

Conceptual Metaphor in Kurdish Economic News Reports

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Abstract

When conceptual metaphor theory developed, new perspectives have been opened into the way language can be manipulated in our world of the immediate and faraway surroundings of which economic news reports. This report is one of the most pervasive types we constantly encounter in our daily interactions. Additionally, conceptual metaphor has a significant role in comprehending abstract and complicated economic expressions since it depends on the act of mapping between two domains; the concrete domain is mapped onto the abstract domain. The former is the source domain and the latter is the target domain. The present study highlights conceptual metaphor's salient roles and implications in selected Kurdish economic news reports. It aims to identify, qualify and quantify the classifications of conceptual metaphor; structural, ontological and orientational, adopted in Kurdish economic news reports; therefore, three economic news reports have been selected from Rudaw and Kurdstat News which are two Kurdish news websites in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The data has been chosen randomly for each type of conceptual metaphor and has been analysed accordingly. The results indicate that the most dominant pattern is structural metaphor and the least frequent is orientational.

Key words: conceptual metaphor CM, source domain, target domain, news reports.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Rationale of the Study

Economy is closely linked to people, their lives, actions, societies and states or countries. News about companies, markets, investments, stocks, shares, etc. are all covered under the economic news umbrella. These reports provide people with information about various commercial activities. They demonstrate, discuss, explain and shed light on national and international financial and economic issues taking place in society. In addition, economic news is a daily necessity as people always demand the price of stocks, houses, electronics, jewels, cars and food. They also wonder if a job is secure, taxes are going up or down, and so on. There is a consensus that this genre is mostly abstract and complicated. To soften and familiarize this abstractness, we rely on the metaphorical mapping between the unknown and the known areas of knowledge, emphasizing the economic metaphorical concepts via the three patterns; structural, ontological and orientational.

Moreover, the reader can be enriched theoretically and practically. The former, provides information about conceptual metaphors and their types and the latter provides the reader of the editorial to understand the economic metaphors.

1.2 Research Questions

The present study is an endeavor to answer the following:

1. How are linguistic expressions used metaphorically in these selected reports in the field of economy?
2. What is the most dominant type of conceptual metaphor in Kurdish economic news reports?
3. Do the types of conceptual metaphor overlap in Kurdish economic news reports?
4. How do the social context and encyclopedic knowledge of Kurdish people work together side by side with the linguistic meaning of the selected reports?

5. What are the common source and target domains in Kurdish economic news reports?

1.3 The Aims of the Study

The aims of this study can be summed up in the following:

1. To analyse, identify, classify and quantify the patterns of conceptual metaphor found in Kurdish economic news reports.
2. To carryout cognitive analysis of conceptual metaphors dealing with how abstract economic expressions are structured in terms of metaphors in these Kurdish economic reports.
3. To explore the objectives of metaphorical expressions in these selected economic texts.
3. To display the most dominant and frequent classifications of conceptual metaphor.

1.4 Methodology and Procedure

To answer the research questions outlined earlier, this study adopts a descriptive qualitative approach that utilizes Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) and its classifications: structural, orientational and ontological.

Moreover, three economic news reports have been selected randomly from Kurdsat News and Rudaw, two Kurdish web site news in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The data is observed, analysed, and confirmed in all the three reports. A copy of Latin Script and English translation for each news report is provided in the appendix. Next, each metaphoric expression is underlined in the texts, and it is followed by its Latin script and English translation in the analysis. Additionally, one economic news report has been chosen randomly for one type of conceptual metaphor; E1 has been selected to be conceived and analysed according to structural conceptual metaphor, E2 for the ontological and E3 for the orientational.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1 The Cognitive Views of Metaphor

The term "metaphor" goes back to Greek, meaning "transference" from one object to another. It is traditionally defined

as a linguistic phenomenon that has been used for decorating language via displaying the similarities and differences between two or more objects. Such a comparison requires a special talent and not everyone is capable of using it, yet, poets, writers, and people who are able to manipulate words to achieve special goals and rhetorical effects. Metaphor style differs from the literal use of language as Cruse (2006:106) argues, "What distinguishes a metaphorical use of an expression is the relationship between its figurative meaning and its Literal meaning. Metaphor involves a relation of resemblance or analogy" Moreover, Reddy (1979) states that the core point of metaphor is thought, not language. He was the first to highlight and analyse it from various perspectives. After that, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) developed his arguments in a systematic way. They state that metaphor depends on the act of projection and mapping between two conceptual domains; primary and secondary or source domain and target domain. Abraham (1999) pinpoints that a part of the source domain is mapped onto the target domain in a unilateral agreement. Cognitive linguistics, as the most recent line of thought, views metaphor as a conceptual phenomenon that depends on comprehending one conceptual area of knowledge in terms of another.

2.2 Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT)

George Lakoff and Mark Johnson are the first linguists who cognitively work in the field of metaphor and publish their seminal book *Metaphor We Live By*. Later, Zoltán Kövecses, Raymond Gibbs, Mark Tuner and Eve Sweetser get involved in dealing with conceptual metaphor CM. Evans and Green (2006) demonstrate that cognitive semantics has developed CMT.

Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 2003, 2017) argue that metaphor is a property of human concepts which behaves as a vehicle to help people understand certain concepts they are not familiar with. Valenzuela (2017) and Evans (2019) think that conceptual metaphor is not a linguistic phenomenon, but a cognitive one. It is one of the five forms of conceptual structure which depends on the act of

mapping between two domains. Additionally, Lakoff and Johnson (1980; 2003) and Valenzuela (2017) argue that the human conceptual system is metaphorical in nature. Since people's conceptual system is metaphoric, everything around them is metaphoric. Moreover, Hamawand (2016) states that human's conceptual system is pervasive; one can feel it and find it everywhere.

Both Hamawand (2016) and Valenzuela (2017) state that conceptual metaphor as one of conceptual structure depends on the act of mapping between two domains. One of these domains is physical and is mapped onto the other one which is abstract. Moreover, Evans (2019) says that one of the domains is conceptualized in terms of the other. Jawad (2021) states that the domain which gives humans information is called the source and the other that is described with the help of the source is called the target. One can say that the target domain is abstract and not common among people; thus, they depend on the concrete domain or more common to be described. For example, the domain of AFFECTION is abstract, it cannot be perceived visually; therefore, it is described in terms of TEMPERATURE. When we say "AFFECTION IS WARMTH", we try to conceptualize affection by metaphoric mapping between affection and temperature. When one's temperature rises, it means that he/she is affected and we can undoubtedly decide that this person is sick due to his/her temperature. Gibbs (2017) states that CM provides people with a primary background to understand abstract concepts via a systematic relationship between conventional expressions. In addition, Lundmark (2005) demonstrates that metaphor is viewed as a conceptual process which can be perceived by people in everyday interaction with one another and it has a strong ability to create meaning. Both Kövecses (2005) and Lakoff (1993) argue that CM has the structuring and organizing power of human experiences, which helps them conceptualize abstract subject matters with the help of the concrete ones. Lakoff (1993) also argues that the position of metaphor is not in language, yet it is in the way we conceptualize one mental area of knowledge in terms of another.

