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***What Images Tell about the Conceptualization of Trianon***

At the end of World War I, the Treaty of Trianon was signed between the representatives of Hungary, the successor state of Austria-Hungary, and the Allies on 4 June 1920 at the Grand Trianon Palace of Versailles, France. The peace agreement regulated the status of the new country and defined its borders. By the terms of the contract, Hungary lost two thirds of its former territory, as well as one third of its inhabitants.

How Hungarian people conceptualized and conceptualize *Trianon* – a deeply culture specific term – is represented not only in language but also in images. The aim of the paper is to analyze the visual representation of Trianon and identify the conceptual processes driving it. The study is motivated by the following research questions: 1) Which elements of the TRIANON cultural model are foregrounded by the images? 2) What kind of mental processes do play a role in it? 3) What is the relationship like between the linguistic representation and the images about Trianon? It is hypothesized that conceptual metaphors and metonymies play the most crucial role in the conceptualization of Trianon represented in images.



**Orsolya PUTZ** is a second year PhD student studying cultural linguistics in the Linguistics Doctoral School at ELTE. Her main research area is the conceptualization of Trianon with special focus on conceptual metaphors. The sources of the investigation include written discourses and images. E-mail: [putz.orsi@gmail.com](mailto:putz.orsi@gmail.com).