

X STRESZCZENIE W JĘZYKU ANGIELSKIM

The law is omnipresent in our daily life, it regulates every aspect of our lives. The law and legal language are intertwined with the ordinary life of citizens. Each of us has his or her own obligations, rights, or claims. The more conflicts between citizens reach the courts and require legal aid, the greater the interest in matters of law and legal language.

This thesis is devoted to the analysis of the language used in selected Spanish legal acts in order to find and classify the metaphors contained in them. The role of the metaphor in this specific legal language is being discussed based on cognitive linguistics. The method proposed by the Pragglejaz Group (2007) was used in the search for metaphors, while the classification was based on the division made by Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

The thesis was divided into two parts: theoretical and practical. The first part consists of four chapters, each of which will deal with a specific issue from the general panorama of metaphor and legal language. Various theories of metaphors are discussed: from antiquity, through the Middle Ages to Romanticism; then the contemporary theory of metaphors is described, such as: the theory of tension and emotivism, theory of substitution, comparison, controversy, semantic anomaly, interaction; Finally, the pragmatic theories are briefly presented: Searle (1979a, b, 1993), Davidson (1984, 1993), Grice (1957, 1975), Sperber i Wilson (1986, 1990). Chapter three begins with the general assumptions of cognitive linguistics, discussing concepts such as the theory of prototypes and idealized cognitive models (ICM). The classification of metaphors according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980) is discussed in more detail, and the topic of contemporary conceptual metaphor is developed. The theoretical part ends with a chapter devoted to the legal Spanish language.

In the second part of the thesis, the methodology used is presented, and then the analysis of selected legal texts begins. First, the metaphors in the Spanish penal code are traced, pursued, and captured. Based on the classification proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphors are divided into three groups containing metaphors: ontological, indicative and structural. Within ontological metaphors there are subgroups: domain of objects, domain of movable objects, domain of container objects, and personifications; as part of indicative metaphors: the inside-outside domain; while between structural metaphors: the domain of road, building, spectacle, and war.

At the end of the thesis, there are conclusions, bibliography, and a summary in Polish and English.