Abstract

This study aims to provide an account of metaphor usage in Chinese political rhetoric regarding education over the past thirty years and shed light as to how lexical choices underline and reflect underlying conceptual patterns. Our study shows that the degree of metaphorization of “education” is similar among PRC Premiers while it varies among Hong Kong Governors and Chief Executives. Also, the concept of education in policy addresses in China often relies on the domain of BUILDING, with a focus on ‘structure’ and ‘foundation’ and a secondary focus on the concept of education as ENTERPRISE that can be ‘invested’ in. In contrast, Hong Kong Policy Addresses conceptualize education as a PRODUCT that can be ‘advertised’ or whose ‘quality’ and ‘quantity’ can be ‘improved’. In sum, analyzing metaphor variations in political speeches may reveal how politicians with different backgrounds and from different regions use language to present implicit ideologies.

1 Introduction

The last decade has witnessed a growth of research on conceptual metaphors in political discourse (Ahrens, 2009; Ahrens and Lee 2009; Ahrens, 2011; Lu and Ahrens, 2008; Charteris-Black, 2005, 2006, 2009; 2013; Lakoff, 1996, 2004; Musolff, 2004, 2010, 2016). This work may be categorized in terms of authors of the texts and types of source/target domains being used for analysis. For example, Lu and Ahrens (2008) studied conceptual metaphors with one particular source domain (BUILDING) from Taiwanese presidents, while Charteris-Black (2005) looked at a range of conceptual metaphors from particular British prime ministers and American presidents. In contrast with these examples, this study provides an analysis of the target domain concept of ‘EDUCATION’ in Chinese to see how a target domain is structured by different political leaders at different points in time. To fulfill this goal, two Mandarin Chinese political corpora will be examined in terms of Chinese metaphors related to the target domain of 教育 jiaoyu ‘EDUCATION’.

This question of how EDUCATION is conceptualized will be examined by contrasting the keyword-in-context data for ‘education/jiao-yu’ as found in two corpora: the Hong Kong Governor’s Addresses, the Hong Kong (HKSAR) Chief Executive’s Policy Addresses, and the Reports on the Work of the Government by Premiers of the PRC. As Hong Kong has been both a colony of Britain (prior to 1997) and a Special Administrative region of China (since 1997), it has had different education systems. The British system only made education compulsory for those up to the age of 15. While the HKSAR originally followed this scheme, more recently it has moved to make education mandatory until the age of 18, while China continues to make education compulsory for students up until the age of 15. Both the British system and the Chinese system are exam-based beyond the age of 15; that is, students can only continue if they perform well on their exams. The HKSAR has continued with a modified form of this system; however, recent structural changes mean that most students will be able to
complete a full 18 years of study. Of note for the purposes of this study is that education is taken seriously by the society in both Hong Kong and China as it is seen as a way for people to advance and better their economic situation. Having an educated workforce is also seen as a desirable social and political goal. Thus, issues related to education are discussed in Hong Kong policy addresses and in speeches by Chinese premiers, which allows us to examine metaphorical uses of the concept of ‘education’ with an eye to further understanding how education is viewed in these societies.

In this study, we will examine the instances of conceptual metaphor use for the keyword ‘education’. Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff, 1993; Lakoff and Johnson, 1980) and associated work within Critical Metaphor Analysis (Lu and Ahrens, 2008; Ahrens, 2009; Ahrens and Lee, 2009; Charteris-Black, 2004, 2005, 2006; Musolff, 2004, 2010, 2016) take as a starting point that more abstract conceptual domains (called target domains) use relatively more concrete conceptual domains (called source domains) in order to get across a particular idea about the target domain. For example, people might say “I spent a lot of time on this project” to indicate that TIME (the target domain) is being understood in terms of MONEY (the source domains). Ahrens (2010) goes on to demonstrate that target domains select source domains for a particular reason; these reasons are known as mapping principles. For example, TIME IS UNDERSTOOD IN TERMS OF MONEY in that MONEY is viewed as a valuable, limited resource and TIME is also viewed as valuable and limited. This is the mapping principle that drives this particular relationship between the source and target domain.

