

REFRAMING OF REAL-LIFE DISCOURSE EXPRESSIONS THROUGH METAPHORS OF PALESTINIAN KIDS: A SEMIOTIC STUDY

Saddam Hussain¹, Marium Majeed², Faheem Abbas³, Muhammad Rashid^{4*}

¹Lecturer in English, University of Malakand

²M Phil English, Lecturer English Literature, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur

³M Phil English Linguistics, Lecturer IBA College Rahim Yar Khan

⁴M Phil English Linguistics, EST English Punjab School Education Department

¹email.sadam.khan10022@gmail.com, ²marium.majeed@iub.edu.pk, ³faheemabbas808@gmail.com,
⁴s.mrashid5524@gmail.com

Corresponding Author: *

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ABSTRACT

Life inside the lands of war presents the crucial aspects in which ethical and international law violations are evident. The war started between Hamas and Israel on October 7, 2022, and later, it was expanded to the whole of Palestine. Children and women have exemptions in the war, and they are given protection. War expanded, and thousands of children were killed in the war. The purpose behind the war was to genocide the children in the land. Metaphors express such meanings that cannot be presented in the official discourse. The purpose of the IDF (Israeli Defense Force) was to end the feelings of the generations against Israel. Different authors presented the lives of the children in various symbolic ways. The present study selected the three images for the analysis based on purposive sampling, such as the martyrs living to intervene and the birds and the children being transformed into angel shapes and wandering in the land of Palestine. By adopting the theoretical model of Habibova (2020) presented in the article "The Specificity of Everyday Discourses". The present study has analyzed the real-life expressions of the everyday discourse in the land of Palestine presented by the metaphorical description of the images. The study finds that the feelings and emotions are the same of the children even if they have died. At the same time, their love for land has not ended, and they keep their land closer to them than anything. The images clearly present real-life expressions. Metaphorical image construction describes both institutional and non-institutional behaviour in real life.

Key Terms: Frame, Reframe, Real Life Discourse, Expressions, Metaphors, Real Life meanings

INTRODUCTION

On October 7, 2023, the war between Hamas and Israel started, and it affected the whole region. Mainly, women and children collapsed in the war, and several children and their innocence came to death in the war. Due to the war, Israel has violated international laws about 5698 times against children (Gadzo, 2024). The war is crucial and unpitiable, and the children are targeted by the snipers, too

(McGreal, 2024). Owda (2024) reported on January 11, 2024, that about 10000 children have been killed in the last 100 days. The rate of killing is too high. The purpose behind killing the children is genocide and to snatch the right of love for the land. The children are born in nature, and their love for the land cannot be snatched. The present study is conducted to analyze the metaphorical presentation of the

children killed in the war between Hamas and Israel. The metaphors about the war present those meanings that are not conveyed through official and institutional discourse (Abdel-Raheem, 2022).

In language, cognition, and human experiences, metaphors are essential. They are an effective means of persuasion and explanation (Thibodeau et al., 2018). Metaphors affect how people perceive and process information and serve as a mirror for basic conceptual frameworks and mental processes. Therefore, studying metaphors can provide insights into the complex relationship between language and cognition. Researchers agree that metaphor creates analogies between different things or processes so one can understand, experience, sense, and talk about in connection to another. As it attributes human characteristics to inanimate objects and links "our lives to journeys," "our minds to machines," "the emotions to external forces," and "people to animals" (Semino & Demjén, 2016, p. 1).

The readers' understanding of intricate societal issues is influenced by the metaphors employed to explain them. People tended to propose strict law enforcement measures, for instance, when the crime was compared to a beast destroying a town; this is probably because it is how they would respond if a real beast were ravaging their village. Conversely, softer enforcement tactics were proposed when the same offense was compared to a virus. Rather, they shifted their attention to addressing issues like bettering welfare and education programs that might be the root causes of the crime in the town (Foley, 2017).

Metaphors are used to explain complicated subjects. Therefore, it is critical to consider what the war on science suggests that it has certain beneficial ramifications. Wars are grave matters that frequently call for quick action. If unintentionally, these are perhaps the messages that those who continue the war on science want us to take away (Foley, 2017).

Statement of the Problem

War zone carries wounded images of life structure, appealing to the reader to feel the ground realities. The images present real-life expressions. Metaphorical image construction describes both institutional and non-institutional behavior in real life. By critically analyzing the metaphorical images, the real-life expressions can be best understood inlaid in the particulars of discourse.

