THE RECEPTION AND TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN POLITICAL SPEECHES. ANALYSIS OF AN *AD HOC* CORPUS (EN, FR > ES)

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Abstract

This paper[1] examines the most frequent PUs found in political speeches, considering previous studies in phraseology with regard to this specialised language by authors such as Coseriu, 1987; Van Dijk, 1996; Navarro, 2002 or Fuentes *et al.*, 2002. We intend to display from a traductological point of view all the different PUs found in our corpus, composed of English and French political speeches, as well as their corresponding translations into Spanish. Our goal is to classify such PUs in order to obtain quantitative results regarding phraseology in our corpus, and thus attain a broader view of the types of PUs that are commonly used in political speeches and their corresponding percentage frequency. Results will let us bring out a trilingual glossary in our attempt to help other specialists throughout their documentation process when translating.

Keywords: Translation. Phraseology. Political Discourse. Specialized Translation. Phraseological Units.

Resumen

El objetivo de este trabajo es investigar las UFS más habituales en los discursos políticos partiendo de las premisas que se han abordado hasta el momento en este lenguaje de especialidad en relación con la fraseología (Coseriu, 1987; Van Dijk, 1996; Navarro, 2002; Fuentes *et al.*, 2002). Adoptando una visión traductológica, mostraremos las UFS halladas en un corpus de trabajo compuesto por discursos políticos en inglés y en francés con su correspondiente traducción hacia el español. La intención es clasificar las UFS para obtener resultados cuantitativos en lo referente a la fraseología del discurso político, tanto en el corpus de discursos en inglés como en el de francés, para así poder obtener una visión más completa de los diferentes tipos de UFS que se hallan en el discurso político y sus porcentajes correspondientes. El resultado de nuestra investigación nos permitirá elaborar un glosario trilingüe cuya finalidad es servir de referencia durante el proceso de documentación de otros especialistas en el tema.

Palabras clave: Traducción. Fraseología. Discurso Político. Traducción Especializada. Unidades Fraseológicas.

1. Phraseology and political discourse: State-of-the-art

Phraseology has been studied from different theoretical perspectives. It is not difficult to find contributions about it from the linguistic (Coseriu, 1987; Corpas Pastor, 1997; Zuluaga, 1997; Martínez Marín, 1996; Navarro, 2002; GarcíaPage Sánchez, 2008), the didactic (García Yelo, 2005; García Romero and Sevilla Muñoz, 2005; Higueras García, 2009; Serrano Lucas, 2010; Brazo Millán, 2018) or the contrastive perspectives (Lozano, 1992; Gutiérrez Díez, 1995; Sevilla Muñoz, 1997; Corpas Pastor, 2003; Radulescu, 2006; Timofeeva, 2012; Mogorrón Huerta, 2014). However, what is of interest for the purposes of this contribution is to know what the state of the art is regarding the various contributions derived from the union between PUs and political discourse.

As the literature on political discourse studies suggests, there is a growing interest in addressing this field on the part of researchers. Most of the literature on the phraseology of political discourse highlights the ability of these units to underline the emphasis on the communicative efficacy of discourse. This is proven by authors such as Van Dijk, 1996; Tannen, 1999; Fernández Lagunilla, 1999; Navarro, 2002; Fabbri et al., 2002; Nuñez

Cabeza et al., 2002; Fuentes et al., 2002; Arce Castillo, 2006; Arellano et al., 2013 or Messina Fajardo, 2016.

If we consider the conclusions reached by the above authors, we could say that the different PUs are embedded in political discourse in order to fulfil different functions. Although they are sometimes assisted by other stylistic and rhetorical resources, such as metaphor, PUs can convey a complete message contextualised in the discourse in which they are inserted. However, PUs found in a political speech do not only appear in this specialised language; one of the most distinctive features of this category lies in the very possibility of being able to be located in different contexts and discourses. This possibility is linked to another distinctive feature of PUs in political discourse: the use of PUs helps the politician engage with the audience, as they often make the message much more accessible, thus fostering the speaker/audience relationship, which, in turn, enhances the appellative function. Hence, the framework of discourse and communication between the political leader and the audience focuses on the argumentative basis on which the discourse is based, favouring the relationship and connection of the ideas conveyed between sender and receiver. As Messina Fajardo (2016: 125) states:

> Los políticos recurren a los fraseologismos, o a porciones de refranes disociados de su contexto o trastocados. Las estructuras lingüísticas, al ser memorizadas y al pertenecer a la colectividad son reconocidas por todos sin necesidad de reproducir el texto completo. Esta es una técnica muy empleada también entre los clásicos de la literatura (Cervantes, Rojas, Lope, Quevedo). Con esta técnica, el discurso no solo gana rapidez, eficacia, sino [que] se establece una relación de convivencia y complicidad cultural con el interlocutor.

As a result, we can confirm that the number of functions that PUs represent is enormous. According to Navarro (2002: 202-206), PUs can fulfil up to four different functions: the linguistic-textual function, the phraseological function (citing Zuluaga, 1997: 631), the connotative function and, finally, the iconic function. Thus, it can be proven that PUs serve their own purposes within specialised languages. Although PUs can be studied either as examples of general language use or as specific representations

of specialised languages, it is evident that, as far as political language is concerned, these functions are well delimited, since they basically fulfil the same objectives that are pursued from beginning to end by a political speech: to convince the audience by means of arguments. In this sense, PUs are used in political language as a means to facilitate the understanding of more complex statements and to bring the idea transmitted to the receiver in a closer way. The message is perfectly understood by the receiver of the message, and in the case of the most connotative PUs, the politician is more closely related to his intended argumentative thread in the discourse thanks to the use of contextualised PUs according to diastratic or diatopic qualities, which brings the politician closer to his addressee.

2. Phraseological units and expressions and their presence in political speeches

To briefly summarise the formal classification established by Corpas Pastor (1997: 51) in order to contextualise the state-of-the-art at a glance, we propose the following summary outline. At this point, we must say that, although there has been other subsequent research that details some of the concepts mentioned below and establishes new dichotomies and possible classifications (for example, Sevilla Muñoz and Crida Álvarez, 2013), we will adhere to Corpas Pastor's suggestions as they are the most widely and recurrently used nomenclature by the majority of experts on the subject. In the following summary table, we will also find a classification that alludes to semantic criteria, to which end we have resorted to the contributions of Luque Durán and Manjón Pozas (2002: 2) and Montoro del Arco (2007: 131). Thus, a semantic classification of PUs emerges that makes possible the existence of two subtypes: ontological PUs and cultural PUs. In the case of the ontological ones, they refer to structures and units of universal nature, since they can be extrapolated to other cultures; on the other hand, the cultural ones refer to prototypical features of a particular society or culture, and would be connected to one of the functions mentioned above (specifically, the connotative one, in the terms of Navarro, op. cit.). This is

how the authors themselves explain this classification (Luque Durán and Manjón Pozas, ut supra):

> Como conclusión provisional, puede afirmarse que la tipología fraseológica tendría un esquema de partida en el cual existiría un planteamiento ontológico opuesto a un planteamiento cultural. El planteamiento ontológico postula que una parte de las metáforas no son más que maneras de hablar sobre un determinado fenómeno basándose en asociaciones ontológicas (fisiológicas, etc.) y, por tanto, tendrán un carácter universal. […] Frente a las metáforas y a la fraseología de planteamiento ontológico existen las metáforas y la fraseología cultural, que se basan en algunas realidades peculiares de un pueblo y de una cultura, como es el caso de los toros en español, el béisbol en el mundo americano, el sumo en japonés, etc., aunque se podían citar centenares de ejemplos. Sin embargo, ontología y cultura son sólo los dos polos en la creación de fraseología metafórica. En realidad, al estudiar la fraseología de diferentes lenguas, encontramos muchos más hechos y problemas que hay que tener en cuenta y dilucidar antes de poder sentar las bases científicas de una tipología fraseológica.

