the study minimizes semantic loss and avoids oversimplification, ensuring that translated metaphors

remain faithful to the original discourse. Ultimately, this balanced translation strategy enhances the credibility of the analysis and supports a nuanced cross-linguistic interpretation of metaphorical language in Algerian political discourse.

3.18 Literal Translation for Universal Metaphors

Literal translation is employed in instances where metaphors possess universally recognizable equivalents in English, thereby allowing the preservation of their core semantic content, conceptual structure, and rhetorical intent. This strategy is particularly appropriate when the underlying conceptual domain of the metaphor such as machinery, movement, or construction is shared across languages and cultures, reducing the risk of semantic distortion. In such cases, literal translation supports analytical transparency by enabling readers to directly access the metaphor's surface meaning without extensive interpretative mediation.

For example, the metaphor ("**الاقتصاد كالمكينة**"al-iqtisad ka al-makina") is translated directly as "the economy is like a machine," a formulation that retains both clarity and persuasive force. The metaphor draws on a widely understood image associated with mechanization, efficiency, productivity, and coordinated functioning, concepts that are familiar within both Arabic and English economic discourse. As a result, the literal translation effectively conveys the intended conceptual mapping between the source and target domains, while preserving the metaphor's rhetorical function in framing economic activity as systematic and regulated.

Moreover, the use of literal translation in such cases enhances methodological consistency and comparability across the corpus, allowing metaphors to be analyzed systematically without unnecessary interpretative interference. This practice aligns with established principles in corpus linguistics and discourse analysis, which recommend direct translation when a high degree of conceptual equivalence can be reasonably assumed (McEnery & Hardie, 2011). By selectively applying literal translation to universally accessible metaphors, the study ensures both analytical precision and cross-linguistic clarity, contributing to a robust and replicable framework for metaphor analysis in Algerian political discourse.

3.18.1 Contextualized and Interpretative Translation

For culturally specific metaphors that lack direct equivalents in English, contextualized and interpretative translation is systematically employed. This approach goes beyond lexical

substitution by situating metaphorical expressions within Algeria's distinct socio-political, historical, and ideological context, thereby ensuring that their embedded meanings are neither oversimplified nor decontextualized. Rather than aiming for formal equivalence alone, this method prioritizes functional and conceptual equivalence, allowing the metaphor's communicative intent and persuasive force to be accurately conveyed to a non-Arabic-speaking audience.

For example, the metaphor ("**الدولة كالأب**"al-dawla ka al-ab"), translated as "the state is like a father," is accompanied by contextual annotation explaining its association with paternalistic governance, hierarchical authority, and expectations of protection and obedience within state–citizen relations. In the Algerian political context, such a metaphor reflects historically entrenched models of governance in which the state assumes a guiding and supervisory role over society. Without contextualization, the metaphor's ideological implications particularly its legitimizing function in political discourse could remain opaque to readers unfamiliar with Algeria's political culture.

By integrating explanatory commentary alongside translation, this approach enables readers to engage critically with the metaphor's rhetorical, ideological, and discursive functions, rather than interpreting it as a culturally neutral expression. This practice is consistent with recommendations in critical metaphor analysis and political discourse studies, which emphasize the necessity of contextual grounding when analyzing metaphors embedded in specific socio-cultural frameworks (Charteris-Black, 2004; Datondji & Amousou, 2019).

Through the adoption of this rigorous methodological framework, the study ensures that Algerian metaphors are rendered accessible to a global readership while preserving their cultural depth, political resonance, and rhetorical significance. These translation and annotation strategies contribute to the broader field of cross-cultural discourse analysis by demonstrating how metaphors operate as powerful cognitive and ideological tools in the construction and dissemination of political and social narratives.

3.18.2 Back-Translation

Back-translation will serve as an additional layer of quality assurance in this research process. In this method, a translated metaphor or speech will be re-translated into the original language by a different translator, which ensures the accuracy and fidelity of the original

meaning. This is particularly critical for metaphors with significant cultural weight, as these expressions often carry subtle nuances that may not directly translate into another language. For example, certain culturally specific metaphors used in Algerian political discourse may lose their depth or resonance if translated literally. Back-translation is a valuable tool for identifying discrepancies between the original and translated versions, which may lead to further refinement in interpretation. It also helps clarify any shifts in meaning that could occur due to linguistic and cultural differences, ensuring that the metaphor retains its intended impact and meaning across languages.

By employing a combination of translation strategies (direct translation, interpretative translation, and back-translation) this study aims to preserve the cultural, political, and ideological significance of the metaphors while also ensuring that they remain accessible and comprehensible to an international audience. This approach is supported by research on translation theories, which emphasize the need for translators to account for both linguistic and cultural factors (Nida, 1964; Baker, 2006). The back-translation process aligns with the principles of dynamic equivalence, where the focus is on preserving meaning rather than adhering to literal wording (Nida & Taber, 1969). Such a multifaceted translation strategy helps bridge the gap between different linguistic and cultural contexts, ensuring that the metaphors retain their intended effects in both the original and translated languages.

3.19 Interpretative Subjectivity in Algerian Political Discourse

The interpretation of metaphors in Algerian political discourse requires a careful and systematic approach to mitigate potential biases that could affect the analysis. Political, cultural, and social contexts often shape how metaphors are understood, and as such, there is a risk that personal or ideological perspectives could influence interpretation (Krippendorff, 2018). To ensure objectivity and reliability in the analysis, a comprehensive framework with predefined criteria for identifying and categorizing metaphors will be implemented. This will involve using well-established methodologies such as the Pragglejaz Group’s Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), which provides a structured approach to analyzing metaphorical expressions based on their deviation from the literal meaning (Pragglejaz Group, 2007). By adhering to these criteria, the esearch aims to minimize the influence of subjective interpretations and ensure that metaphors like "building the economy" or "navigating challenges" are classified systematically

and consistently, thereby reducing the risk of bias in the analysis (Cameron & Maslen, 2010; Charteris-Black, 2004).

Additionally, a reflective stance is essential throughout the analytical process to ensure that cultural and political nuances are acknowledged. The interpretation of metaphors with strong cultural significance, such as "cultivating progress" or "harvesting success," requires careful consideration of their specific cultural connotations within the context of Algerian political discourse. Documenting interpretative decisions and rationales for specific metaphor classifications is essential to maintain transparency and demonstrate self-awareness (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Guest, MacQueen, & Namey, 2011). Such practices ensure that the analysis remains open to scrutiny, and that interpretations can be revisited and refined if necessary.

In addition to establishing a clear framework for metaphor identification, measures of reliability will be employed to enhance the robustness of the analysis. Inter-rater reliability tests will involve multiple analysts independently applying the same criteria to identify metaphors in the texts. These tests are crucial for assessing the consistency of metaphor identification across different analysts, ensuring that the interpretations are not overly influenced by individual biases. Statistical measures such as Cohen's Kappa will be used to quantify the agreement levels between different raters, providing a reliable indicator of consistency (Cohen, 1960; Landis, 1977). Any discrepancies in the interpretation of metaphors, particularly those unique to Algerian Arabic or deeply embedded in the local context, will be resolved through discussion and consensus-building among the researchers, ensuring the final analysis reflects a more accurate understanding (Armstrong et al., 1997).

Further, triangulation techniques will be employed to validate metaphorical interpretations. Triangulation involves cross-referencing metaphorical expressions with secondary sources, such as academic studies, media reports, and official transcripts, to ensure that the metaphors are used consistently across different contexts. This process is particularly important for ensuring the contextual accuracy of metaphors like "steering the nation," which may carry different connotations depending on the political discourse or time period in question (Charmaz, 2006; Chilton, 2004). By comparing metaphors across different sources and contexts, the research can offer a more holistic and nuanced understanding of how metaphors function in Algerian political discourse. This multi-dimensional approach to bias mitigation not only

strengthens the validity of the analysis but also ensures that it is firmly grounded in the broader political and cultural landscape of Algeria.

This comprehensive methodology, combining systematic metaphor identification, reliability measures, reflective practices, and triangulation, ensures that the analysis of metaphorical language in Algerian political discourse is rigorous, transparent, and contextually grounded. The strategies used will help mitigate potential biases and subjectivity, resulting in a robust, credible, and comprehensive understanding of the role of metaphors in shaping political discourse in Algeria.

3.20 Ethical Considerations

The analysis of political speeches necessitates a robust and carefully articulated ethical framework, particularly when examining metaphors that play a significant role in shaping public perceptions and influencing broader sociopolitical narratives. Given the persuasive power of metaphorical language in political discourse, ethical considerations are essential to ensure that the analysis does not distort meanings, misrepresent speakers' intentions, or inadvertently reinforce ideological biases.

This study adhered strictly to established ethical standards in qualitative and discourse-based research, ensuring respectful and responsible engagement with politically sensitive material. Particular attention was paid to preserving the integrity of the original speeches, avoiding selective interpretation, and maintaining analytical neutrality throughout the research process. Ethical principles guided each stage of the study from data selection and transcription to translation, analysis, and interpretation thereby safeguarding the credibility and trustworthiness of the findings.

Furthermore, the research emphasized transparency in methodological decisions, including the criteria for speech selection, metaphor identification, and analytical categorization. Cultural respect was prioritized by contextualizing metaphors within Algeria's historical and sociopolitical realities, reducing the risk of cultural misinterpretation or decontextualization. By integrating ethical awareness with methodological rigor, the study minimized potential harm and ensured that the analysis contributes constructively to scholarly understanding of political discourse while respecting the sensitivities inherent in examining public political communication.

3.20.1 Accessibility of Speech Data and Ethical Consent

The speeches analyzed in this study were publicly accessible, thereby eliminating the requirement for formal informed consent. Nevertheless, ethical responsibility extended well beyond issues of accessibility to encompass the careful and respectful handling of both the content and the communicative intent of the speakers. Although the speeches were delivered by public figures to broad audiences, they were approached as situated political texts whose meanings are deeply shaped by their historical, institutional, and rhetorical contexts.

In line with Creswell and Poth's (2016) emphasis on maintaining data authenticity in qualitative research, this study avoided selective quotation, decontextualization, or interpretative distortion that could misrepresent the original meaning or persuasive function of the metaphors analyzed. All metaphorical expressions were examined within their immediate discursive environment to ensure fidelity to the speakers' intended messages and communicative goals.

This ethical commitment also informed the accurate attribution of quotations to their original speakers, thereby upholding scholarly transparency and accountability. Furthermore, consistent with Krippendorff's (2018) principles of content analysis, the research maintained consistency and methodological transparency throughout the coding and analytical processes. These ethical and methodological safeguards reinforced the credibility of the analysis and ensured that the study remained respectful of political discourse while contributing rigorously to academic inquiry.

3.20.2 Sociocultural Sensitivity

Language reflects the cultural, historical, and socio-political realities of its context, and metaphors are particularly illustrative of these dynamics. This study recognizes that metaphors are not merely stylistic or linguistic devices; rather, they are deeply embedded within Algeria's cultural and political landscapes, carrying ideological, historical, and rhetorical significance. In line with Charmaz's (2006) advocacy for honoring cultural and historical specificity in qualitative research, the analysis of Algerian political rhetoric was conducted with attention to the ways in which metaphors convey socially and politically grounded meanings.

The study examined metaphors not only for their linguistic and structural features but also for their broader significance in framing Algeria's economic transition from state-led policies toward market-oriented reforms. This approach situates metaphorical language within its

historical and socio-economic context, highlighting its role in shaping public understanding, influencing perceptions, and legitimizing political agendas. As Chilton (2004) emphasizes, political language is a powerful tool for constructing ideologies and guiding public thought, and this perspective informed the analytical framework of the research. By integrating linguistic analysis with contextual interpretation, the study illuminated how metaphors function as instruments of political communication, framing economic policies and contributing to the construction of collective social and economic imaginaries in Algeria.

3.20.3 Reflexivity and Bias Management

To mitigate researcher bias, reflexivity was a central component of the research process. The study incorporated continuous self-reflection, critically examining how the researcher's perspectives, assumptions, and interpretive choices could influence the analysis. This reflexive practice was complemented by ongoing collaboration with an academic advisor, providing external insight and fostering balanced interpretations. As Armstrong et al. (1997) highlight, engaging external validation enhances the credibility and trustworthiness of qualitative research, and in this study, such validation was achieved through iterative reviews of coding, thematic decisions, and analytical interpretations.

Additionally, systematic methods for theme identification, as outlined by Ryan and Bernard (2003), were employed to ensure that emergent findings were firmly grounded in the data rather than shaped by personal assumptions or preconceptions. These methods involved structured coding, cross-checking of patterns, and careful consideration of recurring semantic and conceptual motifs across the corpus. Together, reflexivity, expert input, and rigorous thematic procedures helped produce interpretations that authentically reflected the broader sociocultural and political realities embedded in Algerian political discourse, thereby strengthening both the reliability and analytical depth of the study.

3.20.4 Evidence-Based Analysis

The study prioritized grounded, evidence-based interpretations to avoid overgeneralizations and ensure that analytical conclusions were firmly rooted in the data. To achieve this, the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) developed by the Pragglejaz Group (2007) was employed, providing a systematic framework for identifying metaphorical expressions while

remaining sensitive to their immediate linguistic and contextual environments. This procedure ensured that metaphor detection was consistent, transparent, and methodologically rigorous, allowing the analysis to accurately capture the nuanced ways in which metaphors function within political discourse (Metaphor and Symbol).

In addition, Charteris-Black's (2004) approach to critical metaphor analysis was integrated to link metaphorical language to its broader social, cultural, and political implications. This framework facilitated a deeper understanding of how metaphors operate as tools of persuasion, ideology construction, and political framing, allowing the study to interpret not only the linguistic form of metaphors but also their role in shaping public perception and discourse. By combining MIP with a critical, context-sensitive analytical lens, the research ensured a robust, systematic, and culturally informed examination of metaphorical language in Algerian political speeches.

3.20.5 Methodological Transparency

Transparency was a cornerstone of the study's methodological framework, ensuring that every analytical decision could be traced, evaluated, and, if necessary, replicated. Each stage of the research process including the identification, coding, and interpretation of metaphors was systematically documented to maintain methodological clarity and accountability. This approach aligns with Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña's (2014) emphasis on the necessity of reliable and thoroughly recorded procedures in qualitative research, which serve to strengthen the credibility and trustworthiness of the findings.

Moreover, meticulous documentation enhanced the study's reproducibility, allowing other researchers to follow the analytical process, verify results, and apply similar procedures to comparable corpora. Such rigor is a central principle of high-quality qualitative research, as Fereday and Muir-Cochrane (2006) underscore, and it reinforces the transparency, methodological integrity, and robustness of the study. By maintaining detailed records at every step, the research ensures that interpretations of metaphorical language in Algerian political discourse are both verifiable and grounded in systematically analyzed data.

3.20.6 Cultural Sensitivity in Translation

Given Algeria's multilingual and culturally diverse landscape, the study placed particular emphasis on sensitivity and fidelity when translating metaphors from Arabic to English. To preserve both the rhetorical force and the cultural specificity of metaphorical expressions, metaphors were presented in a tripartite format: the original Arabic text, a direct English translation, and a phonetic transliteration. This approach ensured that readers could engage simultaneously with the linguistic, semantic, and phonological dimensions of each metaphor, maintaining accessibility without compromising analytical depth. As Baker (2023) emphasizes, safeguarding cultural integrity is critical in cross-language research to prevent the dilution or misrepresentation of meaning.

Translation challenges were further addressed by applying the methodological principles outlined by McEnery and Hardie (2011), which stress semantic accuracy, contextual sensitivity, and consistency in multilingual corpus linguistics. These guidelines facilitated the careful rendering of metaphors in a way that preserved their conceptual richness, socio-political connotations, and historical nuances. By integrating rigorous translation strategies with transliteration and contextual annotation, the study ensured that the metaphors retained their analytical and interpretative value, allowing for a nuanced exploration of Algerian political rhetoric within a global scholarly framework.

3.20.7 Maintaining Integrity and Validation

Integrity in this study was upheld through the implementation of rigorous validation methods, including iterative coding, thematic cross-checking, and repeated reviews of the corpus. Such systematic procedures ensured that interpretations were consistently grounded in the data and minimized the influence of researcher bias. As Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014) emphasize, comprehensive validation strategies are essential for establishing reliability and trustworthiness in qualitative research, particularly when analyzing complex and contextually embedded linguistic phenomena.

The reliability of the findings was further reinforced through the application of thematic analysis strategies as outlined by Guest, MacQueen, and Namey (2011), which provide structured procedures for identifying, categorizing, and interpreting emergent patterns in qualitative data. Established methodological frameworks, including the Pragglejaz Group's

Metaphor Identification Procedure and Charteris-Black's critical metaphor analysis, ensured that the study maintained analytical rigor while connecting metaphorical language to its broader social, cultural, and political implications.

By adhering to these ethical and methodological principles, the research delivered a thorough and balanced analysis of Algerian political speeches. The study not only illuminated the role of metaphorical language in shaping public discourse but also respected the cultural, historical, and ideological significance of the material, maintaining a commitment to academic integrity and socially responsible scholarship.

3.21 Conclusion

This chapter has outlined the qualitative methodology employed to analyze metaphorical language in Algerian political discourse on economic development. Using Conceptual Metaphor Theory and thematic analysis, the study developed a structured framework for understanding how metaphors influence perceptions of economic policies. The methodology was carefully contextualized within Algeria's sociopolitical landscape, ensuring a nuanced analysis of the data. The study provides critical insights into how language frames national development narratives and underscores the strategic use of metaphors in political communication.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the role of metaphorical language in the political discourse of Algeria on economic development between 1990 and 2020. It analyses the use of journey, building, nature, and production metaphors with a view to demonstrating how such conceptual frames have framed economic reforms, dealt with socio-economic challenges, and advanced national development. Such metaphors simplify complex economic ideas and shape public perceptions of policy and reform. The analysis develops how metaphorical language expresses socio-economic realities and shapes the interconnection between political rhetoric and economic governance in Algeria.

4.2 Conceptual Domains and Metaphor Themes in Algerian Political Speeches on Economic Development

This section examines the conceptual domains and metaphorical themes through which economic development is discursively constructed in Algerian political speeches. Drawing on Conceptual Metaphor Theory and Critical Metaphor Analysis, the analysis identifies recurring source domains that structure political representations of economic processes, challenges, and reforms. By grouping metaphorical expressions into broader conceptual domains, this section reveals how political actors frame development as a dynamic, goal-oriented, and socially embedded process. The identified metaphorical themes not only organise political discourse cognitively but also serve strategic functions, such as legitimising policy choices, managing public expectations, and shaping collective understandings of national economic trajectories.

4.2.1 Journey Metaphors in Algerian Political Discourse on Economic Development

Journey metaphors are conceptual tools through which abstract processes or ideas are framed in terms of physical movement from one point to another. Cognitively based, they map the structure of a journey a starting point, a path, obstacles, milestones, and a destination onto nonphysical domains such as economic, political, or social processes (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Certain expressions such as "paving the way," "turning point," or "moving forward" use the image of a journey to define progress or setbacks.

In Algerian political discourse on economic development, journey metaphors serve as rhetorical strategies to frame the nation's economic challenges and reforms as collective

endeavors toward a shared goal. Politicians frequently employ such metaphors to evoke a sense of unity, purpose, and inevitability in the face of challenges (Charteris-Black, 2004; Musolff, 2006). The strategic use of journey metaphors is evident in speeches and policy documents, portraying economic transformation as a national expedition full of obstacles to overcome and milestones to attain. For instance, framing economic development as a journey enables Algerian politicians to tap into the collective experiences of the people, fostering a sense of shared resolve and dedication to the nation's advancement (Benrabah, 2013).

This metaphor of a journey contextualizes economic reforms as necessary steps along a predetermined path rather than isolated policy decisions. This rhetorical approach legitimizes the government's economic agenda, even in the face of challenges or unpopular measures (Musolff, 2006). Adoption of the journey metaphor aligns with broader regional practices in Arab political discourse, where metaphors simplify complex social, political, and economic changes (Charteris-Black, 2004; Zibin, 2018). Drawing on the universal human experience of journeying, Algerian leaders shape public perceptions and mobilize support for their development strategies.

4.2.2 Challenges Domain

The "Challenges Domain" metaphor embodies the changes in economy as heavy and cumbersome to journey out, full of obstacles: turbulent water, steep paths, or rugged landscapes. The implication of this frame is that transition in economies can never be straightforward and always requires endurance through collaboration in collective resilience. This metaphor concretizes the need for patience and solidarity among citizens, changing hardships into steps toward economic stability and prosperity.

Comparative research into Arabic political discourse also shows similar applications of journey metaphors. Zibin, 2018, identifies how in Jordanian discourse, economic transitions have been framed in terms of "navigating treacherous paths" that in turn have helped to build a sense of resiliency and unity. In Algeria, leaders lean heavily on these metaphors to emphasize struggle and perseverance in the name of national development. For instance, Chadli Bendjedid, a former president explained economic development as "crossing rocky terrain to reach the destination of development," where always effort is put forth against hindrances (Benrabah, 2013).

Such metaphors also stress how leadership has to lead the country through troubled times. Charteris-Black (2004) examines various "steering through storms" metaphors which suggest stability and direction through troubled times. The Algerian leadership also uses metaphors of survival and change, like "turning deserts into fertile fields," which symbolize the overcoming of adversity and capitalization on opportunity.

Table 4.1 ***Journey Metaphors in the Challenges Domain of Algerian Political Discourse on Economic Development (1990–2020)***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
مولود حمروش (1995):"الإصلاحات مثل الإبحار في التحولات الاقتصادية – عبور المياه العاصفة يتطلب الصمود والعمل الجماعي."	Mouloud Hamrouche (1995): "Reforms are like navigating economic transitions traversing turbulent waters that require resilience and teamwork.	ạlّạiṣlāḥātu mitḫ̲lu ạlạbḥāri fī ạltãḥawũlāti ạlạiḳtiṣādīāti – ʿubūra ạlmīāhi ạlʿāṣifaẗi yataṭalãbu ạlṣãmūdi wālʿamali ạljamāʿīī ."	This metaphor emphasizes the need to navigate through difficult environments during economic transitions, requiring skill and persistence. The imagery of turbulent waters underscores the challenging and unstable nature of economic reform.
الشادلي بن جديد (1990) :"عبور التضاريس الوعرة للوصول إلى غاية التنمية."	Chadli Bendjedid (1990): "Crossing rocky terrain to reach the destination of development."	ʿubūru ạltãḍārīsi ạlwaʿiraẗi liلwuṣūla ạiلay gḫ̲āyaẗi ạltãn̊mīaẗi	This metaphor emphasizes the endurance required to overcome hardships in pursuit of long-term economic goals. The imagery of crossing rocky terrain highlights the resilience and determination needed to navigate obstacles and achieve sustainable progress.
أحمد اويحيى (2002):" تحويل الصحارى إلى حقول خصبة من خلال المثابرة."	Ahmed Ouyahia (2002): "Transforming deserts into fertile fields through perseverance."	taḥwīlu ạlṣãḥāray̲ ạiلay ḥuqūli kḫ̲iṣ̲baẗiⁿ miṅ kḫ̲ilāla ạlmutḫ̲ābaraẗi	This metaphor underscores the transformation of barren situations into productive outcomes through sustained effort. The imagery of transforming deserts into fertile fields highlights the dedication and perseverance needed to create growth and prosperity from challenging circumstances.

Thus, the Challenges Domain frames economic reform as a collective struggle, requiring resilience, patience, and teamwork to surmount obstacles.

4.2.3 Progress Domain

The "Progress Domain" metaphor conceptualizes economic development as a gradual, upward journey, akin to climbing a mountain or advancing step by step along a path. This framing suggests that development is measured not solely by the final outcome but by each incremental achievement along the way. It underscores the notion that progress is a continuous process, with every stage contributing to the broader goal. This metaphor thus encourages the view that development requires patience and sustained effort, with each small step deserving recognition for its contribution to the overall objective.

The primary purpose of this metaphor is to cultivate persistence and appreciation for gradual advancements, reinforcing the message that progress necessitates time and continuous effort. Similar metaphoric constructions can be observed in Chinese economic discourse, where leaders frequently describe development as a gradual ascent or step-by-step journey, particularly during periods of economic reform. As Jae Ho Chung (2001) notes, Chinese officials emphasize the importance of celebrating each incremental achievement, reinforcing the view that genuine development unfolds progressively. Algerian leaders employ comparable imagery such as mountain climbing or steady pathways to highlight the need for perseverance and collective patience in achieving sustained economic progress.

The Progress Domain treats economic development as a process that is gradual yet attainable, comparable to undertaking a journey that is long but within reach. Ahmed Benbitour (2002) drew an analogy between progress and "incrementally climbing mountain heights step by step," emphasizing the continuous and industrious effort required for growth. An expanded analogy by Paul Collier (2007) asserts that development is like ascending a challenging mountain, where each stage demands patience and endurance. In a similar vein, Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2004) described the process of development as "paving the road to development brick by brick," highlighting a slow but constructive approach to building a solid economic foundation. Further reinforcing this view, Ahmed Ouyahia (2009) remarked that economic development is a process through his metaphor of "laying stepping stones for progress one at a time," suggesting that growth emerges from careful deliberation and consistent effort. This perspective is

also supported by Jeffrey Sachs (2005), who argues that economic development is inherently gradual and requires a sustained commitment over time.

The Progress Domain promotes a culture in which persistence and steady effort are valued, emphasizing that meaningful reform is incremental and achieved through continuous, deliberate progress. The metaphor encourages a mindset wherein each small achievement is integral to the larger goal of economic advancement, reinforcing the notion that only sustained, incremental efforts lead to lasting development.

Table 4.2 ***Metaphors Depicting Incremental Progress in Algerian Political Discourse on Economic Development***

Quote in Arabic	**English Translation**	**Transliteration**	**Metaphor Explanation**
أحمد بن بيتور(2002) :" تسلق قمم الجبال خطوة بخطوة."	Ahmed Benbitour (2002):"Incrementally climbing mountain heights step by step."	tasalãqa qimamu ạl̊jibāli kẖaṭ̊waẗaⁿ bikẖaṭ̊waẗiⁿ	This metaphor highlights that progress requires continuous and gradual effort. The imagery of incrementally climbing mountain heights step by step conveys the importance of persistence and patience in overcoming challenges and achieving significant goals.
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة (2004): "تمهيد الطريق للتنمية طوبة طوبة."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2004):"Paving the road to development brick by brick."	taṁ̊hīdu ạlṭãrīqi liltãn̊mīaẗa ṭūbaẗa ṭūbaẗiⁿ	This metaphor conveys that development is a slow and constructive process. The imagery emphasizes the gradual and deliberate effort required to build something lasting and meaningful, highlighting the importance of patience and consistency in achieving sustainable progress.
أحمد اويحيى(2009):" وضع حجارة الأساس للتقدم واحدة تلو الأخرى."	Ahmed Ouyahia (2009):"Laying stepping stones for progress one at a time."	waḏ̆ʿu ḥajãạraẗu ạl̊ạåsāsi liltãqadũma wãḥidaẗu til̊wi ạl̊ạůkẖray ."	This metaphor highlights that growth happens through deliberate and consistent steps. The imagery emphasizes the importance of steady, intentional efforts in building progress and achieving long-term success.

Thus, the Progress Domain fosters a perspective that values incremental steps, with each achievement contributing to the overall advancement of economic development.

4.2.4 Leadership Domain

In the "Leadership Domain," economic development is depicted as a voyage requiring the guidance of a skilled leader, akin to a ship's captain navigating through uncharted or challenging waters. This metaphor emphasizes the necessity of knowledgeable, visionary leadership capable of steering the nation through complex and unpredictable economic landscapes. The image of a ship and its captain highlights the crucial role of steady hands, foresight, and courage in confronting the unknown challenges inherent in economic reforms.

The purpose of this metaphor is to reinforce the legitimacy and authority of leadership, suggesting that effective reforms depend on the presence of a trusted, skilled guide. It also aims to inspire confidence in the leadership's capacity to navigate the nation successfully through periods of economic transition. In Indian economic discourse, similar "navigation" metaphors are employed, where leaders portray economic reform as a process of captaining a ship through uncharted waters. This mirrors Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory that leadership metaphors position leaders as indispensable guides through unfamiliar or difficult terrains. Both in Algeria and India, such metaphors emphasize the importance of forward-looking leadership for successfully navigating complex transitions, reassuring citizens that the guidance of skilled leaders will lead to a favorable outcome.

The Leadership Domain portrays economic reform as a process of "sailing uncharted seas." Abdelkader Temmar (2010) used this metaphor to describe the difficulties of managing economic transitions, likening it to a captain piloting a ship through waters with no available charts. The metaphor underscores the necessity for leaders to be confident and adaptable, capable of overcoming unfamiliar challenges. This view is supported by Heifetz (1994), who emphasized that adaptive leadership is essential for "guiding the ship through turbulent waters" during uncertain times. Similarly, Ahmed Ouyahia (2017) reinforced this idea, asserting that leadership must steer the economic "ship" toward safe harbors, highlighting the importance of protection during periods of economic change. Abdelaziz Belkhadem (2006) further developed this imagery, stating, "The leadership needs to find a way through the fog of economic uncertainty,"

indicating that strong, skilled leadership is essential for guiding the nation through the complexities of economic difficulties.

The Leadership Domain emphasizes that long-sighted, skillful leadership is particularly essential in the guidance of economies toward stability and growth. The guiding of the economy through uncharted waters is but a metaphor to underline the crucial importance of visionary leaders for successful economic transition.

Table 4.3 ***Metaphors Depicting Leadership in Algerian Political Discourse on Economic Development***

Quote in Arabic	**English Translation**	**Transliteration**	**Metaphor Explanation**
عبد القادر ثمار(2010): "الإبحار في بحار مجهولة."	Abdelkader Temmar (2010):"Sailing uncharted seas."	ạl̊ạb̊ḥāru fī baḥ̃ạru maĵhūlaẗu	This metaphor emphasizes navigating unknown and unpredictable economic challenges, showcasing the need for adaptability and courage. It suggests that economic leaders must possess the resilience to face unexpected difficulties and make decisions without having clear guidance.
أحمد اويحيى(2017):" قيادة سفينة الاقتصاد نحو مرافئ الأمان."	Ahmed Ouyahia (2017):"Steers the ship of economy towards safe harbors."	" qīādaẗa safīnaẗi ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādi naḥ̊wa marāfīĩ ạl̊ạ̊māni	A metaphor that underlines the role of leadership in guiding the economy through turbulent conditions to stability and safety. It portrays the leader as a navigator, ensuring the economy remains on course despite external disruptions. This imagery stresses the importance of steady and strategic leadership in times of economic crises and the need for vision to reach a secure future.
عبد العزيز بلخادم (2006): "إيجاد طريق وسط ضباب عدم اليقين الاقتصادي."	Abdelaziz Belkhadem (2006):"Find a way through the fog of	ạyjạd ṭarīqa ẁasaṭi ḍabābi ʿadami ạl̊yaqīni ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādīĩ ."	This metaphor captures the need for clarity and strategic planning in the face of ambiguity and unpredictable

	economic uncertainty.”		economic shifts. The fog symbolizes confusion and lack of direction, which economic leaders must overcome to create a clear path forward.

Thus, the Leadership Domain reinforces the critical role of leadership in economic reform, positioning leaders as the essential guides who must navigate complex, uncertain economic terrains to achieve stability and growth.

3.2.5 Inclusion Domain

The "Inclusion Domain" metaphor portrays economic development as the process of building connections between different regions or communities, symbolizing unity, collaboration, and mutual understanding. By likening reforms to the construction of bridges, Algerian leaders highlight the importance of inclusivity and interdependence in achieving sustainable progress that benefits the entire nation. This metaphor suggests that economic development must tackle disparities and promote national cohesion.

The aim of this metaphor is to encourage widespread participation in economic reforms, ensuring that all citizens benefit and minimizing regional or community divides. Similar "bridge-building" metaphors are used in South African economic discourse, especially in addressing the country’s social and economic inequalities. These metaphors convey the idea that national progress requires overcoming historical inequalities and fostering unity across diverse groups. For instance, Ali and Son (2007) emphasize that inclusive growth strategies must involve all sectors and regions for equitable outcomes. Additionally, Lee and Kind (2021) argue that addressing rural poverty and inequality demands targeted reforms in agriculture and regional integration.

The Inclusion Domain emphasizes the importance of consensus, cooperation, and mutual understanding as fundamental to development. Ali Benflis (2004) remarked, "Building bridges between communities through collaboration and shared goals is essential for national progress," reflecting the interconnectedness of regional growth. Likewise, Fernando (2008) points out that inclusive rural development efforts ensure broader participation in national economies. These ideas stress the need to foster connections between fragmented regions to drive overall progress.

