Conceptual Metaphors of Chinese "脸face" and "面face"

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Abstract: *This study involved an analysis of face metaphors in the Center for Chinese Linguistics (CCL) corpus of Peking University. The two Chinese keywords used in the search were "脸face" and "面face", and 50,000 relevant word tokens were obtained. Through quantitative analysis, it was found that there were differences between the two metaphors: "脸 face" was mostly used to express social status, dignity and personal image, especially when expressing negative emotion while "面face" was more often used to describe external features, situations or problems, reflecting its importance in depicting surface phenomena and environments. The study revealed the metaphorical mapping relationship between the two in different contexts, which not only reflects the face culture in Chinese, but also demonstrates the diversity of metaphorical expressions. This paper provides a new perspective for understanding metaphorical expressions in Chinese.*

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1. Introduction

According to the book *Metaphors We Live By* (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980), metaphor is fundamentally a matter of thought and conceptualization, not just language. A conceptual metaphor was defined as "understanding one domain of experience in terms of another" (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980, p. 117). There are many types of conceptual metaphors, which can be roughly divided into structural metaphors, ontological metaphors, and spatial orientation metaphors according to the nature of the source domain (Vu, 2015). Structural metaphors use the structure of one concept to construct another, such as "time is money." Ontological metaphors help treat abstract or hard-to-define concepts as concrete entities that are easy to understand and quantify, such as "imbuing knowledge". Orientation metaphor is a metaphorical system built on the basis of spatial relations, and refers to abstract concepts such as state, quantity and social relations according to our physical experience, such as "happy is up, sad is down".

The study of conceptual metaphors has advanced with the use of the Conceptual Metaphor Theory, an important branch of cognitive linguistics. The Conceptual Metaphor Theory

overturns the traditional view that metaphor is only a rhetorical phenomenon in language, and proposes that metaphor is a deep cognitive and thinking mode (Han, 2014). In this view, metaphors are not merely decorative expressions but play a central role in shaping human thought and perception. They are fundamental to how humans comprehend abstract concepts by linking them to more concrete experiences (Kövecses, 2016).

The proponents of the Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) state that metaphor is ubiquitous in human's daily language and thinking. They introduced the concept of cross-domain mapping, namely, the cognitive process of understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another. Metaphors work through cross-domain mapping from the source domain to the target domain. This makes it easier to understand the source domain. This mapping is not arbitrary. The cross-domain mapping follows certain empirical bases and cultural patterns. For instance, the metaphor "Time is money" is not an arbitrary mapping. In this metaphor, time (target domain) is understood through money (source domain). Both time and money are related to value and resource management. The concept of money is often used to describe the value of time, such as "wasting time" or "saving time", which reflects people's general knowledge and experience of time, so this mapping has an inherent logical correlation. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) pointed out that metaphor reflects human's physical experience and basic cognitive way of the world.

In the context of Chinese, metaphors are deeply embedded in the cultural fabric that reflects the values and cognitive frameworks of its speakers. For instance, Li and Lu (2023) highlight how metaphors in Chinese media, particularly in the context of space probe reports, are not merely linguistic attachments but are indicative of cultural narratives that shape public perception and understanding of technological advancements. This aligns with the assertion that metaphors serve as cognitive tools, which helps the comprehension of abstract concepts through familiar experiences (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Nevertheless, the study by Zhou and Jiang (2020) on the "life" metaphor in the corpora by Center for Chinese Linguistics (CCL) and Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) also highlights how metaphors can evolve over time as it reflects changing cultural values and societal norms. As such, the study of metaphors in the Chinese language offers insights into the interplay between language, culture, and cognition in shaping public understanding (Hong & Rossi, 2021).

One of the words that has cultural significance to the Chinese people is "脸/面 face". In Chinese, the word "face" does not only refer to a part of the human body, but also carries many metaphorical meanings in daily communication (Chen & Lunt, 2021; Kinnison, 2017). These metaphorical meanings reflect the cognition and understanding of facial features, social communication, and emotional expression. For example, "他吓得脸色苍白 His face turned pale with fear", "苍白 pale" does not just describe the color of his skin, but metaphorically indicates the emotional state in which he felt afraid or nervous. This reflects people's recognition and understanding of emotional states through facial features. Besides, "面子 face" in another example "做人要有面子 A man must have a face" expresses the importance of maintaining self-esteem and the respect of others in social interactions. The use of this metaphor reflects the understanding and emphasis on social communication, interpersonal relationship and personal image in Chinese. Whether it is 脸 or 面, the meaning of face within the Chinese extends beyond appearance and is often misinterpreted by other societies particularly in the West (Keevak, 2022).

