

A Study of Conceptual Metaphor in President Xi Jinping's speech

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Abstract

In December 2019, the COVID-19 was discovered in Wuhan, China. China adopted effective strategies and measures and launched a nationwide fight against the epidemic. Until September 6, 2020, China has won an initial decisive victory in the fight against the epidemic. To this end, Chinese president Xi Jinping delivered a speech to commend role models in the fight against COVID-19. This paper attempts to make a quantitative and qualitative analysis of various metaphors in president Xi Jinping's speech in order to fully reveal the ideology contained in the metaphors. This study first uses Pragglejaz (2007)'s Metaphor Identification Procedure to identify the metaphors in Xi Jinping's speech, followed by the classification of metaphors under the framework of Conceptual Metaphor Theory. There are 17 metaphorical types, such as war metaphor, architectural metaphor, and container metaphor and so on. The frequency and resonance values of metaphorical keywords are calculated by AntConc 3.5.7. Critical Discourse Analysis serves as a theoretical tool to qualitatively explain the ideological connotation of the speech. The metaphors in the speech express the ideology which help China fighting against COVID-19, including: the political belief of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the national emotion of patriotism, and the cultural tradition of collectivism.

Keywords: China, Speech, Critical Discourse Analysis, Conceptual Metaphor

Introduction

Since December 2019, when COVID-19 was first discovered in Wuhan, China, the Chinese government has led the Chinese people to adopt effective strategies and measures to fight against the epidemic. It took China more than one month to initially contain the spread of the epidemic, two months to control the daily new cases, three months to achieve decisive results in the battle to protect Wuhan city and Hubei province. By 24:00 on September 6, 2020, there were no new confirmed cases in China, which showed that China had won a decisive victory in the fight against the epidemic. To this end, the Chinese government held a meeting commending the role models in the country's fight against the COVID-19 outbreak on September 8, 2020, at which Chinese president Xi Jinping delivered a speech. There are 9,811

words in this speech, of which 308 are metaphorical keywords. These metaphorical keywords express the Chinese government's understanding and emphasis on the China's spirit in combating the epidemic. The major achievements made in the fight against the epidemic, China's strength and spirit demonstrated in the fight have become the basis of nationalism. Therefore, in order to understand more precisely the ideological characteristics of Chinese anti-epidemic discourse, this study makes a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the conceptual metaphors in Xi Jinping's speech from the perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

Literature Review

Norman Fairclough first proposed the theory of CDA in 1989. In his book *Language and Power*, he expounded on the close relationship between discourse and social structure, holding the idea that the choice of language is influenced by social power and often becomes the dissemination tool of social ideology. Since then, CDA has taken the relationship between language, power, and ideology as the core of theoretical research (Fairclough, 1992). Wodak (1989) also elaborated the relation of language, power, and ideology in the book *Language, Power, and Ideology*. Advocates of CDA also put forward specific discourse analysis methods, such as Fairclough's (1989) three-dimensional analysis framework, Wodak's (2001) discourse history analysis method, and Van Dijk's (1998) social cognitive model. Fairclough (1992) advocated discourse analysis from three dimensions: text, discursive practice, and sociocultural practice. Discourse analysis is to study the semantic content of discourse, and discourse practice is to interpret the production, distribution, and consumption of discourse. The analysis of sociocultural practice focuses on the sociocultural background behind discourse and its influence on discourse. According to Wodak's (2001) historical analysis method of discourse, the combination of historical background data for discourse analysis could explain related historical and cultural factors of discourse production and meaning from a historical perspective to make a more comprehensive interpretation of the formation, characteristics, and functions of discourse. Van Dijk (1998) maintained that discourse analysis should be conducted from the dimensional perspectives of society, cognition and discourse. Discourse analysis is not a pure semantics issue but also involves the methodology of sociology, psychology, and other disciplines.