With regard to cultural phraseological units, Montoro del Arco (ibidem) explains that "La fraseología de las lenguas es uno de los medios a través de los cuales la memoria colectiva da cuenta de las cualidades y connotaciones socioculturales que se han ido asociando durante siglos […]". Therefore, the study of this type of (cultural) units allows us to realise that, in the context of this research, a large extent of the linguistic heritage that emerges among the PUs found in political speeches is a faithful reflection of the culture and of the social and historical collective memory of a linguistic community.

Phraseological Units (PUs)

1. Formal classification (Corpas Pastor, 1997)
    a) Phrases (*op. cit.*, 91):
        – Noun phrases
        – Adjective phrases
        – Adverbial phrases
        – Verbal phrases
        – Prepositional phrases
        – Conjunctive phrases
        – Clausal phrases
    b) Collocations (*op. cit.*, 66):
        – Noun + verb
        – Verb + noun
        – Noun + adjective/noun
        – Noun + preposition + noun
        – Verb + adverb
        – Adverb + adjective
    c) Phraseological patterns:
        – Sayings (*op. cit.*, 147):
            • Axioms
            • Proverbs
            • Quotes
        – Routine manners (*op. cit.*, 174)
            • Discursive manners
            • Psychosocial manners
2. Semantic classification (Luque Durán y Manjón Pozas, 2002: 2; Montoro del Arco, 2007: 131-132)
    a) Ontological
    b) Cultural

Table 1. Formal and semantic classification of PUs (Corpas Pastor, 1997; Luque Durán and Manjón Pozas, 2002; Montoro del Arco, 2007)

3. Objectives and methodology

Our work consisted in compiling a corpus of twenty political speeches in English and another twenty political speeches in French with their respective official translations into Spanish and into English or French (depending on the language of the ST). The texts that integrate the corpus are parallel, which means that in addition to the original version (in English or French, found on the Internet, newspapers, specialised websites [after verification with the original], official translations on the websites of the

Embassy or UNESCO, etc.), the corresponding translated version has also been made available (in digital media, generally on the Internet, on websites specialised in political discourses, etc.). The criterion we followed to select one speech over another by the same leader was the subject of the speech in question, selecting especially institutional political speeches, whether of a national or international nature, since it is in these contexts that a greater frequency of specialised terminology is registered, which also implies a greater frequency of PUs of a political nature. In order to ensure that the samples were similar in terms of size, we used speeches of a similar length, which could be compared to approximately 10-15 minutes in duration in orality, as was found in those speeches for which a televised version was found on the internet channel Youtube. Moreover, only complete speeches were considered, not fragments or news stories.

Having said this, and with the aim of explaining the methodology of the project in which this contribution is framed, we will indicate that the methodology is divided into three stages:

a. The first phase involved the selection of the PUs found in the English and French texts. Subsequently, information was compiled for each of these units, using the phraseological sheet that will be shown further on in this paper. In this first phase, lexicographic works were used for the creation of the sheet. The objective of this first phase was to compile all the PUs of the source texts in order to search for an equivalent PU taking into account the context in the target language (English/French and Spanish). The results of this first phase have allowed us to elaborate a glossary with our own translation proposals, which will be shown below. This contribution will focus exclusively on this first phase.

b. A second phase, in which we have checked in the translations of the TTs whether or not the translation (official or in press) offers a formal and semantic equivalence appropriate to convey the same meaning as the PU of the ST. In this vein, we have checked the relevance or inadequacy of the PUs of the TT on the basis of the data in our phraseological sheets and in our glossary. Once all the PUs have

been evaluated, results will also be arranged in percentage terms, and the PUs that have been translated in an alternative way to our proposal will be added to our glossary, provided that they are correctly translated in a context-dependent manner.

c. The final phase of the project is conceived through a lexicographic tool that will allow us to have the entire glossary together with the phraseological sheets on a website.

In the first of these three phases, which is the one in which this project is framed, we will point out that PUs contained in each speech were first selected, and the translation difficulties associated with the specific context in which each of them was provided were assessed. After an extensive documentation process, suitable translatological decisions were sought (linguistically and translatologically speaking) to represent the reality to which the source PU alluded, respecting, in any case, the basic purpose pursued by the source text. Subsequently, a phraseological sheet was drawn up for each of the PUs in the corpus, which will be exemplified below, taking as a reference the model presented by Serrano Lucas (2010: 202). The content of these sheets is essential for this work, as this information will appear when using the search engine of the website where all these units will appear for consultation, once the project has been completed in its entirety.

The sources used throughout the documentation and translation process in order to proceed with our translation proposals have been the following:

English sources
- Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary
- Cambridge Dictionary
- Cambridge Phrasal Verbs Dictionary
- Collins Cobuild English Grammar. (2011). Bishopbriggs (Glasgow): HarperCollins
- Diccionario Oxford Inglés/Francés, Francés/Inglés
- Eurovoc
- Gran Diccionario Oxford Inglés/Español, Español/Inglés
- IATE: European Union Terminology Database
- Lexicool
- Longman Dictionary
- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. (2005). Harlow: Pearson Education Limited
- Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. (2007). Oxford: Macmillan
- Merriam-Webster Dictionary
- Oxford Collocations Dictionary for students of English
- Oxford Dictionary
- Oxford Idioms Dictionary for learners of English
- Oxford Phrasal Verbs for students of English
- Rigdom, J. (2018). *Handbook of English Idioms, Parables and Colloquial Sayings.* WordsRUs PhraseBooks, 1. Online
- The Free Dictionary
- Unbridged Dictionary Spanish/English, English/Spanish Larousse

French sources
- ABC Thesaurus
- Cassagne, J.M et L. Nisset (2000). *101 French Idioms.* Pennsylvania: McGraw-Hill
- Gran Diccionario Larousse Español/Francés, Francés/Español
- Gran Dictionnaire Anglais/Français, Français/Anglais Larousse (2017)
- IATE: European Union Terminology Database
- Larousse
- Lexilogos
- Oxford Inglés/Francés, Francés/Inglés Dictionary
- P. de Rieux, A. (2006): *Dictionnaire des idiomes anglais et américains.* Paris: Publibook
- Reverso

Spanish sources
- Carbonell Basset, D. (1995). *Diccionario fraseológico inglés/castellano, castellano/inglés.* Barcelona: Ediciones del Serbal
- Carbonell Basset, D. (2004). *Diccionario inglés y español de modismos.* Barcelona: Ediciones del Serbal
- Carbonell Basset, D. (2005). *Nuevo diccionario de dichos y refranes actuales, inglés y castellano.* Barcelona: Ediciones del Serbal
- Diccionario de la Real Academia Española (RAE, versión en línea). Disponible en este enlace
- Diccionario del Español Jurídico (DEJ) en línea
- Gran Diccionario Larousse de la Lengua Española
- Gran Diccionario Larousse Francés/Español, Español/Francés
- Gran Diccionario Oxford Inglés/Español, Español/Inglés (en papel)
- Seco, M. (2012). *Nuevo diccionario de dudas y dificultades de la lengua.* Madrid: Espasa

Table 2. Sources for the translation in the target language

After completing these points, we have prepared a trilingual glossary focusing on political speeches, which will be presented in the following pages with the aim of assisting translators who are confronted with a translatological challenge that meets the scope of this work in the documentation tasks concerning this specialised language.