In the past, scholars have studied metaphor related to "face" in Chinese. According to 倪Ni and 王Wang (2017), metaphors about "face" show significant cultural differences between Chinese and English. The results showed that in Chinese, "face" refers to the physical features of the face, and is closely related to social values such as personal dignity and honor. For example, expressions such as "丢脸losing face" and "争面子fighting for face" are commonly used in Chinese, reflecting the importance of personal image and social status. In English, "face" is more used to describe the appearance of the facial features, although there are also expressions such as "save face", but the overall cultural connotation of "face" is relatively less. 倪Ni and 王Wang (2017) analyzed multiple types of texts, including written and spoken materials, covering different styles and contexts. The specific corpus and collection time are not clearly indicated in the paper.

Comparative studies on "face" shows that English is also rich with metaphorical meanings of "face". 蔡Cai (2022) studied the metaphorical use of "脸face" and "face" in the English Brown corpus and Chinese LCMC corpus. The time frame and word count are not specified. The results showed that the metaphorical use of "face" in English is relatively rich, including nine types: encounter, emotion, character, health condition, dignity, color, surface/side, aspect, and others. In the 400 sentences related to "face", there are 200 metaphors. The specific distribution is as follows: Encounter (33 times), emotion (34 times), character (10 times), health (19 times), dignity (7 times), color (4 times), surface/profile (7 times), aspect (2 times) and other (84 times), The proportion were 16.5%, 17.0%, 5.0%, 9.5%, 3.5%, 2.0%, 3.5%, 1.0% and 42.0%. On the whole, the metaphorical use of "face" in English is more varied than that of "face" in Chinese. In Chinese, the metaphorical use of "face" mainly focuses on the expression of emotions. Common examples include "gloomy face", "red face", "sullen face", etc., showing the close connection between "face" and emotion in Chinese. In addition, the metaphor of "face" representing face shape appears 15 times in the Chinese corpus, while the metaphor of "face" representing face shape is not found in the English corpus. This difference highlights the distinct cultural and linguistic approaches to metaphorical meanings of "face" in both languages, with English exhibiting broader metaphorical flexibility while Chinese showing a stronger emotional association.

Building on previous findings, this study aims to extend the analysis of the metaphorical use of the Chinese terms "脸face" and "面face" by employing the Center for Chinese Linguistics (CCL) corpus from Peking University.

2. Method of Study

The study employed quantitative analysis methods, with the primary data source being the corpus from the Center for Chinese Linguistics (CCL) at Peking University. It encompasses a diverse range of text types and fields. A search conducted on "脸face" and "面face" yielded 50,000 related word blocks. As explained in the earlier section, these two Chinese terms are frequently used metaphorically to describe various aspects of human emotions, social status, environmental factors, and challenges.

The corpus data which consists of 19,695 words was initially processed using SegmentAnt. The software was used to segment the Chinese text. In languages like Chinese, where words are not separated by spaces, text segmentation is a crucial step for accurate linguistic analysis (Leung et al, 2022). SegmentAnt is designed to handle this task efficiently by identifying word

boundaries that in turn allows the text to be divided into meaningful word units. Subsequently, AntConc 4.2.3 was used to identify mutual information (MI) scores of 4.0 or higher for the keywords "脸face" and "面face". MI scores measure the strength of association between two words, indicating how often they co-occur compared to random chance (Ballance, 2022).

A preliminary phrase analysis was conducted to identify potential metaphorical collocations for the keywords "脸face" and "面face". This was followed by a manual selection of collocations that displayed metaphorical characteristics. A collocation refers to a pair or group of words that frequently appear together, often forming established patterns of meaning. However, some collocations extend beyond their literal interpretations and carry metaphorical significance. As highlighted by Patekar (2022), metaphorical meaning occurs when the words in a collocation express a non-literal or abstract meaning, which adds depth to the interpretation. While automated tools can identify word pairings based on frequency and association strength, they often lack the capacity to discern non-literal meanings. Thus, the manual selection process in this study was necessary to ensure the identification of the metaphorical collocations.

