Notes on the french annotation:

We removed adverbs and adjectives basically removing anything that does not relate directly to the metaphorical meaning of the phrase . We also removed all inflections for plural, gender, or tense to standardize the format. Verbs were changed to their infinitive form and nouns to their singular form. In cases where the subject was affected by something, we used **être** to clarify the passive nature of the action. For example, we understand the phrase ‘**to be essential for something’ as ‘to do something’** and was annotated as **[être, essentiel, faire quelque chose]**.

French adjectives, which sometimes convey meaning through infinitive verbs, were treated in this way too. For example, **directive aiming to build** was transformed into **directive, aim, to build**. For instance, when a metaphor is in the form of y is thrown, it became **[x, was throw(in its french infinif), ]**.

In some cases, we flipped the positioning of words for consistency. For instance, **Il s'agit là de tâches considérables auxquelles l'UE essaie de s'attaquer dans le plan d'action proposé** was transformed into **[, s’attaquer, à tâche], In this case there is no subject so the subject part remains empty**. We also removed pointers like "ceux" or "ce" replacing them with "eux" or "le" to generalize the reference as well as demonstrative pronouns like THose and replaced them with they.

From an initial dataset of 170 literal sentences, I extracted about 110 non-metaphorical sentences from EU official debate phrases. The decision to use EU speeches was because the original dataset also came from EU debates. This helped maintain coherence in the data source. Verbs, subjects and objects were detected in these phrases and we made sure that they were used in their literal sense.

Certain usages in French treat verbs as nouns, but we focused on the combination of verbs and objects. For example, **[réponse, à défi]** was changed to **[répondre, à défi]**. or another example would be In cases where it was **dans leur approche des problèmes**, meaning **in their approach**, we transformed the noun into a verb and placed an empty subject. In other cases, where the object precedes the verb for stylistic reasons, we flipped them for consistency, ensuring that the object is always last.

When there were multiple verbs, like **œuvrer à la résolution de problème**, we grouped the verbs together in the annotation, such as **[œuvrer, résoudre, problème]**. However, not all verb combinations were crucial for the metaphor. For example, in **Le Royaume-Uni continuera de déverser des montants**, **continuer** was not relevant, so we focused on **déverser**.

We also removed relative pronouns like **qui**, as they did not change the subject. For instance, **des bouleversements radicaux qui constituent de nouvelles remises en question pour la législation de l'UE** became **[constituer, bouleversement, remise en question]**.

Some metaphors were embedded within phrases that acted like adjectives or adverbs, so we transformed them into verbs. The usage of these can be acquainted to the usage of -ing form in english. For example, **quelque chose qui peut donner l'exemple d'une Europe prenant une direction nouvelle et trouvant de nouvelles manières de collaborer** was turned into **[Europe, trouver, manière de collaborer]**.

When expressions like **viser à pallier** appeared, we captured only the core action, **[pallier]**, and removed auxiliary verbs like **avoir l'intention de** or **continuer**. The idea was to distill the metaphorical meaning to its most essential parts. This also applied to cases where the metaphor was communicated through idiomatic expressions, such as **prendre un problème à bras-le-corps** or **résoudre un problème qui appelle une réponse**, which became **[prendre, bras-le-corps, problème]** and **[résoudre, problème]**, respectively.When expressions like **viser à pallier** appeared, we captured only the core action, **[pallier]**, and removed auxiliary verbs like **avoir l'intention de** or **continuer**. The idea was to distill the metaphorical meaning to its most essential parts. This also applied to cases where the metaphor was communicated through idiomatic expressions, such as **prendre un problème à bras-le-corps** or **résoudre un problème qui appelle une réponse**, which became **[prendre, bras-le-corps, problème]** and **[résoudre, problème]**, respectively.

For more complex phrases, such as **La Croatie a beaucoup progressé ces dernières années, mais il lui reste de nombreux défis à affronter**, we simplified it to **[affronter, défi]**. Similarly, when the verb was actually functioning as a noun, like in **Rejeter Nice serait source de retard et de confusion**, we captured the action as **[rejeter, Nice, confusion]**.

We also removed relative pronouns like **qui**, as they did not change the subject. For instance, **des bouleversements radicaux qui constituent de nouvelles remises en question pour la législation de l'UE** became **[constituer, bouleversement, remise en question]**.

173 metaphors and 280 literals

URL fort he rest oft the dataset: https://france.representation.ec.europa.eu/informations/discours-sur-letat-de-lunion-2023-de-la-presidente-von-der-leyen-2023-09-13\_fr