Accordingly, the objectives pursued in this paper are the following:

– To compile a corpus of political speeches in English and French in order to identify all the PUs found throughout the speeches.
– To identify all the PUs found in the English corpus and in the French corpus, in order to quantify the estimated number of PUs per language pair. In order to carry out this identification, we have closely followed the classification criteria of the lexicographical works mentioned above. However, the help of some specific software, such as the Antconc tool, has been of great help in identifying percentages and frequencies of this type of units, with the aim of selecting those whose visibility in the whole corpus was truly representative.

–   To study each PU in the specific context of production in the source
    language and culture in order to understand the meaning acquired
    in that context.
–   To categorise each of the PUs found in the corpus according to
    the disposition of Corpas Pastor, Luque Durán, Manjón Pozas and
    Montoro del Arco (op. cit.), following the model of phraseological
    sheet proposed, in order to know which is the most frequent type of
    PUs in political speeches for each pair of languages.

4. Translating phraseology: Phraseological units in political speeches in English and French and their reception in Spanish

4.1. Corpus

In the preparation of the corpus, we have selected speeches by political
leaders from different areas, from the United Nations to the President of
the French Republic. In this paper, the variants that we have introduced
as search criteria have not been linked to the study of politicians per se, so
that the only differentiating pattern has been the language used (and not
other criteria such as the ideology of each political speaker, the sex varia-
ble, the age variable, etc., which, despite providing much data for our study,
should be relegated to future research).Thus, the final compiled corpus
stands as follows:

Speech No.	English speeches (ST: EN)	French speeches (ST: FR)
1	Abraham Lincoln	Charles de Gaulle
2	Barack Obama	Dominique de Villepin
3	Bill Clinton	Édouard Philippe
4	Boris Johnson	Emmanuel Macron
5	Donald Trump	François Fillon
6	Dwight Eisenhower	François Hollande
7	Franklin D. Roosevelt	François Legault
8	Geoffrey Howe	François Mitterrand
9	George W. Bush	Georges Pompidou
10	Harold Macmillan	Gautier Mignot
11	John F. Kennedy	Jacques Chirac
12	Margaret Thatcher	Jean Charest
13	Mark Drakeford	Jean-Yves Le Dirian
14	Martin Luther King	Laurent Fabius
15	Nelson Mandela	Léon Blum
16	Nikita Khrushchev	Marine Le Pen
17	Robert F. Kennedy	Nicolas Sarkozy
18	Ronald Reagan	Philippe Couillard
19	Theresa May	Ueli Maurer
20	Winston Churchill	Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

Table 3. Detail of the compiled corpus according to author (in alphabetical order)

4.2. Sample analysis procedure

After compiling the corpus, the first phase of work consisted in identifying all the PUs found throughout the speeches. Then, each PU had to be contextualized in the communicative act in which it was framed, in order to correctly appreciate the meaning in the source language. Subsequently, the documentation process was carried out to find an equivalent in the target language, and finally, a review process was carried out to check whether or

not the proposed translation met the same expectations of the ST in terms of the purposes of the translation.

In the following lines, we have included a short schematic sample where we will point out the aspects we have referred to above regarding the phases followed to carry out our research. Given the space constraints, it will not be possible to evaluate a sample for each speech in the corpus, nor will it be possible to carry out an extensive analysis of all the PUs in the speeches:

- **Speech data:**
  - **Orator:** Barack H. Obama
  - **Title of the speech:** Cairo Speech
  - **Date:** 2009, 4th June
- **Sample:**

(ST) ENGLISH

"But I am convinced that in order to move forward, we must say openly to each other the things we hold in our hearts and that too often are said only behind closed doors. There must be a sustained effort to listen to each other, to learn from each other, to respect one another, and to seek common ground. As the Holy Qur'an tells us, "Be conscious of God and speak always the truth." That is what I will try to do today, to speak the truth as best I can, humbled by the task before us, and firm in my belief that the interests we share as human beings are far more powerful than the forces that drive us apart".

- **Analysis:** First of all, a large number of PUs found in the fragment have been identified. As we can see, not all of them belong to the same level, if we look at Corpas Pastor's summary table (ut supra); thus, we find collocations, such as *move forward*, *human beings* or *drive us apart*, and also parables, such as *Be conscious of God and speak always the truth*, as well as locutions of different kinds, such as *in order to*. After considering the semantic and pragmatic content in which this fragment is inserted, we carried out a phase of semantic comprehension regarding what a PU meant, from the point of view the illocutionary level. For instance, the expression Be *conscious of God and speak always the truth* would be placed in a

context in which the politician wants to use a parable to illustrate the message he is conveying in that context (to listen to each other, alluding especially to the nations gathered at the summit where he is), so he makes use of this strategically selected PU, since while there are many other PUs of similar meaning, he chooses one that comes from the sacred book for the audience before him (he is in Cairo): The Qur'an. This adds an inferred meaning to the message conveyed. Therefore, from a semantic point of view, we would be dealing with a PU of a cultural nature. This includes a point for the translator: this expression has a coined translation, which already comes from a book that has been translated into many languages. This particular PU has been translated in many versions of the original book by *Tengan conciencia de Dios y digan siempre la verdad* in Spanish, and by *Sois conscients de Dieu et dis toujours la vérité* in French, a translation that corresponds to the most common version of this sacred book for each of these languages, respectively, and which also includes a new PU: *tener conciencia de* and *être conscient de*. In this last example, the French version would be the closest one to the English version in terms of formality, since it respects the structure of the verb *ser* + adjective + *de* (preposition), while in Spanish there is a transposition (in terms of Hurtado, 2000) by means of which the noun of the same lexical family is used as the corresponding adjective: *consciente*. As for the functions carried out by the PU in question, we can say that it fulfils Navarro's functions (ut supra): the phraseological function, insofar as this fragment is full of PUs used to convey the message to the audience; the connotative, insofar as it uses expressions common to the cultural environment of the receiver of the message; and, finally, the iconic, insofar as this passage is a characteristic example of metaphorical language and the poetic function, used to illustrate the argument expressed in the fragment.