Through AntConc, the Freq function was then used to select the top 30 collocates for the terms "脸face" and "面face". Subsequently, the Keywords in Context (KWIC) function was applied to examine the practical usage and specific context of these collocations in detail. The KWIC function provides instances of all collocations within the corpus. Finally, the metaphorical meanings of these collocations were analyzed. These collocations not only appeared frequently within the corpus, but their meanings were also closely aligned with the metaphorical uses of "脸face" and "面face" in Chinese. After analyzing the data from the KWIC function, the metaphorical collocations were categorized based on the types of metaphorical meanings they conveyed. For instance, some collocations might be related to concepts of dignity while others might focus on orientation.

3. Results and Discussion

Through the processing and analysis of the corpus from Appendix Tables 1-7, it was found that there were differences in the frequency, context and metaphorical mapping between "脸face" and "面face" in Chinese. This reflected the rich metaphorical usage of "脸face" and "面face" in Chinese and revealed the social psychological and cultural values of them in Chinese culture (Li, 2010). Specifically, while both words share the literal meaning of "face," their collocations and metaphorical connotations differ in various contexts.

On the one hand, the analysis of "脸face" showed that the word was commonly used to express abstract concepts such as face, dignity, and social status. For example, "丢脸lose face" was often associated with a situation of loss of dignity or humiliation. This metaphorical expression clearly reflected the metaphorical mapping relationship of "脸face" as a symbol of social evaluation and personal honor. Through further analysis of the corpus, it was found that the metaphorical use of "脸face" was frequent in the context of personal image, reputation and social communication, especially in the expression of others or self-evaluation, "脸face" was often used to describe people's social value and status. In addition, from the perspective of the frequency analysis of the data, the combination frequency of words related to "脸face" and negative emotions (such as shame) in the corpus was high, indicating that the conceptual metaphor of "脸face" in Chinese often carried the negative dimension of social evaluation.

On the other hand, the metaphorical use of "面face" showed different characteristics. Research showed that "面face" was more often used to describe the surface, appearance, and external features of a situation or problem. For example, the phrase "面临face" was often used to express a problem that someone or something is in a certain situation or facing. In these contexts, "面face" was used as a metaphor, often symbolizing a surface phenomenon or the external level of something. This conceptual metaphor showed a high frequency of use in corpora, especially when describing situations, problems or challenges, and the use of "面face" was particularly common. From the perspective of frequency and collocation, metaphor of "面 face" was used when describing space, environment or situation, and was usually related to neutral or positive context, reflecting its instrumental function as describing external features and environment.

By comparing the metaphorical use of "脸face" and "面face" in Chinese corpus, it was found they had unique metaphorical mappings and meanings in different contexts. Although both "脸 face" and "面face" can be used to mean "面子face" and "脸面face", their use in specific contexts reflects different sociocultural connotations and cognitive patterns. For example, "丢 脸losing face" focused more on the loss of personal dignity, while "面临face" emphasizes facing a certain challenge or situation. Therefore, it can be concluded that the metaphorical use of "脸face" and "面face" in Chinese reflected the language users' concern for social evaluation, as well as reflected their understanding of the external environment and situation. In terms of culture, the interpretation of "脸face" and "面face" metaphor was helpful to deepen the cognition and understanding of "Han" culture and promote cultural exchange and integration (Ma et al., 2020).

Compared with previous research, this study was consistent with the research of 倪Ni and 王 Wang (2017) to a certain extent. 倪Ni and 王Wang pointed out that in Chinese, "脸face" refered not only to facial features, but was also closely associated with personal dignity and social status, a view that was also tested in this study. For example, expressions such as "丢脸 losing face" and "争面子fighting for face" were frequently used in Chinese, reinforcing the importance of personal image and social status. However, through a broader corpus analysis, this study revealed more complex metaphorical uses of "脸face" in Chinese, including emotional expression, which further enriches the understanding of Chinese "脸face" conceptual metaphor. In addition, 蔡Cai (2022) pointed out that the metaphorical usage of "face" in English was relatively rich, including encounter, emotion, personality and other aspects, which was similar to the metaphorical distribution of "脸face" and "面face" in both Chinese and English in this study. Although both Chinese and English "face" were widely used in metaphor in 蔡Cai's study, Chinese "脸face" and "面face" was more prominent in expressing emotions, such as "阴沉的脸sullen face" and "红脸red face", which reflected the close connection between emotional expression and facial features in Chinese culture. Such inconsistencies may result from differences in study samples, subtle differences in cultural backgrounds, and differences in the focus of different research methods.