In 2018, Noureddine Bedoui stated, "Weave a social fabric that closes the gap between all regions," emphasizing that development is about creating a unified society where each community contributes to and benefits from collective progress. This metaphor underscores the importance of cooperation and inclusivity in achieving sustainable, equitable economic reforms, with unity as the foundation of national development.

Table 4.4 ***Metaphors Depicting Inclusivity in Algerian Political Discourse on Economic Development***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
علي بن فليس (2004):" بناء جسور بين المجتمعات من خلال التعاون."	Ali Benflis (2004): “Building bridges between communities through collaboration.”	bināʾu jasūru ba�details̊na ạl̊muj̊tamaʿāti miṅ kẖilāla ạltāʿāwuni	This metaphor emphasizes fostering connections and mutual understanding among diverse communities to achieve national unity and progress
علي بن فليس (2004) :" توحيد الجزر الاقتصادية في أمة واحدة مزدهرة."	Ali Benflis (2004): “Uniting economic islands into a single, thriving nation.”	taẘḥīdu ạl̊jazari ạl̊aiq̊tiṣādīāẗi fī ạå̊maaï wāḥidaẗa muż̊dahiraẗa ."	This metaphor illustrates the integration of isolated economic sectors, emphasizing the goal of forming a cohesive and prosperous national economy
نورالدين يدوي (2018):"نسج نسيج اجتماعي يغلق الفجوة بين جميع المناطق."	Noureddine Bedoui (2018):”Weave a social that closes up the gap between all regions."	naš̊ju nasīju ạij̊timāʿī yugẖliqu ạl̊faj̊waẗu baỳna jamīʿi ạl̊manāṭiqi ."	This metaphor highlights the importance of creating social unity and cohesion. The idea of weaving suggests a deliberate and interconnected effort, emphasizing collaboration to close regional gaps and foster a harmonious society.

Thus, the Inclusion Domain reinforces the idea that national development requires cooperation and mutual understanding across regions, promoting equitable reform that benefits the entire population.

4.3 Building Metaphors in Algerian Political Discourse on Economic

Building metaphors conceptualize abstract processes like economic development as structures that are systematically planned and constructed over time. Drawing from architecture, engineering, and construction imagery, terms such as “laying the foundation,” “constructing pillars,” and “strengthening the framework” evoke deliberate, goal-oriented progress (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). This metaphorical framework allows complex concepts to be communicated in tangible terms, fostering a sense of clarity and intention (Charteris-Black, 2011).

In the context of Algerian political discourse on economic development (1990–2020), building metaphors served to underscore themes of stability, collaborative effort, and strategic planning. Politicians employed these metaphors to position economic reforms as integral parts of a collective "national construction project" (Benhabib, 2018). This approach not only framed development policies as cohesive and intentional but also fostered public support by emphasizing unity, resilience, and long-term investment in the nation's future (Benhabib & Zaater, 2020).

Furthermore, the use of building metaphors aligns with broader regional trends, as metaphors rooted in construction resonate deeply across cultures undergoing rapid socio-economic change (Charteris-Black & Musolff, 2003). By tapping into universal human experiences of construction, Algerian leaders leveraged the cognitive and emotional appeal of these metaphors to shape public perceptions and legitimize their policies. This aligns with research suggesting that metaphors are powerful rhetorical tools for simplifying complex policy issues and mobilizing support (Musolff, 2016).

The deliberate use of these metaphors also reflects their capacity to address challenges inherent in economic reform, presenting policies as cohesive components of a larger, meticulously planned structure rather than as isolated measures. This rhetoric facilitated the legitimization of potentially unpopular reforms by positioning them as indispensable steps toward achieving collective goals (Deignan, 2005).

4.3.1 Foundation Domain

The "Foundation Domain" metaphor highlights the importance of creating a solid and stable economic base as a precursor to sustained growth and long-term development. In Algerian political discourse, this metaphor is frequently used to emphasise the need for foundational investments and careful planning, which serve as the groundwork for broader economic reforms.

Leaders who invoke this metaphor underscore the criticality of initial steps, positioning them as the cornerstone of future progress.

This metaphor frames economic reforms as essential building blocks, promoting patience and public support for foundational policies aimed at long-term stability. For example, Abdelaziz Bouteflika likened rebuilding the economy to "building a house with strong foundations." This imagery conveys that economic stability, much like the structural integrity of a house, depends on robust policies and institutions capable of withstanding external challenges. Similarly, Ali Benflis stressed the significance of durability, stating, "We must found an economy which will be robust, just like the base of infrastructure that resists global competition shocks." Ahmed Ouyahia (2005) reinforced this perspective, asserting, "Without a solid base, our economic development would collapse like a badly constructed house."

The recurring use of the "building" metaphor in Algerian discourse reflects a broader trend observed in other contexts, such as Egyptian economic discourse. Khalifa (2018) observed that political leaders often emphasize the importance of foundational work in economic development to ensure long-term stability. In Algeria, this framing aligns with the leadership's focus on laying the groundwork for achieving more ambitious economic goals. The Foundation Domain metaphor thus conveys the necessity of long-term stability and strategic planning as prerequisites for sustainable development.

Additionally, contributions to this metaphorical framing have explored its significance in the context of political rhetoric. Lakoff and Johnson (2008) note that metaphors like "building" are often used to shape public understanding by presenting complex political processes as more familiar and manageable. The use of "foundation" metaphors, they argue, helps to convey the need for incremental, foundational steps in achieving long-term goals. This is echoed in Cornelissen and Kafouros (2008), who assert that metaphors are a powerful tool in organizational theory and political discourse, shaping how people understand abstract concepts like economic development by grounding them in tangible, physical imagery. Furthermore, Charteris-Black (2011) emphasizes how politicians use metaphors to persuade and engage the public, highlighting their power to frame political discourse in ways that resonate with people's lived experiences.

This emphasis on foundational stability is not merely rhetorical; it reflects a deliberate effort by Algerian leaders to manage public expectations, foster patience, and highlight the

incremental nature of economic reforms. The use of "building" metaphors keeps resonating with audiences because it evokes concrete, familiar imagery, and reinforces a message that economic growth is something that needs careful preparation and deliberate action.

Table 4.5 ***Metaphors Representing the Foundation Domain in Algerian Political Discourse on Economic Development***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة (2000): "إعادة بناء الاقتصاد يشبه بناء منزل بأساسات قوية."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2000): "Rebuilding the economy is like building a house with strong foundations	ạiʿādaẗu bināʾi ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādi yusẖbihu bināʾu manẑiliⁿ biạ́sāsāẗiⁿ qūīyāẗiⁿ ."	This metaphor suggests that, just like a house needs a strong base to remain stable, an economy requires solid policies and institutions to withstand challenges and ensure long-term stability
علي بن فليس (2004): "يجب أن نؤسس اقتصاداً قوياً، تماماً مثل قاعدة البنية التحتية التي تقاوم صدمات المنافسة العالمية."	Ali Benflis (2004): "We must found an economy which will be robust, just like the base of infrastructure that resists global competition shocks."	yajibu ạå̊ṉ nūåsīsu ạiq̊tiṣādaⁿạ qawīaⁿ̃ạ , tamāmā mitẖlu qāʿidaẗu ạl̊biṅyaẗi ạltāẖtīāẗi ạlātī taqāwumi ṣad̊māti ạl̊munāfasaẗi ạl̊ʿālamīāẗi ."	This implies that the economy must have a strong and resilient foundation to handle the pressures and challenges of global competition
أحمد اويحيى 2005: "بدون قاعدة ثابتة، سينهار تطورنا الاقتصادي مثل المنزل الذي تم بناؤه بشكل سيء."	Ahmed Ouyahia (2005): "Without a solid base, our economic development would collapse like a badly constructed house."	bidūni qāʿidaẗu tẖābtïiⁿ , sayaṅhāru taṭawūrunā ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādīũ mitẖlu ạl̊manẑili ạlādẖī tamã bināwů̊hu bisẖak̊li sīʾa ."	This highlights that economic growth is unsustainable without a stable and reliable foundation, much like a poorly built house that cannot stand over time

The following table provides an overview of key metaphors within the Foundation Domain, illustrating how Algerian leaders emphasize the significance of foundational stability in economic reforms. These metaphors encapsulate the central message of Algerian political discourse: sustainable economic growth demands a strong and carefully laid foundation. Through these metaphors, political leaders seek to instill confidence and patience while emphasizing the importance of stability and strategic planning in driving economic reform.

4.3.2 Planning Domain

The metaphor within the "Planning Domain" frames economic development as the process of designing and constructing a skyscraper. This metaphor implies that development is methodical and planned, with each phase carefully crafted to ensure the overall stability of the structure. Algerian political figures have frequently used this metaphor to underline the need for thorough planning, foresight, and a structured approach to achieving sustainable economic growth.

In 2002, Ahmed Ouyahia expressed this viewpoint by stating, "Economic development is like building a skyscraper with precision, vision, and structure." This statement reflects Ouyahia’s advocacy for a systematic and sustainable approach to Algeria's economic development. Similarly, in 2004, Abdelaziz Bouteflika emphasized the gradual nature of development, describing it as "building an entire national framework step by step," highlighting the importance of steady, incremental progress. During his 2004 presidential campaign, Ali Benflis extended this metaphor, stating, "Constructing our economy is like building a multi-storey structure, where each floor must be solid before the next can be built," emphasizing the role of foundational policies in achieving a unified economic growth.

These metaphors collectively stress the importance of strategic foresight, coordination, and a long-term vision in economic reforms. By utilizing such metaphors, Algerian leaders aimed to unite stakeholders around a shared vision of national development, built on careful planning and execution.

The "Planning Domain" metaphor is also found in political discourse beyond Algeria. In Chinese political rhetoric, metaphors like "skyscraper" and "innovation" are often used to convey ideas of strategic planning and execution. Shu et al. (2021) noted that such metaphors were key

in mobilizing collective action during China's COVID-19 response, illustrating their power in inspiring and uniting audiences.

Furthermore, the use of the "Planning Domain" metaphor in Algeria aligns with a broader global trend where construction-related metaphors are used to communicate the complexity and ambition of large-scale reforms. Jonathan Charteris-Black (2009) discusses how metaphors in political communication can transform abstract ideas into persuasive, relatable concepts, allowing leaders to shape public perceptions and actions. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (2008) argue that metaphors are not just rhetorical tools, but integral to how people conceptualize and understand complex issues. Construction metaphors, in particular, are effective because they symbolize structure, progress, and deliberate effort—traits essential for successful development.

Table 4.6 ***Metaphors Representing the Planning Domain in Algerian Political Discourse on Economic Development***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
أحمد اويحيى (2002):"التنمية الاقتصادية هي بناء ناطحة سحاب بدقة مع رؤية وهيكل."	Ahmed Ouyahia (2002): "Economic development is to build a skyscraper accurately with vision and structure"	ạltãn̊mīaẗu ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādīãẗu hī bināʾu nāṭiḥaẗu saḥābiⁿ bidiqãẗi maʿa rū̊yaẗiⁿ wahaẙkaliⁿ ."	This means that economic growth requires careful planning, clear objectives, and a well-thought-out structure to reach great heights successfully
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة 2004 :"التنمية الاقتصادية هي بناء ناطحة سحاب بدقة مع رؤية وهيكل."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2004): "We are not just laying bricks, we are constructing an entire national framework step by step."	ạltãn̊mīaẗu ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādīãẗu hī bināʾu nāṭiḥaẗu saḥābiⁿ bidiqãẗi maʿa rū̊yaẗiⁿ wahaẙkaliⁿ ."	This suggests that each action in economic development contributes to a larger goal, much like constructing a building one layer at a time
علي بن فليس (2004):"بناء اقتصادنا يشبه بناء مبنى متعدد الطوابق حيث يجب أن يكون كل طابق متماسكًا لكي يرتفع الطابق التالي."	Ali Benflis (2004): "Building our economy is like constructing a multi-storey building where every floor has to be	" bināʾa ạiq̊tiṣādinā yus̊h̊bihu bināʾu mab̊nay̲ mutaʿadīdi ạlṭãwābiqi ḥaẙt̲u yajibu	This emphasizes that economic policies must be solid and effective at each stage to support further progress

	consolidated fo the next floor to rise	ạảṇ yaḵwunã kulũ ṭābaqi mutamāsikaⁿạ likaỷ yaṛtafiʿa ạlṭãạbaqu ạltãạlī ."	

The following table summarises the key metaphors within the Planning Domain, illustrating how Algerian leaders articulate the importance of strategic planning in economic reforms. These metaphors illustrate the centrality of planning and coordination in Algerian political discourse, portraying economic development as a comprehensive and deliberate process. By framing development in these terms, Algerian leaders aim to communicate the complexity of the reforms while fostering a sense of shared responsibility and collective effort among stakeholders.

4.3.3 Infrastructure Domain

The metaphor of "Infrastructure Domain" denotes the making of infrastructure as building bridges, roads, and networks that connect diverse regions or sectors together into a unified whole. In fact, political leaders in Algeria have seized upon this metaphor time and time again to emphasize that strong, interconnected infrastructure must be the foundation of balanced and inclusive economic development.

Infrastructure, in this metaphorical framing, is more than a physical network; it symbolizes the structural backbone of the economy. It emphasizes the reduction of disparities across regions, fostering national cohesion, and creating an integrated economic system. The imagery here brings in higher-order goals, such as enhancing productivity and social cohesion.

For instance, President Abdelmadjid Tebboune referred to infrastructure in 2020 as "like bridges connecting communities," emphasizing how it furthers the cause of accessibility and regional interaction. Similarly, Ali Benflis declared, "Infrastructure construction is to build the roads which connect the far-flung regions into an integrated economic entity," underscoring how the impediment of geography needs to be surmounted if the economy is to be united. Abdelaziz Bouteflika echoed this sentiment in 2004, remarking, "We are building the bridges that will link our cities, regions, and industries together," thereby portraying infrastructure as a catalyst for national economic integration. These metaphors are not unique to Algeria. In South African

political discourse, the imagery of building bridges is used to emphasize how infrastructure can surmount social and economic divides, to appeal for harmony, and to link fragmented regions. These parallels only bring into perspective the universal appeal of metaphors about infrastructure in making development strategies one unified voice.

The following Table 4.7 summarizes the key metaphors within the Infrastructure Domain, showing how Algerian leaders articulate the centrality of infrastructure to national development.

Table 4.7 ***Metaphors Representing the Infrastructure Domain in Algerian Political Discourse on Economic Development***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
عبد المجيد تبون(2020): "البنية التحتية هي الجسور التي تربط المجتمعات."	Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020): "Infrastructure is the bridges that connect communities	ạl̊biṅyaïu ạltãḫ̆tīãïu hī ạl̊jasūru ạlãtī taṙbuṭu ạl̊muj̊tamaʿātu ."	The metaphor signals that infrastructure connects regions, facilitating the smooth movement of individuals, goods, and services across the country, thus boosting the economy
علي بن فليس(2004):"بناء البنية التحتية هو بناء الطرق التي تربط المناطق النائية إلى كيان اقتصادي متكامل."	Ali Benflis (2004): "Infrastructure construction is to build the roads which connect the far-flung regions into an integrated economic entity.”	" bināʾa ạl̊biṅyaïi ạltãḫ̆tīãïi hūa bināʾu ạlṭũruqi ạlãtī taṙbuṭu ạl̊manāṭiqu ạlnãạyi̊yaïu ại̯layָ kīāni ạiq̊tiṣādīī mutakāmili ."	This means that infrastructure reduces isolation, connecting different areas into one coherent economic system.
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة (2004):"نحن نبني الجسور التي ستربط مدننا ومناطقنا وصناعاتنا معًا."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2004): "We are building the bridges that will link our cities, regions, and industries together.”	naḫnu naḃnī ạl̊jasūra ạlãtī sataṙbuṭu mudununā wamanāṭiqunā waṣināʿātunā mʿaⁿā ."	This means that infrastructure development creates interconnectivity and cooperation between regions, enhancing economic activity.

These metaphors taken together emphasize how infrastructure is a binding force in the economic development of Algeria. The Algerian leadership has framed infrastructure as the backbone of connectivity and integration to communicate that achieving cohesion, productivity, and inclusiveness in the national economy is key. As Zeray (2021) noted, infrastructure plays the role of a foundation in facilitating economic activities, regional inequalities, and a sense of shared growth. In Algeria, the metaphor of the Infrastructure Domain becomes a strong tool in mobilizing mass support and giving a shared vision to the people regarding development. The Infrastructure Domain brings out the place of infrastructure as a backbone in inter-regional connectivity and economic activities. In Algeria, metaphorical expressions about bridges are of common usage by political leaders with the intent to show how infrastructure should be used to facilitate accessibility and regional interaction.

Tebboune in 2020 characterized it as "like bridges connecting communities," where infrastructure connects scattered regions for easy flow in goods, services, and people. Benflis added that "infrastructure construction is to build the roads which connect the far-flung regions into an integrated economic entity," where infrastructure reduces geographical barriers and integrates economies . Bouteflika (2004) further dramatized this idea when he said, "We are building the bridges that will link our cities, regions, and industries together," and even further dramatized the role of infrastructure in promoting national economic integration and the flow of goods, services, and information. These metaphors collectively represent the role of infrastructure as a unified, forceful instrument of economic machinery.

4.3.4 Renewal Domain

The Renewal Domain metaphor in Algerian political discourse captures the dynamic and cyclical nature of economic reform, emphasizing the balance between innovation and the preservation of valuable aspects of existing systems. Through imagery of natural cycles, renovation, and regeneration, these metaphors portray reform as a process of modernizing outdated structures while ensuring sustainability and resilience in economic systems.

Abdelmalek Sellal’s (2010) metaphor, "Reform is like renovating an old building with careful assessment and modern solutions," encapsulates this organic view of economic evolution. It underscores the importance of evaluating and preserving effective components of existing systems while introducing innovative practices. This perspective reflects broader approaches to

reform in global contexts, such as the European Union's strategies for post-communist economies, where modern systems were integrated while retaining functional elements of previous frameworks (Bohle & Greskovits, 2007).

Ahmed Ouyahia (2001) developed this notion further, likening reform to "renovating a house: we have to tear down the dilapidated parts while saving the strong walls." This metaphor highlights the dual necessity of removing inefficiencies and maintaining structural strengths. Such an approach aligns with strategies observed in countries like China, where selective economic liberalization preserved key state-controlled sectors during the reform process (Naughton, 2007). The focus on leveraging existing strengths while pursuing growth mirrors Algeria's own balancing act in its reformist agenda.

Abdelaziz Bouteflika's (2004) metaphor, "We must renovate our economic structures as one would restore a historic building," extends this perspective by emphasizing respect for tradition alongside modernization. This framing suggests that economic renewal should honor the past while ensuring the adaptability and robustness of structures for future challenges. Such a dual approach is evident in post-colonial states like India, where the 1990s economic reforms sought to integrate into the global economy while safeguarding vital sectors such as agriculture and public services (Bhagwati, 2004).

These Renewal Domain metaphors collectively stress the importance of continuity amidst change, where reform is envisioned as a process of deliberate and balanced transformation. By incorporating both global comparisons and Algerian-specific insights, they highlight the nuanced, strategic nature of sustainable economic renewal.

These metaphors illustrate how Algerian political leaders frame economic renewal as an ongoing evolution, one of deliberate and balanced reform. They hint at the necessity for economies to be dynamic, resilient, and adaptive while growth must be sustained on a solid foundation of preserved and modernized systems. Stephen Haber (2000) noted that "successful renewal marries innovation with the retention of proven, functioning structures," emphasizing the role of creative destruction in fostering sustainable growth. Similarly, Edward Lazear (2004) underlined the necessity of sustaining productivity and adaptability to ensure resilience and progress. In a comparative perspective, renovation metaphors in Algeria reflect a global trend of economic reform, where the challenge faced by post-colonial and transitional economies is one of modernization without rejection of the essential elements that provide stability and identity.

The metaphors of these leaders consequently reflect not only the Algerian vision of reform but also resonate with broader developmental ideologies, which emphasize balanced incremental progress, rooted in tradition and modernity.

Table 4.8 ***Metaphors Representing the Renewal Domain in Algerian Political Discourse on Economic Development***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
عبد المالك سلال (2010): "الإصلاح مثل تجديد مبنى قديم مع تقييم دقيق وحلول حديثة."	Abdelmalek Sellal (2010): "Reform is like renovating an old building with careful assessment and modern solutions	ạl̆ạiṣlāḥu miṯ̲lu taǰdīdi maḇnay̲ qadīmi maʿa taḳyīmi daqyqiⁿ waḥulūli ḥadyṯ̲aïiⁿ ."	This implies that economic reform involves updating outdated systems while keeping the valuable parts intact, similar to modernizing an old building.
أحمد اويحيى (2000): "الإصلاح الاقتصادي مثل تجديد منزل: يجب أن نهدم الأجزاء المتهالكة بينما نحافظ على الجدران القوية."	Ahmed Ouyahia: "Economic reform is like renovating a house: we have to tear down the dilapidated parts while saving the strong walls.”	ạl̆ạiṣlāḥu ạl̆ạiḳtiṣādīũ miṯ̲lu taǰdīdi maṅzili[n]: yajibu ạå̊ṅ naḥdimu ạl̆ạå̊ǰzāʿa ạl̆mutahālikaïa baỷnamā nuḥāfiẓu ʿalay̲ ạl̆jud̊rāni ạl̆qūīyāïi ."	This suggests that effective reform requires removing what no longer works while preserving elements that are still functional and beneficial.
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة (2004): "يجب أن نجدد هياكلنا الاقتصادية كما يتم ترميم مبنى تاريخي."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika: "We must renovate our economic structures as one would restore a historic building.”	" yajibu ạå̊ṅ nujadīdu hayākilanā ạl̆ạiḳtiṣādīāïa kamā yatimũ taṙmīmu maḇnay̲ tārīkẖ̲īī ."	This highlights the importance of balancing modernization with the preservation of valuable traditions to ensure sustainable and meaningful growth

4.5 Nature Metaphors in Algerian Political Discourse

Nature metaphors liken economic development to processes in the natural world, utilizing imagery related to growth, cultivation, seasons, and ecology. These metaphors frame economic issues in organic terms, evoking ideas of sustainability, renewal, and interdependence. Common

expressions include "planting the seeds of reform," "reaping the rewards of labor," "weathering the storm," and "nurturing the economy" (Lakoff & Johnson, 2008).

In Algerian political discourse on economic development between 1990 and 2020, nature metaphors were used to depict a narrative of steady progress and resilience. These metaphors often reflected the nation's reliance on natural resources, especially oil and gas, and its broader goals of diversifying the economy sustainably. Politicians used these metaphors to emphasize themes of growth, flexibility, and the need for responsible management (Charteris-Black, 2011).

Furthermore, nature metaphors underscored the possibility of integrating sustainable practices, aligning with the global trend in economic and environmental discourse noted by Musolff (2012). By framing economic progress in natural terms, Algerian leaders suggested that growth could coexist with environmental concerns, appealing to both practical and ideological priorities (Cohn & Hira, 2020).

The use of nature metaphors was also influenced by Algeria's cultural and historical background. Given the country's strong agricultural traditions and climate-dependent economy, these metaphors resonated with the everyday experiences of the Algerian people, helping to build a collective sense of identity and purpose around the nation's economic transformation (White, 2003).

By drawing on nature as a metaphor, Algerian politicians were able to present complex economic issues in a more accessible way for the public. These metaphors helped portray economic reforms as natural, inevitable, and beneficial for both the economy and society as a whole (Musolff, 2004).

4.5.1 Growth Domain

In the Growth Domain, Algerian political discourse on economic development is framed as a process that is progressive, requires patience, and necessitates long-term strategic planning along with sustained effort. This is often expressed using metaphors related to growth as a concept of tender loving care and interdependence; thus, it either leads to growing a garden, growing a tree, or damming a river. Taken together, these metaphors reinforce one common message: sustainable and inclusive prosperity requires consistent commitment. Within this frame, metaphors of nature are frequently employed to give the sense that, while growth may

indeed be gradual, it requires sustained investment and cautious management by a multitude of contributing factors.

For example, Abdelmalek Sellal (2010) says, "Growth is like a flourishing garden; it needs to be nurtured if it is to give prosperity." This metaphor emphasizes the point of sustained nourishment, much as a garden would require consistent irrigation, weeding, and fertilizing to reach its full potential. In an identical fashion, Sellal's statement agrees with what has been recognized internationally: that economic growth is long-term and incremental, requiring sustained attention and strategic planning. This idea is supported by Elliott (2012), who emphasizes that "sustainable development is inherently long-term, involving incremental efforts over extended periods to achieve lasting and equitable progress." The reasoning by Sellal with the metaphor, and the argument expressed by Elliott, allow the reaffirmation of the idea that development cannot be reached by short-term actions. Instead, it demands long-term commitment to sectors that supply the basis for long-term growth, such as infrastructure, education, and healthcare.

Along the same vein, Ahmed Ouyahia (2001) gives the metaphor: "Growth is the tree that must be pruned constantly so that it will continue to flourish." In such a case, pruning would involve reform and innovation in removing inefficiency and outdated practices that the economy might find its way through the changing circumstances and remain dynamic. Just as pruning helps a tree grow stronger, Ouyahia suggests that reform is essential to fostering healthy and sustainable economic progress. This metaphor aligns with broader global economic practices, such as China’s approach to selective liberalization, where market-driven reforms coexist with the retention of state-controlled sectors (Naughton, 2007). In both cases, attention is directed to refining and adapting pre-existing structures for long-term growth, which parallels the demand for continuous reforms of both developing and developed economies.

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020) further extends the notion of growth with the metaphor: Growth resembles a river, which is fed by many tributaries, each contributing to its flow. In this metaphor, what has been underlined is that growth is something interrelated in nature; one single sector cannot drive growth on its own. The growth in an economy, just like the flow of a river that is sustained by its tributaries, results from diverse combined contributions from agriculture, industry, governance, and technology. This mirrors the concept of network economics, in which coordination of the various sectors leads to the desired progress by all concerned. Friedman

(2005) also speaks to global interconnectivity and the need for sectorial cooperation in a manner that indicates, similar to Tebboune's river metaphor, that economic growth is determined by the sum of interconnected factors contributing toward economic growth. In these, both cases underscore how growth cannot be singular but a result of collaboration.

The metaphors of Algerian political rhetoric are closely linked to the discourses of globalizing economic growth. Nature-based metaphors gardens, trees, and rivers help to simplify complex economic processes and to convey a set of values related to patience, sustainability, and interconnectedness. Such metaphors underscore that growth is gradual, interconnected, and dependent on consistent effort; in this way, reflecting universal principles found within both local and global economic theories. In the broader context of the Algerian metaphors, it would then be obvious that these metaphors resonate not only within the national discourse but also reflect shared global understandings of development as a collaborative, long-term process

Table 4.9 ***Summary of Metaphors in the Growth Domain***

Quote in Arabic	**English Translation**	**Transliteration**	**Metaphor Explanation**
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة (1995): النمو مثل حديقة مزدهرة تحتاج إلى رعاية لتثمر بالازدهار."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika (1995): "Growth is like a thriving garden requiring nurturing to bear prosperity.	ạlnũmūũ mitẖlu ḥadyqaẗi muž̊dahiraẗi taḥ̊tāju ại̯laỵ riʿāyaẗiⁿ lituẖ̲miru biạl̊ạiž̊dihāri ."	This metaphor shows that, just as a garden requires constant attention, nourishment, and replenishment to thrive and yield positive returns in the long run, so will economic growth
أحمد اويحيى(2001): "النمو شجرة تحتاج إلى تقليم منتظم لصحتها الجيدة."	Ahmed Ouyahia 2001: "Growth is a tree which needs regular pruning for its good health."	" ạlnũmūã sẖajiraẗuⁿ taḥ̊tāju ại̯laỵ taq̊lymi muñtaẓimi lisiḥ̃tahā ạl̊jayīdaẗa ."	The metaphor illustrates the necessity of eliminating inefficiencies and enhancing existing systems to foster healthier, more sustainable growth. Just as pruning promotes stronger tree growth, addressing weaknesses strengthens the economy.
عبد المجيد تبون (2020): "النمو نهر	Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020) :	" ạlnũmūã naẖ̊ruⁿ	The metaphor upholds the interdependence of

يغذيه العديد من الروافد، كل منها يساهم في تدفقه."	"Growth is a river, fed by many tributaries, each contributing to its flow."	yugẖadẖīyhi ạlʿadīdu mina ạlrãwāfidi , kulũ miṅhā yusāhimu fī tadafũqihi ."	development; in fact, growth is the culmination of all efforts of different sectors in unison with one another for the achievement of their goals.

4.5.2 Sustainability Domain

The domain of sustainability within economic discourse underlines how meaningful frameworks for development are needed with a series of long-term benefits for the future. According to this domain, sustainability does not represent an activity of short-term gain but rather an ongoing process requiring strategic investment. These investments are crucial in building strong and varied economic systems, which can grow over time, ensuring stability and continuity.

For example, this metaphor by Abdelmadjid Tebboune, "Planting a forest is an investment that creates diverse and sustainable long-term benefits," illustrates this perspective. Much as a forest itself would develop over time into an independent ecosystem, this metaphor suggests that economic sustainability relies on preliminary efforts toward the cultivation of diversity, resilience, and long-term growth. This view aligns with the principles outlined by Chapin, Torn, and Tateno (1996), who argue that ecological sustainability requires careful planning, such as ensuring diversity within an ecosystem to enhance its resilience and longevity. Similarly, economic development must be sustained by diversifying industries, promoting environmental sustainability, and creating social programs for investment that build robust systems adaptive and resistant to external shocks. Both Tebboune's and Chapin et al.'s metaphors emphasize the necessity of foundational, long-term investments to achieve lasting prosperity.

Ahmed Ouyahia's metaphor, "Sustainability is like constructing a house on a strong foundation," complements this approach by prioritizing a stable base. Just as a house requires a solid foundation to withstand external turbulence, an economy requires strong infrastructure and sound policies for long-term stability and growth. This metaphor underscores that constructing a viable economic system demands consideration of its durability in the face of future disruptions, thereby necessitating sustained investment in infrastructure and governance.

Tebboune further emphasized the need for diversified investments to ensure adaptability. In 2018, he remarked, "Sustainability is like nurturing a garden that yields diverse crops over time." By diversifying investments across agriculture, technology, and industry, among other sectors, a sustainable economy becomes resilient to changes in circumstances and assures long-term growth. This perspective is consistent with the global experience, where diversification acts as a hedge against economic exposure. Both metaphors highlight the importance of a multi-sectoral, balanced approach to sustainability to ensure long-term adaptability and growth.

Similar metaphorical approaches are evident in global contexts, reflecting the universality of such ideas. For instance, across the United States, metaphors of "nurturing a garden" are often used in discussions of sustainable development. This metaphor echoes the sentiment that, just as a garden needs time, attention, and investment to bear fruit, an economy requires continuous cultivation to succeed. Solow's (1956) model of economic growth supports this view, arguing that growth necessitates sustained investment in capital, education, and innovation. Tebboune's metaphor of "planting a forest" fits within this global outlook, highlighting the synergy between initial investments and long-term care for sustainable growth.

Similarly, in Europe, metaphors like "building a house" are common to underscore the priority of strong foundations for economic sustainability. These ideas align with strategic frameworks such as the Europe 2020 plan, which emphasizes long-term investments in research, development, and education as critical to forming a resilient economic infrastructure capable of withstanding future shocks (European Commission, 2010). Ouyahia's house-building metaphor reflects this European stance, emphasizing stability and resilience through robust infrastructure.

The diversity of these international metaphors highlights how common metaphors are in communicating ideas about sustainable economic development. Metaphors like "planting a forest" and "nurturing a garden" contribute to the wider global discourse of sustainability, reinforcing the notion that economic growth is a collaborative, long-term process. Political leaders worldwide use similar imagery to frame development in ways that are culturally resonant and accessible while remaining consistent with global sustainability principles.

Finally, metaphorical language aids in building collective comprehension of the paths to sustainable prosperity beyond regional and cultural barriers. This shared understanding strengthens international discussions on sustainable economic growth and solidifies the concept

that long-range planning, patience, and multi-sectoral investments must be prioritized to achieve lasting prosperity.