Research Objectives

- To understand the real-life expressions presented through kids' images as metaphors of a war zone.
- To explore the values, subjectivity, and intentions behind metaphorical expressions inlaid in the children's images of war zones.

Research Questions

1. How do the metaphors play their role in framing real-life expressions?
2. What are the meanings of metaphorical expressions presented in the war zone kids'?
3. What are the intended meanings of real life proposed in the metaphors of kids' expressions?

Significance of the Study

The study carries the metaphorical expressions of real-life discourse, which ensure the understanding of the life expressions of the kids in the war. This study helps us to understand sentiments, subjectivity, values, and innocent expressions that are purely related to the love of the land. As the non-institutional and intentional forms of discourse express hidden meanings, the present study exposes the expressions of kids' life, their sentiments, their life structure disaster, and their state of particulars as the real-life discourse being felt by all humans.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Metaphor frames encourage particular inference patterns by emphasizing some aspects of a target domain and deemphasizing others. However, a recent set of studies (Reijnierse et al., 2015) cast doubt on the role of metaphor in reasoning and communication because they (a) do not find evidence of metaphor-framing effects on several policy judgments, (b) criticize the methodologies employed to test for these effects, and (c) contend that the social pragmatic aspect of metaphor in communication is not taken into account by current theories of metaphor processing. Metaphor offers fresh interpretations of data gathered by Steen and associates, which show metaphor-framing effects in these investigations but contradict the assertion made by the Deliberate Metaphor Theory (DMT) that extended metaphors are easier to recall. DMT aims to place metaphor framing effects along a social pragmatic dimension more deliberately; the main goal of Steen and colleagues' research was to develop and verify the theory (Thibodeau, 2018).

According to Grunwald (2006), the war also implies that there are adversaries and victims. Both sides are engaged in a fight, and neither will let up until they prevail (or are destroyed) (Foley, 2017). Partial metaphorical mappings also exist. Sometimes, the target domain is mapped onto the simpler perceptual elements of the source domain ("the sun is an orange"). In other instances, the source domain's more intricate structural relationships translate to the destination domain. The more intricate structural details of the source domain are included in Trump's swamp metaphor. In addition to providing crucial biological services (such as cleaning surface water), swamps are home to valuable species for humans, like tadpoles, bald eagles, and lush green trees. However, the American government needs to consistently include these better aspects (Grunwald, 2006) for a review of the benefits of swamps). Because mapping is incomplete, metaphors can emphasize certain aspects of a target domain, like political corruption, while putting other aspects, like trade and treaties, in the background or underlining others.

Usually used in social communication contexts, metaphors work best when they draw from shared knowledge between speakers and listeners (Clark, 1996). It is, therefore, not surprising that some of the most frequently used metaphorical source domains are universal physiological experiences like space and enclosure, as well as culturally recognized ideas like family and war (Lakoff & Johnson, 1999).

By piquing the audience's attention, improving the speaker's perceptions, and stimulating additional discussion of the topic at hand, metaphors can also increase the persuasive power of a message (Ottati & Renstrom, 2010). However, a metaphor is less likely to affect a listener's attitudes or behaviour if they do not know enough about or are not interested in the source area (Ottati & Renstrom, 2010). One study, for instance, discovered that participants who liked sports were the only ones who found sports metaphors persuasive (Ottati et al., 1999). Notably, life aspects with strong ideological beliefs about the subject at hand are likewise unlikely to be affected by metaphors (Thibodeau et al., 2017).

According to metaphorical theory, metaphors are seen as both cognitive behavioural phenomena (also known as cognitive arrays) that are impacted by an individual's sociocultural experiences and stylistic language phenomena that explain how individuals speak and think about one thing in terms of another

(Semino, 2008). CMT defines metaphors as cognitive structures that use well-known content worlds from daily experiences to conceptualize difficult ideas: Concepts from an area that the speaker is familiar with from daily mental and physical experience (the source area) are used to represent concepts from another area (the target area) that the speaker is trying to conceptualize (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003). Therefore, the target area, which is abstract, challenging, laden, and unfamiliar, is conceptualized through source regions that are produced by daily experiences (Gibbs, 2004). One illustration would be the typical metaphor. Life is an adventure. Life is the target area, and a trip is the source area that defines and makes sense of the target area (Kövecses, 2005).