Recent studies have provided insight into how political leaders have used conceptual metaphors, and particularly invoked source domains, to reflect and strengthen their ideological viewpoints. For example, Charteris-Black (2005) argued that Martin Luther King’s used conceptual metaphors derived primarily from source domains related to LANDSCAPE and JOURNEY to argue for civil rights, while Winston Churchill focused on source domains relating to LIGHT and DARKNESS as well as JOURNEY to help British citizens boost morale among British citizens in the Second World War. Lu and Ahrens (2008), in another example of presidential speech analysis, found that Kuomintang (KMT) Presidents used BUILDING metaphors to instil a Chinese ideology, while the president from the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) preferred not to use BUILDING metaphors, and instead used FARMING metaphors to emphasize Taiwan’s agricultural background and political independence. In addition, KMT Presidents used BUILDING metaphors in ways that differ from U.S Presidents, with the KMT Presidents using retrospective BUILDING metaphors to emphasize the history of China, and U.S. Presidents using BUILDING metaphors to emphasize creating a particular type of structure (i.e., economic, educational, and political) for future generations.

In a more recent study, the emphasis was on how the same viewpoint (the viewpoint of the government of the PRC) is shared with different audiences (Jing-Schmidt & Peng, 2017). The authors ran a keyword-in-context search for ‘corruption’ in both the People’s Daily and the English version of the People’s Daily, which are the Chinese and English versions of the media mouthpiece of the PRC government. They found a systematic difference in the conceptual metaphors used Chinese and English newspapers and argued that it is the knowledge base within an epistemic community that invokes particular conceptual domains; in this case, corruption is compared to HARM (DISEASE, VERMIN, WEED, SLOVENRY) in Chinese and to WAR in English.

Hypotheses and Research Questions
The hypotheses under study are: 1) Hong Kong Governors will conceptualize “education” differently from Hong Kong Chief Executives; 2) Hong Kong Chief Executives will conceptualize ‘education’ more in line with Chinese Premiers, as the Chief Executives are overseeing the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong for China. Three research questions are involved in this study: 1) What types of source domains are used to understand the target domain concept of 教育 jiaoyu ‘EDUCATION’ in Chinese? 2) Do the metaphor source domains used vary by political group and/or by person or by time period? And 3) What underlying reasons can be postulated regarding the variations of source domain patterns by political group and/or by person? (i.e. Mapping Principles – Ahrens, 2010)
2 Methodology

2.1 Corpus Creation

In order to examine these issues, two independently compiled Chinese corpora of political speeches were created by: 1) downloading speeches of Chinese premiers (Corpus of Report on the Work of the Government by Premiers of the People’s Republic of China) from 1984 to 2013 with a total of 590,022 words; 2) downloading the policy addresses of Hong Kong Governors (for the period during 1984-1996 when Hong Kong was a British colony) with a total of 298,572 words and Hong Kong Chief Executives (for the period during 1997-2014 when Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China) with a total of 367,939 words. We have made these two corpora available on the website of Corpus of Political Speech at http://digital.lib.hkbu.edu.hk/corpus/chnsearch-se.php for the PRC Corpus and at http://digital.lib.hkbu.edu.hk/corpus/chnsearch.php#ui-tabs-2 for the Hong Kong Corpus. Table 1 and Table 2 present the details of the PRC corpus and Hong Kong Corpus respectively.

