

# Contrastive Analysis on the Conceptual Metaphor of the Temperature Term “Cool” in English and Chinese

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**Abstract:** Temperature is a physical quantity in nature that represents the degree of heat and cold of an object. It is a basic and important human experience of the external environment, and plays a key role in our construction of cognitive schemas. Chinese temperature words are divided into “re”, “wen”, “liang” and “han”, and it is believed that these four basic temperature words can reflect people’s basic understanding of temperature category (Luan shange, 2020:10). The same division of temperature exists in English: “hot, warm, cool, cold”. From the perspective of conceptual metaphor theory, this paper systematically analyzes the metaphorical meaning of the temperature term “cool/liang” in English and Chinese languages. Through research, it was found that the concepts of “cool/liang” are based on the physical experience and extend more abstract concepts both in English and Chinese. The metaphorical meanings of “cool/liang” are affected by factors such as regional and cultural background and presents different characteristics. Through the English-Chinese comparison of “cool/liang”, it is found that Westerners will pay more attention to rationality, while Chinese will pay more attention to sensibility as well as people’s emotional significance.

**Keywords:** List the keywords covered in your paper Cool; Conceptual metaphor theory; English-Chinese comparative analysis.

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## 1. Introduction

George Lakoff and Mark Johnson published the book *Metaphors We Live By*, which marked the beginning of metaphor research on cognitive view (Langacker, 1987:12). Human beings form an interactive cognitive relationship with the outside world through metaphor. Human’s perception, thinking and behavior are dominated by metaphor to a great extent. In addition to relying on vision, human beings perceive and understand the world through the image schema based on the body feeling and life experience from infancy. Human’s experience constructs the basic schema of conceptual system. As an important basic schema, temperature also plays an important role in the formation of conceptual system.

Temperature is a common phenomenon in nature and one of the most basic senses of human beings. Studying the language expressions of the temperature concept from the perspective of cognitive linguistics can explore the development rule of human ability, and it also help us further understand the mechanism of semantic development (Li huan & Zhang Dong, 2021:133). Chinese temperature words are divided into “re”, “wen”, “liang” and “han”, and it is believed that these four basic temperature words can reflect people’s basic understanding of temperature category (Luan shange, 2020:10). The same division of temperature exists in English: “hot, warm, cool, cold”. At present, scholars at home and abroad mainly focus on the four aspects of the study of temperature words, including the comparative study between English and Chinese, the comparative study between Chinese and Korean, the comparative study between Chinese and Albanian, and the comparative study between Russian and Chinese. Among them, “re/hot” has been studied the most, followed by “leng /cold”. Most researchers study metaphorical mapping of the temperature domain as a whole. However, few scholars have studied the conceptual metaphor of “liang/cool” (Li huan & Zhang Dong, 2021:133). Therefore, from the perspective of cognitive linguistics, this

paper attempts to carry out an in-depth comparative analysis of the metaphorical system of “liang/cool” through rich corpus, in order to enrich the research results of the temperature word “cool/liang”.

The thesis consists of introduction, text and conclusion. The text is divided into three parts. The first part introduces the related theory of conceptual metaphor of Lakoff and Johnson. The second part is analysis of the metaphorical meaning of “liang” in Chinese and “cool” in English by quoting relevant corpus. The third part is comprehensive analysis, pointing out the similarities and differences of the metaphorical meanings of liang/cool in Chinese and English, and then exploring the differences of cultural backgrounds and emotions between China and the West reflected by the temperature word.

## 2. Organization of the Text

This part will provide a brief introduction to the conceptual metaphor theory and the studies on metaphors and temperature terms. It mainly focuses on the following three aspects. All these aspects will be introduced in detail.

### 2.1. The Classification of Conceptual Metaphor Theory

Classification occupies a very important position in the study of cognitive linguistics. Without classification, there is no conceptualization and categorization. Metaphor classification is the core of metaphor study. The book *Metaphors We Live By* divides conceptual metaphors into three categories: ontological metaphors, structural metaphors, and orientational metaphors (Lakoff, G. & M, Johnson, 1980:30). The three categories are very important. The core contents of its theory are: metaphor is a cognitive means; the essence of metaphor is conceptual; metaphor is a systematic mapping across conceptual domains; mapping follows the constant principle; the use of conceptual metaphor is subconscious. Conceptual metaphor theory has pushed the

development of cognitive linguistics to a new stage.