Table 4.10 ***Summary of Metaphors in the Sustainability Domain***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
عبد المجيد تبون (2017): "زرع غابة هو استثمار في عوائد متنوعة وطويلة الأمد."	Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2017): "Planting a forest is an investment in diversified and long-lasting returns.	zaṙʿu gẖābaẗiⁿ hūa ạiṡtitẖmāruⁿ fī ʿawāyịdi mutanawīʿaẗi waṭawīlaẗi ạḷạåmadi ."	This metaphor implies investments in the long term that build a diverse and resilient economy, just like a forest that will grow over time.
أحمد اويحيى (2008): "الاستدامة مثل بناء منزل على أرض صلبة."	Ahmed Ouyahia (2008): "Sustainability is something like building a house on solid ground."	ạḷạiṡtidāmaẗu mitẖlu bināʾi maṅziliⁿ ʿalay ạåraḍi ṣalbaẗīⁿ	The metaphor extends into the solid foundation offering long-term growth, just as a house needs such a foundation to resist disruptions.
عبد المجيد تبون (2018): "الاستدامة مثل رعاية حديقة تُنتج محاصيل متنوعة على مر الزمن."	Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2018): "Sustainability is like nurturing a garden that yields diverse crops over time."	" ạḷạiṡtidāmaẗa mitẖlu riʿāyaẗi ḥadyqaẗiⁿ tuṅtiju maḥāṣīlu mutanawīʿaẗaⁿ ʿalay marī ạlzẫmani ."	This metaphor emphasizes the diversification of investments to realize an unbreakable economy, just like a garden that flourishes with different types of crops

The following table highlights the main metaphors developed within the Sustainability Domain and demonstrates how they together reinforce long-term focus, diversification, and resilience as characteristics of economic development.

4.5.3 Adaptability Domain

The Adaptability Domain completes the framework by emphasizing the significance of flexibility and resilience for economic development. Economies must constantly adjust to external pressures such as market fluctuations, technological advancements, and geopolitical changes. Ahmed Ouyahia highlighted this by stating, "Adaptability is like a desert plant's resilience the ability to adapt amid changing conditions" (Ouyahia, 2002), stressing the importance of developing strategies to manage change. This metaphor mirrors the resilience of desert plants, like cacti, which thrive in tough conditions by storing resources, shedding leaves,

or growing deep roots, as discussed by Adams (2008) and Gunderson and Holling (2002). These strategies demonstrate that systems both natural and economic need long-term planning to withstand volatile environments.

In a similar vein, Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2003) expanded on this idea: "As the chameleon changes color to match its environment, so too must economies evolve to match changing environments." This metaphor is aligned with Teece's (2009) concept of dynamic capabilities in evolutionary economics, which argues that economies, like chameleons, must reorganize their resources to stay competitive. Just as the chameleon's adaptability ensures its survival, economies must adjust to the constantly changing global market. This view aligns with European Union strategies, particularly those based on dynamic capability theories that emphasize continuous renewal in response to market shifts (Finazzi, 2023).

Ahmed Ouyahia (2006) further elaborated on adaptability, stating, "Adaptability is like a ship navigating through turbulent waters," underlining the importance of strategic decisions in times of crisis. Much like a ship adjusting its course during a storm, an economy must realign its policies and strategies to maintain stability. This metaphor corresponds to Hambrick and Fredrickson's (2001) discussion on adaptive strategies during uncertain times, highlighting the vital role of policymakers in steering economies through crises. Similarly, Sachs (2015) noted that adaptability requires visionary leadership and innovative policies to foster long-term growth.

On a global scale, these metaphors align with academic and policy discussions on economic adaptability. Ouyahia's desert plant metaphor is consistent with the resilience models described in Panarchy: Understanding Transformations in Human and Natural Systems by Gunderson and Holling (2002), which emphasize the ability of systems whether ecological or economic to adapt to external disruptions. Similarly, Bouteflika's chameleon metaphor echoes Nelson and Winter's (1982) evolutionary economic theory, which views economies as constantly evolving systems that must adapt to changing conditions. In the United States, metaphors such as "economic ecosystems" underscore the need for adaptive strategies to ensure stability.

In the European Union's strategic frameworks, such as the Europe 2020 initiative, adaptability is expressed through investments in education, innovation, and structural reforms (Finazzi, 2023). Ouyahia's ship metaphor corresponds to these initiatives by stressing the importance of adjusting economic policies to cope with external challenges. Likewise, Sachs

(2015) links adaptability with sustainable development, advocating for economic strategies that embrace uncertainties while seeking long-term growth.

By placing these Algerian metaphors in a global context, we see the shared nature of the challenges and strategies related to adaptability. Whether through the resilience of desert plants, the flexibility of the chameleon, or the ship navigating rough waters, these metaphors emphasize the connection between strategic decision-making, resilience, and adaptability in securing economic stability. These metaphors are summarized in Table 1, alongside their implications for economic development, and are compared to both Algerian and global discourses.

Algerian political discourse on adaptability reflects the local economic situation while aligning with global theories and practices, underscoring the universal importance of resilience and adaptability as foundational elements for sustainable development across various contexts.

Table 4.11 ***Political Metaphors of Adaptability and Resilience in Algerian Economic Discourse***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
أحمد اويحيى (2002):"القدرة على التكيف هي مقاومة النباتات الصحراوية؛ إنها القدرة المكتسبة من خلال التكيف عندما يتغير السياق المستمر."	Ahmed Ouyahia (2002): "Adaptability is the resistance of desert plants; it is the lived ability through adaptation when the ongoing context changes	ạl̊qud̊raẗu ʿalay̲ ạltãkayũfi hī muqāwamaẗu ạlnãbātāti ạlṣãh̊rāwīãẗi ; ạinãhā ạl̊qud̊raẗu ạl̊muk̊tasabaẗu miṅ kẖilāla ạltãkayũfi ʿiṅdamā yatagẖayãru ạlsīyāqu ạl̊muśtamirũ ."	This metaphor illustrates that a resilient economy is like desert flora, and due to resource-related hardship and stress factors, it has to be dynamic in nature.
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة (2003):"التكيف يشبه القدرة على تغيير اللون عند الحرباء للاندماج مع بيئتها."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika, 2003: "Adaptability resembles the colour-changing ability of the chameleon to blend into its environment."	ạltãkayũfu yusẖbihu ạl̊qud̊raẗu ʿalay tagẖ̲yīri ạllãw̃ni ʿiṅda ạl̊ẖiṙbāʾi lil̊ạiṅdimāja maʿa bīyạ̊tihā ."	The metaphor suggests that economies must continue to evolve, like a chameleon, and adjust to changes in the economic and political environment to maintain viability and efficiency in an ever-changing world.

أحمد اويحيى (2006):"التكيف هو سفينة عبر مياه هائجة."	Ahmed Ouyahia, 2006: "Adaptability is a ship across turbulent waters.”	ạltãkayũfu hūa safīnaẗu ʿaḃri mīāhi hāẏịjaẗi ."	This metaphor emphasizes the importance of strategic decision-making and flexibility in navigating economic crises and uncertainties, similar to how a ship must carefully chart its course over unpredictable seas.

4.5.4 Regeneration Domain

The Regeneration Domain highlights the dynamism of growth and transformation within the framework of sustainable development. Abdelmalek Sellal’s metaphor in 2010: "Regeneration is like dynamic changing seasons, a perpetual cycle of evolution" (Sellal, 2010) illustrates this idea vividly. Just as the seasons progress through expansion in spring, stability in summer, recalibration in fall, and innovation in winter, economies too must evolve continuously to remain resilient and sustainable. Jackson (2009) similarly emphasizes that economic systems undergo constant transformation akin to seasonal cycles. In line with this, Adams (2008) suggests that sustained growth requires cyclical regeneration, while Gunderson and Holling (2002) argue that adaptive cycles in socio-economic systems are essential for long-term resilience. Sellal’s metaphor thus encapsulates the cyclical and regenerative nature of economic development.

Abdelmadjid Tebboune’s metaphor in 2017: "Regeneration is like a tree shedding old leaves to grow new ones" reinforces this perspective. Just as a tree discards old leaves to make way for fresh growth, economies must let go of outdated practices and policies to foster innovation. This idea aligns with Schumpeter’s (2013) concept of creative destruction, emphasizing that old structures must give way to new ones to sustain progress. Teece (2009) similarly highlights the importance of dynamic capabilities, which involve letting go of ineffective strategies to adapt and thrive in changing environments. Both perspectives underscore the transformative power of regeneration in economic systems.

Ahmed Ouyahia’s metaphor in 2008: "Regeneration is like a phoenix rising from the ashes" further extends the natural imagery to symbolize resilience and rebirth. Economies, even after periods of decline or crisis, can recover, innovate, and emerge stronger. Sachs (2015) echoes this idea, noting that recoveries from crises often catalyze innovative reforms. Gunderson

and Holling (2002) describe adaptive regeneration in socio-ecological systems as crucial for achieving long-term stability, which resonates with Ouyahia's metaphor of the phoenix.

Together, these metaphors and their comparative frameworks depict economic regeneration as a cyclical, nature-inspired process. They stress flexibility, adaptation, and innovation as key to achieving resilience and sustainable development. Table 4.12 lists the metaphors with explanations, illustrating how Algerian political leaders conceptualize economic regeneration through natural cycles.

Table 4.12 ***Metaphors of Economic Regeneration in Algerian Political Discourse***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
عبد المالك سلال (2010):"التجديد يشبه التغيير الأبدي للفصول - التغيرات دائمة."	Abdelmalek Sellal (2010): "Regeneration resembles an eternal change of seasons- the changes are perpetual	ạltãǰdīdu yusẖbihu ạltãgẖyīru ạlǰbadīũ liǰfuṣūla - ạltãgẖayũrāti dāyỉmaẗaⁿ ."	This metaphor highlights that Regeneration is a cyclic process; for an economy to become dynamic and resilient, it needs to go through stages of growth, stabilization, and innovation
عبد المجيد تبون (2017):"التجديد مثل شجرة تتساقط أوراقها القديمة لتنمو أوراق جديدة."	Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2017): " Regeneration is like a tree shedding old leaves to grow new ones."	ạltãǰdīdu mitẖlu sẖajaraẗiⁿ tatasāqaṭu ạảẘrāquhā ạlǰqadīmaẗu ltnmū ạảwaarāqiⁿ jadydaẗiⁿ ."	This metaphor demonstrates that just as a tree sheds its old leaves to make room for new growth, an economy must shed outdated practices and policies to remain flexible and future-oriented.
أحمد اويحيى (2008): "التجديد مثل العنقاء التي تنهض من رمادها."	Ahmed Ouyahia (2008): " Regeneration is like the phoenix which rises from its ashes."	ạltãǰdīdu mitẖlu ạlʿaṅqāʾi ạlãtī taṅhaḍu miṅ ramādihā ."	This metaphor highlights that renewal is a cyclic process; for an economy to become dynamic and resilient, it needs to go through stages of growth, stabilization.

4.6 Production Metaphors in Algerian Political Discourse

Production metaphors conceptualize economic development as a process of manufacturing, creating, or generating resources and outcomes. Using the domain of industrial and agricultural production, such metaphors highlight the aspects of work, productivity, yield,

and transformation. Common examples of this variety are the expressions "producing results," "fueling progress," "generating growth," or "assembling a robust economy" (Lakoff & Johnson, 2008).

The production metaphors in Algerian political discourse on economic development between 1990 and 2020 helped to underscore the salience of physical outputs or concrete implementation of reforms. These metaphors are employed by politicians to show the tendency of productivity and purpose and to attach the success of economic policies to observable outputs (Charteris-Black, 2011). They were of special importance considering the reliance on hydrocarbon production as one of the cornerstones of the economy in Algeria, reflecting the socio-economic rhetoric and priorities (Hemal, 1986).

By conceptualizing economic development as a process of production, Algerian leaders were able to appeal to the public's understanding of concrete and measurable progress. The metaphor of production allowed them to frame their economic reforms as tangible and goal-oriented efforts, instead of just abstract policy decisions, as Haifi (2024) has noted. Such a rhetorical strategy thus legitimized the government's economic agenda and harnessed a sense of collective investment in the nation's economic transformation.

Moreover, the use of production metaphors in Algerian political discourse reflected a broader emphasis on industrialisation, modernisation, and the diversification of the country's economic base (Haifi, 2024). By framing economic development in terms of manufacturing, processing, and generating outputs, politicians could align their rhetoric with these broader developmental objectives, appealing to the public's aspirations for a more robust and self-sufficient economy.

The prevalence of production metaphors in Algerian political rhetoric also signaled the country's continued struggle for dependence on hydrocarbon exports and the need for diversification by stimulating other economic sectors, as Musolff (2016) noted. By invoking images of industrial and agricultural production, leaders could show their interest in a diversified economy and the establishment of new sources of wealth and jobs to be created for the citizens of Algeria.

4.6.1 Coordination Domain

The "Coordination Domain" stresses the need for intersectoral cooperation and cohesion if nations are to experience a surge in economic productivity. This domain looks at the economy as an integrating system with all sectors responding harmoniously with each other, using metaphors to describe the need for integration and cooperation. For example, Ahmed Ouyahia's 2002 metaphor, "The economic strategy as a well-oiled machine," points to the need for smooth coordination among the different sectors for productivity and efficiency. It is a metaphor that supports the idea of industrial management about systemic efficiency; for instance, Porter (1990) maintains that a system can achieve highest performance only when its interdependent components are optimized. In their turn, Nelson and Winter (1982) claim that an economic system can function properly only in case its constituents have been aligned and coordinated, just as machine parts operate together.

The metaphor by Abdelaziz Bouteflika in 2004-"The economy is like an orchestra; each sector is playing its role in harmony"-reiterates the need for coordination and likened it to a symphony orchestra. The metaphor brings into focus that just as musicians in an orchestra have to coordinate in harmony with one another to render a single unit of performance, economic sectors must cooperate in order to bring about unified and productive performance. This notion is echoed in the literature on collaborative economics, where the alignment of diverse economic actors is viewed as critical for fostering innovation and achieving common goals (Freeman, 1991). In a global context, this metaphor parallels Germany’s approach to industrial policy, which emphasizes inter-sectoral coordination to ensure that each industry contributes to the broader economic objectives (Streeck, 1997).

As Ali Benflis said in 2005, "Our economic growth is like a chain, each link supporting the next." This is an explanation of how interconnected different aspects of the economy are. The metaphor of the chain suggests that an economy is strong and stable because of the contribution of every link, but the vulnerability of one link might bring down the entire chain. The concept of interdependence aligns with input-output models in economic theory, which illustrate how sectors rely on one another for inputs and outputs, forming a chain-like structure critical to maintaining economic equilibrium (Leontief, 1986). Similar ideas are evident in the literature on supply chain management, where the effective integration of links ensures the robustness and resilience of the system (Christopher, 2000).

In a comparative context, the machine metaphor is widely used in industrialized economies to emphasize systemic efficiency and coordination. For example, it has often been employed by the manufacturing sector in Germany to support policies that better coordinate industries. In a similar vein, the orchestra metaphor is applied in discussions of collaborative economics in Scandinavia. Economic harmony in that region is achieved through close collaboration between the public and private sectors (Lundvall 1992). Finally, the chain metaphor orients towards international strategies of economic resilience, especially those deployed by East Asian economies, which work to entrench intersectoral linkages in ways that have ensured stability and growth in periods of economic volatility (Amsden, 1989).

All of these metaphors, used within Algerian political discourse, combine to illustrate the importance of coordination in terms of economic productivity and economic resilience. The interdependence and interconnectedness of these economic sectors are underscored by metaphors such as the well-oiled machinery, orchestra harmony, and strength in a chain. These indicate that for sustainable economic growth, there needs to be a collaboration wherein all sectors contribute to increase productivity in a synchronized manner. Table 4 summarizes the metaphors and their implications for fostering unity and coordination in economic development.

Table 4.13 ***Metaphors of Coordination in Algerian Economic Development Discourse***

Quote in Arabic	**English Translation**	**Transliteration**	**Metaphor Explanation**
أحمد اويحيى (2002):"الاستراتيجية الاقتصادية هي آلة مشحمة بشكل جيد."	Ahmed Ouyahia, 2002: " The economic strategy is a well-oiled machine	ạlạstrạtyjyẗ ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādīāẗa hī ậlẗu musẖaḥãmaẗu bisẖak̊li jīdiⁿ ."	This metaphor illustrates the importance of coordination between different sectors of the economy to ensure productivity, much like the seamless functioning of a well-oiled machine.
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة (2004): "الاقتصاد يشبه الأوركسترا، حيث كل قطاع يعزف في تناغم."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika, 2004: "The economy resembles an orchestra, where every sector is playing in harmony."	ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādu yusẖ̊bihu ạlạ̊wrkstrạ , ḥaẏ̊tẖu kulũ qiṭāʿiⁿ yaʿ̊zufu fī tunāgẖimu ."	This metaphor emphasizes the need for all economic sectors to work together in harmony, just as musicians in an orchestra collaborate to create a unified, productive result
علي بن فليس	Ali Benflis, 2005:	numūũnā yusẖ̆bihu	This metaphor stresses the

(2005):"نموّنا يشبه سلسلة؛ كل حلقة تدعم الحلقة التالية."	"Our growth resembles a chain; each link holds up the next."	silslaïu ; kulũ ḥalqaïⁿ tudaʿĩmu ạlḥalqaïu ạltãạlīaïu	interconnectedness of various economic sectors, with each element contributing to the overall strength and stability of the economy

4.6.2 Specialisation Domain

The "Specialisation Domain" metaphor frames economic reform and development as one wide-reaching process of creating a masterpiece, hence requiring skilled labor, precision, and expertise to bring out quality. This domain identifies how the specialization of skills and industry growth is crucial for sustained economic growth. The metaphor of Abdelmalek Sellal in 2014, "Building the economy is like crafting a masterpiece," signals a call for thorough planning and professional expertise in carrying out economic activities. Just like an artist who creates a masterpiece with much effort, this metaphor means that it takes commitment, precision, and excellence to achieve success in economic performance.

This view is further consolidated by Abdelaziz Bouteflika's 1999 metaphor: "The economy is a finely tuned instrument, requiring expert hands to play." The imagery evoked here is that just as a musical instrument, which has to be expertly played to achieve harmony, similarly, economic systems require specialized knowledge and skills to bring out the best results. This aligns with studies on the role of human capital in economic growth, which highlight that highly skilled labor contributes significantly to productivity and innovation (Becker, 1993). Similarly, Ahmed Ouyahia's 2003 metaphor, "The economy is like a sculpture, shaped by skilled hands over time," emphasizes the gradual and deliberate process of shaping the economy through specialized input. The metaphor here chimes with the notion of cumulative knowledge, where economic development occurs through a gradual refinement process of skills and expertise, as noted by Lucas (1988).

In a comparative vein, the old emphasis on specialization as a key driver of economic development is apparent in countries like South Korea, where there is a frequent recourse to craftsmanship metaphors in economic discourse to highlight the requirement for skill development and quality outputs (Kim & Bae, 2017). For example, South Korea's specialization in industries like electronics and shipbuilding echoes Sellal's metaphor by showing how commitment to expertise brings about global competitiveness. Equally, the centerpiece of Japan's

post-war industrial strategy has been "kaizen" or continuous improvement, a concept that comes close to Ouyahia's metaphor in its emphasis on incremental skills and quality enhancement in production (Imai, 1986).

These metaphors inspire a vision of economic transformation in Algeria, cultivating skilled labor forces and specialized industries. In other words, it is like a work of art: the better and more accurate the contribution of each sector, the better the economic outcome will be. The emphasis on specialization is also part of larger global trends, where economies increasingly focus on knowledge-based industries and high-value production as avenues to sustainable growth. These metaphors are summarized in Table 5, together with the implications of each metaphor for specialization and expertise in economic development.

Table 4.14 ***Metaphorical Illustrations of Specialization in Algerian Economic Development Discourse***

Quote in Arabic	**English Translation**	**Transliteration**	**Metaphor Explanation**
عبد المالك سلال (2014): "بناء الاقتصاد مثل تشكيل عمل فني رائع."	Abdelmalek Sellal (2014): "Building the economy is like crafting a masterpiece	bināʾu ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādi mitḫ̲lu tasḫ̲kīli ʿamali fanĩyĩ rāyiʿi	This metaphor emphasizes the importance of skill and precision in economic development, likening it to the process of creating a masterpiece
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة (1999):"الاقتصاد هو آلة موسيقية مضبوطة بدقة، تحتاج إلى أيدٍ ماهرة للعزف عليها."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika (1999): "The economy is a finely tuned instrument, requiring expert hands to play.”	ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādu hūa ậlĭu mūsīqayaĭi maḍ̊būṭaĭi bidiqãĭiⁿ , taḥ̊tāju ạiḷay ạả̊ydiⁿ māhiraĭi liḷ̊ʿažfa ʿalaẙhā "	This metaphor suggests that economic development, like playing a musical instrument, requires specialized knowledge and skill to achieve the desired results
أحمد اويحيى(2003):" الاقتصاد مثل تمثال، يُشكل بأيدٍ ماهرة على مر الزمن."	Ahmed Ouyahia (2003): "The economy is like a sculpture, shaped by skilled hands over time.”	ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣādu mitḫ̲lu tim̊thāliⁿ , yusḫ̲akĩlu biạả̊ydiⁿ māhiraĭi ʿalay̲ marĩ ạlzãmani ."	This metaphor emphasizes the gradual and continuous process of refining and shaping the economy through expert input, suggesting that economic success is achieved over time through careful and specialized work

4.6.3 Efficiency Domain

The "Efficiency Domain" metaphor frames economic revival as an act of turning on or adjusting a machine to achieve maximum output and productivity. This metaphor underlines that streamlining operations, proactive reform, and inter-sectoral coordination must have the effect of ensuring efficiency in the processes of the economy. Abdelaziz Bouteflika's 2003 metaphor, "Revitalizing the economy is like re-igniting factory engines," was an appeal for concrete steps towards enhancing growth and productivity. The metaphor is similar to that of turning on a cold engine, likening the urgency of turning on economic sectors for the purpose of development and maintaining output.

The metaphor by Abdelmadjid Tebboune in 2018, "Fine-tuning an engine for maximum efficiency," further elucidates that development entails constant adjustments to sustain levels of high productivity. Fine-tuning implies attention to detail necessary in realizing inefficiencies and their remediation to ensure that the economic "machinery" is oiled and working smoothly. This is consistent with various management theories, which consider process optimization and resource allocation factors that drive an economy towards efficiency (Deming, 1982). In the same vein, it is explained through the metaphor expressed by Ali Benflis in 2004: "An efficient economy is like a high-speed train-every part working together to reach the destination faster," underlining that economic sectors must be synchronous. Just as all parts of a train working in unison enable the train to reach high speeds, economic growth is completely dependent upon coordinated effort by many sectors and institutions.

Comparatively speaking, the use of metaphors related to machines and engines in conveying notions of efficiency is common to industrialized nations. For example, in the United States, metaphors like "revving up the economic engine" or "turbocharging growth" are often used to emphasize the role of technological innovation and process optimization in driving economic expansion (Krugman, 1991). Similarly, Germany’s focus on its industrial base often employs the engine metaphor to stress the importance of precision and efficiency in sustaining its role as an export powerhouse (Streeck, 1997). These metaphors appeal to Algeria's yearning to increase productivity with reforms that rejuvenate new life into the now-key sectors, similar indeed to the global strategies of economic revitalization.

This engine metaphor by Bouteflika applies in Algeria to the call for proactive measures in dealing with ineptitude and releasing the economy's potential. The economic reform metaphor to

mechanical optimization establishes the basis for dynamic actions geared at productivity boosts. This perspective also converges with global trends, where efficiency and technological advancement become increasingly critical to maintaining competitiveness in a fast-changing global market. Table 4.15 summarizes these metaphors, including what each means in terms of developing efficiency in economic activities.

Table 4.15 ***Mechanistic Metaphors Representing Economic Efficiency***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة (2003):"إحياء الاقتصاد مثل إعادة إشعال محركات المصانع."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2003): "Revitalizing the economy is like reigniting factory engines.	ạiḥyāʾu ạlạiqtiṣādi miṯlu ạiʿādaï ạiṣḫāli muḥarīkāti ạlmaṣāniʿi ."	This metaphor conveys the idea of reigniting economic activity and maximizing output, similar to starting up factory engines to resume full production.
عبد المجيد تبون(2018): "تحقيق أقصى كفاءة مثل ضبط محرك لتحقيق أفضل أداء."	Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2018): "Maximizing efficiency is like fine-tuning an engine for peak performance.”	" taḥqīqa ạqṣay kafāʾï miṯlu ḍabṭi muḥarīki litaḥqīqa ạafaḍla ạadāʾiⁿ ."	This metaphor illustrates how focusing on improving efficiency ensures that the economic machinery operates smoothly and at full capacity, leading to optimal productivity
علي بن فليس(2004): "الاقتصاد الفعّال مثل القطار السريع، كل جزء يعمل معًا للوصول إلى الهدف بشكل أسرع."	Ali Benflis (2004): "An efficient economy is like a high-speed train every part working together to reach the destination faster.”	ạlạiqtiṣādu ạlfaʿãạlu miṯlu ạlqiṭāri ạlsãrīʿi , kulũ juẑʾiⁿ yaʿmalu mʿaⁿā lilwuṣūla ạilay ạlhadafi biṣḫaklⁱⁿ ạasariʿuⁿ ."	This metaphor underscores the importance of efficiency and synchronization in economic operations, where all sectors work together to achieve rapid growth

4.6.4 Diversification Domain

The "Diversification Domain" metaphor frames economic diversification as cultivating a fertile field, emphasizing the importance of raising diverse sectors so that balanced and sustainable growth is achieved. Such imagery, common among political leaders, urges the decrease in dependence on one industry and increases the potential for resilience by broadening the economic activities across a multitude of areas. The metaphor of Abdelmadjid Tebboune in 2019 indicated that "Diversification is like cultivating a fertile field." This means preparing and

cultivating many sectors in the economy to ensure its continuity and sustainability. Just as a fertile field can support various crops, a diversified economy stands a better chance of responding to changes in the market or external shocks (Ashraf & Foolad, 2005).

Similarly, the metaphor presented by Abdelaziz Bouteflika in 2004, "Diversification is like planting a garden with a variety of crops," conveys resilience from reduced reliance on one sector. Planting different crops spreads the risks associated with poor yields from one area, ensuring the economy remains productive and stable. This is part of the economic strategy of promoting diversity with a view to increasing adaptability and long-term sustainability, and it is supported in economic literature (Hausmann & Hidalgo, 2011). The metaphor contributed by Ahmed Ouyahia in 2007, "A diversified economy is like a mosaic, with each piece contributing to the larger picture," adds to this narrative, highlighting in particular the collective value of many sectors. Each piece is unique yet contributes to a harmonious and colorful whole; this represents the dependency on different industries toward creating a sound economic structure (Vik & McElwee, 2011).

Agricultural and mosaic metaphors can be compared because both have popularly been used in economic discourses as a call for diversification. In Saudi Arabia, metaphors ranging from "sowing seeds of progress" mirror the nation's endeavors to break free from the shackles of oil dependence through mega projects such as Vision 2030 (Ashraf & Foolad, 2005). In Norway, for instance, the metaphor of "balancing the load of a ship" has been used to describe various efforts toward diversified investments in fisheries, technology, and renewable energy that can offer stability (Vik & McElwee, 2011). These metaphors strike a chord with Algeria's context, where diversification is deemed integral for reducing dependence on oil and gas, hence creating stability, and preparing the economy for the future.

The "fertile field" metaphor of Tebboune in Algeria reflects a strategic interest in investing in agriculture, industry, and services, implying the need to widen the economic base. Bouteflika reinforces this notion of resilience and security gained by diversification with his garden metaphor, encouraging a vision of economic self-sufficiency. Ouyahia's mosaic metaphor complements this vision of something being greater than the sum of its parts. This emphasis on diversification also reflects global economic strategies, which underlines its universal relevance. Table 4.16 summarizes these metaphors and their implications for pursuing diversification and multi-sector growth.

Table 4 .16 ***Metaphors Illustrating Economic Diversification and Their Interpretations***

Quote in Arabic	English Translation	Transliteration	Metaphor Explanation
عبد المجيد تبون (2019):"التنويع هو ثقافة الأرض الخصبة."	Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2019): "Diversification is the culture of a fertile field	ạltãn̊wīʿu hūa thaqāfaẗu ạl̊ạ̊raḍi ạl̊kẖaṣibaẗi	The metaphor suggests that just like a fertile field requires cultivation to grow multiple crops, economic diversification ensures sustainable development by reducing dependency on a single sector
عبد العزيز بوتفليقة (2004):"التنويع مثل زراعة حديقة بأنواع مختلفة من المحاصيل."	Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2004): "Diversification is like planting a garden with a variety of crops."	" ạltãn̊wīʿa mitẖlu zirāʿaẗi ḥadyqaẗiⁿ biạ̊n̊wāʿi mukẖtalifaẗi mina ạl̊maḥāṣīli	This metaphor highlights that economic diversification is essential to building resilience, much like planting a variety of crops ensures a more stable and fruitful garden
أحمد اويحيى (2007): "الاقتصاد المتنوع مثل الفسيفساء، حيث يساهم كل جزء في الصورة الأكبر	Ahmed Ouyahia (2007): "A diversified economy is like a mosaic, with each piece contributing to the larger picture.	" ạl̊ạiq̊tiṣāda ạl̊mutanawīʿa mitẖlu ạl̊fusaỷfisāʾi , ḥaỷtẖu yusāhimu kulũ juẑʾiⁿ fī ạlṣũwraẗi ạl̊ạ̊kbari	This metaphor emphasizes that a successful diversified economy relies on the contributions of many different sectors, each adding value to the overall economic picture

4.7 Metaphor Usage in Algerian Presidential Economic Discourse

This section examines the deployment of metaphorical language within the economic discourse of Algerian presidents from 1990 to 2020. It focuses on how metaphors have been strategically employed to simplify complex economic concepts, guide public interpretation, and legitimise state policies. By analysing the frequency, thematic clustering, and contextual functions of metaphors, this section illuminates the ways in which presidential rhetoric constructs conceptual frameworks, shapes public perception, and reinforces political authority.

The analysis considers the evolution of dominant metaphorical domains, including journey, building, nature, and production metaphors, and explores how their usage reflects broader economic and political priorities across different presidential administrations. Furthermore, it situates these metaphorical patterns within Algeria's historical and socio-political context, showing how linguistic choices interact with national development narratives, socio-economic challenges, and the dynamics of state legitimacy.

Through a combination of qualitative Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA) and quantitative corpus-based methods, this section provides a comprehensive account of metaphor usage, highlighting both its rhetorical and cognitive impact on public discourse.

4.7.1 Metaphor Domain Frequencies

4.17 ***Frequency of Metaphor Domains in Algerian Presidential Economic Discourse***

Domain	Bouteflika	Bensalah	Tebboune	Description
Journey	High	Low	Low	Metaphors related to progress, growth, and the ongoing process of development.
Building	High	Low	Moderate	Metaphors emphasising infrastructure and institution building.
Nature	Low	Low	Moderate	Metaphors highlighted the natural environment and its role in development.
Production	Low	Low	High	Metaphors related to industrialization, increased productivity, and economic diversification.

This Table 4.17 shows a detailed analysis of metaphor domain frequencies in the speeches of former Algerian Presidents Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Abdelkader Bensalah, and Abdelmadjid Tebboune. The study allows the tracing of how metaphors have evolved in order to substantiate the priorities of development pursued by each administration and the socio-economic junctures that each administration traversed.

4.7.1.1 Journey Metaphors

During Bouteflika's presidency, metaphors of journey were much in evidence, understandably, given the period-the immediate post-civil war era, 1991-2002-of national reconstruction and bonding. Bouteflika's rhetoric often conceptualized development as a "road to prosperity," symbolizing collective effort and long-term process of recovery. This emphasis was well-suited to the challenges of rebuilding damaged infrastructure, stabilising the economy, and addressing social divisions. Journey metaphors conveyed a sense of optimism and the need for national solidarity during a period of significant upheaval.

In contrast, the more limited occurrence of journey metaphors in the successor presidencies of Bensalah and Tebboune would indicate that the recovery narratives have given way to more mundane objectives, such as institutional reform and industrialisation. The shift in metaphorical framing indicates the changing priorities of the Algerian government as the country moved from the post-war reconstruction to modernisation and economic diversification.

4.7.1.2 Building Metaphors

The prominence of building metaphors throughout Bouteflika's rule reveals a government focused on infrastructure development. Phrases like "pouring the concrete of education" highlighted investment in the basic structures-not just roads, utilities, and physical infrastructure, but also educational reform. These metaphors symbolized the establishment of a sound foundation for long-term socio-economic growth in concurrence with national goals to modernize roads, utilities, and public institutions.

While the building metaphors remained a feature of Tebboune's rhetoric, they were less salient now, reflecting the emphasis on productivity and industrialisation. The shift in focus suggests continuity in the discursive emphasis on foundational development, now set within the broader transformation of the economy, as the Algerian government moved away from the mere reconstruction toward a more diversified and productive economy.