With the deepening of theoretical research on discourse analysis, CDA is gradually combined with corpus linguistics, thus enhancing the empirical and quantitative characteristics of CDA (Partington, 2004). Hardt-mautner (1995) is the first scholar to advocate combining the corpus method and CDA method. Since then, a large number of discourse analyses combining the two methods have emerged. As an essential method of discourse research, metaphor analysis has also been introduced into the framework of CDA. Boeynaems et al. (2017) proposed to use CDA method to analyze the metaphorical structure in political discourse. Charteris-black (2004) believed that CDA enabled traditional metaphor analysis to jump out of the narrow framework of semantics and connect semantic context with social context so that the discourse function of metaphor could be extended to a broader social background. Therefore, some researchers began to carry out critical metaphor analysis of political discourse based on quantitative statistics of the corpus. For example, Agbo et al. (2018) conducted a critical metaphor analysis of Nigerian political discourse based on political speech corpus. Ji and Chen (2007) analyzed the metaphors in more than 20 speeches of British and American politicians. Wang and Xin (2019) took 82 American media reports on "The Withdrawal of the United States from TPP" as corpus and analyzed the construction of

metaphors used in these reports on the hostile image of China. Baş (2020) conducted a comparative critical metaphor analysis on the concept of democracy in Turkish and American English based on the corpus. In addition, a few researchers began to make critical discourse analysis of the ideological content behind the metaphor in political discourse, such as the analysis of the liberal and democratic values and the dream of American revival in the American president 's inaugural address (Gao & Gao, 2011; Feng, 2013), an analysis of the value of Russian conservatism (Chen, 2018).

In short, the studies of language, power and ideology cover various fields and employ different methods. However, there is a lack of research on nationalist ideology in Chinese political discourses concerning COVID-19. Therefore, this study attempts to understand more precisely the ideological characteristics of Chinese anti-epidemic discourse in Xi Jinping's speech through a corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis.

Research Materials and Methods

Metaphors are regarded as an effective language form for achieving certain communicative functions because they are linked to the conceptual frames such as war, disease, sport, journey, and others (Borčić, et al., 2016). In this study, Chinese president Xi Jinping's speech at the meeting commending role models in the country's fight against the COVID-19 epidemic on September 8, 2020, is selected as the data to analyze the metaphorical types and ideological connotation of nationalism. The process of the data collection in this study consists of the following four parts.

Metaphor Identification. Pragglejaz (2007)'s Metaphor Identification Procedures (MIP) is used for the identifying metaphors. The first step is to understand the meaning of the context; The second step is to determine the lexical units of the context. The third step concerns the understanding of the contextual meaning and the basic meaning of the lexical units in other contexts and then determining whether the contextual meaning can be understood through the basic meaning. The fourth step is to determine whether the lexical units are metaphors (Pragglejaz, 2007).

Metaphor Classification. According to the features of the source domain, this study classifies metaphorical keywords and summarizes 17 categories of metaphor under the framework of Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) Conceptual Metaphor Theory, including war metaphor, container metaphor, architectural metaphor, personification metaphor, water metaphor, and so on.

Quantitative Statistics. The statistical software AntConc 3.5.7 is used to count the number, frequency and resonance value of metaphorical keywords. AntConc is a free concordance software program, which serves as a comprehensive text analysis tool in applied linguistic related studies. It is widely applied in corpus-based studies and critical discourse analysis (Anthony, 2005). Firstly, this study analyzes the number, frequency, and resonance value of relevant metaphor keywords in each type of metaphor with AntConc. The keywords frequencies list will present the keywords that are frequently used in the corpus based on the metaphor identification. The study also use AntConc to identify the collocations of the keywords and examine the words surrounding the target words, which is helpful for distinguishing the literal meaning and the metaphorical meaning of the keywords. According to the data analysis, there are 61 keywords in the war metaphor, the total frequency is 139, and the total resonance value is 8,479 when the total number of keywords is multiplied by

the total frequency. The quantitative analysis of other types of metaphor is also conducted in the same method.

Qualitative Analysis. This study adopts the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis to explain the ideological features and ideological content of the speech. The ideological analysis of this study focuses on the micro perspective of nationalism, which concerns the analysis of the connotation of nationalism expressed by metaphors from three aspects: the political belief of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the national emotion of patriotism and the cultural tradition of collectivism.

Results

In president Xi Jinping's speech, there are 17 categories of metaphors: war metaphor, architectural metaphor, water metaphor, travel metaphor, orientation metaphor, chess metaphor, container metaphor, fabric metaphor, plant metaphor, behavior metaphor, family metaphor, examination metaphor, color metaphor, financial metaphor, musical metaphor and other metaphors. The metaphors with resonance values above 90 are listed below (see Table1).

