西南大学

硕士学位论文

汉语"吃"隐喻的系统性和复杂性分析

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学科专业：英语语言文学

研究方向：英语语言学

提交论文日期： 2019 年 4 月 2 日

论文答辩日期： 2019 年 5 月 19 日

学位授予单位：西南大学

中　国 • 重　庆

2019 年 4 月
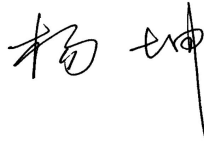
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Systematicity and Complexity of EATING Metaphor in Chinese

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of M. A. in English

**COLLEGE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY**

April, 2019

Acknowledgments

For this thesis, it is not completed due to my own work. Rather, it is the result of a collective work of my supervisor, my families, my friends and so on. Without these people by my side, the thesis would not be finished so smoothly.

First and foremost, one of the most rewarding and sustaining factors in this thesis has been the regular discussion of matters of linguistic and non-linguistic with my supervisor Associate Professor Yang Kun, to whom I owe a great debt of gratitude. In the thesis writing, he discussed the thesis with me and offered me enormous materials, which saves me from embarrassing errors. It is my great honor to be one of his students. His thought-provoking insights and perceptions have provided me with a renewed perspective of construing language and language education. Besides, he also encouraged me a lot when I felt down.

Secondly, I also would like to thank senior fellow apprentices, Jiang Canzhong and Si Weiguo, for sharing their thoughts with me generously as well as my roommates and friends for their help throughout these three years.

Apart from these causes for gratitude, I own a collective and indirect debt to all the faculty of the College of International Studies at Southwest University for the excellent and open atmosphere, which prevails here, for their hard work and welcoming attitude.

Finally, I owe a great debt of gratitude to my family, especially my father and mother who accept me no matter what happened.

Any errors are solely my own responsibility.

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Abstract

The metaphorical expressions related to EATING are ubiquitous in Chinese, which are valuable for research from the perspectives of culture and linguistics. Previous studies are restricted to the "chi (eat)+Noun" construction and fail to reveal the metaphorical system associated with EATING. Using Conceptual Metaphor Theory, this thesis tends to explore these expressions thoroughly and unfold the metaphors behind them. Two questions are dealt with: (1)   What is EATING metaphor in Chinese? (2) How is systematicity and complexity realized in this metaphor?

The thesis explores EATING metaphor in four dimensions, namely, eating/drinking, food, cooking and tools. The findings are: (1) Metaphors in eating/drinking are established through three components (internalization, sensation of agent, and destruction of patient) involving DESIRE IS HUNGER/THIRST, SUFFERING IS EATING, OCCUPYING IS EATING, COVERING IS SWALLOWING, ABSORBING IS EATING, CONSIDERING IS CHEWING, UNDERSTANDING IS CHEWING, UNDERSTANDING IS DIGESTING, and DEPENDING IS EATING. Besides, LEARNING, INVASION and COITUS are the common target domains, which results in LEARNING IS EATING, INVASION IS EATING and COITUS IS EATING; (2) Metaphors in food can be generalized into HUMANS ARE FOOD by partially highlighting the aspects of FOOD; (3) Metaphors in cooking are based on the state of food and the time of cooking, involving GETTING THROUGH IS STEWING/FRYING, TORTURING IS STEWING/FRYING, EXPLOITING IS SQUEEZING, IMMERSING IS STEWING/SOAKING and SPECULATING IS FRYING, DEVELOPING IS COOKING; (4) Metaphors in tools set up through the capture of some features of the entities and KNIFE, JAR, BUCKET, WINESKIN, PLATE and POT are the common source concepts.

Through the systematic study of EATING metaphor in Chinese, we can see that

the Chinese diet culture has a significant impact on the conceptualization of Chinese people, which sheds light on Chinese cultural studies to a certain extent. Besides, the exploration of the metaphor system also provides more cross-linguistic examples for Conceptual Metaphor Theory.

Key words: EATING metaphor; systematicity; complexity; mapping.

汉语"吃"隐喻的系统性和复杂性分析

摘 要

汉语中有关吃的隐喻表达随处可见。这些表达对语言文化研究都具有重要的价值。认知语言学认为，隐喻是概念性的，所以针对这些隐喻表达的研究至关重要。已有不少学者基于概念隐喻理论对"吃"的隐喻进行研究。然而，这些研究的对象主要局限于"吃+名词"结构，未能全面地揭示"吃"隐喻的概念系统。因此，本文将基于概念隐喻理论对有关吃的隐喻表达进行较全面的考察，探究其背后隐藏的隐喻概念。本研究着重解决"吃"隐喻的意义构建问题，具体可分解为两个子问题：汉语中的"吃"隐喻究竟是什么？"吃"隐喻的系统性和复杂性如何实现？

本文从吃/喝行为、食物、烹饪和饮食工具四个维度对"吃"隐喻进行研究。研究表明：（1）在吃/喝行为维度上，隐喻投射主要通过内化意象、施事者感官感觉和对受事者的破坏来实现，由此而产生的隐喻包括"欲望是饿/渴""遭受是吃""占有是吃"、"遮挡是吞""吸收是吃""考虑是嚼""理解是嚼""理解是消化"和"依靠是吃"。另外，"学习""侵略"和"性"这三个概念域常常作为投射的目标域。所以，在汉语中常见的概念隐喻是"学习是吃"、"侵略是吃"和"性是吃"。（2）在食物维度上，"食物"概念通过部分投射到"人"的概念上，形成了"人是食物"这一隐喻概念；（3）在烹饪维度上，隐喻投射很大程度上依赖于源域中的"食物状态"和"烹饪时间"两个因素完成，主要涉及以下概念隐喻"艰难度过是煎/熬""折磨是煎/熬""剥削是压榨""发展是烹饪""沉浸是煲/泡"和"投机是炒"；（4）在饮食工具维度，通过凸显实体某些特征，隐喻投射得以实现。在该维度上，"刀""坛子""盘子""桶""囊""锅"常作为源域投射到目标域"人"或"实体"上。

本论文通过对汉语"吃"隐喻进行较为系统的研究，发现汉语饮食文化对中国人的概念化产生了重要影响，这在一定程度上拓展了文化认知的研究视野。同时，对汉语"吃"隐喻的系统性和复杂性的研究，也为概念隐喻理论提供了更多跨语言的证据。

关键词："吃"隐喻；系统性；复杂性；映射

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Research background

Eating is an ordinary activity for human being. As a large nation of catering, China boasts a long history of food culture and it is filled with abundant expressions about eating. People always adopt these expressions of dietary events in terms of the life, which reveals the thought of metaphor. It points out that people regard food as their prime want, so that it is profound to investigate these metaphorical expressions and probe into why it is like this.

Scholars have shown an interest in this phenomenon and have conducted research on these expressions. Research on this phenomenon has been carried out from various perspectives. For example, Huang (2015) elaborates on the semantic network and the subjective nature of the "chi (eat)+NP-$_p$" construction based on the theory of image schema and the conceptual metaphor theory, while Chen and He (2018) inspect the "chi (eat)+NP-$_f$" construction from the perspective of language memetics, whose objects are those two mentioned before. In addition, food is also treated as a core element in the metaphorical expressions. For example, Wang (2009) compares the substantial metaphors behind the construction of "chi (eat)+Noun" in Chinese with those in English. It appears that previous studies mainly focus on the "chi (eat)+Noun" structure and the metaphorical expressions related with food.

Lakoff and Johnson (2003) argues that "our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature". Therefore, it is necessary to study these metaphorical expressions in a view of cognitive linguistics. Such research of these metaphorical utterances has been carried out. For instance, Qian (2002) attempts to promote the theory of conceptual metaphor through the comparative study of EATING metaphor between Chinese and English and points out GETTING IS EATING, and based on Hutchins' Theory of Proposition Schema, Yang (2004) attempts to contrast the metaphors concerning EATING in Chinese to those in English.

Previous studies of EATING metaphor have left many aspects unsolved. First, EATING is a universal concept and involves various aspects, such as the process of eating or drinking and the process of cooking. But most of the previous studies just take "chi (eat) + Noun" structure as the object for study. Second, previous studies pay little attention to the internal organization of EATING, and thus fail to unfold the motivation behind EATING metaphor.

1.2 Research questions

Resorting to Conceptual Metaphor Theory, this thesis attempts to answer the following questions:

(1) What is EATING metaphor in Chinese?

(2) How is systematicity and complexity realized in this metaphor?

1.3 Methodology and data sources

In this thesis, three methods are employed, namely, introspection method, qualitative research method and contrastive analysis method. Among them, introspection method is mainly used to collect data of EATING metaphors in Chinese; Qualitative research method runs through the whole analysis and contrastive analysis method is necessary when compares different metaphorical linguistic expressions of EATING metaphor in Chinese.

Metaphorical expressions of EATING employed in the past are usually based on the intuitive of the researchers and unsystematically found linguistic metaphors. Therefore, the data in the thesis are collected largely in three ways, namely, corpora, dictionaries and information on the Internet or utterances in daily life. The corpora include Center for Chinese Linguistics PUK(CCL) Corpus (http://ccl.pku.edu.cn:8080/ccl_corpus/index.jsp?dir=xiandai), Corpus of Beijing Language and Culture University (BCC) (http://bcc.blcu.edu.cn/) and CNC (http//CNCorpus.ORG.). The main Chinese dictionaries, including *The Grand Dictionary of Chinese Characters* (1986), *The Grand Chines Dictionaries* (1989), The *Modern Chinese Dictionary* (2012).

1.4 Research significance

Theoretically speaking, in the present thesis, I will try to explore the construction and the emergence of EATING metaphor in Chinese to give some hints on solving issues that have not settled in the past, namely, the metaphors behind sums of metaphorical expressions related to EATING, the systematicity and the complexity in this metaphor, and the motivation of EATING metaphor in Chinese, which can provide more cross-linguistic examples for Conceptual Metaphor Theory.

Practically speaking, the study of EATING metaphors in Chinese may inspire us to make researches on other Chinese metaphors, which is conducive to a cognitive study of Chinese. Besides, the construction and the emergence of EATING metaphor in Chinese is not only a linguistic issue but also a cultural issue. This study can make a system of catering in Chinese from the perspective of cognitive linguistics, which can be a route of Chinese culture.

1.5 Layout of the thesis

The aim of this paper is to put forward a metaphor systematically and find out the mechanism behind it. In accordance, the whole thesis is divided into eight sections. In addition to the part of introduction, the rest is arranged as the following:

The second chapter is concerned with the part of literature review. The present study of EATING metaphor in Chinese is largely introduced, of which the research scope and the metaphorical mappings are involved. Besides, EATING metaphor in other languages are mentioned. In addition, it also mentions the development of the study of metaphor.

The third chapter refers to the part of the theoretical framework---cognitive view of metaphor. It involves what metaphor is---the meaning construction of conceptual metaphor and the characteristics of conceptual metaphor, systematicity and complexity. In addition, it also introduces the emergence of conceptual metaphor, which refers to the notion of "mapping scope". This section is the basis of the whole analysis.

The fourth chapter is the case study of this paper. On the one hand, it focuses on the systematicity and complexity of EATING metaphor in Chinese. More specifically, it involves the investigation of metaphorical mappings in terms of eating/drinking,

food, cooking and tools. On the other hand, it tries to explore why the EATING metaphor in Chinese is like this, which is elaborated according to mapping scopes. In this part, it is concerned with the emergence of EATING metaphor in Chinese.

In the last chapter, Chapter 5, it generalizes the main findings and implications in this paper. Besides, it also points out the limitations and prospects about this research.

