

# Translation Strategies and Multidimensional Functional Analysis of Political Metaphors

Bingqing Yan, Yin Guo

Qingdao University of Technology, Qingdao 266000, Shandong, China

**Copyright:** © 2026 Author(s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0), permitting distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is cited.

**Abstract:** Conceptual metaphors in cognitive linguistics are an effective means of political communication in political texts. They can not only serve as a rhetorical device to enrich the expression of texts but also act as a thinking tool to assist in the transmission and reception of political information. This paper focuses on analyzing the bilingual texts of the 2024 *Government Work Report* by using AntConc, and studies the working mechanisms of metaphor translation from Chinese to English in political texts. It is found that structural metaphors often necessitate explanation strategies, orientation metaphors tend to entail retention and interpretation strategies, and ontological metaphors demand replacement strategies. It prominently presents the functions and values of the following metaphors: information simplification and screening, emotion arousal and persuasion, concretization of political metaphors, symbolism of political metaphors, and cultural nature of political metaphors, which deeply reflects the importance of the people in political life. Such findings further provide reference for metaphorical expressions in the writing of political official documents at all levels, enhancing the effectiveness of political communication.

**Keywords:** Political Metaphors; *Government Work Report*; Translation Strategies; Metaphorical Functions

**Online publication:** January 15, 2026

## 1. Introduction

Political texts, as direct representations of a nation's policies, stances, and attitudes, require translation that not only conveys the original information accurately but also preserves its style and connotations, while simultaneously accommodating the cognitive habits and receptivity of the target-language readers. *The Government Work Report*<sup>[1]</sup>, serving as a crucial link between state policies and public sentiment, fully reflects the will of the people and addresses the concerns of various sectors, particularly those at the grassroots level, including citizens and businesses. Its policies and measures are practical and closely aligned with the needs of the populace and enterprises. In such contexts of domestic political communication, conceptual metaphors, as unique linguistic phenomena and cognitive tools, play an indispensable role.

As a key concept in cognitive linguistics, conceptual metaphors are not merely rhetorical devices but fundamental cognitive instruments for understanding the world and conveying information. In political texts, the strategic use of conceptual metaphors can simplify complex information, filter key content, evoke emotional

resonance among readers, enhance persuasiveness, concretize abstract political concepts, and even carry specific cultural symbolism. Therefore, accurately comprehending and translating conceptual metaphors in political texts is crucial for improving the quality of political text translation and facilitating international political communication. The objective of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the use of metaphors in the Chinese and English versions of the Report and to explore their influence on the cognitive frameworks shaping communication between the government and the public.

## 2. Current Research on Political Texts from the Perspective of Conceptual Metaphor

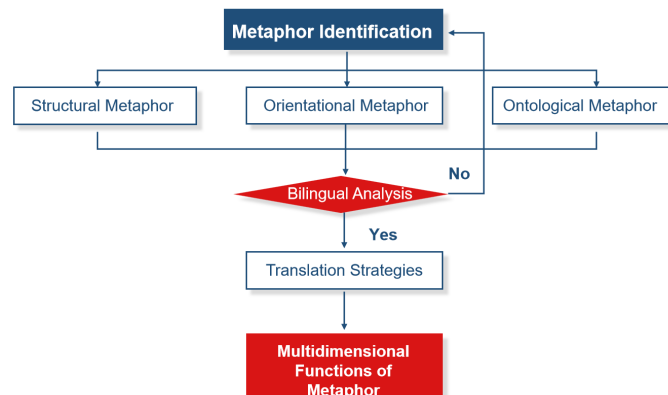
Lakoff and Johnson<sup>[2]</sup> posit that metaphor is not merely a rhetorical device but a fundamental mode of thinking, thereby opening new directions for metaphor research. They argue that “conceptual metaphor is a semantic mapping from a source domain to a target domain” and note that “metaphor is typically based on metonymy, i.e., metaphor is filled with metonymy.” There are points of convergence between metaphor and metonymy, allowing them to form a continuum<sup>[3]</sup>. Lakoff<sup>[2]</sup> similarly contends that “where there is a contrast between metaphor and metonymy, a description of cases that mix metaphor and metonymy is needed.” Literary critics have observed that while metaphor carries an air of mystery, it is compatible with serious thought<sup>[4]</sup>. From the perspective of cognitive semantics, metaphor reflects human cognitive patterns, whereby we understand, think about, experience, and approach intangible, hard-to-define concepts by referencing familiar, tangible, and concrete ones<sup>[5]</sup>. The concept of “metaphorical thinking” proposed in cognitive linguistics, combined with the perspective on metaphor translation from the philosophy of language, is grounded in the overarching root metaphor that “translation is communication.” These embodied experiences can be used to uniformly explain linguistic phenomena<sup>[6]</sup>. Research on translating floral imagery in ancient Chinese poetry, viewed through the lens of cognitive metaphor theory, reveals four methods for translating poetic imagery and its impact on disseminating traditional Chinese culture. Nida<sup>[7]</sup> early on addressed the issue of untranslatability in metaphors, noting that metaphors are often rendered as non-metaphorical units of meaning. The primary challenge in metaphor translation lies in whether the embodied cognition formed by the metaphorical image in the source text remains valid within the target language context. Internationally, critical studies have examined metaphor in political discourse and action; scholars like Mihaela demonstrate the functions of metaphor in political texts from the perspectives of values and morality.