–   **Phraseological sheet (EN/FR/ES):**

Phraseological unit in the ST (EN) *Behind closed doors*	
ST Source	ST: EN. Speech 2
Definition	'If something happens *behind closed doors*, it is hidden or kept secret from public view'
Definition source	Cambridge Dictionary online. Available on this link
Type	Adverbial phrase
Example **Source**	[…] we must say openly to each other the things we hold in our hearts and that too often are said only *behind closed doors* ST: EN. Speech 2

Observations	
- **Semantic topic:** Private negotiations; secrecy, privacy. - **ST variants**: Behind shut doors. - **Synonyms**: In privacy; be shrouded in secrecy/mystery; take sb to one side; to keep something just between you and me; in camera; in chambers. - **Antonyms**: Openly; Publicly; Familiarly; Commonly. - **Register**: Formal and informal. In this context, formal. - **Specialised languages**: Jurisdiction, legality, political discourse, given the legal, juridical and institutional relations and the secret political meetings and gatherings to which the public cannot have access and of which they are sometimes not even informed. - **Degree of metaphorical creativity**: Medium: existence of metaphor, but with easy cognitive interpretation. - **Sources:** Longman, Cambridge and Oxford Dictionaries (online).	

Phraseological unit in the TT (ES) *Detrás de puertas cerradas*	
TT Source	Gran Diccionario Oxford Español/Inglés, Inglés/Español (2008)
Definition	'Dicho de un juicio o de una vista: Que se desarrolla, por motivos de honestidad, orden público y otros análogos, en presencia solo de las partes, sus representantes y sus defensas'
Definition source	RAE. Available on this link

Context and source	El proceso en materia de transparencia y acceso del público a los documentos durante mucho tiempo se ha desarrollado detrás de puertas cerradas herméticamente. European Parliament Discussions. Link

Observations
- **Type:** Adverbial phrase. The translation is maintained, both in form and meaning. Formal and conceptual correspondence. - **Theme/Semantic field:** Legal, juridical, political. - **Variants in the TT:** A puerta cerrada; a puertas cerradas. - **Synonyms:** En secreto; subrepticiamente; confidencialmente. - **Antonyms:** Abiertamente; Públicamente; Oficialmente. - **Register:** Formal and informal. In this context, formal. - **Specialised languages:** Similar to those of the source language. - **Degree of metaphorical creativity:** Similar to that of the source language. - **Sources:** RAE; Reverso; *Diccionario del Español Jurídico* (DEJ) online; *Gran Diccionario Oxford Inglés/Español, Español/Inglés.*

Phraseological unit in the TT (FR) *Derrière des portes fermées*	
TT Source	Diccionario Oxford Inglés/Francés, Francés/Inglés
Definition	'Débats judiciaires hors de la présence du public. (Le huis clos peut être ordonné par le juge lorsque les débats présentent un danger pour l'ordre public ou les bonnes mœurs)'
Definition source	Larousse
Context	Enfin, nous assistons ici, non à processus constitutionnel démocratique, mais à un jeu de pouvoirs qui se déroule derrière des portes fermées.
Source	European Parliament Discussions. Enlace

Observations
- **Type:** Adverbial phrase. The translation is maintained, both in form and meaning. Formal and conceptual correspondence. - **Theme/Semantic area:** Legal, juridical, political. - **Variants in LO:** À portes fermées. - **Synonyms:** À huis clos; toutes portes fermées; sans que le public soit admis; en petit comité; en secret. - **Antonyms:** Publiquement; officiellement; de manière manifeste; partager des informations; communautairement; sans restriction. - **Register:** Formal and informal. In this context, formal. - **Specialised languages:** Similar to those of the source language. - **Degree of metaphorical creativity:** Similar to that of the source language. - **Sources:** P. de Rieux, A. (2006): *Dictionnaire des idiomes anglais et américains*. Paris: Publibook, p. 50. Dictionnaires: Larousse; Lexilogos; ABC Thesaurus; Reverso; Diccionario Oxford Inglés/Francés, Francés/Inglés

Table 4. Phraseological unit sheet sample (EN, FR, ES)

3. Results

After carrying out the phraseological analysis, we have obtained the following results:

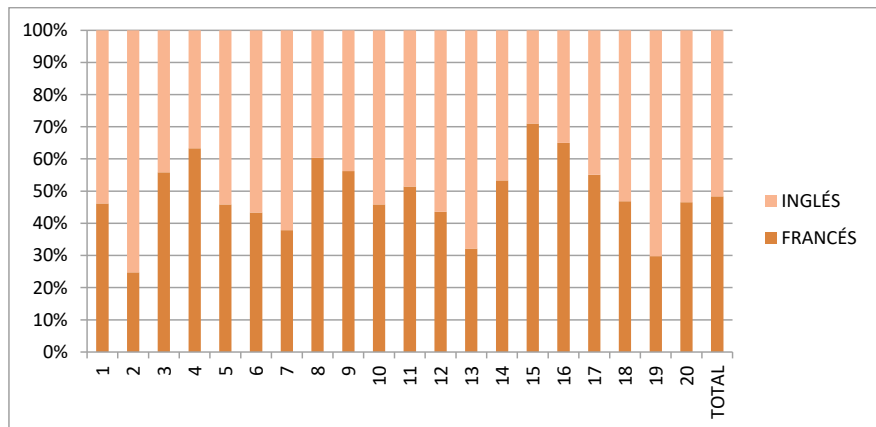– Use of the PUs for each language (EN, FR)

Table 5. Use of PUs for each language (EN, FR)

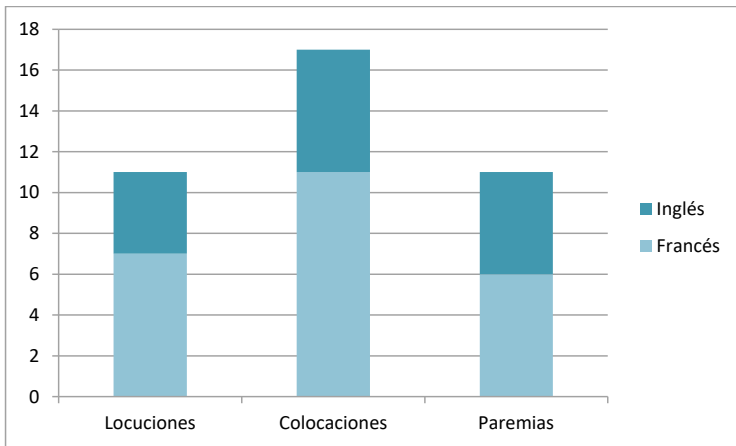– Use of phrases, collocations and sayings (EN, FR)

Table 6. Use of phrases, collocations and sayings (EN, FR)