Chapter Two

Literature review

2.1 The study of EATING metaphor in Chinese

China is a large country of catering, and people usually talk about various aspects in terms of expressions related with diet, which is supported by EATING metaphors. In the thesis, EATING metaphors not only embrace those realized by the expressions in terms of eating or drinking, but also those behind the utterances about other aspects of diet, such as cooking. Currently, the studies of metaphorical expressions in Chinese largely focus on the aspects of the eating or drinking process and the entities of food. Besides, these metaphorical expressions are inspected from various perspectives.

2.1.1 The cognitive study of EATING metaphor

In the cognitive study of metaphor, the conceptual metaphor theory plays a significant role, so that it always adopted in the study of EATING metaphor in Chinese. Such researchers have made contributions to this investigation as Qian (2002), Wang and Zhao (2003), Yang (2004), Hu (2006), Wang (2007), Nie (2008), Ju (2009), Wang (2007, 2009), Zhang (2010), Huang (2013), etc.

Qian (2002) attempts to promote the theory of conceptual metaphor through the comparative study of EATING metaphor between Chinese and English and points out GETTING IS EATING, four sub-metaphors included, THE DESIRE OF GETTING IS THE DESIRE OF EATING, THE WAY OF GETTING IS THE WAY OF EATING, THE RESULT OF GETTING IS THE RESULT OF EATING and WHAT IS GOTTEN IS WHAT IS EATEN. Based on this study, Hu (2006) puts forward TAKING IS EATING as well as GETTING IS EATING. In his paper, he distinguishes GET from TAKE in three aspects: volition, effect and feeling, and that is, GET is the active action by the subject without volition and can cause the subject to be damaged, and the subject will feel unpleasant, while TAKE is performed by the subject with volition and is advantageous, and the subject feels pleasant. Mappings by Hu (2006) are GETING

IS EATING and TAKING IS EATING, which have sub-metaphors respectively, THE WAY OF GETTING IS THE WAY OF EATING, THE FEELING OF GEETING IS THE FEELING OF GETTING, THE ACQUISITION OF GEETING IS THE ACQUISITION OF EATING, THE DESIRE OF TAKING IS THE DESIRE OF EATING, THE WAY OF TAKING IS THE WAY OF EATING, THE FEELING OF TAKING IS THE FEELING OF EATING, and THE ACQUISITION OF TAKING IS THE ACQUISITION OF EATING. As mentioned, Qian (2002) and Hu (2006) do not limit their studies in chi (eat) + Noun constructions. Nevertheless, this research can be amplified within a larger range. Ju (2009) comes up with EATING EVENTS IS LIFE as one of the dominant metaphors in Chinese (in standard conceptual metaphor theory, it should be presented as LIFE IS EATING EVENTS), and such metaphorical mappings illustrated as THE FACETS OF DAILY LIFE IS THE TOOLS OF CATERING, LIFE IS FOOD, HUMAN BEINGS ARE FOOD, EXPERIENCE IS WAYS OF COOKNIG, THE STATE OF LIFE IS BEING RAW/BEING RIPE, EXPERIENCE IS EATING, and THE FEELINGS OF LIFE ARE THE TASTE OF FOOD. Although her research encompasses more aspects than those of Qian (2002) and Hu (2006), Ju (2009) could not systematize these metaphors. Furthermore, Wang (2007) contrasts EATING metaphor in Chinese to that in English from the perspectives of culture and cognition. In three respects, actions, taste and food, she argues that Chinese and English share 25 metaphors of EATING, namely, EXPERIENCING IS TASTING, CONSIDERING IS CHEWING, ANNEXING/INCOPORATING IS SWALLOWING/GOBBLING UP, CAUSING STH TO DISAPPEAR IS SWALLOWING/GOBBLING, TOLERATING IS SWALLOWING, UNDERSTANDING IS DIGESTING, ANNIHILATING IS EATING, COMSUMING IS EATING, SUFFERING IS EATING, LEARNING IS EATING, SMELL IS TASTE, VISION IS TASTE, HEARING IS TASTE, EMOTION IS TASTE, HAPPY IS SWEET, UNHAPPY/SAD IS BITTER, IDEAS ARE FOOD, LOVE IS FOOD, SEX IS FOOD, LIFE IS FOOD and LIVEHOOD IS FOOD, Chinese has 7 particular EATING metaphors, namely, TRYING IS TASTING, DEPENDING IS EATING, UNDERSTANDING IS EATING, PAIN IS BITTER/SOUR, JEALOUS IS SOUR, SAD IS SOUR, and LIVEHOOD IS RICE. So many metaphors are extracted.

However, they are disordered. In addition, it should be considered whether all of them are metaphorical concepts. For instance, it is more likely that LIVEHOOD IS RICE is a metaphorical expression. Likewise, Nie (2008) elaborates on the kinds of metaphors and metonymy in eating and figures out the cognitive characters of them and Huang (2015) tries to explore the mechanism of the construction of Chi (Eat) + Object from the perspective of image schema and metaphor. Regarding the aspect of food, Wang (2009) focuses on the substantial metaphors in the "chi (eat)+Noun" construction and summarizes these metaphors, FEELINGS ARE FOOD, LEGAL RELATIONS ARE FOOD, SITUATION IS FOOD, SOCIAL RELATIONS ARE FOOD and BEHAVIOURS ARE FOOD as well as PROFITS ARE FOOD, IDEAS ARE FOOD and RESULTS ARE FOOD shared by English. However, it seems that Wang neglects the metaphorical meanings of "chi (eat)".

Additionally, this research has also been conducted based on other theories of metaphor study in a cognitive view. For example, based on Hutchin's Theory of Proposition Schema, Yang (2004) contrasts the metaphors related to EATING in Chinese with those in English, where he generalizes such metaphors in Chinese as DEPENDING IS EATING, ACQUIRING IS EATING, SUFFERING IS EATING, BEARING IS EATING and DESTORYING IS EATING.

2.1.2 The cultural study of EATING metaphor

In the earlier research, the metaphorical expressions were inspected from the cultural perspective. During the teaching for the foreign students, Zhao (1991) proposes that the construction of Chinese expressions is influenced by EATING and categorizes out four groups of expressions about EATING in Chinese, namely, expressions related to the taste and the smell, the process and the ways, the tools, and the objects related to EATING. Wen (1994) discusses the semantic system of the phrases about EATING and argues that the abundant metaphorical expressions result from the agricultural culture of China, where he lists a great number of such expressions that are always the linguistic data for other relative research later. Both Zhao (1991) and Wen (1994) tend to study the metaphorical expressions of various aspects about EATING. Besides, Dong (1995) studies the relations among the

meanings of the character "chi (eat)" based on the data in the ancient books from the perspectives of history and culture. It mainly focuses on the relations between the core meaning of "chi (eat)" and extended meanings in dictionaries and sets out expressions to support the idea that Chinese language is influenced by the dietary culture in China.

Of course, researchers also study these expressions from other perspectives. For example, Wang (2007) compared Chi (eat)+ Noun Constructions in terms of Meaning Chain.

2.2 The study of EATING metaphor in other languages

Scholars in different countries focus on eating and drinking (Newman, 2009). Among these researches, the discussion over the metaphorical extensions is involved. Newman (2009) offers an overview of the linguistic properties associated with 'eat' and 'drink' verbs across languages and discusses figurative extensions of 'eat' and 'drink' constructions. In his view, eating is the process, including desire to eat (hunger), intake of the food, mastication (e.g., biting, chewing and crushing), swallowing, digestion, nourishment and sensation in the whole process, while drinking shares the aspects with eating, except for the mastication of food. The metaphorical extensions are based on the perfectivity of eating, internalization, emotional or intellectual satisfaction and the construction of the food, which are investigated from two perspectives, the agent (person) and the patient (food/drink). Yamaguchi (2009) describes literal and figurative uses of 'eat' and 'drink' verbs in Japan and demonstrates metaphorical and metonymic extensions of 'eat' and 'drink' verbs, in which socio-cultural and historical factors are taken into consideration. Song (2009) focus on metaphorical extensions of two verbs of consumption in Korean, mek- 'to eat' and masi- 'to drink' and, to a less extent, metonymic processes built on the verb mek- and discusses why some metaphorical extensions are possible while other ones are not legal. The research by Toshiko Yamaguchi and Jae Jung Song is based on the elements of eating and drinking clarified by Newman. This thesis is based on these aspects when it comes into the study of metaphors in terms of eating and drinking.

2.3 Summary

In sum, the study of metaphor started about 2300 years and has come through

several periods, namely, the study of metaphor as a figure of speech, the study of metaphor from the perspective of semantics and the study of metaphor from multiple disciplines. Since the 1970's, the research has come to the field of cognitive linguistics, among which the Conceptual Metaphor Theory is the most profound. It asserts that metaphor is not a linguistic phenomenon but a way of thinking. It is the essence of metaphor to understand one kind of thing in terms of another. Most of the concepts are metaphorical, which are realized by the metaphorical expressions. Catering plays a significant role in human life and influences the use of language. Chinese people always understand and experience plenty of aspects in life in terms of EATING. Thereupon, researchers take a huge interest in the study of EATING metaphor. A majority of research focuses on the mappings existing in the construction of "chi (eat)+Noun", which seems to be the study of the meaning chain of "chi (eat)". In addition to this problem, other research points out various mappings, but these mappings are disordered and are not systematic in the hierarchical level.

In the book *Metaphor, Culture, and Worldview: The Case of American English and the Chinese Language*, Liu (2002) points out the notion of dominant metaphor and refers to EATING metaphor as a dominant metaphor in China. Therefore, this thesis is intended to study the mappings in EATING metaphor as comprehensively as possible under the theoretical framework of the Conceptual Metaphor Theory. For the sake of achieving the goal, it tends to collect the data in a larger range, and that is, it is collected in such aspects as the ways of eating, food, the ways of cooking and the tool of eating and cooking.

Chapter Three

Theoretical foundation

Black is the first scholar who correlates metaphor with concept (Johnson &Lakoff, 2002: 257). Black (1962: 41) introduces the notion of projection in the study of metaphor, which has a huge influence on the study of this field. The book *Metaphor and Thought* by Ortony in 1979 is a symbol that metaphor is investigated from the perspective of cognition (Wang, 2014). Since then, metaphor is considered as a pattern of thinking. Reddy (1979) puts forth the conduit metaphor and it is the first time to take everyday language into account. The conduit metaphor can be understood in two frameworks, namely, the major one and the minor one. In the major framework, the ideas are referred to as existing in the heads of human beings or in the words, while in the minor framework, words are regarded as containers and feelings and ideas flow into a kind of space in the heads of human beings. Reddy's conduit metaphor inspires *Metaphors We Live By* by Lakoff &Johnson in 1980 (Wang, 2014), which is the first work in the study of metaphor from a cognitive metaphor. Here, the Conceptual Metaphor Theory is established and the subsequent research is based on the view of Lakoff and Johnson. Among a huge number of studies, the Conceptual Metaphor Theory is the most influential one and the main framework of metaphor has been gradually maturing. Such scholars have made outstanding contributions to this theory as Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 1999), Lakoff (1987, 1990, 1993), Johnson (1987), Croft (1993), Gibbs (2003, 2008), Grady (1997, 2005) and Kövecses (2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2015, 2017).

In this thesis, Conceptual Metaphor Theory is evoked as the theoretical framework. At the outset, it will elaborate the construction of conceptual metaphor, involving the nature of metaphor, the metaphorical mappings and the constraints regulating the mappings (mapping scopes). In Conceptual Metaphor Theory, metaphor is characterized by systematicity and complexity. Thus, in the second and the third sections, it will dwell on the two prominent features respectively.