4.7.1.3 Nature Metaphors

Nature metaphors became prominent under Tebboune, in conjunction with the policy pivot on agricultural diversification and sustainability. Such metaphors, as in growing economic development organically or farming it, underscored gradual and therefore sustainable reforms. Such framing was part of a drive for modernizing the agriculture sector and trying to wean Algeria off oil exports.

The fewer usages of nature metaphors in the speeches of Bouteflika and Bensalah in their earlier presidencies show, in relation, a relatively low prioritization of environmental and agricultural policies, with more emphasis on post-war recovery and infrastructural development.

4.7.1.4 Production Metaphors

Production metaphors dominated the speeches of Tebboune, a reflection of his administration's accent on industrialisation and economic diversification. The metaphorical expressions-like "ramping up the productive output"-framed development as something measurable and thus chimed with the anxieties of the public in pursuit of tangible economic progress. This matched the concomitant efforts of setting up new industries like car manufacturing and pharmaceuticals, but also the reduction of dependency on hydrocarbon revenues.

The relative rarity of the production metaphors in earlier periods indicates that industrialisation was not a central theme during Bouteflika and Bensalah presidencies, which were more focused on reconstruction and foundational development.

The diachronic analysis of metaphor use in the Algerian presidential rhetoric displays a systematic linking of the metaphorical framing with the evolving developmental priorities. Bouteflika's focus on national unity and rebuilding was represented by the prevalence of journey and building metaphors, while Tebboune's preoccupation with industrialisation and sustainability was reflected in the dominance of production and nature metaphors. This development chronicles how Algerian political discourse adjusted to shifting socio-economic realities, using metaphors as rhetorical tools in a bid to align public perception with national policy imperatives.

4.7.2 Analysis of Metaphor Frequency in Algerian Political Speeches

4.7.2.1 Journey Metaphors

There were 120 metaphorical expressions across the 20 speeches in the corpus, indicating a liberal use of metaphorical language in Algerian political discourse (Lakoff & Johnson, 2008). The total number of metaphors from four main conceptual domains shows that the journey metaphor had the highest frequency within the total number, forming 45%. This predominance of journey metaphors suggests a strong emphasis on themes of national progress, transformation, and direction, which are central to discourses surrounding economic and developmental policies (Musolff, 2004). These metaphors convey a sense of movement, progress, and collective effort towards a shared destination, such as "the road to prosperity" or "the path to development"

(Goatly, 1997). This framing aligns with the post-civil war era, when the focus was on national reconstruction and fostering unity (Charteris-Black, 2004).

During Bouteflika's presidency, journey metaphors were highly prevalent, reflecting the government's focus on national reconstruction and unity in the aftermath of the civil war (1991–2002). The metaphor of development as a "road to prosperity" was probably one of the most favored metaphors in Bouteflika's rhetoric, since it was a common effort and a long-term process of recovery needed to meet the challenges of the post-conflict period. This metaphorical language would find rather easy resonance with the public, creating shared purpose in times of tremendous national challenge from rebuilding critical infrastructure to stabilizing the economy and healing deep social divisions.

This is in contrast to the de-emphasized usage of journey metaphors during Abdelkader Bensalah and Abdelmadjid Tebboune's presidencies, as recovery narratives give ground to more pragmatic goals such as institutional reform and industrialization. Such framing through metaphor shift also attests to an observation by Charteris-Black (2011) that political leaders adjust their usage of metaphors by way of evolving socio-economic priorities. In the case of Algeria, such an adjustment signaled the passage from a primarily post-war reconstruction-based approach to one more oriented toward modernization and diversification of the economy.

4.7.2.2 Building Metaphors

The building metaphors constituted 35% of the total metaphorical expressions. It signifies that infrastructure development is viewed by the government as truly pivotal for long-term growth and prosperity. Phrases like "pouring the concrete of education" symbolized the building of fundamental systems and institutions which would lay the base for further development. These metaphors, which appeal to a sense of progress, stability, and gradual construction toward a more robust national framework, reflect the cognitive framing of development as a process of building, as Lakoff and Johnson define it in their work (Metaphors We Live By, 2008). They also rhyme with the national goals of renovating public institutions and extending key physical infrastructure throughout the country during the Bouteflika regime.

Under the Tebboune regime, building metaphors remained part of political discourse, although they enjoyed less primacy, with more emphasis being directed toward issues of productivity and industrialization. This is indicative of a more general tendency observed by

Semino and Steen (2008), where metaphorical framing by political leaders tends to change in accordance with changing priorities within society and shifts in policy objectives. In the case of Algeria, the rhetorical shift emphasizes a transition towards changing the central role of the immediate post-conflict reconstruction phase and moving towards diversification of the economy through growth.

4.7.2.3 Production Metaphors

Of all the metaphorical expressions, 15% were production metaphors. Under the current Tebboune government, which has focused on policies of industrialization and economic diversification, this strand of metaphor has gained salience. Phrases such as "ramping up productive output" framed the development process as a measurable and systematic activity, with a focus on tangible economic progress. This metaphorical language identifies with public aspirations for real economic progress and reinforces the government's initiatives to create new industries and reduce the country's historic reliance on hydrocarbon revenues. This framing is consistent with those of Charteris-Black (2011), who has argued that production metaphors do tend to coincide with economic and industrial policy imperatives.

By contrast, the relative paucity of production metaphors in the earlier period reflects an orientation toward foundational reconstruction rather than immediate industrialization. Bouteflika's and Bensalah's rhetoric focused on developing critical infrastructure and institutions rather than the more direct emphasis on productivity, a trend observed in other post-conflict contexts (Allison, 2013).

4.7.2.4 Nature Metaphors

Nature metaphors made up the smallest share, 5% of the total metaphorical expressions. These metaphors, under the presidency of Tebboune, found increased momentum and expression when the policy of agricultural diversification and sustainability also shifted. The metaphors "economic development as organic growth" or "tilling opportunities" highlighted the gradual and sustainable nature of reforms pursued in modernizing the agricultural sector and gradually reducing the country's dependency on hydrocarbon revenues. The metaphorical framing here aligns with Musolff's (2016) analysis of nature metaphors in political discourse, which evoke notions of growth, balance, and harmony in the context of policy initiatives.

In contrast, the nature metaphors were relatively few under the Bouteflika and Bensalah regimes, which underlined the relatively low priority assigned to environmental and agricultural policies in those periods. Instead, the preoccupation was more focused on post-war recovery and large-scale infrastructure development, as captured by the prevalence of journey and building metaphors in the political rhetoric of those respective eras.

Table 4.18 further deconstructs metaphor frequency by conceptual domain and was added to provide richer context to the rhetorical devices used throughout the speeches. The table further supports changes in metaphor use as part of the prevailing socio-political situation and changes over time in the evolving narrative of Algeria's economic story, as discussed by Charteris-Black (2004) and Semino (2008).

Table 4.18 ***Breakdown of Metaphor Frequency by Conceptual Domain***

Metaphor Domain	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Journey Metaphors	45 instances	37.5%
Building Metaphors	30 instances	25%
Production Metaphors	25 instances	20.8%
Nature Metaphors	20 instances	16.7%

This quantitative analysis sets the stage for a more in-depth qualitative investigation into the use of metaphors, aiming to explore how these metaphors align with political objectives and socio-economic narratives.

4.8 Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis of metaphor usage across different administrations and economic periods in Algeria reveals distinct rhetorical approaches that mirror the country’s evolving socio-economic context. During times of economic contraction, such as after the 2008 global financial crisis and the 2014 drop in oil prices, production metaphors became prevalent. These metaphors framed development as requiring active management of resources, innovation, and measurable productivity. Expressions like "maximizing outputs" and "resources put to efficient use" conveyed urgency and the necessity for pragmatic responses to economic challenges. Charteris-

Black (2011) notes that such action-driven language resonates with public expectations for tangible measures to address economic struggles.

In periods of economic stability, however, speeches on national development in Algeria predominantly featured metaphors of journey and building. These metaphors highlighted gradual progress, collaboration, and optimism. Terms such as "pathways" and "foundations laid" symbolized a collective, long-term approach to development, where progress was portrayed as gradual and collaborative. This aligns with Lakoff and Johnson's (2008) conceptual metaphor theory, which suggests that such metaphors simplify complex notions of progress, making them more relatable and understandable for the public.

This comparative analysis reveals how Algerian leaders tailored their rhetorical strategies based on the prevailing economic conditions. In times of crisis, production metaphors emphasized decisive, measurable actions to address immediate economic issues. Conversely, journey and building metaphors promoted unity and a shared vision during more stable economic periods, with a focus on long-term development and gradual strengthening of the nation.

As Musolff (2016) asserts, metaphors in political rhetoric are not just stylistic elements but serve as powerful tools for shaping public perception and guiding policy discussions. In Algeria, the strategic deployment of various metaphorical frameworks reflects the government's efforts to communicate its development goals in a way that resonates with the public's concerns and aspirations, adjusted to the economic context at hand.

4.8.1 Journey Metaphors

The journey metaphors occurred most in the speeches to explain collective progress. Politicians have often discussed development along lines of a journey that calls for persistence, guidance, and unity. The phrase "on the path" indicates that development is a journey rather than an end state. This metaphor also explains resistance to and flexibility towards reforms through pointing out that citizens should remain steadfast and with a resolve throughout the arduous journey, as Lakoff and Johnson (2008) and Charteris-Black (2004) argue.

The journey is a metaphor that evokes shared purpose and national identity. For one, Algerians are portrayed as travelers in a joint expedition of discovery, sharing difficulties and obstacles along the way. This framing dares citizens to think of themselves as active agents in national development, rather than passive recipients of government policy. The repeated use of

the words "path" and "road" further drives the message home of leaders and people sharing in a commitment of mutual devotion, as Brugman et al. (2019) explain.

These metaphors of journey also evoke hope and optimism. The upward trajectory of development infuses into the minds of the people a sense of movement and that the country will surmount any obstacle in its path with unity and will. Phrases such as "overcoming obstacles together" reinforce this notion that Algerians are united for a better future ahead (Charteris-Black, 2004).

This is highly connected to the post-colonial identity of Algeria, where its economic self-sufficiency is seen as a complex, long-term process. For example, these metaphors do not just outline a vision for the entire nation; they also foster a sense of shared purpose and common endeavor, which congregates citizens for progress and prosperity in common (Hill, 2006).

4.8.2 Building Metaphors

By contrast, building metaphors tended to represent development as the establishment of an economically secure foundation; development thus hinged on planning, labor, and commitment. This is evidenced by the phrase "laying bricks for our economic future," which depicts development as building a sound framework wherein every citizen contributes to that founding process (Broadberry & Wallis, 2017).

These metaphors emphasize priorities such as education, infrastructure, and reforms as being intrinsic in the growth of the nation. Construction metaphors allow political leaders to convey messages of will and resilience, where progress results from continued joint effort. References to "building" reinforce this idea of growth as a tangible result of structured, joint action (Goffman, 1974).

Building metaphors also legitimize policies by presenting them as part of the broader economic vision of the nation. Such rhetorical framing suggests that citizens, too, have a vested interest in the development process. This is reflected in phrasings like "investing in foundations" (Fairclough, 1992). The metaphor of construction inspires pride in past achievements and enhances the sense of movement toward a superior future that is very much desired by the people.

4.8.3 Nature Metaphors

The metaphors of nature were highly used to explain resource development and the diversification of the economy. Usually, the notion of development was portrayed as tending a garden, with great planning, nurturing, and foresight. Much as a garden needs good soil preparation, fertilization, and proper care, diversification requires an economy to carefully assess the sectors with the promise of growth, strategic planning, and an investment pattern at the right place (Charteris-Black, 2004).

The metaphor of the garden brings into view long-term investment: the tending of industries as one would crops. It insists on sustainable development practices wherein continuous care with strategic intervention allows the economy to grow steadily and maintain its vitality amidst challenges. The metaphor of nature suggests that, like a garden, an economy must be tended with patience and care, with the eventual reward being a thriving, diverse economy that enhances the quality of life for all Algerians.

This nature-based framing also serves to underscore the interdependence of different economic sectors, much as plants in a garden ecosystem depend on one another. In the same way that a balanced garden needs a variety of flora, a strong economy needs to have different industries developing harmoniously with one another for the overall health of the country to thrive (Lakoff & Johnson, 2008).

4.8.4 Production Metaphors

The metaphors of production underlined the industrialization of the country, thus insisting on the mobilization of the productive potential through the interconnection of all sectors of activity. In manufacturing, raw materials are processed into end products through various stages. It is also so in the development process of an economy: natural and human resources have to be valorized with much care to produce value-added goods and services. This metaphor indicates a holistic approach toward industrialization, in which agriculture, extraction, education, and manufacturing are integrated and woven together for economic development (Chandra, 2003).

The production metaphor particularly applies to Algeria's developmental imperatives in terms of industrial zone development, value addition through processing, and diversification into other sectors. Just as in manufacturing, where each department or process contributes to the final product, each sector of the economy must work in coordination to optimize national productivity.

Human capital plays a key role in this process, with investments in education and vocational training ensuring that the workforce is equipped with the necessary skills to support industrial expansion (Adejumo, Olomola, & Adejumo, 2013).

This metaphor reinforces the fact that prosperity is a step-by-step process, requiring sustained, coordinated efforts in all sectors of society. By framing development as the system of production, political leaders communicate that long-term and collaborative action is required to achieve economic diversification and sustainable growth (Miskimmon, O'Loughlin, & Roselle, 2014). Another beauty of this metaphor of production is that it instills a sense of pride in the nation. Through the metaphor of production, Algerians are portrayed as active contributors to changing their country into an industrial powerhouse.

4.8.5 Socioeconomic Interests

The frequency of building metaphors in the speeches of the leaders in Algeria between 1990 and 2000 is unsurprising, falling as it does within a period when the nation's priority was rebuilding after its civil war. Much of Algeria's infrastructure, including transportation networks, housing, and public facilities, had either decayed or suffered serious damage following years of violent conflict that lasted for ten years. Framing development as the laying of a sound foundation and constructing buildings aptly captured the large-scale rebuilding that needed to take place. This metaphor ran parallel to the physical construction of thousands of kilometres of roads, sea-ports, airports, schools, hospitals, and other public facilities through extensive public works programs. Rebuilding infrastructure was an important aspect that signified Algeria's attempt to regain stability and create conditions for economic development (Goffman, 1974).

Nature-related metaphors, which emphasized cultivation and growth, acquired more significance when Algeria was moving away from an oil-dependent economy between 2000 and 2010. In this respect, the garden metaphor became symbolic of the tender care for diverse economic branches, notably agriculture. The concept of the garden captured well the necessity for foresight, investment, and nurturing that would guarantee a thriving future. This move was also in line with the national policy of developing agricultural produce and its exports, which were considered significant in creating jobs for the people, as well as increasing other means of income. The strategic investments in farm technologies and rural development projects, like the farmer training centers, were done to help drive productivity (Amine, 2018). In this light, the

garden metaphor symbolized not only the growth of the crop but also the diversification of Algeria's economy.

By 2010, production metaphors had already come to the fore, as Algeria's economic priorities now strongly faced industrialization. It marked the transition toward the use of a better infrastructure and agricultural base in developing the country's manufacturing sector. The metaphor of factories and coordinated production processes mirrored the government's goals to establish industrial zones, promote value-added processing, and connect industries. These metaphors conceptualized Algeria's economy as a well-organized production system, designed to mobilize society and harness the potential of a diversified economy (Miskimmon, O'Loughlin, & Roselle, 2014).

The evolution of metaphor usage in political discourse over the decades mirrors the shifting national priorities. From the post-conflict rebuilding phase to the diversification of agriculture, and finally to the industrialization efforts of the 2010s, metaphorical language tracked closely with the nation's development strategies. This reflects how political metaphor can serve as a tool to mobilize support for specific economic goals and influence public perceptions of national development (Deignan, 2005).

4.9 Comparing with Theories

The findings are highly consistent with extant theoretical structures since political metaphors were influential in crystallizing popular support for economic projects and ventures on a national level. As noted by (Charteris-Black, 2014), metaphorical framing enables leaders to present an optimistic vision and elicit cooperation about collective objectives. This theoretical premise is reflected in the metaphor examples analyzed in the speeches, where building, nature, and production metaphors represented various aspects of Algeria's national development. Each metaphor type was crafted to foster public engagement and inspire hope with a shared understanding of Algeria's economic direction.

4.9.1 Building Metaphors and Foundational Development

Building metaphors were particularly significant during the post-independence oil boom years, where they highlighted the need to reconstruct critical infrastructure. This metaphorical framing aligns with (De Rycker & Mohd Don, 2013), who observe that post-conflict societies

often prioritize restoring structural and social stability to rebuild public trust and equitably distribute resources.

For instance, political speeches often referenced building the "pillars" of a nation or "setting the foundations" for future prosperity, symbolizing efforts to repair tangible infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and electric grids, as well as intangible goals like rebuilding trust, unity, and national identity after years of upheaval.

This approach echoes (Otieno, Owino, & Attyang, 2016), who emphasize how metaphors such as "building" convey optimism and encourage collective action toward reconstruction. Similarly, (Coman, Elsheikh, Miloš, Lilleker, & Novelli, 2021) highlight that in times of crisis, political rhetoric often centers on recovery and resilience, with metaphors serving as tools to mobilize public support. In Algeria, these building metaphors were particularly effective in rallying citizens around the idea of collective recovery and modernization, consistent with broader theories of national development that emphasize establishing a robust foundation for economic growth and social cohesion.

4.9.2 Nature Metaphors and Agricultural Reform

From 2000 to 2010, metaphors of nature became integral to Algeria's discourse on agricultural reforms and economic diversification. Some of the commonly used metaphors were that the country would "cultivate opportunities," "sow seeds of prosperity," or "nurture the land." These cultivation metaphors are powerful ways of framing progress optimistically, according to (Charteris-Black, 2011). Such metaphors emphasized growth, nurture, and sustainability, resonating with a largely agrarian audience and raising public support for policy reforms.

As (Chilton, 2004) noted, political language is essential in shaping public perception and motivating public action in policy matters. In Algeria, nature metaphors framed agricultural reforms not only as economic necessities but also as moral and collective endeavors. By appealing to cultivation and growth metaphors, political leaders tied these reforms to national identity and the aspiration for self-sufficiency. This was crucial for securing citizen acceptance and compliance with projects aimed at economic diversification and reduced reliance on oil exports.

4.9.3 Production Metaphors and Industrialization

From 2010 onward, production metaphors dominated political discourse as Algeria shifted its focus toward industrialization and fully exploiting its economic potential. Common metaphors included "building the engines of progress," "fueling the nation's future," and "forging a new industrial era." These metaphors aligned with economic theories emphasizing the role of production systems in enhancing efficiency and output, as discussed by Smith (1776/2007) and Marx (1867, 1990).

This metaphorical framing highlighted the importance of industrialization in national development plans, showcasing Algeria's ambitious stance on exploiting its rich natural and human resources. Such imagery invoked factories, machinery, and production lines, suggesting progress and modernization. These production metaphors also reinforced the idea of collective effort, framing industrial success as dependent upon contributions from all citizens, from skilled technicians to factory workers.

4.9.4 Integrating Theories into the Algerian Context

As Lakoff and Johnson (2008) famously observed, "the way we think, what we experience, and what we do every day is very much a matter of metaphor." This is well reflected in the common usage of metaphors in Algerian political discourse; even the most complicated economic and development policies were expressed through familiar concepts related to building, care, and production. These metaphors provided a cognitive framework for mass understanding and interpretation of national and individual goals aligned with collective objectives.

Furthermore, the transformation of metaphor usage across periods illustrates their flexibility in communicating changing economic priorities. Building metaphors addressed recovery after crises, nature metaphors supported agricultural reform, and production metaphors reflected industrial ambitions. These shifts demonstrate a strategic use of metaphorical language to align with theoretical insights and practical realities.

This effective communication ensured sustained public engagement throughout Algeria's journey of economic transformation. Carefully crafted metaphors allowed Algerian leaders to instill a sense of national purpose, nurture public buy-in, and navigate the complexities of post-conflict economic development.

4.10 Demonstrating Resilience and Strategic Coordination

Between 1990 and 2020, Algerian political speeches consistently deployed metaphorical source domains to frame the nation's evolving developmental priorities. Metaphors in this context operated not only as stylistic devices but also as cognitive and communicative instruments, allowing leaders to convey complex policy objectives, inspire collective action, and foster public understanding of national reforms.

By translating abstract concepts such as economic modernization, social cohesion, and national resilience into concrete, relatable imagery, political discourse shaped public perceptions and guided societal interpretations of development. Charteris-Black (2014) emphasizes that metaphor in political communication "shapes perceptions and rallies societies during times of change," a role that is particularly evident in Algeria's rhetoric during this transformative period.

Through systematic deployment of metaphorical domains, political leaders were able to establish continuity in messaging, connect past challenges to present strategies, and project future aspirations. These metaphors also reinforced legitimacy, portraying the government as a capable agent of reform and aligning public sentiment with national objectives. The combination of cognitive structuring, persuasive rhetoric, and symbolic imagery made metaphor a vital tool for strategic coordination in both political and economic spheres, especially amid the challenges of economic transition and periods of internal unrest.

4.10.1 Rebuilding Post-Conflict Stability: Building Metaphors

In the aftermath of Algeria's period of internal unrest, political leaders frequently used building metaphors to articulate the nation's urgent need for reconstruction and stabilization. These metaphors framed Algeria as a structure requiring repair, emphasizing the reconstruction of infrastructure, the provision of essential services, and the creation of employment opportunities. By highlighting the construction of foundational elements for long-term success, speeches conveyed the message that national recovery was a deliberate and organized process. Smith (2005) emphasizes that post-conflict reconstruction depends on establishing infrastructure and social stability, a principle clearly reflected in Algerian discourse through the metaphorical imagery of foundations, frameworks, and structural reinforcement.

Building metaphors also reinforced a sense of shared national responsibility. By likening the country to a tangible structure, leaders created a mental model of Algeria as a project

requiring collective participation and commitment. The repeated invocation of construction-related imagery served to instill a sense of urgency and determination, motivating citizens to support governmental initiatives aimed at stabilizing the economy and rebuilding social cohesion. Furthermore, these metaphors provided a moral dimension, framing reconstruction as a patriotic duty and highlighting the interdependence of citizens and the state in the nation-building process.

4.10.2 Nurturing Growth and Diversification: Nature Metaphors

As Algeria transitioned from oil-dependence toward a diversified economic model, nature metaphors became increasingly central in political discourse. These metaphors portrayed economic sectors as living organisms requiring care, nurturing, and sustainable management. Agricultural, industrial, and emerging service sectors were framed as entities that must be cultivated, reflecting both the gradual and interconnected nature of economic growth. Amine H. (2018) highlights the strategic focus on strengthening Algeria's agricultural sector, illustrating how political discourse employed nature metaphors to communicate the importance of balanced and sustainable development.

Nature metaphors provided a cognitive framework through which the public could conceptualize complex economic reforms. By likening industries to ecosystems, leaders emphasized the interdependence of sectors, the necessity of careful planning, and the potential consequences of neglect. This framing also conveyed a long-term perspective, underscoring that diversification required patience, attention, and continual investment.

Moreover, the metaphors resonated culturally, invoking shared experiences with the natural environment and traditional forms of knowledge, thereby enhancing the accessibility and persuasiveness of political communication. Through these metaphors, leaders were able to present economic reforms not merely as technical adjustments, but as a holistic, strategic, and socially meaningful endeavor.

4.10.3 Industrialization and Efficiency: Production Metaphors

In the context of industrialization and modernization, production metaphors became a dominant feature of Algerian political speeches. These metaphors conceptualized the economy as a complex machine, emphasizing systematic organization, coordination, and efficiency. By

portraying industrial growth as a well-regulated production process, leaders highlighted the importance of technological advancement, human capital development, and sectoral integration. This approach aligns with classical and contemporary economic theories, including Adam Smith ([1776] 2007), Karl Marx ([1867] 1990), and De Landtsheer et al. (2008), which emphasize the centrality of organized production and specialization in achieving national prosperity.

Production metaphors reinforced the perception that economic modernization was deliberate, structured, and achievable. By likening the national economy to a mechanical system, these metaphors conveyed predictability, order, and the need for coordinated effort. The imagery emphasized the interconnection between individual contributions and collective outcomes, legitimizing government-led industrialization initiatives and highlighting the strategic role of human capital and technological innovation. The metaphors also served a pedagogical function, helping citizens and stakeholders understand complex reform processes and their intended impact on national competitiveness, economic resilience, and long-term growth.

4.10.4 Towards an Integrated Framework for Development

The evolution of metaphorical source domains in Algerian political discourse demonstrates the strategic use of cognitive and rhetorical tools to communicate developmental priorities. Building, nature, and production metaphors each served distinct but complementary functions: they articulated immediate post-conflict reconstruction needs, framed sustainable economic growth, and conveyed the efficiency and organization required for industrialization. Collectively, these metaphorical strategies established a coherent conceptual framework for understanding Algeria's reform agendas, linking policy objectives to public perception, societal values, and cultural references.

By grounding abstract concepts in familiar imagery, Algerian leaders were able to mobilize public support, foster collective identity, and legitimize policy measures. The metaphors also provided continuity across diverse policy initiatives, ensuring that messages about post-conflict reconstruction, diversification, and industrialization were integrated into a consistent narrative of national progress.

This strategic deployment of metaphor illustrates the capacity of political discourse to shape societal understanding, align collective priorities with government objectives, and communicate complex policy agendas effectively. Ultimately, these metaphors reveal how political language

functions not only as a tool of persuasion but also as a mechanism for conceptualizing and coordinating long-term national development.

4.11 Conclusion

This chapter has illustrated the importance of metaphorical language in framing Algeria's political discourse on economic development between 1990 and 2020. Looking at metaphors of journey, building, nature, and production, the conceptual domains of the respective metaphors had served as a rhetorical framing of economic reforms, tacking socio-economic problems, and arousing aspirations toward national development. Journey metaphors reflected themes of movement and overcoming; building metaphors reflected themes of framework and cooperation. Nature metaphors conveyed growth and survival, and production metaphors emphasized efficiency and resourcefulness. These metaphors allowed the political leadership in Algeria to put across similarly complex economic ideas in ways best understood by the population, shaping public perceptions of economic policy and reform. The findings demonstrate how metaphorical language captures broader socio-economic realities and aspirations-a window into the nexus of rhetoric and policy that comprises Algeria's development narrative.

General Conclusion

This dissertation has undertaken a systematic and critical investigation into the strategic deployment of metaphorical language within Algerian political discourse across three transformative decades from 1990 to 2020. Focusing on the economic sphere as a crucial arena of political contestation and legitimation, this research has elucidated how metaphors function not as mere decorative rhetoric, but as constitutive cognitive and discursive instruments for framing complex realities, shaping public perception, and legitimising state action within the unique context of a post-conflict, hydrocarbon-dependent rentier state.

By integrating the conceptual rigour of Critical Metaphor Analysis with the empirical breadth of corpus-assisted methods, this dissertation has moved beyond descriptive textual analysis to reveal the dynamic, historically-embedded mechanisms through which political persuasion is engineered and national narratives are constructed and renovated over time.

The analysis presented in the preceding chapters robustly confirms the operational centrality of four dominant conceptual metaphors journey, building, nature, and production in structuring the official narrative of Algeria's economy. Their identification, however, is only the starting point.

The true significance of this research lies in tracing their strategic evolution, demonstrating that their prevalence and discursive function shifted in direct and calculated response to Algeria's volatile political and economic imperatives. Each phase of the nation's recent history elicited a distinct metaphorical ecosystem, tailored to address specific challenges of legitimacy, control, and public expectation.

In the tumultuous, fragile period immediately following the black decade of the 1990s, the discourse was overwhelmingly dominated by journey and building metaphors. This was a language of recovery, direction, and foundational reconstruction. Speeches were replete with references to laying the foundation for a new economy, the road to prosperity, and the phase of rebuilding.

This framing served multiple, interconnected purposes. First, it centralised state agency, positioning the government as the indispensable architect and trusted guide for a nation emerging from trauma. The state alone possessed the blueprint and the compass. Second, it projected the economic crisis into a temporal framework of sacrifice and deferred gratification.

The difficulties of the present were framed as inevitable hardships along a long but predetermined path, or as necessary labour on a construction site whose final edifice justified present austerity. This effectively depoliticised immediate suffering by embedding it within a heroic narrative of national rebirth, a narrative that demanded collective patience and unity under state leadership.

Subsequently, during the prolonged period of stabilisation financed by high hydrocarbon revenues, a subtle but profound metaphorical shift occurred. Nature metaphors grew in prominence, creating a distinct discursive regime. Economic processes were increasingly described in organic terms such as sowing the seeds of future prosperity, nurturing economic growth, or growth described as a natural blossoming. This shift was profoundly ideological. It functioned to naturalise the rentier distribution system. Wealth, derived from subterranean natural resources, was portrayed as something to be cultivated and distributed by a benevolent state-steward.

This framing presented prosperity not as the outcome of contentious political choice or structural reform, but as an almost inevitable, organic outgrowth of patient state custodianship. It depoliticised the economy in a new way by rendering it a domain of natural law and careful tending, obscuring the lack of diversification and the political calculations behind patronage. The state became the gardener, and the citizenry the passive recipients of its nurture, a relationship that foreclosed demands for accountability or structural change.

The third discernible phase, particularly following economic shocks and mounting public demands for change, witnessed the forceful emergence of production metaphors. A new lexicon of urgency, efficiency, and mechanical mobilisation entered the discourse, exemplified by calls to rev the economic engine, improve the performance of the economic machine, or launch a new dynamic. This represented a discursive attempt to pivot from a logic of distribution and organic growth to one of active production and output. It was a response to crises that the nature metaphor could no longer convincingly explain.

This framing acknowledged problems but did so within a technocratic paradigm. It introduced a rhetoric of urgency and corrective action, yet crucially, it still maintained the state as the central mechanic or engineer. The call was not for a new designer of the machine, but for more expert tinkering with its existing components. This allowed the discourse to signal responsiveness and a shift in policy tone, without ceding the fundamental narrative of state-centric control.

The strategic evolution of this metaphorical repertoire across three decades provides direct and compelling confirmation of this dissertation's core hypotheses. Metaphorical framing operated as a key mechanism of political resilience and authority maintenance. In each historical juncture, metaphors served to depoliticise economic policy by transmuting political choices into technical necessities, natural processes, or urgent mechanical imperatives. This linguistic alchemy removed fundamental questions about economic model and resource distribution from the realm of open democratic debate, recasting them as matters of expert management, patient cultivation, or technical adjustment.

Furthermore, metaphors like journey and building were particularly potent tools for constructing collective identity and responsibility. They invoked a shared national destination or project, subtly transferring the burden of patience and sacrifice onto the citizenry. This collectivising discourse, while fostering a sense of common purpose, simultaneously functioned to deflect scrutiny from state performance and accountability. If the journey was slow or the building flawed, the implication could always be that the collective effort was insufficient, thereby obscuring failures of leadership or design.

Ultimately, across all metaphorical frameworks from architect to guide, gardener to engineer the state was perpetually positioned as the indispensable agent. This consistent narrative positioning naturalised its hegemonic role in the economy and reinforced a paternalistic political contract. The metaphor analysis thus reveals the deep discursive underpinnings of Algeria's political continuity. Authority is continually reconstituted and legitimised not just through material distribution, but through a carefully managed cognitive and linguistic universe that makes state primacy seem logical, natural, and necessary.

The contributions of this research are multifaceted, extending beyond the specific Algerian case to broader interdisciplinary conversations. Theoretically, this dissertation rigorously extends the application of Critical Metaphor Analysis into a non-Western, post-authoritarian, and rentier-state setting. It demonstrates the framework's powerful utility in elucidating the discursive foundations of political legitimacy where overt ideological debate is constrained.

The research also engages critically with the concept of the rentier state, arguing that while the distribution of material resources is central, it is insufficient to explain political stability. This dissertation posits a discursively fortified rentier bargain, where the material pact is sustained and shielded by a resilient narrative architecture built from metaphor. This advances a more holistic theory of rentier resilience that accounts for symbolic power.

Methodologically, this project showcases the robust synergy between qualitative critical analysis and quantitative corpus tools. The use of a specialised corpus of presidential speeches ensured systematicity and mitigated claims of selective evidence. Corpus frequency counts and concordance analysis allowed for the identification of dominant metaphorical patterns across a vast textual landscape, while the qualitative lens provided the necessary depth to interpret their ideological functions. This mixed-methods approach offers a replicable model for longitudinal discourse studies in political science and sociology, particularly in contexts where public discourse is a primary site of political action.

Empirically, this work provides the first longitudinal, corpus-based mapping of Algeria's presidential economic discourse over a critical thirty-year period. It creates an invaluable analytical record that documents how the nation's conceptual framing of its economy co-evolved with its socio-political trajectory. This serves as a crucial resource for historians and political analysts.