As the most authoritative representation of national narrative discourse, the State Council’s *Government Work Report* serves domestically as a policy blueprint for governance. Externally, it is a primary window for the international community to understand China’s national conditions and a crucial channel for communicating China’s policies and strategic directions. Given this significance, this study utilizes the official 2024 *Government Work Report*<sup>[1]</sup> and its English translation as a corpus. Grounded in the theoretical framework of conceptual metaphor from cognitive linguistics and based on statistics from identified and categorized metaphors, it aims to summarize the types of metaphors and translation strategies employed in the Report. Furthermore, it explores the comprehension and application of metaphors across different eras and cultural contexts, highlighting the multidimensional functions of political metaphors, particularly their use in government documents and their role in political communication strategies.

## 3. Analysis of Translator Strategies and Multidimensional Functions

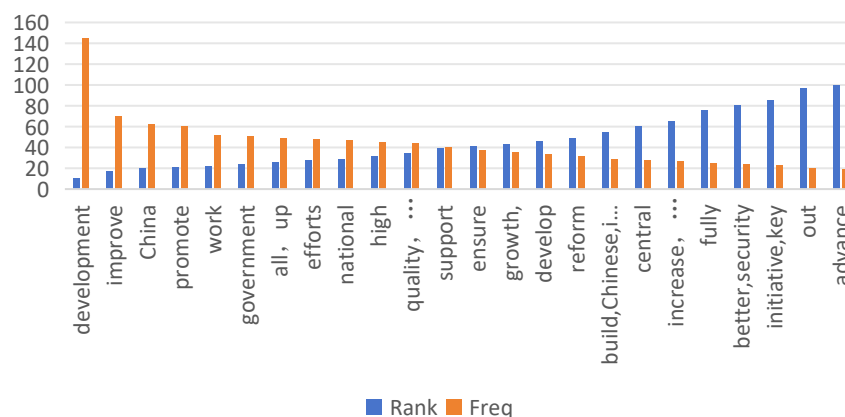
This study employs manual identification and annotation of key metaphorical items in the source language

Chinese text of the *Government Work Report*<sup>[1]</sup> and their corresponding expressions in the translated English text. The analysis compares their divergent manifestations in Chinese and English, as well as the cultural connotations carried by the vocabulary. The methodology for comparing metaphors across the languages will be described, utilizing the analysis tool AntConc and a theoretical metaphor framework. AntConc, a corpus analysis toolkit developed by Laurence Anthony for monolingual concordance and analysis (version 4.3.1 updated December 2024), is suitable for tasks such as word frequency retrieval, analysis, and keyword extraction within textual data. Its application facilitates the efficient identification of recurrent metaphorical expressions throughout the text.