Jabeen and Janjua (2024) examined the linguistic aspects of commercials and investigated the elements of strategically used metaphorical language. The goal was to reveal the clever narratives that manufacturers have developed to support consumerist ideology. The usage of metaphors served as the basis for choosing the twelve divertissements. The approach of this study was guided by Stibbe's Model of Ecolinguistic Analysis and the conceptual theory of metaphor (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003). According to the analysis, the stories' novelty is subtly implied by the manufacturing companies' persuasive use of impressive metaphors. Although customers find the stories unremarkable, the compelling stories ingrain certain judgments in the minds of readers and successfully persuade them to buy the product nonetheless. According to research, corporations may raise the value of their products and make them the correct choice for customers by associating them with positive ecological features (Jabeen & Janjua, 2024).

According to Thibodeau, Matlock, and Flusberg (2019), metaphor is everywhere in daily communication. It is well known to facilitate effective communication, assist people to grasp difficult subjects, and influence others. In this work, we present an overview of the literature on metaphor's usefulness, highlighting current theoretical and experimental developments and outlining important results and debates. After providing a brief overview of metaphor, we give a critical evaluation of the idea put out by Lakoff and Johnson in their seminal conceptual metaphor theory (CMT) that traditional metaphors in language are

reflections of underlying mental representations and processing. After summarising some of the cognitive, affective, and social factors that limit the influence of metaphors on decision-making, the researchers address current research that looks at whether and how metaphors influence attitudes and reasoning. The research's theoretical ramifications and points out issues were discussed that need more research in the field of metaphor analysis throughout the text. Finally, the study presents a dynamic and multifaceted picture of metaphor in cognition and communication (Thibodeau et al., 2019).

Studying how metaphorical frames affect people's reasoning is a common way to experimentally evaluate conceptual metaphor theory and other key hypotheses in metaphor research. Two layers of analysis can be used to identify metaphorical frames: words and concepts. In contrast to metaphorical framing through ideas (metaphorical-concepts frames), previous summaries of the effects of metaphorical framing have primarily concentrated on metaphorical framing through words. This indicates that the experimental investigations examined only word change and not the overall message logic in these overviews. To compare the persuasive effects of the two kinds of metaphorical frames, we carried out a meta-analysis ($k = 91$, $N = 34,783$). We only concentrated on one mode of presentation and one discourse domain, verbal metaphorical framing in political discourse, because patterns of metaphor usage vary across discourse domains, and effects may vary across modalities and discourse domains. The findings demonstrated that both metaphorical words and metaphorical idea frames had a favourable impact on beliefs and attitudes compared to non-metaphorical frames. Still, these impacts were stronger for frames containing metaphorical notions. Therefore, we contend that in order better to understand the nature and implications of metaphorical framing, future research should more clearly define and support the degree of analysis that is selected (Brugman et al., B. (2019).

In the study of Boeynaems et al. (2017), two methods had been used extensively to study the effects of metaphorical framing of political issues on opinion: the response-elicitation approach (REA) and the critical-discourse approach (CDA). A systematic literature review ($N = 109$) examining whether various approaches report converging or diverging results is presented in the current research. We contrasted the claimed impacts of CDA and REA on

the metaphorical frames under investigation. The findings indicate that compared to REA frames, CDA frames are usually more negative, nonfictional, and severe. Studies using CDA and REA report different effects in terms of presence, directionality, and strength; in general, CDA reports stronger effects that are consistent with the frame than REA. The various frame features can account for these variations in effects. However, these discrepancies might also be (partly) caused by variations in the techniques used by CDA and REA. Overall, the study concluded that the literature on the subject of the influence of metaphors in politics is dispersed (Boeynaems et al., 2017).

Flusberg et al. (2018) study "War metaphors in public discourse" concerning political campaigns, cancer battles, wars against crime, drugs, poverty, and even salad, which are rife with war metaphors. The study explored the empirical literature on the topic and presented our theoretical explanation of the form and purpose of war metaphors in public discourse in order to answer these issues in a thorough case study. It was contended that the reason war metaphors are so ubiquitous is twofold: first, they utilize fundamental and commonly understood schematic knowledge to effectively organize our capacity for reasoning and communication about a wide range of scenarios; and second, they consistently convey a pressing, negatively charged emotional tone that draws focus and inspires action. However, it was discovered that the significance (and ramifications) of war metaphors are closely related to the situation in which they are employed, which can have either favourable or unfavourable effects. Therefore, generalizations regarding the value or lack thereof of a war frame are erroneous or unduly restrictive. The findings of the study were within the framework of widely accepted theories of metaphoric representation and processing and provided some recommendations for the appropriate application of a war frame. This research sheds light on the many dynamic and intricate roles that metaphors play in public discourse as well as in general cognitive processes (Flusberg et al., 2018). Khan et al. (2017) call media an acting tool in the hands of capitalists. Ramzan and Khan (2019) described the stereotyped rituals of nawabs in the press. Ramzan et al. (2020) described the use of speech acts in print media for power abuse. Bhutto and Ramzan (2021) suggested the collusive stance in media is visible. Nawaz et al (2021) represented the