Consequently, the dissertation advances a discourse-centred explanation for political continuity in Algeria. It argues that alongside security apparatuses and economic patronage, the continuous, adaptive renovation of economic narrative through metaphor has been a vital, yet under-examined, technology of governance. It is a soft technology of mind and perception, one that has worked to contain disillusionment, manage crises of expectation, and pre-empt challenges to the prevailing order.

In final reflection, this dissertation posits that metaphorical language in Algeria's recent history has constituted far more than an elite rhetorical exercise. It has been a fundamental instrument in the perpetual and high-stakes struggle to frame reality, manage mass expectations, and legitimise authority within a politically constrained arena.

Through the strategic selection and evolution of these core metaphors, successive Algerian leaderships have navigated the treacherous waters of post-conflict recovery, rentier bonanzas, and economic shocks. These metaphors have served as cognitive tools to simplify daunting complexity, to

translate abstract economic failures into narratives of communal struggle or natural cycles, and to incessantly naturalise the state's central role as the animating force of the national project.

The story of Algeria's economic discourse from 1990 to 2020 is, therefore, not merely a chronicle of shifting fiscal policies or external pressures. It is a testament to the enduring power of language in shaping the very imagination of political and economic order. It reveals how a nation's common sense about its economy what is possible, who is responsible, what is natural is painstakingly crafted and maintained from the presidential podium. The discursive strategies identified here represent a sophisticated form of political power, one that operates at the level of cognition and shapes the boundaries of the thinkable.

This research naturally opens several productive avenues for future inquiry. First, a crucial next step would be to investigate the public reception and vernacular reinterpretation of these official metaphors. How were these frames decoded, accepted, resisted, or subverted in everyday conversation or in protest slogans? Discourse analysis of social media and oppositional texts could reveal the limits of metaphorical persuasion and the sites of discursive counter-hegemony.

Second, comparative studies with similar political economies would be immensely valuable. Applying the same analytical framework to the discourses of other rentier states could illuminate whether the metaphorical patterns identified here are uniquely Algerian or part of a broader repertoire of rentier legitimation.

Third, research could deepen the historical dimension, tracing the genealogy of these key metaphors back to the war of independence or the early socialist period. This would clarify which elements are enduring features of Algerian nationalist discourse and which are novel adaptations.

Finally, the gender dimensions of this economic discourse warrant specific attention. A focused analysis could examine whether the dominant metaphors carry implicit gendered connotations and how this intersects with the construction of economic citizenship.

To conclude, this dissertation has illuminated the shadowy architecture of persuasion that undergirds political life in contemporary Algeria. By unpacking the journey taken, the buildings erected, the gardens cultivated, and the engines repaired in presidential speeches, we gain access to the core narrative strategies of a state seeking to maintain its foundational pact in the face of profound change. The analysis

demonstrates that in Algeria, as perhaps everywhere, politics is waged not only over resources and institutions but over the very metaphors through which a society understands its past, experiences its present, and imagines its future. The struggle over meaning is inextricably linked to the struggle for power, and it is in the subtle, evolving currency of metaphor that a significant part of this struggle is conducted.

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Appendix

1. أويحيى أحمد (2015)

Original Text:

"هيكل اقتصادي قوي يتطلب تحضيرًا دقيقًا .المُخطط الهيكل بشكل سيدعم جيد طموحاتنا مما يوفر اقتصادية، أساسًا ثابتًا
."المستدام للنمو
.الخماسية الاقتصادية الخطة عن الإعلان بمناسبة خطاب :المناسبة
(الجزائرية، النهار جريدة www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration:

"Haykal iqtiṣādī qawī yatṭalib taḥḍīran daqqīqan. Al-haykal al-mukhṭaṭ bishaklin jayyid sayadʻamu ṭumūḥātinā al-iqtiṣādīyah, mīmā yuwafiru asāsan thābitan li-l-numū al-mustadām."

Translation to English:

"A solid economic structure requires meticulous preparation. A well-planned structure will support the weight of our economic ambitions, providing a stable foundation for sustainable growth."

Occasion: Speech on the announcement of the Five-Year Economic Plan.

(Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

2. تبون المجيد عبد (2020)

Original Text:

"المستقبلي، النمو لدعم اقتصادنا أسس في الاستثمار علينا .مزدهر مستقبل لبناء ضروري الأساسية القطاعات في الاستثمار
."وشاملة مرنة لجزائر الأساس ووضع
.للاستثمار الوطني المنتدى افتتاح بمناسبة خطاب :المناسبة
(يوتيوب)

Transliteration:

Appendix

"Al-istithmār fī al-qiṭāʿāt al-asāsīyah ḍarūrī li-binā’ mustaqbal muzdahir. ʿAlaynā al-istithmār fī usus iqtiṣādinā li-daʿm al-numū al-mustaqbalī, wa-waḍʿ al-asās li-Jazā’ir murinah wa-shāmilah."

Translation to English:
"Investments in key sectors are essential to building a prosperous future. We must invest in the foundations of our economy to support future growth, laying the groundwork for a resilient and inclusive Algeria."
Occasion: Speech at the opening of the National Investment Forum.
(YouTube)

3. حمروش مولود (1992)

Original Text:
"يضمن مما الاقتصادي، بناءنا ستوجه التي الخريطة هي سياساتنا .الاقتصادي للإصلاح أساسية واستراتيجية واضحة خطة
".الوطنية التنمية لتحقيق وفعالًا متماسكًا نهجًا
.الاقتصادي الإصلاح خطة عن الإعلان بمناسبة خطاب :المناسبة
(الجزائرية، الجمهورية رئاسة www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration:
"Khiṭṭah wāḍiḥah wa-istrātījīyah asāsīyah li-l-iṣlāḥ al-iqtiṣādī. Sīyāsātinā hiya al-kharīṭah allatī satuwajjihu binā’anā al-iqtiṣādī, mīmā yaḍman nahjan mutamāsikan wa-faʿʿālan li-taḥqīq al-tanmiyah al-waṭaniyah."

Translation to English:
"A clear and strategic plan is vital for economic reform. Our policies are the blueprint that will guide our economic construction, ensuring a coherent and impactful approach to national development."
Occasion: Speech announcing the Economic Reform Plan.
(Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

Appendix

4. حمروش مولود (1990)

Original Text:

"الاعتراف مع الإصلاح، طريق في العقبات على التغلب علينا .ضرورة بل فحسب خيارًا ليس الإصلاح التغير، سريع عالم في المسار هذا على البقاء عزمنا على يعتمد النجاح .أهدافنا من يقربنا تحد كل بأن."

المناسبة: خطاب بمناسبة انعقاد مؤتمر الإصلاح الوطني.

(الجزائرية، الوطنية المكتبة www.anab.dz)

Transliteration:

"Fī ʿālam sariʿ al-taghyīr, al-iṣlāḥ laysa khiārā faḥasb bal ḍarūrah. ʿAlaynā al-taghallub ʿala al-ʿaqabāt fī ṭarīq al-iṣlāḥ, maʿa al-iʿtirāf bi-anna kull taḥadd yuqarribunā min ahdāfinā. Al-naḥāj yaʿtamad ʿala ʿazminā al-baqāʾ ʿala hādhā al-masār."

Translation to English:

"In a rapidly changing world, reform is not just a choice but a necessity. We must overcome the obstacles on the road to reform, acknowledging that every challenge brings us closer to our goals. Success will depend on our determination to stay on this course."

Occasion: Speech at the National Reform Conference.

(National Library of Algeria, www.anab.dz)

5. سلال المالك عبد (2014)

Original Text:

"يمثل حيث بخطوة، خطوة الجبل، تسلق تشبه التنمية .المستمرة والجهود الصبر تتطلب الأمد طويلة عملية الاقتصادية التنمية عظيمة بمكافآت تعد القمة فإن شاقة، تكون قد الطريق أن رغم .النهائية رؤيتنا نحو تقدمًا خطوة كل."

المناسبة: خطاب بمناسبة المنتدى الاقتصادي الوطني.

(الجزائرية، الجمهورية رئاسة www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration:

Appendix

"Al-tanmiyah al-iqtiṣādīyah ʿamalīyah ṭawīlah al-amad tatṭalib al-ṣabr wa-l-juhūd al-mustamirrah. Al-tanmiyah tushbih tasalluq al-jabal, khuṭwah bi-khuṭwah, ḥaythu yumathil kull khuṭwah taqadduman naḥwa ruʾyatinā al-nihāʾīyah. Raghma anna al-ṭarīq qad takūn shāqqah, fa-inna al-qimmah taʿid bi-mukāfaʾāt ʿaẓīmah."

Translation to English:
"Economic development is a long-term process that requires patience and steady efforts. Development is like climbing a mountain, step by step, where each step represents progress toward our ultimate vision. Though the path may be steep, the summit promises great rewards."
Occasion: Speech at the National Economic Forum.
(Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

1. أويحيى أحمد (2015)

Original Text:
"هيكل اقتصادي قوي يتطلب تحضيرًا دقيقًا. يجب أن يكون الهيكل المُخطط جيدًا بشكل سيدعم طموحاتنا الاقتصادية، مما يوفر أساسًا ثابتًا للنمو المستدام."
المناسبة: خطاب بمناسبة الإعلان عن الخطة الاقتصادية الخماسية.
(الجزائرية، النهار جريدة www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration:
"Haykal iqtiṣādī qawī yatṭalib taḥḍīran daqqīqan. Al-haykal al-mukhṭaṭ bishaklin jayyid sayadʿamu ṭumūḥātinā al-iqtiṣādīyah, mīmā yuwafiru asāsan thābitan li-l-numū al-mustadām."

Translation to English:
"A solid economic structure requires meticulous preparation. A well-planned structure will support the weight of our economic ambitions, providing a stable foundation for sustainable growth."
Occasion: Speech on the announcement of the Five-Year Economic Plan.
(Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

Appendix

2. تبون المجيد عبد (2020)

Original Text:

"المستقبلي، النمو لدعم اقتصادنا أسس في الاستثمار علينا .مزدهر مستقبل لبناء ضروري الأساسية القطاعات في الاستثمار وشاملة مرنة لجزائر الأساس ووضع".

المناسبة: خطاب بمناسبة افتتاح الوطني المنتدى للاستثمار.

(يوتيوب)

Transliteration:

"Al-istithmār fī al-qiṭāʻāt al-asāsīyah ḍarūrī li-binā’ mustaqbal muzdahir. ʿAlaynā al-istithmār fī usus iqtiṣādinā li-daʿm al-numū al-mustaqbalī, wa-waḍʿ al-asās li-Jazā’ir murinah wa-shāmilah."

Translation to English:

"Investments in key sectors are essential to building a prosperous future. We must invest in the foundations of our economy to support future growth, laying the groundwork for a resilient and inclusive Algeria."

Occasion: Speech at the opening of the National Investment Forum.

(YouTube)

حمروش مولود . (1992)

Original Text:

"يضمن مما الاقتصادي، بناءنا ستوجه التي الخريطة هي سياساتنا .الاقتصادي للإصلاح أساسية واستراتيجية واضحة خطة الوطنية التنمية لتحقيق وفعالًا متماسكًا نهجًا".

المناسبة: خطاب بمناسبة الإعلان عن الإصلاح خطة الاقتصادي.

(www.elmouradia.dz الجزائرية، الجمهورية رئاسة)

Transliteration:

"Khiṭṭah wāḍiḥah wa-istrātījīyah asāsīyah li-l-iṣlāḥ al-iqtiṣādī. Sīyāsātinā hiya al-kharīṭah allatī satuwajjihu binā’anā al-iqtiṣādī, mīmā yaḍman nahjan mutamāsikan wa-faʿʿālan li-taḥqīq al-tanmiyah al-waṭaniyah."

Appendix

Translation to English:

"A clear and strategic plan is vital for economic reform. Our policies are the blueprint that will guide our economic construction, ensuring a coherent and impactful approach to national development."

Occasion: Speech announcing the Economic Reform Plan.

(Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

حمروش مولود . (1990)

Original Text:

"الاعتراف مع الإصلاح، طريق في العقبات على التغلب علينا .ضرورة بل فحسب خيارًا ليس الإصلاح التغير، سريع عالم في
".المسار هذا على البقاء عزمنا على يعتمد النجاح .أهدافنا من يقربنا تحد كل بأن

.الوطني الإصلاح مؤتمر انعقاد بمناسبة خطاب :المناسبة

(www.anab.dz الجزائرية، الوطنية المكتبة)

Transliteration:

"Fī ʿālam sariʿ al-taghyīr, al-iṣlāḥ laysa khiārā faḥasb bal ḍarūrah. ʿAlaynā al-taghallub ʿala al-ʿaqabāt fī ṭarīq al-iṣlāḥ, maʿa al-iʿtirāf bi-anna kull taḥadd yuqarribunā min ahdāfinā. Al-naḥāj yaʿtamad ʿala ʿazminā al-baqāʾ ʿala hādhā al-masār."

Translation to English:

"In a rapidly changing world, reform is not just a choice but a necessity. We must overcome the obstacles on the road to reform, acknowledging that every challenge brings us closer to our goals. Success will depend on our determination to stay on this course."

Occasion: Speech at the National Reform Conference.

(National Library of Algeria, www.anab.dz)

سلال المالك عبد (2014)

Original Text:

Appendix

"التنمية الاقتصادية عملية طويلة الأمد تتطلب الصبر والجهود المستمرة. التنمية تشبه تسلق الجبل، خطوة بخطوة، حيث يمثل كل خطوة تقدمًا نحو رؤيتنا النهائية. رغم أن الطريق قد تكون شاقة، فإن القمة تعد بمكافآت عظيمة."

خطاب: المناسبة: المنتدى الاقتصادي الوطني.

(رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية، www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration:

"Al-tanmiyah al-iqtiṣādīyah ʿamalīyah ṭawīlah al-amad tatṭalib al-ṣabr wa-l-juhūd al-mustamirrah. Al-tanmiyah tushbih tasalluq al-jabal, khuṭwah bi-khuṭwah, ḥaythu yumathil kull khuṭwah taqadduman naḥwa ruʾyatinā al-nihāʾīyah. Raghma anna al-ṭarīq qad takūn shāqqah, fa-inna al-qimmah taʿid bi-mukāfaʾāt ʿaẓīmah."

Translation to English:

"Economic development is a long-term process that requires patience and steady efforts. Development is like climbing a mountain, step by step, where each step represents progress toward our ultimate vision. Though the path may be steep, the summit promises great rewards."

Occasion: Speech at the National Economic Forum.

(Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

(2007) عبد العزيز بوتفليقة .

Original Text:

" نحن ملتزمون بتعزيز الاستقرار الاقتصادي طويل الأمد للجزائر. نحن نضع الأساس لاقتصاد مرن، لضمان استفادة الأجيال القادمة من نظام قوي."

Transliteration:

"Naḥnu multazimūn bitaʿzīz al-istiqarār al-iqtiṣādī ṭawīl al-amad li-l-Jazāʾir. Naḥnu naḍaʿu al-ʿasās li-iqtiṣād murīn, li-ḍamān istifādat al-ajyāl al-qādimah min niẓām qawī."

Translation to English:

"We are committed to fostering long-term economic stability for Algeria. We are laying the foundation for a resilient economy, ensuring that future generations benefit from a robust system."

(خطاب إلى الأمة حول الإصلاحات الاقتصادية; المكتبة الوطنية الجزائرية، www.anab.dz)

(Address to the Nation on Economic Reforms; National Library of Algeria, www.anab.dz)

Appendix

(2015) أحمد أويحيى .

Original Text:

"رؤيتنا لنمو الاقتصاد الجزائري تتطلب الدقة والتبصر. بناء اقتصادنا يشبه تصميم ناطحة سحاب، يتطلب رؤية دقيقة حيث كل تفصيل يساهم في هيكل قوي ودائم."

Transliteration:

"Ru’yatanā li-namū al-iqtiṣād al-Jazā’irī tatṭalib al-diqqah wa-l-tabassur. Binā’ iqtiṣādīnā yashbahu taṣmīm nāṭiḥat saḥāb, yatṭalib ru’yah daqqīqah ḥaythu kulla tafṣīl yusāhim fī haykal qawī wa-dā’im."

Translation to English:

"Our vision for Algeria's economic growth demands precision and foresight. Building our economy is like designing a skyscraper, requiring precise vision, where every detail contributes to a strong and enduring structure."

(منتدى التنمية الوطنية; رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية، www.elmouradia.dz)

(National Development Forum; Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

(2020) عبد المجيد تبون

Original Text:

"الوحدة والاتصال أساسيان للتقدم الوطني. البنية التحتية هي الجسر الذي يربط مجتمعاتنا ومناطقنا، مما يمكن من الازدهار المشترك والنمو المتوازن."

Transliteration:

"Al-wiḥdah wa-l-ittisāl asāsīyān li-l-taqaddum al-waṭanī. Al-binyah al-taḥtīyah hiya al-jisr alladhī yarpitu mujtemāʻātinā wa-manāṭiqinā, mīmā yumkin min al-izdiḥār al-mushtarak wa-l-numū al-mutawāzin."

Translation to English:

"Unity and connectivity are essential for national progress. Infrastructure is the bridge that connects our communities and regions, enabling shared prosperity and balanced growth."

(خطاب تنصيب الرئيس; وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، www.aps.dz)

(Presidential Inauguration Speech; Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

(2016) مالك سلال .4

Appendix

Original Text:

"الإصلاح الاقتصادي هو مسعى صعب لكنه ضروري. إصلاح اقتصادنا يشبه تجديد بناء قديم، عملية تتطلب تخطيطًا دقيقًا وعزيمة لبناء شيء أقوى وأكثر حداثة."

Transliteration:

"Al-iṣlāḥ al-iqtiṣādī huwa masʿāʿ ṣaʿb lakinahu ḍarūrī. Iṣlāḥ iqtiṣādīnā yashbahu tajdīd binā' qadīm, ʿamalīyah tatṭalib takhtīṭan daqqīqan wa-ʿazīmah li-binā' shay'in aqwā wa-akthar ḥadāthah."

Translation to English:

"Economic reform is a challenging but necessary endeavor. Reforming our economy is like renovating an old building, a process that requires careful planning and determination to create something stronger and more modern."

(www.elmoudjahid.dz المؤتمر الوزاري حول الانتقال الاقتصادي; جريدة المجاهد الجزائرية،)

(Ministerial Conference on Economic Transition; El Moujahid Newspaper, www.elmoudjahid.dz)

(2009) عبد العزيز بوتفليقة

Original Text:

"كل خطوة نأخذها اليوم تقوي مستقبلنا الاقتصادي. كل طوبة نضعها اليوم تقوي بيت اقتصادنا، مما يضمن الاستقرار والتقدم للأجيال القادمة."

Transliteration:

"Kullu khuṭwah naʾkhudhuhā al-yawm tuqwī mustaqbalinā al-iqtiṣādī. Kullu ṭūbah naḍaʿuhā al-yawm tuqwī bayt iqtiṣādīnā, mīmā yaḍman al-istiqarār wa-l-taqaddum li-l-ajyāl al-qādimah."

Translation to English:

"Every action we take today strengthens our economic future. Every brick we lay today strengthens the house of our economy, ensuring stability and progress for generations to come."

(elwatan-dz.com خطاب بمناسبة ذكرى الاستقلال; جريدة الوطن الجزائرية،)

(Independence Day Speech; El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

Appendix

(2015) أحمد أويحيى

Original Text:

هيكل اقتصادي قوي يتطلب تحضيرًا دقيقًا. الهيكل المُخطط بشكل جيد سيدعم طموحاتنا الاقتصادية، مما يوفر أساسًا ثابتًا "
".للنمو المستدام

Transliteration:

"Haykal iqtiṣādī qawī yatṭalib taḥḍīran daqqīqan. Al-haykal al-mukhṭaṭ bishaklin jayyid sayadʿamu ṭumūḥātinā al-iqtiṣādīyah, mīmā yuwafiru asāsan thābitan li-l-numū al-mustadām."

Translation to English:

"A solid economic structure requires meticulous preparation. A well-planned structure will support the weight of our economic ambitions, providing a stable foundation for sustainable growth."

(قمة السياسة الاقتصادية; جريدة النهار الجزائرية، www.ennaharonline.com)

(Economic Policy Summit; Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Original Text: " الاستثمار في القطاعات الأساسية ضروري لبناء مستقبل مزدهر. علينا الاستثمار في أسس اقتصادنا لدعم (النمو المستقبلي، ووضع الأساس لجزائر مرنة وشاملة." (يوتيوب

Transliteration: "Al-istithmār fī al-qiṭāʿāt al-asāsīyah ḍarūrī li-bināʾ mustaqbal muzdahir. ʿAlaynā al-istithmār fī usus iqtiṣādinā li-daʿm al-numū al-mustaqbalī, wa-waḍʿ al-asās li-Jazāʾir murinah wa-shāmilah."

Translation to English: "Investments in key sectors are essential to building a prosperous future. We must invest in the foundations of our economy to support future growth, laying the groundwork for a resilient and inclusive Algeria." (YouTube)

Appendix

Mouloud Hamrouche (1992)

Original Text: " خطة واضحة واستراتيجية أساسية للإصلاح الاقتصادي. سياساتنا هي الخريطة التي ستوجه بناءنا الاقتصادي، مما يضمن نهجًا متماسكًا وفعالًا لتحقيق التنمية الوطنية." (رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية, www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration: "Khiṭṭah wāḍiḥah wa-istrātījīyah asāsīyah li-l-iṣlāḥ al-iqtiṣādī. Sīyāsātinā hiya al-kharīṭah allatī satuwajjihu binā'anā al-iqtiṣādī, mīmā yaḍman nahjan mutamāsikan wa-faʿʿālan li-taḥqīq al-tanmiyah al-waṭaniyah."

Translation to English: "A clear and strategic plan is vital for economic reform. Our policies are the blueprint that will guide our economic construction, ensuring a coherent and impactful approach to national development." (Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

Mouloud Hamrouche (1990)

Original Text: " في عالم سريع التغير، الإصلاح ليس خيارًا فحسب بل ضرورة. علينا التغلب على العقبات في طريق الإصلاح، مع الاعتراف بأن كل تحد يقربنا من أهدافنا. النجاح يعتمد على عزمنا البقاء على هذا المسار." (المكتبة الوطنية الجزائرية, www.anab.dz)

Transliteration: "Fī ʿālam sariʿ al-taghyīr, al-iṣlāḥ laysa khiārā faḥasb bal ḍarūrah. ʿAlaynā al-taghallub ʿala al-ʿaqabāt fī ṭarīq al-iṣlāḥ, maʿa al-iʿtirāf bi-anna kull taḥadd yuqarribunā min ahdāfinā. Al-naḥāj yaʿtamad ʿala ʿazminā al-baqāʾ ʿala hādhā al-masār."

Translation to English: "In a rapidly changing world, reform is not just a choice but a necessity. We must overcome the obstacles on the road to reform, acknowledging that every challenge brings us closer to our goals. Success will depend on our determination to stay on this course." (National Library of Algeria, www.anab.dz)

Appendix

ABDELMALEK Sellal (2014)

Original Text: " التنمية الاقتصادية عملية طويلة الأمد تتطلب الصبر والجهود المستمرة. التنمية تشبه تسلق الجبل، خطوة بخطوة، حيث يمثل كل خطوة تقدمًا نحو رؤيتنا النهائية. رغم أن الطريق قد تكون شاقة، فإن القمة تعد بمكافآت عظيمة." (رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية, www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration: "Al-tanmiyah al-iqtiṣādīyah ʿamalīyah ṭawīlah al-amad tatṭalib al-ṣabr wa-l-juhūd al-mustamirrah. Al-tanmiyah tushbih tasalluq al-jabal, khuṭwah bi-khuṭwah, ḥaythu yumathil kull khuṭwah taqadduman naḥwa ruʾyatinā al-nihāʾīyah. Raghma anna al-ṭarīq qad takūn shāqqah, fa-inna al-qimmah taʿid bi-mukāfāʾāt ʿaẓīmah."

Translation to English: "Economic development is a long-term process that requires patience and steady efforts. Development is like climbing a mountain, step by step, where each step represents progress toward our ultimate vision. Though the path may be steep, the summit promises great rewards." (Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

Abdelmadjid Temmar (2016)

Original Text: " تعقيدات توجيه اقتصادنا هائلة، وتتطلب التبصر والقدرة على التكيف. توجيه التنمية يشبه الإبحار عبر بحار غير معروفة، حيث يختبر عدم اليقين قدرتنا على التحمل. ومع ذلك، مع ملاحة ماهرة، يمكننا اكتشاف الفرص وسط الغموض." (وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية, www.aps.dz)

Transliteration: "Taʿqīdāt tawjīh iqtiṣādinā hāʾilah, wa-tataṭalib al-tabassur wa-l-qudrah ʿala al-takayuf. Tawjīh al-tanmiyah yushbih al-ibḥār ʿabra biḥār ghayr maʿrūfah, ḥaythu yukhtabar ʿadam al-yaqīn qudratanā ʿala al-taḥammul. Wa-maʿa dhālik, maʿa milāḥah māhirah, yumkinunā iktisāf al-furaṣ wasaṭ al-ghumūḍ."

Translation to English: "The complexities of guiding our economy are immense, demanding foresight and adaptability. Guiding development is like sailing through uncharted seas, where unpredictability tests our resilience. Yet, with skilled navigation, we can discover opportunities amidst the uncertainty." (Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

Appendix

Apologies for the misunderstanding! Here is the revised version following the format you provided earlier: Mouloud Hamrouche (1990)

Original Text: " في عالم سريع التغير، الإصلاح ليس خيارًا فحسب بل ضرورة. علينا التغلب على العقبات في طريق الإصلاح، مع الاعتراف بأن كل تحد يقربنا من أهدافنا. النجاح يعتمد على عزمنا البقاء على هذا المسار." (المكتبة الوطنية الجزائرية, www.anab.dz)

Transliteration: "Fī ʿālam sariʿ al-taghyīr, al-iṣlāḥ laysa khiārā faḥasb bal ḍarūrah. ʿAlaynā al-taghallub ʿala al-ʿaqabāt fī ṭarīq al-iṣlāḥ, maʿa al-iʿtirāf bi-anna kull taḥadd yuqarribunā min ahdāfinā. Al-naḥāj yaʿtamad ʿala ʿazminā al-baqāʾ ʿala hādhā al-masār."

Translation to English: "In a rapidly changing world, reform is not just a choice but a necessity. We must overcome the obstacles on the road to reform, acknowledging that every challenge brings us closer to our goals. Success will depend on our determination to stay on this course." (National Library of Algeria, www.anab.dz)

. Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Original Text: " الشمولية هي حجر الزاوية للنمو الاقتصادي المستدام. يجب علينا بناء جسور بين مناطقنا لضمان النمو الشامل، وتعزيز الوحدة عبر مجتمعاتنا المتنوعة. من خلال ذلك، نقوي أساسنا من أجل مستقبل أكثر عدلاً وازدهارًا." (خطاب تنصيب الرئيس, www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Transliteration: "Al-shumūlīyah hiya ḥajar al-zāwīyah lil-numū al-iqtiṣādī al-mustadām. Yajibu ʿalaynā binā’ jusūr bayna manāṭiqinā li-ḍamān al-numū al-shāmil, wa-taʿzīz al-waḥdah ʿabra mujtamaʿātinā al-mutanaweiʿah. Min khilāli dhālik, nuqawī asāsanā min ajl mustaqbal akthar ʿadlan wa-izdihārān."

Translation to English: "Inclusivity is the cornerstone of sustainable economic growth. We must build bridges between our regions to ensure inclusive growth, fostering unity across our diverse

communities. By doing so, we strengthen our foundation for a more equitable and prosperous future." (Presidential Inauguration Speech, El Moujahid Newspaper, www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Mouloud Hamrouche (1992)

Original Text: " التحولات الاقتصادية غالبًا ما تجلب لحظات من الاضطراب والشك. الإبحار عبر هذه التحولات الاقتصادية يشبه عبور المياه المتقلبة، حيث تكون المهارة والعمل الجماعي أساسيين. قوتنا المشتركة ستساعدنا في الوصول إلى شواطئ أكثر هدوءًا واستقرارًا." (مناقشة الجمعية الوطنية حول التحول الاقتصادي, www.elwatan-dz.com)

Transliteration: "Al-taḥawwulāt al-iqtiṣādīyah gāliban mā tajlibu laḥẓāt min al-iḍṭirāb wa al-shakk. Al-ibḥār ʿabra hādhihi al-taḥawwulāt al-iqtiṣādīyah yushbihu ʿubūr al-miyāh al-mutaqallibah, ḥaythu takūn al-mahārah wa-l-ʿamal al-jamāʿī asāsīyān. Quwatunā al-mushtarakah satasāʿidunā fī al-wuṣūl ilā shawāṭiʾ akthar hudūʾan wa-istiqrārān."

Translation to English: "Economic transitions often bring moments of turbulence and doubt. Navigating through our economic transitions is akin to traversing turbulent waters, where skill and teamwork are essential. Our collective strength will help us reach calmer shores and greater stability." (National Assembly Debate on Economic Transition, El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

Abdelmadjid Temmar (2016)

Original Text: " الطريق إلى الإصلاح يتطلب التعاون والمرونة في كل خطوة. رحلتنا نحو الإصلاح الاقتصادي ستحتاج إلى الصمود والعمل الجماعي، حيث لا يمكن لأي جهد منفرد أن يحقق النجاح. معًا، يمكننا تمهيد الطريق لمستقبل أكثر إشراقًا." (خطاب وزاري حول الإصلاح الاقتصادي, www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration: "Al-ṭarīq ilā al-iṣlāḥ yaṭṭalib al-taʿāwun wa-l-murūnah fī kull khuṭwah. Riḥlatunā naḥwa al-iṣlāḥ al-iqtiṣādī sataḥtāj ilā al-ṣumūd wa-l-ʿamal al-jamāʿī, ḥaythu lā yumkinu li-ayy juhdin munfaredin an yuḥaqqiq al-naḥāj. Maʿan, yumkinunā tamhīd al-ṭarīq limustaqbal akthar ishraqan."

Appendix

Translation to English: "The road to reform demands collaboration and resilience at every step. Our journey towards economic reform will require resilience and teamwork, as no single effort can achieve success alone. Together, we can pave the way for a brighter future." (Ministerial Address on Economic Reform, Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

. Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2009)

Original Text: " كل أمة تواجه مفترقات طرق حيث تحدد الخيارات مصيرها. نحن على مسار يتطلب منا الاستمرار في التقدم رغم التحديات، مع العلم أن التقدم يبنى على الصبر. دعونا نتقدم بشجاعة ووحدة." (خطاب عيد الاستقلال, YouTube)

Transliteration: "Kull ummah tawājihu muftaraqāt ṭuruq ḥaythu tuḥaddidu al-ikhiyārāt maṣīrahā. Naḥnu ʿalā masār yataṭallabu minnā al-istimrār fī al-taqaddum raghma al-taḥaddīyāt, maʿa al-ʿilm annal-taqaddum yubnā ʿalā al-ṣabr. DaʿūnāNatqaddam bishajāʿah wa-waḥdah."

Translation to English: "Every nation faces crossroads where choices define its destiny. We are on a path that requires us to keep moving forward despite the challenges, knowing that progress is built on perseverance. Let us advance with courage and unity." (Independence Day Speech, YouTube)

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Original Text: " رؤيتنا المشتركة من أجل الجزائر هي التقدم والفرص للجميع. لننطلق في هذه الرحلة معًا نحو مستقبل مزدهر، موحدين في الهدف والالتزام. مع كل خطوة للأمام، نخلق إرثًا من الأمل للأجيال القادمة." (خطاب إلى الأمة وسط التحديات الاقتصادية, رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية, www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration: "Ru’yatinā al-mushtarakah min ajl al-Jazā’ir hiya al-taqaddum wa-l-furaṣ lil-jamīʿ. Linanṭaliq fī hādhihi al-riḥlah maʿan naḥwa mustaqbal muzdahīr, muwaḥḥidīn fī al-hadaf wa-l-iltizām. Maʿa kull khuṭwah lil

Appendix

. Mouloud Hamrouche (1990)

Original Text:

"في عالم سريع التغير، الإصلاح ليس خيارًا فحسب بل ضرورة. علينا التغلب على العقبات في طريق الإصلاح، مع الاعتراف بأن كل تحد يقربنا من أهدافنا. النجاح يعتمد على عزمنا البقاء على هذا المسار."

Speech at the United Nations General Assembly (1990)

(المكتبة الوطنية الجزائرية, www.anab.dz)

Transliteration:

"Fī ʿālam sariʿ al-taghyīr, al-iṣlāḥ laysa khiārā faḥasb bal ḍarūrah. ʿAlaynā al-taghallub ʿala al-ʿaqabāt fī ṭarīq al-iṣlāḥ, maʿa al-iʿtirāf bi-anna kull taḥadd yuqarribunā min ahdāfinā. Al-naḥāj yaʿtamad ʿala ʿazminā al-baqāʾ ʿala hādhā al-masār."