**Figure 1.** Research Methodology and Technical Roadmap for Textual Metaphor Analysis

Based on word cloud analysis and lexical frequency statistics, excluding function words, the top five words by frequency from high to low are “development” “improve” “China” “promote” and “government”. Combined with AntConc collocation parameters, these terms exhibit metaphorical characteristics to varying degrees, with their target domains categorized into scenarios such as human physiological functions, journeys, construction, and painting. This demonstrates the pervasive nature of metaphors in political texts. *The Government Work Report*<sup>[1]</sup>, presented annually by the Premier of the State Council to the public, serves as an open channel for government leaders to engage in political communication. Its content warrants repeated reflection and contemplation, as it facilitates public understanding of the Party and government’s work, thereby fostering support for political leadership.



**Figure 2.** Word Frequency Ranking and Quantitative Statistics in the 2024 *Government Work Report* (Chinese and English Versions)



### (1) 波浪式发展 (Metaphor Retained)

Translation: grow in a **wave-like fashion**

This metaphor compares national economic development to the rise and fall of waves, vividly depicting the non-linear characteristics of economic growth and implying the instability and fluctuations inherent in the economy. The translation retains the vehicle “wave-like,” directly conveying the original imagery. This metaphor reveals the complexity and unpredictability of developmental processes, highlighting the need for patience and perseverance in facing challenges and difficulties. The metaphor of “wave-like development” also embodies the richness, diversity, cyclicity, and continuity of progress. It provides a novel perspective for understanding and grasping the patterns of development, aiding in better navigating the challenges encountered along the way.

### (2) 把握宏观调控的时、度、效 (Metaphor Explained)

Translation: ensure the proper timing, intensity, and effect in conducting macro-control

Here, the abstract concepts of “timing,” “intensity,” and “effect” are concretized. The addition of “proper” to modify “timing” clarifies that “时” refers to the opportune moment for policy introduction and implementation, ensuring translation accuracy. This utilizes abstract spatial and force concepts to describe the precision and outcomes of policy execution, allowing for an intuitive assessment of policy implementation. It conveys the government’s precise and potent control in economic management. The multidimensional function here demonstrates the characteristic of information simplification, while also embodying guiding, predictive, strategic, measurable, flexible, balanced, evaluative, feedback-oriented, and goal-oriented functions, providing robust support and guidance for policymakers.

(3) 经过全国上下共同努力，不仅实现了全年预期发展目标，许多方面还出现积极向好变化。  
(Metaphor Retained)

Translation: However, thanks to the concerted efforts of the entire nation, we accomplished the year’s development goals and embraced positive changes on many fronts.

By metaphorically representing the nation or organizational entity as a person or people, the report personifies the abstract political entity. This makes it easier for the audience to comprehend its operations and internal dynamics, demonstrating emotional symbolism. Since this metaphor can evoke public emotional resonance, the translation adopts a retention strategy. It allows people to perceive the nation as having emotions, goals, and actions like a person, thereby enhancing national cohesion and solidarity. It simultaneously emphasizes that the nation’s foundation lies in its people, that the nation and its people are inextricably linked, strengthens this connection, and expresses the view that the people are the nation’s foundation and cornerstone, reflecting the symbolic nature of political text communication.

### (4) 持续打好蓝天、碧水、净土保卫战 (Metaphor Explained)

Translation: continued efforts to keep the skies blue, waters clear, and lands clean.

The source domain is “war”( 保卫战 ), and the target domain is “environmental protection” (protecting blue skies, clear waters, and clean land). Mapping has a filtering effect<sup>[8]</sup>, whose expression uses a structural metaphor by framing policies or actions as a “battle”, implying their importance, urgency, and the need for effort and sacrifice to achieve victory. The translation employs an explanatory approach, conveying that only through sustained effort can blue skies, clear waters, and clean land be preserved. Linking environmental protection to warfare through paraphrasing not only enriches the linguistic expression but also imbues environmental protection with new meaning and momentum. This structural metaphor helps remind people of the urgency and importance of environmental protection, inspiring enthusiasm and initiative for participation in environmental

actions.

(5) 世界经济增长动能不足 (Metaphor Substituted)

Translation: Global economic growth lacks steam

Here, “economic growth” is metaphorically represented as a mechanism or system requiring “kinetic energy” or “steam” (i.e., driving force or energy) for propulsion. There is a structural similarity between “economic growth” and “a mechanism requiring driving force” as both need external power to sustain or accelerate their processes. The conceptualization characteristic substitutes “kinetic energy for economic growth” with “steam”, using a substitution translation method. This vividly expresses the dynamic nature and vitality of economic growth. This metaphorical approach in the translation also implies a tone of concern and unease, alerting people to the current sluggish state of the global economy and demonstrating an emotional characteristic.

