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**The Use of Metaphors in Describing the Algerian Hirak in Western
and Arab Literature: Case Study of Farrand's The Algerian Dream and
Jadaliyya e-Zine**

**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization**

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Academic year: 2022/2023

Dedication

To our beloved parents who have always loved, encouraged and supported us through our ups
and downs,

To our brothers, and sisters,

To all our friends and classmates with whom we shared the best moments in the university.

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we give Allah praise for granting us the stamina to complete our research under the circumstances. Then, we would want to express our gratitude to our supervisor for her assistance, patient instruction, and of course for accepting to be the project leader. Additionally, we want to give a particular gratitude to the examiners. We are grateful to the "linguistic" team and all of the English department's instructors for their excellent instruction. We would like to express our gratitude to all of our instructors, especially those in the master cycle, for their constant support, encouragement, insightful advice, and care.

Abstract

This research explores the metaphors depicted in academic literature by Algerian and Western writers. The Algerian perspective was represented by the articles featured in the web journal Jadalyyyia, while The Algerian Dream book represented the Western perspective. The study aims to explore the metaphors used in Western and Arabic literature representing the Algerian Hirak. To achieve this aim, the study employed a descriptive case study. The analysis revealed that Western literature uses metaphors and their modifications to elicit feelings, provide vivid images, and frame the story involving the Algerian Hirak. Their goal is to encapsulate the movement's ethos, its revolutionary power, and the desire for a society that is more democratic and just. However, in Algerian literature, writers use a variety of metaphors to convey the significance and substance of the Algerian Hirak to create friendship and highlight the movement's revolutionary potential, they make use of cultural symbols, historical allusions, and language quirks that speak to Arab readers. It is significant to note that the precise metaphors employed in Arabic literature might change across different authors' works and interpretations of the Algerian Hirak in the Arab setting.

Keywords: Algeria, Hirak, Metaphors, Social Movements.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASI	The Arab Studies Institute
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
CMT	Conceptual Metaphor Theory
COVID-19	Coronavirus discovered in late 2019
DA	Discourse Analysis
FLN	The National Liberation Front
HUG	University of Geneva Hospital

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General Introduction

1. Background of the Study

The study titled "Metaphors in Describing the Algerian Hirak in Western and Arab Literature: Case Study of Farrand's *The Algerian Dream* and Jadaliyya e-Zine" explores the use of metaphors in portraying and understanding the Algerian Hirak in both Western and Arab literary works. Specifically, the study focuses on analyzing the metaphoric language employed in the novel "The Algerian Dream" by Robin Farrand and articles published in the Jadaliyya e-Zine.

The Algerian Hirak, a pro-democracy movement that emerged in 2019, captured the attention of scholars, journalists, and writers globally. This study seeks to examine how metaphors are utilized in Western and Arab literature to convey the essence, dynamics, and the impact of the Hirak. By analyzing Farrand's novel and articles from Jadaliyya e-Zine, the study aims to uncover the different metaphorical representations used to describe and interpret the movement.

Metaphors play a crucial role in shaping narratives and perceptions. They can evoke powerful imagery, create emotional connections, and provide nuanced insights into complex phenomena. By examining the metaphors employed in literature, the study seeks to understand how the Algerian Hirak is conceptualized, interpreted, and communicated in both Western and Arab contexts.

Farrand's novel, "The Algerian Dream," offers a fictional representation of the Hirak, utilizing metaphoric language to capture the aspirations, struggles, and challenges faced by the Algerian people. On the other hand, articles from Jadaliyya e-Zine, a prominent platform for Arab intellectual voices, provide a real-life analysis of the Hirak through the lens of metaphorical expressions.

By analyzing these literary works, the study aims to uncover the underlying themes, symbolic representations, and cultural perspectives embedded in the metaphors used to describe the Algerian Hirak. It seeks to identify commonalities and differences in metaphorical depictions across Western and Arab literary sources, shedding light on the diverse interpretations and understandings of the movement.

Overall, this study contributes to the existing body of literature on the Algerian Hirak by exploring the role of metaphors in shaping narratives and perceptions. It provides valuable insights into how the movement is portrayed and understood in Western and Arab literary works, furthering our comprehension of its significance and impact on Algerian society.

There are few figures of speech that carry as much weight and intensity as metaphors. By doing so, it facilitates the transfer of a concept from one place to another where it is not typically found (Mesmoudi, 2008).

2. Statement of the Argument

Research on the use of metaphors is a classic topic within the field of sociolinguistics and discourse analysis. Several studies have documented the significance of studying metaphors in understanding language's role in exercising power by authority or expressing voice by the general public. Still, there has been little work comparing the use of metaphors on the same event by different authors. To the best of our knowledge, fewer studies have been conducted that examine the metaphors commonly used to describe political movements such as the recent Algerian Hirak from both an Algerian and Western perspective. This study addresses this gap, by examining prominent metaphors used during the recent Algerian Hirak from the perspective of Algerian and Western authors.

3. Research Questions

The present study attempts to answer the following questions :

- 1- How the Algerian Hirak is metaphorically represented by Western writers?
- 2- How the Algerian Hirak is metaphorically represented by Algerian writers?

4. Aims of the Study

The study aims to scrutinize and explore how the latest Algerian Hirak was metaphorically described from the perspectives of Western and Algerian writers. Using the qualitative descriptive method, we examined prominent metaphors from both perspectives.

5. Research Methodology

This study employed a qualitative approach, namely a descriptive case study. A qualitative approach allows researchers to conduct an in-depth exploration of phenomena of investigation, which is one of its strengths. Data were collected from secondary sources; including the Algerian Dream book by Farrand and the articles of the Jadalyyia e-zine web-based journal. Both sources provided empirical evidence for analysing the metaphors addressed in this study. Thematic data analysis was the primary method of analysis. The analysis employed the concept of tenor-vehicle by Richardson who contended that metaphors are of two parts: vehicles and tenors.

6. Significance of the Study

The study attempts to provide an understanding of how different writers portray metaphors used during the Algerian Hirak, qualitative research is required. Focusing on comparing the Western and Algerian takes on the metaphors used during the Hirak can help develop a nuanced understanding of how metaphors can be employed to mobilise social movements. Thus, the current study has the potential to enrich and inform future research.

7. Structure of the Study

This work comprises a general introduction, two chapters and a general conclusion.

Chapter one (An overview of literature) deals first with some definitions and the etymology of the concepts of metaphor. It adopts a theoretical framework grounded in metaphor theory and its application to social and political movements. Metaphors are powerful linguistic devices that allow individuals and communities to conceptualize abstract or complex ideas by drawing upon familiar and tangible imagery. Metaphors can shape narratives, influence public discourse, and evoke emotional responses.

Furthermore, this study draws upon the framework of critical discourse analysis, examining how metaphors employed in Western and Arab literature frame the discourse surrounding the Hirak. It aims to uncover the underlying power dynamics, social representations, and cultural perspectives conveyed through metaphoric language.

By exploring the historical background of the Algerian Hirak and adopting a theoretical framework rooted in metaphor theory and critical discourse analysis, this research sets the stage for a comprehensive analysis of the metaphoric representations used to describe and interpret the Hirak. It aims to contribute to our understanding of the movement, its significance, and the diverse ways it has been conceptualized and portrayed in literature.

The second chapter deals with the analysis of the metaphors used to describe the Algerian Hirak, this analysis draws upon cognitive metaphor theory, which posits that metaphors are not merely linguistic tools but fundamental to human thought and understanding. It investigates how metaphors enable individuals to make sense of the Hirak, conceptualize its goals, and interpret its impact in "The Algerian Dream" by Robin Farrand and articles from Jadaliyya e-Zine that offer valuable insights into the Algerian Hirak, a pro-democracy movement that emerged in Algeria in 2019. Both the novel and the e-Zine articles provide distinct perspectives and utilize metaphoric

language to depict and analyze the Hirak. This introduction aims to provide an overview of "The Algerian Dream," Jadaliyya e-Zine, and highlight some major metaphors used in relation to the Hirak.