– Percentage relative to the semantic level of PUs: ontological or cultural
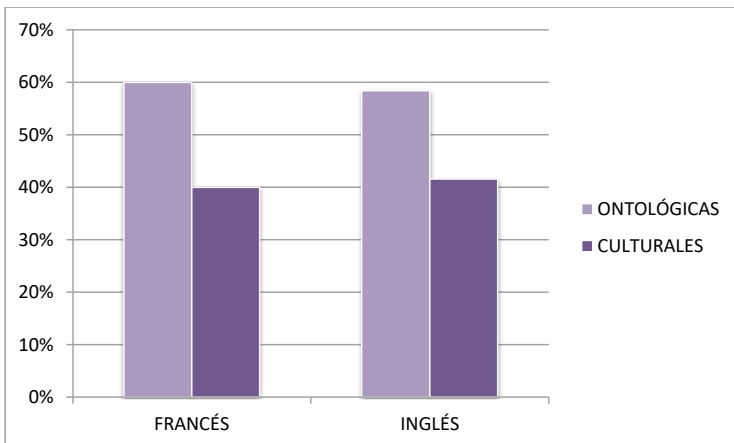

Table 7. Semantic PUs (EN, FR)

4. Proposal for a trilingual glossary of phraseological units found in political speeches (EN, FR, ES)

The analysis carried out in this research has allowed us to carry out a very extensive documentary search, in order to assess the number of PUs resulting from the EN and FR corpus compiled for this work, as well as to proceed with the search for an appropriate translation solution for the corresponding target languages. The use of phraseological sheets has facilitated the analysis of each of the PUs studied, and has simplified the task of documentation for the layout of the final trilingual glossary. Before getting into the subject, we would like to clarify that there are, in many cases, other possible translation options applied to other contexts, but the proposal that we have included on this occasion is adapted, according to our best judgement, to the communicative framework of the source text from which each PU originates. As for the formal classification of these, as can be seen, they closely follow the criteria set out previously by Corpas Pastor (1997), Luque Durán and Manjón Pozas (2002) and Montoro del Arco (2007). This has been the criterion followed to include the PUs that constitute the corpus. In this way, all those paradigms or models of PUs which are conceived as collocations (with collocational models following any of the above-mentioned patterns, such as: verb + nominal phrases (*porter des risques*, for example); verb + prepositional phrase, among others (*to die in vain*); prepositions (for example, *en lo referente a*, whose French equivalent [ST] would be *à l'égard de*, and whose proposed English translation would be *with regard to*); ontological and cultural phraseological units (the House of Commons, for example, is an example of a terminologically inseparable unit, since the reality to which it alludes would be meaningless if either of the two terms that make up this unit were separated. On the other hand, this term is part of a culturally established reality, since it refers to a term specific to the jurisdiction and politics of the United Kingdom, so that the term itself helps to contextualise the source culture, etc.). Once the research has been completed, all the PUs (phraseological sheets and glossary) will be available on a website resulting from the research project we are carrying out, which will provide access to all the formal and semantic information, as well as to the different translation proposals for each of these units. As

we have already justified, due to space constraints it will not be possible to detail every PU incorporated in the corpus, so only those which, according to our best criteria, are of the greatest interest, as well as those with a higher frequency of repetition, have been included.

ENGLISH Term (EN)	Source (ST)	FRENCH Term (FR)	SPANISH Term (ES)
A call to bear arms	EN-11	Un appel à porter les armes	Pedir que se levanten las armas
A failure of will	EN-18	Manque de volonté	Falta de voluntad
A new birth of freedom	EN-1	Une nouvelle liberté	Un nuevo concepto de libertad
All over again	EN-3	Encore une fois	De nuevo
Along with our allies	EN-6	Une collaboration avec nos alliés	Junto a nuestros aliados
At the forefront of	EN-2	À l'avant-garde	Al frente
At the highest level	EN-9	Au plus haut niveau	Al máximo
Behind closed doors	EN-2	Derrière des portes fermées	Detrás de puertas cerradas
Beyond a shadow of a doubt	EN-3	Sans aucun doute	Sin lugar a dudas
By our presence	EN-7	Avec notre présence	Con nuestra presencia
Cold War	EN-16	Guerre Froide	Guerra Fría
Common ground	EN-2	Un terrain d'entente	Punto de vista común
Drive someone apart	EN-2	Mettre quelqu'un à l'Écarte	Apartar a alguien
Each day since	EN-5	Chaque jour depuis	Cada día desde entonces
Ever since	EN-1	Dès lors	Desde entonces
Follow the Constitution	EN-2	Respecter la Constitution	Respetar la Constitución
For over a	EN-2	Pour plus de	Durante más de un
For the last days/ centuries	EN-6	Pour les derniers jours/siècles	Durante los últimos días/siglos

God bless America	EN-3	Dieu bénisse l'Amérique	Dios bendiga América
God bless you	EN-3	Dieu vous bénisse	Dios te bendiga
House of Commons	EN-4	Chambre des communes	Cámara de los Comunes
Human beings	EN-2	Êtres humains	Seres humanos
In my belief	EN-2	Selon moi	En mi opinión
In the aftermath	EN-12	Par la suite	Después de esto
In the heights of victory	EN-5	Au sommet de la victoire	En la cumbre de la victoria
In their heart of hearts	EN-12	Au fond de leur cœur	En el fondo (de su corazón)
It is no coincidence that	EN-18	Ce n'est pas une coïncidence que	No es ninguna coincidencia que
Let (me/us) begin (tonight/today) by	EN-18	Commencer (ce soir/ aujourd'hui) par	Avanzar/Ponerse en marcha
Let (us) go forth to	EN-11	Aller vers/Avancer	Centrémonos en
March to the tune of pressure groups	EN-2	Marcher au rythme des groupes de pression	Seguir de cerca a los grupos de presión
Nuclear attack	EN-2	Attaque nucléaire	Ataque nuclear
Open mind	EN-15	Esprit ouvert	Mente abierta
Out of secondary	EN-7	Aller droit au but	Ir al grano
Outside the stockade	EN-4	En dehors de la palissade	Salir de la estacada
Tax burden	EN-18	Charge fiscale	Carga fiscal
The American dream	EN-5	Le rêve américain	El sueño americano
The best I can	EN-2	Le mieux que je puisse faire	Lo mejor que pueda
The direction we want to move in	EN-16	La direction dans laquelle nous voulons aller	Es a donde queremos llegar
The mounting arms race	EN-16	La course aux armements	La carrera armamentista
The need will be upon us fast	EN-4	Le besoin sera vite là	La necesidad caerá sobre nosotros rápidamente

The pain falls drop by drop upon the heart	EN-17	La douleur tombe goutte à goutte sur le cœur	El dolor cae gota a gota sobre el corazón
The tactics of terror	EN-9	Les tactiques de la terreur	Las tácticas del terror
The Taliban regime	EN-9	Le régime Taliban	El régimen talibán
The trumpet summons us again	EN-11	La trompette nous convoque à nouveau	Ya suenan de nuevo los tambores
There is no doubt	EN-2	Il n'y a aucun doute	No cabe duda
To achieve political emancipation	EN-2	Parvenir à l'émancipation politique	Lograr la emancipación política
To be created equal	EN-1	Être crée égal	Ser iguales
To be honoured to be	EN-2	Avoir l'honneur d'être	Es un honor…
To be imposed upon (one nation)	EN-2	Être imposé à (une nation)	Imponerse a (una nación)
To be in a fight	EN-9	Être dans un combat	Estar en medio de una pugna
To be made in peacetime	EN-12	Être fait en temps de paix	Hacer algo en tiempos de paz
To be put on notice	EN-9	Être mis en garde	Ser informado de algo
To be singled out for unfair treatment	EN-9	Être distingué pour un traitement inéquitable	Ser señalado por un trato injusto
To become a Democrat	EN-9	Devenir démocrate	Hacerse demócrata
To breed fear	EN-10	Susciter la peur	Promover el miedo
To cause grave danger	EN-8	Causer un grave danger	Causar un grave peligro
To combat malaria	EN-15	Lutter contre le paludisme	Combatir la malaria
To comply with EU regulations	EN-4	Se conformer aux règlements de l'UE	Respetar la legislación de la UE
To curb the size and influence of	EN-3	Réduire la taille et l'influence des	Reducir el tamaño y la influencia de
To develop procedures	EN-1	Développer des procédures	Desarrollar procedimientos
To die in vain	EN-15	Décéder en vain	Morir en vano