**Table 2.** Statistical Analysis of Structural Metaphors Among Key Terms

Type	Rank	Freq	NormFreq	Type	Rank	Freq	NormFreq
development	10	145	10418.912	reform	49	31	2227.492
work	22	52	3736.437	build, Chinese, investment, steps	54	29	2083.782
government	24	51	3664.583	innovation, strengthen	65	27	1940.073
all	26	49	3520.874	further	73	26	1868.219
efforts	28	48	3449.019	basic, capacity, fully	76	25	1796.364
quality	34	44	3161.601	better, security	80	24	1724.51
support, services	39	40	2874.183	initiative, key	88	22	1580.8
ensure	41	37	2658.619	advance	100	19	1365.237
develop	46	33	2371.201				

**3.2. Orientational Metaphor**

Orientational metaphors involve using spatial orientations—such as up-down, front-back, and inside-outside—to structure and comprehend non-spatial concepts.

(6) 强化义务教育薄弱环节建设，做好“双减”工作。(Metaphor Explained)

Translation: We intensified efforts to shore up weak links in compulsory education and relieve students of excessive burdens from homework and off-campus tutoring.

The term “Double Reduction” (“双减”) is a policy-specific term from the new era. By employing an explanatory translation strategy, the specific measures and targets of the “Double Reduction” policy are elaborated. This provides the clearest explanation and simultaneously serves as a metaphor translation strategy to eliminate cultural gaps.

(7) ..... 朝着共同富裕方向稳步前进。(Metaphor Substituted)

Translation: We will make solid progress toward prosperity for all and promote social harmony and stability.

This metaphor uses concrete, physical concepts to depict and explain an abstract political and social goal. Here, national development is compared to the action of “moving forward” or “progressing” toward a direction (common prosperity), belonging to the journey metaphor schema. It concretizes national progress and development into a visualized process, making the goal more explicit and vivid. “Prosperity” metaphorically



represents the ultimate objective of social development, namely achieving widespread societal affluence. This metaphor links the abstract goal of social development with the concrete concept of material wealth, enabling a more intuitive public understanding. The translation utilizes a substitution method, where conceptual metaphors like “solid” and “make progress” render the abstract social development goal more concrete and dynamic, while emphasizing stability in the process and the directed nature of the goal. This metaphor collectively fosters a deeper understanding and broader acceptance of this objective.

(8) 碳达峰 - 碳中和 (Metaphor Retained)

Translation: peaking carbon dioxide emissions and achieving carbon neutrality

This metaphor compares the processes of carbon emission reduction and neutrality to two distinct phases (“peaking” and “neutrality”), suggesting a gradual, step-by-step progression. Although direct spatial terms are absent, implicit orientational concepts like “high” vs. “low” and “before” vs. “after” are inherent. The translation retains the metaphorical meaning of the original terms. “Neutrality” can be metaphorically understood as “balance” or “offset”—balancing “positive” emissions with “negative” reduction or absorption. Within orientational metaphor, this “neutrality” can be interpreted as a state of “returning to the origin” or “achieving equilibrium”. The structural metaphor makes complex environmental policies more visual and comprehensible, demonstrating the concretizing function of political metaphors and facilitating public understanding and acceptance.

(9) 全年经济运行呈现前低中高后稳态势。(Metaphor Substituted)

Translation: China’s economy experienced a **slow start, but reached a midyear peak and achieved stable growth in the latter half**.

Oriental metaphors involve using spatial concepts—such as up-down, front-back, inside-outside, deep-shallow, and center-periphery—to structure another concept. In this instance, directional terms indicating temporal sequence (“front” “middle” “back”) are employed to describe the economic performance throughout the year. Specifically, “front-low” signifies a relatively sluggish economy at the beginning of the year, “middle-high” indicates the economy reaching a peak or operating at a high level mid-year, and “back-steady” denotes stable economic performance by year’s end. This metaphorical substitution maps the passage of time and changes in economic conditions onto spatial orientations, rendering the abstract economic trends intuitive and comprehensible. It reflects a common intuitive perception and cognitive mode regarding the passage of time and economic fluctuation.

