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Conceptualising the coronavirus pandemic: a corpus linguistic study of metaphors in Italian, British and French coronavirus press discourse.

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RÉSUMÉ

Au début de l'épidémie du coronavirus, qualifiée de pandémie par l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé le 11 mars 2020, les pays du monde entier peinaient à comprendre comment réagir face à cette situation. Avec l'augmentation des cas de coronavirus dans chaque pays, les gouvernements ont commencé, les uns après les autres, à confiner leurs populations. Des termes liés à la guerre se sont mis à apparaître sur les lèvres des chefs d'État, à la une des journaux, jusque dans nos conversations avec nos proches. Les docteurs et infirmiers sont devenus des 'soldats' 'en première ligne' pour 'lutter' contre le coronavirus, cet 'ennemi invisible', dans cette 'guerre sanitaire'. Ainsi ce mémoire s'intègre dans le contexte de cette première vague du coronavirus et s'interroge sur les métaphores employées dans la presse anglaise, française et italienne.

D'après l'approche cognitive de la métaphore, les métaphores linguistiques découlent de métaphores conceptuelles présentes dans la pensée. Celles-ci représentent un domaine (cible) sous les aspects d'un autre (source). En observant les expressions ci-dessus par exemple, la pandémie du coronavirus est assimilée à une guerre. C'est-à-dire que pour conceptualiser la pandémie du coronavirus (domaine cible) nous l'assimilons à une connaissance existante, plus concrète telle que la guerre (domaine source). D'après cette approche les métaphores conceptuelles représentent et forment nos points de vue en mettant en avant certains aspects, au lieu d'autres, grâce au domaine source employé. Si les métaphores reflètent la manière dont nous 'concevons' un domaine, les identifier pourrait mettre en lumière la manière dont la pandémie du coronavirus est donc 'pensée'. Étant donné l'aspect international de la crise sanitaire, ainsi que la nouveauté d'une épidémie d'une telle ampleur dans les trois pays en question (contrairement aux pays asiatiques qui ont déjà dû faire face à des épidémies telles que celle du virus H1N1), ce mémoire cherche également à saisir si la presse des trois pays conçoit la pandémie par l'intermédiaire des mêmes concepts.

L'objectif est donc d'identifier les métaphores linguistiques et les concepts qu'elles représentent dans la presse anglaise, française, et italienne, sans chercher de métaphores conceptuelles particulières a priori, en ayant recours à des outils appartenant à la linguistique de corpus. Pour ce faire, un corpus comparable de textes de la presse de chaque pays lors de la première 'vague' a été créé de façon à identifier les métaphores utilisées concernant la pandémie, ce qui permet de discuter et de comparer les résultats obtenus dans les trois corpus. Ce mémoire est composé de cinq chapitres. Pour commencer, les principaux aspects de l'approche cognitive de la métaphore et, plus précisément, la Théorie de la Métaphore Conceptuelle définie en premier lieu par Lakoff et

Johnson (1980) sont exposés. Ce premier chapitre traite également des difficultés théoriques et pratiques des différentes méthodes d'identification des métaphores linguistiques et conceptuelles. Le deuxième chapitre s'arrête sur l'approche de la linguistique de corpus, ainsi que sur ses avantages et inconvénients dans l'étude des métaphores. Ce mémoire développe ensuite la méthode adoptée pour cette étude, qui part de l'élaboration des critères de construction du corpus trilingue et des sous-corpus, avant de passer à l'échantillonnage pour restreindre les données, puis à la méthode détaillée pour l'identification des métaphores conceptuelles de Steen (1999, 2011), qui inclut l'extraction des métaphores linguistiques par le processus MIPVU (Steen et al., 2010).

La quatrième partie présente les résultats de l'étude, parmi lesquels on remarque l'existence d'une série de métaphores conceptuelles communes dans le discours de la presse des trois pays lors de la première 'vague' du coronavirus, par exemple LA QUANTITÉ C'EST LA VERTICALITÉ, LA VIE EST UN VOYAGE. Le domaine cible CORONAVIRUS notamment est conceptualisé dans ces textes principalement en tant que GUERRE, MATIÈRE EN MOUVEMENT, MATIÈRE DANS UN CONTENANT et en tant qu'OBSTACLE. D'autres métaphores conceptuelles qui représentent d'autres domaines cibles sont aussi identifiées et analysées. Leurs interactions permettent la création d'images exhaustives. Le dernier chapitre se tourne ainsi vers une discussion des résultats, en observant également l'existence de domaines sources plus présents dans une des trois langues, notamment EAU en français, FAMILLE en italien, et POSSESSION en anglais. Le mémoire se conclut sur les limites de l'étude et propose de futures directions de recherche possibles sur le sujet.