use of power in various language speech acts. Ramzan et al. (2023) say there is improvement from traditional to modern values. Further Ramzan et al. (2023) confirm the role of motivation. Chen and Ramzan (2023) describe the motivational aspect of social media and Ramzan and Alahmadi (2024) produced the instructions.

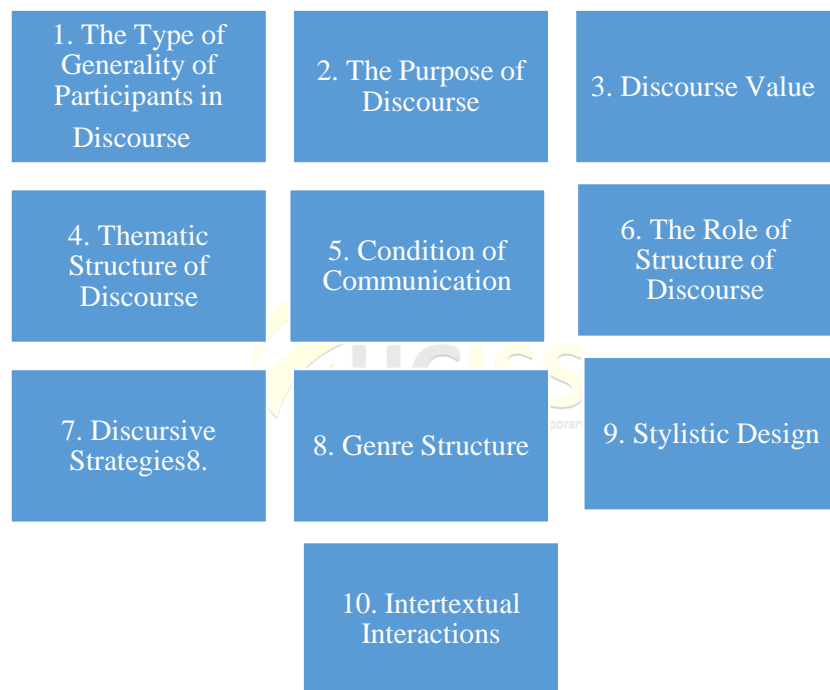
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is qualitative and based on the textual description of the image. The textual description of the image is used as the discourse in the present study. The study is descriptive and has

adopted the model of Habibova (2020), which is presented in the article "The Specificity of Everyday Discourses." The researcher presented ten different aspects of daily discourse as the discourse analysis tool. The images are selected based on purposive sampling, and three images are selected for analysis for the current study.

Theoretical Framework

The study is based on the different aspects of the specialty of the everyday discourse proposed by Habibova (2020) presented in the article "The Specificity of Everyday Discourses." These aspects are shown in the figure below:



The Type of Generality of Participants in Discourse
The general participants of the discourse included all non-institutional principles in discourse activity, discourse practices of subculture, institutional nature, and level of formality.

The Purpose of Discourse

It can be the non-institutional attitude, dominant formation of communication, interpersonal discourse/situational discourse, or degree of stability.
Discourse Value

These values can be Personal Position Values, Values according to the characteristics of goals, Discursive Activity as a factor of Initiation of Discourse and the Discourse is carried according to the goodwill of participants, Potential Values (Values formed within the cultural community), and The values are based on the specific situational condition of discourse.

Thematic Structure of Discourse

It tells how the participants build their hierarchy, how they Conscious and Unconscious transmit strange text, and their Cognitive Attitude related to the sociocultural situation.

Condition of Communication

This includes the Subject of Communication, Subject-Oriented Discourse, the Goal of Discourse, and Factors Affecting the Goal of Discourse.

The Role of Structure of Discourse

It includes Orientation of Pragmatics of Discourse.