The translation accurately conveys the original meaning while preserving the orientational metaphor, adhering to the principle of “literal translation”. Furthermore, through expressions like “slow start” “midyear peak” and “stable growth in the latter stage” it substitutes the original spatial nouns with their target domain of time. The translation successfully converts the original orientational metaphor into a form readily understandable for English-speaking readers. This orientational metaphor is vivid and intuitive, allowing the public and policymakers to clearly discern the trajectory of economic performance, thereby facilitating the evaluation of policy effectiveness and sustainability. During periods of economic instability or fluctuation, such confidence is crucial for stabilizing societal expectations and promoting consumption and investment. Simultaneously, by demonstrating the positive shifts in annual economic performance, the government can shape an image of being steady, pragmatic, and responsible. This image is highly significant for enhancing governmental credibility and authority.

**Table 3.** Statistical Analysis of Orientational Metaphors Among Key Terms

Type	Rank	Freq	NormFreq
improve	17	70	5029.82
promote	21	60	4311.274
up	26	49	3520.874
high	31	45	3233.455
growth	43	35	2514.91
develop	46	33	2371.201
central	60	28	2011.928
increase	65	27	1940.073
out	97	20	1437.091

### 3.3. Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphors involve the mapping of concrete entities onto abstract concepts <sup>[2]</sup>. This cognitive mechanism treats experiences, emotions, activities, and other intangibles as discrete entities or substances, thereby facilitating the comprehension of complex abstractions through a more tangible and simplified framework.

(10) 国家 ....., 必须增强信心和底气 (Metaphor Substituted)

Translation: we must be more confident and more **assured of ourselves**.

Here, the subject is the state, while the anthropomorphic attribute of “底气” (confidence, assurance) is ascribed to “the people”. Through semantic selection, the term “assured” is employed to reconstruct the meaning, preserving the metaphorical connotation of inner certainty and self-possession. The word “assured” conveys a sense of psychological stability and conviction, enabling target-language readers to perceive a metaphorical resonance similar to that of the original text. Although expressed through different linguistic means, this approach strives to maintain and clarify the core meaning carried by the original metaphor.

(11) 强化国家战略科技力量 (Metaphor Substituted)

Translation: **build** China’s **strength** in strategic science and technology

The source domain is the nation, and the target domain is a person possessing strength. The anthropomorphic attribute of “strength” is mapped onto the “national strategic science and technology” system via a conceptual metaphor. This cognitive mechanism expresses the vital role of national strategic sci-tech in enhancing the nation’s overall power. The ontological metaphor exemplified in this sentence emphasizes the critical function of national strategic sci-tech in strengthening the country’s capabilities, which helps raise public awareness and garner support for these strategic initiatives.

(12) 抓好水土流失、荒漠化综合防治 (问题) (Metaphor Substituted)

Translation: Comprehensive prevention and treatment of soil erosion and desertification were **intensified**.

In the Chinese context, the expression “抓好” typically conveys the meaning of “attaching importance to and effectively implementing,” which extends beyond the simple notion of “intensify.” Therefore, to more accurately convey this concept, alternative expressions such as “give priority to” or “attach great importance to” can be employed. These options better capture the intentionality and significance embedded in the original term “抓好”. Furthermore, to maintain sentence fluency and idiomaticity, “comprehensive prevention and treatment” can be repositioned as the subject of the sentence, thereby emphasizing the importance of this action.



The author thus proposes the following revised translation: “Priority was given to the comprehensive prevention and treatment of soil erosion and desertification.”

In the source text, this sentence utilizes a conceptual metaphor to emphasize the urgency and necessity of addressing environmental issues, as well as the effort required to overcome these challenges. The action “抓好” is endowed with the qualities of a concrete, tangible entity—it becomes an operable and controllable “substance.” This ontological metaphor serves to concretize and operationalize the abstract task of “comprehensive prevention and treatment of soil erosion and desertification.” The use of such a metaphor not only facilitates a deeper understanding and grasp of the essence and key points of environmental governance tasks but also aids in the more effective implementation of these tasks, thereby contributing to the achievement of environmental protection and sustainable development goals.