4. Conclusion

Through the analysis of corpus, this paper explored the conceptual metaphors of "脸face"and "面face" in Chinese. The results showed that, first of all, "脸face" in Chinese was mostly

related to social status, honor and personal image, especially when expressing negative emotions. Secondly, "面face" was more often used to describe external features or situations, reflecting its importance in depicting surface phenomena and environments. Finally, their metaphorical use reflected the face culture in Chinese and revealed the diversity of metaphorical expressions in different contexts. This study explored the different mapping relationships between "脸face"和"面face" metaphors in Chinese through corpus-based method, which provides a new perspective for understanding metaphorical expressions in Chinese. In particular, this paper revealed the high frequency association between "脸face" and negative social evaluation, and the polysemy of "面face" in describing situations. These findings enrich the existing field of metaphor research. However, one limitation of this paper is that its analysis mainly focused on the Chinese corpus and did not involve cross-cultural comparative research. Future studies can further explore the metaphorical use of "脸face"和"面face" in other cultural contexts, so as to more fully understand the cross-cultural characteristics and cognitive differences of these metaphors.

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Appendix 1. MI-Score (>=4.0) of Chinese face "脸face"collocates (1-63)

Number	Collocate	Translation	MI-Score	Number	Collocate	Translation	MI-Score
1	赏个	reward (something)	4.376	33	红耳赤	red ears	4.376
2	蓝靛	indigo	4.376	34	蛋上	egg on	4.376
3	黄着	yellow	4.376	35	色象	color looks like	4.376
4	冷着	cold	4.376	36	色刷	color suddenly	4.376
5	唱红	sing red (popularize)	4.376	37	盘儿	tray	4.376
6	唱白	sing white (mock)	4.376	38	红筋胀	red tendons swell	4.376
7	三花	three flowers	4.376	39	庞和	Face and	4.376
8	得满	obtain full	4.376	40	上漾	floating up	4.376
9	唱花	sing flowers	4.376	41	色青	blue color	4.376
10	皮赖	shameless	4.376	42	上无光	no light	4.376
11	油头粉	oily powder (flattery)	4.376	43	色白得	so white	4.376
12	我满	I'm quite	4.376	44	谱集	face collection	4.376
13	张笑	smile	4.376	45	色一变	color changes	4.376
14	上红	turn red	4.376	46	色一沉	color darkens	4.376
15	我红着	I'm blushing	4.376	47	色比	color compares	4.376
16	张大白	big pale	4.376	48	上犹	still up	4.376
17	以花	with flowers	4.376	49	孔上	on the hole	4.376
18	拉不下	Can't pull down	4.376	50	色一寒	color chills	4.376
19	灰头土	head with ash and earth	4.376	51	皮要	skin needs	4.376
20	这小白	this little white	4.376	52	皮大谈	talk big (boast)	4.376

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21	杨过满	Yang Guo (name)	4.376	53	毕现	fully present	4.376
22	树有	tree has	4.376	54	冻青	frozen blue	4.376
23	色上	color on	4.376	55	色似	color seems	4.376
24	庞上	on the face	4.376	56	已红	already red	4.376
25	谱化	genealogical	4.376	57	色大变	big color change	4.376
26	红地	red	4.376	58	色微变	slight color change	4.376
27	上添	add on	4.376	59	上蒙着	covered up	4.376
28	色变	change color	4.376	60	色立变	instant color change	4.376
29	蛋儿	egg	4.376	61	上大有	greatly have	4.376
30	孔来	hole comes	4.376	62	色极	extremely colorful	4.376
31	色像	color like	4.376	63	庞	face	4.354
32	皮上	on the skin	4.376				

Appendix 2. MI-Score (>=4.0) of Chinese face "脸face"collocates (64-125)

