A Corpus based Comparative Analysis of English and Chinese Emotional Metaphors[1]

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Absrtact: Metaphor belongs to a linguistic phenomenon and also reflects a cognitive style. Emotional metaphor is an important part of metaphorical expression. Emotion is the way of reaction to the outside world, which is universal and also untouchable. In life, people often combine image language to express abstract emotions. With the formation of corpus, metaphor research has gained new research methods and perspectives. Combined with the corpus, we can carry out research work such as verification of language hypothesis, basic development and language theory. The contrastive analysis of English and Chinese emotional metaphors combined with corpus can realize the research on the specific formation mechanism of emotional metaphors in the context of differences between English and Chinese.
Keywords: Corpus; Emotional metaphor; Comparative analysis

The corpus based study of metaphor mainly includes taking metaphor existing in a type of text as the object of study, often the object of study is a vehicle; A corpus based comparative study of linguistic metaphor and culture is conducted to understand the individuality and commonness of metaphor in different cultures; The target domain and source domain of metaphor are studied with corpus. The emergence of corpus has provided a new perspective for metaphor research, and there are few researches on emotion related corpus [1].

1. An overview of metaphor theory

Based on the analysis of modern cognition, metaphor, in essence, belongs to a cognitive phenomenon, not a linguistic phenomenon, in which metaphorical language embodies the external display of internal concepts. In the conceptual system, most of them are metaphorical. In terms of working mechanism, metaphor is a single mapping from the source domain to the target domain, that is, from concrete to abstract. The mapping is local, only part of the source domain structure is mapped to the target domain structure. For metaphor mapping, it involves intention mapping and concept mapping. The source domain structure is often projected to the target domain in a way consistent with the structure in the target domain. In terms of characteristics, most metaphorical systems are subconscious, similar to non metaphorical systems, and have non automatic characteristics [2]. Metaphor system plays a very important role in vocabulary and grammar. Poetic metaphor or conventional metaphor, which is generally an extension of conventional metaphor, is often influenced by conventional metaphor. Some conceptual metaphors are basically universal or universal, and some are cultural specific.

2. Concrete construction of metaphorical corpus

Since the 1990s, the corpus based metaphor research has been carried out. Lakoff proposed that in the process of conceptual metaphor theory research, the linguistic facts in the corpus should be supported. Therefore, Lakoff and at the same time built a conceptual metaphor corpus, namely an important list of metaphors. In the process of building the corpus, some English users were invited to use specific examples of metaphors based on their own intuition, and the categories of metaphors were divided, regardless of whether metaphors were lexicalized or stereotyped [3]. Therefore, there are some defects in the corpus. As

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for the problems that arise, Andrew Goally began to establish a new metaphor corpus, namely the Metalous Corpus, in 1992. Compared with the previous corpus, the Metalous Corpus has greatly improved. It is not built on simple perception or simple cognition, but on the basis of vocabulary. In the Metalous Corpus, there are certain lexicological standards for hypothetical conceptual metaphors and vocabulary collection, Metaphors should appear in contemporary English dictionaries, and the corpus and analogy should be more than six words. The frequency of words in the English corpus should exceed 200.

Since the 1990s, China has begun to build a national corpus. Peking University, Tsinghua University, and various language research institutes have all participated in the compilation of the corpus. The CCL corpus of Peking University includes ancient Chinese, modern Chinese, and English Chinese bilingualism. However, under the influence of various reasons, the construction of a Chinese metaphor corpus has just started, At present, the professional research on Chinese metaphor is not mature enough. The current research on metaphor in corpus is mainly limited to the construction of research methods and review of metaphor corpus [4]. Huang Xiaoxi was the first to carry out a corpus based study of emotional metaphor. The subjects of the study were mainly emotional metaphor performance and emotional characteristics, but the mechanism of emotional metaphor was not fully reflected. This paper mainly conducts a comparative study with the Modern Chinese Corpus of Peking University and the Metalum Corpus.

3. Emotional metaphors in english and chinese

3.1 Emotional metaphors in english

When retrieving the corpus, emotion is regarded as the noumenon, and 27 analogies are obtained. All analogies derive emotional metaphors. As far as emotion is movement, lexical metaphors such as acute and be taken with are generated. Through analysis, we can learn that there are no derivatives of the two root words. In this case, 25 root categories and corresponding derived lexical metaphors need to be analyzed [5]. Through further research, we can learn that when we divide the twenty-five root categories in detail, they are mainly divided into three main types. One type is emotional metaphor. When we use orientation as a vehicle, that is, orientation emotional metaphor. This kind of analogy is one, that is, emotion is high. The second type of emotional metaphor mainly regards the body experience as a vehicle, that is, the body emotional metaphor, including 14 analogies such as movement as body part, movement as food, etc. The third type of emotional metaphor takes natural phenomena as vehicles, with ten root words, including motion as wave, motion as gas, motion as weather, etc. This type of metaphor belongs to natural emotional metaphor. According to the analogy derived words in the corpus, there are 49 words under the actual jurisdiction of emotion for weather, with the most analogy, which to some extent indicates that among English users, senior emotions and emotions are often expressed through the weather. At the same time, emotion for movement and emotion for heat involve more analogies, which are 46 and 41 respectively. Statistical analysis of the three emotional metaphors shows that the proportion of body, nature and orientation in English emotional metaphors is gradually declining.