One can say that conceptual metaphor is an unconscious way of

describing one thing in terms of another. The former might be difficult to realize or to understand; thus, the latter helps and provides various methods in order to allow that thing to be conceptualized by both the speaker and the hearer.

2.3 Properties of Conceptual Metaphor

A conceptual metaphor has some properties and principles with which it can be recognized, some of them are listed as follows:

a. Pervasiveness

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) affirm that metaphor is everywhere around us; it is not only in language but also in thoughts and actions. Hamawand (2016) states that it is an integral part of humans every moment of life which controls every day functioning to the most ordinary details. For instance,

ARGUMENT IS WAR

- I will win this argument next week.
- He always defends his argument.
- Your criticisms are right on target.
- They demolished her argument.

It is worth mentioning that people deal with the concept “argument” in terms of “war”, they might win or lose an argument. When we are involved in an argument, we stand against one another as if we were in two opposing parties. In addition, some of the qualifications and properties of the term “war” are mapped onto the term “argument”

b. Systematicity

This property of CM deals with finding both points of comparison and properties of source and target domains. Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 2003, 2017) claim that conceptual metaphor is systematic, the language we use to talk about is systematic and even the metaphoric expressions are systematically connected to the conceptual metaphoric expressions. For example,

TIME IS MONEY

- Do not waste your time.
- I have no time to give it to you.
- How do teenagers spend their time?

c. Cultural Coherence

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphorical expressions are parallel with cultural models and principles. For instance, UP and DOWN are bound to some cultural ethics in our environment:

“Less is worse” is coherent with LESS IS DOWN and BAD IS DOWN and “more is worse” is not coherent with them.

LESS IS DOWN

- My income fell last month.
- I do not have enough food to feed my children.

BAS IS DOWN

- The quality of life is low nowadays.
- My friends are in a horrible situation.

d. Unidirectionality

Conceptual metaphor works when the features of the source domain are mapped onto the target domain depending on the act of one-way direction, not vice versa. Saeed (2009) argues that metaphor allows the listener to transmit the properties from the source to the target area of knowledge. Moreover, Evans and Green (2006) claim “conceptual metaphors are unidirectional”. For instance, in LOVE IS A JOURNEY, we describe the concept “love” in terms of “journey” and the travelers are mapped onto lovers, but not vice versa.

2.4 The Classifications of Conceptual Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Kövecses (2010) mention three types of conceptual metaphor which are structural, ontological and orientation.

2.4.1 Structural Metaphor

This pattern of metaphor is called structural since people conceptualize the target domain by means of the structure of the source domain. Kövecses (2010, 37) states “The source domain provides a relatively rich knowledge structure for the target concept.” Thus, people start mapping between the elements of both the source and the target domain conceptually. In addition, Hamawand (2006: 86) says “In structural metaphor, an abstract concept is fathomed in terms of a concrete concept”. However, Valenzuela (2017) argues that this pattern of metaphor depends on the structure of both domains, whether they have a higher or lower degrees of inner structure.

Kövecses (2010) talks about the concept “time” which is conceptualized and understood in terms of “motion, location, and physical object”. He also mentions some metaphoric expressions like “time would come when..., I was looking ahead to Christmas, time is flying by, etc.” Next, he talks about “time” as a moving object and the speaker is fixed while conceptualizing. On the other hand, the speaker might be moving towards the concept “time” while it is fixed; for instance, he mentions some metaphoric expressions like: “I am getting close to Christmas; I passed the time angrily and so on”. (Kövecses (2010, 45)

2.4.2 Ontological Metaphor

This pattern of metaphor pushes people to understand abstract ideas in terms of physical objects and entities. Kövecses (2010) argues that ontological metaphor does not provide cognitive structuring to describe the abstract domain, yet people conceive their experiences depending on things or objects, containers and substances. Moreover, Hamawand (2016) states that the term “Ontology” is taken from a Greek root Onta which talks with things that exist. Additionally, Kövecses (2000) asserts that abstractions such as ideas, activities and emotions are highlighted in terms of concrete entities. Cazeaux (2007) affirms that ontological metaphor structures our experiences as openness to the act of movement between concepts in order to resonate with possible transpositions

that bring to the fore world-making power of speaking. One can say that people treat vague experiences in terms of Onta; for instance, when we talk about our pains, we talk about it as “my friend’s pain”, “your pain”; we refer to it as an object we possess and the cognitive structuring can be noticed less than the structural metaphor since one cannot find the exact coherence between the structure of both “pain” and “object”.

Furthermore, Hamawand (2016) argues that three sub-types of ontological metaphor exist; the first sub-type is an “entity metaphor” which helps people conceptualize the abstract concept in terms of physical entity; for instance, INFLATION IS AN ENTITY. The second subtype of ontological metaphor can be noticed in the “container metaphor” in which the abstract area of knowledge is conceptualized in terms of a physical entity; for example, VISION IS A CONTAINER and RACE IS A CONTAINER explain that both “vision and race” are conceived as containers. The last sub-type of ontological metaphor is found in personification metaphor in which non-human entities are conceptualized in terms of human entities. Kövecses (2010,63) argues, “Theory, life, inflation, cancer and computer are not humans, but they are given qualities of human being, such as explaining, cheating, eating, catching up and dying” for example; the term “idea” is conceptualized as if it were a human in CM IDEA IS A HUMAN.

2.4.3 Orientational Metaphor

According to this type of metaphor, the abstract domain is described and conceptualized in terms of spatial dimensions. Lakoff and Johnson (2003) argue that this type of metaphor is a figurative comparison in which the abstract domain is conceptualized in terms of spatial domains. Orientational metaphor is emerged from our physical experiences, therefore; it is called orientational metaphor. In other words, this type of CM is completely affected by culture and people’s physical interaction with the external world. Moreover, Steen et al. (2010) announce that this sort of metaphor highlights spatial orientation onto abstract concepts, such as the concept happiness (HAPPY IS UP and SAD IS DOWN). The configuration which

is expressed by this type of metaphor is based on our experience through perception and motion. However, Kövecses (2010) declares that orientational metaphor provides a less conceptual structure for the target than the ontological ones since it prepares a set of coherent concepts for the target domain in our conceptual system. It is called orientational since it deals with certain spatial dimensions like centre/periphery, up/down, and the like.