Number	Collocate	Translation	MI-Score	Number	Collocate	Translation	MI-Score
64	鼻青	bruised nose	4.353	95	绷着	tense	4.158
65	膛	chest	4.34	96	大花	big flower	4.153
66	上象	like	4.321	97	扭过来	turn over	4.153
67	上泛	floating up	4.317	98	上往	go up	4.153
68	架子花	flower on Shelf	4.311	99	儿红	red	4.153
69	皮说	skin says	4.308	100	娘上	mother	4.15
70	皮厚	Thick Skin	4.302	101	满脸堆	full face smile	4.15
71	堆笑	Piled Smile	4.299	102	架	frame	4.15
72	颊	cheek	4.291	103	皮	skin	4.15
73	色	color	4.285	104	敌	enemy	4.15
74	谱	genealogical	4.284	105	红脸	red face	4.15
75	上涂	apply	4.279	106	红彤彤	bright Red	4.15
76	上堆	pile up	4.276	107	张	piece	4.15
77	上带	carry up	4.269	108	儿	child	4.15
78	皮向	skin toward	4.26	109	罕	rare	4.15
79	妖婆	witch	4.25	110	厚	thick	4.15
80	孔	hole	4.23	111	堆	pile	4.15
81	蛋	egg	4.224	112	带	belt	4.15
82	成仇	become enemies	4.224	113	堆满	pile full	4.15
83	相迎	welcome	4.219	114	红满	fully red	4.15
84	上刻	engraved up	4.206	115	堆得	piled up	4.15
85	上划	swipe up	4.206	116	上红色	turn red	4.15

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86	上露	reveal up	4.199	117	尔红	red	4.15
87	充	fill	4.196	118	满脸红	full red face	4.15
88	张小	a small	4.183	119	皮细	fine skin	4.15
89	红彤	bright red	4.183	120	红	red	4.15
90	人满	full of people	4.183	121	满满	full	4.15
91	扭过去	turn over	4.183	122	上色	add color	4.15
92	上腾	rise up	4.183	123	满色	fully colored	4.15
93	苦着	bitterly	4.175	124	红色	red color	4.15
94	满	full	4.16	125	红上	on red	4.15

Appendix 3. MI-Score (>=4.0) of Chinese face "面face" collocates (1-91)

Number	Collocate	MI-Score	Translation	Number	Collocate	MI-Score	Translation
1	这前	5.204	this front	47	诸方	4.789	all sides
2	最不体	4.789	least considerate	48	其全	4.789	its entirety
3	不体	4.789	inconsiderate	49	大动局	4.789	big movement situation
4	朱吟秋方	4.789	Zhu Yin Qiu Fang	50	西三	4.789	west three
5	人方	4.789	human side	51	及片	4.789	and one-sided
6	业方	4.789	industry side	52	用下	4.789	use below
7	朝四	4.789	facing four	53	要全	4.789	want all
8	从侧	4.789	from side	54	只片	4.789	only only-sided
9	而表	4.789	and surface	55	从全	4.789	from all
10	第三方	4.789	third party	56	浸票	4.789	soaked ticket
11	从表	4.789	from surface	57	现市	4.789	present market
12	别方	4.789	other side	58	对下	4.789	opposite down
13	这后	4.789	after this	59	红耳赤	4.789	red-eared
14	最体	4.789	most considerate	60	前替	4.789	before replacement
15	好体	4.789	good body	61	目是	4.789	eye is
16	天天见	4.789	see daily	62	兽心	4.789	beast heart
17	很体	4.789	very considerate	63	前放	4.789	front put
18	那上	4.789	on that	64	积已	4.789	accumulate already
19	往四	4.789	towards four	65	黄肌	4.789	yellow skin
20	看前	4.789	look ahead	66	厚心	4.789	thick heart
21	是体	4.789	is considerate	67	面俱到	4.789	comprehensive face
22	讲体	4.789	talk considerately	68	黄饥	4.789	yellow hunger
23	顶体	4.789	very considerate	69	色一	4.789	one color
24	抛头露	4.789	expose head	70	目全	4.789	whole eye
25	中国海	4.789	China sea	71	临之	4.789	approaching it
26	从南	4.789	from south	72	积达	4.789	accumulate reach
27	它里	4.789	inside it	73	积共	4.789	accumulate together
28	比地	4.789	compare land	74	临总	4.789	total approach

29	请里	4.789	please inside	75	积将	4.789	accumulate will
30	新局	4.789	new situation	76	积比	4.789	accumulate compare
31	他表	4.789	his surface	77	积占	4.789	accumulate occupy
32	这上	4.789	on this	78	临新	4.789	approaching new
33	更体	4.789	more considerate	79	积较	4.789	accumulate relatively
34	爱体	4.789	love body	80	另一方	4.785	the other side
35	甚体	4.789	very considerate	81	开局	4.778	opening bureau
36	风迎	4.789	wind welcome	82	另方	4.769	another side
37	槐树下	4.789	under locust tree	83	最前	4.762	the foremost
38	美军方	4.789	U.S. military side	84	等方	4.761	other side
39	作全	4.789	make whole	85	从外	4.753	from outside
40	中方	4.789	Chinese side	86	积约	4.749	accumulate approximately
41	之全	4.789	of the whole	87	从里	4.747	from inside
42	联总方	4.789	general United side	88	这方	4.745	this Side
43	以书	4.789	by book	89	相觑	4.734	glare at each other
44	视市	4.789	market view	90	獬	4.728	Xie (mythical beast)
45	平局	4.789	even situation	91	临着	4.728	approaching
46	区局	4.789	regional situation				