3.1 Conceptual metaphor theory

3.1.1 The nature of conceptual metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 6) regards metaphor as a means to conceptualize the world, as quoted in the following:

> The most important claim we have made so far is that metaphor is not just a matter of language, that is, of mere words. We shall argue that, on the contrary, *human thought processes* are largely metaphorical. This is what we mean when we say that the human conceptual system is metaphorically structured and defined.

In a cognitive view, metaphor is a mechanism by which human beings describe and understand the world. Specifically, metaphor is the mapping from one conceptual domain to another where the domain being mapped on is called the source domain and the domain being structured by the source domain is called the target domain. Here, the term "metaphor" means the process of metaphorical mapping (Lakoff, 1993: 209) and it is a concept. In tradition, metaphor is referred to as a linguistic phenomenon that a word is compared or substituted by another. From the perspective of the Conceptual Metaphor Theory, metaphor in a traditional view refers to the surface realization by the metaphorical conceptual, which are the metaphorical expressions. Likewise, the distinction between conceptual metaphor and linguistic metaphor aims to clarify this point. In this thesis, it tends to employ the items "metaphorical concept" or "metaphor" and "metaphorical expression". Next, the LOVE IS A JOURNEY metaphor will illustrate the nature of metaphor as follows (Kövecses, 2010: 6):

> LOVE IS A JOURNEY
>
> Look how far we've come.
>
> We're at a crossroads.
>
> We'll just have to go our separate ways.
>
> We can't turn back now.
>
> I don't think this relationship is going anywhere.
>
> Where are we?
>
> We're stuck.
>
> It's been a long, bumpy road.

This relationship is a dead-end road.

We're just spinning our wheels.

Our marriage is on the rocks.

We've gotten off the track.

This relationship is foundering.

The 13 statements are all the linguistic expressions of the metaphorical concept LOVE IS A JOURNEY. If metaphor was merely linguistic, it would merge sums of metaphors. For example, in the sentence "The relationship is a dead-end road", we might say that the relationship is considered as a road and this is rhetorical, while in the sentence "Our marriage is on the rocks", we might think it is a rhetorical use that the marriage is treated as a boat in the sea. Additionally, it is most likely to ignore the use of metaphor if metaphor is just considered as a figure of speech. For instance, we may not find any trace of metaphor in the statement "Where are we?", because we cannot seek out the tenor and the vehicle from the traditional perspective.

In short, metaphor is concerned with the process of conceptualization in which the source domain is mapped into the target domain. Metaphor is a mapping and a conceptualization. Thus, mapping is the key to metaphor. Next, it will focus on metaphorical mapping.

3.1.2 Metaphorical mapping

The Interaction Theory mentions the notion "projection" from the principal subject upon the subsidiary subject (Black, 1962: 41), and the Conceptual Metaphor Theory underlines the mapping from the source domain to the target domain. So, it is required to clarify the term "mapping".

In the metaphorical process, we understand and experience one thing in terms of another. A set of systematic correspondences between the two domains exists, which makes it possible that the source domain is mapped into the target domain. These conceptual correspondences are called mappings (Kövecses, 2010: 1). As mentioned, the nature of metaphor is the mapping from one conceptual domain to another, and metaphor is a mapping. It stresses the relations when we refer to mappings as conceptual correspondences, while it emphasizes the complete system (consisting of

source domain, target domain and the relations between the two conceptual domains) when we say a metaphor is a mapping. This paper tends to take the mappings both as the relations and the system.

Metaphor is defined as the mapping from the source domain to the target domain. In general, it always happens between more concrete source domain and more abstract target domain. Virtually, however, the mapping can take place not only between the source domain and the abstract domain but also between the source domain and the concrete target domain, as illustrated as follows (ibid. 6):

Source domain --- abstract target domain

AN ARGUMENT IS WAR

Your claims are indefensible.

He attacked every weak point in my argument.

I demolished his argument.

I've nerve won an argument with him.

You disagree? Okay, shoot!

If you use that strategy, he'll wipe you out.

He shot down all of my argument.

THEORIES ARE BUILDINGS

Is that the foundation for your theory?

The theory needs more support.

We need to construct a strong argument for that.

We need to buttress the theory with solid arguments.

The theory will stand or fall on the strength of that argument.

So far we have put together only the framework of the theory.

Here, the source domains are the basic level concepts or the superordinate concepts, and are event concepts. Such metaphors are called specific metaphors (Ungerer & Schmid, 2008: 125).

IDEAS ARE PERSONS

The theory of relatively gave birth to an enormous number of ideas in physics.

His ideas will live on forever.

The idea will be supported by as many people as possible and will have teeth.

At its heart the argument is not a scientific debate.

He mumbled some lame excuse about having gone to sleep.

The IDEAS ARE PERSONS metaphor is a generic metaphor (ibid.). The source domain of the generic metaphor is an assembly of more generic conceptual experiences about the objects, living organisms and human beings.

The specific metaphor and the generic metaphor are the main mappings which are referred to as the rich mappings (Ungerer & Schmid, 2008: 126). This is the reason why it is usually said metaphor is the mapping from the more concrete domain to the more abstract domain. As for the rich mapping, a number of correspondences are involved. Yet, a minority of metaphors involve the mappings into the concrete target domains which are called the lean mappings (ibid. 126). Lean mapping from specific concrete source domains to concrete target domains function in the way that the individual aspects are highlighted. For example, "bravery" is stressed in the statement "John is a lion", in which one conceptual correspondence links the source domain with the concrete target domain.

In sum, metaphorical mappings are conceptual correspondences linking the sources domains to the target domains. The target domain can be either abstract or concrete. On the one hand, the mappings between the source domains and the abstract target domains are primarily structured the target domains, which are called the rich mappings. On the other hand, the source domain can be also mapped into the concrete target domain, which highlights a few aspects in the target domain and is called the lean mapping.

3.1.3 Mapping scope

Metaphorical mappings are not arbitrary and they are regulated by a set of constraints, which is referred to as mapping scope (Ungerer &Schmid, 2008: 119). Mapping scope decides which correspondences are legal. It involves three aspects in a

mapping scope, namely, image schemas, basic correlations and culture-dependent evaluations. The image schemas are essential conceptual structures that imbue experience with meaning (Johnson, 1987; Lakoff, 1987). They play a significant role in the process of conceptualization and range over the whole conceptual system. There are such image schemas as "in-out", "inside-outside", "front-back", "part-whole" and the "path" schema. For example, the "path" schema supports the metaphor LOVE IS A JOURNEY. Basic correlations help us to understand the actions and the events around us. For instance, in the metaphor LOVE IS A JOURNEY, it involves such basic correlations as "action/change correlates with motion" and "purposes correlate with goals". Both image schemas and basic correlations are the base shared by human beings. Besides, concepts may have different contents in distinct culture and are restricted to the members of a specific culture (Kövecses, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2015). For example, there is the metaphor ANGER IS A HOT FLUID IN A CONTAINER in English, while ANGER corresponds to Qi in PRESSURIZED CONTAINER (Kövecses, 2015: 88-92). Another interesting example is that as for the utterance "You are a pig", everyone has different understandings in different contexts. One may highlight the bad manners of the person, while another may mean the person is cute enough.

Therefore, metaphor is the mapping from the source concept to the target domain (either concrete or abstract), which is manipulated by a set of limitations. The metaphorical mappings can be illustrated in Figure 3.1.

SOURCE   MAPPING SCOPE   TARGET

Set of constrains (image schemas, basic correlations, culture-specific evaluations)

Specific concrete concept (basic level and superordinates)

Lean mapping (One or a few correspondences)

Concrete concept (individual persons and objects)

rich mapping

lean mapping

Generic concept (person, object, container)

Abstract concept (argument, ideas, emotions，etc.)

lean or rich mapping

Figure 3.1 Metaphorical mapping: an overview （**Ungerer & Schmid, 2008: 127**）

3.2 Systematicity of conceptual metaphor

Conceptual metaphor is characterized by systematicity on two levels: internal systematicity and external systematicity (Wen & Yang, 2016). In brief, internal systematicity refers to the fact that the metaphorical expressions cluster together to form a metaphor; external systematicity is reflected in the fact that metaphors can be linked to establish a metaphor at a higher level.

3.2.1 Internal systematicity

Metaphor is a way of conceptualization and it is realized by the metaphorical expressions. Absolutely, the metaphorical expressions are supported by the metaphor. In general, the structure of the source domain is mapped into the target domain, which reveals The Invariance Principle (Lakoff, 1993: 215). It assumes that "metaphorical mappings preserve the cognitive topology (that is, the image-schema structure) of the

source domain, in a way consistent with the inherent structure of the target domain". That is to say that the attributes of the source domain correspond to those of the target domain with the limitations of the target domain. Therefore, we can get numbers of metaphorical expressions under a metaphor. Take the LOVE IS A JOURNEY metaphor, for instance. Just as mentioned, we have such metaphorical expressions under this metaphor as "Look how far we've come", "We're at a crossroads", "We'll just have to go our separate ways", etc. which results from the correspondences below:

Table 3.1 The LOVE IS A JOURNEY metaphor

Source: JOURNEY	Target: LOVE
the travelers	the lovers
the vehicle	the love relationship itself
the journey	events in the relationship
the distance covered	the process made
the obstacles encountered	the difficulties experienced
decisions about which way to go	choices about what to do
the destination of the journey	the goal(s) of the relationship

The structure of the domain JOURNEY is mapped onto that of the domain LOVE; that is, the travelers correspond to the lover, the vehicle corresponds to the love relationship itself, the journey correspondents to events in the relationship, and so forth. It is impossible that, for instance, the travelers correspond to the choices about what to do. Thus, each correspondence guides a set of metaphorical expressions and they are not disordered.

3.2.2 External systematicity

According to Lakoff (1993: 2002), metaphors can be incorporated into a metaphor hierarchically and "'lower' mappings in the hierarchy inherit the structures of the 'higher' mappings". The following system of hierarchic structure unfolds the external systematicity (ibid. 222):

Level 1: The event structure metaphor

Level 2: A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY

Level 3: LOVE IS A JOURNEY; A CAREER IS A JOURNEY

In the event metaphor, it involves the mapping from the source domain space to

the target domain events. The structure of space is projected upon events.

Table 3.2 The event structure metaphor

Source domain: space	Target domain: events
Locations (bounded regions in space)	states
Movements (into or out of bounded regions)	changes
forces	causes
self-propelled movements	actions
destinations	purposes
paths to destinations	means
impediments to motion	difficulties
a travel schedule	expected progress;
a virtual traveler, who reaches prearranged destinations at prearranged times	a schedule
large, moving objects	external events
journeys	long-term, purposeful activities

In the PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY metaphor, the structure of JOURNEY is mapped upon the target domain PURPOSEFUL LIFE.

Table 3.3 The PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY metaphor

Source domain: JOURNEY	Target domain: PURPOSEFUL LIFE
destinations	Goals in life
Paths to destinations	Means to achieve goals
The distance expected	The life schedule
the obstacles encountered	Difficulties in life
...	...

Here, it is noticed that the A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY metaphor applies the structure of the event structure metaphor, which results from the fact that events in the purposeful life is the sub-category of events and the two concepts are respectively at the specific level and the general level.

As for the LOVE IS A JOURNRY metaphor and the CAREER IS A JOURNEY, LOVE and CAREER are the more specific concepts than A PURPOSEFUL LIFE and they share the same underlying structure. Since A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY inherits the structure of the events metaphor, LOVE IS A JOURNEY and

CAREER IS A JOURNEY emerge. Therefore, we can utter such statements as "We'll just have to go our separate ways" and "She's moving up in the ranks quickly".