(13) 强化困难群众兜底保障 (Metaphor Substituted)

Translation: We ensured that the **basic needs** of people in difficulty were met.

The underlying meaning of the original sentence is to ensure that the basic needs of disadvantaged groups are met. The term “兜底保障” is a figurative expression, implying the provision of the most fundamental and essential safeguards for people in difficulty—as if creating a “safety net” to prevent them from falling into deeper distress.

When translating this expression, the translator first identified and comprehended the metaphor in the source language, then sought or constructed a corresponding expression in the target language. In this instance, instead of literally translating “兜底保障” as “catch-all protection” or “pocket-bottom guarantee”—which might confuse readers unfamiliar with Chinese cultural context—the translator adopted a paraphrasing strategy. By capturing the essential meaning of “兜底保障”, the phrase “强化困难群众兜底保障” was rendered as “We ensured that the basic needs of people in difficulty were met.”

This metaphor exemplifies the function of simplifying information. The translation accurately conveys the core message of the original text—that the government or relevant authorities are striving to guarantee the basic living needs of disadvantaged groups. Although the metaphorical expression is not directly retained, the paraphrased translation successfully communicates the cultural connotation and contextual meaning of the original, enabling readers to grasp its intent and purpose. The formulation “ensured that... were met” implicitly reflects the role of the state as a caregiver and protector, embodying the government’s concern and sense of responsibility toward people in difficulty.

(14) 我们一定直面问题和挑战，尽心竭力做好工作，决不辜负人民期待和重托！(Metaphor Retained)

Translation: But you can rest assured that we will **face** these problems and challenges **head-on**, make every effort to deliver, and do our utmost to **live up to** the expectations and trust of the people.

This translation largely preserves the metaphorical meaning of the original text. For instance, “face ... head-on” directly corresponds to “直面”，conveying the same proactive and courageous attitude, while “live up to” aligns with “不辜负”，expressing the negative connotation of failing to meet expectations. Such a translation strategy helps maintain the metaphorical effect and rhetorical nuance of the original in the target language.

Here, the conceptual metaphor demonstrates its functions of conceptualization, emotionalization, and serving as a communicative bridge. The phrase “直面问题和挑战，尽心竭力做好工作” is translated literally as “face these problems and challenges head-on, make every effort to deliver”. Firstly, the conceptualizing terms “直面” (face head-on) and “尽心竭力” (make every effort) concretize the attitude and dedication of the government and its officials, enabling readers to clearly perceive their resolve and actions. The emotionalizing

function of these terms is also accentuated. Notably, the English translation converts the original Chinese negative structure into an affirmative one. This metaphorical expression further conveys a positive and proactive sentiment—that the government is willing to confront difficulties, assume responsibility, and exhaust all means to serve the people. By emphasizing the accountability and proactive drive of the government and its officials, this metaphor helps strengthen trust and connection between the government and the people, thereby fostering social harmony and stability. It thus acts as a vital communicative bridge between the two entities.

**Table 4.** Statistical Analysis of Ontological Metaphors Among Key Terms

Type	Rank	Freq	NormFreq
China	20	62	4454.983
national	29	47	3377.165

Through the analysis of these metaphorical mechanisms, we can observe that they not only enhance the vividness and readability of the *Government Work Report*<sup>[1]</sup> but also accentuate the multidimensional functions and profound implications of the policies. The use of these metaphors facilitates public comprehension and acceptance of policies<sup>[9]</sup>, while simultaneously bolstering confidence in and expectations for the nation’s future development.

## 4. Conclusion

When people project the properties and structure of the source domain onto the target domain, they also transfer their emotions and attitudes associated with the source domain. This demonstrates the evaluative function of metaphor<sup>[10]</sup>. By examining the modes of thinking and communication, alongside translation strategies, within conceptual metaphors in government documents, this paper identifies three primary strategies: retaining the vehicle, substituting the metaphor, and explaining the metaphor. Specifically, the strategy of metaphor explanation is frequently employed for structural metaphors, while vehicle retention and metaphor explanation are commonly used for orientational metaphors, enhancing concreteness and vividness and enabling an accurate grasp of the attributes of nouns in Chinese<sup>[11]</sup>. For ontological metaphors, metaphor substitution is the predominant strategy.