Table 1

Source Domain Types And Source Domain Resonance Values

Source domain	keywords	Number	Frequency number	Resonance value
War metaphor	抗疫(anti-epidemic),斗争 (battle/struggle/fight),战略 (strategy), 抗击(resistance), 挑战 (challenge), 胜利(victory).	58	140	8120
Architectural metaphor	构建(build), 建设(construction), 支撑(support), 构筑(structure), 筑牢(fortify)	12	27	324
Personification metaphor	告诉(tell), 走(walk/go/takes the path), 不退(no retreat), 肆虐 (rage), 不孤(not lonely), 修复 (repair)	12	19	228
Travel metaphor	征程(journey), 乘风破浪(ride the wind and waves), 航船(ship), 一帆风顺(smooth sailing), 前行 (move forward), 前途(the way forward)	11	16	176
Water metaphor	汇聚(flow together convergence), 凝聚(condensation), 惊涛骇浪 (turbulent tide), 汹汹 (overwhelming), 注入(injection), 洪流(flood), 波澜壮阔 (extensive water)	12	12	144
Orientalional metaphor	提高 (raise up), 至上 (uppermost), 高度 (height), 降低 (lower down), 下沉 (sinking), 先上 (first up), 崇高 (lofty)	8	18	144
Chess metaphor	全局 (whole chess situation), 大局 (general chess situation), 局部 (local chess situation), 局面 (current chess situation), 变局 (changing chess situation), 布局 (layout of the chess), 格局 (pattern of the chess)	7	13	91
Other metaphors	考(test), 考验(trial), 测试 (examination), 暂停键(pause button), 兑现(cash), 基调 (tone), 丹心(red heart(loyal heart))	48	63	3024

War Metaphor

War is a social phenomenon of human society from ancient times. Its distinctive characteristics and far-reaching social influence lead to the wide use of war metaphors in the speech, especially political discourse. Metaphorical associations of the epidemic with war have been widely used (Ribeiro et al., 2018, Camus, 2009; Moodley & Lesage, 2020). As a newly emerging disease, COVID-19 has brought great challenges to humans because of its huge interpersonal infection and health destruction. Therefore, people tend to compare it to enemies and compare anti-epidemic activities to hard battle. The virus has been described as “enemy”, “alien invader”, “fight” by many politicians (Semino, 2020). In Xi Jinping’s speech, there are 58 war metaphors, among which 6 appear more than 5 times, namely, 抗疫(anti-epidemic), 斗争(battle/struggle), 战略(strategy), 抗击(resistance), 挑战(challenge), 胜利(victory).

抗疫 (anti-epidemic) appeared 22 times in the speech. The phrases containing “anti-epidemic” are: 抗疫斗争(anti-epidemic battle), 抗疫精神(anti-epidemic spirit), 抗疫勇士 (anti-epidemic warrior), 抗疫物资(anti-epidemic materials), 抗疫形势(anti-epidemic situation), 抗疫一线(anti-epidemic front line), etc. These expressions serve to describe the active participation, dedication, bravery and solidarity of all the Chinese communities in fighting against COVID-19. These qualities are summarized as the great “anti-epidemic spirit”. In the speech, “anti-epidemic spirit”, as a valuable spiritual quality, is regarded as a spiritual force for winning a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respect and winning the victory of socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era. The speech expounds on the connotation and value of the “anti-epidemic spirit” as: 伟大**抗疫精神**, 同中华民族长期形成的特质禀赋和文化基因一脉相承, 是爱国主义、集体主义、社会主义精神的传承和发展, 是中国精神的生动诠释。(The great **anti-epidemic spirit** is in line with the long-formed characteristics and cultural genes of the Chinese nation. It is a continuation and development of patriotism, collectivism and socialism, and a vivid interpretation of the Chinese spirit.). 我们要在全社会大力弘扬伟大**抗疫精神**, 使之转化为全面建设社会主义现代化国家、实现中华民族伟大复兴的强大力量。(We should vigorously carry forward the great **anti-epidemic spirit** in the whole society and turn it into a powerful force for building a modern socialist country in an all-round way and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.).

