

A Cognitive Semantic Approach to Solidarity in Nobel Prize Laureates' Speeches

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Abstract: *The study attempts to approach Nobel Prize laureates' Speeches, namely, Jørgen W. Frydnes's and Maria Corina Machado's speeches from cognitive semantic perspective. This study explores how the concept of solidarity is given tangible and emotional meaning through particular cognitive mechanisms. It aims to highlight mental spaces and construction operations in the selected data. The qualitative descriptive and quantitative approaches are designated to analyze the speech to state the following: the paper shows different scholars as Russell's and Einstein's roles and values whose contribution to the peaceful use of nuclear weapons. It also highlights many construction operations as profiling, schema, attention, perspective which are determined by theme focus, determiners, adjectives, model verbs that shows the necessity to peaceful use science (nuclear weapon).*

Keywords: solidarity , mental spaces, schema, construction operations

INTRODUCTION

Cognitive perspectives of language can point to language as if it is treated in the mind. Language as a way for conceptualization that is modeled in the brain. Cognitive linguistics does not observe language as a modular view, in other words, language items are structured from morphemes to syntactic patterns or levels which are regarded as meaningful and, and symbolic form-meaning units or constructions (Lemmens, 2015). Cognitive linguistics is a study of language that is established on individual experience of the world and the manner in which one can perceive and conceptualize it. The approach concentrates on the active view of cognitive psychological work (Hart & Lukeš 2007). Cognitive linguistics are interested in the mental operations which enabled and provoked by language, how meanings are developed in discussing and reading text. It covers topics such as metaphor iconicity, schemas and foregrounding (Hall, 2005). A Linguistic form is not definitely controlled by the notions that are desired or wanted to be expressed. There are many ways of putting ideas into words, and the choice of meaning among alternatives are exercised along with paralinguistic principles. Whether to say "Shut the door!" or "I wonder if you would mind closing the door, please?" is governed by a complex of cultural, personal, and situational facts constructing the communicative act of which the sentence is a part (Childs and Fowler ,2006,p.228).

Cognitive linguists adhere to the models of cognitive psychology, particularly the models of perception, memory, categorization, and attention. The psychological models of memory have prompted linguistic organizational models of linguistic knowledge into domains /frames and grammatical level of language in networks that are connected by taxonomic relations. Psychological models of perception and attention, particularly Gestalt psychology which have led to the explication of semantic conceptualization processes. Psychological models are prototypes and (graded) centrality in categorization (Croft & Cruse,2004). Cognitive semantics is dealt with exploring the relationship between the conceptual system, experience and the semantic structure which encoded by language. In particular terms, linguists work in cognitive semantics analyze the knowledge representation and meaning construction (conceptualisation) (Evans, 2007).

The major lens of cognitive semantics is how language organizes the conceptual content .It relates the patterns and processes by which a conceptual range that involves the way the ideation and affect is structured in language. This concern varies it from such other fields of linguistic research when tackled without taking into consideration of meaning. Cognitive-semantic research area largely concentrates on the meaning level of language and it brings in grammar and form for their relations to meaning (Talmy, 2023).The questions of the study are:

- a.How mental spaces of the speaker are reflected in Nobel Prize laureates' speeches?
- b.What are the most utilized construction operations in selected speeches?
- c. How does the use of schema types cognitively position the listener in relation to responsibility, and agency?
- d.What are the most frequent types of schema, construction operations, cognitive items used the data?

The study aims at:

- a. Identifying the mental spaces in the data in the laureates' speeches.
- b. Finding out the construction operations in the speeches.
- c. Figuring out the schema types in the data.
- d. Pinpointing the most frequent schema types, construction operations , cognitive items in the speeches.

The hypotheses of the study are:

- a. A shared , collective ,and mapping mental spaces construct solidarity in the data in the laureates' speeches.
- b. Specificity, attention and force dynamic play roles in the frame of solidarity as a collective action rather than an individual one.
- c. Container, path , part -whole are the schematic types in the data.
- d. Force dynamic, container, and overlapping construal operations are most dominate items in the data.