(1) Structural metaphor refers to the kind of metaphor by constructing a concept with the structure and meaning of another concept, so that the two concepts can be mapped to each other on the basis of the common cognitive model of people, that is, the abstract concept is explained by the concrete concept. Words used to talk about one concept can be used to talk about another concept, thus forming structural metaphors, such as "Argument is war, Time is money." (Lakoff, G. & M, Johnson, 1980:30).

(2) Orientational metaphor refers to a series of metaphorical concepts which are given spatial orientation. Spatial orientation comes from the interaction between human and nature, and is a basic concept in people's daily life, such as front-back, up-down, center-edge, deep-shallow, etc. People project these concrete concepts on abstract concepts such as emotion, body, quantity, and social status, thus forming some language expressions that express abstract concepts with location words, such as "Happy is up, Sad is down". This metaphorical concept and its corresponding language are not arbitrary, but are based on their cultural and material experience. The words "Up" and "Down" are used to express the abstract concepts "Happy" and "Sad": Downward poses reflect sadness and depression, while upright poses indicate joy and vitality (Lakoff, G. & M, Johnson, 1980:30).

(3) Ontological metaphor refers to acknowledging the expression represented by abstract semantic domain as the actual object of concrete semantic domain. The environment in which people live and the initial way of life are both material. In the interaction between human beings and nature, human beings combine their own life practice and physical experience passed down from generation to generation, forming a new cognitive model and emotional orientation. Human's experience of objects provides a good material basis for understanding abstract concept as "entities", from which ontological metaphors are derived. In this type of metaphorical concept, people regard vague and abstract feelings, thoughts, mental activities, events, states and other intangible concepts as concrete and tangible entities. The most typical and representative ontological metaphor is the container metaphor. People project this concept to other things out of the human body, such as houses, jungles, etc., as well as some abstract concepts, such as "We are out of trouble now." (Jiang Hui, 2014:108).

## 2.2. The Working Mechanism of Conceptual Metaphor Theory

The idea of conceptual metaphor theory was first put forward in Lakoff's *Metaphor We Live by*. The publication of the book *Metaphor We Live By* by Lakoff and Johnson has set off a wave of metaphor research at home and abroad, and laid a foundation for the development of cognitive linguistics. Conceptual metaphor theory holds that metaphor is a systematic mapping from a specific conceptual domain to an abstract conceptual domain. Metaphor is a thinking problem, which can be reflected in language. Metaphor is a way of thinking and cognitive means. Compared with the traditional view of metaphor, which regards metaphor as a rhetorical device, Lakoff and Johnson believe that metaphor not only belongs to language, but also a systematic way of thinking, expressing thoughts and actions. Everyday language is metaphorical, which uses one thing to understand and experience another. The continuous development of cognitive linguistics makes people realize the close relationship

between meaning and people's physical experience, and the important role of metaphorical thinking related to physical experience in people's understanding of the world. Scholars of contemporary cognitive linguistics believe that metaphor is not only a means of language rhetoric, but also a basic way of thinking for human beings to recognize the objective world. The abstract cognitive ability of metaphor comes from the similar cognition of two concepts, and the mapping domain is the place where the two concepts establish similarity. Specifically, metaphor includes two conceptual domains: the source domain and the target domain. The source domain is the concrete category, while the target domain is the abstract category. In recent years, the study of metaphor has been involved in many fields and many articles have been published in various journals. Metaphor expresses the understanding of the objective world through the similarity of things or phenomena in two cognitive domains (Black, M, 1962:30). Lakoff and Johnson believe that metaphor is a mapping from the source domain to the target domain, which maps the familiar concrete concept domain to the abstract domain. To put it simply, metaphor is the process of comparing one thing to another (Croft, W & D Alan Cruse, 2004:40). Language is the externalization of thinking. Languages of different regions and nationalities have both commonalities and differences. Analyzing the language expressions of the same concept in different languages is helpful to find out the similarities and differences between different languages and promote cross-cultural understanding.

The discussion on the working mechanism of conceptual metaphor is actually the reasoning process of studying the meaning of metaphor. Lakoff and Johnson believe that metaphor is a systematic mapping across conceptual domains, and a one-way projection process from a concrete source domain to an abstract target domain. This projection process is the function of human associative thinking. Metaphors use one concept to express another concept, which requires connection between these two concepts. The connection is the association of objective things in the human cognitive field. In the process of human cognition of the surrounding world, various associative thinking links the structure and position of the human body with the interaction of the environment, thereby forming various image schemas. In this way, the vocabulary of one semantic domain can be used to express the vocabulary of another semantic domain. Association is the basis of generalizing metaphor and the premise of mapping.