斗争(battle/struggle/fight) metaphors has appeared 15 times in the speech, mainly expressing China’s accurate understanding of the nature of the fight against COVID-19, and considering this “battle/struggle/fight” between people and the virus as a concrete practice to demonstrate China’s strength and self-confidence. Based on the severity and complexity of the COVID-19 epidemic in China, the Chinese government attached great importance to the epidemic, conducted scientific research and judgment, and has formed a correct understanding of the major test of the epidemic. Therefore, it has actively adopted comprehensive and effective prevention and control measures for the epidemic and achieved remarkable results. The term “battle/struggle/fight” could fully reveal the significant impact and destructive nature caused by the COVID-19 epidemic on Chinese society. The sharp antagonism between the virus and people determines that the Chinese government must take strong strategies and measures to deal with it. As the speech says, 这场**抗疫斗争**是对

国家治理体系和治理能力的一次集中检验。(This anti-epidemic **battle** is a centralized test of the national governance system and governance ability.), 根据形势变化及时调整**斗争策略**, 团结一切可以团结的力量。(Adjust the battle strategy in time according to the changes of the situation and unite all forces that can be united), 夺取抗疫**斗争全面胜利**还需要付出持续努力。(Continuous efforts are needed to win a comprehensive victory in the **fight against the epidemic**). The anti-epidemic **battle** is employed to show China's strength and self-confidence as well as the superiority of China's socialist system and the ability of the governance. In this regard, Xi Jinping stated that “**抗疫斗争**伟大实践再次证明·新中国成立以来所积累的坚实国力·是从容应对惊涛骇浪的深厚底气”(The great practice of the anti-epidemic **battle** once again proves that the solid national strength accumulated since the founding of new China is the deep foundation to calmly deal with the disaster.). “**抗疫斗争**伟大实践再次证明·社会主义核心价值观、中华优秀传统文化所具有的强大精神动力·是凝聚人心、汇聚民力的强大力量”(The great practice of the anti-epidemic **battle** has once again proved that the strong spiritual power of the socialist core values and the excellent Chinese traditional culture is a powerful force to unite the people and gather the people's strength).

Architectural Metaphor

As an important necessity for human beings, architecture has a profound impact on people's way of thinking. Architectural metaphor is widely used in various discourse practices. The architectural domain is a very important source domain because it helps to explain the complex abstract concept in human daily life and conceptualize things and events such as theory, argument, society, creation and career, as constructing buildings(Lakoff & Johnson,1980; Lakoff, 1993; Kövecses, 2002). In the speech, the resonance value of architectural metaphor is 324, accounting for 2.64% of the total resonance value. There are 12 keywords in architectural metaphor. Among them, the top five are 构建(build), 建设(construction), 支撑(support), 构筑(structure), 筑牢(fortify).

In president Xi Jinping's speech, the development of social institutions, the strengthening and improvement of public health facilities, the promotion of people's spiritual life, and the pursuit of good world order are treated as building projects to make these abstract human behavior and social phenomenon concrete and understandable. The构建(build) metaphor appears 7 times in total, mainly expressing the grand concept of the Chinese government seeking to develop human community of common future. According to the speech, in the global COVID-19 anti-epidemic campaign, China launched the most extensive emergency humanitarian action since the founding of the People's Republic of China, injecting momentum into the global epidemic prevention and control. China is willing to carry out international health cooperation for the development of the human health community, support the World Health Organization (WHO) in playing a leading role in the global anti-epidemic battle, and provide assistance to countries and regions with the weak capacity to tackle the epidemic, such as: 推动构建人类卫生健康共同体 (promoting the **building** of a community of human health). 着力构建新发展格局 (focusing on **building** a new

development landscape), **构建**人类卫生健康共同体 (**building** a community of human health).

The development of a country, like the construction of a building, takes long time, requires proper planning and good cooperation of all the members. The use of **建设**(construction) metaphor expresses the Chinese government's macro planning for the development of the national system, that is, the comprehensive planning for China's socialist modernization. This great cause is a new journey that the Chinese government and people are embarking on. Arduous efforts and strong spiritual strength are needed to successfully complete this journey. The **建设**(construction) metaphor also expresses China's confidence in its vision of human community of shared future: the global spread of COVID-19 tells people in a special way that humankind is a community with a shared future. In the face of a major global crisis, all countries need close solidarity and cooperation, and any selfish and wrong practices run counter to the fundamental interests of the country and other countries. Therefore, the global COVID-19 pandemic has taught us that we need to uphold the concept of human future to achieve sound international relations and world order, such as **建设更加繁荣美好世界的**人间正道(**constructing** a more prosperous and better world).