ABSTRACT

All'inizio dell'epidemia del coronavirus, qualificata come pandemia dall'Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità l'11 marzo 2020, i paesi del mondo cercavano con fatica di capire come rispondere alla situazione. Con l'aumento dei casi di coronavirus in ogni paese, i governi nazionali, in rapida successione, hanno iniziato a imporre misure sempre più restrittive. I termini legati alla guerra hanno fatto la loro apparizione nei discorsi dei capi di Stato, sulle prime pagine dei giornali, e si sono infiltrati persino nelle conversazioni con i nostri cari: medici e infermieri sono diventati "soldati" "in prima linea" per "lottare" contro il coronavirus, il "nemico invisibile".

È in questo contesto, quello della prima ondata del coronavirus, che si inserisce questo elaborato, proponendosi di analizzare le metafore utilizzate dalla stampa online inglese, francese e italiana.

Secondo l'approccio cognitivo la metafora si radica nel pensiero, e le espressioni linguistiche metaforiche sono la realizzazione delle cosiddette metafore concettuali. Queste ultime rappresentano uno schema mentale in cui un dominio (*target*) è inteso nei termini di un altro (*source*). Osservando le espressioni menzionate precedentemente, la pandemia del coronavirus è concettualizzata in termini di guerra: quindi, per concettualizzare la pandemia (dominio *target*) la assimiliamo ad un dominio già conosciuto, più concreto, come la guerra (*source*).

Secondo questo approccio, le metafore concettuali rappresentano e formano i nostri punti di vista, mettendo avanti certi aspetti, invece di altri, di un dominio *target* tramite un dominio *source*. Se le metafore riflettono il modo in cui "concepiamo" un dominio, identificarle potrebbe far luce su come viene "pensata" la pandemia di coronavirus. Dato l'aspetto internazionale della crisi sanitaria e la novità di un'epidemia come questa nei tre paesi in questione (a differenza dei paesi asiatici che hanno già dovuto affrontare epidemie come quella del virus H1N1), questa tesi cerca inoltre di spiegare come la stampa dei tre paesi rappresenti la pandemia, e di capire se gli organi di stampa di Regno Unito, Francia, e Italia concepiscono la pandemia secondo gli stessi concetti.

L'obiettivo è dunque quello di identificare le metafore linguistiche e i concetti da esse rappresentate all'interno della stampa inglese, francese e italiana, senza cercare metafore concettuali particolari a priori, e utilizzando strumenti appartenenti alla linguistica dei corpora. A tal fine, un corpus comparabile di testi di stampa pubblicati nei tre paesi durante la prima "ondata" è stato creato per identificare le metafore usate in relazione alla pandemia, permettendo la discussione e il confronto dei risultati ottenuti nei tre corpora.

Questa tesi è composta di cinque capitoli: nel primo capitolo, vengono presentati gli aspetti principali dell'approccio cognitivo, e più precisamente della teoria della metafora concettuale (Conceptual Metaphor Theory) definita per la prima volta da Lakoff e Johnson (1980). Inoltre, questo primo capitolo affronta le difficoltà teoriche e pratiche, e considera diversi metodi di identificazione delle metafore linguistiche e concettuali. Il secondo capitolo si concentra sull'approccio del corpus linguistico, e sui vantaggi e gli svantaggi nello studio delle metafore. Il terzo capitolo si focalizza sul metodo adottato per questo studio, partendo dall'elaborazione dei criteri per costruire il corpus trilingue e i sub-corpora, prima di descrivere il campionamento per restringere i dati, spiegando poi il metodo dettagliato per l'identificazione delle metafore concettuali di Steen (1999, 2011), che include l'estrazione delle metafore linguistiche tramite il processo MIPVU (Steen et al., 2010). Il quarto capitolo presenta i risultati dello studio, tra cui una serie di metafore concettuali comuni alla stampa dei tre paesi durante la prima "ondata" del coronavirus, per esempio QUANTITÀ È VERTICALITÀ e LA VITA È UN VIAGGIO. In particolare, in questo studio, abbiamo trovato come, nei testi esaminati, la pandemia del coronavirus sia concettualizzata principalmente in termini di GUERRA, SOSTANZA IN MOVIMENTO, SOSTANZA IN UN CONTENITORE, e OSTACOLO. Anche altre metafore concettuali che rappresentano altri domini *target* sono identificate ed esaminate. La loro interazione permette la creazione di un'immagine esaustiva. L'ultimo capitolo presenta la discussione dei risultati, concentrandosi sui domini *source* più presenti nelle tre diverse lingue, in particolare ACQUA in francese, FAMIGLIA in italiano e POSSESSO in inglese. L'elaborato si conclude con una riflessione sui limiti dello studio e sulle possibili direzioni future sull'argomento.