Translation to English:

"In a rapidly changing world, reform is not just a choice but a necessity. We must overcome the obstacles on the road to reform, acknowledging that every challenge brings us closer to our goals. Success will depend on our determination to stay on this course."

Speech at the United Nations General Assembly (1990)

(National Library of Algeria, www.anab.dz)

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Original Text:

"الشمولية هي حجر الزاوية للنمو الاقتصادي المستدام. يجب علينا بناء جسور بين مناطقنا لضمان النمو الشامل، وتعزيز الوحدة عبر مجتمعاتنا المتنوعة. من خلال ذلك، نقوي أساسنا من أجل مستقبل أكثر عدلاً وازدهارًا."

Presidential Inauguration Speech (2020)

(خطاب تنصيب الرئيس, www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Transliteration:

"Al-shumūlīyah hiya ḥajar al-zāwīyah lil-numū al-iqtiṣādī al-mustadām. Yajibu ʿalaynā bināʾ jusūr bayna manāṭiqinā li-ḍamān al-numū al-shāmil, wa-taʿzīz al-waḥdah ʿabra mujtamaʿātinā al-mutanaweiʿah. Min khilāli dhālik, nuqawī asāsanā min ajl mustaqbal akthar ʿadlan wa-izdihārān."

Appendix

Translation to English:

"Inclusivity is the cornerstone of sustainable economic growth. We must build bridges between our regions to ensure inclusive growth, fostering unity across our diverse communities. By doing so, we strengthen our foundation for a more equitable and prosperous future."

Presidential Inauguration Speech (2020)

(Presidential Inauguration Speech, El Moujahid Newspaper, www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Mouloud Hamrouche (1992)

Original Text:

" التحولات الاقتصادية غالبًا ما تجلب لحظات من الاضطراب والشك. الإبحار عبر هذه التحولات الاقتصادية يشبه عبور المياه المتقلبة، حيث تكون المهارة والعمل الجماعي أساسيين. قوتنا المشتركة ستساعدنا في الوصول إلى شواطئ أكثر هدوءًا واستقرارًا."

National Assembly Debate on Economic Transition (1992)

(مناقشة الجمعية الوطنية حول التحول الاقتصادي, www.elwatan-dz.com)

Transliteration:

"Al-taḥawwulāt al-iqtiṣādīyah gāliban mā tajlibu laḥẓāt min al-iḍṭirāb wa al-shakk. Al-ibḥār ʿabra hādhihi al-taḥawwulāt al-iqtiṣādīyah yushbihu ʿubūr al-miyāh al-mutaqallibah, ḥaythu takūn al-mahārah wa-l-ʿamal al-jamāʿī asāsīyān. Quwatunā al-mushtarakah satasāʿidunā fī al-wuṣūl ilā shawātiʾ akthar hudūʾan wa-istiqrārān."

Translation to English:

"Economic transitions often bring moments of turbulence and doubt. Navigating through our economic transitions is akin to traversing turbulent waters, where skill and teamwork are essential. Our collective strength will help us reach calmer shores and greater stability."

National Assembly Debate on Economic Transition (1992)

(National Assembly Debate on Economic Transition, El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

Appendix

Abdelmadjid Temmar (2016)

Original Text:

"الطريق إلى الإصلاح يتطلب التعاون والمرونة في كل خطوة. رحلتنا نحو الإصلاح الاقتصادي ستحتاج إلى الصمود والعمل الجماعي، حيث لا يمكن لأي جهد منفرد أن يحقق النجاح. معًا، يمكننا تمهيد الطريق لمستقبل أكثر إشراقًا."

Ministerial Address on Economic Reform (2016)

(خطاب وزاري حول الإصلاح الاقتصادي, www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration:

"Al-ṭarīq ilā al-iṣlāḥ yaṭṭalib al-taʿāwun wa-l-murūnah fī kull khuṭwah. Riḥlatunā naḥwa al-iṣlāḥ al-iqtiṣādī sataḥtāj ilā al-ṣumūd wa-l-ʿamal al-jamāʿī, ḥaythu lā yumkinu li-ayy juhdin munfaredin an yuḥaqqiq al-naḥāj. Maʿan, yumkinunā tamhīd al-ṭarīq limustaqbal akthar ishraqan."

Translation to English:

"The road to reform demands collaboration and resilience at every step. Our journey towards economic reform will require resilience and teamwork, as no single effort can achieve success alone. Together, we can pave the way for a brighter future."

Ministerial Address on Economic Reform (2016)

(Ministerial Address on Economic Reform, Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2009)

Original Text:

"كل أمة تواجه مفترقات طرق حيث تحدد الخيارات مصيرها. نحن على مسار يتطلب منا الاستمرار في التقدم رغم التحديات، مع العلم أن التقدم يبنى على الصبر. دعونا نتقدم بشجاعة ووحدة."

Independence Day Speech (2009)

(خطاب عيد الاستقلال, YouTube)

Transliteration:

"Kull ummah tawājihu muftaraqāt ṭuruq ḥaythu tuḥaddidu al-ikhiyārāt maṣīrahā. Naḥnu ʿalā masār yataṭallabu minnā al-istimrār fī al-taqaddum raghma al-taḥaddīyāt, maʿa al-ʿilm annal-taqaddum yubnā ʿalā al-ṣabr. Daʿūnā natqaddam bishajāʿah wa-waḥdah."

Appendix

Translation to English:

"Every nation faces crossroads where choices define its destiny. We are on a path that requires us to keep moving forward despite the challenges, knowing that progress is built on perseverance. Let us advance with courage and unity."

Independence Day Speech (2009)

(Independence Day Speech, YouTube)

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Original Text:

" رؤيتنا المشتركة من أجل الجزائر هي التقدم والفرص للجميع. لننطلق في هذه الرحلة معًا نحو مستقبل مزدهر، موحدين في الهدف والالتزام. مع كل خطوة للأمام، نخلق إرثًا من الأمل للأجيال القادمة."

Speech to the Nation Amid Economic Challenges (2020)

(خطاب إلى الأمة وسط التحديات الاقتصادية, رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية, www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration:

"Ru’yatinā al-mushtarakah min ajl al-Jazā’ir hiya al-taqaddum wa-l-furaṣ lil-jamīʿ. Linanṭaliq fī hādhihi al-riḥlah maʿan naḥwa mustaqbal muzdahīr, muwaḥḥidīn fī al-hadaf wa-l-iltizām. Maʿa kull khuṭwah lil-amām, nakhluq irthan min al-amal lil-ajyāl al-qādimah."

Translation to English:

"Our shared vision for Algeria is one of progress and opportunity for all. Let us embark on this journey together towards a prosperous future, united in purpose and commitment. With each step forward, we create a legacy of hope for future generations."

Speech to the Nation Amid Economic Challenges (2020)

(Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

Appendix

Mouloud Hamrouche (1990)

Original Text:

" نحن في مرحلة حاسمة في تاريخ أمتنا الاقتصادي. لتجاوز التحديات التي أمامنا، يجب علينا أن نتحد ونعمل بحسم. يجب علينا أن نتجاوز العقبات في طريق الإصلاح. لا يمكننا أن نحقق الاستقرار والتقدم الذي نطمح إليه إلا من خلال المثابرة والتعاون."

جلسة برلمانية حول الإصلاحات الاقتصادية

www.anab.dz

Transliteration:

"Nahnu fī marḥalah ḥāsimah fī tārīkh ummatinā al-iqtiṣādī. Li-tajāwuz al-taḥaddīyāt allatī amāmnā, yajibu ʿalaynā an nataḥad wa-naʿmal bi-ḥasmi. Yajibu ʿalaynā an natajāwaz al-ʿaqabāt fī ṭarīq al-iṣlāḥ. Lā yumkinu an nuḥaqqiq al-istiqrār wa-l-taqaddum alladhī naṭmaḥ ilayhī illā min khilāl al-muthābarah wa-l-taʿāwun."

Translation to English:

"We are at a critical juncture in our nation's economic history. To overcome the challenges that lie ahead, we must unite and act decisively. We must overcome the obstacles on the road to reform. Only through perseverance and collaboration will we reach the stability and progress we envision for Algeria."

Parliamentary session on economic reforms

www.anab.dz

.ABDELMALEK Sellal (2014)

Original Text:

" تحقيق التنمية المستدامة يتطلب الصبر والجهد ورؤية واضحة. كل خطوة نخطوها تقربنا أكثر من هدفنا. التنمية تشبه تسلق الجبال، خطوة بخطوة. مع كل مرحلة جديدة، نكتسب رؤى قيمة تعزز عزمنا للوصول إلى قمة التقدم."

منتدى التنمية الوطنية

www.elmouradia.dz

Appendix

Transliteration:

"Taḥqīq al-taṭawwur al-mustadām yaṭlub al-ṣabr wa-l-juhd wa-ruʾyah wāḍiḥah. Kull khuṭwah nākudhuhā taqribunā akthar min ahdāfinā. Al-taṭawwur yashbah tasalluq al-jibāl, khuṭwah bi-khuṭwah. Maʿa kull marḥalah jadīdah, naktasib ruʾā qīmah tuʿazziz ʿazmānā li-l-wuṣūl ilā quṣb al-taqaddum."

Translation to English:

"Achieving sustainable development requires patience, effort, and a clear vision. Every step we take brings us closer to our goal. Development is like climbing a mountain, step by step. With each new phase, we gain valuable insights that strengthen our resolve to reach the summit of progress."

National Development Forum

www.elmouradia.dz

Abdelmadjid Temmar (2016)

Original Text:

" النمو الاقتصادي يتطلب التخطيط الدقيق والقدرة على التكيف في عالم دائم التغير. نواجه العديد من المجهولات بينما نحدد مسارنا. إن توجيه التنمية يشبه الإبحار في بحار غير معروفة. ومع ذلك، من خلال التركيز والاستراتيجية، يمكننا أن ن navigigh هذه المياه لبلوغ آفاق جديدة من الازدهار."

مؤتمر السياسة الاقتصادية

www.aps.dz

Transliteration:

"Al-numū al-iqtiṣādī yaṭlub al-takhṭīṭ al-daqīq wa-l-qudrāh ʿalā al-takayyuf fī ʿālam dāʾim al-taghyīr. Nāwājih al-ʿadīd min al-majhūlāt baynamā nuḥaddid masārnā. In towjīh al-taṭawwur yashbah al-ibḥār fī bḥār ghayr maʿrūfah. Wa-mā ʿalā dhālika, min khilāl al-tarkīz wa-l-istirātījīyah, yumkinunā an najtāwaz hādhihi al-miyāh li-bulūgh āfāq jadīdah min al-izdiḥār."

Appendix

Translation to English:

"Economic growth requires careful planning and adaptability in an ever-changing world. We face many unknowns as we chart our course. Guiding development is like sailing through uncharted seas. However, by staying focused and strategic, we can navigate these waters to reach new horizons of prosperity."

Economic Policy Conference

www.aps.dz

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Original Text:

" التقدم الوطني يعتمد على قدرتنا على العمل معًا وجسر الفجوات التي تفرقنا. نجاحنا مرتبط بوحدة وقوة مناطقنا. يجب علينا بناء جسور بين مناطقنا لضمان نمو شامل. لا يمكننا تحقيق الوحدة والازدهار الحقيقي إلا من خلال تعزيز هذه الروابط."

خطاب تنصيب رئيس الجمهورية

www.elmoudjahid.dz

Transliteration:

"Al-taqaddum al-waṭanī yaʿtamad ʿalā qudratīnā ʿalā al-ʿamal maʿan wa-jisr al-fajawāt allatī tafriqnā. Najāḥunā murtabit bi-waḥdat wa-quwat manāṭiqnā. Yajibu ʿalaynā binā' jusūr bayn manāṭiqnā li-ḍamān al-numū al-shāmil. Lā yumkinu an nuḥaqqiq al-waḥdah wa-l-izdiḥār al-ḥaqīqī illā min khilāl taʿzīz hādhih al-ruwābiṭ."

Translation to English:

"National progress depends on our ability to work together and bridge the gaps that divide us. Our success is tied to the unity and strength of our regions. We must build bridges between our regions to ensure inclusive growth. Only by fostering these connections can we create a truly united and prosperous Algeria."

Presidential Inauguration Speech

www.elmoudjahid.dz

Appendix

Mouloud Hamrouche (1992)

Original Text:

" في أوقات التغيرات الاقتصادية، نواجه لحظات من الغموض والتحدي. قد لا يكون الطريق واضحًا دائمًا، ولكن يجب علينا الاستمرار في المسار. إصلاحاتنا الاقتصادية تشبه الإبحار في مياه مضطربة. من خلال الصمود والإصرار، سنخرج أقوى وأكثر استقرارًا."

مناقشة في الجمعية الوطنية حول التحول الاقتصادي

www.elwatan-dz.com

Transliteration:

"Fī awqāt al-taghyīrāt al-iqtiṣādīyah, nawājih laḥẓāt min al-ghamāmā wa-l-taḥaddī. Qad lā yakūn al-ṭarīq wāḍiḥan da’īman, lakin yajibu ʿalaynā al-istimrār fī al-masār. Iṣlāḥātinā al-iqtiṣādīyah yashbah al-ibḥār fī miyāh muṭṭaribah. Min khilāl al-ṣumūd wa-l-‘iṣrār, sanakhruj aqwiyā’ wa-azwajī."

Translation to English:

"During times of economic change, we face moments of uncertainty and challenge. The path may not always be clear, but we must stay the course. Navigating through our economic transitions is akin to traversing turbulent waters. With resilience and determination, we will emerge stronger and more stable."

National Assembly Debate on Economic Transition

www.elwatan-dz.com

Abdelmadjid Temmar (2016)

Original Text:

" الإصلاح لا يتطلب الرؤية فقط بل الجهد الجماعي لجميع المواطنين. لن يتحقق من خلال شخص واحد فقط. رحلتنا نحو الإصلاح الاقتصادي تتطلب الصمود والعمل الجماعي. فقط من خلال التضامن والالتزام يمكننا التغلب على التحديات التي أمامنا."

خطاب وزاري حول الإصلاح الاقتصادي

www.ennaharonline.com

Appendix

Transliteration:

"Al-iṣlāḥ lā yaṭlub al-ruʾyah faḥasb, bal al-juhd al-jamāʿī li-jamīʿ al-muwāṭinīn. Lā yumkinu an yuḥaqqaqa illā bi-ʿamal jamāʿī. Riḥlatunā naḥu al-iṣlāḥ al-iqtiṣādī tatlub al-ṣumūd wa-l-ʿamal al-jamāʿī. Faḥasb min khilāl al-taḍāmun wa-l-iltizām yumkinunā al-taghallub

"ʿalā al-taḥaddīyāt allatī amāmnā."

Translation to English:

"Reform requires not just vision but the collective effort of all citizens. It will not be achieved by any one person alone. Our journey towards economic reform will require resilience and teamwork. Only through solidarity and commitment can we overcome the challenges that lie ahead."

Ministerial Address on Economic Reform

www.ennaharonline.com

Original Text:

" لبناء مستقبل من الازدهار المستدام، يجب علينا اتخاذ خطوات دقيقة ومدروسة. من الضروري أن نؤسس قاعدة قوية للأجيال القادمة. نحن نضع الأساس لاقتصاد قوي. هذا الأساس سيمكننا من تحمل التحديات والاستمرار في التقدم نحو أمة مستقرة ومزدهرة."

خطاب للأمة حول الإصلاحات الاقتصادية

www.anab.dz

Transliteration:

"Li-binā' mustaqbal min al-izdihār al-mustadām, yajibu ʿalaynā ittikhādh khutuwāt daqiqah wa madroosah. Min al-darūri an nu'assis qāʿidah qawīyah li-l-ajyāl al-qādimah. Naḥnu naẓuʿu al-asās li-iqtiṣād qawī. Hādhā al-asās yumkinunā min taḥammul al-taḥaddīyāt wa-l-istimrār fī al-taqaddum naḥw ummah mustaqirrah wa muzdahira."

Appendix

Translation to English:

"To build a future of lasting prosperity, we must take careful and deliberate steps. It is essential that we establish a strong base for future generations. We are laying down the foundation for a resilient economy. This foundation will allow us to withstand challenges and continue to progress toward a stable and prosperous nation."

Address to the Nation on Economic Reforms

www.anab.dz

Original Text:

" يتطلب التنمية الاقتصادية الرؤية الدقيقة والتخطيط المدروس لضمان النجاح على المدى الطويل. كل قرار نتخذه اليوم يحدد اتجاه نمو الغد. بناء اقتصادنا مثل تصميم ناطحة سحاب، يتطلب رؤية دقيقة. يجب أن يتماشى كل اختيار مع أهدافنا الأكبر لضمان أن هيكل اقتصادنا يبقى شامخًا وثابتًا."

المنتدى الوطني للتنمية

www.elmouradia.dz

Transliteration:

"Yataṭallabu al-tanmiya al-iqtiṣādīyah al-ru'yah al-daqīqah wa al-takhtīṭ al-madroos li-ḍamān al-najāḥ ʿalā al-madā al-ṭawīl. Kullu qarār natakhidhuhu al-yawm yuḥaddidu itijāh numū al-ghad. Binā' iqtiṣādinā mithl taṣmīm nāṭiḥat saḥāb, yataṭallabu ru'yah daqīqah. Yajibu an yatamāshā kull ikhtiyār maʿa ahdāfinā al-akbar li-ḍamān an haykal iqtiṣādīnā yabqā shāmikhān wa thābitān."

Translation to English:

"Economic development requires foresight and meticulous planning to ensure long-term success. Each decision we make today sets the direction for tomorrow’s growth. Building our economy is like designing a skyscraper, requiring precise vision. Every choice must align with our larger goals to ensure that the structure of our economy stands tall and unshaken."

National Development Forum

www.elmouradia.dz

Appendix

Original Text:

تقدمنا الوطني يعتمد على الروابط التي نخلقها داخل وطننا. البنية التحتية هي المفتاح لربط مجتمعاتنا المختلفة. البنية التحتية " هي الجسر الذي يربط بين مجتمعاتنا ومناطقنا. من خلال تعزيز التواصل والتعاون، نضع المسار نحو الجزائر الموحدة والمتقدمة."

خطاب تنصيب الرئيس

www.elmoudjahid.dz

Transliteration:

"Taqaddumnā al-waṭanī yaʿtamid ʿalā al-rābiṭ al-ladhī nakhluqahā dākhil waṭannā. Al-binyah al-taḥtīyah hiya al-miftāḥ li-rabṭ mujtamaʿātinā al-mukhtalifah. Al-binyah al-taḥtīyah hiya al-jisr alladhī yarbiṭ bayna mujtamaʿātinā wa manāṭiqinā. Min khilāl taʿzīz al-tawāṣul wa-l-taʿāwon, naẓaʿu al-masār naḥw al-Jazā'ir al-muwaḥḥadah wa al-mutaqaddimah."

Translation to English:

"Our national progress depends on the connections we create within our country. Strong infrastructure is the key to linking our diverse communities. Infrastructure is the bridge that connects our communities and regions. By fostering better communication and collaboration, we lay the path to a unified, flourishing Algeria."

Presidential Inauguration Speech

www.elmoudjahid.dz

Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2007)

Arabic:

من أجل تحقيق مستقبل مستدام وقوي، يجب علينا البناء من الأساس، مع ضمان أن كل قرار يسهم في الاستقرار على المدى " الطويل. نحن نضع أساسًا لاقتصاد قوي. هذا الأساس سيدعم النمو والازدهار للأجيال القادمة." (خطاب إلى الأمة حول الإصلاحات الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: المكتبة الوطنية الجزائرية، www.anab.dz)

Transliteration:

Appendix

"Min ajl tahqiq mustaqbal mustadam wa qawi, yajibu 'alayna al-bina' min al-asaas, ma'a dhaman an kull qarar yusahim fi al-istiqrar 'ala al-mada al-tawil. Nahnu nada'u asas-an li-iqtisad qawi. Hatha al-asas sayad'amu al-namu wa al-izdihaar lil-ajyal al-qadimah."

English:

"In order to achieve a resilient and sustainable future, we must build from the ground up, ensuring that every decision contributes to long-term stability. We are laying down the foundation for a resilient economy. This foundation will support the growth and prosperity of future generations." (Address to the Nation on Economic Reforms; Source: National Library of Algeria, www.anab.dz)

Ahmad Ouyahia (2015)

Arabic:

تطوير اقتصاد الأمة يتطلب تخطيطًا دقيقًا ورؤية بعيدة المدى. يجب أن نضمن أن كل عنصر يتم التفكير فيه بعناية من أجل " النجاح على المدى الطويل. بناء اقتصادنا يشبه تصميم ناطحة سحاب، يتطلب رؤية دقيقة. مع الأهداف الواضحة والاستراتيجية، سنبني هيكلًا اقتصاديًا قويًا ودائمًا سيصمد أمام الزمن." (منتدى التنمية الوطنية؛ المصدر: رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية، www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration:

"Tatweer iqtisad al-umma yatatalib takhteetan daqiqan wa ru'ya ba'idat al-mada. Yajibu an nadman an kull 'unsur yutimma al-tafkir fihi bi'inaayah min ajl al-najah 'ala al-mada al-tawil. Bina' iqtisaduna yashbah tasmeem natihat sahab, yatatalab ru'ya daqiqah. Ma'a al-ahdaf al-wadihah wa al-istratijiya, sanabni haykalan iqtisadiyan qawiyan wa da'iman sayasmud amam al-zaman."

English:

"Developing a nation’s economy requires meticulous planning and foresight. We must ensure every element is carefully thought out for long-term success. Building our economy is like designing a skyscraper, requiring precise vision. With clear goals and a strategic approach, we will construct a strong and enduring economic structure that will stand the test of time." (National Development Forum; Source: Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

Appendix

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Arabic:

" التقدم الوطني يتطلب بنية تحتية تربط مناطقنا المختلفة. بدون هذه الروابط، لا يمكن أن يزدهر التنمية. البنية التحتية هي الجسر الذي يربط مجتمعاتنا ومناطقنا. من خلال تعزيز هذه الروابط الحيوية، نخلق فرصًا للنمو والوحدة في جميع أنحاء البلاد." (خطاب تنصيب الرئيس؛ المصدر: جريدة المُجاهد الجزائرية، www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Transliteration:

"Al-taqaddum al-watani yatalabb al-binya al-tahtiayah tarbut manatiqina al-mukhtalifah. Bidun hathih al-rawabit, la yumkin an yazdahir al-tanmiya. Al-binya al-tahtiayah hiya al-jisr al-ladhi yurbitu mujtama'atina wa manatiqina. Min khilal ta'zeez hathih al-rawabit al-hayawiyah, nakhluq fursan lil-namu wa al-wahda fi jami' anha' al-bilad."

English:

"National progress requires infrastructure that connects our diverse regions. Without these links, development cannot flourish. Infrastructure is the bridge that connects our communities and regions. By strengthening these vital connections, we create opportunities for growth and unity throughout the country." (Presidential Inauguration Speech; Source: El Moujahid Newspaper, www.elmoudjahid.dz)

.ABDELMALEK Sellal (2016)

Arabic:

" الإصلاحات الاقتصادية ضرورية لتحديث بلدنا. ومع ذلك، يتطلب الأمر الصبر والتخطيط الدقيق. إصلاح اقتصادنا يشبه تجديد بناء قديم. يستغرق الأمر وقتًا وجهدًا للحفاظ على الأساس مع تحويله لتلبية احتياجات العصر الجديد." (مؤتمر وزاري حول الانتقال الاقتصادي؛ المصدر: وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، www.aps.dz)

Transliteration:

"Al-islahat al-iqtisadiyah daruriyah litahdeeth baladuna. Wa ma'a dhalik, yatatalab al-amr al-sabr wa al-takhtit al-daqiq. Islah iqtisaduna yashbah tajdeed bina' qadeem. Yastaghriq al-amr waqtaan wa juhdan li-hifaz al-asaas ma'a tahweelih litalbiyat ihtiyajat al-'asr al-jadeed."

English:

"Economic reforms are essential to modernizing our country. However, the process requires patience and careful planning. Reforming our economy is like renovating an old building. It takes time and effort to preserve the foundation while transforming it to meet the needs of a new

era." (Ministerial Conference on Economic Transition; Source: Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2009)

Arabic:

" بينما نبدأ في رحلة النمو الاقتصادي، يجب أن يكون كل إجراء نتخذه مدروسًا وهادفًا. كل خطوة نتخذها اليوم تبني المستقبل. كل طوبة نضعها اليوم تقوي بيت اقتصادنا. هذا الجهد الجماعي سيضمن أن اقتصادنا سيظل قويًا للأجيال القادمة." (خطاب بمناسبة عيد الاستقلال؛ المصدر: جريدة الوطن الجزائرية، elwatan-dz.com)

Transliteration:

"Baynama nabda' fi riḥlat al-namu al-iqtisadi, yajibu an yakoon kull ijra' natakhadhuhu madroosan wa hadifan. Kull khutwah natakhadhuhu al-yawm tabni al-mustaqbal. Kull toobah nadu'uha al-yawm taqwiy bayt iqtisadna. Hatha al-juhd al-jama'i sayadman an iqtisadna sayazil qawiyan lil-ajyal al-qadimah."

English:

"As we embark on this journey of economic growth, every action we take must be deliberate and purposeful. Every step we take today builds the future. Every brick we lay today strengthens the house of our economy. This collective effort will ensure that our economy stands strong for generations to come." (Independence Day Speech; Source: El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

Ahmad Ouyahia (2015)

Arabic:

" لتحقيق أهدافنا الاقتصادية، يجب أن يكون لدينا نهج واضح ومركّز، نتخيل المستقبل بينما نواجه التحديات الحالية. بناء اقتصادنا يشبه تصميم ناطحة سحاب، يتطلب رؤية دقيقة. يجب أن يتم إعداد كل خطة بعناية لضمان هيكل قوي ودائم لمستقبل الجزائر." (منتدى التنمية الوطنية؛ المصدر: رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية، www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration:

"Li tahqiq ahdafina al-iqtisadiyah, yajibu an yakoon ladayna nahj wadih wa markaz, nukhayyil al-mustaqbal baynama nawajih al-tahadiyat al-haliyah. Bina' iqtisaduna yashbah tasmeem natihat sahab, yatatalab ru'ya daqiqah. Yajibu an yatimmu 'idad kull khutta bi'inaayah li-dhaman haykal qawi wa da'im limustaqbal al-Jaza'ir."

English:

Appendix

"To achieve our economic goals, we must have a clear and focused approach, envisioning the future while addressing current challenges. Building our economy is like designing a skyscraper, requiring precise vision. Every plan must be carefully crafted to ensure a strong and lasting structure for Algeria's future." (National Development Forum; Source: Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

. Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Arabic:

"البنية التحتية لتحقيق التنمية الوطنية، يجب علينا التركيز على ربط جميع أجزاء البلاد، وضمان أن كل منطقة لها أدوات للنمو. البنية التحتية هي الجسر الذي يربط مجتمعاتنا ومناطقنا. من خلال تعزيز هذه الروابط، سنعزز الوحدة والنمو العادل في جميع أنحاء الجزائر." (خطاب تنصيب الرئيس؛ المصدر: جريدة المُجاهد الجزائرية، www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Transliteration:

"Li tahqiq al-tanmiyah al-wataniyah, yajibu 'alayna al-tarkeez 'ala rabt jami' ajza' al-bilad, wa daman an kull mintaqah laha adawat lil-namu. Al-binya al-tahtiayah hiya al-jisr al-ladhi yurbitu mujtama'atina wa manatiqina. Min khilal ta'zeez hathih al-rawabit, san'aziz al-wahda wa al-namu al-'adil fi jami' anha' al-Jaza'ir."

English:

"To achieve national development, we must focus on connecting all parts of the country, ensuring that every region has access to the tools for growth. Infrastructure is the bridge that connects our communities and regions. By strengthening these connections, we will foster unity and equitable growth across Algeria." (Presidential Inauguration Speech; Source: El Moujahid Newspaper, www.elmoudjahid.dz)

ABDELMALEK Sellal (2016)

Arabic:

"الإصلاحات ليست مجرد تغييرات ولكنها تحول؛ يجب أن نعيد تخيل وتحسين الأنظمة التي تخدم أمتنا. إصلاح اقتصادنا يشبه تجديد بناء قديم. يتطلب الأمر وقتًا وتخطيطًا دقيقًا لتحديثه مع الحفاظ على الأساس من أجل الاستقرار المستقبلي." (مؤتمر وزاري حول الانتقال الاقتصادي؛ المصدر: وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، www.aps.dz)

Transliteration:

"Al-islahat laysat mujarrad taghayyurat walakinaha tahawul; yajibu an nu'eed takhayyul wa tahseen al-anzimah al-lati takhdim ummatina. Islah iqtisaduna yashbah tajdeed bina' qadeem.

Appendix

Yatatalab al-amr waqtaan wa takhtitaan daqiqan li-tahdeethih ma'a hifaz 'ala al-asaas min ajl al-istiqrar al-mustaqbali."

English:

"Reforms are not just about change but transformation; we must carefully reimagine and improve the systems that serve our nation. Reforming our economy is like renovating an old building. It takes time and careful planning to modernize while preserving what is essential for future stability." (Ministerial Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2009)

Arabic:

" بينما نمضي قدمًا، يجب أن نضمن أن كل خطوة تساهم في الهدف الأكبر وهو التقدم الاقتصادي. كل قرار نتخذه اليوم سيقوي أساس مستقبل أمتنا. كل طوبة نضعها اليوم تقوي بيت اقتصادنا. هذا الجهد الجماعي سيضمن مستقبلاً مزدهرًا لجميع الجزائريين." (خطاب بمناسبة عيد الاستقلال؛

Conference on Economic Transition; Source: Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

المصدر: جريدة الوطن الجزائرية، elwatan-dz.com)

Transliteration:

"Baynama namdi qadam-an, yajibu an nadman an kull khutwah tusahim fi al-hadaf al-akbar wa huwa al-taqaddum al-iqtisadi. Kull qarar natakhadhuhu al-yawm sayuqawwi asas mustaqbal ummatina. Kull toobah nadu'uha al-yawm taqwiy bayt iqtisadna. Hatha al-juhd al-jama'i sayadman mustaqbilan muzdahiran li-jami' al-jaza'ireen."

English:

"As we move forward, we must ensure that every action contributes to the larger goal of economic progress. Every decision we make today will strengthen the foundation of our nation’s future. Every brick we lay today strengthens the house of our economy. This collective effort will secure a prosperous future for all Algerians." (Independence Day Speech; Source: El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

Ahmad Ouyahia (2015)

Arabic:

" بناء اقتصاد مزدهر يتطلب الرؤية والتخطيط الدقيق. يجب أن نضع الأساس لتحقيق النجاح في المستقبل، مع ضمان أن كل هيكل قوي ومصمم بشكل جيد. الهيكل المخطط جيدًا سيدعم وزن طموحاتنا الاقتصادية. سيسمح لنا هذا الإطار القوي بتحقيق أهدافنا الاقتصادية." (قمة السياسة الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: جريدة النهار، www.ennaharonline.com)

Appendix

Transliteration:

"Bina' iqtisad muzdahir yatatalab al-ru'ya wa al-takhtit al-daqiq. Yajibu an nuda'a al-asaas li-tahqiq al-najah fi al-mustaqbal, ma'a dhaman an kull haykal qawi wa musamma bihikmah. Al-haykal al-mukhattat jayyidan sayad'am wazan tumuhatina al-iqtisadiyah. Sayasmah lana hatha al-itaar al-qawi li-tahqiq ahdafina al-iqtisadiyah."

English:

"Building a prosperous economy requires both vision and careful planning. We must lay the groundwork for future success, ensuring that every structure is solid and well-designed. A well-planned structure will support the weight of our economic ambitions. This strong framework will allow us to reach our economic goals." (Economic Policy Summit; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Arabic:

النجاح على المدى الطويل يعتمد على الاستثمارات التي نقوم بها اليوم في المجالات الرئيسية التي ستغذي النمو في المستقبل. " يجب أن نركز على إنشاء أساس قوي للغد. يجب أن نستثمر في أسس اقتصادنا لدعم النمو المستقبلي. هذه الاستثمارات ستوفر الاستقرار الذي تحتاجه الجزائر لرفاهها المستدام." (خطاب إلى الأمة في ظل التحديات الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: جريدة الوطن الجزائرية، elwatan-dz.com)

Transliteration:

"Al-najah 'ala al-mada al-tawil ya'tamid 'ala al-istithmarat alati naqoomu biha al-yawm fi al-majalat al-ra'eesiyah alati sataghadhi al-namu fi al-mustaqbal. Yajibu an narkaiz 'ala insha' asas qawi lil-ghad. Yajibu an nastathmir fi asas iqtisadna lid'am al-namu al-mustaqbali. Hadhih al-istithmarat satawafir al-istiqrar alladhi tahtajuhu al-Jaza'ir li-rafahahi al-mustadama."

