



湖南应用技术学院  
Hunan Applied Technology University

# 本科生毕业论文

题 目 \_\_\_\_\_ On M  
\_\_\_\_\_ 论隐 \_\_\_\_\_

题目先英文后中文。英文用Times New Roman字体。中文用宋体另起一行。标题统一居中。

学生姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

学 号 \_\_\_\_\_

专业班级 \_\_\_\_\_

指导教师 \_\_\_\_\_

完成时间 \_\_\_\_\_ 2018年5月 \_\_\_\_\_

# **ON METAPHOR**

所有字母大写

## **THESIS**

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for  
The degree of Bachelor of Arts  
In Hunan Applied Technology University**

**By Wan Shanshan**

**Supervisor: Ding Wen**

此页是英文题名页的标准格式。本部分的论文题目、论文作者的姓名和指导教师的职称与姓名按实际情况填写。其余的按本格式复制。

**May 2018**

**Hunan Applied Technology University**

## 摘要

上空四号一行

三号、黑体、加粗、居中，两字之间空一格，下空一个double space

每段开头空二格，四号、宋体，1.5倍行距

隐喻研究归根到底是隐喻机制的研究，它是隐喻研究的核心。两千多年来，隐喻一直被仅仅看作一种修辞手段，一种语言的陪衬，被看作是两种不同事物事先存在的相似性的比较或一个词对另一词的替代，进而形成对隐喻阐述的比较论和替代论。现代学者通过大量研究表明，隐喻不仅仅是一种修辞手段，更重要的是，它是人类的主要认知方式。隐喻这一认知方式，给人们一种新的视角，创造一种相似。因此，现代学者着重于阐述相似是如何被创造出来的。在众多的隐喻理论中，影响较大的有布莱克和莱科夫的隐喻理论。

(大约200字左右)

关键词：隐喻、搭配；术语

四号、宋体

四号、宋体、顶格

(中文摘要的内容和关键词应与英文摘要相对应，关键词3-5个，词与词之间用分号分开)

上空四号一行、Times  
New Roman、三号、加  
粗

## **Abstract**

往下空出一  
个double space

The mechanism of metaphor is actually the nucleus of the study of metaphor. For more than two thousand years, metaphor was viewed as a device of rhetoric, an attachment to language. In accordance with this perspective, metaphor was a comparison between two things that do not belong to the same category or was regarded as one word used to substitute another because there were preexisting similarities between them. As a result of this perspective, two theories took shape: one was the Comparison Theory, the other was the Theory of Substitution. But modern scholars discard the perspective, holding that metaphor is not only a device of rhetoric, to be more important, it is a leading way for human beings to know this world, a way of thinking.

**Key words:** metaphor; collocation; terms

(注意：关键词3-5个，词与词之间用分号分开)

Times New Roman、空一个字符后关键词（中文关键词对应），首字母小写。

上空四号一行

## Contents

Times New Roman、三号、加粗、居中，下空一个double space (2行)

一级标题：  
四号、Times New Roman、加粗

二级标题：  
Times New Roman、四号、不加粗、缩进一个字母

三级标题：  
Times New Roman、四号、不加粗、缩进2个字母

摘要 .....1

**Abstract** .....ii

**Introduction**.....1

**Chapter 1 A Historical Retrospection of Metaphor**.....2

    1.1 Aristotelian School: Metaphor—A Device of Rhetoric.....2

    1.2 The Platonic School—Language is Metaphorical..... 5

        .....

**Chapter 4 The Mechanism of Metaphor**.....15

    4.1 Black’s Interaction Theory.....15

        4.1.1 Introduction to the Interaction Theory.....15

        4.1.2 Some Defects of the Interaction Theory.....16

    4.2 Lakoffian Conceptual Metaphor Theory.....19

        .....