Mental space

Mental model is proposed by Johnson-Laird in that one builds models in his/her head of an event or situation which can include inferences, elaborations, etc., beyond the things one

actually heard or saw, otherwise perceived. In linguistic comprehension, actual words can be forgotten as a mental model is structured, as one comes to his own (Hall, 2005). Fauconnier uses the term of a possible world instead of a mental space. He argues that the mental space can be a cognitive item. The distribution of a situation or "The hypothetical situation" is conducted in the mind of the interlocutors, it is not in some unclear metaphysical location. Fauconnier pinpoints the principles for the interpretation of utterances and the allocation of situations to the suitable mental space (Croft & Cruse, 2004). Cognition concerns un/ aspects of conscious mental function. It consists of the mental events as processes and mechanisms which are involved in a whole tasks that ranging from low-high level decision-making assignments (Evans, 2007). He distinguishes between values and roles in mappings between spaces. A role is in describing a category from a linguistic point of view and a value can be described by that category. Roles can be a type or a category with different tokens or instances as "sports car" is a role. A role is a category which is filled by an individual at one point in time but by various individuals across time; "*the President of the United States*" is an instance of a role. Values and roles are limited to a one mental space, and all peer relations between values and roles in various spaces must be founded cognitively by the participants as in "*In 1929, the lady with white hair was blonde.*" The value of the year 1929 is a temporal space in which the blonde girl is occupied with a role and the lady with white color hair, from the current reality (Croft & Cruse, 2004). The theory of Mental space exemplifies the way utterances invoke semantic frames and spaces representing the status and levels of one's knowledge (desires, hypotheticals, beliefs, and counterfactuals) concern to reality, how language employs links between various spaces in pointing to individuals, and how knowledge floats between spaces (Croft & Cruse, 2004). One major concern of mental theory is the access principle which holds that a linguistic expression describes or names a specific item in a given mental space can be employed to access an element in a distinguished mental space that is linked to it across a connector (Evans, 2007).

Construction operations

Construal concerns the way a interlocutor chooses to present or package a conceptual representation as it is encoded in language, that in turn has results for the conceptual representation which the utterance can evoke in the mind of the audience (Evans 2007). Construal shows how an experience is described. It relies on how the speaker frames the experience in order to be communicated, for the comprehension of the hearer (Croft & Cruse, 2004). The selected range of conceptualization or construal operations that study are:

Profiling

Linguistic structures utilize a focus of attention to items of the conceptual structure which provides the conceptual content of the expression. The linguistic expressions establish a profile on a conceptual base. Profiling is a substructure which is elevated to a particular level of prominence in the base. The profile relationship conceptualizes the relationship of the domain and a concept associated to which it is grasped. One of the instance is of weekend that profiles a subpart designated by week (Lemmens, 2015). It is recognized types of profiles which are the space domain and rectangle which is profiled in the space domain as here (spatial concept) profiles a location. The space profile is the one that is defined with respect to the position of the speaker (Croft & Cruse, 2004).

Force Dynamics

Force dynamics are closed-class morphemes which present the patterns in that one element exerts/enforces the other. The patterns consist of the exertion of resistance and force to exertion, the overcoming of resistance, the prevention of the effect, and the removal of obstacles, and, thus, can present letting, causing, helping, blocking, unblocking and hindering. The extended hindering or causing of motion, are observed in "*The ball rolled on because of the wind / despite the stiff grass*", in which the closed-class kinds conceptualize force dynamics are on, despite, and because of (Talmy, 2023).