To each other	EN-2	Les uns envers les autres	Entre nosotros
To embark on the consideration	EN-12	Entamer la réflexion	Llegar a considerar algo
To engage in violence against	EN-3	S'engager dans la violence contre	Promover/Ejercer la violencia contra
To expand health care coverage	EN-14	Étendre la couverture des soins de santé	Ampliar la cobertura en materia de salud
To experience the oppression of	EN-9	Faire l'expérience de l'oppression des	Experimentar la opresión de
To forge a grand alliance	EN-20	Forger une grande alliance	Forjar una gran alianza
To form a new administration	EN-16	Former une nouvelle administration	Consolidar una nueva administración
To go beyond these rather difficult times	EN-3	Aller au-delà de ces temps plutôt difficiles	Superar estos tiempos tan difíciles
To go into politics	EN-3	Faire de la politique	Entrar en política
To joke someone's only purpose	EN-10	Plaisanter sur le seul but de quelqu'un	Burlarse del propósito de alguien
To keep in mind	EN-11	Ne pas oublier que	Tener en cuenta
To look back on the victory	EN-12	Se souvenir de la victoire	Recordar la victoria
To look the urgency of the moment	EN-11	Valoir l'urgence du moment	Valorar la urgencia del momento
To lose the ability	EN-11	Perdre la capacité	Perder la capacidad
To lose the institutional memory	EN-13	Perdre la mémoire institutionnelle	Perder la memoria institucional
To meet in the aftermath of	EN-2	Se rencontrer à la suite de	Reunirse después de
To move forward	EN-2	Avancer	Mirar hacia adelante
To promote peace	EN-11	Promouvoir la paix	Fomentar la paz
To rejoice at our success	EN-9	Se réjouir de notre succès	Alegrarse de los éxitos

To renew the pledge of support	EN-7	Renouveler la promesse de soutien	Renovar la promesa de apoyo
To respect someone's faith	EN-12	Respecter la foi de quelqu'un	Respetar la fe de alguien
To stand as a beacon of hope	EN-2	Représenter la lueur d'espoir	Representar la esperanza
To stand for civil rights	EN-3	Défendre les droits civils	Defender los derechos civiles
To stand in line	EN-7	Faire la queue	Hacer cola
To support the victims	EN-9	Soutenir les victimes	Apoyar a las víctimas
To sustain the state	EN-20	Soutenir l'État	Mantener el estado
To take defensive measures	EN-9	Prendre des mesures défensives	Tomar medidas defensivas
To take some steps	EN-19	Prendre quelques mesures	Tomar medidas
To take sth by the heart(s)	EN-7	Prendre qq'ch au sérieux	Tomarse algo seriamente
To take tax exemptions away	EN-3	Supprimer les exonérations fiscales	Eliminar las exenciones de impuestos
To take an oath	EN-18	Prêter serment	Prestar juramento
To violate the rights	EN-15	Violer les droits	Violar los derechos
To wallow in the valley of despair	EN-14	Se vautrer dans la vallée du désespoir	Revolcarse en el valle de la desesperación (cit. lit.)
To welcome all of you	EN-19	Vous accueillir tous	Darles la bienvenida a todos
To work for an election	EN-13	Travailler pour une élection	Preparar las elecciones
With regard to	EN-16	En ce qui concerne/À l'égard de	Con respecto a/En lo referente a

Table 8. Trilingual glossary (EN, FR, ES) based on PUs in English (ST: EN)

FRENCH Term (FR)	Source (ST)	ENGLISH Term (EN)	SPANISH Term (ES)
À juste titre	FR-17	Quite rightly	Con justa razón
À très court terme	FR-3	In the very short term	A corto plazo
À un rythme soutenable	FR-3	At a sustainable pace	A un ritmo sostenible
Aborder une question fondamentale	FR-7	To address a fundamental issue	Abordar una cuestión importante
Afficher des taux de …	FR-7	To display the rates of	Mostrar las tasas de
Apprendre au cours de quelque temps	FR-10	To learn over time	Ir aprendiendo con el tiempo
Au cours de cette conférence	FR-14	During this conference	Durante esta conferencia
Avec la plus grande franchisse	FR-5	Frankly	Con total franqueza
Avoir la tentation de faire qq'ch	FR-8	To be tempted to do sth	Tener la tentación de hacer algo
Avoir tous les atouts pour faire qq'ch	FR-18	To have all the assets to get something	Tener ventajas para lograr algo
Baisser la pression fiscale	FR-5	To low the tax burden	Reducir la carga fiscal
Capacité à construire ensemble un monde meilleur	FR-2	To get the ability of building a better world together	Ser capaces de crear un mundo mejor entre todos
Ce n'est pas un hasard	FR-9	It is no accident that	No es ninguna casualidad que
Compter sur les compatriotes	FR-4	To rely on compatriots	Contar con los compatriotas
Constater à regret que	FR-6	To notice regretfully that	Observar con pesar que
Consulter le bilan	FR-8	To consult the balance sheet	Consultar el balance de los resultados

Contribuer au rayonnement de la France	FR-6	To contribute to France's influence	Promover la influencia de Francia
Depuis lors	FR-2	Since then	Desde entonces
Des mesures concrètes	FR-6	Concrete measures	Medidas concretas
Dissimuler l'ampleur de qq'ch	FR-2	To conceal the magnitude of sth	Ocultar la magnitud que tiene algo
En matière de	FR-3	In terms of	En materia de
En quelque sorte	FR-13	In other words	Por así decirlo
La hausse du chômage	FR-5	The rise of unemployment	El aumento de la tasa de desempleo
Éprouver la moindre complaisance	FR-2	To feel the slightest sense of complacency	Sentir la más mínima sensación de complacencia
Établir des relations	FR-6	To build a relationship	Establecer una relación
Être à l'appui des efforts menés	FR-2	To support the efforts of	Apoyar las medidas
Être au cœur de qq'ch	FR-2	To be at the heart of sth	Encontrarse en el centro de algo
Être conscient que	FR-2	To be aware of	Ser consciente de algo
Être d'accord avec	FR-3	To agree over something	Estar de acuerdo con
Être sur l'estrade	FR-3	To be on stage	Estar en el ruedo
Être un honneur	FR-4	To be an honour	Ser un honor
Exposer la vision de qq'ch	FR-3	To present the vision of sth	Exponer los argumentos sobre algo
Faires des progrès	FR-7	To make progress	Progresar
Faire reculer	FR-1	To back up	Retroceder
Faire valoir les lignes rouges	FR-15	To bring out the red lines	Tener en cuenta las líneas rojas
Favoriser la création de nouveaux emplois	FR-5	To promote the creation of new jobs	Promover la creación de nuevos empleos