3. Data Analysis and Discussion

3.1 Structural Metaphors in Economic News Reports

In this section, an economic news report has been chosen from Rudaw News which is named (E1). This report talks about the drought and its consequences in Iraq in 2022.

E1 وهزارهتی کشتوکالی عێراق دهلیت، ۲۶ ملیۆن دۆنم زهوی دهتوانریت کشتوکالی تیدا بکریت، بهلام وشکهسالی و بیپلانی حکومهت وایکردوو ۴۵٪ی ئه و زهویبانه بو کشتوکال گونجاو نه بن.

ئهحمههه سه سووم، سه روکی ئه نجوومه نی جووتیارانی نه جهف دهلیت، "وهزیری سه رچاوه ئاوییه کان به ته وای بیپلانه، چاندنی برنجی قه ده خه کردوو به هوی که مبارانییه وه. به لی که مبوونه وهی ئا و هه یه، به لام کی هۆکاری ئه وه یه؟ به دلناییه وه بیپلانی و شکستی وهزاره ته که یه بو به ره و پیشبردنی ریره وی ئا و دیری."

به گویره ی ئاماری به ریه به رایه تی کشتوکالی نه جهف، به راورد به سالی ۲۰۲۰، ۶۵٪ی زهوییه کشتوکالییه کانی ئه و یاریزگایه به که لکی کشتوکال نه ماون.

جووتیارانی برنج له عێراق له که میی ئا و وشکه سالی نیگه رانن و بیپانویه جگه له که میی باران و وشکبوونی سه رچاوه کانی ئا و، هۆکاریکی دیکه ی یاشه کشه ی که رتی کشتوکال له عێراق بریتیه له

که متەرخەمی حکومەت .
شاگر فەیان، بەرپۆبەری سەرچاوەکانی ئاوی نەجەف دەلیت،
"بەهۆی ئەوەی سەرچاوە ئاوییەکان زۆر لە ئاستی ئاسایی کەمتره
پێویستە کشتوکال کەم بکریتهوه. فورات ئیستا تەنیا ۳۰٪ی ئەو ئاوه
فەراهم دەکات کە پیشووتر هەببوو."
راپۆرتیکی پانیلی هاوبەشی حکومەتەکان دەلیت، نزیکەی ۹۰٪ی
خاکی عێراق لەژێر هەرهشەیی بە بیابانبووندا و سالانە ۱۰۰ کیلۆمەتر
چوارگۆشە دەبیته بیابان .
راپۆرتە نیۆدەولەتییهکان باس لەوە دەکەن، بەهۆی وشکەسالی و
کەمی سەرچاوەکانی ئاوی نزیکەی ۷ ملیۆن هاوولاتی لە عێراق
ناوچەکانی خۆیان جیهیشتوو .
وەزارەتی سەرچاوەکانی ئاوی عێراق دەلیت، کورتەیتانی ئاوی لە
عێراق لە سالی ۲۰۳۵ دەگاتە ۱۰ ملیار و ۸۰۰ ملیۆن مەتر سیجا .

Rudaw 15/5/2022

<https://www.rudaw.net/sorani/middleeast/iraq/15052022>

The structural conceptual metaphors in the above economic news report are listed as follows:

1. THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE IS A HUMAN

Source domain: human Target domain: the ministry of agriculture

The first conceptual metaphor is configured through the metaphoric expression in the headline " وەزارەتی کشتوکالی عێراق " دەلیت... ; Wezaretî kiştukallî 'êraq dellêt...; the ministry of agriculture states..." the term " دەلیت; dellêt : states" is one of the linguistic units which is regarded as human ability or human species since only

humans can talk and express feelings and emotions via speech and language. Thus, animate characteristics are mapped onto an inanimate object which is “ministry”. In addition, the metaphoric expression “بێ پلانی و شکستی وهزارهتهکهییه ; bê planî û şkistî wezaretekeye ; the lack of planning and failure of the ministry” in line 3 highlights this conceptual metaphor due to the concepts “پلان ، شکستی ; planî û şkistî plan and failure”. It is worth noting that humans can have plans and think about past, present and the future. In other words, having plans and achieving your goals through having and fulfilling such plans can be considered as one of human capacities distinct from other living things in the external world. This ability of humans is mapped onto the concept “ministry”. The qualification of talking about such plans whether they are related to now, yesterday or tomorrow known as “displacement” which is proposed by Charles Hockett in 1960 and it is considered as one of the design features that distinguishes human language from animal language. Chomsky (1996); Aitchison (1998); Carter (2004) and Yule (2006) talk about this feature as the act of conveying and talking about ideas which are not physically or temporally present at the time of communication.

2. a A YEAR IS A DESERT

Source domain: desert Target domain: year

2.b A YEAR IS A WATER RESOURCE

Source domain: spring Target domain: year

Conceptual metaphor 2 is underlined through the linguistic expression “وشکه سالی; wişke sallî; drought”, in the headline and line 7. The concept “year” is conceptualized through “desert or any sort of water resources”. One can say that nature as physical and geographic dimension is very common among people and is helpful in conceptualizing the abstract area of knowledge “year”. It is worth mentioning that the social context and the physical environment have a salient role in creating and experiencing various concepts; for

instance, Kurdish people are familiar with mountains, rivers, hills, valleys, springs, lakes, deserts, etc. since parts of it is mountainous where many rivers are running through and rolling hills and plains surround other parts; therefore, it is easy for them to use such concepts in describing and conceptualizing other unfamiliar or abstract domains. Furthermore, on the one hand, the term “desert” is conceptualized as dry, dangerous, yellow, frightening and so forth and any type of water resources which has become dry is lifeless on the other hand; thus, whenever there is very little or no rain during the year, it is viewed as a desert, or a dry water resource. One can realize that even though Kurdish people do not live in a desert, yet they use it to describe other domains depending on their encyclopedic knowledge; on the one hand and they are populated parts of northern Iraq, southern Turkey, western Syria and eastern Iran and these four countries contain enormous deserts on the other.

3. IRRIGATION IS A HUMAN

Source domain: human Target domain: irrigation

The conceptual metaphor 3 is displayed through the metaphoric expression “رێرهوی ئاودێری; rêrewî awdêrî ; irrigation flows” in line 5. Human specifications are applied onto the concept “irrigation”. In other words, humans have paths and roads whether they are physical or abstract ones; for instance, when someone is in love, he/she falls in love, faces happiness and difficulties with his/her lover and then the couple either gets married or breaks up and each one lives separately. This idea of having the beginning, the destination and the contiguous location between them can be noticed with the concept “irrigation”.