Appendix 4. MI-Score (>=4.0) of Chinese face "面face" collocates (92-182）

Number	Collocate	MI-Score	Translation	Number	Collocate	MI-Score	Translation
92	貌	4.726	appearance	138	前放	4.789	front placed
93	单方	4.717	single side	139	积已	4.789	already accumulated
94	一方	4.711	one side	140	黄肌	4.789	yellow skin
95	从西	4.711	from the west	141	厚心	4.789	thick heart
96	积	4.707	accumulate	142	面俱到	4.789	complete in every way
97	北三	4.696	north three	143	黄饥	4.789	yellow hunger
98	进里	4.689	enter inside	144	色一	4.789	color one
99	几方	4.689	several sides	145	目全	4.789	full view
100	各方	4.686	all sides	146	临之	4.789	approaching it
101	那方	4.682	that side	147	积达	4.789	reaches accumulation
102	有下	4.682	has below	148	积共	4.789	accumulate together
103	觌	4.674	meet	149	临总	4.789	approaching total
104	八方	4.664	eight directions	150	积将	4.789	will accumulate
105	管理方	4.663	management side	151	积比	4.789	accumulate comparatively

106	东北方	4.658	northeast side	152	积占	4.789	accumulate and occupy
107	片	4.654	one-sided	153	临新	4.789	approaching new
108	人里	4.652	inside people	154	积较	4.789	accumulate comparatively
109	方	4.64	side	155	另一方	4.785	another side
110	苑里	4.637	inside garden	156	开局	4.778	opening move
111	谕道	4.637	decree road	157	另方	4.769	another side
112	任何一方	4.619	any one side	158	最前	4.762	foremost
113	由外	4.619	from outside	159	等方	4.761	waiting side
114	军方	4.611	military side	160	从外	4.753	from outside
115	从北	4.608	from the north	161	积约	4.749	approximately accumulate
116	三方	4.599	three sides	162	从里	4.747	from inside
117	看外	4.596	Look Outside	163	这方	4.745	This Side
118	前站	4.596	Front Station	164	相觑	4.734	Glance at Each Other
119	目见	4.596	see with eyes	165	獬	4.728	Xie (mythical animal)
120	体	4.581	body	166	临着	4.728	approaching
121	局	4.576	situation	167	临敌	4.052	facing the enemy
122	孔	4.566	hole	168	鸟身	4.052	Bird' s body
123	面相	4.558	facial appearance	169	目是	4.789	eye is
124	从下	4.548	from below	170	孔来	4.526	hole comes
125	已全	4.548	already complete	171	积在	4.526	accumulate at
126	目	4.548	eye	172	临	4.517	approaching
127	表	4.546	surface	173	前道	4.509	front road
128	孔来	4.526	hole comes	174	一露	4.5	one exposed
129	积在	4.526	accumulate at	175	正一	4.5	correct one
130	临	4.517	approaching	176	没露	4.467	not exposed
131	前道	4.509	front road	177	获悉	4.467	learn about
132	一露	4.5	one exposed	178	子上	4.452	on the child
133	正一	4.5	correct one	179	两方	4.449	both sides
134	没露	4.467	not exposed	180	哪方	4.426	which side
135	获悉	4.467	learn about	181	兽身	4.426	Beast' s body
136	子上	4.452	on the child	182	红过	4.426	red over
137	兽心	4.789	beast' s heart				

Appendix 5. The top 20 metaphorical collocates of "脸face" and their samples in KWIC and their conceptual metaphor analysis