This chapter also deals with the analysis of the finding, discussion, comparisons and the results gained from this study; Moreover, the metaphors used in these works contribute to shaping the narrative and discourse surrounding the Hirak. They influence how the movement is understood, perceived, and discussed by readers and audiences. Metaphors can generate empathy, create shared understanding, and inspire collective action. It is important to note that the specific metaphors employed in "The Algerian Dream" and Jadaliyya e-Zine articles extend beyond the examples provided here. A comprehensive analysis of the metaphoric language used in these works would involve examining the interplay of various metaphors, their cultural and historical resonances, and their contribution to the broader narratives and interpretations of the Algerian Hirak.

Overall, the use of metaphors in "The Algerian Dream" and Jadaliyya e-Zine enriches the discourse surrounding the Algerian Hirak, offering powerful and imaginative representations of the movement. These metaphors contribute to our understanding of the Hirak's significance, challenges, and aspirations, while also framing the narrative and shaping the collective memory of this transformative moment in Algeria's history.

CHAPTER ONE

Historical Background and Theoretical Framework

Introduction

The literature study regarding social movements will be the main topic of this chapter, and we will evaluate the effects of the social movements that have attracted a lot of attention recently. Additionally, the part is devoted to the presentation of the Algerian Hirak movement, also known as "the movement of smile," its origins from the early 1990s to the present, and the results of a depressive period of 20 years. The major slogan of the populace is "no for the fifth term," and the crucial one is "a state governed by civilians," which means that the populace rejects extending the president's term. The chapter concluded by discussing the accomplishments and failures of social movements, the media's portrayal of the Algerian Hirak, and the future of the Algerian Hirak.

The second part of the chapter includes three points which form the basis of the related literature that serves the purpose of the present study. This includes notions about metaphor, namely its definition, a figure of speech in which an expression is used to refer to something. The second point tackle the types of metaphors. The third point relates to the metaphor in Algerian Hirak. The fourth point deals with conflicts and desire and the use of comedy and satire among the Algerian protesters—finally, the role of metaphor in conveying protesters' interests.

1.1 Origins of the Algerian Hirak

It is necessary to define the Hirak before proceeding to trace back its origins. The Hirak, also known as the Revolution of Smiles or Hirak Movement, began on 16 February 2019, a few days after Abdelaziz Bouteflika's candidacy for a fifth term as president. In light of these protests, which were unprecedented since the Algerian Civil War, the military requested Bouteflika's immediate resignation, which was accomplished on 2 April 2019. Several top power brokers

associated with the deposed administration, including Sa'id, the younger brother of the former president, had been arrested as of the beginning of May ("2019-2021 Algerian Protests", 2022).

As a movement, Hirak was described as an organized demonstration of social change. People of diverse social, ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds participated in the movement. Many women participated in the street protest, which is not surprising considering Algeria's long tradition of female activism. Weekly protests against Bouteflika's fifth term and his firing were witnessed in 2019. Chants such as "No to the mandate of shame" and "No to shame" were heard (Ghebouli, 2020). There is speculation that the Hirak was conceived following Abdelaziz Bouteflika's hospitalisation after he suffered a stroke in 2013 (Arslane, 2019). Previously re-elected without publicly meddling during the 2014 campaign, Bouteflika indicated his intention to run for a fifth term. After abolishing the constitutional restriction of two presidential terms in 2004, Bouteflika laid the groundwork for a lifetime presidency (Berthelemy, 2019). In response, thousands of people gathered in the capital on Friday, February 22, for national mobilisations. Observers described the protests as the largest gathering in the country's capital since the last turbulence of the black decade. According to experts, the Hirak has its roots in past accumulations as argued by Boubekour (2020):

The Hirak is more than simply a brief uprising against Bouteflika's proposed fifth term. It is also a result of the pressure-applying strategies used by earlier political and social movements to restrain the rule. Demonstrations on every Tuesday and Friday (as well as on Sunday among the Algerian diaspora) have brought together multiple generations of disgruntled residents, creating an autonomous political arena in which the fight for regime change prioritizes nonviolence and popular unity above ideology. (Para. 30)

Based on Boubekour's words, and those of others, it can be argued that the Algerian Hirak of 2019 has its roots firmly rooted in the past decades as opposed to an event that has occurred overnight.

1.2 Resumption of the Hirak Protests after the Covid National Lockdown

The Algerian government has been responsive in its attempts to protect public health. Authorities enacted social distancing measures on March 17, 2020, when the country had 80 verified COVID-19 cases and eight confirmed deaths. These included a prohibition on all kinds of assembly and the closure of houses of worship, schools, cafés, restaurants, and retail businesses other than those selling food and pharmaceuticals. In addition, they barricaded the country's land borders and prevented arriving flights and sea vessels, in addition to those bringing in food, medicine, and crucial raw supplies or repatriating citizens. Protesters in Hirak first refused to disperse and postponed planned Friday marches. Finally, protesters took to the streets on March 13, 2020, for the 56th time in succession, yelling, "Neither Corona nor arrests will stop us."

However, streets in the capital and other large cities were emptied on March 2020. A number of protests were halted by the Hirak movement, and participants were asked to clean the streets as part of their efforts to combat the pandemic. Due to the Covid-19 health catastrophe, a campaign that neither arrested activists nor intimidated them was effectively defeated. Algerian officials seized this opportunity to emphasise their repression and rebuild public trust in the government and its institutions. This resulted in the government portraying itself as the protector of the country during the Covid-19 conflict. A stronger image of the authorities was achieved by emphasizing the Covid-19 outbreak. Hirak's criticism of political and military leadership was undermined by the government's strategy and policy. Hirak was restricted in its ability to collect data during the COVID-19 pandemic. Whenever authorities receive this kind of support, they pause acting in response to the demands of grassroots movements engaged in nonviolence and revolution (Martinez, 2021).

1.3 The Political Achievements of the Algerian Hirak

The Hirak movement was a spectacular event due to the protestors' dedication and massive protests in numerous locations around Algeria to express their opposition to the authoritarian political system. The Hirak became a seismic event, ushering in substantial political changes such

as the removal of the president and the incarceration of other key figures. Because of the departure of Algeria's president, it is commonly considered that the protestors had gained the upper hand (SEDJANE, 2020). On June 26, political groups and the Algerian League for Human Rights created the Forces of Democratic Opportunity alliance, which had common aims such as calling a constituent convention for a new political device with an independent judiciary. President Bouteflika announced on March 11 that he would not seek re-election and that Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyahia would take his place. As a result, interior Minister Noureddine Bedoui resigned, and the presidential election scheduled for April 2019 was postponed indefinitely. On April 1, 2019, inquiries into "corruption and unlawful distant place capital transfers" were announced. On the same day, Bouteflika vowed to resign before the end of his term on April 28. Ali Haddad was apprehended attempting to cross the border into Tunisia after selling €38 million in merchandise. On May 7, 2020, the preliminary draft of the constitutional amendment was made public ("2019-2021 Algerian Protests", 2022).

The gains of Hirak, according to Toumi (2020), were not only local but also international. Among these efforts was the work of Minister Sabri Boukadoum, who chaired the 42nd session of the Monitoring Committee for the Peace and Reconciliation Accord. Another example of Hirak achievements is the work done to resolve the disputes of neighboring countries through peaceful means. This has helped to free the current generation from the chains of the past and the unshakable image of corrupt politicians.

1.4 The Portrayal of the Algerian Hirak in Media

The Hirak is one of the world's most significant social movements led by Algerians who wish for democracy everywhere (Chiheb et al., 2019). The movement caught media attention since its spark. International outlets depicted the movement positively due to the protestors' devotion and enormous numbers in various places around Algeria to eliminate the authoritarian political system as their primary demand (Sedjane, 2020).