4. AGRICULTURAL LANDS ARE HUMANS

Source domain: humans Target domain: agricultural lands

The fourth conceptual metaphor in this news report is highlighted via the metaphoric expression “زهوییه کشتوکالییهکانی; zewîye kiştukallîyekanî ew parêzgaye be kellkî kiştukall nemawn; the agricultural lands in the

province are no longer useful for agriculture.” in line 7. The qualifications of humans like the ability to have children, to give information about various areas of knowledge like science, literature, sociology, psychology, etc. and the ability to work hard and produce goods are all extended to the agricultural lands. Such lands are described and metaphorized in terms of human abilities and activities.

5. WATER RESOURCES ARE PLANTS

Source domain: plants Target domains: water resources

CM 5 is maximized via the metaphoric expression “ وشکبوونی

سەرچاوهکانی ئاو; wişkbûnî serçawekanî aw; the drying up of water resources” in line 9. Both plants and water resources give life and beauty to their surroundings. Here, the water resources are conceptualized in terms of plants since both plants and water resources give life and beauty to their surroundings, in addition, plants dry up when they are watered improperly, and when they get too much or too little sunlight. This behavior of plants is mapped onto the concept “water resources”

6. THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IS A HUMAN

Source domain: human Target domain: agricultural sector

The above conceptual metaphor is highlighted through the metaphoric expression “ پاشه‌کشیی کهرتی کشتوکال له عێراق ; paşekşêy kertî kiştukal le 'êraq; the decline of the agricultural sector in Iraq” in line 10. It is noteworthy that the term “کهرتی کشتوکال; kertî kiştukal; agricultural sector” is conceptualized in terms of humans, people have the ability to move forward so as to achieve their goals or backward to keep away from what they do not desire. Such movements could be physical or abstract; for instance, when a troop moves backward or withdrawals in a war is considered as a physical movement and when a person gives up an idea and withdrawals is considered as an abstract movement. In either way, this activity is performed by humans and mapped onto an inanimate object.

7. GOVERNMENT IS A HUMAN

Source domain: human Target domain: the government

This conceptual metaphor is highlighted through the metaphoric expression “*کەمتەرخەمی حوکمەت*; kemterxemî hukmet; the government negligence” in line 11. One of the bad habit or behavior of humans is the act of carelessness or the violation of the duty to use attention or concern. This inappropriate act is mapped onto the concept “government” and it is personified and metaphorized in terms of such a behavior.

8. THE EUPHRATES IS A HUMAN

Source domain: human Target domain: Euphrates

CM 8 is explained through the metaphoric expression *فورات* Furat êsta tenya 30% ew awe ferahem dekat; *ئێستا تەنیا ٣٠٪ی ئەو ئاوه فەراھەم دەکات*; the Euphrates is now providing only 30% of that water” in line 13. Humans have the ability to supply food, water, love and care to the surrounding; for instance, in a family, generally, the father takes that responsibility and looks after his children and his wife; he is responsible for providing all the needs of his family. In addition, the teacher is the only person in his/her class to provide the information, love and peace; he /she looks after the students and provides their needs. Such qualifications are personified and mapped onto the concept “river” in Iraq in a way that everyone is waiting for the amount of water it gives and provides.

9. WATER RESOURCES ARE STRINGS

Source domain: strings Target domain: water resources

The last CM in E.1 is noticed via the metaphoric expression “*کورتەهێنانی ئاوله عێراق*; Kurtihênanî awle 'êraq; the shortage of water in Iraq” . In Kurdish culture many concepts are described in terms of the linguistic expression “string” such a domain is unique to Kurdish people and cannot be found in other cultures in conceptualizing their target domains as Kövecses (2017) states that there are some source domains which are distinct from one culture

2. KURDISTAN PARLIAMENT IS A HUMAN

Source domain: human Target domain: Kurdistan parliament

CM 2 is highlighted through the two metaphoric expressions “ وهزارهتی سامانه سروشتیهکانی ههریم نوسراویکی ئاراسته‌ی ” wezaretî samane sruştyekanî herêm nusrawêkî arastey perlemanî kurdistan kirdwe; the ministry of natural resources has sent Kurdistan parliament a letter” in line one and finally “ وهزارهتی سامانه سروشتیهکانی ههریم له نوسراویکدا بو ” Wezaretî samane sruştyekanî herêm le nusrawêkda bo perlemanî kurdistan raygeyandwe; the ministry of natural resources has informed Kurdistan parliament in a letter” in line 1 and 2. As it is explained in CM 1, the qualifications and the ability of humans are mapped onto the concept “parliament”, which is treated as if it were a person who can read and receive information from others. In addition, the concept “parliament” performs the act of a person who passively sits and collects what is given and sent. In other words, both “ministry” in CM1 and “parliament” in CM2 behave as if they were people who act like speakers and listeners or writers and readers and inform one another about the news of the country, the former is an active person whereas the latter is passive in receiving all the news and information concerning his/her country.

3. KURDISTAN REGION IS A CONTAINER

Source domain: container Target domain: Kurdistan region

CM 3 is maximized via the metaphoric expression “ کۆی گشتی ” Koy giştî kêllge newtîyekan le herêmî kurdistan; the total of oil fields in Kurdistan Region” in line 3. It is worth mentioning that the term “Kurdisan Region” is conceptualized as a physical entity or an enclosed place which contains oil fields depending on the preposition “ له ; le; in”. One can realize that in Kurdish this preposition demonstrate the fact that something or a physical entity is surrounded by an enclosed area and

it displays something inside something else.

4. a THE OIL FIELDS ARE CONTAINERS

Source domain: containers Target domain: oil fields

4. b THE OIL FIELDS ARE HUMANS

Source domain: humans Target domain: oil fields

CM 4 is maximized through the metaphoric expressions in the last two lines of the report; the first one, “ ١٠ کۆمپانیای جیهانی له ” 10 kompanay cîhanî le kêllge newtîyekanî herêmi kurdistan kar deken; 10 foreign companies work in oil fields of Kurdistan Region” illustrates that the oil fields behave like a container due to the preposition “ له le; in” which is explained in KURDISTAN REGION IS A CONTAINER . Also, the oil fields act like a physical entity which contains 10 foreign companies. The second metaphoric expression “ هیچ کێلگه یه کیش له ” hîç kêllgeyekîş le berhemhênanî newt newestawe none of the fields stop producing oil” states that the concept “ oil fields” is described and analysed via human qualifications and abilities since people have the ability to produce various kinds of goods; for instance, humans can produce vegetables, fruit and wheat through the plantation, producing electronic engines, various sorts of homemade productions, breast milk, artificial milk and so like.