These metaphors share the similar structure with each other, which results in this inheritance. These systematic relations are illustrated in Figure 3.2.
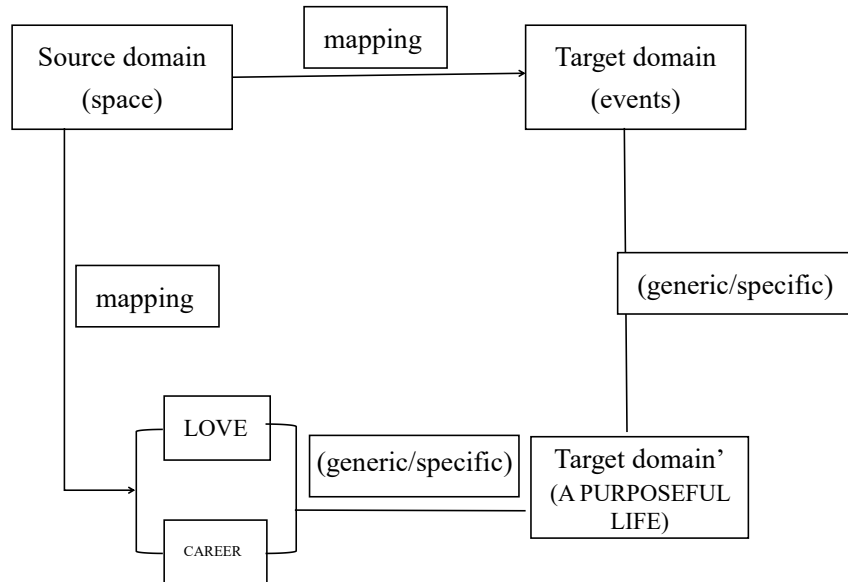
Figure 3.2 Relations among the event structure metaphor, the PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY metaphor, the LOVE IS A JOURNRY metaphor and the CAREER IS A JOURNEY metaphor

Additionally, there is another kind of systematicity for metaphors. Take IDEA, as example. We may understand IDEAS in terms of PEOPLE, PLANTS, OBJECTS, and FOOD, which is formulated as IDEAS ARE PEOPLE, IDEAS ARE PLANTS, IDEAS ARE OBJECTS and IDEAS ARE FOOD. Since we can consider these concepts as ENTITIES WITH AN INDEPENDENT EXISTENCE, we get such a system (Wen & Yang, 2016):

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  IDEAS ARE ENTITIES WITH AN INDEPENDENT       │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

| IDEAS ARE PEOPLE | IDEAS ARE PLANTS | IDEAS ARE OBJECTS | IDEAS ARE FOOD |
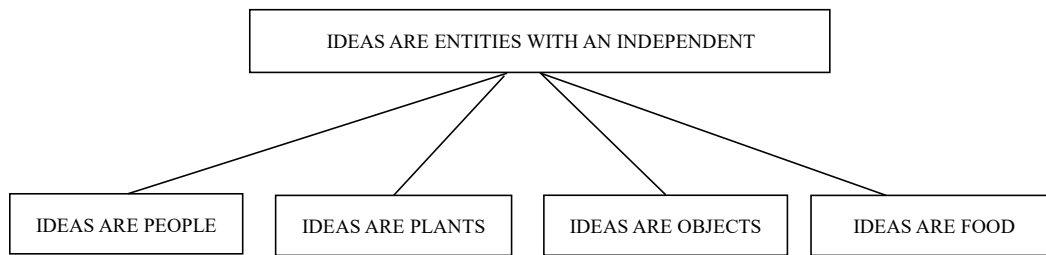
Figure 3.3 The IDEAS ARE ENTITIES WITH AN INDEPENDENT metaphor

3.3 Complexity of conceptual metaphor

From the previous discussion, metaphor is a complex system which consists of source domain, target domain and mapping scope. It is these components that make the system possible and they are characterized by complexity. Thereupon, complexity is another feature of conceptual metaphor. There are two sorts of complexity, macro-level complexity and micro-level complexity (Wen & Yang, 2016). The former refers to the complex mapping(s) between source domain and target domain, and the latter is confirmed with the complex elements in the two domains and the metaphorical scope.

3.3.1 Macro-level complexity

At the macro level, complexity is largely reflected in the fact that complex source domains can be applied to understand one and the same target domain, or one and the same source domain can be used to comprehend the complex target domain.

Metaphor is the mapping between two conceptual domains and it is usually formulated as A IS B. This never means that the two domains are the same. In fact, the mapping is partial (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003: 52; Kövecses, 2010: 91). Only a part of B is projected upon A, in which only a part of A is involved. This is called metaphorical highlighting. Highlighting exists together with hiding. While some aspects are highlighted, other ones are hidden.

When it comes to the mappings from the complex source domains to one and the same target domain", it can be elaborated by the metaphorical conceptualization of ARGUMENT. ARGUMENT has many facets and different metaphors are established through the cooperation of highlighting and hiding. In the AN ARGUMENT IS A CONTAINER metaphor, it focuses on the content and basicness of an argument as in

the statement "Your argument has a lot of content"; in the AN ARGUMENT IS A
JOURNEY metaphor, it highlights the progress and content of an argument showed as
in the utterance "We have covered a lot of ground"; in the metaphor AN ARGUMENT
IS WAR metaphor, it emphasizes the aspect of control as in the sentence "I couldn't
defend that point"; in the AN ARGUMENT IS A BUILDING metaphor, it highlights
the construction and the strength revealed as in the expression "She constructed a solid
argument".
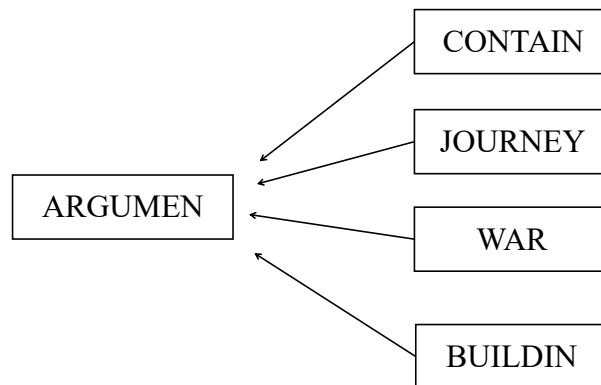
Figure 3.4 Mappings between ARGUMENT and various source domains

Regarding the mappings from one and the same source domains to one and the
same target domain, it is clarified by the application of BUILDING.

THEORIES ARE BUILDINGS: She lay back for a few moments contemplating
the ruins of her idealism and her innocence.

RELSTIONSHIPS ARE BUILDINGS: Since then the two have built a solid
relationship.

CAREERS ARE BUILDINGS: Her career was in ruins.

A COMPANY IS A BUILDING: Ten years ago, he and a partner set up on their
own and built up successful fashion company.

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS ARE BUILDINGS: With its economy in ruins, it can't
afford to involve itself in military action.

SOCIAL GROUPS ARE BUILDINGS: By early afternoon queues were already
building up.

A LIFE IS A BUILDING: Now another young woman's life is in ruins after an
appalling attack.
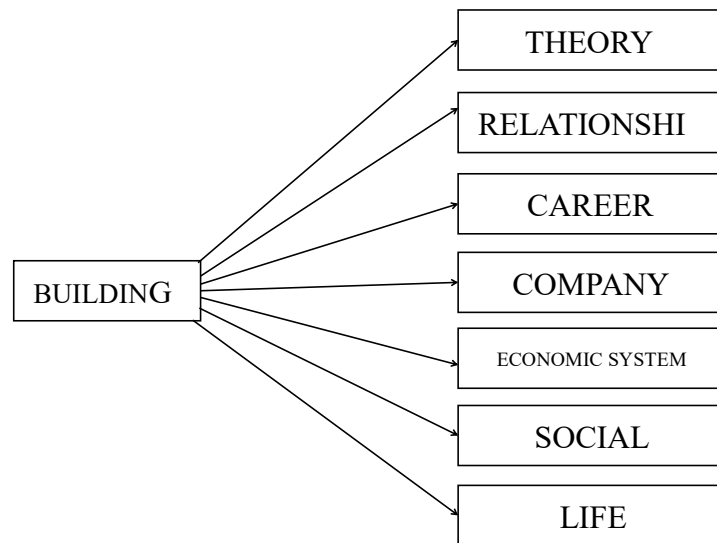
Figure 3.5 Figure Mappings between BUILDING and various target domains

3.3.2 Micro-level complexity

The complexity at the micro-level results from the complex elements of source domain and target domain and the mapping scope that is the foundation of mapping. Take the metaphor LOVE IS A JOURNEY for an example. In the domain of LOVE, there are such components as the lovers, the difficulties experienced, the goal (3) of the relationship etc. (see Table 3.1); in the domain of JOURNEY exist such aspects as the travelers, the obstacles encountered, the destination of the journey, and so forth (see Table 3.1). The complex elements of the source domain are mapped onto the target domain that also contains rich complex elements, which causes the complexity of metaphors. Besides, the mapping from the source domain to the target domain is restricted by the components of the mapping scope, so the complexity of the mapping scope also determines the complexity of the metaphorical system.

3.4 Summary

In sum, metaphor is the mapping from the source domain to the target domain which certain constrains regulate. Metaphors and metaphorical expressions are not disordered. In a word, Metaphor is a system. On the one hand, metaphorical expressions cluster together to set up a metaphor; on the other hand, specific metaphors are linked systematically to a generic metaphor. At the same time, this system is

complex, which is embodied in the partial mappings, the complicated elements of the two conceptual domains and the complexity of embodied experiences or experiential basis as well as the cultural factors (mapping scope).

Chapter Four

Systematicity and complexity of EATING metaphor in Chinese

The metaphorical system consists of entities including source domain, target domain and mapping, which makes the systematic relationship possible. Systematicity is closely connected to complexity. In the following, we tend to illustrate how the complicated components cause the complexity of the system in the discussion of systematicity. In addition, diverse aspects of mapping scope also belong to complexity and are also investigated in this part.

The thesis refers to EATING metaphor in Chinese as mappings from domains related with the eating event to other domains. In this event, eating/drinking, food, cooking and tools of eating and cooking are involved. Thereupon, it is intended to explore systematicity and complexity in these four aspects.

4.1 Systematicity and complexity in terms of eating/drinking

4.1.1 The process of eating/drinking

Eating and drinking are human universals. As for eating, it involves such processes as the intake of food, mastication, swallowing, digestion and nourishment. Since it is related with the interaction between the agent (the person) and the patient (food), it must focus on the desire and the sensation of the person and the food when we investigate the metaphorical expressions related with eating. On the other hand, drinking shares these aspects with eating except for mastication. Likewise, drinking is concerned with the interaction between a person and drink. Thus, we also must notice the influence of the sensation of the person and the drink on the conceptualization of the world. Most of metaphors are set up through the mappings from the domain EATING/DRINKING and every element involved in the process are probably the sources of specific mappings.

4.1.2 Systematicity in terms of eating/drinking

(i) DESIRE IS HUNGER/THIRST

People eat food or drink liquid when they feel hungry or thirsty, which causes the intake of food or drink. The strong image of the intake by force (hunger or thirst) corresponds to certain actions propelled by force (desire).

(1) a. 他如饥似渴地刻苦学习马列主义理论。

　　　Ta ru ji si ke de keku xuexi maliezhuyi lilun.

　　　He like hunger like thirst DE carve pain learn Marxist-Leninist.doctrine theory

　　　"He studied the theory of Marxist-Leninist doctrine eagerly."

　　b. 数百年来，日本一直对中国垂涎三尺。

　　　Shu bai nian lai riben yizhi dui zhongguo chui xian san chi.