Introduction

On Monday 16th of March, the French president, Emanuel Macron, addressed the nation, famously repeating six times “we are at war” throughout the discourse. He states:

*Nous sommes en **guerre**, en **guerre** sanitaire, certes : nous ne **luttons** ni contre une **armée**, ni contre une autre Nation. Mais **l'ennemi** est là, invisible, insaisissable, qui progresse. Et cela requiert notre **mobilisation** générale. (Macron, 2020)*

[We are at **war**, admittedly, a sanitary **war**: we are not **fighting** against an **army**, nor against another nation. But the **enemy** is there, invisible, elusive, advancing. And it requires our general **mobilisation**.]

The country's anti-covid measures were tightened, symbolising the strictest confinement phase it has seen since the start of the epidemic. A week later, on the 23rd of March, the United Kingdom was put under lockdown, Prime Minister Boris Johnson started the announcement as follows:

Good Evening,

The coronavirus is the biggest **threat** this country has faced for decades – and this country is not alone.

All over the world we are seeing the **devastating impact** of this **invisible killer**.

And so tonight I want to update you on the latest steps we are taking to **fight** the disease and what you can do to help. (Johnson, 2020)

On the 21st of March, Giuseppe Conte announced the strictest national restrictions yet in Italy. All businesses were closed apart from those which provided ‘essential goods and services’ this was the ‘war economy’ which the new Extraordinary Commissioner for the Implementation of Health

Measures to Contain the COVID-19 pandemic, Domenico Arcuri, had anticipated in his first televised appearance a few days earlier, stating:

*Le **guerre** commerciali e le epidemie globali rispondono alle stesse regole: ne escono prima e meglio i Paesi che si dotano di tutto quello che serve per **combattere le guerre e sconfiggere le epidemie**. (Arcuri, 2020)*

[Trade **wars** and global epidemics abide by the same rules: countries that equip themselves with everything they need to **fight wars and defeat epidemics** come out of them earlier and better.]

In each one of these discourses the concept of ‘war’ is referred to directly, or indirectly. Unsurprisingly, this has created a notable amount of discussion on the use of ‘war’ metaphors during the coronavirus pandemic. To some, this metaphor is out of place, as Simon Tisdall wrote in his article in the Guardian “Lay off those war metaphors, world leaders. You could be the next casualty” (Tisdall, 2020), stressing that ‘war’ language only increased fear. Criticism of the ‘war’ metaphor is also shared by academics such as social psychologists José-Manuel Sabucedo, Mónica Alzate and Domenico Hur (2020). They argue that understanding the coronavirus pandemic in terms of war has several possible negative effects on behaviour. First, it creates anxiety and a lack of solidarity by triggering an ‘every man for himself’ response. Second, it encourages individuals to identify each other as the ‘enemy’ due to perceived ‘bad behaviour’ (e.g. heckling one’s neighbours for leaving their home without knowing whether they have a ‘good’ reason). Third, it frames leadership as ‘authoritarian’ rather than ‘consensus’ driven, and is a danger to fundamental democratic values, such as political scrutiny and criticism, by implying that criticism over the management of the situation is “tantamount to high treason” (Sabucedo et al., 2020: 3). On the other hand, a case has also been made for the ‘war’ metaphor in the context of illness and epidemics (e.g. Flusberg et al., 2018; Demjén and Semino, 2017; Ribeiro et al., 2018). Semino (2021) discusses the ‘war’ metaphor, highlighting that it may also be productive in certain contexts and that one could argue that it was appropriate at the start of the pandemic, in particular for its ability to express urgency and severity

and increase people's likelihood of changing behaviour¹. However, in her paper she suggests a different metaphor could be more effective given the persistence of the health crisis, namely a 'fire' metaphor.