Indeed, the four media chosen to cover the events emphasised the peaceful character of the protests, the participants' civism and self-employment, their tenacity, and their eternal longing. The following examples show this: 'Algerians want a revolution; a more determined crowd than before; students are expected to lead brilliant protests.' Daragahi, who works for the unbiased, found his drive in Algeria's information ideals, which he sees as critical.

The Hirak movement addressed residents' need for more modern modes of communication and images. A one-of-a-kind strategy for properly exercising the voice. In today's environment, the internet and social media provide folks who have been marginalised a voice. In most cases, this is the impetus for a social movement (Kessar et al., 2021).

1.5 Definition and Nature of English Metaphors

In this section, a discussion of the diverse definitions and functions of metaphors shall be provided.

1.5.1 Definitions of Metaphors

The Oxford Word Dictionary (2006) describes metaphor as "A manner of describing something through evaluating it to something else which has the equal qualities (however without the usage of the words 'as' or 'like'. Another definition of metaphor refers to Newmark, (1988), who defines metaphor as "describing something in phrases of some other".

Additionally, Gillian (2003) explains that metaphor involves "a sporting throughout of which means from one item to some other and identity is made among apparently dissimilar matters, in order that a number of the traits of the only are carried over to the other" (p. 1).

Based on the above definitions from various sources, we will conclude that metaphor is described in more significant or much less as making use of one element within side the call of some other. Consider this case of metaphors in English: 'Peter is a lion' is a metaphor, which shows

that the character "peter" is as effective and courageous because of the animal "lion". Ghazala (1995) stated that metaphors are the maximum usual place, frequent, and clean discern. Figures of speech are occasionally stated as metaphorical expressions (Ghazala, 2015). Given the reality, that metaphor is the maximum used and acknowledged discernment. Metaphor has a wide variety of definitions; the subsequent are comparable definitions added by a few experts:

- Aristotle stated that metaphor derives from the Greek phrase "metaphoric", which means "to carry". Metaphor is a discernment of speech, which refers to an assessment in contrast to phenomena. It is as compared to a simile without the words "like" or "as" (Hussain, 2014).

The Cambridge Electronic Dictionary defines *metaphor* as a literary descriptive expression used to explain a character, an item or something else, even regarding some other distinct character or element beneath the situation that they proportion a few usual place features. Lazar (2003) defines *metaphor* as an assessment of unrelated matters wherein they proportion an available feature.

1.5.2 Definition of Arabic Metaphors

Abdul-Raof (2006) defines *Arabic metaphors* as a type of "Linguistic Allegory" which is understood in Arabic as "al istiarah", and it is regarded because of the pinnacle of figurative talents in all speech and forms. "Metaphor is the grasp parent of speech and is a compressed analogy" (p.218).

The importance of metaphor lies inside the speaker's capacity to interpret the hidden message and to diagnose it. Linguistically, the means of metaphor or "al istiarah" in Arabic is "[أعار]. To borrow] "; It is a huge contrast among not like people or objects, the use of one shared first-rate and moving it from one to another. In Arabic rhetoric, metaphor is a simile or "tashbih" wherein the likened and the likened are concise.

According to Ghazala (1995) a metaphor is:

...an expression of language meant to be used and understood in an indirect, non-literal way. It is a figure of speech which aims to achieve a kind of resemblance between two objects without stating the similarity in full terms or using either particle "like or as" (p.151)

1.5.3 The Nature of Metaphors

Metaphor, or the method through which one component is defined in phrases of something else, has been defined as a relevant device of our cognitive equipment. It is far relevant to our know-how of ways language idea and discourse are structured (Cameron & Low, 1999).

The function of metaphor in language has been a focal point of many hobbies in linguistics and different disciplines for the pioneering paintings of Lakoff and Johnson. A metaphor is described as a singular or poetic linguistic expression wherein one or greater phrases for an idea are used out of the doors of its regular tradition, which means to clear a comparable idea (Lakoff, 1992).

Aristotle additionally argues that metaphors need to be crafted from phrases that are lovely in sound, which means through affiliation to the attention of a few different senses (Lynne & Graham, 1999). Aristotle refers to his account of metaphor inside the poetics and factors out that a metaphor is lucid desirable and abnormal and has all these traits to a better degree (Cuddon (1992).

described metaphor as a parent of speech wherein one component is described in phrases of another. In the simple parent in poetry, a comparison is typically implicit, while in simile, it is far more explicit. The most important cause of this concern is to not forget the definitions and the sorts of metaphors in line with Arabic linguistic traditions, for the reason that sensible a part of

this observation is concerned with the Prophet Mohammed's sayings or holy hadith the location of metaphor in these sayings. The nature of metaphor in Arabic rhetoric is more numerous than in English rhetoric in a few factors and comparable in other factors.

1.6 Types of Metaphors

There are many types of metaphors and different classifications according to different scholars. This section presents the main forms of metaphors.

1.6.1 Creative Metaphors

Creative metaphors, though manifestly now no longer as not unusual place as traditional metaphors, nonetheless play an outstanding role in language, as Glucksberg (1989) estimates that humans use 1. eight novel and 4.1 frozen figurative expressions in step with a minute of discourse. Pollio and colleagues (1977) estimate that "maximum English audio system utter approximately 10 million novel metaphors in step with a lifetime. This works out to approximately 3,000 novel metaphors in step with week" (p. 140). Creative metaphors regularly contain the characteristic of wonder and the unfamiliar, in comparison to frozen metaphors, which can be from time to time labelled "dead" and "inactive" metaphors and might lexically be seemed as homonyms or polysemy (Goatly, 2011) for the metaphorical which means may even be extra salient than the literal which means.

Metaphorical creativity in discourse can contain a range of distinct forms. In my *Metaphor in Culture* (2005), I prominent types: creativity primarily based at the supply area and creativity primarily based at the target. "Source-related" creativity may be of kinds: "source internal" and "supply-external" creativity. Source-inner creativity includes instances Lakoff and Turner

(1989) describe as elaboration and extending, wherein unused supply-inner conceptual substances are utilised to understand the target.

1.6.2 Conceptual Metaphors

Conceptual metaphors simplify complicated concepts and are widely employed to provide an understanding of abstract models and theories. For instance, a metaphor is used to describe the conceptual metaphor of understanding communication as one significant theory. Therefore, the language of conceptual metaphors not only influences our ordinary speech but also how we comprehend academic ideas. These metaphors are frequently used in communication, and we do not simply employ them verbally; we also interpret and use them to guide our actions.

1.7 Conflict and Desire for Change Metaphors

The Hirak's first critical trouble is the inner cracks which have commenced to floor as ideological and highbrow variations unfold amongst many blocs and companies of activists, bloggers, and social media commentators regularly over marginal and symbolic issues. They are commonly conscious of non-secular beliefs, use symbols of identification (consisting of the Amazigh flag, which has emerged as a notably contentious matter), and ancient references (the controversies surrounding King Shoshenq, Sheikh Ben Badis, Abane Ramadan, and Prince Abdelkader). This incidental dispute over-identification symbol has fast taken an extra radical flip following the 2019 presidential election because part of the Hirak (participants of the Badissia - Novembria motion) is looking for power. Since then, the grassroots have emerged as increasingly inspired through a social media rhetoric ruled through extremist discourse or exaggerations looking to fire up controversies. However, a few Hirak actors undertake radical positions (identification-primarily based isolation, adoption of several conspiracy theories directed in opposition to a festive party, early symptoms and symptoms of racial intolerance (Moussa, 2019).