　　　Many hundred year to Japan all.the.way to China drool saliva three 1/3-metre

　　　For hundreds of years, Japan has been coveting China.

　　c. 他对新来的女同事垂涎已久。

　　　Ta dui xin lai de nv tongshi chui xian yi jiu.

　　　He to newly come DE female colleague drool saliva already long

　　　"He has coveted the new female comer for a long time."

　　d. 少女们穿着短得难以置信的裙子，任意与马路上的行人接吻，来挑逗面前那些可怜的性饥渴的入侵士兵。

　　　Shaonv men chuan zhe duan de nan yi zhi xin de qunzi renyi yu malu shang de xingren jiewen lai tiaodou mianqian naxie kelian de xing ji ke de ruqin shibing.

　　　girl PL wear PRT short DE difficult to make trust DE skirt free with road on pedestrian kiss to tease in.front.of those poor sex hunger thirst DE invade soldier

　　　"Wearing incredibly short skirts, the girls kissed the pedestrians at will to tease the poor, sex-starved invaders in front of them."

In example (1a), "饥 (ji)" means hunger and "渴 (ke)" means thirsty, which are

mapped into the domain LEARNING to express the desire of learning. "垂涎 (chuixian)" means "to drool" and it is the behavior when a person wants to eat some food too much, which is the metonymical mapping . Thus, we can employ "垂涎 (chuixian)" to show the burning desire for something in other conceptual domain, such as the domain INVASION in example (1b) and the domain SEX in example (1c).

(ii) SUFFERING IS EATING/DRINKING

(2) a. 耽误了春播，就会影响一年的收成，一百多口人就得喝西北风！

Danwu le chun bo jiu hui yingxiang yi nian de shoucheng yi bai duo kou ren jiu de he xibei feng.

Delay PRT spring sow ADV will influence one year DE harvest one hundred more CL people JIU DE drink northeast wind.

"If spring sowing is delayed, the harvest of a year will be affected. More than a hundred people will have to drink the Northwest wind."

b. 谢飞身为总导演，一再强调拍这部片，表现奉献精神，就要作吃苦的精神准备。

Xiefei shenwei zong daoyan yizai qiangdiao pai zhe bu pian biaoxian fengxian jingshen jiu yao zuo chi ku de jingshen zhunbei.

Xie Fei as chief director again.and.again emphasize shoot this CL film show dedicate spirit ADV need make eat bitter DE spirit preparation

"Xie Fei, as the director-in-chief, has repeatedly stressed that in order to make this film and show dedication, it is necessary to prepare for hardship."

c. 当然，我们也要讲究技术，不讲究技术是要吃亏的。

Dangran women ye yao jiangjiu jishu bu jiangjiu jishu shi yao chi kui de.

Of.course we also need stress technique NEG stress technique BE will eat loss DE

"Of course, we also have to stress the technique. Otherwise, we will suffer losses."

In the process of eating/drinking, there is a transition of the state of the food and the drink; and that is, the food and the drink are visible outside the body and become invisible inside the body. This image can be projected upon other domains as the

following:

(iii) OCCUPYING IS EATING

(3) a. 现在，日寇加紧了吞并华北的步伐，全国面临着沦为日本帝国主义殖民地
危险。

Xianzai ri kou jia jin le tun bing hua bei de bufa quan guo mianlin zhe lun wei
riben diguozhuyi zhimindi de weixian.

Now Japan bandit advance intensity PRF swallow merge China north combine
DE step whole country face PRT be.occupied as Japan imperialism colony DE
risk

"Now, the Japanese aggressors have stepped up their annexation of North
China, and the whole country is facing the danger of becoming a Japanese
imperialist colony."

b. 他们吃掉了老子两个连。

Tamen chi diao le Laozi liang ge lian.

They eat off PRF I two CL company

"They annihilated the two companies of mine."

c. 这批新阶级人物"吞没了因兵役而破产的农民的土地"。

Zhe pi xin jieji renwu tunmo le yin bing yi er pochan de nongmin de tudi.

This group new class figure swallow PRF because military service ER
bankrupt DE farmer DE land

"People in the new class occupied the lands of the farmers who went bankrupt
because of the military service."

d. 假如我被你刺死，那些诸侯，马上就会起兵攻秦，秦国的版图，照样会被
瓜分蚕食。

Jiaru wo bei ni ci si naxie zhuhou mashang jiu hui qi bing gong qin qinguo de
bantu zhaoyang hui bei guafen chan shi.

If I BEI you stab die those prince right.now PRT will launch soldier attack Qin
Qin DE territory still will BEI carve.up silkworm eat

"If I were stabbed to death by you, those princes would immediately attack the
Qin Dynasty. The territory of the Qin Dynasty would still be partitioned and

eaten away."

(iv) COVERING IS SWALLOWING

(4)   a. 一片热烈的掌声吞没了她下面的话。

        Yi pian relie de zhangsheng tunmo le ta xiamian de hua

        One CL warm DE applause swallow PRF she below DE word

        "A warm applause engulfed her words."

    b. 正赶上产品车间的废气筒排出一股浓烈的白烟，直冲云天，吞没了飞在后面的两只乌鸦。

        Zheng ganshang chanpin chejian de feiqi tong pai chu yi gu nong lie de bai yan zhi chong yun tian tunmo le fei zai houmian de liang zhi wuya.

        Just catch.up.to product workshop exhaust canister exhaust out one CL thick strong DE white smoke straight rush cloud sky swallow PRF fly in behind DE two CL crow

        "Just in time, the exhaust gas canister of the product workshop discharged a strong white smoke, which rushed into the clouds and swallowed up two crows flying behind."

    c. 工人愤怒的吼声，象怒潮一般，几乎要把霍坚萍吞没。

        Gongren fennu de housheng xiang nu chao yiban jihu yao ba Huo Jianping tunmo.

        Worker angry DE roar like angry tide the.same.as almost will BA Huo Jianping swallow

        "The angry roar of the workers almost swallowed up Huo Jianping."

(v) ABSORBING IS EATING

(5)   这种纸很吃墨。

    Zhe zhong zhi hen chi mo.

    This kind paper very eat ink

    "This kind of paper blots ink easily."

Just as HUNGER/THIRST can be mapped into the domain LEARNING and the

domain WAR, other aspects in EATING can be projected onto these two concepts.

(vi) CONSIDERING IS CHEWING.

(6) a. 徐昶咀嚼着党委书记的话，良久不言。

Xu Chang jujue zhe dangwei shuji de hua liangjiu bu yan.

Xu Chang chew PRT party.committee secretary DE word long.time NEG word

"Xu Chang pondered over what the secretary of the party committee had said and never said a word for a long time."

 b. 丁志辉已经走出好远了，还咀嚼着这句话......

Ding Zhihui yijing zou chu hao yuan le hai jujue zhe zhe ju hua......

Ding Zhihui already go out very distant PRF still chew PRT this CL word......

"Having left so far, Ding Zhihui still reconsidered this sentence."

(vii) UNDERSTANDING IS CHEWING.

(7)   a. 问题恐怕是我们怎样去咀嚼生活的滋味。

Wenti kongpa shi women zenyang qu jujue shenghuo de ziwei.

Problem fear BE we how go masticate life DE taste

"The question is, I'm afraid, how we chew the taste of life."

 b. 贪多嚼不烂。

Tan duo jiao bu lan.

Greedy many chew NEG smashed

"To bite off more than one can chew."

(viii) UNDERSTANDING IS DIGESTING

(8)   a. 国外一些好的管理经验，我们应该拿过来消化吸收。

Guo wai yixie hao de guanli jingyan women yinggai na guolai xiaohua xishou.

Country outside a.few DE management experience we should take come.over digest absorb

"As for the useful experience on management overseas, we should gain and use it."

b. 这些知识点太难了，学生没办法在课堂上消化。

Zhexie zhishi dian tai nan le xuesheng mei banfa zai ketang shang xiaohua.

These knowledge point very difficult student NEG solution in class on digest

"These points are too difficult, so the students cannot deeply understand them in the class."

Hence, we may get the metaphor LEARNING IS EATING, which is elaborated as follows:

Table 4.1 The LEARNING IS EATING metaphor

Source: EATING/DRINKING	Target: LEARNING
food	knowledge
hunger/thirst	desire for knowledge
chewing	considering
chewing	understanding
digesting	understanding
sensation	feeling

(i) KNOWLEDGE IS FOOD

(1) a. 大学里的老师，以及上一辈知识分子不就是啃这样的书本成的"才"么？

Daxue li de laoshi yiji shang yi bei zhishifenzi bu jiu shi ken zhe yang de shuben cheng de cai me?

University in DE teacher and up one generation intellectual NEG exactly BE nibble this kind book become DE talent PRT

"Isn't through reading these books carefully that the teachers in the University and the intellectuals of the previous generation became useful persons?"

b. ……下决心把她说过的作品都找来啃一啃。

...xiajuexin ba ta shuo guo de zuopin dou zhao lai ken yi ken.

...resolve BA she say PRF DE work all find to nibble one nibbe

"...resolve to seek out and read the works she mentioned."

(ii) FEELING OF LEARNING IS SENSATION OF EATING

(2) a. 用单一标准要求不同的学生，有些人就吃不饱，有些人又吃不了。

Yong danyi biaozhun yaoqiu butong de xuesheng you xie ren jiu chi bu bao you xie ren you chi bu liao.

Use single standard require different DE student have some people PRT eat NEG full have some people but eat no PRT

"If we require different students with a single standard, the result is that some people can be not satisfied and some people cannot understand the knowledge."

b. 学习真的是很苦。

Xuexi zhen de shi hen ku.

Study really DE BE very bitter

"Learning is really too bitter."

When INVASION is structured by EATING, the metaphor INVASION IS EATING is set up, which is illustrated as follows:

Table 4.2 The INVASION IS EATING metaphor

Source: EATING	Target: INVASION
food	enemy/profit
hunger/thirst	ambition
biting	controlling
swallowing	occupying
sensation of eating	feeling of invading

(i) ENEMY IS FOOD

(1) a. 是啊，为了瓜分我们中国这块肥肉，多少外国帝国主义侵略我们。

Shi a weile guafen women zhongguo zhe kuai fei rou duoshao waiguo diguozhuyi qinlve women

Yes PRT for partition we China this CL fat meat how.many foreign imperialism invade us

"Well, in order to partition fertile China, there were too many imperialist countries to invade us."

b. 洋人不是傻瓜，到嘴的肥肉不会轻易吐出来。

Yangren bu shi shagua dao zui de fei rou bu hui qingyi tu chu lai.

Foreigner NEG BE fool arrive mouth DE fat meat NEG can easily spit out to

"These foreigners are not foolish, so they cannot easily give the benefits back."

(ii) CONTROLING IS BITING

(2) 一二零师司令部下令：给我咬住敌人！

Yi er ling shi silingbu xia ling gei wo yao zhu diren!

One two zero division.headquarters send order give me bite PRT enemy

"Command of 120th Division ordered: Bite the enemy for me!"

(iii) FEELING OF INVASION IS SENSATION OF EATING

(3) 当时昼夜行军、打仗，紧张而且艰苦。

Dangshi zhou ye xingjun dazhang jinzhang erqie jianku

At.that.time day night march fight nervous and bitter

"At that time, we marched day and night, nervous and bitter."

The domain EATING can be mapped onto the structure of CITUS as the following:

Table 4.3 The COITUS IS EATING metaphor

Source: EATING	Target: COITUS
hunger/thirst	sexuality
food	person

PERSON IS FOOD.

a. 我想吃了你。

Wo xiang chi le ni.