What can be observed from these discussions, whether one is 'for' or 'against' the 'war' metaphor, is the accent the authors have put on the influence conceptualising the coronavirus in terms of another concept has on perception and behaviour. The discussions centre on – what we shall refer to for now as – the semantic field of the metaphorical expressions rather than on the single lexical units, by examining the 'frame', 'scenario', or 'domain' of the metaphorical expressions (see chapter 1 for more details on these concepts). In the cognitive linguist approach, metaphors are believed to involve the 'thinking' as well as the 'talking' (or writing) of one thing in terms of another. That is, similarities (or correspondences) are perceived between two different things such as 'covid-19' and 'war'. Therefore, 'fighting the disease' can be 'translated' into 'reducing infection, illness and death'. However, before being able to address behavioural differences due to one mode of thinking over another, one searches for evidence of how the issue is being conceptualised. For example, Wicke and Bolognesi (2020) investigate how COVID-19 has been framed in discourse by 'lay' people on twitter, identifying the figurative frames of MONSTER (e.g., 'devil', 'demon', 'horror', 'monster', 'killer'), STORM and TSUNAMI (e.g., 'wave', 'storm', 'tide', 'tsunami', 'disaster', 'tornado'), as well as WAR (Wicke and Bolognesi, 2020: 21).

Similarly, this dissertation aims to identify the metaphorical expressions, and the conceptual mappings they belong to, in the coronavirus media discourse of three countries – Italy, France, and the United Kingdom – over the period of the 'first wave'. The objective is to approach the question with no specific metaphor in mind, thus searching for any conceptual domain which is 'incongruous' with the coronavirus domain in the multilingual corpus created for this study. Given the 'pan' nature of the coronavirus pandemic, and the relative novelty of experiencing an epidemic of this kind in each of the three countries under investigation (as opposed to Asian countries who have had to deal with epidemics of diseases such as the H1N1 virus), this dissertation examines the question from a multilingual/multicultural standpoint. Indeed, if metaphorical expressions can highlight how we 'think' about an event, it is interesting to investigate if all three countries are 'thinking' about the novel coronavirus in the same terms. In order to tackle this question, this dissertation has five chapters: first, the cognitive linguistic approach to metaphors is discussed, focusing on Conceptual

¹ See Flusberg et al. (2018) for full discussion regarding the positive and negative effects war metaphors can have depending on the context.

Metaphor Theory (CMT); in chapter two we turn to the corpus linguistic approach and its application to metaphor research; on the basis of this theoretical background, chapter three introduces the methodology employed for this study, and chapter four presents the main results for English, French and Italian (full data are included in the appendices); finally, chapter five discusses the findings and the limitations of this study, closing with possible directions for future research.

Theoretical background: metaphor

1.1 Conceptual metaphor theory

1.1.1 Overview

Metaphor has attracted attention for centuries, creating debate between scholars from a variety of traditions including rhetoric, ethics, politics, philosophy, linguistics, and cognitive science, just to name a few. How to understand metaphor, how to define it, as well as how 'distinct' it is to 'normal' language has been a core part of the discussion. Since the 1970s the debate around how we understand metaphor has intensified and poses the question of whether it is a matter of language or thought. Current dictionary definitions of metaphor often abide by what Lakoff called, in 1987, 'the old theory' which placed the focus of metaphor on language. For example:

a figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them (as in drowning in money)

broadly: figurative language

(Merriam-Webster, Inc. 2020, my emphasis)

Or

an expression, often found in literature, that describes a person or object by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to that person or object:

- "The mind is an ocean" and "the city is a jungle" are both metaphors.

- Metaphor and simile are the most commonly used figures of speech in everyday language.

(Cambridge University Press, 2020, my emphasis)

Lakoff and Johnson famously introduced Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) in their book *Metaphors We Live By* (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980), which re-positioned metaphor onto cognition rather than language. In this theory, the concept structures in our minds are at the core of metaphors. Metaphors stem from how we think, and what we experience in the world. In Lakoff's words:

Experiential bases and realizations of metaphors are two sides of the same coin: they are both correlations in real experience that have the same structure as the correlations in metaphors. (Lakoff, 1993: 242, my emphasis).

Put more plainly, a metaphor is a way of conceptualising one thing in terms of another (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980: 104). According to CMT, metaphors are part of everyday language, and exist beyond poetic language. Not only are metaphors pervasive, conceptual metaphors underlying day-to-day metaphorical expressions are also present in novel metaphorical expressions (Lakoff, 1993: 237) (see section 1.2.2 for full discussion).