Specificity

Specificity as a construction operation is the degree of precision in that an individual can manifest himself. Lexis is employed to use items from schematic to very specific. The precision is achieved via grammatical modification "*the song - the beautiful song - the beautiful song you played*". This sequence can be limited, extended through the available contextual details (Bennett 2014). The level of specificity is observed in one who conceives an entity. That is, if a participant sees a dog on the garden, one might refer to this entity as one conceives less specific of it or as a German shepherd is most specific. Speakers prefer one of the levels of conceptualisation as the default manner to talk and think about the specific situation (Lemmens, 2015).

Attention

Attention is a basic process in psychology. This phenomenon concentrates on the cognitive ability which are involved, on the contrary, there are natural characteristics of the process in the world which lend humans to being attended/enforce those human beings' attention and salience. Attention is a complicated psychological task whose various aspects which can be easily exemplified by visual ability. One can choose one object to focus the attention on. The focus of attention is encompassed by a scope of attention. One can fix one's eye on a move or scene over it (Croft & Cruse, 2004).

Schema

Schematic structure in cognitive linguistics pertains to the meaning of one morpheme. It includes the schemas which are presented by spatial prepositions, temporal conjunctions, tense, and aspect markers. Schemas are observed by markers that interact with open-class kinds with respect to event structure. This latter type of schema is noticed in the categories of boundedness and plexity (Talmy, 2011). In the schematic structure of cognitive state, the closed-class items present many psychological conditions in a sentient individual. Such states fall into categories as knowledge, intention, affect, and expectation (Talmy, 2023). The structure involves scale containers which are containment, out-in, full-empty, surface, content, comparison/judgement, framing (categorization), metaphor, and ground/figure (Croft & Cruse, 2004).

Perspective

Perspective examines the connection of the speaker and hearer to language expression. The addresser and hearer are connected to the expression of grounding. The ground is seen as the base from which the interlocutors conceptualize the matter and it involves place, time of speaking, and the speech event. Items provide the grounding are determiners, articles,

models, tense markers, and they perform an epistemic function, in which they link to reality, existence, definiteness, or time (Langacker, 2009). It encompasses the lexical and epistemic meanings which offers an understanding of an expression (Bennett 2014). Perspective points at the interlocutor's cumulative knowledge of the reported events is saved as memory and which functions as the basis of a retrospective role of viewing via the sequence (Talmy, 2011)

Solidarity

According to Bayertz (1999: 3), solidarity is ascribed to the Roman Law of Obligation "obligatio in solidum". Besides, Stjerno (2005) states that it is the French philosophers as Charles Fourier who uses the term solidarity as a social concept. The notion gets its prominence as political connotation after French revolution. For Scholz (2008,p.1), solidarity is "a shared consciousness, experience, history, or identity". It has the meaning of unity, sharing, relations, reciprocal attitudes , harmony ,and association (Fourier 1822; cited in Wilde, 2013).

For Bayertz (1999,p.3) , solidarity is observed as "a mutual attachment between individuals, encompassing two levels: a factual level of actual common ground between the individuals and a normative level of mutual obligations to aid each other". The motivations of solidarity that cause persons to feel a common bond that impacts their social actions. Accordingly, identity and group formation are intersected with the term of solidarity. It is the sense of equality that individuals share with each other when speaking (Wordhaugh and Fuller , 2015).

The Method

The qualitative and quantitative methods are utilized to analyze the selected presenter's speech. Qualitative method is expressed in pieces, units, proportions, rates of ratios and changes. It involves analyzing data as text, audio, or video to understand opinions, experiences, or concept. It can be employed to gather insights in depth to generate new ideas for research (Patton,1990). Qualitative research investigates how event or thing happens in a particular context from the view of the participants. This perspective can differ for various participants, and it uncovers the contradictions and the way they come from which can give new insights into the events (Conrad et al. 2020). Qualitative research is opposed to quantitative method, even though counting can usefully complement more qualitative understandings. Qualitative researchers are committed or interested to the idea that is of interest in a situation is not capable to counting, or that valuable or richer understandings are reached by concentrating to specificity and details without premature categorization and generalization (Hall, 2005). Quantitative is the process of collecting and analyzing numerical data. It can be used to find patterns and averages, make predictions, test causal relationships, and generalize results to wider populations (Lindgren & Nordblad ,2023).