**Conclusion**.....42

**Bibliography**.....45

**Acknowledgements**

(注：正文不少于3章，多于5章；目录页须自动生成，最好控制到三级标题；所有小1级、2级、3级、4级标题实词首字母大写；所有标题须用名词结构；或至少结构一致；目录中标题和文中标题一致；目论页码和正文页码一致)

一级标题上  
空四号一行

## Introduction

一级标题Times New  
Roman三号加粗

每段首缩4  
个字母

The study of metaphor has long been with us and the focus of the study is the mechanism of metaphor. It is the most significant and indispensable part of the study. For more than two thousand years, the study is carried on mainly from the perspective of rhetoric, viewing metaphor as a device of rhetoric, an embellishment of language. The representative of the theories in this long period is Aristotle's Comparison Theory and Quintilian's Theory of Substitution. Because metaphor is not only a rhetorical phenomenon, but also one of cognition, the interpretation.....it is more ism of metaphor than the other two.(以下省略, **introduction**部分字数不少于1个page)

一级标题下空一  
↑double space

正  
文Times  
New  
Roman  
四号、  
单倍行  
距

页眉Times New Roman五号不加粗，章节与标题间中空一格

一级标题Times New Roman三号加粗

一级标题上空一行

# Chapter 1

## A Historical Retrospection of Metaphor

二级标题Times New Roman四号、顶格加粗、下不空行，单倍行距

### 1.1 Aristotelian School: Metaphor--A Device of Rhetoric

Andrew Ortony(1979:3), one of the most influential scholars in the study of metaphor, has pointed out, and there are few who disagree with him, that it is still the case that “Any serious study of metaphor is almost obliged to start with the works of Aristotle”.

此处指引文来源，(间接)引文格式为：作者姓(著作年代:原文页码)。要求论文中至少有3-5处引文。

正文Times New Roman四号、单倍行距，每段首缩4个字母

In *Poetics*, Aristotle (350 B.C.: 71) expounds the essence, function and the way of explanation of metaphor as three nuclei. He defines metaphor as “the application of an alien name by transference either from genus to species, or from species to genus, or from species to species, or by analogy, that is, proportion”. Then he gives four kinds of metaphor:

长篇直接引文：前缩进10个字母、后不缩进、上下各空一个double space

首行再前缩进4个字母(共计前缩进14个字母)

Since ‘lying at anchor’ is a species of the genus ‘lying’, one can say ‘there lies my ship’ (genus-to-species metaphor), since ‘ten thousand’ is a species of a ‘large number’, one can say verily ten thousand noble deeds hath Odysseus wrought (species-to-genus metaphor). Since ‘to draw away’ and ‘to cleave’ are each a species of the genus ‘taking away’, one can say with blade of

bronze drew away the life (species-to-species metaphor). And since old age is to life as evening to the day, one can say that old age is the evening of life (ibid.). (此符号**ibid.**意为同上，引文出处与上相同。)

All metaphors, Aristotle believes, fall into at least one of these four categories, although analogy.....to poetry (ibid. 72). This perspective leads to the later theorists making distinction between poetic language and everyday language. Especially in Chapter 21 and 22 of Poetics, Aristotle states that every word “is either current, or strange, or metaphor, or ornamental, or newly coined, or lengthened, or contracted, or altered”(ibid.70). It is obvious that Aristotle classifies metaphors as lying outside normal language use. They are deviant or aberrant forms of discourse. He also holds that metaphor has no cognitive value and is merely an embellishment of language (Kittay, 1996). Also in this chapter he elaborates how metaphors are unusual.....“A metaphor can therefore only describe preexisting similarities. It can’t create similarities” (**Lakoff & Johnson, 1980: 153**). (如果在论文中引用同一作者的不同著作应加上出版年代以示区别) .....