Gérer le budget pour qq'ch	FR-3	To manage the budget	Gestionar presupuestos
Il reste tant à faire	FR-8	There's so much left to do	Quedan muchas cosas por hacer
Je vous remercie	FR-2	Thank you very much	Gracias
La mission que j'ai confié à	FR-6	To entrust a mission to	Confiar una misión a
La première urgence, c'est de…	FR-6	The first emergency is	La primera necesidad que tenemos es
Les règles de la concurrence	FR-5	The rules of competition	Las reglas de la competencia
Mettre à mal	FR-4	To harm	Dañar
Mettre beaucoup d'énergie à	FR-7	To put a lot of energy into	Gastar esfuerzos en
Mettre en doute	FR-2	To put sth in doubt	Poner en duda algo
Mettre fin au discours	FR-10	To get to the end of the speech	Acabar el discurso
Mettre des dollars sur la table	FR-6	To lay dollars down on the table	Poner dinero sobre la mesa
Montrer de l'intérêt pou	FR-5	To show an interest in	Mostrar interés por
Mutations économiques	FR-3	Economic changes	Cambios económicos
Nous comptons pour cela avec l'appui de…	FR-10	To count on the support	Contar con el apoyo de
Ouvrir la voie aux entreprises	FR-13	To pave the way for business	Abrir camino para los negocios
Partir du principe que…	FR-7	To assume that	Partir del principio de que
Porter dans le monde nos valeurs	FR-4	To bring our values to the world	Mostrar al mundo nuestros valores
Porter des risques	FR-6	To carry/involve risks/Be risky	Correr riesgos
Poursuivre l'objectif	FR-2	To pursue the goal	Perseguir el objetivo

Prendre des responsabilités	FR-4	To take responsibility	Asumir responsabilidades
Prendre l'initiative	FR-5	To take the initiative	Tomar la iniciativa
Relever les défis en matière de productivité	FR-18	To meet productivity challenges	Responder a los desafíos de la productividad
Rendre hommage à qq'ch	FR-10	To pay tribute to	Rendir homenaje a
S'inscrire dans la durée	FR-5	To be maintained over time	Durar mucho tiempo
Sans merci	FR-2	Mercilessly	Sin piedad
Savoir emprunter le chemin de la coopération	FR-12	To take the path for cooperation	Iniciar el camino de la cooperación
Se mettre en rapport avec qq'un	FR-1	To keep in touch with somebody	Ponerse en contacto con alguien
Se trouver en territoire étranger	FR-1	To be in foreign territory	Encontrarse en tierras extrañas
Souhaiter au fond de lui-même	FR-16	To wish deep down onelself	Desear algo en el fondo de uno mismo
Subsister un risque	FR-16	To remain a risk	Quedar/Haber todavía riesgos
Sur la scène internationale	FR-12	On the international scene	Internacionalmente
Susciter des inquiétudes	FR-3	To raise concerns	Aumentar las preocupaciones sobre algo
Témoigner de la confiance	FR-11	To demonstrate confidence	Demostrar confianza
Tenir la mer et continuer la lutte	FR-1	To weather the storm and the battle	Capear el temporal y la lucha
Travailler sur des sujets	FR-5	To work on a topic	Centrarse en un tema
Traverser un moment de doutes	FR-17	To go through a moment of doubt	Pasar por un momento de dudas

Table 9. Trilingual glossary (FR, EN, ES) based on PUs in French (ST: FR)

5. Conclusion and future perspectives

As we have seen, the general characteristics of PUs have also been applied to the PUs of political language, specifically in political speeches. According to the results obtained from the corpus analysis, we observe that the language with the highest number of PUs (according to our corpus) is the English language, with a number of 2,418 PUs, compared to the 2,265 found in the French corpus. However, we must consider that these results can only be applied to the representativeness of this corpus, so these data are only approximate and do not attempt to forge a definitive pattern here. Clearly, these results refer to the selected corpus, but we must take into account some other limitations which we must also acknowledge: the length of each speech (it is not easy to locate speeches with the exact same number of words); the context (formal or informal); etc. On the other hand, the language with the highest percentage of PUs in terms of phrases is French (29%), followed again by French for collocations (46%) and, finally, by English with 33% for sayings. As far as ontological and cultural PUs are concerned, we can say that, in general, there is a tendency to use ontological PUs over cultural PUs, with 58.4% in English and 60% in French for ontological PUs, and 41.6% in English and 40% in French for cultural PUs. Broadly speaking, it has been observed that the use of cultural PUs is more common in the case of political speeches delivered in a national context, where the connotative function (Navarro, ibid.) is much clearer: the proximity to the audience, the fact that the language and culture are shared, and the formality of the event at which the speech is delivered are, in our view, the fundamental factors for the use of cultural PUs in political speeches. In the case of speeches delivered in international contexts, although cultural PUs also appear regularly, the number is drastically reduced in comparison with speeches delivered in other settings that are much more familiar to the speaker. However, in the light of these results, it would be useful to analyse whether this tendency can be established globally according to the language pair or whether, on the contrary, it is a distinctive use that depends exclusively on the political speaker in question.

At this point, it is worth considering what the next research challenges might be for the future:

a. To include other variables resulting from this research, such as gender, age, country of origin, place of delivery of the speech, formality of the act in which it is delivered, etc.

b. To broaden our analysis so as to show the variables taken into account for this study as well as all those we would like to add in the future: the number of PUs used in each political speech in the corpus, the estimated percentage in relation to ontological or cultural PUs for each speech, the functions performed in each speech (connotative, iconic, phraseological), etc.

c. To study all these variables in political discourse, focusing on the PUs and specifying their use according to each political speaker, in order to determine the patterns that mark the trends when establishing definitive results for each politician in our corpus, and also to consider whether one of the most prototypical features in political discourse has been observed in the translation of the speeches: manipulation.

In short, we believe that this study could contribute to expand existing knowledge in relation to PUs in the field of political language, although there are many variables that have not yet been addressed and which would need, in our view, a greater focus of attention from the point of view of Discourse Studies, a task that will be part of our ongoing research papers. Finally, we are confident that the political glossary resulting from our research will be a good documentary and translatological resource for specialists, linguists and translators.

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BIONOTE

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APPENDIX: CORPORA USED FOR THIS RESEARCH

A. Corpus of English speeches (ST)

Speech No.	Date	Orator	Source
1	19.11.1863	Abraham Lincoln	http://www.abrahamlincolnonline.org/lincoln/speeches/gettysburg.htm. [Last Accessed: 28.04.19].
2	04.06.09	Barack Obama	https://www.nytimes.com/2009/06/04/us/politics/04obama.text.html. [Last Accessed: 28.04.19].
3	27.07.16	Bill Clinton	https://edition.cnn.com/2016/07/27/politics/bill-clinton-speech-transcript/index.html. [Last Accessed: 28.04.19].
4	14.02.18	Boris Johnson	https://www.spectator.co.uk/article/full-text-boris-johnson-s-brexit-speech. [Last Accessed: 29.04.19].
5	30.01.18	Donald Trump	https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trumps-state-union-address/. [Last Accessed: 29.04.19].