I want eat PRT you

"I want to eat you up (I want to have sex with you)."

b. 你居然在外面偷吃。

Ni juran zai waimian tou chi

You unexpectedly in outside steal eat

"You should have an affair."

In addition, EATING can be mapped onto other conceptual domains, in which different aspects of EATING are highlighted.

The function of eating/drinking is captured.

(ix) DEPENDING IS EATING.

(9)   a. 吃父母

chi fu mu

eat father mother

"to depend on the parents"

b. 吃租子

chi zuzi

eat rent

"to depend on the rent"

c. 吃皇粮

chi huang liang

eat royal rice

"to depend on royal jobs"

d. 吃软饭

chi ruan fan

eat soft rice

"(a man) to depend on women"

Surely, a person cannot eat the bodies of his or her parents and he or she does not eat money. However, people in China guarantee themselves food to survive, which is absolutely the principal purpose for eating/drinking. Thus, the metaphor SOURCE FOR LIVEHOOD IS FOOD is established. We depend on food to survive, so the metaphor DEPENDING IS EATING is reasonable.

4.1.3 Complexity in terms of eating/drinking

Eating is the interaction between the person and the food, in which such elements are involved as hunger, intake of the food, masticating, swallowing, digesting, nourishment and the sensation of the person. Drinking comprises these components except for mastication. The complexity of the experiences causes the complexity of the metaphorical system. In general, the metaphors in terms of eating/drinking are founded on the following:

(1) Internalization

In eating and drinking, the agent acts as a strong image of internalization; and that

is, the agent incorporates something into the private space (Newman, 2009:8). When it comes to eating and drinking, the image of internalization is specialized as the process: the intake of food and drink from outside the body into the mouth, the swallowing from the mouth into the stomach and finally the digestion. In the step of intake, the state of the food changes obviously: the food is visible outside the body, while it becomes invisible in the mouth. Similarly, the food is invisible after being swallowed. This transition causes such metaphors as OCCUPYING IS EATING, COVERING IS SWALLOWING and ABSORBING IS EATING. As for the metaphor OCCUPYING IS EATING, it can be understood as the fact that we occupy some place and a new space emerges; as for the metaphor COVERING IS SWALLOWING, there is an image that we cover an entity, it becomes invisible; as for the metaphor ABSORBING IS EATING, the image is that absorbing liquid results in the disappearance of the liquid. It is also showed in the following example:

(10) 一艘有冲撞本领的破冰船，除具备前面提到的各种性能外，船头部位吃水浅，而且船的重量集中在前半部。

Yi sou you chongzhuang benling de pobingchuan chu jubei qianmian tidao de gezhong xingneng wai chuantou buwei chi shui qian erqie chuan de zhongliang jizhong zai qianbanbu.

One SOU have strike ability DE icebreaker except have before mention DE every kind performance out prow part eat water shallow and boat DE strength concentrate at forebody

" An ice breaker with collision ability has shallow draft at the bow and concentrated its weight in the first half, in addition to all the above-mentioned performances."

(2) Sensation of agent

The agent in the process of eating and drinking plays a critical role in the metaphorical mappings, which is reflected in one's sensation. Newman (2009:2) supposes that "eating and drinking represent strong experiential models for sensual satisfaction". This thesis proposes that eating and drinking provide strong experiential

models for sensation. We experience various senses through eating and drinking, pleasurable or not.

(3) Destruction of food

The state of the food influences the metaphorical mapping. In the mouth, the food is bitten, chewed and crushed, in which the structure of the food is destroyed. In the stomach, likewise, the digestion of the food also means the destruction of the food. Of course, the food can be processed more radically in the stomach. This is the reason why digestion corresponds to the understanding of knowledge only but mastication is related to the consideration and the understanding. Due to the destruction of the food, LEARNING is often the source domain. Knowledge consists of components and the "destruction" of knowledge into small pieces is the key in learning.

4.2 Systematicity and complexity in terms of food

4.2.1 Systematicity in terms of food

Eating/drinking involves the interaction between the person and the food. Food plays a role in this process and has a major impact on metaphorical mappings. Besides, FOOD, as the source domain, can be mapped upon other conceptual domains. In Chinese, there are masses of metaphorical expressions through the mapping from FOOD. Therefore, it is significant to investigate FOOD.

In Chinese, FOOD can be mapped into the aspects of HUMAN, which can be formulated as follows:

Table 4.4 The HUMANS ARE FOOD metaphor

Source: FOOD	Target: HUMAN
shape, texture, etc.	content (e.g. appearance)
tastes	emotions
production	development

(i) CONTENTS OF HUMANS ARE CONTENTS OF FOOD

(1)   a. 鹅蛋脸

e dan lian

goose egg face

"oval face"

b. 樱桃小嘴

   yingtao xiao zui

   cherry small mouth

   "tiny delicate mouth"

c. 豆腐心

   doufu xin

   tofu heart

   "soft heart"

d. 沈太太道： "女人尤其难。一来就要给人吃豆腐。"

   Shen taitai dao nvren youqi nan yi lai jiu yao gei ren chi doufu.

   Mrs. Shen said woman especially hard once come PRT will give people eat tofu

   "Mrs. Shen said: 'It is hard especially to be a woman, for she will be flirted once turning up.'"

The shape and texture of food are always highlighted and is mapped on the domain PEOPLE. In example (1a), the face is regarded as the egg of the goose, for the shape of the face is like that of the egg. In this situation, the shape of the egg is highlighted. Likewise, the shape of the cherry is focused on in example (1a). Besides, the texture of the cherry is captured at the same time. Thus, "樱桃小嘴(yingtao xiao zui)" refers to the tiny delicate mouth by which people are attracted and want to kiss. The highlighting of the texture of food can also be reflected in example (1c). Tofu is soft as well as the heart, so that "豆腐心(doufu xin)" mean the warm heart. Apart from the tender texture, tofu is white. In Chinese, it is often thought that a beautiful woman must have fair skin. Therefore, eating tofu means sexually harassing, which is shown in example (1d).

   (ii) EMOTIONS ARE TASTES

(2)   a. 在回程的列车上，我的心里真是五味杂陈。

      Zai hui cheng de lieche shang wo de xin li zhen shi wu wei za chen.

      On return trip DE train on I DE heart inside really BE five taste mix present

      "On the return train, my heart was full of mixed tastes."

To be specific, every taste can be regarded as one emotion.

b. 酸

suan

sour

"jealous"

① 眼见美人别抱，任何男人都会有"酸溜溜"之感。

Yan jian mei ren bie bao renhe nan ren dou hui you suanliuliu zhi gan

Eye see beautiful people other embrace any male people all can have sour DE feeling

"Seeing a beautiful woman in the arms of others, any man will have a sense of jealousy."

② 所有的女人全爱吃醋。

Suoyou de nvren quan ai chi cu.

All DE woman all love eat vinegar

"All women are jealous."

c. 酸

suan

sour

"acid"

破落到这个地步，却还只能"满口之乎者也"，和现实的人民隔得老远的，"酸 "到这地步真是可笑又可怜了。

Poluo dao zhe ge dibu que hai zhi neng man kou zhi hu zhe ye he xianshi de renmin ge de lao yuan de suan dao zhe dibu zhen shi kexiao you kelian le

ailing to this CL degree yet still can whole mouth PRT PRT PRT PRT with fact DE people separate PRT very remote DE sour to this degree really BE ridiculous and poor PRT

"Falling into decline so much, however, Kong Yiji can still sprout archaisms and his life is far away from that of the people, which is so acid that it is ridiculous and poor indeed."

d. 甜

tian

sweet

"comfortable"

① 这次谈话和夜晚的空气一样香甜......

Zhe ci tanhua he yewan de kongqi yiyang xiang tian...

This time chat with nigh DE air the same appetizing sweet

"The chat was as sweet as the night air..."

② 如果你正睡得香甜，屡屡被人吵醒你会怎么办？

Ruguo ni zheng shui de xiang tian lvlv bei ren chao xing ni hui zenme ban？

If you just sleep PRT fragrant sweet BEI people make.a.noise wake you will how do

"what will you do if you are disturbed when sleeping comfortably?"

e. 苦

ku

"bitter"

① 她实在太累了，太辛苦了，平常她又非常乐于助人。

Ta shizai shi tai lei le tai xin ku le pingchang ta you feichang le yu zhu ren.

She really is very tired PRT very spicy bitter PRT usually she also very happy for help people

"She leads a laborious life and she is really tired. Usually, she is also very helpful."

② 抗了八年战，死了多少人，受了多少苦!

Kang le ba nian zhan si le duoshao ren shou le duoshao ku!

Resist PRF eight year war die PRF how.many people suffer PRF how.much bitter

"During the eight years of The War of Resistance, how many people have died and suffered!"

f. 辣/辛

la/xin

spicy

"incisive"

① ......正是辛辣的嘲讽。

...Zhengshi xin la de chaofeng.

...Just is spicy spicy DE satire

"...which is just acid satire."

② 姜还是老的辣。

Jiang hai shi lao de la.

Ginger still is old DE spicy

"Older ginger is still more spicy."

g. 馊

sou

sour

"bad"

① 当然，这很可能是个馊主意。

Dangran zhe hen keneng shi ge sou zhuyi.

Of course, this very possibly is GE sour idea

"Of course, this is possibly a bad idea."

② ……你都在想鬼点子，出馊主意……

...Ni dou zai xiang gui dianzi chu sou zhuyi...

...You all in think devil idea give sour idea...

"...You are all thinking bad ideas..."

h. 鲜

xian

fresh

"noval, new, interesting, etc."

① 对我说,这类生活倒不算新鲜......

Dui wo shuo zhe lei shenghuo dao bu suan xinxian.

For me say this sort life DAO no count fresh

"As for me, this sort of life cannot be a fresh one."

② 咱们楚王庄的人年年秋收只觉到了累,可这些大城市里的人见了秋收却觉着新鲜。

Zanmen chu king Zhuang de ren nian nian qiu shou zhi juedao le lei ke zhexie

da chengshi li de ren jian le qiu shou que juezhe xinxian.

We Chu Wang village DE people year year autumn harvest only feel PRT

tired but these big city inside DE people see PRF autumn harvest yet feel fresh

"People of King Chu village only feel tired of autumn harvest every year, but

those from big cities feel interested."

(iii) THE DEVEOPMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS IS THE PRODUCTION OF
FOOD

(3)   a. 原因是我和他不太熟。

Yuany shi wo he ta bu tai shu

Reason is I with he no very familiar

"The reason is that I don't know him very well."

b. 他们的爱情在春天萌芽，在夏天成熟。

Tamen de aiqing zai chuntian meng ya zai xiatian chengshu.

They DE love in spring sprout bud in summer be-ripe

Their love sprouts in spring and matures in summer.

c. 一段时间不见，两个人都有点生分。

Yi duan shijian bu jian liang ge ren you dian shengfen

One period time no meet two GE person have little strange

Having not seen you for a while, both are somewhat unfamiliar with each

other.

Besides, the mapping establishes between FOOD and other domains.

(iv) THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EVENT IS THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD

(4)   a. 生米煮成熟饭。

Sheng mi zhu cheng shu fan.

Raw rice boil become cooked rice

"The rice is cooked enough after being boiled."

This is a proverb meaning that the result is irreversible.

b. 这种情况下，每个法国人都是半个专家，各种理论纷纷出炉。

Zhe zhong qingjuang xia mei ge faguoren dou shi ban ge zhuanjia ge zhong

lilun fenfen chu lu.

This kind situation under every CL French all BE half CL expert various kind

theory one.after.another out oven

"In this case, every Frenchman is half an expert, and various theories come out one after another."