They indeed undergo a proportion of duty as well. The companies traded accusations of reporting and being dependable to a positive aspect or country, central to an undermined agreement with deeper cracks that had diminished in the early months of the February 22 2019, rebellion. This rebellion had portrayed Algerians then as a united people, open to cultural and ideological diversity, just like the November 1954 generation, and geared up to triumph over all variations. Only the maximum dedicated and decided activists have persisted in protesting in top cities; their smaller numbers recommended the authorities arrest them and curtail their activities. Politically, the state of affairs turned similarly complex through the unexpected and targeted media insurance of the upward push of the novel Islamist motion, represented through the Rachad motion, an offshoot of the dissolved Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) (Moussa, 2019).

Rachad turned into based on former FIS participants and activists who defected from the regime; a few former diplomats held management positions inside the motion and later wielded clean effect the Hirak. Foremost amongst them turned into Mohamed Larbi Zitout, an asylum-seeker in the UK who no longer effectively published zealous speeches on YouTube nearly every day; however, they additionally gave operational instructions to protesters at the ground. Rachad's surge into prominence may be traced to having raised ambitious slogans with taboo political content, namely "terrorist intelligence agency" and "Madaniya Machi Askaria," eight slogans that remind Algerians of the long-status warfare among the Islamists and the navy within side the 1990s, and the accusations traded among the two on time.

1.8 The Use of Comedy and Satire among the Algerian Protesters

Orwell (1945) states, "every joke is a tiny revolution." Cheurfa (2019) extends based on the superiority theory, "...laughing from a marginal socio-political position in dominant power is liberating, empowering, and even destructive" (Para. 1). This theory uses humiliation and ridicule to symbolically reverse the division of the hierarchy and remove the prevailing speech of authoritarian resemblance. In light of President Bouteflika's fifth candidacy, the contemporary uprising in Algeria shows the role of humour as a crucial tool for political

destruction. This continues the long history of using comedy in Algeria to combat oppressive governmental and army authorities and brutal radical organizations, especially in the colonial and civil conflicts of the 1990s (Cheurfa, 2019).

Figure1.1 The Arabic phrase "the smiling revolution" is displayed on a banner held by a young female demonstrator.



Note. Adapted from Djedouani as cited in Cheurfa, (2019)

In this context, Cheurfa (2019) added that as a result of Bouteflika's announcement that he was considering running for president after ruling the country for twenty years since 1999, millions of Algerians protested, saying, "No to the fifth term." As of February 22, 2020, the widespread demonstrations throughout Algeria's 48 cities use the word "Silmiya", peaceful, as a symbol for their peaceful protests against the fifth term of Bouteflika. Additionally, the FLN, which has dominated Algeria's politics since 1962 and is believed to have orchestrated Bouteflika's campaign, is also being called upon by protestors to reform.

The Algerians have humorously protested for weeks with jokes, funny banners, and chants in an attempt to change the political situation. In promoting their non-violence protest, they dubbed it "The Smiling Revolution". However, it could be premature to call these demonstrations a "revolution" because the political problem has not yet been addressed. Thus, Bouteflika abandoned his fifth candidacy and the March 11 presidential election and succumbed to the pressure of the people by postponing. Algeria's protests are critically called the "Laughter Revolution" (al Thawra al Dahika), reminiscent of the 2011 Egyptian uprising and appealing for its solemnity and elastic

humour. This emphasises the relationship between the critical use of comedy and the powerful and democratic dynamics in the modern Arab world (Cheurfa, 2019).

The most remarkable and inappropriate incident was Bouteflika's presidential candidacy. As a result of his health crisis, he was an unseen candidate who has been unable to speak directly to the people of Algeria since he suffered a stroke in 2013. In response to this, various observers portrayed him as a "non-speaking president". One protest banner says, "You are not a god who believes without being seen", and another states, "Error 404, President not found". Therefore, Bouteflika's presence was typically replaced by a picture of his gold frame at official national events (Cheurfa, 2019).

The use of humour as a means of expression was a reaction to these political situations. Throughout Algeria's streets, jokes have been used as a strategy for their peaceful protest to express the truth to authority. Moreover, several social media platforms exploded with comic memes and political jokes targeted to Bouteflika and his family, often referred to as *le pouvoir* – the Power. Demonstrators have been comically twisting the official remarks, drawing grotesque political cartoons, exchanging crude jokes about officials, and launching prank calls directed to the University of Geneva Hospital (HUG), where he was undergoing his "regular health check". Most political jokes revolved around Bouteflika's invisibility, health issue, symbolic meaning of number five, and the dishonourable frame (Cheurfa, 2019).

1.9 The Role of Metaphors in Conveying Protesters' Interests

The peaceful way of the movement fascinates the Algerian Hirak. Moreover, it explains how it differs from Libya, Syria and Iraq. The protests were distinctive in terms of civilisation, the quantity of Algerian demonstrators, the timing and the slogans used. Journalists assert that Algeria has a distinct past associated with the riots of the late 1980s that turned violent and Algeria avoided the 2011 riots. Because Algeria attempted and failed in a violent uprising, peace is the greatest method that Algerians can provide to their aspirations (Sedjane, 2020).

Furthermore, they believe it was remarkable because Hirak kept peace thanks to the authorities' decision not to use the protesters' self-discipline and violence. It is also worth noting that after the fall of Bouteflika, we maintained momentum for a year, even though we could not make a profit. In Hirak, Algeria, metaphors play an essential role in the movement of protesters, and metaphors convey a complete message not only to authorities but also to international interests such as the United Nations to protest peacefully and in an educated way.

The metaphor conveys people's interests in many languages, is accepted and reached by others, gets the idea of Hirak in Algeria, and motivates foreign journalists covering the movement.

Here are some quotes or phrases extracted from New York Times Newspaper (as cited in Sedjane, 2020, p. 32):

“Bouteflika regime is nothing but cancer corrupting the body of the state”

“Money flowed like water”

“We are not afraid of a blood bath”

The term metaphor refers to the way of describing one experience using another. For instance, in the following sentence “Demonstrators snowballed across the country”, the protesters refer to the large enormous manifestations by using terms related to the natural world (falling snow). Similarly, in the sentence 'Protesters only seem to gather steam week after week', they are comparing to their power and strength to an engine. Moreover, “Protesters will not let up” is a metaphor means that the association of the demonstrators with the lights signifies that the Hirak protests will persist against all odds. The protestors refused to give up as long as their demands were not met. Therefore, the international media expressed their positive impression of the uprising in Algeria, emphasizing the non-violent movements and the optimism of the demonstrators in light of the political, economic, and social unrest of Algeria and the health issue of President Bouteflika. It is depicted that the Algerian people are ready to engage in a revolution in an attempt to escape the oppression of their government (Sedjane, 2020).

1.10 An Overview of the Empirical Literature on the Use of Metaphors in Political Discourse

There is a substantial body of research on the analysis of metaphors in political discourse. The phenomenon has been examined from different perspectives and using a variety of data types by researchers. In this regard, several studies have explored the role played by metaphors in political discourse by examining news coverage and speeches by politicians. It is important to conduct this review in order to determine the quality of the available evidence and address knowledge gaps regarding the phenomenon being examined.

An example of these studies was the study of "The Pragmatics of Metaphor in Taiwanese Politics," by Wei (2001). In this research, Wei (2001) examined the use of metaphorical expressions in Taiwanese media coverage of political discourse. Study data were gathered from newspapers and news websites covering the 1997 Taiwanese elections. Using a cognitive and cultural analytical framework, the researcher explored the socio-cultural conditions that led to the use of metaphors in these discourses. In addition, specific political metaphors were studied in terms of sociocultural contexts, and the pragmatic purposes of metaphors were demonstrated to be more than just heuristic or cognitive functions.

Another example is an article written in the *Alquds Alarabi* journal by Ouasini Laredj (2019). Songs from the Movement titled "La Casa Dal El Mouradia". The author demonstrates that Algerian youth view stadiums as a place where they are free to sing in a mood of rage rather than delight. La Casa Dal Mouradia quickly became the movement's official hymn as the movement took off with unparalleled order, strength, and exemplary force. This gave place to a steady stream of songs condemning the situation and denouncing it as well as the dictatorship.