Concurrently, the analyzed examples highlight the following multidimensional functions of political metaphors. First, Information Simplification and Filtering. Political texts often involve complex and abstract concepts and phenomena, which can be difficult for the general public to grasp<sup>[12]</sup>. Metaphors can transform these intricate ideas into more concrete and relatable images from everyday life, thereby simplifying the information transmission process. Furthermore, policymakers can use metaphors to highlight key points they wish to emphasize, capturing public attention and achieving effective information filtering.

Second, Political Symbolism. Metaphors can concretize abstract political concepts, actions, or ideologies. By using specific objects or scenarios to represent political phenomena, political texts become more vivid and figurative, facilitating public understanding and acceptance<sup>[13]</sup>. For instance, comparing national development to a construction process and national leaders to chief engineers can vividly illustrate the complexity and challenges of nation-building, as well as the crucial role of leadership.

Third, Emotional Evocation and Persuasion. Through conceptual metaphors, policymakers can imbue certain entities or phenomena with specific political significance, turning them into political symbols<sup>[14]</sup>. These symbols can shape particular political impressions and perceptions among the public, thereby influencing their

political attitudes and behaviors. For example, using a banner as a metaphor for the Party's direction and distinct identity can foster a sense of public identification and belonging.

Fourth, Cultural Dimension of Political Metaphors. The use and interpretation of metaphors are often influenced by cultural context. Understanding and acceptance of metaphors can vary across different cultural backgrounds<sup>[15]</sup>. Therefore, employing metaphors in political texts requires consideration of the target audience's cultural context to ensure effective communication and comprehension. Simultaneously, metaphors can also reveal commonalities and differences between cultures, promoting cultural exchange and understanding.

## Disclosure statement

The author declares no conflict of interest.

## References

- [1] Li Q, 2024, Report on the work of the government (2024) [Bilingual full text]. visited on March 5, 2024, [http://www.china.org.cn/chinese/2024-03/14/content\\_117057714.html](http://www.china.org.cn/chinese/2024-03/14/content_117057714.html).
- [2] Lakoff G, Johnson M, 1980, *Metaphors we live by*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- [3] Brdar M, Brdar-Szabó R, 2010, Metaphor and metonymy: Making their connections more slippery. *Cognitive Linguistics*, 21(1): 1–34.
- [4] Black M, 1962, *Models and metaphors*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press.
- [5] Shu D, Zhang L, 2021, Post-classical cognitive linguistics: Social and empirical turns. *Modern Foreign Languages*, 44(3): 420–429.
- [6] Wang Y, 2021, *Embodied-cognitive translology (Part 2)*. Beijing: Peking University Press.
- [7] Nida E A, Taber C R , 1969, *The theory and practice of translation*. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- [8] He M, 2011, The relationship between conceptual metaphor and politics: A construal approach. *Foreign Languages and Literature*, 27(3): 48–52.
- [9] Kuang Z, 2024, Butchers and craftsmen: Examining the transformation of pre-Qin political thought through metaphor. *Study & Exploration*, (3): 110–119.
- [10] Shu D, 2001, On the cognitive function of metaphor. *Foreign Language Research*, (2): 28–31.
- [11] Liu F, 2008, *Research on principles of metaphor translation from Chinese to English*. Beijing: National Defense Industry Press.
- [12] Wang W, Huang Y, 2012, Examining government ideology and governance philosophy through conceptual metaphor: A case study of the State Council's government work reports (1978–2011). *Journal of Southwest Jiaotong University (Social Sciences Edition)*, (3): 40–45, 77.
- [13] Wen X, 2014, Political discourse and political metaphor. *Contemporary Foreign Languages Studies*, (9): 11–16, 76.
- [14] Wei Z, 2024, Embodied-cognitive translation and international communication of political metaphors: A case study of the report to the 20th CPC National Congress. *Translation Research and Teaching*, (1): 63–68.
- [15] Wei M, Yu G, Qiao J, 2018, A study on metaphor translation in political texts: Based on the 2016 government work report. *Journal of University of Shanghai for Science and Technology (Social Science Edition)*, 40(2): 120–124.

### Publisher's note

Bio-Byword Scientific Publishing remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.