Table 1. PRC Corpus of Premier Speeches (from the Report on the Work of the Government) (Pre and Post-1999)

| Name          | Year      | Word Count |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Zhao Ziyang   | 1984-1988 | 82,046     |
| Li Peng       | 1988-1998 | 226,253    |
| Pre-1999      | 1984-1998 | 308,299    |
| Zhu Rongji    | 1999-2003 | 85,981     |
| Wen Jiabao    | 2004-2013 | 195,742    |
| Post-1999     | 1999-2013 | 281,723    |
| **Total**     | **1984-2013** | **590,022** |

Source: http://www.gov.cn/test/2006-02/16/Content_200719.htm

Table 2. Hong Kong Corpus of Policy Addresses by Governors (Pre-1997) and Chief Executives (Post-1997) in Chinese

| Name                  | Year       | Word Count |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Sir Edward Youde      | 1984-1986  | 54,147     |
| Sir David Wilson      | 1987-1991  | 110,753    |
| Sir Chris Patten       | 1992-1996  | 133,672    |
| **Pre-1997**          | **1984-1996** | **298,572** |
| Tung Chee-hwa         | 1997-2005  | 169,654    |
| Donald Tsang Yam-Kuen | 2006-2012  | 144,965    |
| Leung Chung-ying       | 2013-2014  | 53,320     |
| **Post-1997**         | **1997-2014** | **367,939** |
| **Total**             | **1984-2014** | **666,511** |

Source: http://www.policyaddress.gov.hk/2017/chi/archives.html

After compiling all the speeches as text files, Natural Language Processing Software (Stanford Word Segmenter 3.7 and Stanford POS Tagger 3.7) (SNLPG, 2015) were operated for Chinese words segmentation and part-of-speech tagging.

In order to build a list of expressions in the target domain of EDUCATION, key-word-in-context searches were run using tools on the websites mentioned above. All the instances with the lexeme ‘教育 jiaoyu education’ were extracted and downloaded into excel files for further analyses on both metaphorical tokens and types.

2.2 Metaphor Identification and Source Domain Determination

In this study, we first read through all the instances extracted to determine if ‘education’ was used metaphorically, literally or as a proper noun. If it was hypothesized to be used metaphorically, we then identified the keyword that drove this decision (i.e. a word such as ‘投资 touzi invest’). We then checked Chinese WordNet to see if this keyword had a meaning unrelated to education as determined by the definition in Sinica Bow at http://bow.ling.sinica.edu.tw/ (Chung & Ahrens, 2006). This is similar to step 3 in MIP (Praggeljaz Group, 2007) and step 2 to 4 in MIPVU (Steen, 2010) in which they checked for the possibility of a cross-domain mapping. Next, we verified the source domain of the keyword by checking the categories and definitions of the keywords.
provided in WordNet-SUMO (Suggested Upper Merged Ontology) as facilitated by the Sinica Bow interface. WordNet is a large lexical database of English with words being interlinked by means of conceptual-sematic and lexical relations and SUMO is the only formal ontology that has been mapped to all of the WordNet lexicon. Collocation searches of the keywords by using Chinese Sketch Engine (Kilgarriff, Huang, Rychly et al., 2005) at http://wordskecht.ling.sinica.edu.tw/ were also used as a complementary method to WordNet-SUMO method (Gong, Ahrens & Huang, 2008).

For instance, following the procedures below, ‘投資 touzi invest’ is ascertained to be a metaphorical keyword under the source domain of ‘事業 shiye ENTERPRISE’ metaphor: First, by searching definitions of ‘投資 touzi invest’ in WordNet-SUMO in Sinica Bow using the Chinese-English look-up search engine, we locate a list of senses of the word and the concrete sense ‘enterprise’ is chosen as the suggested source domain for ‘投資 touzi invest’. Table 3 is the selected sense information from WordNet-SUMO definition.

Table 3. WordNet-SUMO definition of “投資 touzi invest”

| Metaphorical Keywords | WordNet Explanations | SUMO nodes |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 投資 touzi ‘invest’    | the act of investing; laying out money or capital in an enterprise with the expectation of profit | Financial Transaction |

Second, to further confirm the suggested source domain ENTERPRISE, we searched collocations of ‘投資 touzi invest’ to check if ‘事業 shiye ENTERPRISE’ is frequently collocated with ‘投資 touzi invest’ by using Chinese Sketch Engine which is based on the Chinese Gigaword corpus. Figure 1 shows the frequency of ‘投資 touzi invest’ is 355,182. The second column is the frequency of the collocate at a grammatical relation to the keyword searched. The third column is the saliency value for that collocation pair. Referring to the saliency values, ‘事業 shiye ENTERPRISE’ is verified as one of the top collocations of the keyword ‘投資 touzi invest’.