Data Description

The chosen data of analysis are extracted from Jørgen Watne Frydnes and Maria Corina Machado's Nobel laureate's speech of "Award ceremony speech". He is the chair of the "Norwegian Nobel Committee" 2024 and Machado wins Nobel Prize 2025. They show the manners in which people can use their knowledge. They can employ science for prosperity of the world or its destruction.

The Model

The developed model is employed to analyze the chosen speech. The model consists of Fauconnier's mental space and Croft & Cruse's construction operations (2004). The following figure sums up the model:

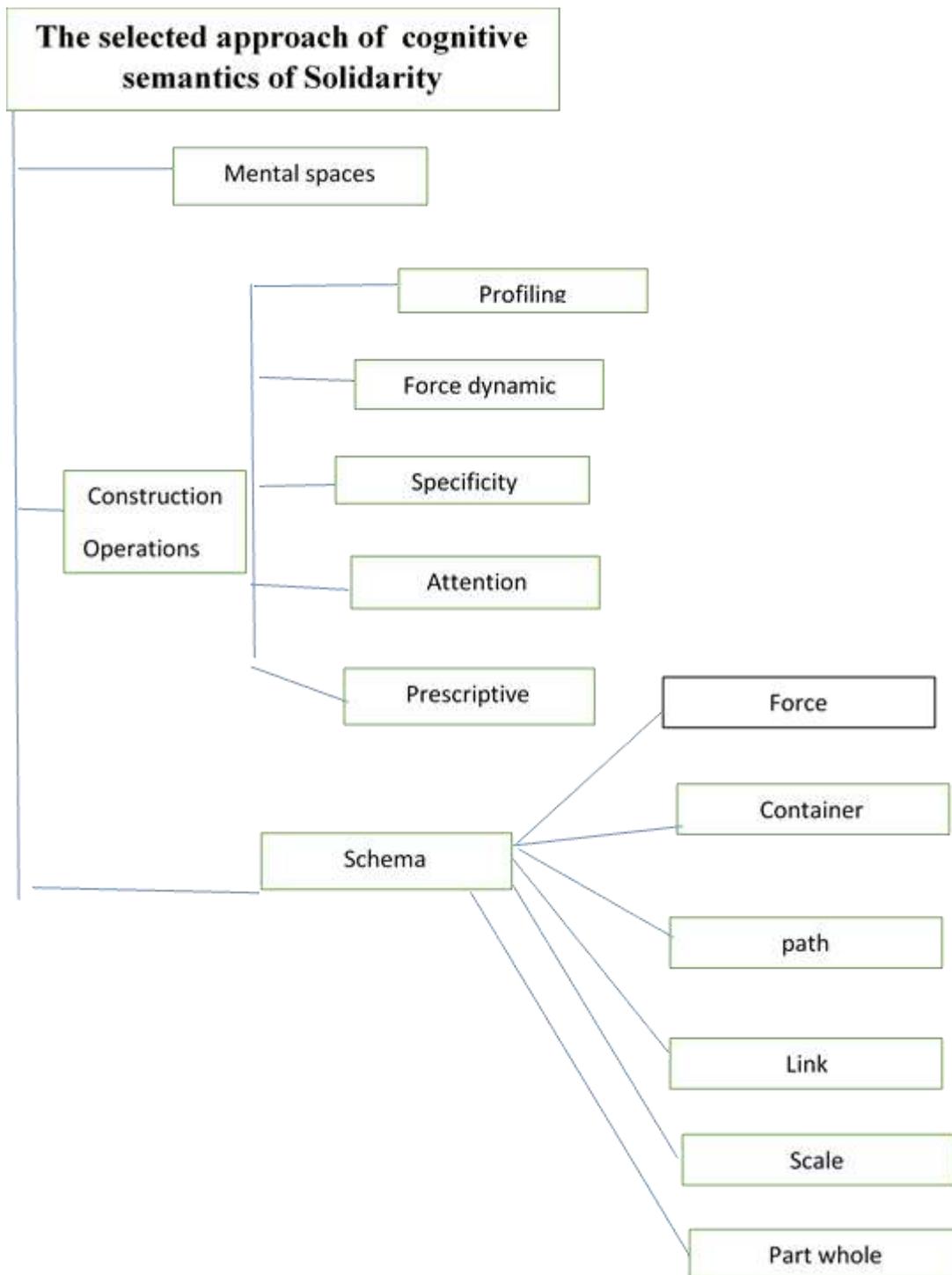


Fig 1: The model

Data Analysis

Frydnes states the mental spaces in the observance of Russell's and Einstein's roles and values as the prominent intellectuals who contribute to shed light negative perspectives of nuclear weapon. They bring the attention to the humanity. The words war and urged are seen as force dynamic in the speeches. They urged global presidents or leaders to pursue the peaceful means of solving conflicts. The presenter's perspective is seen in modal verb(must) which denotes obligation. The temporal adverb "Today" shows urgency of decision –making after thinking. He says "we must ask ourselves once more". He expresses his intention to make all the interlocutors to cooperate in order to do their duties.

The spaces into a single solidarity space can be stated as:

Input Space 1 (Past) contains Einstein, Russell Hiroshima, and Hibakusha.

Input Space 2 (Present) involves 2024 ceremony, global leaders, and current nuclear threats.

Blended Space comes with a unified moral continuum where past victims and thinkers are cognitively present, and current listeners inherit their ethical burden. This blend allows Frydnes to say: "Let their courage be our inspiration" a direct role-value mapping from past survivors to present audience, constructing solidarity across time.