3.3 Orientational Metaphor in Economic News Reports

In this section, a news report named (E.3) in this study has been chosen from Rudaw News. It talks about the value of local crops in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

E.3

وهزارهتی کشتوکالی: گرنگی به بهره‌می نئوخۆیی دده‌ین و گه‌نمی ساوار به‌نرخه‌ی نمره‌یه‌ک وهرده‌گرین

گوته‌بیژی وهزارهتی کشتوکالی هه‌ریمی کوردستان رایده‌گه‌بینیت،

وہزارہ تہ کہیان گریبہستی لە گەڵ دوو کۆمپانیای نیوخۆیی ھەبە بۆ
وەرگرتنی گەنم و دەشلیت، ئەگەر گەنم لە پێگەی عێراقیشە و
رادەستبکرێت، گەنمە کە ھەر لە نیوخۆی ھەریمی کوردستان دەمینیتە و.

رۆژی چوارشەممە ٢٥ی ئایاری ٢٠٢٢، حوسین ھەمە کەریم،
گوتەبیژی وەزارەتی کشتوکالی ھەریمی کوردستان بە تۆری میدیایی
رووداوی گوت: "لە گەڵ کۆمپانیاکانی خوشناو و قەیان گریبەستمان
کردوو بۆ وەرگرتنی گەنم بە ھەمان ئەو نرخە وەزارەتی بازرگانی
حکومەتی عێراق دیاریکردوو و وەریدەگریت، بەلام کۆمپانیاکانی
یەبۆھندیان بە عێراقە و نیبە."

گوتەبیژی وەزارەتی کشتوکالی ھەریمی کوردستان گوتیشی؛
جووتیار ئازادە گەنم رادەستی کێ دەکات "سالانی رابردوو حکومەتی
عێراق تەنیا گەنمی تاییبەت بە ئاردی وەردەگرت، بۆیە جووتیاران لە
گەنمی تاییبەت بە ساوار کەشابوونە و؛ ئیستا ھەردوو کۆمپانیاکە
ھەریمی کوردستان ئامادە وەرگرتنی گەنمی ساوارن بە ھەمان نرخ
گەنمی نمرە یە ک."

گوتەبیژی وەزارەتی کشتوکالی ھەریمی کوردستان باسی لە وەش
کرد کە دەیانە ویت ھانی جووتیاران بەدەن بۆ گەنمی تاییبەت بە ساوار و
گوتی: "ساوار لە ولاتانە و دەیت؛ ئامانجانە لە نیوخۆدا بەرھەمی بەینین
و یەرە بە بەرھەمی نیوخۆیی بەدین."

لە راگەییندراویکدا رۆژی سێشەممە ٢٥ی ئایاری ٢٠٢٢، وەزارەتی
کشتوکالی رایگەیاندا: "سەرچەم ئەو جووتیارانە بەرھەمی گەنمیان
چاندوو بۆ مەبەستی دروستکردنی بەرھەمی (ساوار) بە ھەمان نرخ

گه‌نمی نمره یه‌ک بری ٨٥٠ هه‌زار دینار لییان وهرده‌گیریت، هه‌روه‌ها
گه‌نمی بنه‌تو به ٨٨٠ هه‌زار دینار له‌لایه‌ن کۆمپانیاکانی قه‌یوان و
خۆشناوه‌وه وهرده‌گیرین"

Rudaw news 25/5/2022

<https://www.rudaw.net/sorani/kurdistan/250520225>

The orientational conceptual metaphors are listed as follows:

1. VIRTUE IS UP

Source domain: up Target domain: virtue

The first orientation conceptual metaphor in this report is highlighted through the metaphoric expression “ گرنگی به به‌ره‌می ” Gringî be berhemî nêwxoyî dedeyn; we maintain the high standard of domestic production” in the headline. The act of caring and maintaining maximize good and high opinion, the concept “virtue” is conceptualized in terms of spatial dimension “up”. Another metaphoric expression which displays this type of metaphor is “ وه‌زاره‌ته‌که‌یان گریبه‌ستی له‌گه‌ل دوو کۆمپانیاکانی نیوخوی هه‌یه‌ بو ” Wezaretekeyan grêbestî legell dû kompanyay nêwxoyî heye bo wergirtnî genim; their ministry has a contract with two local companies to receive wheat” in line 2 since the domestic production is highly appreciated and two special companies are provided by the ministry of agriculture so as to look after the domestic wheat in the region. The third metaphoric expression is “ ئیستا هه‌ردوو کۆمپانیاکه‌ی هه‌ریمی کوردستان ئاماده‌ی وه‌رگرتنی ” Êsta herdû kompanyakey herêmî kurdistan amadey wergirtnî genmî sawarn beheman nixî genmî nimre yek; now, both companies are ready to receive bulgur wheat at the same price as grade one wheat” in line 11. Similar to the other two metaphoric expressions, what is good is highly appreciated and the special dimension “up” is used to describe

such good ideas. Finally, the last two linguistic expressions which view good deeds in terms of physical dimensions and underline VIRTUE IS UP are “هانی جووتیاران بدهن بۆ گهنمی تاییهت به ساوار” ; deyane wêt hanî cûtyaran bden bo genmî taybet be sawar; they want to encourage farmers to buy wheat for bulgur, په ره ; pere beberhemî nêwxoyî bdeyn; develop local production” in line 12 and 13.

2. FORCE OR HAVING CONTROL IS DOWN

Source domain: down Target domain: force

CM 2 is construed via the metaphoric expression “کۆمپانیاکانی” bellam kompanyakanî peywendîyan be 'êraqewe nîye; but their companies have nothing to do with Iraq” in line 7. The concept “force or control” is conceptualized in terms of the physical dimension “down”; when you have no power over something or someone, means that you cannot afford or challenge it; thus; the concept “down” is mapped onto your force or ability. It is worth noting that such a concept is conceptualized according to the context since without the context of the situation, one cannot decide whether being down is taken positively or negatively. Here, in this text the idea is taken negatively due to the fact that Iraq has nothing to do with the local companies which behave independently from Iraq; therefore, Iraq does not have any controls over the bulgur wheat in terms of buying and selling.

3. FORCE OR HAVING CONTROL IS UP

Source domain: up Target domain: force

The last conceptual metaphor is highlighted through the metaphoric expression “جووتیار ئازاده گهنم رادهستی کن دهکات” ; cûtyar azade genim radestî kê dekat; the farmer is free to hand over wheat to whom they want” in line 8. The spatial dimension ‘up” is mapped on to the ability and the power of the farmers in the Kurdistan Region. Since no one can oblige the farmers to whom they hand over their wheat, they are at their peak of their force.