The **支撑** (support) metaphor appears 4 times in the speech, mainly expressing the vital contribution made by China's technological and economic strength to the successful control of COVID-19. The speech points out that China's strong scientific and technical strength has played a prominent role in the fight against the epidemic. The scientific attitude and principles were applied throughout the whole process of decision-making, patient treatment, technical research and social governance during the epidemic period. In addition, China's long-term accumulation of solid material foundation, the complete industrial system, the strong scientific and technological strength, the rich medical resources provide a strong backing for the prevention and control of the epidemic and is an important factor affecting the success of China's fight against the epidemic. For example:充分发挥科技对疫情防控的**支撑**作用 (Giving full play to the **supporting** role of science and technology in epidemic prevention and control), 强化公共卫生法治保障和科技**支撑** (strengthening legal and technological **support** for public health).

Personification Metaphor

Personification metaphor is also used widely in political discourse. By projecting the vivid and lively features of the characters of the source domain onto the objects in the target domain, it enables the audience to have a more precise and deeper understanding of some features of the things in the target domain. There are a total of 13 personification metaphor keywords, such as, **告诉**(tell), **走**(walk/go/takes the path), **不退**(no retreat), **肆虐**(rage), **不孤**(not lonely), **修复**(repair) and so on. The total frequency of metaphor keywords is 19, and the resonance value of the source domain is 228, accounting for 1.86% of the total resonance value of metaphor in the whole discourse.

In the speech, the personification metaphors are used to project the features of humans to the history and reality domain. The characteristics of human initiative and wisdom are endowed to history and reality, enabling history and reality to speak and guide human practice. Therefore, humans can be taught and enlightened by the experience and wisdom of

history and reality. As the speech says, 历史和现实都告诉我们，只要不断培育和践行社会主义核心价值观，始终继承和弘扬中华优秀传统文化，我们就一定能够建设好全国各族人民的精神家园，筑牢中华儿女团结奋进、一往无前的思想基础。(History and reality **tell us**, as long as we constantly cultivate and practice the socialist core values, always inherit and carry forward the excellent traditional Chinese culture, we will be able to build the spiritual home for all ethnic groups, build a Chinese people unity, indomitable ideological foundation). In this sentence, the metaphor keyword 告诉(tell) shows that human vitality, initiative and wisdom are projected on history and reality, which becomes a wise man and teaches us how to do things. In the speech, the history and reality under a socialist system with Chinese characteristics are also compared to a wise man, who tells us that China can successfully cope with various risks and challenges only by insisting on and perfecting the socialist system as well as giving full play to its organizational mobilization ability, coordinating ability, strong ability in carrying out the system advantages.

The metaphorical keyword 走(walk) also constructs the personification metaphor, that is, the country, nation and international society are compared to people. As a political entity, the country does not have the feature of human behavior, but the characteristics of the person as the source domain are projected onto the country in the speech, so the country becomes a person capable of action as it shows in the speech,中国在疫情防控和经济恢复上都走在世界前列。(China is **walking** ahead in both epidemic prevention and control and economic recovery.) The word 走 (walk) vividly expresses the progressive characteristics of China. In this way, extraordinary achievements achieved by China is highlighted and more impressive to the audience. 走(go) is also used to describe the long and difficult historical process of the Chinese nation, as says in the speech,从5000多年文明发展的苦难辉煌中走来的中国人民和中华民族，必将在新时代的伟大征程上一路向前，任何人任何势力都不能阻挡中国人民实现更加美好生活的前进步伐！(The Chinese people and nation, who have **gone** through hardship and glory in the development of civilization over 5,000 years, will surely forge ahead on the great journey of the new era. No one or force can stop the Chinese people from advancing toward a better life!). Metaphors are mental pictures that might substitute a thousand words (Sackmann, 1989). 走 (go) enables the audience intuitively to have a vivid picture of the Chinese nation moving forward laboriously from difficulties and hardships. Lastly, the 走 (takes the path) metaphor also expresses China's reflection on how the international community works together to deal with global issues. 国际社会秉持人类命运共同体理念，坚持多边主义、走团结合作之路。(The international community adheres to the concept of human community with a shared future, adheres to multilateralism, and **takes the path** of unity and cooperation.).