(v) JOBS ARE FOOD

(5)   a. 如果单靠零售，连饭碗也保不住了。

Ruguo dan kao lingshou lian fan wan ye bao bu zhu le

If simple depend retail LIAN rice bowl also keep no ZHU PRT

"If we rely solely on retail sales, we can't even keep our jobs."

b. 这份工作真是个香饽饽。

Zhe fen gongzuo zhen shi ge xiang bobo.

This FEN job really is GE appetizing cake

"This job is a real hot potato."

In this mapping, it is the staples that are usually the source.

4.2.2 Complexity in terms of food

The domain FOOD is partially mapped onto other conceptual domains. When it corresponds to the domain HUMAN, such aspects are highlighted as the shape, the texture, the tastes and the production. The aspects of the shape and the texture are easily projected into the content of HUMAN, for these ones are recognized. It is more usual correspondences. The PRODUCTION OF FOOD can be the source domain for DEVEOPMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS and DEVELOPMENT OF AN EVENT, since these three domains share similar structure, which can be elaborated in the following:

Table 4.5 Relations among PROUCTION OF FOOD and DEVELOPMENT

PROUCTION OF FOOD	DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS	DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS
raw material	to contact	start
to cook	to interact	progress
food that can be eaten	a stable relationship	success

The DEVELOPMRNT OF THE RELATIONSHIP metaphor has the similar structure: "start of a relationship---progress---a stable relationship", which is a subcase of DEVELOPMENT OF AN EVENT. People in China guarantee themselves food to

survive, which is absolutely the principal purpose for eating/drinking. Thus, the metaphor SOURCE FOR LIVEHOOD IS FOOD is established. People work for food basically. Thus, the metaphor JOBS ARE FOOD is founded. As for the metaphor EMOTIONS ARE TASTES, the notion of synesthesia must be mentioned. The senses are the reactions to the external and internal stimuli. One reaction can be mapped onto other ones (Wang, 2002; Wang, 2008).

4.3 Systematicity and complexity in terms of cooking

4.3.1 Systematicity in terms of cooking

China is a large country where there are a variety of ways to cook. For Chinese people, eating plays an important role in life. Thereupon, metaphors based on cooking emerge. In the process of cooking, it involves such components as a cooker and food. Besides, there is a transition of the state of food. All the elements are applied to other domains.

(i) GETTING THROUGH IS STEWING/FRYING

(1)   a. 十年媳妇熬成婆。

       Shi nian xifu ao cheng po.

       Ten year daughter-in-law stew become mother-in-law

       "The daughter-in-law finally became the mother-in-law through a tough decade."

   b. 那时候的日子怎么熬？

       Na shihou de rizi zenme ao.

       That duration DE day how stew

       "How do you get though those tough days?"

   c. 好日子都在刚结婚的那些年过完了，剩下的日子就是熬、就是斗。

      Hao rizi dou zai gang jiehun de naxie nian guo wan le shengxia de jiu shi ao jiu shi dou.

      Good day all in just marry DE these years live over DE left DE day just BE stew just BE fight

      "All the good days are over in those years when we just got married. The rest of

the days are boiling or fighting."

d. 他不喜欢熬夜······

Ta bu xihuan ao ye...

He no like stew night...

"He doesn't like staying up late..."

We are unable to transform the roles of a woman from the daughter-in-law to the mother-in-law through cooking, of course. However, the woman can become the mother-in-law when her son gets married and it takes a long and tough time. Hence, it is reasonable in example (1a). In fact, it is a proverb which means the hard events end. Similarly, the utterance in example (1b) means that it takes lots of time and energy to get through those days. In example (1c), maybe due to the lacking of love, the couple already cannot get along with each other and it became painful to live together and to get through these days. Just like the food boiled in the pot, they suffer a lot. So, time is stewed. "夜 (night)" cannot be stewed. When we set up late, we may feel hard for it makes us exhausted. Thus, "熬夜(ao ye)" refers to getting through the night in example (1d).

Table 4.6 The GETTING THROUGH IS STEWING/FRYING metaphor

Source：STEWING/FRYING	Target：GETTING THROUGH
fire	people
food	events to cause pain

(ii) TORTURING IS STEWING/FRYING

(2)   a. 然而，旧中国的深重灾难，煎熬着整个民族，也煎熬着每一个正直的学者。

Raner jiu zhongguo de shen zhong zainan jian ao zhe zheng ge minzu ye jian ao zhe mei yi ge zhengzhi de xuezhe.

However old China DE deep heavy disaster fry stew PRT whole GE nation also fry stew PRT every one CL upright DE scholar

"However, the deep disaster of the old China afflicted the whole nation and every honest scholar."

b. ······我的内心的煎熬只能使我诅咒吾主！

...Wo de nei xin de jian ao zhi neng shi wo zuzhou wu zhu！

...I DE inside heart DE fry stew only can make I curse I God

"...the torment in my heart can only make me curse the God!"

c. 但是即使在死后，他们还是受爱情的煎熬。

Danshi jishi zai si hou tamen hai shi shou aiqing de jian ao.

But though in die after they still BE get love DE fry stew

"But they still suffered from love even after they passed away."

d. 她常常把她的饭菜扔到一边，她还常常受麦角中毒的痛苦煎熬。

Ta changchang ba ta de fan cai reng dao yi bian ta hai changchang shou maijiao zhongdu de tongku jian ao.

She usually BA she DE rice vegetable throw to one place she also usually get ergot poison DE pain fry stew

"She often threw her meals aside, and she often suffered from ergot poisoning."

When we fry food, the state of the food will change in a dramatic way. When we encounter the events that are disadvantageous, there will be a tremendous change of our mental state or physical state, which we suffer.

Table 4.7 The TORTURING IS STEWING/FRYING metaphor

Source: STEWING/FRYING	Target: TORTURING
fire	events to cause pain
food	people

(iii) EXPLOITING IS SQUEEZING

(3)　a. 在国王和奴隶主阶级的残酷剥削和压榨下，奴隶和农民的处境十分悲惨。

Zai guowang he nulizhu jieji de canku boxue he yazha xia nuli he nongmin de chujing shifen beican.

Under king and slaveholder class DE cruel exploit and squeeze under slaver and farmer DE situation is very miserable

"Under the cruel exploitation and oppression of the king and the slave-owner class, the situation of slaves and peasants was very tragic."

b. 这年春上，爷爷被财主榨干血汗，含恨死去……

Zhe nian chun shang yeye bei caizhu zha gan xue han han hen si qu...

This year spring on grandfather BEI rich-man squeeze dry blood sweat keep.in.the.mouth die go...

"In this spring, my grandfather was cruelly exploited by the rich man and finally passed away..."

c. "老寿星"刘三保叹口气说："我留下，一个穷孤老头，他拿我榨不出油也图不成利。

Lao shou xing liu Sanbao tan kou qi shuo wo liu xia yi ge qiong gu laotou ta na wo zha bu chu you ye tu bu cheng li.

Old longevity star Liu Sanbao sigh CL sigh say I leave PRT one CL poor lonely old man he get I squeeze NEG out oil also covet NEG PRT benefit

"'Old Longevity Star" Liu Sanbao sighed and said, 'I stay. I am a poor and lonely old man and he would not make any profit out of me.'"

People cannot be squeezed as food like peanuts. But we usually know the brutality of exploitation is just like an enormous force on the entities. In example (3a), the king and the slave-owner class exploited the slaves and the peasants through heavy tax and other high-handed measures, which was just like the enormous force on food in squeezing. likewise, it can be illustrated through example (3b) and example (3c).

Table 4.8 The EXPLOITING IS SQUEEZING metaphor

Source: SQUEEZING	Target: EXPLOITING
food	people to be exploited
oil, juice, etc.	time, energy, treasure, etc.
people to squeeze	people to exploit

(iv) IMMERSING IS STEWING/SOAKING

(4) a. 如果要"煲电话粥"请使用免提或者耳机。

Ruguo yao "bao dianhua zhou" qing shiyong mianti huozhe erji.

If need "stew phone porridge" please use speakerphone or earphone

"If you need to use the phone over a long time, please use the speakerphone or the earphones."

b. 我大三，图书馆天天泡着。

Wo dasan tushuguan tian tian pao zhe.

I junior library day day soak PRT

"During my junior, I studied in the library every day."

c. 现在的中学生都会泡妞了。

Xianzai de zhongxuesheng dou hui pao niu le.

Now DE middle-school-student even can sock girl PRT

"Nowadays, even the middle school students can get a date with girls."

Table 4.9 The IMMERSING IS STEWING/SOAKING metaphor

Source: STEWING/SOAKING	Target: IMMERSING
food	people
water	events

(v) SPECULATING IS FRYING

(5) a. 朋友们，千万不要卖房炒股!

Pengyou men qianwan bu yao mai fang chao gu！

Friend PL thousand hundred NEG PRT sell house fry stock

"Friends, do not sell your houses to speculate in the stock market."

b. 那块地皮被炒得很热。

Na kuai dipi bei chao de hen re

That KUAI land BEI fry DE very hot

"That land became much more popular after the unveracious advertisements."

c. 最近大家不要买房子，炒房子的人太多了。

Zuijin dajia bu yao mai fangzi chao fangzi de ren tai duo le

Recently everyone NEG PRT buy house fry house DE person too many PRT

"Do not buy houses recently because there are too many people to resell houses."

d. 中国股市为什么爱炒概念？

Zhongguo gu shi weism ai chao gainian？

China stock market why love fry concept

"Why is Chinese stock market inclined to conduct false advertising?"

It is the common sense that we cannot fry stocks, houses and lands in the pan. Food becomes hot rapidly by means of frying. The price goes up dramatically when the market is manipulated dishonestly. Therefore, we can to "fry" stocks, houses and even land to earn huge profits. In example (6d), the stock market makes a profit by "frying" concepts.

Table 4.10 The SPECULATING IS FRYING metaphor

Source: FRYING	Target: SPECULATING
food	commodity, etc.
heat	popularity

(vi) DEVELOPING IS COOKING

(6) a. 他认为何时到南京，要看火候，去早了不利。

   Ta renwei heshi dao nanjing yao kan huo hou qu zao le bu li

   He think when leave.for Nanjing need look fire duration go early PRT NEG beneficial

   "As for the time to Nanjing, he thought it depended on how things went and leaving to early was disadvantageous."

   b. 一个十几岁的小孩，能有这个样的火候，实在难得。

   Yi ge shiji sui de xiaohai neng you zhe ge yang de huo hou shizai nan de.

   One CL ten PRT year.of.age DE child can have this CL kind DE fire duration really difficult get

   "It's really unusual that a teenager is mature like this."

In sum, the metaphors in terms of cooking mainly involve:

GETTING THROUGH IS STEWING/FRYING

TORTURING IS STEWING/FRYING

EXPLOITING IS SQUEEZING

IMMERSING IS STEWING/SOAKING

SPECULATING IS FRYING

DEVELOPING IS COOKING

4.3.2 Complexity in terms of cooking

Cooking is a process in which food and cooker are involved. Metaphorical mappings are established when different aspects are highlighted.