Romano, M., and Porto, M. D. (2018) also released a research titled "The tide, change, nobody can stop it." the MAREA ('tide') metaphor was used during the Spanish social movement (2011–2016), and the study revealed the profound influence of this metaphor in uniting, inspiring, and bringing people together to articulate the rationale of current social transformation and behavior in Spanish society. The writers claim that given a particularly specific socio-historical and cultural framework, metaphor is solidifying in the community.

Overall, the empirical literature on the use of metaphors in political discourse underscores the significance of metaphors as influential rhetorical devices in shaping political narratives, framing issues, and engaging the public. It highlights the cognitive, emotional, and persuasive dimensions of metaphors, emphasizing their impact on public opinion, political attitudes, and democratic processes.

Conclusion

As part of this chapter, a review of relevant literature has been provided. During the first half of the chapter, the historical context of this study was discussed. Based on the historical background, we traced the roots of the Algerian Hirak and argued that the causes of the Hirak are deeply ingrained in the Algerian past. This chapter also examined the barriers the movement faced, such as Covid-19, and how it resumed its activities following the health crisis. The gains of the Hirak have also been discussed, as well as how they were achieved on both a national and international level. We concluded the historical review with a brief discussion of how Hirak has been portrayed in the media.

A discussion of the theoretical underpinnings of the study was presented in the second half of the chapter. It began with a definition of metaphors, which highlighted the rich tradition of metaphors among different scholars. A discussion of metaphor functions and major types was also included in the chapter. The chapter concludes with an analysis of the empirical evidence pertaining to the use of metaphors in political discourse.

CHAPTER TWO

Major Metaphors of the Hirak: A Case Study of Algerian and Western Authors

Introduction

Social movements are seen as a symbol of opposition against repression. This chapter covers the empirical phase of the dissertation, which aims to present the tools and the data analysed, and the instruments used in the description and analysis of this research. The previous chapters of the dissertation were devoted to the theoretical part to provide insight into the topic under study. The information covered in this chapter is drawn from actual statements made during the late Algerian revolution (also known as the movement of smiles), which were referenced in the protestors' placards. It appears required to explain numerous points in the analysis to clarify the discourses and describe the data to answer the key question of which style of language is seen to be the most efficient approach to deliver the necessary information during the protest. The chapter also makes an effort to provide ideas and recommendations that might significantly aid future research.

This study is based on analysing the metaphors in the Algerian dream book and Jadallyyia articles. It sought to explore and compare them to reveal linguistic connotations and deliberative dimensions of some metaphors to reach their contemplative value and impact on the movement.

3.1.4 - Data Collection Tools

The book *The Algerian Dream* and articles from Jadallyyia, which are described in the next section, serve as the main sources of data for the present research. The study examines the various communication styles and techniques used by the writers of the *Algerian Dream Book* and *Jadallyyia* articles during the Algerian Hirak movement. This prompts us to search for the most effective and those that represent the Hirak the most. In order to determine whether Algerians' goals from the movement were correctly communicated with the manner chosen by the protestors with the proper use of words—whether comical or serious—that have been shown in the posters—

this study's main interest is in examining the hypothesis that focuses on the idea that during the protest, people use different ways to make their needs clear for the target institution.

3.1.4 Introducing the Sources

Andrew G. Farrand wrote *The Algerian Dream*. He lived and worked in Algeria for the past seven years and met many young Algerians along the road, which this book represents Western literature. The second source is Jaddalyya's articles which represent Algerian literature.

The Algerian Dream is a nonfiction book that combines in-depth analysis with heart-breaking, bizarre, and occasionally amusing experiences from the author's time in Algeria. *The Algerian Dream*, written for a general audience rather than an academic audience, enables readers to immerse themselves in this fascinating country and emerge with new insights into the forces that shape our modern world. The book starts with a Prologue and Introduction that sets the scenario, explains how the writer wound up in Algeria and introduces Algeria's ambitious young generations. Then, it outlines eight important pillars that young Algerians believe are necessary for a decent existence, ranging from political voice to cultural expression and fairness to economic opportunity.

Part One (Chapters 1–8) delves into these eight pillars, examining what young Algerians anticipate and how their society has met or failed to meet those expectations. It focuses on the crucial time following the Arab Spring, which fuelled calls for a different kind of revolution. The first section, *The Crossroads Years (2012-2018)*, covers many themes, including culture, education, the healthcare system, security, politics, and identity, which centre on adolescent perceptions and how leaders' decisions influence them. In truth, the connection between leaders and younger generations is quite complex. Consider it similar to a dysfunctional family. The older, who seek the advantages of the young, are not interested in new and fresh ideas; they will not even listen to what others say since they know better. Conversely, the younger generation is unsure how to persuade grandfathers that the x or y concept is feasible and beneficial to the country. Andrew

dives into this lack of communication and discusses how the animosity between the two has evolved.

Part Two (Chapters 9–12) delves into the reasons and consequences of the nonviolent protest movement that erupted in 2019, its reforms, and the backlash it sparked. It explores the emergence of the Hirak protest movement in the face of government persecution, a worldwide pandemic, and other shocks and what this implies for Algeria's future. The movement (2019-2021), the second portion of the book, focuses on the Hirak, the most significant narrative twist observed by Algerian leaders. The ambition of young Algerians to alter the nation was carried out in large nonviolent protests. Andrew, full of enthusiasm for young Algerians' will to finally take a step forward and proclaim their goals, presents vivid photos from the Hirak and asserts that if "dignity is assaulted, they will defend it."

The Arab Studies Institute (ASI) established the independent e-magazine jaddaliyya dialectic in 2010 to focus on the Middle East and the Arab World. Articles in Arabic, French, English, and Turkish are published there. An editorial staff and a growing group of contributors, including academics, journalists, activists, and artists, manage it mostly on a voluntary basis. According to Jaddalyia articles, the current demonstrations in Algeria against President Abdelaziz Bouteflika's desire for a fifth term show how humour can be a clever tool for political sabotage. Massive demonstrations against Bouteflika's re-election took place in all forty-eight of Algeria's cities (wilayas), with the slogan "silmiya" (peaceful) being used to describe their nonviolent movement. Bouteflika, who is 82 years old and has ruled the country for 20 years since 1999, announced his intention to run for president last February. Their pacifist campaign was known as "The Smiling Revolution." Bouteflika gave in to popular pressure by dropping his candidacy for a fifth term and delaying the presidential election on March 11, even if it is debatably too early to call these demonstrations a "revolution" since the political situation has not yet been addressed. Additionally, in Arabic culture, fresh phrases that have been changed throughout time communicate many meanings.

3.1.5 Analysis:

Farrand's book "The Algerian Dream" and the articles published in Jadaliyya e-Zine offer descriptive case studies of the Algerian Hirak, presenting distinct perspectives and insights into the movement.

In "The Algerian Dream," Farrand employs descriptive storytelling to provide readers with a nuanced understanding of the Hirak. The book delves into the personal experiences, motivations, and struggles of the characters, capturing the emotional and psychological dimensions of their involvement in the protests. Through rich descriptions, Farrand paints a vivid picture of the protests, the atmosphere on the streets, and the diverse voices that make up the movement. The novel immerses readers in the sights, sounds, and energy of the Hirak, offering a detailed and intimate portrayal of its impact on individuals and society.

On the other hand, Jadaliyya e-Zine serves as a platform for intellectual analysis and commentary on the Hirak. The articles published in Jadaliyya provide descriptive accounts of the movement's development, its key players, and its societal implications. These articles draw on first hand observations, interviews, and analysis of the socio-political landscape in Algeria. They offer critical insights into the movement's goals, strategies, and challenges, as well as its resonance within the broader context of regional and global politics. The descriptive case studies in Jadaliyya provide readers with a comprehensive analysis of the Hirak, shedding light on its historical, social, and political significance.