The attention scope concentrate on the state of the world which is described by analysts like a new, unstable nuclear weapon age. The role of the weapons in global affairs is moving and changing. The nuclear is upgrading and modernising their arsenals. He focuses on the state of the new countries which are prepared to have nuclear weapons. The speaker shows the status of agreements which are supposed to be replaced instead of being expiring. He brings the attention of the world to the possible threats of nuclear arms in warfare.

Frydnes (the presenter)employs the construction operation of specificity. He uses more specificity in "Your Majesties,""Your Royal Highnesses, Esteemed laureates, Excellencies, Distinguished guests", "American atomic bombs "nuclear weapons" , "Thirteen Nobel Peace Prizes" "the Norwegian Nobel Committee has warned "and the speaker also employs the kind of less specificity in "Ladies and gentlemen " .

Profiling is seen in questions that are posited to attract the attentions of the listeners in which they can choose between progress, humanity or universal death and constructions. He employs metaphorical language in "*Have we chosen a path towards the light?*" to encourage them to think in positive manner.

In profiling and figure-ground reorganization, the speaker profiles collective actors ("the Norwegian Nobel Committee," "we," "humanity") rather than individual agents.

Negative profiling of nuclear weapons as "menace," "threat," and "taboo" sets them as the common ground (antagonist), against which the figure of global solidarity is defined.

Profiling of numbers as "13 Nobel Prizes," and "120,000 inhabitants" adds epistemic weight and shared factual grounding to the call for solidarity.