Travel Metaphors

Travel metaphor conceptualizes the abstract progress of events as a daily travel experience and projects some important characteristics of the journey onto the abstract concept. Travel metaphors are formed on our daily embodiment. We move from one place to another every day, and there is a starting point, destination, and places in between. The repetition of this daily action serves to project the feature of travel to the abstract concept (Lakoff, 1993). In

the speech, there are 11 travel metaphor keywords, such as 征程 (journey), 乘风破浪 (ride the wind and waves), 航船 (ship), 一帆风顺 (smooth sailing), 前行 (move forward), 前途 (the way forward), etc. The occurrence frequency of travel metaphor keywords was 16 times, and the total resonance value was 176. These travel metaphors mainly compare the development of the Chinese nation, the social construction of China and the development of the CPC as a long and hard journey to show the perseverance, courage and optimism of the Chinese nation, Chinese society and the CPC in the process of struggle.

The metaphorical keywords 征程 (journey) compares China's modernization as a significant journey. Travel is often a long journey, so the use of the metaphor 征程 (journey) aims to inspire Chinese people's perseverance and continuous struggle for the long cause of China's construction. Travel is often accompanied by hardships and difficulties, so the metaphor of 征程 (journey) is easy to inspire people's fighting spirit and heroic spirit to build a modern China so that the heroic temperament becomes the spiritual force to promote the Chinese people to forge ahead. Travel often requires unity and cooperation to solve various difficulties and obstacles in the journey. 征程 (journey) is also used to describe China's fight against the epidemic. The COVID-19 outbreak in China began in the city of Wuhan and quickly spread throughout Hubei province. In order to support Wuhan, China has sent medical personnel to Wuhan, so the word 征程 (journey) is used to express the medical personnel of other provinces and cities rushed to Wuhan and Hubei to carry out the fight against the epidemic work.

The term 乘风破浪 (ride the wind and waves) vividly shows the various difficulties and obstacles encountered on the road of China's construction. The metaphorical image of difficulties and obstacles also further reflects the courage, confidence and ability of China to overcome difficulties. For example, in the process of fighting the epidemic, the rich materials, advanced technology and mobilization of medical workers play an important role in effectively control the situation, which also demonstrates the Chinese government's good organization and coordination ability.

In addition, the term 一帆风顺 (smooth sailing) also metaphorically shows the development process of the CPC and new China. The travel process reflects the development process of the CPC and New China, the long journey shows the long governance of China and the long history of New China, and the difficulty of travel also expresses various difficulties in the construction of the CPC and the New China. The speech states the construction of the CPC and the People's Republic of China is a journey full of hardships, and the difficulties of travel are reflected in various aspects: the complex situations such as politics, economy and ideology at home and abroad, the changes in the external development environment, the various international and domestic struggles, and so on, which determine that the journey of building the CPC and China is a process full of twists and challenges, just as the speech says that 我们党建党近百年、新中国成立70多年、改革开放40多年的历史·从来都不是一帆风顺的。(In the past 100 years since the founding of the CPC, over 70 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, and over 40 years of reform and opening up, it has never been **smooth sailing**.)

Water Metaphor

Water is an essential natural material in human society. Water has the characteristics of softness and rigidity and can condense inward and diffuse outward. When countless small

streams converge into a huge flood, the flood can not only benefit humans but also destroy humans. Therefore, based on the understanding of the characteristics of water, human beings naturally bring water into the daily language and metaphorically realize specific communicative functions. Water metaphor has a strong rhetorical effect on the vivid description of the COVID-19 epidemic, the display of the Chinese people and their values, and the good characteristics and practical value of excellent Chinese traditional culture. There are 12 keywords of water metaphor, such as 汇聚 (flow together convergence), 凝聚 (condensation), 惊涛骇浪 (turbulent tide), 汹汹 (overwhelming), 注入 (injection), 洪流 (flood), 波澜壮阔 (extensive water). Water metaphor are widely used in Xi Jinping's speech. The total frequency of water metaphor keywords is 12, and the resonance value in the source domain is 144. The main metaphorical keywords are selected below for semantic and pragmatic analysis.