3.2 Emotional metaphors in chinese

For the emotional metaphor corpus in Chinese, it is derived from CCL corpus. In order to obtain the emotional metaphor corpus in the corpus, the meaning is similar to emotion, and the form is metaphorical expression phrase, including emotional image, emotional image and mood image as the retrieval words. During the retrieval process, both left and right leaps are lyrics, and the specific emotional metaphor sentences of the retrieval words are analyzed [6]. For Chinese, it feels like both a noun phrase and a verb short play. When it is used as a verb phrase, it may not be a metaphor. For example, every time you eat in the canteen, it feels like you are fighting. Based on the analysis of the characteristics of sensory image, in the process of searching words, replace the sensory image into the sensory image to ensure that emotions and emotions are presented as ontology related metaphors in the sentence of sensory image, and correspond to the emotional metaphors in English. For most Chinese emotional metaphors, they can be the same as English emotional metaphors, which can be attributed to natural and physical emotional metaphors. But for restlessness, like a burning lighter, emotional metaphor is a special method used in English emotional metaphors. Such emotional metaphors can be called body emotional metaphors, that is, when emotional metaphors are carried out, inanimate objects are taken as objects, Combined with the analysis of emotional metaphor sentences, it can be seen that in Chinese, when classifying emotional metaphors, there are several emotional metaphors: nature, body and emotion.

4. A concrete comparison of emotional metaphor between english and chinese

In English and Chinese emotional metaphors, body and nature are the majority, which is basically consistent with the philosophy of experience. In combination with the philosophy of experience, human conceptual system and cognitive situation, they will be affected by embodied experience. When expressing emotions, most of them are metaphorical forms. The source domain of metaphor is people's specific experience and environmental conditions, which belongs to the commonness of Eng-

lish and Chinese emotional metaphors.

In addition to commonness, there are also some differences between English and Chinese emotional metaphors. Based on the analysis of source domain mechanism, the differences are mainly reflected in these aspects [7]. First, it originates from the source domain of natural phenomena. Chinese is different from English. There are more natural phenomena in emotional metaphor, and more than 60% of them are source domains. In Chinese, the realization of emotional metaphor combined with natural phenomena is likely to influence traditional culture. In Chinese traditional culture, it emphasizes the unity of heaven and man, and pays attention to the harmony between man and nature. In nature, man is regarded as an organic component. Human beings live in nature, and there is a very close relationship between nature and human psychology and physiology. And natural phenomena often have an impact on people's character and make them get inspiration constantly, so natural phenomena are more suitable for vehicles in emotional metaphors. Secondly, it comes from embodied experience. In Chinese, the body is rarely used as a vehicle in emotional metaphors. In English, it is very common for emotional metaphors to regard the body forming experience as a vehicle. In Korean, body related words are seldom used to express personal subjective feelings. When conducting specific analysis, in Chinese, emotional metaphor vehicles mainly involve words whose identities are friends, traitors and others in the state of dreaming, dialogue and so on, and rarely involve words related to body parts, which is mainly influenced by the body theory in traditional culture [8]. In Confucian culture, the body is considered to be private and sacred, so it is often rarely mentioned, or even tabooed. When it is necessary to mention the body, it is often expressed in Chinese through neutral words of action and identity. However, in English, there is no such restriction. Many English emotional metaphors use touch, taste and body parts as vehicles. Finally, from different source domains. In English, there are metaphors of emotion through physical orientation. In Chinese, there is no metaphors of emotion through orientation. In Chinese, it mainly combines inanimate objects to make emotional metaphors and regards them as vehicles. In locational metaphors, emotion is high. It mainly expresses emotion through spatial positional relations and analyzes object emotional metaphors in Chinese. For example, a girl's mood is as monotonous as reading text, The vehicles used are quite common in daily life, which reflects the differences between English and Chinese cultural environments.

5. Conclusion

In a word, the analysis of English and Chinese emotional metaphors shows that metaphors have both similarities and differences in expressing emotions. The commonness is mainly reflected in the fact that both languages pass through human experience and natural phenomena are vehicles in emotional metaphors. The main vehicles of emotional metaphor in Chinese are natural phenomena, while those in English are embodied experiences and body parts. At the same time, English expresses more metaphors of subjective feelings through orientation than Chinese, which is mainly combined with inanimate. The above situation shows that there is a tendency to express emotional metaphors in English and Chinese, which is related to the cultural background. In the future research, with the further expansion of the corpus, the related research will be further deepened.

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