**Figure 1. Collocation Search of ‘投資 touzi invest’**

| 資源 | 60 27.53 | 報酬率 | 2062 70.04 |
|------|---------|--------|------------|
| 有價證券 | 12 23.26 | 金額 | 6992 58.99 |
| 股票 | 30 22.16 | 意願 | 4342 56.18 |
| 股市 | 38 20.31 | 業務處 | 519 55.98 |
| 金額 | 26 20.04 | 環境 | 9713 54.52 |
| 製造業 | 13 18.8 | 標的 | 976 52.23 |
| 基金 | 26 17.86 | 總額 | 2706 51.11 |
| 總額 | 14 17.23 | 洽談會 | 486 48.6 |
| 房地產 | 11 14.61 | 台股案 | 76 45.01 |
| 公債 | 10 16.18 | 保護法 | 734 44.94 |
| 產業 | 25 16.13 | 項目 | 3392 44.41 |
| 總金額 | 6 16.1 | 抵減率 | 116 44.15 |
| 國債 | 5 14.82 | 說明會 | 1420 43.89 |
| 市場 | 35 14.33 | 風險 | 1648 43.61 |
| 事業 | 16 14.19 | 上限 | 986 43.49 |
| 債券 | 8 13.81 | 回報率 | 124 41.25 |
| 企業 | 22 13.76 | 業別 | 149 41.22 |
| 建設 | 22 13.68 | 規模 | 1885 41.17 |
| 上市公司 | 6 13.6 | 組合 | 594 40.36 |
| 研究 | 20 13.43 | 比重 | 926 39.57 |
| 項目 | 13 13.0 | 基金法 | 74 39.31 |
| 比例 | 11 12.8 | 事業 | 2743 39.12 |
| 農業 | 13 11.96 | 考察團 | 513 38.77 |
| 資金 | 13 11.81 | 件數 | 397 38.76 |
| 未來 | 14 10.75 | 年增率 | 470 38.63 |

Based on results from WordNet-SUMO and collocation, we ascertain that the source domain of ‘投資 touzi invest’ is suggested to be under the source domain of ‘事業 shiye ENTERPRISE’.

The following step is the quantification and comparison of relative frequencies (number of metaphorical instances/corpus size multiplied by
100,000) of metaphors with different types or tokens in different regions and/or speakers.

3 Methodology

3.1 Metaphorical Use and Literal Use Analysis

Our analyses show that a relatively similar ratio of metaphorization of ‘education’ can be found between PRC premiers in pre-1999 and post-1999 (see Table 4).

Table 4. Relative Frequency of Metaphorical Use & Literal Use of EDUCATION by PRC Speakers in Pre-1999 and Post-1999

| Name    | Literal Use | Metaphorical Use |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| Pre-1999 | 60.01       | 90.82           |
| Post-1999| 78.09       | 105.78          |

By contrast, it is clear the metaphorization ratio varies significantly between Hong Kong Governors and Chief Executives with Chief Executive conceptualizing ‘education’ metaphorically more frequently than Governors (see Table 5).

Table 5. Relative Frequency of Metaphorical Use & Literal Use of EDUCATION by Hong Kong Speakers in Pre-1997 and Post-1997

| Name    | Literal Use | Metaphorical Use |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| Pre-1997 | 69.33       | 34.16           |
| Post-1997| 88.06       | 95.67           |

3.2 Source Domains Analysis

Analysis of the metaphor source domains patterns shows that in PRC corpus, the target domain concept of ‘education’ primarily involves the source domain of BUILDING, secondarily focuses on the concept of education as ENTERPRISE, following with the use of SYSTEM, OBJECT and PRODUCT source domains (see Table 6).