Discursive Strategies

The discursive strategies include the Strategic Decision to realize them, the Strategy of Everyday Life, the Phatic Communication Act (Direct Communication of Life), the Strategy of Information, the Strategy of Assessment, the Strategy of Coercion, the Respective Intentions of

Institutional Discourse, the Return of Discourse, and the Import of Particular Meanings.

Genre Structure

Genre Structure includes the Authors' Intentions of Informing, the Author's Coercion communication strategy of "common unity of people," and Question and Answer.

Stylistic Design

The design includes the functions of Discourses (Emotions), Relaxed or Open Discourse, Dialect, and Linguistic Material.

Intertextual Interactions

These interactions include Connotative Meanings (Individual Experience of Human Existence), Well-Known Intertext, and Language Linked to Functional Style.

The study adopted these parameters of daily discourse to analyze the metaphors, frames, and images presented in the selected images.

Data Analysis



Source: https://www.freepik.com/premium-ai-image/palestinian-child-standing-destroyed-city-after-war-ai-generated_81615356.htm

Metaphors: Angel Boy, Destroyed Building, Fire, Scattered Scrap.

Frames: The boy is coming with wit and wisdom. The bombs have destroyed the buildings.

Analysis

The Type of Generality of Participants in Discourse
The image is loaded with non-institutional principles as life's existence and living aspects are abandoned. The image is of the child who transformed into an angel after being died by shelling by Israelis but is loaded with certain types of expressions. The institutional nature is violated, and dehumanized aspects can be observed in the image. The culture of war is present in the image, while the subculture is of the kids' souls who still love their lands and want to get them back. Subculture is instructional when revenge is allowed as the institutional principle. The image lacks the formal level as the destruction of life is there, while the image possesses the informal way of living where the living people are not allowed while the souls still turn here on their lands.

The Purpose of Discourse

The presented discourse presents the non-institutional behaviour of Israel and the other powerful countries as they do not support the living aspects of Palestinians, especially Palestinian kids. Communication is dominated with respect to the kid as the kid is presented as loving its land and the sentiments of revenge are transformed for the next generation. Two of the situational discourses are presented as the enemies are bombing the structure. At the same time, the dead humans still love their land, and there is bravery and sentimental dominance in their souls, too. Destructive houses, fire, and scattered disposal present the instability of life and a high degree of instability.

Discourse Value

The goal of the presentation of such discourse is to expose the inhuman activities of the air strikers while presenting the natives as loving their land. The

discourse-loaded values are revenge, the arising of sentiments against enemies, and willingness to fight, too. The discursive activity of the discourse is the practicing of the destruction of the houses. However, the inhabitants still adopt the revenge and the scenarios, and they are not afraid of the strikes, either. Destruction, a metaphorical kid of being a fighter, arising sentiments, vigor, and angle transformation of the kid, describes that the creator of the images intends to favour both airstrikes by saying that the strikes should be ended as the sentiments of the revenge are promoting in the Palestinians. In contrast, the image presents the good nature of the inhabitants as they love their land and intend to protect their land. The potential values of the image describe that there is a "stretch of land and power" between the participants and the "culture of war, revenge, love of lands, sentiments arise and transformation of sentiments" are there in the children of Palestinians.

Thematic Structure of Discourse

The metaphors transform revenge, love of the land, and sentimental increase. The sociocultural setting is presented as an imbalance, and the struggle for dominance is present in the image.

Condition of Communication

The subject of communication provides the living aspects of the children in Palestine. Conditions of life are presented in discourse to present empathy for the Palestinians, and subjective communication is present as the presented discourse is the sentiments of the whole world. The factors that affect the creation of the discourse are the living conditions of the people, inhuman actions of killing innocent kids, and their dreams of life, which compelled the creator to create the image for giving the message to the rest of the world.

The Role of Structure of Discourse

Pragmatically, the discourse describes the destruction of infrastructure and the dreams of the Palestinian children. The reader is addressed about the demolition of the dreams and the life aspects of the Palestinian children. The intentions are to create peace and stability in the land of Palestine as well.

Discursive Strategies

The creator of the discourse is intended to realize the reality of the life living aspects and would feel the pains and the sorrows of the children. The narrator tends to enclose the life of the Palestinians to the rest of the world as well. The creator intends to raise the feelings of pain, sorrow, and empathy for the children of Palestine and intends to make the ground realities of Palestine forcefully. The discourse appeals to the reader to generate new meanings and ideologies about the set rules and regulations being practiced in Palestine as well. The image appeals to describe the ideology of war issues and its spread in the shape of destruction to get the meanings of favour, idealization, hate for the strikers, and empathy for the natives.