## 2.3. Studies on Metaphors and Temperature Terms

Metaphor widely exists in our life. Taking the emergence of the book *Metaphors We Live by* as the turning point, linguists began to connect metaphor with cognition. Through understanding and translating western works on metaphor, Chinese experts and scholars used conceptual metaphor theory to study domestic language phenomena, and also found the shortcomings of conceptual metaphor. It can be found that the study of conceptual metaphor theory is a gradual development process. In recent years, metaphor research has involved various fields, and many articles have been published in various journals. In addition, in recent years, the research of conceptual metaphor by domestic experts and scholars has gradually moved into interdisciplinary and cross-lingual direction. First of all, theoretical discussion is still the focus of current metaphor research. On the one hand, there is pure theoretical exploration, such as Davidson's metaphor

theory, and thinking on Goodman's symbol theory; On the other hand, there is the study of conceptual metaphor and conceptual synthesis. For the study of spatial metaphor, whether it is spatial conceptual metaphor or spatial metaphorical expression, it is a common phenomenon in daily life. For example: the top is big, superior, high; the bottom is small, inferior, low, etc. They are two conceptual metaphors that can be traced back to our stereotyped thinking. Regarding the study of specific language problems, "I see" in English means "I understand, I know". How to explain these phenomena with cognitive metaphor is also a research topic. There is also research carried out in conjunction with brain science. After the 1860s, there was a breakthrough in brain science research for linguistics: the discovery of Broca's area (in the left hemisphere of the brain) used to explain motor aphasia. The discovery of Wernicke's area indicates the cause of auditory aphasia. Regarding metaphor research and language teaching research, these are researches oriented to language teaching. Some foreign scholars are studying metaphor engineering, specifically, constructing (such as English) metaphor and analogy sets (or libraries), which English teachers can use to explain metaphorical processes and abstract thinking. Since Kittay (1987) researched the term "hot" from the perspective of semantics, the polysemy of temperature terms has become a hot topic of linguists (Lin Shuwu, 1997:45).

Temperature category is an important basic schema, which derives a lot of conceptual metaphors in Chinese and English and plays an important role in constructing the conceptual system of Chinese and English. Temperature is a fundamental human experience of the external environment, and it plays an important role in the process of constructing abstract concepts. Cognitive linguists propose that due to the structure of the human body and its experience of the external world, human beings project some basic cognitive schemas (image schemas) generated by themselves into many abstract categories, forming various kinds of easy-to-understand concept metaphors. As an important aspect of human experience, temperature experience is an important cognitive schema and constitutes many conceptual metaphors in language. From the perspective of human experience, the temperature schema is directly generated from the human body's feelings and is the result of the human body's response to changes in the internal and external environment. In general, the normal temperature of the human body is kept within a certain range, and when the temperature of the external environment changes, we will feel cold, cool, warm or hot. When we are sick, our body temperature may rise or fall. When our emotions change, body temperature may also change, such as feeling cold when we are afraid and feeling hot when we are angry.

Chinese divides temperature terms into "re, wen, liang and han", and believes that these four basic temperature terms can reflect people's basic understanding of temperature categories (Ma Yuhong, 2018). The same temperature division exists in English, namely "hot, warm, cool, cold". Different scholars have conducted research on the conceptual metaphors of different temperature terms, including English-Chinese comparative research, Chinese-Korean comparative research, Chinese-Arab comparative research, and Russian-Chinese comparative research. Lang Shanshan studied the comparison of temperature metaphors in English and Chinese (Lang Shanshan, 2008); Lu Yi explored the cognitive relationship between Chinese and English words "re/hot" and

"leng/cold" (Lu Yu, 2017); Yang Xiaoyuan and Jia Chunhua discussed the conceptual metaphors of "cold" and "hot" between temperature perception and traditional Chinese medicine in the *World Journal of Science and Technology* (Yang Xiaoyuan & Ja Chunhua, 2015). Of course, in addition to the basic comparative research on the conceptual metaphors of temperature words, there are many scholars who have studied temperature words from other perspectives. For example, Chen Xiuxiu analyzed the integration hierarchy and asymmetric structure of the "cold/hot+X" partial structure (Chen Xiuxiu, 2017); Wu Fang carried out cognitive research of the ancient-middle word groups of "cold" and "cool" (Wu Fang, 2006:80).