Other kind of construction is perspective in which he states past events and scientists. He elaborates the past events in which science is used as a powerful tool of destruction in" ...*The Japanese cities were almost entirely destroyed, resulting in social and economic collapse...*

".The presenter appeals for peace that is he wants the audience to remember the humanity in which they use science as a means of happiness and growth. The presenter shows the warning of the Norwegian Committee against nuclear weapon. The age of negative employment of nuclear weapon is predicted in 2025 because of changing circumstances. The perspective of Nina Tannenwald, who is political scientist, can be observed in her coined term of taboo for unclear weapon . Tannenwald has maintained a moral outrage at the point of employing such weapons, and by a fear of the abyss which are awaiting humanity if the agreed conditions are violated. Nuclear weapon can affect people life and it is unacceptable to be employed since killing people is crime and it can be accepted under some circumstances like self-defense. Force dynamic is observed in "death , international conflicts" "American atomic bombs" in which they prevents people from progress .

Antagonist Forces are seen in "war," "conflict," "destruction," and "fear of the abyss".

Solidarity forces are observed in "peace," "cooperation," "testimony," "courage," "taboo." The modal verb "must" and the adverb "urgent" act as compelling forces that override potential indifference. The construction "Our survival depends on it" places a direct causal force between solidarity and existence to make collective action non-optional.

Specificity-schematicity alternation is high Specificity for credibility and honor "Your Majesties, Esteemed laureates, Nihon Hidankyo..." recognizes distinct contributors .Low Specificity (Schematic) for inclusion : "Ladies and gentlemen, humanity, let us all..." expands the in-group to universal scale .This alternation creates a rhetorical rhythm of inclusion, moving from the particular to the universal, reinforcing that solidarity includes both the honored few and the collective whole. Schema is observed in time and place " *Russell and Einstein composed their manifesto 10years after two American atomic bombs had killed an estimated 120000 inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki*". The speaker's expectations are the choice of knowledge and humanity to extend progress and resolve conflicts. Many items of schema as comparison and judgment can be observed in the description of Nihon Hidankyo who is seen as "grassroots movement of atomic bomb survivors from Hiroshima" .He receives the 2024 Nobel Peace Prize for the efforts to make a world free of destruction (nuclear) weapons and for conforming by witness testimony in which such weapons are not used . The presenter uses obligation model verbs to reflect his point of view. J. W. Frydnes evaluates the work of Nihon Hidankyo who joins a list of distinguished scholars in which he receives the Peace Prizes that the (Norwegian) Nobel Committee has supposed to be awarded to champions of arms control who work in various manner to lessen the threat that are displayed by nuclear weapons.

Attention windowing and salience can be demonstrated as the speech windows attention on:

Beginning involves the moment of choice ("path towards the light").

Middle contains the ongoing threat ("new unstable nuclear age").

End consists of the imperative action ("strive to keep the taboo intact").By gapping over complexities of blame or politics , attention is concentrated on purely on the binary moral choice: solidarity for peace as opposite to fragmentation for destruction.

Image schemas and embodied solidarity are the container schema: "A world free of nuclear weapons" in which solidarity is the container that holds safety. Link Schema is in "Join a list of distinguished scholars" in that solidarity as connection across actors. Force Schema is observed "Drive us forward". Solidarity is noticed as propulsive collective energy. Path Schema in "Path towards the light" to illustrate how solidarity is employed as shared direction. These schemas ground abstract solidarity in embodied, spatial experiences, making it cognitively tangible.

Profiling and specificity are observed in the number of Nobel Peace Prizes which is thirteen and the specification of the kind of Nobel prize that have been awarded. The schema is "in full or in part" for the effort of peace. The space domain of profiling can be observed in "On each occasion, the Norwegian Nobel Committee has warned against the menace of nuclear weapons. This year, that warning is more urgent than ever before,"

Perspective and deixis as alignment tools

Temporal deixis can be indicated in "Today," "This year," and "In 2025" to align all listeners in a shared now facing a shared future.

Person deixis is the predominant use of "we," "us," and "our" to construct a unified speaker-hearer perspective.

Epistemic modality in "The Committee has warned" uses institutional authority to validate the shared perspective.