Genre Structure

The authors intended to provide information about the sentiments, life subjugation, children's killing,

and destruction of homes and life structures as common issues of the world, appealing that the world would take steps in favour of the killing of children issues so that these could be stopped.

Stylistic Design

The functions of the metaphors are emotive, and emotions are asked to be reflected. The discourse is open and based on generality, appealing to the people to raise subjective feelings about the children of Palestine. The dialect is universal, telling the world to be close to Palestinians and feel the pains and sentiments of the children where the revenge is arising.

Intertextual Interactions

The connotative meanings of the image are the burst of revenge, the renaissance of revenge, human subjugation, and the painful life of the children and inhabitants of Palestine. The metaphors are interlinked as the homes are destroyed, so the children are outside the homes, and their dead bodies are bursting into the disposal while their spirits and sentiments are growing on the land. The style is Palestinian and universally oriented, telling the people that their own children's lives could be the same if the actions could not be taken.



Source: https://www.freepik.com/premium-ai-image/palestinian-child-standing-destroyed-city-after-war-ai-generated_81615356.htm

Metaphors: Angel Girl, Dress of National Flag, Wandering, Destroyed Buildings, Fire

Frames: The angel girl is wandering in the streets.

She is observing the destroyed buildings and streets.

There is still fire in the building of bombs.

Analysis

The Type of Generality of Participants in Discourse
The participant in the discourse is the girl who is dead and turned to be an angel and wandering in the streets of her home. The discourse presents the non-institutional and informal presanction as the girl is wandering while there are still fires and destructive buildings by the shelling. The participant of the discourse is Israel and its airstrike to demolish the structures of life. The culture is of war, while the subculture in the image is the female love by wearing the national flag dress and transforming into an angel. Strikers and their actions are presented as non-institutional, and of the inhumanity, the girl angel is presented as purely loving her land and streets where the spirits of the love for land are still alive. The formal presentation of the girl is there as she is on the right, and her spirit to love the country and the land is living even though she has been killed by the strikers in her land.

The Purpose of Discourse

The non-institutional attitude of IDF (Israeli Defence Force) is presented as violating international and ethical laws. In contrast, the girl is presented as the institutional as she is the prey of the violence. Communication through the image is of the domination of IDF on the civilian children. In contrast, the ethical domination of the children is presented as she is at the state of her right of love for land and country. Stretch of war and cruelty is presented between the participants while the situational discourse is building the ideology that IDF is acting in an inhuman way while the spirit of love for children is still there in the children of Palestine. Life of the children is unstable, while

ethical stability and favour are shown to the children of Palestine.

Discourse Value

With respect to Girl Angel, the value of extreme patriotism, land love, and home love is presented while her home is destroyed, the infrastructure of life is abandoned, her life does not exist, and no solid voice can be seen in the world that could stop IDF. The activity of the creation of empathy for the girl and hate for the inhuman action of IDF is present in the image. There is the war and subjugation of the children, which initiated the discourse presentation in the image in favour of the people as well. There is goodwill for the participants as the love for the motherland has not died while the spirits of living and land love are still alive, which can be a threat to the domination of IDF. There are values of love for the motherland, painful presentation of the girl's life, cruelty and inhuman actions of IDF, and the way of inhuman domination is presented in the image as well.

Thematic Structure of Discourse

The discourse consciously transmits that the land belongs to the natives while the IDFs are occupiers, appealing to the reader's cognition. The sociocultural setting of the war presents that the IDF actions describe the structures while the love of the motherland remains alive.

Condition of Communication

The goal of this discourse is to draw the innocent picture of the girl angel while the credulity being practiced by the IDF in Palestine destabilizes the structure of life, too. The factors that affect the discourse are the imbalance and disturbance for Palestine, so the creator appeals to the reader to raise their voice in favour of Palestine and regret the actions of the IDF.

The Role of Structure of Discourse

The ground reality and pragmatic discourse are presented: children are common for everyone, and the land belongs to the natives, while the actions of the IDF violate international and ethical laws. The image speaks about the ground reality: the land is not worth living, while only sentiment and framed stories are present on the land.