## 2.4. Analysis of Metaphors of "Liang/Cool"

### 2.4.1. Analysis of Metaphors of "Liang" in Chinese

This part will focus on the analysis of the metaphors of temperature term "liang" and showed the metaphorical expressions of it in the following detailed analysis. The data was obtained from a representative corpus of Corpus Center of Beijing Language and Culture University.

1) "Liang" refers to a small number

People are disappointed and frustrated with few product and happy with abundant food. Based on the perception and physical experience of temperature, people prefer to use the temperature term "liang" to describe few products. When "liang" is used to indicate quantity, it means a poor crop or few products.

2) "Liang" refers to catching a cold

When a person stays in a cold environment for a long time, his body will unconsciously tremble. Usually, people are prone to catch colds on cool nights, and at this time their body temperature rises and they tremble. Therefore, when "liang" is used to mean being sick, it means you have caught a cold and need to take care of yourself.

3) "Liang" refers to a refreshing smell

Appropriate temperature and humidity will make the body comfortable, and then keep people in a good mood. Fresh smell can also stimulate a happy mood. Human's five senses are interconnected, one sensory stimulation will bring another similar sensory experience. When the tactile experience of "liang" is mapped to the sense of smell, it means people smell a refreshing and pleasant smell, which makes people relax and happy. (Zhang Yanan, 2020:69).

4) "Liang" refers to gloomy, ghastly

Cool or cold places will make people feel uncomfortable, and staying in gloomy places can also make people feel scared and uncomfortable. Based on this similarity, when "cool" is mapped to the environmental domain, it refers to gloomy.

5) "Liang" refers to cruelty and ruthlessness

Ruthless and cruel people can easily make people feel bitterly disappointed, and cold weather can make people's hands and feet cold. Based on similar physical and psychological feelings, "liang" refers to cruelty and ruthlessness when mapped to the personality domain.

### 2.4.2. Analysis of Metaphors of "Cool" in English

This part will focus on the analysis of the metaphors of temperature term "cool" and showed the metaphorical expressions of it in the following detailed analysis. The data was obtained from a representative corpus of the American Contemporary English Corpus, the British National Corpus.

1) "Cool" refers to a refreshing smell

The five senses of human beings are interconnected, and the stimulation of one sense can give a similar feeling to

another sense. When “cool” is mapped from the tactile domain to the olfactory domain, it means a refreshing scent. This scent can make people relax. Based on this similarity, “cool is smell” can be obtained.

2) “Cool” refers to harsh words

Cool or cold places can trigger people’s uncomfortable feelings. People also feel uncomfortable when others demean them with harsh or obscene language, insults, or sarcasm. Based on this similarity, “cool” is mapped to the auditory domain, extending the meaning of “cool” from “cool” to “harsh words”.

3) “Cool” refers to a cool style

At the end of the 20th century, the temperature term “cool” was considered an anti-mainstream word. Since then, people changed the perceptions of it. The usage of the word has increased, and it has evolved into something people admire. So, when “cool” is mapped to the style domain means that the way people behave, dress, think, is cool.

4) “Cool” refers to a recession

In winter, everything goes into a dormant state. People’s bodies become clumsy, and the economy will decline. If the economy is sluggish, many problems will increase and it will be difficult to recover. Therefore, when “cold” is used in economic field, it means economic downturn and recession.

5) “Cool” means satisfaction or approval

At the end of the 20th century, the temperature term “cool” was considered an anti-mainstream word. Since then, people changed the perceptions of it. The usage of the word has increased, and it has evolved into something people appreciate. So, when “cool” is mapped to the evaluation domain, it means an endorsement of a rich experience and a way of doing things.

6) “Cool” is a metaphor for indifference

We all know that cold places can cause uncomfortable feelings, and it is difficult for people to accept others who are indifferent and bring unpleasantness to them. Based on this similarity of feelings, when “cool” is mapped to the attitude field, it refers to a cold and indifferent character.

(23) He got a “cool” reception in Los Angeles and a warm one in San Francisco.