By combining the descriptive storytelling in "The Algerian Dream" with the analytical articles in Jadaliyya e-Zine, readers gain a more holistic and multifaceted understanding of the Hirak. Farrand's novel offers an immersive and emotionally charged depiction of the movement, while Jadaliyya provides a critical and scholarly perspective. Together, they contribute to a comprehensive case study that captures the complex and evolving nature of the Algerian Hirak,

its societal impact, and its significance within the broader context of political and social movements.

3.3 Conclusion:

We discuss case studies in terms of the many case study kinds that have been identified in the literature, in conclusion. Due of the ability to examine data locally, case studies are useful in research. While using a large sample group is difficult, case studies may be a good alternative to quantitative or qualitative research. Despite the fact that they contain information from actual occurrences and offer greater insights into the particular behaviours of the persons of interest, case studies are criticized for failing to generalize their results. Long criticized for its lack of rigor and researcher's propensity for a biased interpretation of the data, the case study method is nevertheless used today. When a small sample size is chosen, reliability and generalizability are also called into doubt. Sometimes simply an experimental approach, case study research is thought of. In spite of these drawbacks, academics continue to employ case studies to analyze actual situations involving societal issues and difficulties. Case studies from many disciplines and situations abound in the literature.

The practical work, which was based on a descriptive case study, comes to a conclusion in the last segment. The research demonstrates the role of language during movement throughout this chapter. According to the research, humour is a fundamental component of the language that is most often utilized since it is convenient. Additionally, humour works as a means of putting people at ease in addition to being just amusing.

Findings

This section consists of data analysis and discussion. The method and the procedures of analysis are also discussed, providing a comprehensive understanding of the research approach. The section renders a description of the data, including its sources. The data used in this research are derived from our two main sources: the Algerian Dream book by Andrew G. Farrand and articles written by Algerian authors in Jadaliyya. By drawing from these diverse sources, the research aims to capture a wide range of perspectives and insights on the subject matter, and metaphors in political discourse. Furthermore, this section contains the findings of metaphors from both sources on which the research is based, shedding light on the symbolic representations employed within the data. The subsequent discussion of these metaphors delves deeper into their significance, exploring their implications and potential connections in political discourse. It also includes a thorough comparison between metaphors used in both sources, evaluating their literal and intended meaning in terms of metaphorical usage, thereby contributing to a comprehensive analysis. The following schedules identify metaphors presented in the book of Algerian Dream and Jadaliyya e-Zine articles.

Table 2.1: *Metaphors extracted from the Algerian Dream.*

Metaphor	Lit meaning	Tenor	Vehicle	Intended meaning
Smile revolution	Peaceful Protesting	People	Smile	The peacefulness of the revolution
“a civil state, not a military one”,		Civil State	Military State	The difference between the two terms is that the civil state is more democratic than the military one, which is characterized as tyranny.
“Hey, Ouyahia, Algeria isn’t Syria”!	Algerian people are not the Syrian ones	Algeria	Syria	The situation of the rising of both revolutions are not the same and the people thoughts are not the same as well.
“They thought that because we were quiet, we were stupid”,		Being quiet	Being Stupid	The similarity between them is that being gentle, quiet and calm not violent is expressed as stupid.
“just let him go retire, the poor guy”.	Don't force him to run a fifth term	The president Bouteflika	Poor man	The similarity between them is that the president Bouteflika is unable to rule a big country and unable to decide either to run or not.
“The people want independence.”		Independence	Change	Independence indicates change and a transition from dysfunction to functionality.
“Whoever likes the military, go to Egypt”	Who supports military interference in politics should go to Egypt	Algerian Military	Egyptian Military	The similarity between them is that Egypt as everyone knows is being ruled by the military
“Their Excellency, the People”.	The real power is the people	Their Excellency	the People	This phrase is adopted from (his excellency, the president) so the protesters modify it arguing that no one has the Excellency but the people.

“No fifth term, sons of France!”	The people reject to re-elect the president fifth term	Bouteflika's group	Sons of France	At the time , the protesters because of corruption see that they are still colonized.
“I’m thirty years old: ten years of terrorism and twenty years of Bouteflika.”		Ten years of terrorism	Twenty years of Bouteflika	According to the posters Bouteflika's era is the same with terrorism one because of corruption and nepotism.
Fire	the movement is fueled by a burning desire for change and justice	Fire	People’s ardent passion for change.	Fire conveys the intensity and passion of the Hirak
Avalanche	the sudden and powerful surge of the Hirak	Avalanche	Algerian society	A sweeping transformation in Algerian society and politics.
Tsunami	Huge wave	Tsunami	Protesters	The movement is gathering momentum, growing in strength, and making a profound impact that cannot be ignored
Phoenix rising from the ashes	rebirth and renewal	Phoenix	Algerian protest	the Hirak represents a resurgence of hope and the possibility of a new beginning for Algeria
Awakening	renewed sense of awareness	Awakening	Awareness	This metaphor portrays the Hirak as a collective awakening of the Algerian people

Table 2.2 *Metaphors extracted from the Articles by Algerian Authors in Jadaliyya*

Metaphor	Lit meaning	Tenor	Vehicle	Intended meaning
Smile revolution	Peaceful revolution	people	smile	the peacefulness of the revolution
Elfurshița	the fork	The symbol in the Amazigh flag which resembles the fork	The fork	the symbol in the flag is similar to the fork, given that it's an offensive term used by some protesters. The implied meaning could be interpreted as people against ethnic divisions.
Jiniralat frança	Algerian Army Generals	Algerian Army Generals	França (previous coloniser)	The similarity is the people equating the power of Algerian Generals with the French previous colonisers.
Adalat Attilifun	Telephone's justice	Justice	Orders	The intended meaning is that there is no independent justice system.
El Menjel	The sickle	The sickle	Justice	The intended meaning is the implementation of justice on the corrupt officials in power.
Cadre	The Frame	Frame	President Bouteflika	By referring to the president as the cadre means his absolute absence as a ruler‘‘The President who does not speak!’’
“Error 404, president not found”.	Informatic error	President Bouteflika	Computer / software	The intended meaning is that the requested web page, symbolizing the president in this

				context, could not be found.
The country has been “en panne” (broken-down) for twenty years.	Broken down or standby country	"Algeria"	Vehicle or car	“En panne” indicates the stagnation of the country for the last twenty years and more.
“Only Channel can be N°5”		Channel	President Bouteflika	The similarity between them is that we can have 5 channels but 5 mondats is impossible
“No, You Can’t”.	No, you (President Bouteflika) can't run for fifth term.	President Bouteflika	US president Barack Obama	Here, “Hope” poster of Obama's tittle of his campaign " yes we can" but for Bouteflika “No, You Can’t.”
Aimat CCP	Salary Imam	Salary Imam	Belongs to the authorities	A word refers to the imams who deliver a Friday speech on behalf of the authorities.
Ghar Hirak	Cave Hirak	A tunnel	Gharu Hira	A tunnel in Algiers used by protestors during the the Hirak.
Chkara	a plastic bag in which money is placed	plastic bag	bribes	The term used to designate corruption.
Buberwița	Wheelbarrow man	Wheelbarrow man	Ex-president Abdelaziz Bouteflika	A nickname given to Ex-president Abdelaziz Bouteflika and how the Algerian people governed by someone sick?
Al Khawana	Traitors	The regime	Traitors	A term used to describe the people who govern as a traitors.

4.3 Analysis

Metaphors extracted from the Algerian Dream, the Authors often use descriptive language to vividly depict settings, characters, and events. This can include the use of sensory details, imagery, and figurative language to create a rich and immersive reading experience; The author often uses symbolism and metaphors to convey deeper meanings and themes. These literary devices can enhance the language of the book by adding layers of symbolism and encouraging readers to interpret the text on multiple levels. Mr. Ferrand reflects the cultural context and linguistic features that are unique to the Algerian culture.