Table 6. Top 7 Source Domains Applied to the Target Domain of EDUCATION in PRC Premier Speeches between Pre-1999 and Post-1999

| Source Domains | Pre 99 | Post 99 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| BUILDING       | 27.25  | 33.37   |
| ENTERPRISE     | 20.11  | 21.30   |
| SYSTEM         | 19.46  | 12.42   |
| OBJECT         | 11.35  | 13.13   |
| PRODUCT        | 10.38  | 15.62   |
| JOURNEY        | 5.84   | 3.90    |
| VEHICLE        | 0.65   | 11.36   |

From Table 7 we find that Hong Kong corpus applies primarily the source domain of PRODUCT and secondarily conceptualizes education as BUILDING, following with applying source domains of OBJECT, ENTERPRISE and SYSTEM.

Table 7. Top 7 Source Domains Applied to the Target Domain of EDUCATION in Hong Kong Policy Addresses between Pre-1997 and Post-1997

| Source Domains | Pre 97 | Post 97 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| PRODUCT        | 14.74  | 26.09   |
| BUILDING       | 8.37   | 20.11   |
| OBJECT         | 5.02   | 10.60   |
| ENTERPRISE     | 0.67   | 20.66   |
| SYSTEM         | 1.34   | 8.97    |
| PERSON         | 2.34   | 2.17    |
| JOURNEY        | 0.33   | 2.99    |

Source domain variations can also be found between different speakers. For example, PRC premiers use SDs consistently among themselves while Hong Kong Chief Executives have conceptualized education more as BUSINESS ENTERPRISE and SYSTEM in comparison with Hong Kong Governors.

Results in Table 8 show that CEs not only have a similar degree of metaphorization with Premiers who also are consistent within themselves (See Table 6) but also CEs and Premiers share the same top five source domains (BUILDING, ENTERPRISE, PRODUCT, OBJECT & SYSTEM) in the conceptualization of the target domain of EDUCATION.
Table 8. Comparisons on the Source Domains Applied by PRC Premiers in Post 1999 and HK CEs

| Source Domains | PRC Premiers - Post 99 | HK CE - Post 97 |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| BUILDING       | 33.37                  | 20.11           |
| ENTERPRISE     | 21.30                  | 20.66           |
| PRODUCT        | 15.62                  | 26.09           |
| OBJECT         | 13.13                  | 10.60           |
| SYSTEM         | 12.42                  | 8.97            |
| JOURNEY        | 3.90                   | 2.99            |

3.3 Metaphorical Keywords Analysis

After discussing and comparing the source domain categories among different speakers in different regions, we looked further into specific metaphorical keywords they applied under different source domains. As we can see in Table 6 & 7, in both PRC corpus and Hong Kong corpus, ‘education’ primarily involves the source domain of PRODUCT, BUILDING, ENTERPRISE, OBJECT, SYSTEM and JOURNEY. Analysis of the top 3 frequently applied metaphorical keywords to the six source domains shows that, in general, the BUILDING source domain underlines the ‘结构 jiegou’ structure and ‘基础 jichu’ foundation’ of education which should be ‘加强 jiaqiang strengthened’, ‘扩展 kuozhan expand’ and ‘支持 zhichi supported’, e.g. ‘加强教育基础能力建设 jiaqiang jiaoyu jichu mengli jianshe strengthen the construction of education foundational ability’; the source domain of ENTERPRISE emphasizes education as a business that can be ‘投入/投資 touzi/invest’ and has ‘效益 xiaoyi benefits’, e.g. ‘投資教育事業 touzi jiaoyu shiye invest education enterprise’; the source domain of PRODUCT focuses on the ‘质量/質量 zhiliang/quality’, ‘产品/產品 shangpin/standard’ and ‘数量 shuliang quantity’ of education with the concept that education can be ‘改进 gaijin improved’ or ‘宣传 xuanchuan advertised’, e.g. ‘改良教育質量 gailiang jiaoyu zhihui improve education quality’ (see Table 9 & 10).