One can realize that the highly abstract concepts in the economy are understood in terms of humans since people are more familiar with their own abilities, behaviors and characteristics rather than terms and concepts of economy; therefore, the only common source domain in these selected Kurdish economic news reports is the concept “human”. In other words, Kurdish people are more intimate with humans and their abilities rather than abstract concepts of economy; therefore, some of those characteristics are mapped onto economical terms and ideas.

When we think about the term “economy”, we focus on money, goods, or services on the one hand and the strong relationship between people and economy on the other. Polanyi (2018) maintains that the core of economy emphasizes human actions and situations. He also argues that what is happening in the economy affects individuals and their decisions and vice versa; our decisions can influence how economy is performing since every time we choose to buy something or not, we affect the economy. Furthermore, Prassl (2018) states that there is a strong interaction between human and economy since through economy we understand the cost of our decisions. One can say that the concept “human” has a salient role in describing various target domains like “shares, job markets, bills, oil, money, water, etc.” since human understands how to create values by satisfying their needs and wants of the surrounding on the one hand and each individual’s roles in contributing to the rise or fall of human civilization.

Moreover, the common target domains in the above selected Kurdish economic news reports are the concepts “oil fields and water resources”. Regarding the first concept, oil fields, one can notice that the Kurdistan Regional Government with the support of international oil companies has begun investing in oil and gas infrastructure since mid-2000s. As a result, it succeeded in exporting its oil to international markets on the one hand and using its produced gas to supply local power plants. Although such a project has become a major cause of a constitutional dispute with the Federal Government of Iraq which resulted in political and economic damage to the

region, Kurdish officials have expected their energy sector to win the support of global and regional powers for their historic Kurdish dream and cause. Moreover, Lonardo (2023) argues that the increase of oil prices due to Russia-Ukraine war has had a two-fold effect on Kurdish people; they rely on independent oil exports for its income on the one hand and the rise of gasoline prices influences household budgets negatively. Mohammed and Hammadi (2023) maintain that the Kurdistan region of Iraq holds 3 percent of proven global gas reserves, which are estimated at 200 trillion cubic meters. These reserves make the region the eighth largest proven reserves in the world after the United Arab Emirates. Also, they argue that since Iraq's oil production increased, it has had an impact at the global level. Therefore, Iraq and the Kurdistan Region receive purchase requests from European countries due to European and US sanctions on the Russian economy. One can say that Kurdish people has joined world energy map; therefore, it contributes to determining oil prices and encouraging various countries in the world so as to reinforce economic and investment cooperation with it.

Finally, the second common target domain in the selected Kurdish economic news reports is the concept "water resources". Kurdish people, nowadays, significantly and widely hear various news about the problems of water resources on TVs, radios or social medias in their region. Accordingly, the concept "water resources" should be conceptualized and metaphorized in terms of many physical domains so as to be understood and familiarized easily; among these domains, the concept " humans, their performances and body parts" can be noticed as source domains for identifying the term "water resources".

It is agreed that Iraq has two main sources of water, the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Water intake of both rivers is declining at an unprecedented rate due to the construction of upstream dams and an ongoing drought. Tinti (2017, 8) says:

Unfortunately, despite this relative wealth and diversification of water resources exogenous and endogenous drivers of change are severely endangering water security in the KRI. The intensified water

shortages caused not only by lowered reserves and reduced water quality, but also over-consumption and bureaucratic mismanagement, have prompted the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) to devise a long-term comprehensive planning process to ensure self-sufficiency and sustainable development.

Water availability, access and sanitation in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region are below international standards. In other words, water resources are increasingly under pressure due to climate change and bureaucratic mismanagement; therefore, one can notice various reports and statements in the area concerning water shortage. Othman et al. (2017) highlight some political and socio-economic factors which influence the scarcities of water resources. These factors are insufficient environmental regulation, distribution networks are inexpertly maintained, limited ecological awareness, not adapting to demographic pressures and upstream water use and dams in neighboring countries have significantly reduced the amount of water.

Most, notably, the patterns of CM in Kurdish economic news reports overlap and one might not easily decide whether a structural conceptual metaphor is regarded as a structural or the other two sorts. CMs (1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8) in E1 can be classified as both structural and ontological; they are structural as it is explained in section 3.1 and ontological since the qualifications and the abilities of humans are mapped onto the concept “ministry of agriculture, government, irrigation, agricultural lands, agricultural sector and Euphrates”. All these concepts are personified and conceived as if they were humans who have the ability to state, to talk, to have plans, to fail, to corrupt, to violate duties and to provide food and emotions. Next, CMs (2.a, 2.b, 5 and 9) are structural and orientational, the former is explained earlier in section 3.1 and the latter, orientational conceptual metaphor, is construed due to the low opinion and the difficulties in which the terms “year, agricultural lands and water resources” have been put through; as a result, BAD IS DOWN is underlined. Finally, CMs (1, 7 and 8) in E.1 are viewed as the three patterns of conceptual metaphor. As it is explained earlier

in section 3.1, they are structural conceptual metaphor, they are also ontological since the qualifications and human abilities are mapped onto “the ministry of agriculture, the government and the Euphrates”. These concepts are all personified and behave as if they were humans. The mentioned CMs are orientational since they highlight low opinion and terrible situations; on the one hand, both “ministry of agriculture and government” fail to help their citizens and are both corrupted and have no plans at all, on the other “Euphrates” is not capable in providing enough water to people in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. As a result, BAD IS DOWN is construed.

CMs (1 and 2) in E.2 are overlapped and are both ontological and structural since both the target domains “ministry of natural resources and Kurdistan Parliament” are personified and construed as if they were humans as it is explained in section 3.2. The last conceptual metaphor in E.2 is 4.b which is noted as the three patterns of conceptual metaphor. It is ontological metaphor and structural since the target domain “oil fields” is personified and the capability of producing salient productions is mapped onto it. This is explained in section 3.2. Finally, 4.b is construed as orientational metaphor due to performing a marvelous action producing oil; this action is regarded as a high opinion since oil has become the world’s most outstanding energy source. Therefore, GOOD IS UP OR VIRTUE IS UP is demonstrated.

One can say that the orientational CMs in E.3 do not overlap with the other patterns of metaphor. In other words, this type of metaphor rarely overlap with the other two types, whereas the other two types of conceptual metaphor might be regarded as the three or two of the patterns. The structural might be regarded as the other two types, the same is true with the ontological, yet the orientational cannot be viewed as the other two kinds.