Discursive Strategies

The act of empathic feelings that arise is asked of the reader, the girl, and the real-life presentation is there in the image. The image presented the strategy of providing information that the life structures have been destroyed in Palestine while the natives of Palestine only have spirits and imaginations. The cruelty of IDF is exposed in the discourse, telling the reality of life that life is not worth living in Palestine, especially of the children. The discourse asks the reader to describe the forceful emotions and have a firm belief in the cruel action of IDF, which made the land not worth living in. The discourse intends to create the feelings that the reader would consider the status of the girl as formal and her status as institutional. The image intends to have new

meanings of the pains and sorrows created for the girls and her land as the import of the meanings.

Genre Structure

They try to make sure the children are common and they have the right to live so they are not left to live. Such happenings can happen to anyone in the world, so the life of the children would be kept necessary in all regards as well. The image appeals to answer about the injustice and cruelty taken with them by the reader and want ethical favour.

Stylistic Design

The image has an emotive function, and the emotions of pain and sorrow are presented. There are also patriotic and subjugated feelings about the children's lives. The discourse is open and has a universal dialect, which describes the war wounds while the spirits of patriotism live on the land.

Intertextual Interactions

Connotatively, the image addresses the children's life experiences and their conditions after their death, while the discourse is of the universal approach appealing as subjective perceptions. Discourse style raises emotions, while the connotative meaning of metaphors is linked with the reactions of the readers.



Source: Taken from the Status of Muhammad Faisal (Multan) on Whatsapp +03006397353.

Metaphors: Smoke of Bombs, Fired Grounds, Baby in lap to mother, Smoke Dress of Mother, Flag in hand

Frames: The mother is loving her baby and flag despite the war.

She is holding the flag and child at the same time.

The baby feels love in the hands of her mother.

Analysis

The Type of Generality of Participants in Discourse
The discourse presented in the image is based on the institutional and ethical behaviour of a mother for her children. The mother presents the activity of facing the smoke of the disaster, yet she captures her baby and the flag. The image presents the natural love of the mother for her child. On the other hand, the mother is sitting on the fire, which shows that their souls also have been burnt in the smoke of the blasts. The practice of the discourse describes that the mother loves the land and the child with the same intentions, but she has less love for her own life. She is devoted, and their souls are still rendered in the land for the love of the land. The image presents that both bodies and souls are devoted to the land despite disasters and strikes.

The Purpose of Discourse

The non-institutional attitude of the strikers is presented where the women and the children are not targeted in the war. At the same time, both women and children are particularly targeted for the purpose of dismissing the voices of the women and the children. The image communicates that the strikers are cruel, and they have used a huge number of bombs to bomb the land and the people of Palestine. At the same time, the theme of the burning woman with her child and flag shows that the inhabitants have a great love for their land, and that example of love is the ideal love for the land. The image also communicates that there is the spirit of the woke and a spirit of fighting for domination, but the souls rest in the world to keep their land free from the occupiers. Situational describes the ideology of war, scarification, love for the land, long-lasting spirits, the fight for domination, and the fight for subjugation. The image describes that there is no stability of life in the land. Marginalized subjects are particularly targeted while the humans have to suffer due to the domination war for land.

Discourse Value

The goal of the image is to present the life of the woman as the survivor and lover of land and generation. At the same time, the image appeals to the readers to judge the values of scarification and bombing humanity. The image is subjectively appealing that this is not the burning of the souls of Palestinians, yet these are the burning souls of the humanity in the land of Palestine by the IDFs. The image presents the burning life and love at the same time, and discursive practices present that the IDFs would be hated in the world and their actions would not kept as idealized because these lack the ethical considerations in the fights. The war initiates the discourse, and the image is presented to show the huge number of children's death and their mothers. The presented discourse describes that the participants would not keep the IDFs as the keeper of peace and stability in the world, and they would be hatted due to their actions of blasting. The potential values disclose that the wars have no empathy for the kids and women. Their lives remain at risk, and they are preyed on with immediate actions. Though these kids and women keep their love for their land and kith, they are widely targeted as easy targets.

Thematic Structure of Discourse

Conscious, the image presents the souls sitting and burning on the lands and keeping the flag in their hands, which shows that the love for the land is not dead. At the same time, the image also presents that the children love the land. Unconsciously, the image appeals to the readers to provoke their feelings for humanity and raise their voices for the children and women burning in Palestine. The cognitive attitude is asked to reflect that there is an imbalance in the sociocultural situation between Palestine and Israel. IDFs are loaded with bombs, and the natives have only the land, so there is a stretch of power between oppressor and oppressed nations.