Table 9. Top 3 Frequent Metaphorical Keywords in PRC Premier Speeches

Table 10. Top 3 Frequent Metaphorical Keywords in Hong Kong Policy Addresses
The OBJECT source domain interprets education as a physical object that can be ‘推动 tuidong pushed’, ‘提升 tisheng lifted’ or ‘推进 tuijin carried forward’, e.g. ‘推进义务教育 tuijin yiwu jiaoyu carry forward compulsory education’; the source domain of SYSTEM highlights a concept that education can be ‘普及 puji popularized’, ‘施行 shixing implemented’ and ‘改革 gaige reformed’, e.g. ‘实施教育改革 shishijiaoyu gaige implement education reform’; the JOURNEY source domain conceptualizes education as a journey with reference to the keywords of ‘定位 dingwei location’, ‘方向 fangxiang direction’, and ‘步伐,bufa pace’, e.g. ‘教育改革迈出新的步伐 jiaoyu gaige maichu xin de bufa education reform makes new steps’ (see Table 11 & 12).

Table 11. Top 3 Frequent Metaphorical Keywords in PRC Premier Speeches between Pre-1999 and Post 1999

| OBJECT | SYSTEM | JOURNEY |
|--------|--------|---------|
| PRC-Pre 1999 | | |
| 高 tiuqao raise (NR=3.24) | 普及 puji popularize (NR=5.51) | 步伐 bufa pace (NR=1.30) |
| 放 fang put (NR=2.59) | 改革 gaige reform (NR=4.54) | 稳步 wenbu steady step (NR=1.30) |
| 抓 zhu grab (NR=2.59) | 体系 tixi system (NR=2.27) | 探索 tansuo explore (NR=1.30) |
| PRC-Post 1999 | | |
| 推进 tuijin carryforward (NR=6.74) | 普及 puji popularize (NR=5.32) | 步伐 bufa pace (NR=0.71) |
| 推动 tuidong push (NR=1.42) | 改革 gaige reform (NR=4.26) | 稳步 wenbu steady step (NR=0.71) |
| 提高 tigao raise (NR=1.42) | 体系 tixi system (NR=2.84) | 里程碑 lichengbei milestone (NR=0.71) |

Hong Kong -Pre 1997

| OBJECT | SYSTEM | JOURNEY |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 执行 tuixing carry out (NR=3.68) | 普及 puji popularize (NR=1.00) | 方向 fangxiang direction (NR=0.33) |
| 放 fang put (NR=0.67) | 施行 shixing implement (NR=0.33) |
| 提升 tisheng lift (NR=0.33) |

Hong Kong -Post 1997

| OBJECT | SYSTEM | JOURNEY |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 推动 tuidong push (NR=4.89) | 改革 gaige reform (NR=10.87) | 定位 dingwei location (NR=1.09) |
| 提升 tisheng lift (NR=1.09) | 系统 xitong system (NR=0.82) | 稳步 wenbu steady step (NR=0.54) |

Results of the use of metaphorical words by PRC Premiers in comparison with Hong Kong Chief Executives show variations on keywords under BUILDING and JOURNEY source domains. We found that when talking about education as a BUILDING, both PRC premiers and Hong Kong Chief Executives highlight the concepts of ‘strengthening’ and ‘supporting’ education while Chief Executives have added the concept of ‘extending’ education in Hong Kong, e.g. ‘扩展高等教育 kuozhan gaodeng jiaoyu extend higher education’. Also, keyword patterns applied from the JOURNEY source domain show that PRC Premiers emphasize more on the ‘pace’ of education development, with an emphasis on the ‘steady’ development of PRC education, e.g. ‘教育稳步发展 jiaoyu wenbu fazhan education develops with steady steps’, while Hong Kong Chief Executive referring more to the ‘direction’ and ‘location’ of the education development, e.g. ‘香港高等教育的定位和发展方向 xianguang gaodeng jiaoyu de dingwei he fazhan fangxiang the location and development direction of Hong Kong higher education’. These subtle differences are interesting.