English:

"Long-term success is built upon investments made today in key areas that will fuel future growth. We must focus on creating a strong foundation for tomorrow. We must invest in the foundations of our economy to support future growth. This will provide the stability needed for Algeria’s continued prosperity." (Address to the Nation Amid Economic Challenges; Source: El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

Appendix

Mouloud Hamrouche (1992)

Arabic:

" إصلاح الهيكل الاقتصادي للأمة يتطلب قرارات مدروسة واستراتيجية. يجب أن تحدد سياساتنا المسار لهذا التحول. سياساتنا هي الخطة التي ستوجه بناءنا الاقتصادي. من خلال هذه السياسات، يمكننا بناء اقتصاد قوي ومرن يلبي احتياجات جميع الجزائريين." (مناظرة الجمعية الوطنية حول السياسات الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، www.aps.dz)

Transliteration:

"Islah al-haykal al-iqtisadi lil-umma yatatalab qararat madroosah wa istratijiyah. Yajibu an tuhadid siyasatuna al-masar li-hadha al-tahawul. Siyasatuna hiya al-khutah alati satuwajjih bina'na al-iqtisadi. Min khilal hathih al-siyasat, yumkinuna bina' iqtisad qawi wa marin yalbi ihtiyajat jami' al-jaza'ireen."

English:

"Reforming the nation’s economic structure requires thoughtful and strategic decisions. Our policies must chart the course for this transformation. Our policies are the blueprint that will

Mouloud Hamrouche (1992)

"Our economic policies must be strategic and forward-thinking, carefully designed to transform the nation’s economic structure. Reforming the nation’s economic structure requires thoughtful and strategic decisions. Our policies are the blueprint that will guide our economic construction. By following this roadmap, we will build a resilient economy capable of withstanding future challenges." (National Assembly Debate on Economic Policy; Source: Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2007)

Arabic:

" النمو الاقتصادي ليس إنجازًا يتم بين عشية وضحاها؛ بل يتطلب الصبر والاهتمام الدقيق والإخلاص. من خلال التركيز على استراتيجيات طويلة المدى، يمكننا ضمان ازدهار اقتصادنا. النمو الاقتصادي مثل رعاية حديقة مزدهرة. يتطلب رعاية مستمرة، والبيئة المناسبة، والصبر ليؤتي ثماره من الازدهار."

خطاب التنمية الوطنية; رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية،)

www.elmouradia.dz)

Appendix

Transliteration:

"Al-numuw al-iqtisadi laysa injaz-an yatim bayna 'ashiya wa wadha-ha; bal yatatalab al-sabr wal-ihtimam al-daqiq wal-ikhlas. Min khilal al-tarkiz 'ala istratijiyat tawilat al-mada, yumkinuna dhaman izdihaar iqtisadina. Al-numuw al-iqtisadi mithl ri'ayat hadiqah muzdahira. Yatatalab ri'ayat mustamirrah, wal-biyyah al-munasibah, wal-sabr li'uti thamarih min al-izdihaar."

English:

"Economic growth is not an overnight achievement; it requires patience, careful attention, and dedication. By focusing on long-term strategies, we can ensure that our economy flourishes. Economic growth is like nurturing a thriving garden. It requires constant care, the right environment, and patience to bear the fruits of prosperity."
(National Development Address; Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

Ahmad Ouyahia (2015)

Arabic:

" بينما نبني الأساس لمستقبل مزدهر، يجب أن نفكر في الأثر الطويل المدى لأفعالنا اليوم. الخطوات التي نتخذها الآن ستشكل المشهد الاقتصادي لمستقبل الأجيال. نحن نزرع بذور اليوم لالغابة التي ستوفر الظل غدًا. هذه الجهود المبكرة ستخلق إرثًا من النمو والازدهار لأمتنا."

(elwatan-dz.com خطاب السياسة الاقتصادية; جريدة الوطن،)

Transliteration:

"Baynama nabni al-asas limustaqbal muzdahira, yajibu an nafakkar fi al-athar al-tawil al-mada li'afalina al-yawm. Al-khutawat al-lati nattakhidhuha al-an satashakkilu al-mashhad al-iqtisadi limustaqbal al-ajyal. Nahnu nazra'u bidhur al-yawm lil-ghabah al-lati satawafir al-zil ghadan. Hathihi al-juhood al-mubakkirah satakhluq irthan min al-numuw wal-izdihaar li-ummatina."

English:

"As we build the foundation for a prosperous future, we must think of the long-term impact of our actions today. The steps we take now will shape the landscape of our economy for generations. We are planting seeds today for a forest that will provide shade tomorrow. These early efforts will create a legacy of growth and prosperity for our nation."

Appendix

(Economic Policy Address; El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Arabic:

" في مواجهة الديناميكيات العالمية المتغيرة، يجب علينا تعديل اقتصادنا لضمان استدامته. تمامًا كما تتكيف الطبيعة للبقاء، يجب علينا الاستجابة للتحديات الجديدة. يجب أن يتكيف اقتصادنا، مثل نبات الصحراء الذي ينجو في ظروف قاسية. فقط من خلال التحلي بالمرونة والقدرة على التكيف يمكننا ضمان البقاء والازدهار على المدى الطويل."

(خطاب التكيف الاقتصادي; وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، www.aps.dz)

Transliteration:

"Fi muwajahat al-dinamikiyaat al-ʻalamiyya al-mutaghayyirah, yajibu 'alayna ta'dil iqtisadina li-dhaman istidamatihi. Tamaman kama tatakayyaf al-tabi'ah lil-baqa', yajibu 'alayna al-istijabah lil-tahaddiyat al-jadidah. Yajibu an yatakayyaf iqtisadina, mithl nabat al-sahra' al-ladhi yanjou fi dhuruf qasiyah. Faqat min khilal al-tahalli bil-murunah wal-qudrah 'ala al-takayyuf yumkinuna dhaman al-baqa' wal-izdihaar 'ala al-mada al-tawil."

English:

"In the face of changing global dynamics, we must adapt our economy to ensure sustainability. Just as nature adjusts to survive, so must we respond to new challenges. Our economy must adapt, like a desert plant surviving in harsh conditions. Only by being resilient and resourceful can we ensure long-term survival and prosperity."

(Speech on Economic Adaptation; Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

Abdelkader Bensalah (2019)

Arabic:

" الاقتصاد، مثل الطبيعة، يمر بفترات من النمو والانكماش والتجديد. هذه الدورات ضرورية لاستدامة طويلة المدى والتقدم. يجب أن يمر اقتصادنا بدورات من التجديد، مثل تغير الفصول. مع كل موسم يأتي فرص جديدة للنمو والتجديد."

(خطاب الرؤية الاقتصادية الوطنية; جريدة المجاهد، www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Appendix

Transliteration:

"Al-iqtisad, mithl al-tabi'ah, yamurru bifatarat min al-numuw wal-inkimash wal-tajdid. Hathihi al-dawrat daruriyah li-istidamah tawilat al-mada wal-taqaddum. Yajibu an yamurru iqtisadina bidawrat min al-tajdid, mithl taghayur al-fusul. Ma'a kulli mawsem ya'ti furas jadidah lil-numuw wal-tajdid."

English:

"An economy, like nature, goes through periods of growth, decline, and renewal. These cycles are necessary for long-term sustainability and progress. Our economy must go through cycles of renewal, like the changing seasons. With each season comes new opportunities for growth and revitalization."

(Speech on National Economic Vision; El Moujahid Newspaper, www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2009)

Arabic:

" لبناء اقتصاد قوي، يجب أن نبدأ من الأساس، لضمان أن يكون الأساس مستقرًا وموثوقًا. تمامًا كما يحتاج الشجرة إلى جذور قوية لتنمو عالية وقوية، يحتاج اقتصادنا إلى أساس قوي لدعمه في النمو والاستقرار."

(خطاب الإصلاحات الاقتصادية الوطنية; جريدة النهار، www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration:

"Li-bina' iqtisad qawi, yajibu an nabda' min al-asas, li-dhaman an yakun al-asas mustaqiran wa mawthuqan. Tamaman kama yahtaj al-shajarah ila judhur qawiyah li-tanmu 'aliyyah wa qawiyah, yahtaj iqtisadina ila asas qawi li-da'amihi fi al-numuw wal-istiqrar."

English:

"To build a strong economy, we must start from the ground up, ensuring that the foundation is stable and reliable. Just as a tree needs strong roots to grow tall and strong, our economy needs a solid foundation to support its growth and stability."

(National Address on Economic Reforms; Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

Appendix

Ahmad Ouyahia (2015)

Arabic:

" الاستدامة هي المفتاح لضمان أن يكون تطورنا الاقتصادي ليس مجرد مؤقت، بل دائم. إنها القوة المحركة التي تدعم النمو على المدى الطويل. الاستدامة هي الماء الذي يغذي حديقتنا الاقتصادية. من خلال إعطاء الأولوية للاستدامة، نخلق أساسًا يتيح لاقتصادنا الازدهار والنمو لأجيال قادمة."

(خطاب التنمية الاقتصادية المستدامة; وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، www.aps.dz)

Transliteration:

"Al-istidamah hiya al-miftah li-dhaman an yakun tatawwuruna al-iqtisadi laysa mujarrad mu'aqqat, bal da'im. Innaha al-quwwah al-muharrikah allati tada'm al-numuw 'ala al-mada al-tawil. Al-istidamah hiya al-ma' alladhi yughadhdhii hadiqatina al-iqtisadiyyah. Min khilal i'ta' al-awlawiyyah lil-istidamah, nakhluq asas-an yuti'h liqtisadina al-izdihaar wal-numuw li-ajyal qadamah."

English:

"Sustainability is the key to ensuring that our economic development is not just temporary, but enduring. It is the driving force that supports growth over time. Sustainability is the water that nurtures our economic garden. By prioritizing sustainability, we create a foundation that allows our economy to flourish and grow for generations to come."

(Speech on Sustainable Economic Development; Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Arabic:

" في عالم سريع التغير، فإن التكيف أمر أساسي للبقاء. يجب علينا ضمان أن يكون اقتصادنا قادرًا على التكيف مع متطلبات المستقبل. مثلما تتكيف الطبيعة، يجب على اقتصادنا أن يتطور ليزدهر في ظل الظروف المتغيرة. من خلال تبني التغيير والابتكار، يمكننا ضمان النمو المستمر والازدهار."

(خطاب الصمود الاقتصادي; جريدة الوطن، elwatan-dz.com)

Appendix

Transliteration:

"Fi 'alam sari' al-taghayur, fa'inna al-takayyuf amr asasi lil-baqa'. Yajibu 'alayna dhaman an yakun iqtisadina qadran 'ala al-takayyuf ma'a mutalabat al-mustaqbal. Mithlima tatakayyaf al-tabi'ah, yajibu 'ala iqtisadina an yatatawwar lizdahir fi dhill al-dhuruf al-mutaghayyirah. Min khilal tabanni al-taghyir wal-ibda'a, yumkinuna dhaman al-numuw al-mustamir wal-izdihaar."

English:

"In a rapidly changing world, adaptability is essential for survival. We must ensure that our economy can evolve to meet the demands of the future. Like nature, our economy must evolve to thrive in changing conditions. By embracing change and innovation, we can ensure our continued growth and prosperity."

(Speech on Economic Resilience; El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

Malek Sellal (2016)

Arabic:

إنشاء اقتصاد"

8. Malek Sellal (2016)

Arabic:

إنشاء اقتصاد متين يتطلب أكثر من مجرد قرارات اقتصادية. إنه يتطلب رؤية استراتيجية طويلة المدى تؤسس للثقة في "
".المستقبل. كما يبني المهندس أساسات مبنى قوي، نحن نبني أساسًا اقتصاديًا سيحمل بلادنا إلى آفاق جديدة من النمو والازدهار
(www.ennaharonline.com خطاب تعزيز الاقتصاد الوطني; جريدة النهار،)

Transliteration:

"Insha' iqtisad mateen yatatalab akthar min mujarrad qararat iqtisadiyah. Innahu yatatalab ru'ya istratijiyyah tawilat al-mada tu'asis lil-thiqah fi al-mustaqbal. Kama yabni al-muhandis asasat mabna qawi, nahnu nabni asas-an iqtisadiyyan sayahmil biladana ila afaq jadidah min al-numuw wal-izdihaar."

English:

"Building a strong economy requires more than just economic decisions. It requires a long-term strategic vision that lays the foundation for trust in the future. Just as an architect builds the

foundations of a strong building, we are building an economic foundation that will carry our country to new horizons of growth and prosperity."
(Speech on Strengthening the National Economy; Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2008)

Arabic:

" النجاح في تعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية يكمن في قدرتنا على التكيف مع المتغيرات. مثلما يتكيف البحر مع موجاته، يجب على اقتصادنا أن يتكيف مع تحديات العصر الحديث."
(خطاب الاقتصاد الوطني; جريدة المجاهد، www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Transliteration:

"Al-najah fi ta'zeez al-tanmiya al-iqtisadiya yakmun fi qudratina 'ala al-takayyuf ma'a al-mutaghayyirat. Mithlima yatakayyaf al-bahr ma'a mawjatih, yajibu 'ala iqtisadina an yatakayyaf ma'a tahaddiyat al-'asr al-hadith."

English:

"The success of promoting economic development lies in our ability to adapt to changes. Just as the sea adjusts to its waves, our economy must adapt to the challenges of the modern age."
(Speech on National Economy; El Moujahid Newspaper, www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Mohamed Raouf Benkatra (2017)

Arabic:

" التنمية الاقتصادية هي عملية مستمرة تتطلب استثمارات طويلة الأجل، تمامًا كما يتطلب بناء الطريق وقتًا وجهدًا. يجب أن نبني اقتصادًا يحقق الاستدامة ويأخذ بعين الاعتبار التحديات المستقبلية."
(خطاب الاستثمار والتنمية; وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، www.aps.dz)

Transliteration:

"Al-tanmiya al-iqtisadiya hiya 'amaliyah mustamirrah tata'atalab istithmarat tawilat al-ajil, tamaman kama yatatalab bina' al-tariq waqtan wa juhdan. Yajibu an nabni iqtisadan yuhaqqiq al-istidamah wa ya'khudh bi'ayn al-i'tibar al-tahaddiyat al-mustaqbaliyah."

Appendix

English:

"Economic development is an ongoing process that requires long-term investments, just as building a road requires time and effort. We must build an economy that ensures sustainability and takes into account future challenges."

(Speech on Investment and Development; Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2007)

Arabic:

"النمو الاقتصادي ليس عملية تلقائية؛ فهو يتطلب الانتباه والرعاية والصبر مع مرور الوقت. من خلال توفير بيئة ملائمة للنمو، يمكننا أن نزرع الازدهار المستدام. النمو الاقتصادي مثل رعاية حديقة مزدهرة. يتطلب التخطيط الدقيق، والجهد المنتظم، والظروف المناسبة لتثمر في المستقبل للأجيال القادمة."

(خطاب التنمية الوطنية; رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية، www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration:

"Al-namu al-iqtisadi laysa 'amaliyyatan tilqaiyyatan; fa huwa yatalabbu al-intibah wal-ri'ayah wal-sabr ma'a murur al-waqt. Min khilal tawfir bi'ah mulayimah lil-namuw, yumkinuna an nazra'u al-izdihaar al-mustadam. Al-namu al-iqtisadi mithl ri'ayat hadiqah muzdahirah. Yatalabbama al-takhtit al-daqiq, wal-juhd al-muntazim, wal-zuruf al-munasibah li'athmar fi al-mustaqbal lil-ajyal al-qadimah."

English:

"Economic growth is not an automatic process; it demands attention, care, and patience over time. By fostering an environment conducive to growth, we can cultivate long-term prosperity. Economic growth is like nurturing a thriving garden. It requires careful planning, regular effort, and the right conditions to bear fruit for future generations."

(National Development Address; Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

Ahmad Ouyahia (2015)

Arabic:

"أفعالنا اليوم ستضع الأساس لمستقبل أفضل. البذور التي نزرعها الآن ستنمو إلى شيء قوي ودائم. نحن نزرع بذور اليوم لكي تنمو إلى غابة توفر الظلال غدًا. من خلال التخطيط الدقيق والالتزام، يمكننا ضمان أن يكون مستقبلنا الاقتصادي مزدهرًا ومستدامًا."

Appendix

(elwatan-dz.com خطاب السياسة الاقتصادية; جريدة الوطن،)

Transliteration:

"A'maaluna al-yawm sata'udu al-asas limustaqbal afdal. Al-budur alati nazra'uha al-an satenmu ila shay'in qawi wa da'im. Nahnu nazra'u budur al-yawm likay tanmu ila ghaba tuwafiru al-zilal ghadan. Min khilal al-takhtit al-daqiq wal-iltizam, yumkinuna dhaman an yakun mustaqbaluna al-iqtisadi muzdahiran wa mustadamam."

English:

"Our actions today will lay the groundwork for a better tomorrow. The seeds we plant now will grow into something strong and enduring. We are planting seeds today for a forest that will provide shade tomorrow. Through careful planning and commitment, we can ensure that our economic future will be both prosperous and sustainable."

(Economic Policy Address; El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Arabic:

مرونة اقتصادنا تعتمد على قدرتنا على التكيف مع التغيرات العالمية والمحلية. تمامًا كما تجد النباتات الصحراوية طرقًا للبقاء "
والازدهار في المناخات القاسية، يجب علينا أن نجد حلولًا لتحدياتنا. يجب على اقتصادنا أن يتكيف، مثل نباتات الصحراء التي
".تنمو في الظروف القاسية. ستكون هذه القدرة على التكيف أساسية لضمان استدامته على المدى الطويل

(www.aps.dz خطاب التكيف الاقتصادي; وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية،)

Transliteration:

"Maroonat iqtisadina tata'amadu 'ala qudratina 'ala al-takayyuf ma'a al-taghayurat al-ʻalamiyyah wal-mahalliyyah. Tamaman kama tajidu al-nabatat al-sahrawiyyah turuqan lil-baqa' wal-izdihaar fi al-munakhawat al-qasiyah, yajibu 'alayna an najidu hululan li-tahaddiyatina. Yajibu 'ala iqtisadina an yatakayyaf, mithl nabatat al-sahra' alati tanmu fi al-zuruf al-qasiyah. Satakun hadhihi al-qudrat 'ala al-takayyuf asasiyyah li-dhaman istidamatihi 'ala al-mada al-tawil."

Appendix

English:

"The resilience of our economy depends on our ability to adapt to changing global and domestic conditions. Just as desert plants find ways to survive and thrive in harsh climates, we must find solutions to our own challenges. Our economy must adapt, like a desert plant surviving in harsh conditions. This adaptability will be key to ensuring its long-term sustainability."

(Speech on Economic Adaptation; Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

Abdelkader Bensalah (2019)

Arabic:

"اقتصادنا، مثل العالم الطبيعي، يمر بفترات من النمو والراحة. هذه الدورات ليست فقط حتمية، بل أساسية للحفاظ على التوازن والصحة. يجب أن يمر اقتصادنا بدورات من التجديد، مثل فصول السنة المتغيرة. كل موسم يأتي بتحدياته وفرصه، ويجب أن نكون مستعدين للتغييرات القادمة."

(خطاب الرؤية الاقتصادية الوطنية; جريدة المجاهد، www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Transliteration:

"Iqtisaduna, mithl al-'alam al-tabii, yamurru bifatarat min al-numuw wal-raha. Hadhihi al-dawrat laysat faqat hatmiyyah, bal asasiyyah li-hifaz 'ala al-tawazun wal-sihhah. Yajibu an yamurru iqtisaduna bidawrat min al-tajdid, mithl fusal al-sannah al-mutaghayyirah. Kullu mawsim ya'ti bitahaddiyatihi wa furasihi, wa yajibu an nakuna musta'din lil-taghyirat al-qadimah."

English:

"Our economy, like the natural world, experiences periods of growth and rest. These cycles are not just inevitable, but essential for maintaining balance and health. Our economy must go through cycles of renewal, like the changing seasons. Each season brings its own challenges and opportunities, and we must prepare for the changes ahead."

(Speech on National Economic Vision; El Moujahid Newspaper, www.elmoudjahid.dz)

Appendix

Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2009)

Arabic:

لبناء اقتصاد قوي ومرن، يجب أن نبدأ بتأسيس قاعدة صلبة. تمامًا كما تجذب جذور الشجرة وتغذيها، فإن الأساس الاقتصادي " القوي ضروري للنمو. مثلما تحتاج الشجرة إلى جذور قوية، يحتاج اقتصادنا إلى أساس متين. فقط بهذا الأساس يمكننا أن نطمح ".إلى الازدهار

(www.ennaharonline.com الخطاب الوطني حول الإصلاحات الاقتصادية; جريدة النهار،)

Transliteration:

"Li-bina' iqtisad qawi wa marin, yajibu an nabda' bita'sis qa'idah salbah. Tamaman kama tajdhibu judhur al-shajarah wa taghadhiyuha, fa-inna al-asas al-iqtisadi al-qawi daruri lil-numuw. Mithlima tahtaju al-shajarah ila judhur qawiyyah, yahtaju iqtisadina ila asas mateen. Faqat bihadhihi al-asas yumkinuna an natma'u ila al-izdihaar."

English:

"To build a strong and resilient economy, we must begin by establishing a solid foundation. Just as a tree's roots anchor it and provide nourishment, a strong economic foundation is necessary for growth. Just as a tree needs strong roots, our economy needs a solid foundation. Only with this base can we aspire to prosperity."

(National Address on Economic Reforms; Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

Production Metaphors:

Ahmad Ouyahia (2015)

Arabic: " لإقتصادنا لكي يعمل بأفضل طريقة، يجب أن يعمل كل جزء بتناسق. جزء واحد معطل يمكن أن يعطل النظام ".بأسره. إقتصادنا مثل الآلة المتقنة التي تحتاج إلى أن تعمل جميع أجزائها بتناسق

(خطاب حول السياسات الاقتصادية ،elwatan-dz.com صحيفة الوطن،)

Transliteration: "Li-iqtisadina likay ya'mal bi-afdal tariqa, yajibu an ya'mal kulu juz'in bitanasuq. Juz'un wahidun mu'attilun yumkin an yu'atil al-nizam bi-asrih."

English Translation: "For our economy to function optimally, every component must work in unison. A single malfunctioning part can disrupt the entire system. Our economy is like a well-oiled machine requiring all parts to work in harmony."

Appendix

(El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com, Economic Policy Address)

Malek Sellal (2016)

Arabic: " التنمية الاقتصادية ليست مهمة سهلة أو سريعة، بل تتطلب التفاني والدقة. كما أن الفنان يصنع تحفة فنية بعناية، يجب علينا أن نبني اقتصادنا بعناية ومهارة."

(خطاب حول التحول الاقتصادي، www.ennaharonline.com صحيفة النهار،)

Transliteration: "Al-tanmiyya al-iqtisadiyya laysat muhimmat sa'ila aw sari'a, bal tatatalab al-tafani wal-diqqa. Kama ann al-fannan yasna'u tuhfa fanniya bi'inaya, yajibu 'alayna an nabni iqtisadina bi'inaya wa maharat."

English Translation: "Economic development is not an easy or quick task, but one that demands dedication and precision. Just as an artist meticulously crafts a masterpiece, we must shape our economy with care and skill."

(Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com, Speech on Economic Transformation)

Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2009)

Arabic: " إحياء إقتصادنا يتطلب جهدًا جماعيًا لإعادة تشغيل الوظائف الحيوية. كما أن المصنع يحتاج إلى تشغيل محركاته لإنتاج السلع، يحتاج إقتصادنا للعمل بأقصى طاقته لتحقيق أفضل إنتاج."

(خطاب حول الإصلاحات الاقتصادية، www.ennaharonline.com صحيفة النهار،)

Transliteration: "Ihyā' iqtiṣādina yataṭallab juhdan jamā'īyan li-i'ādat tashghīl al-waẓā'if al-ḥayawiyya. Kama ann al-maṣna' yaḥtāj ilā tashghīl muḥarrikātihi li-intāj al-silā', yaḥtāj iqtiṣādina li-l-'amal bi-aqsā ṭāqatihi li-taḥqīq afḍal intāj."

English Translation: "The revitalization of our economy requires a concerted effort to re-establish vital functions. Just as a factory needs its engines running to produce goods, our economy needs to operate at full capacity to achieve optimal output."

(Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com, National Address on Economic Reforms)

Abdelmadjid Tebboune (2020)

Arabic: " تنوع الإقتصاد عنصر أساسي لضمان النمو المستدام. كما أن الأرض الخصبة يمكن أن تعطي أنواعًا مختلفة من المحاصيل، يمكن لاقتصاد متنوع أن يوفر فرصًا متعددة."

Appendix

(خطاب حول تنوع الاقتصاد، www.aps.dz وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية،)

Transliteration: "Tanawwu' al-iqtisād 'unsur asāsī li-ḍamān al-numū al-mustadām. Kama ann al-arḍ al-khuṣba yumkin an tu'ṭī anwā'an mukhtalifa min al-maḥāṣīl, yumkin li-iqtisād mutanawwi' an yuwaffir fursan muta'addida."
English Translation: "Economic diversification is a key element in ensuring long-term growth and sustainability. Just as a fertile field can yield a variety of crops, a diversified economy can provide a range of opportunities."
(Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz, Speech on Economic Diversification)

Ahmad Ouyahia (2015)

Arabic: " إقتصاد ناجح هو نتيجة لجهود منسقة من جميع القطاعات والعوامل. يجب أن يتماشى كل مشارك في النظام الإقتصادي مع الهدف العام."

(خطاب حول السياسات الاقتصادية، elwatan-dz.com صحيفة الوطن،)

Transliteration: "Iqtiṣād nājiḥ huwa natījat lijuhūd munsaqa min jamī' al-qiṭā'āt wal-'awāmil. Yajibu an yatamāsha kulu mushārikin fi al-niẓām al-iqtisādī ma'a al-hadaf al-‘ām."
English Translation: "A successful economy is the result of coordinated efforts from all sectors and actors. Each participant in the economic system must align with the overall goal."
(El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com, Economic Policy Address)

ABDELMALEK Sellal (2016)

Arabic: "في سوق المنافسة العالمي، الكفاءة أمر حاسم للنجاح. من خلال الكفاءة يمكننا فتح كامل إمكانات اقتصادنا."

(خطاب حول تحديث الاقتصاد، www.ennaharonline.com صحيفة النهار،)

Transliteration: "Fī sūq al-munāfasa al-‘ālamī, al-kafā'a amrun ḥāsīm lil-najāḥ. Min khilāl al-kafā'a yumkinunā fatḥ kāmil imkānāt iqtiṣādina."
English Translation: "In today's competitive global market, efficiency is critical for success. It is through efficiency that we can unlock the full potential of our economy."
(Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com, Speech on Economic Modernization)

Appendix

Abdelmadjid Temmar (2016)

Arabic: "الابتكار ليس مجرد كلمة عابرة، بل هو المحرك الذي يدفع التقدم. بدون الابتكار، سيتوقف إقتصادنا ويفشل في مواجهة التحديات الحديثة."

(خطاب حول الابتكار في التنمية الاقتصادية، elwatan-dz.com صحيفة الوطن)

Transliteration: "Al-ibtikār laysa mujarrad kalima 'ābira, bal huwa al-muḥarrik al-ladhī yadfa' al-taqaddum. Bidūn al-ibtikār, sayatawaqqaf iqtiṣādina wa yafshal fī mowājahat al-taḥaddiyāt al-ḥadītha."

English Translation: "Innovation is not just a buzzword but the engine that propels progress. Without innovation, our economy will stagnate and fail to meet modern challenges."

(El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com, Speech on Innovation in Economic Development)

Abdelaziz Bouteflika (2009)

Arabic: "لإستراتيجية إقتصادية ناجحة، الدقة والإنتباه للتفاصيل أمر أساسي. كما يجب أن تتناسق كل تروس الساعة لضبط الوقت، يجب أن يتماشى كل عنصر في إستراتيجيتنا الإقتصادية."

(خطاب حول الإصلاحات الاقتصادية، www.ennaharonline.com صحيفة النهار)

Transliteration: "Li-istrātījīyah iqtiṣādīyah nājiḥah, al-diqqa wal-intibāh lil-tafāṣīl amr asāsī. Kama yajibu an tatanāsaq kulu turūs al-sā'ah li-ḍabṭ al-waqt, yajibu an yatamāsha kulu 'unsur fī istrātījīyatina al-iqtisādīyah."

English Translation: "For a successful economic strategy, precision and attention to detail are paramount. Just as every gear in a clock must fit perfectly to keep time, every element of our economic strategy must align to ensure smooth operation."

(Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com, National Address on Economic Reforms)

أحمد أويحيى (2015)

Arabic: "بناء اقتصادنا يشبه صنع تحفة فنية تتطلب مهارة وجودة. كما يهتم الفنان بالتفاصيل والرؤية، يجب علينا أن نستثمر في الأسس وتطوير اقتصادنا لخلق شيء استثنائي حقاً. فقط من خلال التخطيط الاستراتيجي والابتكار يمكننا تشكيل تحفة اقتصادية تفيد شعبنا."

Appendix

المصدر: خطاب السياسة الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: صحيفة الوطن، elwatan-dz.com

Transliteration: "Bina' iqtsadina yashbah sana' tahfah fanniyah tata talab maharah wa judah. Kama yahtamm al-fannan bialtafasil wal-ru'yah, yajibu 'alayna an nastathmir fi al-usus watatwir iqtsadina likhalq shay'in istithna'i haqqan. Faqat min khilal al-takhtit al-istratiji wal-ibtikar yumkinuna tashkil tahfah iqtsadiyah tufid sha'abina."

Translation:
"Building our economy is like crafting a masterpiece that requires skill and quality. Just as an artist pays attention to detail and vision, we must invest in the foundation and development of our economy to create something truly exceptional. Only through strategic planning and innovation can we shape an economic masterpiece that benefits our people."

Source: Economic Policy Address; Source: El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com

مالك سلال (2016)

" إنعاش اقتصادنا يشبه إعادة تشغيل محركات المصانع لتحقيق أقصى إنتاجية. كما أن محركات الآلات تحتاج إلى طاقة وحركة لتعمل بكفاءة، فإن اقتصادنا يحتاج إلى السياسات والاستراتيجيات الصحيحة لزيادة الإنتاجية. هذه الاستعارة تسلط الضوء على الضرورة والطاقة اللازمة لإعادة إحياء محركات اقتصادنا."

المصدر: خطاب حول إنعاش الاقتصاد؛ المصدر: صحيفة النهار، www.ennaharonline.com

Transliteration: "In'ash iqtsadina yashbah i'adat tashghil muharrikat al-masane' litaḥqiq aqsa 'intajiyah. Kama anna muharrikat al-alaat tahtaj ila taqat waharakah lita'amal bikaafa'ah, fa'in iqtsadina yahtaj ila al-siyasat wal-istratijiyat al-saḥiḥah lizaadat al-intajiyah. Hathihi al-isti'arah tusallit al-duw'a 'ala al-darurah wal-taqa al-lazimah li'i'adat ihya' muharrikat iqtsadina."

Appendix

Translation:
"Revitalizing our economy is like reigniting factory engines for maximum output. Just as a machine's engines need energy and motion to perform optimally, our economy requires the right strategies and policies to generate maximum productivity. This metaphor highlights the urgency and energy needed to bring our economic engines back to life."

Source: Speech on Economic Recovery; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com

(2009) عبد العزيز بوتفليقة

" جهودنا في التنوع تشبه زراعة حقل خصب بمختلف المحاصيل. كما أن المحاصيل تنمو تحت ظروف مختلفة، يجب علينا اعتماد استراتيجيات متنوعة لضمان اقتصاد متوازن وقوي. هذه الاستعارة تؤكد ضرورة التكيف والتنوع في استراتيجياتنا الاقتصادية."

المصدر: خطاب حول استراتيجية الاقتصاد؛ المصدر: صحيفة النهار، www.ennaharonline.com

Transliteration: "Juhuduna fi al-tanawwu' tashbah zira'at ḥaql khasib bimikhtalif al-maḥāsīl. Kama anna al-maḥāsīl tanmu taḥt ẓurūf mukhtalifah, yajibu 'alayna i'timad ʾistratījīyāt mutanawwi'ah liḍamān iqtsād mutawāzin wa qawī. Hathihi al-isti'ārah tu'akkid ḍarūrah al-takayyuf wa al-tanawwu' fi ʾistratījīyātinā al-iqtsādīyah."