Number	Collocate	Translation	FreqLR	Likelihood	Sample	Translation (Sample)	CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR
1	嘴	mouth	2908	12498.281	丑恶/叛徒/反革命/反动......嘴脸	ugly/traitor/counter-revolutionary/reactionary... face	CHARACTER IS FACE
2	色	color	1970	9035.689	脸色苍白/惨白/铁青/发青/阴沉；脸色（大）变	face turns pale/ashen/blue/green/gloomy; face changes drastically	EXPRESSION IS FACE
3	满	full	1591	6938.271	满脸通红/笑容/堆笑/怒容/不高兴......	full face red/smiling/with a forced smile/angry/unhappy...	EXPRESSION IS FACE
4	充	fill	128	563.92	打肿脸充胖子	slap one's own face until it's swollen in an attempt to look imposing	DIGNITY IS FACE
5	红着	blush/turn red	123	525.414	红着脸	blushing face	EXPRESSION IS FACE
6	张笑	smile	85	401.982	一/千万......张笑脸	one/ten thousand... smiling faces	EXPRESSION IS FACE
7	色变	change in color	73	345.222	脸色变了	face changed color	EXPRESSION IS FACE
8	色大变	great change in color	64	302.653	脸色大变	face changed drastically	EXPRESSION IS FACE
9	相迎	greet with a smile	61	271.182	笑脸相迎	greet with a smile	EXPRESSION IS FACE
10	堆笑	wear a smile	55	252.372	脸上堆着笑（容）	wearing a smile on the face	EXPRESSION IS FACE
11	背过	turn away	53	229.174	背过脸	turned away face	HEAD IS FACE
12	上浮	surface a smile	50	211.003	脸上浮起/着笑容/微笑	a smile surfaced on the face	EXPRESSION IS FACE
13	苦着	wear a bitter face	47	205.346	苦着脸	wearing a bitter face	EXPRESSION IS FACE
14	绷着	tense face	43	186.575	绷着脸	tensed face	EXPRESSION IS FACE
15	皮说	shamelessly say	42	193.437	厚/老/赖着脸皮说,打肿脸皮说	thick/old/shamelessly say, slap the face until swollen	DIGNITY IS FACE
16	一板	stern face	34	144.449	把/将/就/却脸一板	face turned stern	EXPRESSION IS FACE

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17	上满	full of concern/sorrow/fear	33	135.855	脸上满是关切/痛苦/愁容/恐惧	full of concern/pain/sorrow/fear on the face	EXPRESSION IS FACE
18	上无光	no light on face	32	151.315	脸上无光	no light on the face	DIGNITY IS FACE
19	色一变	change in facial color	28	132.399	脸色一变	face changed color	EXPRESSION IS FACE
20	皮赖	shameless face	25	118.213	死/涎皮赖脸	dead/shameless face	DIGNITY IS FACE

Appendix 6. The top 20 metaphorical collocates of "面face" and their samples in KWIC and their conceptual metaphor analysis

Number	Collocate	Translation	FreqLR	Likelihood	Sample	Translation	Conceptual Metaphor
1	方	aspect	3819	19308.476	人民/政府/生产……方面	aspects of the people/government/production...	SITUATION/PROBLEM IS FACE
2	前	front	3073	13918.961	前面	in front	ORIENTATION IS FACE
3	全	full	1339	6079.931	全面		SITUATION/PROBLEM IS FACE
4	局	situation	497	2439.663	打开/轰开/不开……局面		APPEARANCE IS FACE
5	积	area	462	2375.846	面积		SURFACE IS FACE
6	孔	face (in context of expression)	377	1843.471	狰狞/仓皇/冰冷冷/凶恶/喜悦的/忧愁/悲哀/紧张……的面孔		EXPRESSION IS FACE
7	片	one-sided	368	1857.018	片面		SITUATION/PROBLEM IS FACE
8	表	surface	360	1747.759	表面		APPEARANCE IS FACE
9	目	face (in context of character)	335	1627.189	真/本来/狰狞/凶恶……面目		CHARACTER IS FACE
10	貌	appearance	293	1516.606	农村/新/反动……面貌		APPEARANCE IS FACE
11	在外	outside	275	1264.48	在外面		ORIENTATION IS FACE
12	临	face (in context of encountering)	236	1133.456	正/已/却……面临		ACTION IS FACE