4. Conclusions

Drawing on the data analysis and the findings of the work which have been discussed earlier, some general conclusions can be made as stated below:

1. Structural conceptual metaphor is the most dominant and frequent pattern, whereas orientational is the least in the selected Kurdish economic news reports.

2. The patterns of conceptual metaphor might overlap with one another; three or two of the patterns might overlap and sometimes one cannot easily decide whether a conceptual metaphor is structural or ontological, structural or orientational or altogether. One can say that the structural might sometimes be identified as both orientation and ontological. Ontological can be overlapped with both structural and orientation, whereas orientational is rarely identified as structural or ontological.

3. The only common source domain in the selected economic Kurdish news reports is the concept "human" since the term economy is affected by human abilities, qualifications, behaviors, development and population, whether such an effect is positive or negative.

4. Among other economic aspects in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, in these selected economic reports, the reporters, mostly, underline "water resources" and "oil fields" as common target domains which are described, conceptualized and familiarized in terms of some source domains like humans, plants and strings since these two are regarded as the two salient aspects in Kurdish economy.

5. The social contexts and the environment decide whether the concepts "down and up" are taken positively or negatively.

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پوخته

میتافۆری چه مکی له راپۆرتە هه‌والی ئابووری کوردیدا

کاتیک تیۆری میتافۆری چه مکی په‌ره‌ی سه‌ند، دیدگای نوی کرایه‌وه بو شتیوازی ده‌ستکاریکردنی زمان له جیهانی ئیمه‌دا که ده‌وری ده‌ستبه‌جیی هه‌یه له راپۆرتە هه‌واله‌کاندا وه‌ک راپۆرتکردنی هه‌والی ئابووری. ئەم جو‌ره راپۆرتە یه‌کیکه له‌و جو‌ره به‌ربالوانه‌ی که به‌رده‌وام له کارلیکه‌کانی رۆژانه‌ماندا به‌رکه‌وته‌یمان ده‌بیت. سه‌ره‌رای ئەوه‌ش، میتافۆری چه مکی رۆلیکی به‌رچاوی هه‌یه له تیگه‌یشتن له ده‌ربیرینه ئابوورییه ئالۆز و ئەبستراکته‌کان به‌و پێیه‌ی په‌یوه‌سته به‌ هاوگیریکردنی نیوان دوو بو‌ار، بو‌اری کۆنکریتی یان فیزیکی هاوگیریکراوه له‌گه‌ل بو‌اری ئەبستراکت یان نافیزیکی. یه‌که‌میان بو‌اری سه‌رچاوه‌یه و دووه‌میان بو‌اری ئامانجه. ئەم لیکۆلینه‌وه‌یه تیشک ده‌خاته سه‌ر رۆل و کاریگه‌رییه به‌رچاوه‌کانی میتافۆری چه مکی له راپۆرتە هه‌والیه ئابوورییه هه‌لبژێردراوه‌کانی کوردیدا. ئامانجی ده‌ستنیشانکردن، شیکردنه‌وه، شیاوکردن و ژماردنی پۆلینه‌ندییه‌کانی میتافۆری چه مکیه؛ پیکهاته‌یی، ئۆنتۆلۆژی و ئاراسته‌یی، که له هه‌واله ئابوورییه‌کانی کوردیدا وه‌رگیراون؛ بۆیه سی راپۆرتی هه‌والی ئابووری له رۆوداو و کوردسات نیوز هه‌لبژێردراون که دوو ماله‌په‌ری هه‌والی کوردین له هه‌ریمی کوردستانی عێراق. داتا‌کان به‌ شیوه‌یه‌کی هه‌رمه‌کی بو‌ هه‌ر جو‌ره میتافۆریکی چه مکی هه‌لبژێردراون و به‌پێی ئەو شیکار کراون. ئەنجامه‌کان ئاماژه به‌وه ده‌که‌ن که بالاده‌ستترین جو‌ری میتافۆری چه مکی میتافۆری پیکهاته‌یی و که‌مترین جو‌ری میتافۆری ئاراسته‌یه‌یه.

وشه سه‌ره‌کییه‌کان: میتافۆری چه مکی، بو‌اری سه‌رچاوه، بو‌اری ئامانج، راپۆرتە هه‌وال.

APPENDIX

THE LATIN SCRIPT AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE THREE KURDISH REPORTS

(E 1) Wezaretî kiştukallî 'êraq dellêt, 26 milyon donim zewî detwanrêt kiştukallî têda bikrêt, bellam wişkesallî û bêplanî hkumet waykirduwe 45%î ew zewîyane bo kiştukallî guncaw nebin.

Ehmed hesûm, serokî encûmenî cûtyaranî necef dellêt, "wezîrî serçawe awîyekan betewawî bêplane, çandinî brincî qedexekirduwe behoy kembaranîyewe. Bellê kembûnewey aw heye, bellam kê hokarî eweye? Be dillnyayyewe bêplanî û şkistî wezaretekeye bo berewpêşbirdnî rêrewî awdêrî".

Begwêrey amarî berrêweberayetîyî kiştukallî necef, berawrid be sallî 2020, 65%î zewîye kiştukallîyekanî ew parêzgaye be kellkî kiştukallî nemawn.

Cûtyaranî brinc le 'êraq le kemîy aw û wişkesallî nîgeranin û pêyanwaye cge le kemîy baran û wişkbûnî serçawekanî aw, hokarêkî dîkey paşekşey kertî kiştukallî le 'êraq brîtîye le kemterxemîy hkumet.

Şakir feyaz, berrêwberî serçawekanî awî necef dellêt, "behoy ewey serçawe awîyekan zor le astî asayî kemtre pêwîste kiştukallî kem bikrêtewe. Furat êsta tenya 30%î ew awe ferahem dekat ke pêşûtir heybû".

Raportêkî panêlî hawbeşî hkumetekan dellêt, nzikey 90%î xakî 'êraq lejêr herreşey be byabanbûndaye û sallane 100 kîlometir çwargoşe debête byaban.

Raporte nêwdewlletîyekan bas lewe deken, behoy wişkesallî û kemî serçawekanî aw nzikey 7 milyon hawullatî le 'êraq nawçekanî xoyan cêhêştuwe.

Wezaretî serçawekanî awî 'êraq dellêt, kurtihênanî aw le 'êraq le sallî 2035 degate 10 milyar û 800 milyon metir sêca.

Rudaw 15/5/2022

<https://www.rudaw.net/sorani/middleeast/iraq/150520222>

(E1) The Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture says, "26 million acres of land can be used for agriculture, but drought and government lack of planning have made 45 percent of the land unsuitable for agriculture."