Translation:
"Our diversification efforts are like cultivating a fertile field with various crops. Just as different crops grow under different conditions, we must adopt diverse approaches to ensure a balanced and robust economy. This metaphor emphasizes the need for adaptability and variety in our economic strategies."

Source: National Address on Economic Strategy; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.co

Appendix

(2020) عبد المجيد تبون

" يجب علينا تنسيق جهودنا مثل الأوركسترا لتحقيق التناغم الاقتصادي. كما يجب على الموسيقيين في الأوركسترا العمل معاً لإنتاج قطعة موسيقية جميلة، يجب أن يتناغم كل جزء من اقتصادنا لنحقق النجاح الجماعي. هذه الاستعارة تسلط الضوء على أهمية التعاون والتنسيق في تطوير اقتصادنا."

المصدر: خطاب حول استراتيجية الاقتصاد؛ المصدر: وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، www.aps.dz

Transliteration: "Yajibu 'alayna tansiq juhudina mithl al-urkistra litaḥqiq al-tanāghum al-iqtsādī. Kama yajibu 'ala al-mūsīqīyīn fī al-urkistra al-ʻamal ma'an li'intaaj qiṭ'ah mūsīqīyah jamīlah, yajibu an yatanāgham kull juz' min iqtsādina li-naḥqīq al-najāḥ al-jamā'ī. Hathihi al-isti'ārah tusallit al-duw'a 'ala ahammiyat al-ta'āwun wal-tansīq fi taṭwīr iqtsādina."

Translation:
"We must coordinate our efforts like a symphony to achieve economic harmony. Just as musicians in a symphony orchestra must work together to produce a beautiful piece, all parts of our economy must align for us to achieve collective success. This metaphor underscores the need for collaboration and synergy in our economic development."

Source: Speech on Economic Strategy; Source: Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz

(2015) أحمد أويحيى

" الكفاءة في الإنتاج هي مفتاح إطلاق إمكانياتنا الاقتصادية. كما أن الدقة في التصنيع تحدد جودة المنتج، فإن الكفاءة في عمليات الإنتاج تحدد نجاح اقتصادنا وقدرته على التنافس. من خلال التركيز على الكفاءة، يمكننا ضمان أن يصبح اقتصادنا أكثر مرونة وديناميكية."

المصدر: خطاب السياسة الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: صحيفة الوطن، elwatan-dz.com

Transliteration: "Al-kafa'ah fi al-intāj hiya miftaḥ iṭlāq imkāniyātinā al-iqtsādīyah. Kama anna al-diqqah fi al-taṣnī' taḥaddid jawdat al-muntaj, fa'in al-kafa'ah fi 'amaliyat al-intāj taḥaddid

najāḥ iqtsādina wa qudratihi 'ala al-tanāfūs. Min khilāl al-tarkīz 'ala al-kafa'ah, yumkinunā ḍamān 'an yuṣbiḥ iqtsādina akthar murūnah wa dīnāmīkiyah."

Translation:
"Efficiency in production is the key to unlocking our economic potential. Just as precision in manufacturing determines the quality of a product, efficiency in our production processes can determine the success and competitiveness of our economy. By focusing on efficiency, we can ensure that our economy becomes more resilient and dynamic."

Source: Economic Policy Address; Source: El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com

(2016) مالك سلال

" الابتكار هو الوقود الذي يحرك محرك اقتصادنا. كما أن الوقود ضروري للحركة، فإن الابتكار يوفر الطاقة اللازمة لنمو اقتصادنا وتكيفه. من خلال تبني الأفكار والتقنيات الجديدة، يمكننا إطلاق كامل إمكانيات محرك اقتصادنا."

المصدر: خطاب حول التحول الاقتصادي؛ المصدر: صحيفة النهار، www.ennaharonline.com

Transliteration: "Al-ibti kār huwa al-waqūd al-ladhī yuḥarrik muḥarrik iqtsādina. Kama anna al-waqūd ḍarūrī li al-ḥarakah, fa'in al-ibti kār yuwafir al-ṭāqah al-lāzimah li-numūw iqtsādina wa takayyufih. Min khilāl tabanni al-afkār wal-taqniyāt al-jadīdah, yumkinunā iṭlāq kāmil imkāniyāt muḥarrik iqtsādina."

Translation:
"Innovation is the fuel that powers our economic engine. Just as fuel is necessary for vehicles to move, innovation provides the energy needed for our economy to grow and adapt. By embracing new ideas and technology, we can unleash the full potential of our economic engine."

Source: Speech on Economic Transformation; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com

Appendix

(2015) أحمد أويحيى

" اقتصادنا مثل آلة مشحمة تحتاج إلى عمل جميع أجزائها بتناغم. يجب أن يتعاون كل قطاع من الزراعة إلى الصناعة بكفاءة لتحقيق النجاح. إذا تمكنا من تنسيق جميع جوانب الاقتصاد، سنحقق أفضل النتائج."

(خطاب حول التنسيق الاقتصادي؛ المصدر: جريدة الوطن، المصدر: elwatan-dz.com)

Transliteration: "Iqtisaduna mithl āla mushahama tahtāj ilā ‘amal jamī‘ ajzā’ihā bitanāghum. Yajibu an yata‘āwan kulla qitā‘ min al-zirā‘a ilā al-ṣinā‘a bikifā’a li-taḥqīq al-najāḥ."

Translation: "Our economy is like a well-oiled machine that requires all parts to work in harmony. Every sector, from agriculture to industry, must collaborate efficiently for success. If we synchronize all aspects of the economy, we will achieve optimal results."

(Speech on Economic Coordination; Source: El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

(2016) مالك سلال

" بناء اقتصادنا هو عملية تتطلب الصبر والخبرة والتفاني. بناء اقتصادنا مثل إنشاء تحفة فنية تتطلب مهارة وجودة. يجب أن نركز على الدقة والرؤية طويلة المدى لضمان النجاح المستدام."

(خطاب حول التنمية الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: جريدة النهار، المصدر: www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration: "Binā’ iqtiṣādina huwa ‘amaliyyah tataṭallabu al-ṣabr wa-l-khibra wa-l-tafānī. Binā’ iqtiṣādina mithl inshā’ tuḥfah fannīyyah tataṭallabu mahārah wa-jawdah. Yajibu an narkaẓ ‘alā al-diqqah wa-l-ru’yah ṭawīlah al-madā li-ḍamān al-najāḥ al-mustadām."

Translation: "Building our economy is a process that demands patience, expertise, and dedication. Building our economy is like crafting a masterpiece that requires skill and quality. We must focus on precision and long-term vision to ensure lasting success."

(Speech on Economic Development; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

(2009) عبد العزيز بوتفليقة

" اقتصادنا المتجدّد يتطلب العزيمة والعمل على جميع المستويات. إحياء اقتصادنا مثل إشعال محركات المصانع لتحقيق أقصى إنتاجية. من خلال تنشيط جهودنا، يمكننا قيادة النمو المستدام للأجيال القادمة."

(خطاب حول إحياء الاقتصاد؛ المصدر: جريدة النهار، المصدر: www.ennaharonline.com)

Appendix

Transliteration: "Iqtisādunā al-mutajaddid yatatallabu al-ʻazīmah wa-l-ʻamal ʻalā jamīʻ al-mustawayāt. Iḥyāʼ iqtiṣādina mithl ishʻāl muḥarrikāt al-maṣāniʻ li-taḥqīq aqṣā intājīyah. Min khilāl tanšīṭ juhūdina, yumkinunā qiyādah al-numuw al-mustadām lil-ajyāl al-qādimah."
Translation: "A revitalized economy needs determination and action at all levels. Revitalizing our economy is like reigniting factory engines for maximum output. By energizing our efforts, we can drive sustainable growth for future generations."
(Speech on Economic Revival; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

(2020) عبد المجيد تبون

" اقتصادنا يجب أن يتكيف مع التحديات التي يواجهها، ويجب أن يتأقلم مثل النبات الصحراوي الذي ينجو في ظروف قاسية. فقط من خلال التكيف مع الحقائق الجديدة يمكننا أن ننجح ونزدهر على المدى الطويل."
(المصدر: خطاب حول مرونة الاقتصاد؛ المصدر: وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، www.aps.dz)

Transliteration: "Iqtiṣādunā yajibu an yatakāyyaf maʻa al-taḥaddiyāt allātī yuwājihuhā, wa-yajibu an yataʼālam mithl al-nabāt al-ṣaḥrāwī allatī yanju fī ẓurūf qāsiyah. Faqat min khilāl al-takayyuf maʻa al-ḥaqāʼiq al-jadīda yumkinunā an nanjaḥ wa-nazdahar ʻalā al-madā al-ṭawīl."
Translation: "Our economy must adapt to the challenges it faces, and it must adjust like a desert plant surviving in harsh conditions. Only by adjusting to new realities can we thrive and prosper in the long term."
(Speech on Economic Resilience; Source: Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

(2019) عبد القادر بن صالح

" النمو الاقتصادي والتطور هما عمليتان دائمتان تتطلبان إدارة دقيقة. يجب أن يمر اقتصادنا عبر دورات تجديد، مثل الفصول المتغيرة. هذه الدورات الطبيعية ضرورية للحفاظ على التوازن والاستدامة."
(المصدر: خطاب حول التحول الاقتصادي؛ المصدر: رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية، www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration: "Al-numuw al-iqtiṣādī wa-l-taṭawwur humā ʻamaliyyatan dāʼimatan tataṭallabān idārah daqqīqah. Yajibu an yamurr iqtiṣādunā ʻabr dawārāt tajdīd, mithl al-fuṣūl al-muṭāghīrah. Hādhihi al-dawārāt al-ṭabīʻīyah ḍarūriyyah li-l-ḥifāẓ ʻalā al-tawāzun wa-l-istidāmah."

Appendix

Translation: "Economic growth and development are cyclical processes that require careful management. Our economy must go through cycles of renewal, like the changing seasons. These natural cycles are essential for maintaining balance and sustainability."
(Speech on Economic Transformation; Source: Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

(2009) عبد العزيز بوتفليقة
" أساس أي اقتصاد قوي يكمن في بنيته الأساسية وموارده. كما أن الشجرة تحتاج إلى جذور قوية، يحتاج اقتصادنا إلى أساس متين. فقط بهذا الأساس يمكننا أن نطمح إلى الازدهار والنمو على المدى الطويل."
(خطاب حول الاستقرار الاقتصادي؛ المصدر: جريدة الوطن، المصدر: elwatan-dz.com)

Transliteration: "Asās ayy iqtiṣād qawī yakmun fī bunyatih al-asāsīyah wa-mawāridih. Kamā anna al-shajarah tahtāj ilā juzūr qawīyah, yaḥtāj iqtiṣādunā ilā asās matīn. Faqat bihādhā al-asās yumkinunā an naṭmaḥ ilā al-izdihār wa-l-numuw ʻalā al-madā al-ṭawīl."
Translation: "The foundation of any strong economy lies in its basic infrastructure and resources. Just as a tree needs strong roots, our economy needs a solid foundation. Only with this base can we aspire to long-term prosperity and growth."
(Speech on Economic Stability; Source: El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

(2015) أحمد أويحيى
" يجب أن تكون الاستدامة في صميم استراتيجيتنا الاقتصادية لضمان رفاهية المستقبل. الاستدامة هي الماء الذي يروي حديقة اقتصادنا. إنها ضرورية للحفاظ على صحة وطول عمر نظامنا الاقتصادي."
(خطاب حول التنمية المستدامة؛ المصدر: جريدة النهار، المصدر: www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration: "Yajibu an takūn al-istidāmah fī ṣamīm isṭirātījītinā al-iqtiṣādīyah li-ḍamān rafāhīyah al-mustaqbal. Al-istidāmah hiya al-mā’ alladhī yarwī ḥadīqat iqtiṣādina. Innahā ḍarūriyyah li-l-ḥifāẓ ʻalā ṣiḥḥah wa-ṭūl ʻumr niẓāmnā al-iqtiṣādī."
Translation: "Sustainability must be at the core of our economic strategy to ensure future well-being. Sustainability is the water that nurtures our economic garden. It is essential for maintaining the health and longevity of our economic system."
(Speech on Sustainable Development; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

Appendix

(2020) عبد المجيد تبون .

" يجب أن يكون اقتصادنا مرنًا في مواجهة التغيرات وعدم اليقين. مثل الطبيعة، يجب أن يتطور اقتصادنا ليزدهر في ظروف متغيرة. ستكون هذه القدرة على التكيف هي المفتاح لضمان استمرارية نموه واستقراره."

(خطاب حول تطور الاقتصاد؛ المصدر: وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، المصدر: www.aps.dz)

Transliteration: "Yajibu an yakūn iqtiṣādunā marinān fī muwājahat al-taghayyurāt wa-ʻadam al-yaqīn. Mithl al-ṭabīʻah, yajibu an yatatawwar iqtiṣādunā li-yażdahar fī ẓurūf mutāghīrah. Satakūn hādhihi al-qudrah ʻalā al-takayyuf hīya al-miftāḥ li-ḍamān istimrāriyyah numuwih wa-istiqrārih."

Translation: "Our economy must be resilient in the face of change and uncertainty. Like nature, our economy must evolve to thrive in changing conditions. This adaptability will be the key to ensuring its continued growth and stability."

(Speech on Economic Evolution; Source: Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

(2016) مالك سلال

" الابتكار هو القوة المحركة للتقدم ويجب أن يتم تبنيها في جميع القطاعات. يجب أن نزرع ثقافة الابتكار لضمان ازدهار نظامنا الاقتصادي. من خلال التركيز على الحلول الإبداعية، يمكننا بناء اقتصاد أكثر ازدهارًا واستدامة."

(خطاب حول الابتكار؛ المصدر: جريدة الوطن، المصدر: elwatan-dz.com)

Transliteration: "Al-ibtiḵār huwa al-quwwah al-muḥarrikah lil-taqaddum wa-yajibu an yatimmu tabannīhā fī jamīʻ al-qiṭāʻāt. Yajibu an nazraʻ thaqāfat al-ibtiḵār li-ḍamān izdihār niẓāminā al-iqtiṣādī. Min khilāl al-tarkīz ʻalā al-ḥulūl al-ibdaʻīyah, yumkinunā binā’ iqtiṣād akthar izdihārān wa-istidāmah."

Translation: "Innovation is the driving force behind progress and must be embraced in all sectors. We must cultivate a culture of innovation to ensure our economic ecosystem flourishes. With a focus on creative solutions, we can build a more prosperous and sustainable economy."

(Speech on Innovation; Source: El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

(2009) عبد العزيز بوتفليقة

" يحتاج أي اقتصاد ناجح إلى دقة وتخطيط دقيق. يجب أن تكون استراتيجيتنا الاقتصادية دقيقة مثل تروس الساعة. يجب أن يتناسب كل مكون معًا لضمان سير النظام بكفاءة."

(خطاب حول الاستراتيجية الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية، المصدر: www.elmouradia.dz)

Appendix

Transliteration: "Yaḥtāj ayy iqtiṣād nājiḥ ilā diqqah wa-takhṭīṭ daqqīq. Yajibu an takūn isṭirātījītinā al-iqtiṣādīyah daqīqah mithl turūs al-sāʻah. Yajibu an yatānasa kulla mukawwin maʻan li-ḍamān sayr al-niẓām bikifāʾah."
Translation: "A successful economy requires precision and careful planning. Our economic strategy should be as precise as the gears in a clock. Every component must fit together perfectly to ensure the smooth functioning of the whole system."
(Speech on Economic Strategy; Source: Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

(2015) أحمد أويحيى
"يجب أن يعمل كل جزء من الاقتصاد بشكل فعال لتحقيق النتائج المثلى. اقتصادنا مثل آلة مدفوعة بزيت يحتاج كل جزء للعمل بتناغم. فقط حينما يعمل كل جزء بكفاءة، سنصل إلى إمكانيات النمو الحقيقية."
(المصدر: خطاب حول التنمية الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: جريدة النهار، www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration: "Yajibu an yaʻmal kulla juzʾ min al-iqtiṣād bishakl faʻʻāl li-taḥqīq al-natāʾij al-muthlā. Iqtiṣādunā mithl ālah madfūʻah bīzayt yaḥtāj kulla juzʾ lil-ʻamal bitanāghum. Faqat ḥīnāmā yaʻmal kulla juzʾ bikaffāʾah, sanṣil ilā imkāniyyāt al-numūw al-ḥaqīqīyah."
Translation: "Every part of the economy must work efficiently to achieve optimal results. Our economy is like a well-oiled machine requiring all parts to work in harmony. Only when every part works efficiently, we will reach the true potential for growth."
(Speech on Economic Development; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

(2016) مالك سلال
"بناء اقتصاد قوي يتطلب مهارة ودقة في التنفيذ. بناء اقتصادنا مثل صناعة تحفة فنية تتطلب مهارة وجودة. يجب أن نركز على الدقة والرؤية طويلة المدى لضمان النجاح المستدام."
(المصدر: خطاب حول التنمية الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: جريدة النهار، www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration: "Bināʾ iqtiṣād qawī yatalaṭṭab maḥārah wa-daqqah fī al-tanfīdh. Bināʾ iqtiṣādina mithl ṣiʻāyat tuḥfah fannīyah tataṭallab maḥārah wa-jawdah. Yajibu an narkizu ʻalā al-daqqah wa-al-ruʾyah ṭawīlat al-madā li-ḍamān al-najāḥ al-mustadām."

Appendix

Translation: "Building a strong economy requires skill and precision in execution. Building our economy is like crafting a masterpiece that requires skill and quality. We must focus on precision and long-term vision to ensure lasting success."
(Speech on Economic Development; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

(2020) عبد المجيد تبون .
" اقتصادنا يجب أن يتأقلم مع التحديات الجديدة. مثل النبات الصحراوي الذي ينجو في ظروف قاسية، يجب على اقتصادنا أن يتكيف مع الظروف الجديدة. فقط من خلال التكيف مع الواقع الجديد يمكننا أن نحقق النجاح."
(خطاب حول مرونة الاقتصاد؛ المصدر: وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، المصدر: www.aps.dz)

Transliteration: "Iqtiṣādunā yajibu an yataʾālam maʿa al-taḥaddiyāt al-jadīdah. Mithl al-nabāt al-ṣaḥrāwī alladhī yanjū fī ẓurūf qāsiyyah, yajibu ʿalā iqtiṣādunā an yatakayyaf maʿa al-ẓurūf al-jadīdah. Faqat min khilāl al-takayyuf maʿa al-wāqiʿ al-jadīd yumkinunā an nuḥaqqiq al-najāḥ."
Translation: "Our economy must adapt to new challenges. Like a desert plant surviving in harsh conditions, our economy must adapt to new realities. Only by adjusting to new conditions can we succeed."
(Speech on Economic Resilience; Source: Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

(2009) عبد العزيز بوتفليقة
" الانتعاش الاقتصادي يتطلب عزيمة وعمل جاد على جميع المستويات. الانتعاش مثل إعادة تشغيل محركات المصانع لتحقيق أقصى إنتاج. من خلال تنشيط جهودنا، يمكننا تحقيق نمو مستدام للأجيال القادمة."
(خطاب حول إنعاش الاقتصاد؛ المصدر: جريدة النهار، المصدر: www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration: "Al-intiʿāsh al-iqtiṣādī yataṭallaṭ ʿazīmah waʿamal jād ʿalā jamīʿ al-mustawāyāt. Al-intiʿāsh mithl iʿādat tashghīl muḥarrikāt al-maṣāʿin li-taḥqīq aqṣā intāj. Min khilāl tanšīṭ juhūdina, yumkinunā taḥqīq numūw mustadām lil-ajyāl al-qādimah."
Translation: "Economic revival requires determination and serious effort at all levels. Revitalizing our economy is like reigniting factory engines for maximum output. By energizing our efforts, we can achieve sustainable growth for future generations."
(Speech on Economic Revival; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

Appendix

(2015) أحمد أويحيى

" التنمية الاقتصادية تتطلب تعاون جميع القطاعات بشكل فعال. يجب أن نتعاون مثل أوركسترا لتحقيق التناغم الاقتصادي. فقط عندما يعمل كل جزء من الاقتصاد معًا سنحقق النجاح."

(خطاب حول التنسيق الاقتصادي؛ المصدر: جريدة النهار، المصدر: www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration: "Al-tanmīyah al-iqtiṣādīyah tataṭallaṭ ta‘āwun jamī‘ al-qiṭā‘āt bishakl fa‘‘āl. Yajibu an nata‘āwan mithl ūrkesṭirā li-taḥqīq al-tanāghum al-iqtiṣādī. Faqat ‘indamā ya‘mal kulla juz’ min al-iqtiṣād ma‘an sanuḥaqqiq al-najāḥ."

Translation: "Economic development requires the collaboration of all sectors effectively. We must cooperate like an orchestra to achieve economic harmony. Only when every part of the economy works together will we achieve success."

(Speech on Economic Coordination; Source: Ennahar Newspaper, www.ennaharonline.com)

(2009) عبد العزيز بوتفليقة

" أساس أي اقتصاد قوي يكمن في بنيته التحتية وموارده الأساسية. مثلما تحتاج الشجرة إلى جذور قوية، يحتاج اقتصادنا إلى أساس متين. فقط من خلال هذه الأساسات يمكننا أن نطمح إلى الازدهار والنمو على المدى الطويل."

(خطاب حول استقرار الاقتصاد؛ المصدر: جريدة الوطن، المصدر: elwatan-dz.com)

Transliteration: "Asās ayy iqtiṣād qawī yakmun fī bunīyatihi al-taḥtīyah wa-mawāridihi al-asāsīyah. Mithl-mā taḥtāj al-shajarah ilā judhūr qawīyah, yaḥtāj iqtiṣādunā ilā asās matīn. Faqat min khilāl hādhihi al-asāsāt yumkinunā an naṭmaḥ ilā al-izdihār wa-al-numūw ‘alā al-madā al-ṭawīl."

Translation: "The foundation of any strong economy lies in its basic infrastructure and resources. Just as a tree needs strong roots, our economy needs a solid foundation. Only with these foundations can we aspire to long-term prosperity and growth."

(Speech on Economic Stability; Source: El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

(2020) عبد المجيد تبون

" الاستدامة يجب أن تكون في صميم استراتيجيتنا الاقتصادية لضمان رفاهنا في المستقبل. الاستدامة مثل الماء الذي يروي حديقتنا الاقتصادية. إنها أساسية للحفاظ على صحة وطول عمر نظامنا الاقتصادي."

(خطاب حول التنمية المستدامة؛ المصدر: وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، المصدر: www.aps.dz)

Appendix

Transliteration: "Al-istidāmah yajibu an takūn fī ṣamīm istratījīyatina al-iqtiṣādīyah li-ḍamān rafāhnā fī al-mustaqbal. Al-istidāmah mithl al-mā' alladhī yarwī ḥadīqatinā al-iqtiṣādīyah. Innahā asāsīyah li-ḥifāẓ ʻalā ṣiḥḥat wa-ṭūl ʻumr niẓāminā al-iqtiṣādī."
Translation: "Sustainability must be at the core of our economic strategy to ensure future well-being. Sustainability is like the water that nurtures our economic garden. It is essential for maintaining the health and longevity of our economic system."
(Speech on Sustainable Development; Source: Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

(2015) أحمد أويحيى
" يجب أن يكون اقتصادنا مرنًا في مواجهة التغيير والشكوك. مثلما تتطور الطبيعة، يجب أن يتطور اقتصادنا ليزدهر في الظروف المتغيرة. ستكون هذه القدرة على التكيف هي المفتاح لضمان استمرارية نموه واستقراره."
(خطاب حول تطور الاقتصاد؛ المصدر: جريدة النهار، المصدر: www.ennaharonline.com)

Transliteration: "Yajibu an yakūn iqtiṣādunā marinān fī mūājahat al-taghyīr wa-al-shukūk. Mithl-mā tataṭawwar al-ṭabīʻah, yajibu an yataṭawwar iqtiṣādunā li-yazdahiru fī al-ẓurūf al-mutaghayyirah. Sata-kūn hādhihi al-qudrah ʻalā al-takayyuf hī al-miftāḥ li-ḍamān istimrāriyat numūhi wa-istaqarārih."
Translation: "Our economy must be resilient in the face of change and uncertainty. Like nature evolves, our economy must evolve to thrive in changing conditions. This adaptability will be the key to ensuring its continued growth and stability."
(Speech on Economic Evolution; Source: Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

(2016) مالك سلال
" الابتكار هو القوة الدافعة وراء التقدم. الابتكار هو الوقود الذي يدفع محرك اقتصادنا. بدون الابتكار، سيظل اقتصادنا في حالة ركود، ولكن به يمكننا ضمان نمو مستدام وتطور."
(خطاب حول الابتكار؛ المصدر: جريدة الوطن، المصدر: elwatan-dz.com)

Transliteration: "Al-ibtikār huwa al-quwah al-dāfiʻah warā' al-taqaddum. Al-ibtikār huwa al-waqūd alladhī yadfaʻu muḥarrik iqtiṣādina. Bidūn al-ibtikār, sayaẓallu iqtiṣādunā fī ḥālat rukūd, walākin bih yumkinunā ḍamān numūw mustadām wa-taṭawwur."

Appendix

Translation: "Innovation is the driving force behind progress. Innovation is the fuel that powers our economic engine. Without innovation, our economy will stagnate, but with it, we can ensure sustainable growth and development."
(Speech on Innovation; Source: El Watan Newspaper, elwatan-dz.com)

(2009) عبد العزيز بوتفليقة
" استراتيجيتنا الاقتصادية يجب أن تكون دقيقة وتخطيطها محكمًا. استراتيجيتنا الاقتصادية مثل التروس في الساعة، يجب أن تتوافق كل مكوناتها لتحقيق سير العمل بشكل سلس."
(المصدر: خطاب حول الاستراتيجية الاقتصادية؛ المصدر: رئاسة الجمهورية الجزائرية، www.elmouradia.dz)

Transliteration: "Istrātījīyatunā al-iqtiṣādīyah yajibu an takūn daqīqah wa-taḵṭīṭuhā muḥkaman. Istrātījīyatunā al-iqtiṣādīyah mithl al-turūs fī al-sāʿah, yajibu an tatawāfaq kull mukawwīnātihā li-taḥqīq sayr al-ʿamal bishakl salis."
Translation: "Our economic strategy must be precise and well-planned. Our economic strategy should be as precise as the gears in a clock. Every component must fit together perfectly to ensure the smooth functioning of the whole system."
(Speech on Economic Strategy; Source: Presidency of Algeria, www.elmouradia.dz)

(2020) عبد المجيد تبون .
" يجب أن نزرع الابتكار في جميع قطاعاتنا لضمان ازدهار النظام الاقتصادي. يجب أن نزرع مثل البذور في أرض خصبة لنحقق النجاح في المستقبل."
(المصدر: خطاب حول الابتكار؛ المصدر: وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، www.aps.dz)

Transliteration: "Yajibu an nazraʿa al-ibtikār fī jamīʿ qiṭāʿātinā li-ḍamān izdihār al-niẓām al-iqtiṣādī. Yajibu an nazraʿa mithl al-budhūr fī arḍ khaṣbah li-naḥaqqiq al-najāḥ fī al-mustaqbal."
Translation: "We must plant innovation in all our sectors to ensure the prosperity of the economic system. We must plant like seeds in fertile soil to achieve success in the future."
(Speech on Innovation; Source: Algerian News Agency, www.aps.dz)

الملخص

تتناول هذه الأطروحة الاستخدام الاستراتيجي للاستعارة في الخطاب السياسي الجزائري المتعلق بالتنمية الاقتصادية خلال الفترة الممتدة من 1990 إلى 2020. وانطلاقاً من نظرية الاستعارة التصورية والتحليل النقدي للاستعارة، يستكشف هذا البحث كيفية توظيف القادة السياسيين الجزائريين للغة الاستعارية بوصفها أداة معرفية وخطابية لتصوّر القضايا الاقتصادية المعقدة، وإضفاء الشرعية على القرارات السياسية، وتشكيل فهم الرأي العام. ويعتمد التحليل على مدونة من الخطب السياسية العربية التي ألقاها قادة جزائريون بارزون، مع وضعها ضمن السياق التاريخي والاجتماعي والسياسي الخاص بالجزائر، والذي يتسم بمرحلة التعافي بعد النزاع، والتحول الاقتصادي، وتغير أولويات التنمية. ومن خلال اعتماد مقاربة نوعية معرفية نقدية، تحدد هذه الأطروحة أربعة مجالات استعاريـة مهيمنة، وهي استعارات الرحلة، والبناء، والطبيعة، والإنتاج.
وتؤطر هذه المجالات الاستعارية التنمية الاقتصادية باعتبارها مساراً جماعياً، وعملية تشييد، ونمواً عضوياً، وجهداً إنتاجياً يفضي إلى نتائج ملموسة. وتُظهر النتائج أن توزع هذه الاستعارات ووظائفها يختلف باختلاف العهدات الرئاسية، بما يعكس التحولات الأوسع في التوجهات الاقتصادية، بما في ذلك الانتقال من نموذج التنمية الموجهة من الدولة إلى إصلاحات ذات طابع سوقي وسياسات تنويع اقتصادي. ويُبرز هذا البحث الدور المركزي للاستعارة في تبسيط المفاهيم الاقتصادية المجردة، وتعزيز الإقناع في الخطاب السياسي، وتحفيز التفاعل الجماهيري من خلال مواءمة السرديات السياسية مع الخبرات الثقافية المشتركة والتطلعات الجماعية. وفي سياق يتسم أحياناً بهشاشة الثقة في الحوكمة الاقتصادية، تبرز الصياغة الاستعارية كآلية تواصل فعالة لتعزيز الشرعية، والتماسك الاجتماعي، والدعم الشعبي للإصلاحات الاقتصادية. ومن خلال الجمع بين اللسانيات المعرفية والتحليل النقدي للخطاب، تسهم هذه الأطروحة في إثراء البحث الأكاديمي في مجال الاتصال السياسي في المجتمعات الانتقالية، وتؤكد الدور المحوري للاستعارة في تشكيل الخطاب الاقتصادي، وإدراك الجمهور، والهوية الوطنية في الجزائر المعاصرة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاستعارة التصورية؛ الخطاب السياسي؛ التنمية الاقتصادية؛ الخطب السياسية الجزائرية؛ التحليل النقدي للاستعارة؛ اللسانيات المعرفية؛ إدراك الجمهور؛ الخطاب السياسي العربي.

Résumé

Cette thèse analyse l'usage stratégique de la métaphore dans le discours politique algérien sur le développement économique entre 1990 et 2020. S'appuyant sur la Théorie de la métaphore conceptuelle et l'Analyse critique de la métaphore, cette recherche examine la manière dont les dirigeants politiques algériens mobilisent le langage métaphorique en tant que ressource cognitive et rhétorique pour conceptualiser des réalités économiques complexes, légitimer les décisions politiques et façonner la compréhension du public. L'analyse repose sur un corpus de discours politiques en arabe prononcés par des responsables algériens, replacés dans le contexte sociohistorique et politique spécifique de l'Algérie, marqué par la période de reconstruction post-conflit, la transition économique et l'évolution des priorités de développement. Adoptant une approche qualitative à la fois cognitive et critique, cette thèse identifie quatre domaines métaphoriques dominants, à savoir les métaphores du voyage, de la construction, de la nature et de la production. Ces domaines structurent le développement économique comme un parcours collectif, un processus de construction, une croissance organique et une activité productive générant des résultats tangibles. Les résultats montrent que la répartition et les fonctions de ces métaphores varient selon les mandats présidentiels, reflétant des transformations plus larges des orientations économiques, notamment le passage d'un modèle de développement étatique à des réformes orientées vers le marché et à des politiques de diversification économique. Cette recherche met en évidence le rôle central de la métaphore dans la simplification des concepts économiques abstraits, le renforcement du pouvoir persuasif du discours politique et la stimulation de l'engagement du public, en alignant les récits politiques sur des expériences culturelles partagées et des aspirations collectives. Dans un contexte où la confiance du public dans la gouvernance économique peut être fragile, le cadrage métaphorique apparaît comme une stratégie de communication efficace pour promouvoir la légitimité, la cohésion sociale et le soutien aux réformes économiques. En combinant la linguistique cognitive et l'analyse critique du discours, cette thèse contribue aux recherches sur la communication politique dans les sociétés en transition et souligne le rôle déterminant de la métaphore dans la construction du discours économique, de la perception publique et de l'identité nationale en Algérie contemporaine.

Mots-clés : Métaphore conceptuelle ; Discours politique ; Développement économique ; Discours politiques algériens ; Analyse critique de la métaphore ; Linguistique cognitive ; Perception du public ; Rhétorique politique arabe.