13	市	market	216	960.422	市面		SITUATION/PROBLEM IS FACE
14	场	scene	177	772.788	动人/紧张/轰轰烈烈......的场面		SITUATION/PROBLEM IS FACE
15	体	face (in context of dignity)	174	855.008	十分/有伤/相当......体面		DIGNITY IS FACE
16	面相	expression	69	336.175	面面相觑/观		ACTION IS FACE
17	子上	face (in context of dignity)	57	267.318	面子上		DIGNITY IS FACE
18	仰	upward	49	212.058	仰面		HEAD IS FACE
19	从外	from outside	40	208.933	从外面		ORIENTATION IS FACE
20	从里	from inside	34	177.202	从里面		ORIENTATION IS FACE

Appendix 7. Conceptual metaphor analysis of "脸face" and "面face"

Number	Conceptual Metaphor	Collocate	Freq LR	Sample
1	CHARACTER IS FACE	嘴 (mouth)	2908	丑恶/叛徒/反革命/反动......嘴脸 (ugly traitor/revolutionary/ reactionary...face)
		目 (eye)	335	真/本来/狰狞/凶恶......面目 (true/real/grim/ferocious...face)
2	EXPRESSION IS FACE	色 (color)	1970	脸色苍白/惨白/铁青/发青/阴沉 (pale/ashen/green/turn blue/ overcast...face); 脸色（大）变 (face changes dramatically)
		满 (full)	1591	满脸通红/笑容/堆笑/怒容/不高兴...... (full face is red/smiling /smile full of.../angry/ unhappy...)
		红着 (red)	123	红着脸 (red face)
		张笑 (laugh)	85	一/千万......张笑脸 (one/ten thousand... smiling face)
		色变 (change of color)	73	脸色变了 (face turned pale)
		色大变 (big change of color)	64	脸色大变 (big face change)
		相迎 (meet)	61	笑脸相迎 (smiling face to greet)
		堆笑 (smile)	55	脸上堆着笑（容） (face full of smiles)
		上浮 (float)	50	脸上浮起/着笑容/微笑 (face floating with smile/smiling)
		苦着 (bitter)	47	苦着脸 (bitter face)
		绷着 (tighten)	43	绷着脸 (tight face)
		一板 (stern)	34	把/将/就/却脸一板 (make face stern)

		上满 (full)	33	脸上满是关切/痛苦/愁容/恐惧 (face full of concern/pain/sorrow /fear)
		色一变 (color change)	28	脸色一变 (face color changes)
		孔 (hole)	377	狰狞/仓皇/冰冷冷/凶恶/喜悦的/忧愁/悲哀/紧张......的面孔 (gruesome/panic/ice-cold/fierce/joyful/sorrowful/sad/tense...face)
3	DIGNITY IS FACE	充 (fill)	128	打肿脸充胖子 (pretend to be rich/ fat even if it hurts)
		皮说 (skin speak)	42	厚/老/赖着脸皮说,打肿脸皮说 (thick-skinned speak, pretend to be rich even if it hurts)
		上无光 (no light on face)	32	脸上无光 (no dignity)
		皮赖 (skin rogue)	25	死/涎皮赖脸 (shameless, thick-skinned)
		体 (body)	174	十分/有伤/相当......体面 (very/injured/quite...decent)
		子上 (face)	57	面子上 (on the face)
4	HEAD IS FACE	背过 (turn back)	53	背过脸 (turn face away)
		仰 (look up)	49	仰面 (look up face)
5	SITUATION/ PROBLEM IS FACE	方 (aspect)	3819	人民/政府/生产......方面 (people/government/production...aspect); 一/两/八/多/三/单/另（一）/各/这方面 (one/two/eight/many/three/single/ another/each/this aspect)
		全 (all)	1339	全面 (all around)
		片 (piece)	368	片面 (one-sided)
		市 (market)	216	市面 (market situation)
		场 (field)	177	动人/紧张/轰轰烈烈......的场面 (moving/tense/spectacular...scene)
6	ORIENTATION IS FACE	前 (front)	3073	前面 (front)
		在外 (outside)	275	在外面 (outside)
		从外 (from outside)	40	从外面 (from outside)
		从里 (from inside)	34	从里面 (from inside)
7	APPEARANCE IS FACE	局 (situation)	497	打开/轰开/不开......局面 (open/break...situation)
		表 (surface)	360	表面 (surface)
		貌 (appearance)	293	农村/新/反动......面貌 (rural/new/reactionary...appearance)
8	SURFACE IS FACE	积 (area)	462	面积 (area)
9	ACTION IS FACE	临 (face)	236	正/已/却......面临 (facing/currently/just...facing)
		面相 (face appearance)	69	面面相觑/观 (gaze at each other/look at)
Total			19695	