6	08.12.53	Dwight Eisenhower	https://www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/sites/default/files/research/online-documents/atoms-for-peace/atoms-for-peace-draft.pdf. [Last Accessed: 30.04.19].
7	04.03.33	Franklin D. Roosevelt	https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/froos1.asp. [Last Accessed: 30.04.19].
8	13.11.90	Geoffrey Howe	https://www.britpolitics.co.uk/speeches-sir-geoffrey-howe-resignation/. [Last Accessed: 30.04.19].
9	21.09.01	George W. Bush	https://www.theguardian.com/world/2001/sep/21/september11.usa13. [Last Accessed: 12.05.19].
10	04.05.07	Harold Macmillan	https://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2007/apr/24/greatspeeches. [Last Accessed: 30.04.19].
11	20.01.1961	John F. Kennedy	https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/kennedy.asp. [Last Accessed: 12.05.19].
12	03.07.82	Margaret Thatcher	https://www.margaretthatcher.org/document/104989. [Last Accessed: 13.05.19].
13	16.01.14	Mark Drakeford	http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/863/Health%20Ministers%20speech%20to%20NHS%20Confederation%20Annual%20Conference.pdf. [Last Accessed: 30.04.19].
14	14.10.64	Martin Luther King	https://www.archives.gov/files/press/exhibits/dream-speech.pdf [Last Accessed: 13.05.19].
15	10.05.94	Nelson Mandela	https://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/read-nelson-mandelas-inauguration-speech-president-sa. [Last Accessed: 13.05.19].
16	23.09.60	Nikita Khrushchev	https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/155185.pdf?v=9f7ac7df82c2cf1162b9f845c67ef067. [Last Accessed: 13.05.19].
17	04.04.68	Robert F. Kennedy	https://www.jfklibrary.org/learn/about-jfk/the-kennedy-family/robert-f-kennedy/robert-f-kennedy-speeches/statement-on-assassination-of-martin-luther-king-jr-indianapolis-indiana-april-4-1968. [Last Accessed: 14.05.19].

18	20.01.81	Ronald Reagan	https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/ speech/inaugural-address-1981. [Last Accessed: 14.05.19].
19	13.07.16	Theresa May	https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/ statement-from-the-new-prime-minister-theresa-may.en. [Last Accessed: 15.05.19].
20	13.05.40	Winston Churchill	https://winstonchurchill.org/resources/ speeches/1940-the-finest-hour/blood-toil-tears-and-sweat-2/. [Last Accessed: 15.05.19].

B. Corpus of French speeches (ST)

Speech No.	Date	Orator	Source
1	18.06.40	Charles de Gaulle	https://www.gouvernement.fr/partage/8708-l-appel-du-18-juin-du-general-de-gaulle. [Last Accessed: 11.05.19].
2	18.11.15	Dominique de Villepin	https://www.lefigaro.fr/politique/ le-scan/2014/04/08/25001-20140408ARTFIG00066-le-discours-de-villepin-sur-l-irak-a-l-onu.php. [Last Accessed: 10.05.19].
3	21.11.2017	Édouard Philippe	https://www.echodescommunes.fr/info_155_discours-de-m-edouard-philippe-premier-ministre-prononce-au-congres-des-maires-de-france.html. [Last Accessed: 10.05.19].
4	14.05.17	Emmanuel Macron	https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2017/05/15/discours-d-investiture-du-president-de-la-republique. [Last Accessed: 10.05.19].
5	17.11.09	François Fillon	https://www.vie-publique.fr/ discours/176986-declaration-de-m-francois-fillon-premier-ministre-sur-la-politique-de. [Last Accessed: 10.05.19].

6	30.08.16	François Hollande	https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/le-ministere-et-son-reseau/actualites-du-ministere/actualites-du-ministere-de-l-europe-et-des-affaires-etrangeres/article/discours-du-president-de-la-republique-a-l-occasion-de-la-semaine-des. [Last Accessed: 10.05.19].
7	30.05.2000	François Legault	https://www.ccmm.ca/fr/nouvelles/speech--guest-speaker-mr-francois-legault-ministre-detat-a-leducation-et-a-la-jeunesse/. [Last Accessed: 11.05.19].
8	25.10.83	François Mitterrand	https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000057371_fre. [Last Accessed: 11.05.19].
9	28.02.70	Georges Pompidou	https://www.georges-pompidou.org/sites/default/files/documents/dossier_avenir_discours_longs.pdf. [Last Accessed: 11.05.19].
10	10.10.18	Gautier Mignot	https://co.ambafrance.org/Fete-nationale-Discours-de-Monsieur-Gautier-Mignot-Ambassadeur-de-France-en. [Last Accessed: 12.12.19].
11	14.03.97	Jacques Chirac	https://www.vie-publique.fr/discours/133796-discours-de-m-jacques-chirac-president-de-la-republique-sur-les-relat. [Last Accessed: 19.05.19].
12	05.09.12	Jean Charest	https://www.lesoleil.com/archives/discours-integral-de-la-demission-de-jean-charest-9be7c81803568ee88cd56d4d7b7a8ee7. [Last Accessed: 19.05.19].
13	28.08.17	Jean-Yves Le Dirian	https://co.ambafrance.org/Discours-de-Jean-Yves-Le-Drian-Ouverture-Semaine-des-ambassadeurs-28-aout-2017. [Last Accessed: 19.05.19].
14	12.12.15	Laurent Fabius	https://co.ambafrance.org/Discours-de-Laurent-Fabius-lors-de-la-cloture-de-la-COP-21. [Last Accessed: 19.05.19].
15	06.09.35	Léon Blum	http://www.lours.org/archives/defaultd53d.html?pid=508. [Last Accessed: 19.05.19].

16	10.11.18	Marine Le Pen	https://rassemblementnational.fr/discours/intervention-de-marine-le-pen-au-monument-de-la-victoire/. [Last Accessed: 19.05.19].
17	27.08.07	Nicolas Sarkozy	https://es.ambafrance.org/XVeme-conference-des-ambassadeurs. [Last Accessed: 19.05.19].
18	21.05.14	Philippe Couillard	https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:aCVL-cuhwI8J:https://www.bibliotheque.assnat.qc.ca/DepotNumerique_v2/AffichageFichier.aspx%3Fidf%3D146878+&cd=8&hl=es&ct=clnk&gl=uk. [Last Accessed: 19.05.19].
19	04.01.19	Ueli Maurer	https://www.admin.ch/gov/fr/accueil/documentation/discours/allocutions-nouvel-an/2019.html. [Last Accessed: 20.05.19].
20	27.05.74	Valéry Giscard d'Estaing	https://www.elysee.fr/la-presidence/l-investiture-de-valery-giscard-d-estaing. [Last Accessed: 20.05.19].