Table 12. Top 3 Frequent Metaphorical Keywords in Hong Kong Policy Addresses between Pre-1997 and Post 1997
in that they retain aspects of the main mapping principle associated with the Source-Target domain pairing, and also show that there can be variation among different groups of speakers within the broader mapping principles. This may be similar in some respects to the notion of sense and meaning facets as discussed in (Ahrens et al., 2003).

3.4 Modifiers of Education Analysis

By categorizing the modifiers of metaphorical education (‘education’ used as ‘head nouns’) in Hong Kong and PRC corpora, we found variations on the conceptualizations of education in certain fields between the Hong Kong corpus and PRC corpus.

The top five frequent education fields mentioned in Hong Kong policy addresses from 1984 to 2014 are categorized as ‘优质 youzhi good quality’ education (NR=10.69) which is primarily conceptualized as PRODUCT; ‘高等 gaodeng higher’ education (NR=10.48) which is mainly understood as BUILDING; 国民 guomin national’ education (NR=8.22) which is mostly with the source domain of OBJECT; ‘小学 xiaoxue primary’ education (NR=7.15) and ‘学前 xuestian pre-school’ education (NR=6.44) which both are conceptualized as PRODUCT. By comparison, in the PRC corpus, ‘义务 yiwu compulsory’ education (NR=19.17), ‘职业 zhiye vocational’ education (NR=13.77), ‘高等 gaodeng higher’ education (NR=13.49), ‘农村 nongcun rural’ education (NR=11.5) and ‘思想品德 sixiang pinde moral’ & ‘政治 zhengzi political’ education (NR=8.00) are found being the top five education fields discussed in speeches of PRC premiers in the past thirty years. Apart from the concept of compulsory education which is mainly interpreted with the source domain of SYSTEM, the other four types of education (vocational/higher/rural/moral education) are all conceptualized with the concept of BUILDING.

Results of the modifier categorizations also show that six education fields (moral education, ‘农村 nongcun rural’ education, ‘劳动 laodong labor’ education, ‘民族 minzu ethnic’ education, ‘民办 minban private’ education and ‘素质 sushi quality’ education) have been metaphorically discussed in PRC corpus but are not mentioned in Hong Kong corpus. Also, another seven education fields (‘校本 xiaoben school-based’ education, ‘特殊 teshu special’ education, ‘禁毒 jindu drug enforcement’ education, ‘环境 huanjing environmental’ education, ‘家庭 jiating family’ education, ‘健康 jiankang health’ education and ‘区域 quyu regional’ education) haven’t been used metaphorically in PRC speeches but have been discussed metaphorically in Hong Kong policy addresses.

The underlying reasons for these variations may be able to be traced back to the influence in the history of Hong Kong and PRC’s educational development, the backgrounds of different speakers and the interplay of political, economic and social factors in these two regions. Metaphor analyses may thus reveal certain viewpoints of political or social issues by political speakers from different areas.

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, this paper provides empirical data and applies a corpus-based approach to analyze metaphor patterns in political speeches by PRC Premiers and Hong Kong Governors and Chief Executives in the past thirty years. The results present different degrees for the metaphorization of ‘education’ in the PRC and Hong Kong corpora. PRC Premiers in both Pre-1999 and Post-1999 use similar metaphors consistently while Hong Kong Chief Executives applied more metaphors than Governors when conceptualizing the concept of education. In addition, source domains and metaphorical keyword patterns have been examined, revealing the mapping principles underlying the metaphor usage. PRC premiers primarily apply the BUILDING source domain with a focus on ‘structure’ and ‘foundation’ and secondarily focus on the concept of education as ENTERPRISE that can be ‘invested’ in. In contrast, Hong Kong politicians emphasize education as a PRODUCT that can be ‘advertised’ and its ‘quality’ and ‘quantity’ should be ‘improved’. Hence, the results discussed show that examinations on metaphor variations in empirical corpus can contribute to revealing the ways lexical choices underline and reflect underlying conceptual patterns and associated ideologies.
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