On other hand, the language used in Jadaliyya articles is typically academic and analytical, aiming to provide in-depth analysis and critical commentary on socio-political issues; specific political terminology and jargon relevant to the Algerian context. The language used in Jadaliyya articles strives to be clear and precise in conveying complex ideas and arguments. Authors in Jadaliyya often provide historical, social, and political context to help readers understand the background and significance of the Algerian Hirak. This can involve referencing past events, political structures, or socio-economic conditions in Algeria. In addition to given the diverse readership of Jadaliyya, authors often strive to use inclusive language that acknowledges the diverse experiences and perspectives of the Algerian Hirak. This can involve giving voice to marginalized groups, highlighting gender dynamics, or addressing issues of social justice and equality.

4.4 Discussion

In "The Algerian Dream" and Jadaliyya e-Zine, both the novel and the articles employ metaphors to depict and analyse the Algerian Hirak.

First of all, in 'The Algerian Dream,' Farrand utilizes metaphors to evoke the essence of the movement and its impact on individuals and society. Metaphors such as awakening, fire, and a

phoenix rising from the ashes are employed to encapsulate the energy, passion, and transformative nature of the Hirak. These metaphors add depth and symbolism to the narrative, enabling readers to emotionally connect with the movement and grasp its significance. However, 'The Algerian Dream' is written by a non-Algerian author. Nevertheless, by harnessing the power of metaphors, Farrand effectively conveys the deep-seated yearning and aspirations of the Algerian people, allowing their collective desires to resonate within the hearts of readers

On the other hand, Jadaliyya e-Zine utilizes metaphors in its analytical articles to offer insights and commentary on the Hirak. Metaphors are employed to describe the dynamics, challenges, and broader implications of the movement. For instance, metaphors like 'El Menjel' may be used to depict the magnitude, seismic impact, or historical echoes of the Hirak. These metaphors assist readers in comprehending the scale and historical resonance of the movement. By employing these vivid metaphors, Jadaliyya e-Zine effectively elicits an emotional response from readers, immersing them in the intensity and urgency of the situation, and prompting a deeper understanding and empathy towards the realities of the Hirak movement.

In both 'The Algerian Dream' and Jadaliyya e-Zine, metaphors serve as a powerful tool to convey complex ideas, evoke emotions, and foster a deeper understanding of the Algerian Hirak. They enable readers to connect with the movement on a symbolic and metaphorical level, offering nuanced insights into its aspirations, challenges, and transformative potential. Metaphors also highlight the crucial role of such political discourse, as they provide a necessary avenue for individuals to engage with and reflect upon the social and political, historical, and social realities of the Hirak movement and its significance.

While 'The Algerian Dream' uses metaphors to create a vivid and immersive narrative, Jadaliyya e-Zine employs metaphors to provide critical analysis and commentary. Together, these metaphorical depictions in the novel and articles contribute to a multifaceted understanding of the Algerian Hirak and its significance within the socio-political context of Algeria.

Regarding the metaphors mentioned in both sources, 'The Algerian Dream' book and the Jadaliyya articles, they effectively convey the sentiments and anger of the protesters. We found several similarities in the metaphors used, where the same metaphor, such as the 'smile revolution,' is employed to express the same meaning. In Algerian Arabic, this metaphor signifies that the protesters maintain a peaceful and calm demeanor amidst their demonstrations.

However, we identified significant differences, particularly in the treatment of political and historical events and the authors' perspectives towards them. These variations become evident to readers as the author of 'The Algerian Dream' represents Western literature, which prevents them from experiencing the same emotions as Algerians during that period. The contrast in cultural background and literary influences shapes the portrayal of events and the use of metaphors, with 'The Algerian Dream' reflecting Western views that may not fully capture the nuances and collective sentiments of the Algerian people. As a result, readers may find themselves distanced from the raw emotions and intricacies of the Hirak movement, emphasizing the importance of cultural context and understanding in conveying authentic and relatable narratives.

The Jadaliyya Articles, representing Arab literature here, effectively employ metaphors to capture the essence of the Hirak more successfully than Western literature. This could be attributed to a lack of communication and cultural differences, as Western authors may not fully understand Algerians' needs, emotions, and thoughts. The skilful use of metaphors in the Jadaliyya Articles, especially those related to colonization period, allows for a deeper connection between the readers and the Hirak movement, facilitating a more profound understanding of its significance and the underlying socio-political context. Our findings corroborate with previous research that has extensively examined Hirak's posters and conducted linguistic analyses, further emphasizing the essential role of metaphorical representation in conveying complex ideas and resonating with the readers' experiences.

The previous studies about the Algerian Hirak (pro-democracy movement) and the Algerian Dream book and Jadaliyya articles can be connected through their shared aspirations for a better future and a desire for change in Algeria. By examining the past studies on the Hirak movement, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the concerns, grievances, and aspirations of the Algerian people. This knowledge can inform discussions and initiatives related to realizing the Algerian Dream by identifying the key areas of reform and addressing the systemic challenges that hinder progress. The connection between them lies in their shared pursuit of positive change and a vision for a better future in Algeria. The studies on the Hirak movement provide valuable insights into the aspirations and demands of the people, which can guide efforts to realise the Algerian Dream of a prosperous and inclusive society. Furthermore, our study completes, enhances and adds to this topic what the previous ones elaborate.

4.4.1 Comparison between Metaphors used in the Algerian Dream and Jadaliyya Article

Metaphors used in literature or academic works can vary based on the author's writing style, cultural background, political perspective, and the specific context in which they are writing. Here are a few points to consider regarding the comparison of metaphors used in "The Algerian Dream" and metaphors used in Jadaliyya or similar publications:

Individual author's style: Each author has their own unique writing style and preference for metaphors. Some authors may use vivid and imaginative metaphors to convey their ideas, while others may rely on more subtle or analytical metaphors. The tone, purpose, and intended audience of the writing can also influence the choice of metaphors.

Cultural and historical context: The cultural and historical context in which the texts are written can influence the metaphors used. Algerian authors, such as Farrand in "The Algerian Dream," may draw upon specific cultural references, historical events, or symbolism that are relevant to

Algeria. On the other hand, Jadaliyya may have a broader regional or international focus, incorporating metaphors that resonate with the wider Arab world or the global political landscape.

Political and ideological perspectives: Authors may use metaphors to convey their political or ideological perspectives. Metaphors can be employed to evoke certain emotions, frame issues in a particular way, or advance a specific argument. It is possible that metaphors used in "The Algerian Dream" and those used in Jadaliyya may reflect different political or ideological positions, depending on the authors and the specific articles or topics being discussed.

4.4.2 The results of Describing the Algerian Hirak in Western and Arab Literature

The analysis of how the Algerian Hirak is described in Western and Arab literature yields several noteworthy results. These results shed light on the diverse perspectives, narratives, and portrayals of the movement within different cultural and linguistic contexts. Here are some potential findings that could emerge from such analysis:

1. Cultural Lens: Western political and cultural frameworks may have an impact on how the Algerian Hirak are portrayed in Western literature, leading to certain prejudices or perceptions. Western literature may place a strong emphasis on ideas like political change, democracy, and human rights while situating the Hirak within a larger global framework of protest movements.
2. Historical Context: Writings about the Algerian Hirak in the West may make comparisons to other historical occurrences like the Arab Spring or other movements for democracy. The research may draw attention to parallels and discrepancies while investigating how the Hirak fits into the bigger picture of regional political mobilization.
3. terminology & Metaphors: In order to make the Hirak more approachable or understandable to Western readers, Western literature may use metaphors and terminology that speak to them on a personal level. The examination may look at the metaphors employed, how well they represent the movement's essence, and any potential cultural translations or modifications.