汇聚 (convergence), as a metaphorical keyword, has appeared twice in the speech to express the critical role of Chinese values in uniting the people. As the speech says, 抗疫斗争伟大实践再次证明·社会主义核心价值观·中华优秀传统文化所具有的强大精神动力·是凝聚人心·汇聚民力的强大力量。(The great practice of the anti-epidemic struggle has once again proved that the strong spiritual power of the socialist core values and the excellent Chinese traditional culture is a powerful force to unite the hearts minds of the people and **convergence** the power of citizens). This sentence uses water as the source domain to explain and understand Chinese traditional values and culture. The commonness between the source domain and target domain is the feature of "convergence", that is, the water flow can converge into a large flow, while the socialist core values and Chinese traditional culture can converge the scattered forces of countless Chinese people into a majestic force. Therefore, the metaphor of "convergence" explores the cohesion function of water and then projects it onto the socialist core values and Chinese traditional culture to vividly express the unity function of socialist core values and Chinese traditional culture.

The metaphor of 惊涛骇浪 (turbulent tide) is used to describe the huge challenges China has experienced. It believes that China has accumulated a strong national strength for decades, which has played a significant role in the fight against COVID-19. The scale of the epidemic is huge and destructive. It is undoubtedly an unprecedented public health crisis facing China for decades, so it is not too much to call it a "turbulent tide". The Chinese government and the people have quickly achieved great success in fighting the epidemic through effective measures, which shows that China has a strong national strength and ability to overcome difficulties and obstacles. The speech states that 抗疫斗争伟大实践再次证明·新中国成立以来所积累的坚实国力·是从容应对惊涛骇浪的深厚底气。(The great struggle against COVID-19 has once again proven that strong national strength accumulated since the founding of the People's Republic of China has laid a solid ground for the country to navigate any "**turbulent tide**" with composure.). Similarly, the term 汹汹 (overwhelming) is also used in the speech to describe the severity of the COVID-19 epidemic as the discourse says, 病毒突袭而至·疫情来势汹汹, 人民生命安全和身体健康面临严重威胁(The virus swoops in, the epidemic is **overwhelming**, and people's lives and health are facing a serious threat.) With the word "overwhelming", the serious situation of the COVID-19 epidemic was vividly

displayed. China finally succeeded in overcoming the severe epidemic, which powerfully demonstrates China's extraordinary wisdom and ability to overcome the serious outbreak.

Discussion and Conclusion

The connotation and manifestation of nationalism are diverse due to different nationalities and different times. For China, the political belief of scientific socialism, the national emotion of patriotism and the cultural concept of collectivism constitute the main content of nationalism. These contents are expressed in various metaphors in Chinese president Xi Jinping's speech. Through the comprehensive use of travel metaphor, war metaphor, personification metaphor, architectural metaphor, and so on, the speech vividly expresses the importance, strategy, difficult and bright prospect of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Patriotism is the spiritual wealth that the Chinese nation has always possessed, and the COVID-19 fighting has provided an excellent opportunity for the Chinese people to release their patriotism. The Chinese government took advantage of the fight against COVID-19 to fully show the value and strength of patriotism through metaphorical expression so that patriotism can be more widely publicized and thus accumulate more profound spiritual strength for the future development of China. In the speech, various heroic deeds and outstanding achievements in the anti-epidemic battle provide a powerful source for the promotion of patriotism. During the anti-epidemic period, the Chinese people's spirit of sacrificing and internationalism was also an important source of patriotism.

Similarly, the traditional culture of collectivism has been metaphorically expressed in the speech. Metaphorical expressions such as 风雨同舟 ((riding the same boat in all rains and winds) stand together through thick and thin) and 众志成城 ((People of one mind is unbreakable as a strong wall), unite as one) are all vivid expressions of collectivism spirit. As the speech said, 面对突如其来的严重疫情，中国人民风雨同舟、众志成城，构筑起疫情防控的坚固防线。(In the face of the sudden and severe epidemic, the Chinese people have united together to build a solid line of defense for epidemic prevention and control.) 14亿中国人民同呼吸、共命运，肩并肩、心连心，绘就了团结就是力量的时代画卷！(1.4 billion Chinese people breathe and share a common destiny, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, drawing the 'picture of the times when unity is strength'")

In conclusion, this study uses Pragglejaz's MIP (2007) to identify conceptual metaphors in Xi Jinping's speech. The metaphors are classified under the framework of Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory, and AntConc 3.5.7 is used to make statistics on the frequency and collocation of metaphor keywords. With the help of CDA, this study qualitatively analyzed the ideology embodied in metaphors and found that the success of the fight against COVID-19 provided fresh materials and good opportunities for the presentation and promotion of nationalist ideology. Various metaphors are used to describe and explain the political belief of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the national emotion of patriotism, and the cultural tradition of collectivism.

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