7) “Cool” means quiet

The cool breeze in the hot summer will make people feel comfortable, and getting along with people who are calm and quiet will also make people comfortable. This is the psychological experience of the human body constantly interacting with the outside world. Based on this co-occurrence of body experiences, when “cool” is mapped to a personality domain, it implies a quiet and calm personality.

## 2.5. Comparative Analysis of Metaphors of “Cool” in English

From the above part, it can be found that there are similarities and differences between the metaphors of the basic temperature terms “liang/cool” in English and Chinese. Conceptual Metaphor Theory provides a significant theoretical basis for exploring the temperature term metaphors. This part focuses on the comparative analysis between English and Chinese temperature term metaphors.

## 2.6. Comparison between Metaphors of “Liang/Cool” in English and Chinese

Culture has a profound impact on language. The use of metaphor is carried out in the national cultural environment and historical and cultural background. Therefore, language

materials are bound to be affected by the pragmatic environment. They have the meaning of national culture and are a mirror of national history and culture. As two different cognitive subjects, English and Chinese nations have many differences in cognitive angles and directions due to the differences in national culture, living environment, living habits and values, which are inevitably reflected in language expression. Therefore, there are some differences in temperature metaphor between English and Chinese.

From this study, we can see the relationship between the similar physical experience and word structure of English and Chinese ethnic groups, and also see the differences in expression due to various factors such as cultural background.

With reference to the corpus, “liang” is a metaphor for small number, catching a cold, refreshing smell, gloomy, cruelty and ruthlessness, not being enthusiastic, failure, disappointment, indifference, sparsely populated places, and sadness. “Cool” is a metaphor for refreshing smell, harsh words, cool style, recession, satisfaction, indifference, quiet, calm, cool colors. Through comparative analysis, it is found that there are 21 metaphorical mapping types of “liang / cool” in English and Chinese, including 2 common metaphorical mapping types in English and Chinese, 10 metaphorical projections unique to “liang” in Chinese and 7 metaphorical projections unique to “cool” in English. This shows that there are many similar types of metaphors in English and Chinese, and English and Chinese native speakers have many similar physical experiences and psychological feelings, and also have their own unique physical and psychological feelings.

In addition, “liang / cool” in English and Chinese mainly projects to 10 target domains. Of the 10 target domains, 4 are projected to people’s emotional attitude domain; 4 are projected to people’s personality domain; 3 are projected to the state domain; in addition, environmental domain, evaluation domain, olfactory domain, auditory domain, style domain, visual domain, and property domain. Thus, it can be seen that the mapping to the emotional domain and to the attitude domain are the most basic metaphorical mapping of “cool/liang”. Through the comparison of emotional attitude domains between English and Chinese, it is found that the metaphorical projection of “cool/liang” reflects that westerners pay more attention to rationality and objective way of thinking, while Chinese pay more attention to sensibility and emotional expression. Through the analysis of metaphor projections, it is found that the word “liang” is mostly derogatory, and is mostly used to describe a bad character, psychology or state of things. This phenomenon can be explained from people’s physical experience: cold weather makes people unhappy, and then affects people’s psychological feelings, so “liang” gradually tends to express negative meanings. On the contrary, the word “cool” in English is mostly neutral or positive, and is mostly used to describe a good character, mood and style. This phenomenon can also be explained from people’s physical experience: cool temperature will make people relax and make people feel happy, so “cool” can be used to express neutral or positive meaning. This is an indication from this study, and it also lays a foundation for future research work.

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can also be explained from people’s physical experience: cool temperature will make people relax and make people feel happy, so “cool” can be used to express neutral or positive meaning. This is an indication from this study, and it also lays a foundation for future research work.

### 3.2. Reasons for Similarities and Differences of Metaphors of “Liang/Cool”

From the perspective of human experience, the temperature schema is directly generated from the feeling of the body and the result of the body’s response to the changes of the external environment. In normal circumstances, the body temperature is kept within a certain range (about 37°C or 98.6 °F). When the temperature of the external environment is lower than or higher than this temperature, human will feel cold, cool, warm or hot. From the perspective of biological evolution, to observe and monitor the changes of external temperature is very important for human survival. Starting from primitive people, people carried out production activities according to the changes of external temperature, such as planting or breeding, and increased or reduced the clothing according to their body’s feeling of temperature to resist cold or heat. It can be said that the knowledge of temperature has played a key role in human evolution. The human body’s perception of temperature varies not only with the change of external temperature, but also with some physiological changes in the body. When the body has a disease (such as a cold), the temperature of the human body may rise and feel cold or hot. When people’s mood changes, it may also affect the perception of temperature. In times of fear, the body may feel cold, and in times of anger, the body may feel hot.