The speaker cleverly avoids selfness that is he tries to enhance togetherness. He asks the participants (scientists, peace and global leaders) in to grasp the hearers' speech and avoid the negative implication nuclear weapon. He says "let us listen to the testimony of the Hibakusha," and "Let their courage be our inspiration." Let their persistence drive us forward. "Let us all strive to keep the nuclear taboo intact. Our survival depends on it".

The speech relies on a coherent metaphor system to structure solidarity:

"Peace is a shared journey:" "Path toward the light," "drive us forward" implies moving together. "nuclear threat is an abyss and darkness" contrast with "light", solidarity is the guardrail against collective falling. "Solidarity is a taboo" (moral boundary) a shared cognitive prohibition that must be "kept intact" by collective vigilance.

"history is a witness / teacher" , past events and survivors "testify" solidarity becomes the act of collective listening and learning.

Integration of Roles and Values for Collective Identity Frydnes maps:

Roles are Scientist, survivor, leader, listener, and citizen.

Values are responsibility, courage, memory, and vigilance.

Result is indicated in a compound role of "global peace actor" that any listener can occupy, regardless of their specific identity. This is a key cognitive mechanism for building solidarity: you are invited to step into a shared role defined by shared values.

"THE NATION IS A FAMILY"

The metaphor "Our ancestors carried liberty on their backs" creates a shared lineage and inherited duty. The suffering and heroism of ancestors become part of the family story.

The sentence "Bring our children home, now" becomes the nation's unifying cry. The physical separation of the diaspora is framed as a family separation, it makes the political crisis personal and emotional. Solidarity is the love that binds this national family and drives its desire for reunification as in "Grandparents and grandchildren" present solidarity in the yearning to restore the family unit.

Solidarity is what makes the journey possible and worthwhile as in "Long march toward freedom" is the central organizing metaphor. The path is long and arduous, but it has a clear destination (freedom). "Crossed an entire continent" refers to the ancestors and establishing the historical depth of this journey.

Both "We set out to find another candidate," and "We reached Delicias" imply solidarity in the act of traveling together, supporting one another on the path

A People is a Person (Personification). Venezuela is consistently personified, allowing the audience to feel a national, collective identity and emotion. Solidarity is the feeling of being one body. "Venezuela was born," "Venezuela also became a refuge": The nation has a life story and a biography. "Our national soul," "Our pain fused into one heartbeat," "The earth opened": These metaphors create a single entity with a soul and a body. When citizens act in solidarity, they are formed as the organs of this one body, working in unison. The "heartbeat" metaphor is strong which implies a shared life force and emotion.

The state as a container in which the regime creates a container of oppression in "They smothered us, they took us prisoners." People are trapped within fear, censorship, and control. Solidarity as a way of breaking the container: The main election and the vote are acts of creating an opening. The source-path-goal schema is in the despair and ruin of the dictatorship. "The earth opened... And then came the ruin."

Path schema is seen as the "long march," the clandestine organizing, and the act of voting. The goal is to get freedom and home. Solidarity is the force that moves the people along the path. The regime blocks this path (state terror). Solidarity is the collective effort to clear or circumvent these blockages. The regime's corruption leads to a profound imbalance in the moral order. There is a contrast to nature in which good is punished and evil rewards. The Nobel Prize is employed as a force that helps restore balance "reminds the world that democracy is essential to peace". The regime's official narrative (corruption and state power) is pushed into the background. In the foreground, the speaker places ordinary people and their stories.

This act of foregrounding the victim is an essential act of solidarity. It forces the addressee to adopt a perspective that does not view them as statistics, but as people worthy of support.

Input Space 1 is "Past Glory" in that The Venezuela of bold ancestors, the first constitution, prestige, and a refuge for exiles.

Input Space 2 is "Present Suffering" in which The Venezuela of poverty, migration, state terror, and clandestine resistance. The blended Space takes elements from both. It takes audacity, dignity, creativity, and refuge from the past and heroic people who have been forged in suffering from the present.

DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS

The study reveals how linguistic constructions are used to build and reinforce the theme of global solidarity against nuclear threats. Through the application of mental space theory and construal operations, the speaker strategically shapes the audience's conceptualization of peace, responsibility, and collective action.

Table 1: construction operations

Item	Freq	%
Force dynamic	6	27.27
Perspective	5	22.72
Profiling	5	22.72
Attention	4	18.18
Specificity	2	9.09
Total	22	99.98

This quantitative view shows that the speech is not a simple statement of facts; it is a cognitively discourse that uses multiple, and overlapping construal operations to build a persuasive mental model for the audience. The high counts in force, profiling, and perspective align perfectly with a speech designed to prompt urgent collective action.

Table 2: Types of schema

Schema	Freq	%
Force schema	5	26.31
Container	4	21.05
Path	3	15.78
Link	3	15.78
Scale	2	10.52
Part whole	2	10.52
Total	19	99.96

The most Frequent is the force schema which dominates, aligning with the speech's core purpose: to exert moral and rhetorical pressure on the audience to act.

Table 3:cognitive semantic items

Items	Freq	%
Construction operations	22	47.82
Schema	19	41.30
Mental spaces	5	10.86
Total	46	99.98

In mental spaces of solidarity, Frydnes constructs a shared mental space where listeners are positioned as moral actors alongside historical figures like Russell and Einstein.

The speaker profiles elements such as "the Hibakusha," "Nobel Peace Prizes," and "the nuclear taboo" to direct collective attention toward victims and moral benchmarks. Questions like

"Have we chosen a path towards the light?" profile alternative future paths, emphasizing shared choice and common destiny.

Language of obligation and urgency in "must," "urgent," "depends on" creates a force dynamic where inaction is portrayed as yielding to destructive forces, while solidarity is framed as the active, necessary force to "prevent," "overcome," and "strive." Phrases like "let us listen... let their courage be our inspiration..." construct a collaborative force toward a common goal.

Shifts between specific references ("Your Majesties," "Thirteen Nobel Prizes") and inclusive schemas ("Ladies and gentlemen," "humanity") create a rhetorical movement between honoring distinct contributors and invoking a universal human in-group. Temporal schemas ("today," "in 2025") frame solidarity as an immediate and continuous project.

The speaker grounds perspective in the collective "we" using modal verbs ("we must ask") and inclusive imperatives ("let us"). This epistemic stance positions knowledge, memory, and moral duty as shared possessions of the audience, reinforcing a unified perspective against nuclear weapons.

Metaphors like "path towards the light" and "the abyss" structure the abstract dilemma in tangible, morally charged terms. This invites the audience into a shared conceptual journey, where solidarity is the means of moving collectively toward the "light" and away from the "abyss."

CONCLUSIONS

The cognitive semantic approaches to Nobel prize speeches display the effect of language on the speaker's and audience's perception of the world. The speaker uses metaphor and questions in order to let the addressee think before they act. The speaker brings their attention to the value of using science. It can be used in positive and negative ways. The heavy use of modal verbs, temporal, and spatial schema shows the speaker's urgent call for peace. This analysis demonstrates that the speech is a sophisticated act of conceptual world-building aimed at forging solidarity. Frydnes does not merely describe the danger of nuclear weapons; he uses language to construct a collective mental space: uniting the audience with historical advocates and survivors in a shared ethical continuum. He evokes shared responsibility: Through profiling, force dynamics, and perspective operations that frame action as a collective obligation. Schematic language and metaphor are used to blur individual distinctions and reinforce the in-group of humanity. The speech employs cognitive-semantic principles to translate a warning into a call for cohesive action. The "nuclear taboo" is linguistically reinforced not just as a policy concept, but as a shared cognitive and moral schema that its survival depends on active, and collective upkeep. Machado's speech makes the concept of solidarity feel as tangible, necessary, and instinctive as breathing, effectively inviting the global audience to participate in Venezuela's "long march toward freedom."

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