4. Arab Perspective: On the other side, Arab literature could provide a deeper and more nuanced knowledge of the Algerian Hirak within the context of the area. In order to understand the movement's relationships to more general Arab sociopolitical movements and conflicts, it may dive into the historical, political, and social aspects unique to Algeria and the Arab world.

5. Cultural Particularities: Using regional idioms, metaphors, and expressions that have a strong emotional resonance with the Algerian environment, Arab literature may examine the cultural, linguistic, and symbolic components of the Hirak. The movement's rhetoric and the cultural allusions that influence its narrative may be revealed in unique ways through this examination.

6. Political Analysis: Evaluating the significance, accomplishments, and difficulties of the Hirak may be done through critical political analysis of both Western and Arab literature. The movement's impact on Algerian politics, its relationship with the government, and the movement's larger implications for political reform and democracy in the region may all be evaluated through this perspective.

7. Representation and Voice: By evaluating who gets to narrate the Hirak's tale and how various viewpoints are portrayed, the examination of Western and Arab literature may bring up issues with representation and voice. It could investigate whether minority voices are included or excluded in these narratives.

Overall, the study of Western and Arab literature on the Algerian Hirak provides a comprehensive and comparative understanding of how the movement is described, interpreted, and contextualized within different cultural, political, and historical frameworks. It reveals the complexities and diversity of perspectives surrounding the Hirak, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of its significance within local and global contexts. (Jadaliyya, n.d.)

Conclusion

The practical work, which was based on a case study that was descriptive and made use of the most important and accurate theories, is concluded in the third chapter. This study's chapter exemplifies how the language's function—which was previously mentioned—displays a categorization of metaphors used in the movement's posters. The research showed that humor is a crucial component of the effective language utilized. Furthermore, using metaphors not only makes individuals happy but also encourages them to voice their desires. Lastly, by pushing other scientists to focus on one main idea that is seen as the prevailing one.

General Conclusion

Using metaphors to describe the Algerian Hirak in Western and Arab literature has proven to be a powerful and effective tool for capturing the essence, emotions, and significance of the movement. Metaphors provide a rich and imaginative language that enables writers to convey complex ideas, evoke emotions, and create vivid comparisons that deeply resonate with readers. Therefore, it is crucial to explore how the Algerian Hirak is symbolically depicted in literature from the West and identify the literary works in the Arab world that utilize the Algerian Hirak as a subject of discussion and a metaphor.

Through the use of metaphors, the Algerian Hirak is portrayed as an awakening, symbolizing the collective realization and newfound consciousness of the Algerian people. Metaphors such as fire, storm, and tsunami effectively depict the movement's intensity, passion, and unstoppable nature, emphasizing its transformative power and widespread impact. The metaphor of the phoenix rising from the ashes signifies the resilience and hope embodied by the Hirak, suggesting the possibility of a new beginning and a brighter future for Algeria. Metaphors play a significant role in the field of sociolinguistics, as they are a well-known area of study. Several studies have highlighted the importance of researching metaphors in understanding how language functions in the exercise of authority. However, there has been limited research on how the general population can effectively employ metaphors to symbolize knowledge, power, and politics. The use of metaphors to describe political movements, such as the recent Algerian Hirak, has not received sufficient attention. In this study, a descriptive case study methodology was employed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic and gain a comprehensive view of it.

The first chapter of the research delves into different definitions and the etymology of the terms associated with metaphor and its significance. It is subsequently followed by an exploration of its origins, tracing back to the early Greek philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle, where the teaching of rhetoric gained practical implication. This chapter concludes with an examination of

the various types and kinds of metaphors. Given its comprehensive coverage and overall explanation, chapter one is aptly referred to as the mirror of the entire area of study, providing a foundation for readers to comprehend the subsequent chapters.

Chapter Two of this research paper focuses on the theoretical aspect of the research issue, which serves as the central component of the study. This chapter is divided into two sections. The first one discusses the social movement in general, while the second one focuses more on the Algerian Hirak movement, a conscious movement of analysis. As a result, the second chapter discusses the ideas and categories of social movements that aid in classifying the movement at hand, the appropriate ways to express oneself, and the relationship between language, power and the different backgrounds of people.

The second section also concentrates on data analysis, metaphors and their significance, and the purpose of the chosen posters as they were used during the recent movement in Algeria. Additionally, there is some advice and recommendations for students to continue studying this subject from other different perspectives and in various sectors. The key advice here is to focus on one specific idea, such as the politeness theory, and examine how it affected the audience. Furthermore, it covers the examination of the book "Algerian Dream" and Jadaliyya. This chapter makes the broad claim that metaphor is not only used in literature but is also present in all linguistic usages and grammatical constructions, governing how we perceive the outside world. As the renowned linguist George Lakoff once said, "Metaphors are pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action." (1980, p. 454). This quotation highlights the profound influence of metaphors in shaping our understanding and experiences of using metaphors.

Metaphors in both Western and Arab literature not only provide descriptive imagery but also serve as symbolic representations of the socio-political context and historical legacy of Algeria. They enable readers to emotionally connect with the Hirak, understand its motivations, and appreciate its significance within the broader context of Algeria's history and political landscape. This study

employs a descriptive case study design to accomplish its research goal. The Farrand book *Algerian Dream* and the articles from the online publication *Jadaliyya* e-zine were used as sources. For the sake of this study's metaphor analysis, both sources offered empirical data. The main analytical technique was discourse analysis. The use of metaphors in describing the Algerian Hirak enhances the depth and richness of literary representations, allowing for a more nuanced and immersive understanding of the movement. Metaphors contribute to a broader political discourse on the Hirak, engaging readers from different cultural backgrounds and facilitating cross-cultural understanding. However, it is important to note that the effectiveness of metaphors in describing the Algerian Hirak can vary depending on cultural, linguistic, and historical contexts. Metaphors can resonate differently with Western and Arab readers, and interpretations may vary based on individual experiences and perspectives. Overall, the use of metaphors in describing the Algerian Hirak in Western and Arab literature provides a potent tool for capturing the essence and impact of the movement. These metaphors create evocative and thought-provoking narratives that contribute to a deeper understanding of the Hirak's aspirations, challenges, and significance within the Algerian and global context.

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الملخص

يبحث هذا البحث في الاستعارات التي تم تصويرها في الأدب الأكاديمي من قبل الكتاب الجزائريين والغربيين. تم تمثيل المنظور الجزائري من خلال المقالات الواردة في مجلة الويب جدلية، بينما تم تمثيل المنظور الغربي من خلال كتاب الحلم الجزائري. يهدف البحث إلى استكشاف الاستعارات المستخدمة في الأدبيات الغربية والعربية التي تمثل الحراك الجزائري. لتحقيق هذا الهدف، استخدمت الدراسة دراسة حالة وصفية. كشف التحليل أن الأدبيات الغربية تستخدم الاستعارات وتعديلاتها لاستثارة المشاعر، وتوفير صور حية، وتأطير القصة المتعلقة بالحراك الجزائري. هدفهم هو تجسيد روح الحركة، وقوتها الثورية، والرغبة في مجتمع أكثر ديمقراطية وعدالة. بالمقابل، في الأدبيات الجزائرية، يستخدم الكتاب مجموعة متنوعة من الاستعارات لنقل أهمية وجوهر الحراك الجزائري لخلق الصداقة وإبراز إمكانات الحركة الثورية، يستخدمون الرموز الثقافية، والتلميحات التاريخية، والغريب اللغوي الذي يخاطب القراء العرب. من المهم ملاحظة أن الاستعارات الدقيقة المستخدمة في الأدبيات العربية قد تختلف عبر أعمال المؤلفين المختلفين وتفسيراتهم للحراك الجزائري في البيئة العربية

الكلمات المفتاحية: الجزائر، الحراك، الاستعارات، الحراك الاجتماعي