"The Minister of Water Resources is completely unplanned; he just banned rice cultivation due to have not enough rain. Yes, there is a water shortage, but who is responsible for that? It is certainly the lack of planning and failure of the ministry to promote irrigation flows." Ahmad Hassum, chairman of the Najaf Farmers Council.

According to the statistics of the Agriculture Directorate of Najaf, compared to 2020, 65% of the agricultural lands in the province are no longer useful for agriculture.

Rice farmers in Iraq are worried about water shortages and drought; they believe that in addition to lack of rainfall and drying up of water resources, another reason for the decline of the agricultural sector in Iraq is government negligence.

"As water resources are much lower than normal, it is necessary to reduce cultivation; the Euphrates now provides only 30% of the water it used to have." Shakir Fayyaz, director of water resources in Najaf.

"About 90 percent of Iraq's territory is under threat of desertification, with 100 square kilometers becoming desert annually." Says a Joint Intergovernmental Panel report.

International reports argue that, about 7 million people have been displaced in Iraq due to drought and lack of water resources

"Iraq's water shortage will reach 10.8 billion cubic meters by 2035." the Ministry of Water Resources said.

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<https://www.rudaw.net/sorani/middleeast/iraq/150520222>

(E2) Wezaretî samane sruştîyekan: rojane 420 hezar bermîl newt berhemdehênrêt

Wezaretî samane sruştîyekanî herêm nusrawêkî arrastey perlemanî kurdistan kirduwe, be pêy nusrawekeş berhemhênanî newt kemîkirduwe. Wezaretî samane sruştîyekanî herêm le nusrawêkda bo perlemanî kurdistan raygeyanduwe, koy giştî kêllge newtîyekan le herêmî kurdistan 10 kêllgeye, le êstaşda koy berhemhênanî newt rojane 420 hezar bermîl newte, eweş le katêkdaye pêştir wezaretî samane sruştîyekan amajey bo ewekirdbû, berhemhênanî newt 460 hezar bermîle le rojêkda..

Cextîşîkirduwetewe, 10 kompaniyay cîhanî le kêllge newtîyekanî herêmî kurdistan kar deken û hîç kêllgeyekîş le berhemhênanî newt newestawe

Kurdsat News 24/11/2022

<https://www.kurdsatnews.com/news.aspx?id=7480&mapid=4>

(E2) Ministry of Natural Resources: 420 thousand barrels of oil per day are produced daily

The Ministry of Natural Resources has sent a letter to the Kurdistan Parliament; according to the letter, oil production has declined. The Ministry of Natural Resources of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq has issued a letter to the Kurdistan Parliament and announced that there are 10 oil fields in the Kurdistan Region; currently, total oil production is 420,000 barrels per day. The Ministry of Natural Resources had previously mentioned that oil production is 460,000 barrels per day.

They also stressed that 10 international companies are working in the oil fields of the Kurdistan Region, and none of them has stopped producing oil.

Kurdsat News 24/11/2022

<https://www.kurdsatnews.com/news.aspx?id=7480&mapid=4>

(E3) Wezaretî kiştukall: gringî be berhemî nêwxoyî dedeyn û genmî sawar benrixî nimreyek werdegrîn

Gutebêjî wezaretî kîştukallî herêmi kurdistan raydegeyênêt, wezaretekeyan grêbestî legell dû kompaniyay nêwxoyî heye bo wergirtnî genim û deşllêt, eger genim lerrêgey 'êraqîşewe radestibkrêt, genmeke her lenêwxoy herêmi kurdistan demênêtewe.

Rojî çwarşemme 25î ayarî 2022, husên hemekeîm, gutebêjî wezaretî kîştukallî herêmi kurdistan be torrî mîdyayî rûdawî gut: "legell kompaniyakanî xoşnaw û qeywan grêbestman kirduwe bo wergirtnî genim be heman ew nixey wezaretî bazirganî hkumetî 'êraq dyarîkirduwe û werîdegrêt, bellam kompaniyakanî peywendîyan be 'êraqewe nîye".

Gutebêjî wezaretî kîştukallî herêmi kurdistan gutîşî, cûtyar azade genim radestî kê dekat "sallanî rabridû hkumetî 'êraq tenya genmî taybet be ardî werdegrit, boye cûtyaran le genmî taybet be sawar kşabûnewe; êsta herdû kompaniyakey herêmi kurdistan amadey wergirtnî genmî sawarn beheman nixî genmî nimre yek".

Gutebêjî wezaretî kîştukallî herêmi kurdistan basî leweş kird ke deyanewêt hanî cûtyaran bden bo genmî taybet be sawar û gutî: "sawar le wllatanewe dêt; amancmane lenêwxoda berhemî bhênîn û pere beberhemî nêwxoyî bdeyn".

Le rageyêndrawêkda rojî sêşemme 25î ayarî 2022, wezaretî kîştukall raygeyand: "sercem ew cûtyaraney berhemî genimyan çanduwe bo mebestî drustkirdnî berhemî (sawar) be heman nixî genmî nimre yek brrî 850 hezar dînar lêyan werdegîrêt, herweha genmî bneto be 880 hezar dînar lelayan kompaniyakanî qeywan û xoşnawewe werdegîrên"

Rudaw news 25/5/2022

<https://www.rudaw.net/sorani/kurdistan/250520225>

(E3) Ministry of Agriculture: We pay attention to domestic production and receive bulgur wheat at a point price

Spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq announced that, their ministry has contracts with two local companies to receive wheat, and they also say, even if the wheat is delivered through Iraq, it will remain inside the Kurdistan Region.

“We have signed contracts with Khoshnaw and Qaywan companies to receive wheat at the same price set by the Iraqi Ministry of Commerce, but the companies have nothing to do with Iraq.” On Wednesday, May 25, 2022, Hussein Hama Karim, spokesman for the Kurdistan Regional Government, told Rudaw.

“The farmer is free to hand over the wheat to whom they want. In previous years, the Iraqi government received only wheat that was suitable for flour. So farmers had withdrawn from wheat for bulgur. Now both companies are ready to receive bulgur wheat at the same price as grade one wheat.” He also added.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture said that they want to encourage farmers to buy wheat for bulgur and also said, “bulgur comes from other countries; our goal is to produce it locally and develop local production.”

In a statement on Tuesday, May 25, the ministry of Agriculture has announced that “All farmers who have planted wheat for the purpose of making bulgur, they will be charged 850,000 dinars at the same price of grade one wheat; also, wheat will be received at 880,000 dinars by Qaywan and Khoshnaw companies.”

Rudaw news 25/5/2022

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