Condition of Communication

The subjects of communication in the image are the conditions of women and children, burning places, and humans and their infrastructures of lives. On the other hand, the discourse presents the imbalanced lives and burnt lives of the humans in Palestine. The discourse presents the scarifications of the mother and the lives of the children. Still, at the same time, the discourse appeals to invoke and provoke the situation by the readers in favour of them so that future disasters cannot happen again. The war is

between the helpless people and the suppressors, so IDF's use huge artillery, and the humans have to be killed and bombed. The weapons, support by Westerners, and the silence of the rest of the world empower Israel to bomb humans continuously.

The Role of Structure of Discourse

The structures of life are destroyed. Humans are burning; the used phosphorus is too much as the souls of the women and children are still burning. Babies are dependent on their parents; they cannot move, so they are burning with their mother, too. pragmatically, the discourse presents the ground realities that the Palestinians are helpless and are bombed. However, at the same time, the image presents that they (Palestinians) cannot be defeated because their soul is still there on the land, and the land's love is rooted in their souls.

Discursive Strategies

The image directly communicates with the readers and asks them to raise their voices for injustice and suppression. At the same time, it also conveys the message of patriotism and love for land. The symbolic strategy of communication is presented where the souls are presented as existing on land, and the coercive aspects are neglected. In contrast, the aims of the humans are presented in the image. Information inlaid in the image presents the imbalance of power and its exercise to capture the land and kill the humans. The love of a mother for the baby is intuitional, while the behaviour and actions of IDF's are suppressive. The discourse wants to take the return of the meanings as the readers would acknowledge and idealize the scarifications of Palestinian kids and their lives would be kept as humans. They would also be dealt with as humans, and their existence would be acknowledged.

Genre Structure

The author presents the time of IDF's as cruel and testing their spirits. At the same time, the common unity of existence already existed in the land. The expansion of colonists raised the voices of resistance and war in the lands of the common unity of the people destroyed by the expanded war. The image questions the rest of the world about bringing peace and stability to the land and stopping IDF's from bombing and human subjugation.

Stylistic Design

The dynamic functions are played through the discourse, and the emotions of Palestinians are

described while the emotions of readers are appealed to make sympathy for them. At the same time, the discourse is open and subjective, presenting the lives of Palestinians as bombed, and the children are not even allowed to live in the land. Language dialect is of empathy and universal while the war metaphors are loaded in the image.

Intertextual Interactions

The image presents the textuality of the discourse as the bomb, results, revival of souls, and living aspects of the spirit of patriotism. The connotative means are the presenting that children are loved by their mothers. Mothers keep their children too close to their hearts, but at the same time, the meanings convey that the love for land and children exists at the same level in the hearts of the mothers of Palestinians. The discourse is interlinked as the bombers continue killing the kids, but the spirit of patriotism still lives in the hearts of the kids.

Conclusion

The present study is conducted to understand the daily life expression of war metaphors. The selected metaphors are embedded in the soul's presentation of the children who died in the war. Their souls are wandering in the streets of Palestine. The study has analyzed these metaphors as the expressions of daily life discourse. The images present the phatic description of life experiences as the life experiences of the children are still alive, and they love their lands even after death. The embedded discourse presents that though the children are dead, their spirits are long-lasting as they love their land more than anything. They are unable to face their enemies, so they have to sacrifice their lives.

Findings

- The major findings of the study are as follows:
- The participants are full of wisdom and love for their country.
- The participants are presented as their souls still love their country, and they hate the bombers.
- The style of presentation is institutional, as the participants present their daily life expressions even after death.
- The emotive functions are embodied in the metaphorical description of the images,

which appeal to the reader to feel their pains and message.

- Communication is taken as the war when oppressors are intended to dominate while the suppressed children sacrifice their lives for their homeland.
- The cruelty of IDFs is presented as they violate international and ethical laws and have no belief in humanity and the care of children.
- The values are personal as they have their national ego, while the intrapersonal values are theirs, which suggests that there is a fight between the dominators and the lovers of the land.

Recommendations:

- The theory can be applied to study the daily discourse and its subjective strategies.
- Considering metaphors as discourse, cartoons from different newspapers can be explored to understand the ideology and culture.

Future Research

Research on metaphors and discourse based on different theories in the same field can be conducted. In the future, political and linguistic research in the same field can also be conducted.

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