(1) The state of the food

The state of the food is an essential element which is captured in the conceptualization. Through stewing/frying, the state of the food is changed immensely, including the shape, the texture, etc. The process seems so tough for the food. Thus, it is projected onto the domain of HUMAN. When we highlight the whole progress, we get the metaphor GETTING THROUGH IS STEWING/FRYING; when we focus on the aspect of the food itself, the metaphor TORTURING IS STEWING/FRYING comes into being. In the GETTING THROUGH IS STEWING/FRYING metaphor and the TORTURING IS STEWING/FRYING metaphor, the elements in the conceptual domains are the same, but the mappings are different. In the GETTING THROUGH IS STEWING/FRYING metaphor, people are fire and events to cause pain are food, while in the TORTURING IS STEWING/FRYING metaphor, events to cause pain are fire and people are food, which results from the different highlighted aspects. In the former, it captures the aspect that in stewing/frying the food is always difficult to be cooked so that it needs more energy like fuel; in the latter, it highlights that the state of the food will change in a dramatic way. In a word, we get distinct metaphorical concepts for we construal this cooking process in different perspectives. Additionally, the heat of food can go up dramatically when we fry the food. Meanwhile, we can earn much more profits when we advertise certain commodities or concepts in an exaggerated way. Such correspondences result in the metaphor SPECULATING IS FRYING. As for the process of squeezing, it involves a huge force over the food and makes the content of the food run off. When people are exploited, they suffer a lot and lose time, energy, treasure, etc. As a result, there is the metaphor EXPLOITING IS SQUEEZING. Besides, the fire can be mapped onto the degree of the food being cooked, which is a metonymy. When we focus on the progress of cooking food, we obtain the metaphor DEVELOPING IS COOKING.

(2) The time that cooking takes

It needs plenty of time to cook, which can be highlighted in the metaphorical mappings in terms of cooking. As we have discussed above, such events can take much time as learning in the library, getting a date, chatting with friends or lovers, etc. It is this kind of correspondence that produces the metaphor IMMERSING IS STEWING/SOAKING. In stewing/soaking, it takes sums of time and the state of the food changes in a gentle way, which can be mapped into other domains. In example (5a), "煲电话粥(bao dianhua zhou)" does not mean "to cook porridge with the phone as the raw material", because we know that the phone cannot be cooked. Sometimes, we call up our friends or lovers and chat with them for a long time. In the process of stewing, it needs plenty of time. Therefore, "煲电话粥(bao dianhua zhou)" refers to chatting through the phone for long. Likewise, to soak in the library means spending a lot of time in the library in example (5b). As for example (5c), "泡妞(pao niu)" is not to sock a girl in some liquid but to spend much time on dating. Besides, these actions usually seem comfortable and people immerse themselves in such actions.

Of course, the two elements always function simultaneously.

4.4 Systematicity and complexity in terms of tools

4.4.1 Systematicity in terms of tools

The tools can also be the source in EATING metaphor in Chinese, though only a few of tools are eligible. Such metaphorical mappings are usual as follows:

(i) KNIVES ARE HUMANS

In the mapping from KNIFE to HUMAN, the sharpness of the knife is highlighted in the source domain and the utterance, the action, etc. of a person are the components in the target domain. In the metaphorical expressions of this metaphor, it usually shows that a person speaks sharply or comes to the point.

(1)　　a. 我妈妈是个刀子嘴豆腐心的人。

　　　　　Wo mama shi ge daozi zui doufu xin de ren.

　　　　　I mother BE CL knife mouth tofu heart DE person

　　　　　"My mother utters acrid words, but she is warm-hearted."

b. ……居然有人打电话恐吓他，可见他的文笔的锋利。

...Juran you ren da dianhua konghe ta ke jian ta de wen bi de fengli.

...Incredibly have people give call intimidate he can see he DE paper pen DE sharp

"... The sharp style of his writing is evident in the fact that someone phoned to intimidate him."

c. 这样做真是刀刀见血，直指要害。

Zhe yang zuo zhen shi dao dao jian xue zhi zhi yaohai。

This kind do really BE knife knife see blood straight point crucial.point

"It is really sharp to do in this way."

(ii) CONTAINERS ARE HUAMNS

Containers always metaphorically point to humans and the contents determines the metaphorical meanings. JARS, BUCKETS, and WINESKINS are the common source concepts.

(2) a. 你女朋友真是个醋坛子！

Ni nvpengyou zhen shi ge cu tanzi.

You girlfriend really BE CL vinegar jar

"Your girlfriend is really jealous!"

b. 鸿渐道： "我最惭愧了，这次我什么事都没有做，真是饭桶。"

Hongjian dao wo zui cankui le zhe ci wo shenme shi dou mei you zuo zhen shi fan tong.

Hongjian say I most ashamed PRT this time I what thing all NEG have do really BE rice bucket

"Hongjian said: 'I'm most ashamed. I didn't do anything this time. I'm completely useless.'"

c. 可是，兄弟县市的那些公安人员，那些酒囊饭袋 ，竟然让一个杀人犯、一个公开通缉张榜捉拿的要犯，在眼皮底下一次次溜掉！

Keshi xiongdi xian shi de naxie gongan renyuan naxie jiu.nang fan dai jingran rang yi ge sahrenfan yi ge gongkai tongji zhang bang zhuo na de yao fan zai yanpi dixia yi ci ci liu diao!

However brother county city DE those public.security personnel those wineskin

rice bag incredibly let one CL murderer one CL open want put.up notice attest

get DE principal criminal in eyelid under one time time escape PRT

"However, those police officers in brotherly counties and cities, those useless

people, should let a murderer, a key criminal on the public wanted list slip

away under the nose again and again!"

(iii) THE CAPACITY OF A CONTAINER IS THE SCALE OF AN ENTITY

In this mapping, the capacity of a container is focused on. The source concepts are

usually PLATE and POT.

(3)   a. 我们的提议被全盘否定了。

Women de tiyi bei quan pan fouding le.

We DE proposal BEI whole plate reject PRT

"Our proposal has been completely rejected."

b. 但这姑娘可不是一句话了事的人，此刻要一语道破，必弄到满盘皆空。

Dan zhe guniang ke bus hi yi ju hua liao shi de ren ci ke yao yi yu dao po bi

nong dao man pan jie kong.

but this girl but NEG BE one CL word finish thing DE people this moment if

one word say broken must cause to whole plate all empty

"But this girl is not persuaded easily. If we blurt out the truth now, everything

will be unavailing."

c. 我们把西北的敌人一锅端了。

Women BA xi bei de diren yi guo duan le.

We BA east north DE enemy one pot kick PRT

"We defeat the enemy in the northwest as a whole."

(iv) FALSE IMPRESSIONS ARE POTS

(4)   a. 明明没什么影响，却要她背一辈子黑锅，这公平吗？

Mingming mei shenme yingxiang que yao ta bei yi beizi hei guo zhe

gongping ma？

Obviously NEG what effect yet make she carry one life black pot this fair

PRT

"Obviously, it doesn't matter, but she will be made a scapegoat for a life. Could it be said that this is fair?"

b. 只要不把这个黑锅底揭开，总还是有希望的，政策摆在那里明显显的。

Zhi yao bu ba zhe ge hei guo di jie kai zong hai shi you xiwang de zhengce bai zai nali mingxianxian de.

Just PRT NEG BA this CL black pot bottom life open still BE have hope DE policy put there obvious DE

"As long as we nerve lift the black pot, it is still hopeful, since the policy is so clear there."

4.4.2 Complexity in terms of tools

The tools used in cooking are at hand, so that they are always considered as the source of EATING metaphor in Chinese. In these metaphors, certain aspects of the tools are focused on. Sometimes, the conceptual metaphors in terms of tools relate to other conceptual mappings, which reveals the complexity of this metaphorical system.

With regarded to the knife, the sharper it is, the more accurately it cuts. As for the utterances, the acrider they are, the more seriously the heart is broken or the more pertinent they are. Here, the metaphorical meaning emerges.

Containers (as jars, buckets, wineskins, etc.) are propped up by the CONTAINER image schema and can keep entities in. Humans are CONTAINER as well; and that is, the skin is the shell of the CONTAINER and the emotions, the fresh, etc. are the contents of the CONTAINER. Besides, other mappings often interact with it. In Example (2a), for instance, the taste of the vinegar is highlighted and mapped upon the emotion of human beings, which shows the EMOTIONS ARE TASTES metaphor. In Example (2b, 2c), the TOOLS ARE EVENTS metonymy is involved.

Both the plate and the pot are containers that have a larger space inside and they can also be filled with food and liquid. Everything in the world exists in a space. Thus, we can use "plate" and "pot" to show how large the scale is. In addition, the physical structure of the pot can also be highlighted. Since the pot is an opaque entity, the pot can make things invisible if it covers over them. When the truth is covered up, it seems invisible like an entity. Moreover, black always means dirty. Thereupon, "背黑锅(bei

hei guo)" indicates "to be made a scapegoat", and "揭开黑锅(jie kai hei guo)" means "to reveal the truth". It is noticed that it may highlight several elements of the source domain, which is also the reason why the metaphorical system is complex.

4.5 Summary

The meaning construction of EATING metaphor has been inspected thoroughly in this chapter. It is divided into four parts, metaphors in terms of eating/drinking, metaphors in terms of food, metaphors in terms of cooking and metaphors in terms of tools. Metaphors in terms of eating/drinking are founded on the image of internalization, the sensation and the destruction of the food. As for metaphors in terms of cooking, the state of the food and the time of cooking are significant. With regarded to another two metaphors, the highlighting of the elements of the entities (food and tools) is the core in conceptualization.

Chapter Five

Conclusion

5.1 Major findings and implications

This thesis is intended to study EATING metaphor in Chinese based on the Conceptual Metaphor Theory. The investigation involves fours parts, namely, the study of metaphors in terms of eating/drinking, the study of metaphors in terms of food, the study of metaphors in terms of cooking and the study of metaphors in terms of tools.

Internalization, sensation, and destruction of food suppose the metaphors in terms of eating and drinking. These metaphors are:

DESIRE IS HUNGER/THIRST

SUFFERING IS EATING

OCCUPYING IS EATING

COVERING IS SWALLOWING

ABSORBING IS EATING

CONSIDERING IS CHEWING

UNDERSTANDING IS CHEWING

UNDERSTANDING IS DIGESTING

DEPENDING IS EATING

If we try to generalize these mappings to certain domains, we can get three usual metaphors in Chinese, which are formulated as LEARNING IS EATING, INVASION IS EATING and COITUS IS EATING.

In terms of food, the metaphorical mappings are largely mapped from FOOD to HUMAN, including:

CONTENT OF HUMANS ARE CONTENT OF FOOD

EMOTIONS ARE TASTES

THE DEVEOPMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS IS THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EVENT IS THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD

JOBS ARE FOOD

With regarded to cooking, metaphors are founded on the state of food and the time of cooking. In Chinese, the metaphors embrace:

GETTING THROUGH IS STEWING/FRYING

TORTURING IS STEWING/FRYING

EXPLOITING IS SQUEEZING

IMMERSING IS STEWING/SOAKING

SPECULATING IS FRYING

DEVELOPING IS COOKING

As for the metaphors about the tools, the mappings emerge through the partial highlighting of entities, which are the lean mappings. Knives, jars, buckets, wineskins, plates and pots are the common sources. The metaphors are the following:

KNIVES ARE HUMANS

CONTAINERS ARE HUAMNS

THE CAPACITY OF A CONTAINER IS THE SCALE OF AN ENTITY

FALSE IMPRESSIONS ARE POTS

5.2 Limitations and prospects

The thesis attempts to explore the metaphors behind a mass of expressions and the mapping scopes regulating these metaphors. Although much effort has been put on this research, there are still some limitations. First, the researching scope might as well be amplified. The data of this research derive from the main corpora in Chinese, the dictionaries and information on the Internet. The number of expressions limits the scope of the study. As a result, the research may not be complete enough. Second, some conclusions are made by the intuition, rather than results of empirical study. It is likely that the research is subjective somewhat. For future research, the author is looking forward to more linguistic materials to enlarge the category of EATING metaphor.

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