The experience of language is closely related to the experience of metaphor. Whether or not the metaphor mappings of “liang/cool” of English and Chinese are the same, they are all based on people’s physical experience of “liang/cool”. Human beings in the world have the same body structure, so people have the same or similar physical experience of “liang/cool”. Therefore, the use of “liang/cool” has many commonalities in English and Chinese. However, the differences in geographical environment and cultural background between English and Chinese make people map different usages of the same concept “liang/cool”. English and Chinese languages have similar language structures and their own unique language expressions. Tracing the source, this is caused by the different attention to one aspect of experience. At the same time, the differences in cultural and regional characteristics between English and Chinese also lead to subtle differences in cognitive styles, resulting in the differences in the conceptual metaphor of “liang/cold” between English and Chinese. Through a comparative study on the similarities and differences of temperature metaphors in English and Chinese, it is found that these conceptual metaphors are closely related to the human experience of temperature in daily life. The commonalities of the conceptual metaphors of temperature in English and Chinese are derived from the common life experience of human beings, while the differences between the conceptual metaphors of temperature in English and Chinese are caused by the different values and customs of the English and Chinese nations.

Generally speaking, the metaphorical mapping of “liang/cool” in English and Chinese presents a relationship of coexistence of similarities and differences and greater differences than similarities. Since people’s feeling of

“liang/cool” in different historical periods are basically the same, a basically symmetrical distribution trend appears in the process of constructing metaphors, but there are also many words in them that no longer have metaphorical associations and gradually evolve into everyday language. There are commonalities of conceptual metaphors of “cool” in English and Chinese, which provide a useful perspective for us to conduct cross-cultural research and translation research and practice. From this paper, we can see the relationship between the similar physical experience and word structure of English and Chinese nations, as well as the expression differences caused by various factors such as cultural background. These commonalities and individualities indirectly provide a useful perspective for us to understand the culture of English and Chinese nations. The customs and habits of a country are naturally reflected in the language, and temperature terms are no exception. It is worth noting that the temperature domain is a domain of great research value. A similar in-depth study of the concepts of temperature term—hot, warm and cold can help us better understand the whole temperature domain.

#### 4. Summary

If you follow the “checklist” your paper will conform to the requirements of the publisher and facilitate a problem-free publication process. English and Chinese native speakers have the same body structure, temperature experience, and cognitive mode, and will inevitably produce similar metaphorical expressions. However, they have their own unique cognitive feelings and psychological experience due to the influence of region, cultural background, and human cognitive subjectivity. Therefore, “liang/cool” in English and Chinese extends many similar metaphorical expressions, and also extends a large number of dissimilar metaphorical expressions. Through the comparative analysis of “liang/cool”, this study reveals the metaphor projection mechanism of “liang/cool” in different cultural backgrounds, which enriches the metaphorical projection research of temperature words. Therefore, “liang/cool” in English and Chinese extends many similar metaphorical expressions, and also extends a large number of dissimilar metaphorical expressions. Through the comparative analysis of “liang/cool”, this study reveals the metaphor projection mechanism of “liang/cool” in different cultural backgrounds, which enriches the metaphorical projection research of temperature words.

Metaphor has now more affected our daily life. With the development of the ages, more and more new things have emerged. If we just blindly add new words, it will bring more and more inconvenience to our communication. At this time, we need to use some words in the original language to express them. At first, this borrowing may be metaphorical, and

finally this metaphorical gradually disappears and becomes a fixed way of expression. The temperature domain image schema and the conceptual metaphor system based on it play two main functions in the process of human cognition. On the one hand, it can help people understand, apply and innovate the metaphorical concepts and metaphorical expressions in the temperature domain. For example, the combination of temperature words and other different words has formed many new expressions. On the other hand, the temperature domain image schema and the conceptual metaphor system based on it can also be used to infer some abstract concept domains and help people understand these abstract concept domains from a certain perspective. On the other hand, the temperature domain image schema and the conceptual metaphor system based on it can also be used to infer some abstract concept domains and help people understand these abstract concept domains from a certain perspective.

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