此处指引文来源，(间接)引文格式为：(作者姓，著作年代：原文页码)

# Chapter 4 The Mechanism of Metaphor

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## 4.1 Black’s Interaction Theory

二级标题、Times New Roman四号、顶格加粗、在页首时上下都不空行

### 4.1.1 Introduction to Interaction Theory

Interaction Theory was originated from I. A. Richards’ theory. In his definition he says: “In the simplest formulation, when we use a metaphor we have two thoughts of different things active together and supported by a single word, or phrase, whose meaning is a resultant of their interaction”(Richard, 1998:89). The most important in this definition is “two active

.....  
.....  
.....

三级标题Times New Roman四号、顶格加粗、下不空行，单倍行距

## 4.3 The Conceptual Integration Theory

三级标题、Times New Roman、四号、顶格加粗、上下都不空行  
一个double space

二级标题、Times New Roman四号、顶格加粗、在页首时上下都不空行

.....  
.....

### 4.3.1 An Introduction to the Conceptual Integration Theory

Conceptual Integration Theory was proposed by Gilles Fauconnier and Mark Turner.....

#### 4.3.1.1 Four Mental Spaces

三级标题、Times New Roman、四号、顶格加粗、上下都不空行

In BT, the basis unit of cognitive organization is not the domain but the mental spaces, which are a partial and temporary representational structure that speakers construct when thinking or talking about a perceived, imagined, past, present.....

四级标题、Times New Roman, 四号、顶格不加粗、上下都不空行

## Conclusion

Times New  
Roman三号、居  
中加粗、上空四  
号一行，下空一  
个double space

The study of metaphor is, in essence, the study of how metaphor works. It is the nucleus of metaphor study. Modern scholars discard the perspective that metaphor is a device of rhetoric, an attachment to language, and claim that metaphor is of cognition and is omnipresent; it is a way of human thinking. Moreover, they hold that metaphor creates similarity instead of comparing two things which are based on the preexisting similarity. Hence, the mechanism of metaphor is to interpret how similarity is created. Black's theory and Lakoffian theory, due to some defects and deficiencies, are not able to give a clear description of the creation of similarity. They endeavor to expound the appearance of a new structure after a novel metaphor, but they fail to do that and result in "isomorphism".

The mechanism of metaphor is sophisticated. It is a result of various factors. Interacting, projecting and blending constitute the process. It is obvious that BT, on the basis of the two above-mentioned theories, focuses on solving the problem of the "isomorphism"-structure. To avoid committing the same mistake that all the knowledge, the features mapped from the source domain and the structure (topology) of the target domain are interwoven..... (Conclusion部分字数不少于1个page)

### Bibliography

Times New Roman三号、居中加粗、上空四号一行，下空一个double space

参考文献8个以上，英文参考文献3个以上。论文需标记页码；专著不需表需标记页码。

英文期刊文章第一个单词首字母大写，其余首字母小写

英文期刊名称需斜体，首字母大写

英文专著名称需斜体，首字母大写

Case of unaccusatives[J]. *Linguistic Inquiry*. 1988(19):1-34.

Smith, Timothy. *Origins of Phrase Structure*[D]. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT, 1981

Williams, E. *Government and Binding Theory and the Minimalist Program*[M]. Oxford: Blackwell. 1984.

黄和斌, 戴秀华. 从IP/CP分析法看若干英语结构[J]. *外国语*. 1999(5):25-31.

石毓智. 语法的认知语义基础[M]. 南昌: 江西教育出版社, 2000.

章振邦. 新编英语语法[M]. 上海: 外语教育出版社, 1997.

(注: M代表专著、J代表期刊文章、D代表学位论文, 更多内容参见毕业论文格式详解)

下空一  
个double  
space

## **Acknowledgements**

Times New Roman  
三号、加粗、居  
中，上空四号一行

I have eternal gratitude to..., my tutor, for his inestimable help and valuable instruction, and to Professor ..., for his insightful lectures, which inspire me to compose this dissertation.

I am greatly indebted to Professor ... for his allowing me to have access to his books pertinent to this dissertation.

I also thank those who help me in course of the writing and whose names I can't list here one by one.

注：此页不需要标注页码