As Charteris-Black (2004: 13) points out, Lakoff's terminology can be confusing: in his chapter in Ortny's book (1993) he refers to 'metaphor' as a "cross-domain mapping in the conceptual system" (Lakoff, 1993: 203) – now commonly known as 'conceptual metaphor'. In the previous quote the 'realisations of metaphors' are the 'metaphorical expressions' which stem from the cross-domain mappings, the linguistic realisations of (conceptual) metaphors as it were. Using the example of LOVE IS A JOURNEY, Lakoff provides the following definition:

the [conceptual] metaphor can be understood as a mapping (in the mathematical sense) from a source domain (in this case, journeys) to a target domain (in this case, love). The mapping is tightly structured. There are ontological correspondences, according to which entities in the domain of love (e.g., the lovers, their common goals, their difficulties, the love relationship, etc.) correspond systematically to entities in the domain of a journey. (Lakoff, 1993: 207)

As such “Their marriage is on the rocks” and “We’ve hit a dead-end street” are different metaphorical expressions under the same [conceptual] metaphor – LOVE IS A JOURNEY (1993: 209). In technical and more succinct terms, conceptual metaphor has generally come to be defined as: “a systematic set of correspondences between two domains of experience” (Kövecses, 2017: 13-14). The ‘systematic set of correspondences’ corresponds to the aforementioned ‘mapping’.

It must be noted that the mnemonic LOVE IS A JOURNEY is the name of the mapping not the mapping itself. Lakoff and Johnson established a mnemonic naming system for mappings with the following form: TARGET-DOMAIN IS SOURCE DOMAIN (Lakoff, 1993: 207). These names represent the set of correspondences. In the example LOVE IS A JOURNEY the mapping is:

- The lovers correspond to travellers.
- The love relationship corresponds to the vehicle.
- The lovers’ common goals correspond to their common destinations on the journey.
- Difficulties in the relationship correspond to impediments to travel. (Lakoff, 1993: 207-208)

In this example, the elements from the source domain (JOURNEY) are mapped onto those belonging to the target domain (LOVE). In this way the source domain is used to conceptualise the target domain. Metaphor represents and confirms how the world is understood, collectively and individually. According to Lakoff and Johnson conceptual mappings “provide coherent structure, highlighting some things and hiding others” (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980: 108), depending on the elements that are mapped, one aspect of the domain will be brought to the forefront. Therefore, analysing the realisation of these mappings in discourse can be an invaluable tool to identifying underlying belief systems (e.g. Lakoff, 2002). Scholars have used this theory – investigating which aspects are highlighted and which are hidden – to shed light on worldviews conveyed in discourse (e.g. Vaghi and Venuti, 2004; Semino and Masci, 1996; Charteris-Black, 2004). To illustrate the source domain’s influence on our understanding of the target domain, Lakoff and Johnson use the example of ARGUMENT IS WAR:

Try to imagine a culture where arguments are not viewed in terms of war, where no one wins or loses, where there is no sense of attacking or defending, gaining or losing ground. Imagine a culture where an argument is viewed as a dance, the participants are seen as performers, and the goal is to perform in a balanced and aesthetically pleasing way. In such a culture, people would view arguments differently, experience them differently, carry them out differently, and talk about them differently. (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980: 104)

They demonstrate the existence of this conceptual metaphor by identifying several linguistic realisations of the mapping ARGUMENT IS WAR:

ARGUMENT IS WAR

Your claims are *indefensible*.

He attacked *every weak* point in my argument.

His criticisms were *right on target*.

I *demolished* his argument.

I've never *won* an argument with him.

You disagree? Okay, *shoot!*

If you use that *strategy*, he'll *wipe you out*.

He *shot down* all of my arguments. (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980: 104)

The two examples LOVE IS A JOURNEY and ARGUMENT IS WAR demonstrate one of the more widely accepted aspects of CMT among CMT scholars, namely that the 'target domain' (LOVE; ARGUMENT) is often an abstract domain and the 'source domain' is a concrete one (JOURNEY; WAR) (Kövecses, 2017: 16). In this manner, conceptual metaphors help in the conceptualisation and description of concepts that are difficult to process due to their complexity. For example, the concept of 'argument' can be complex to determine because it is a form of mental construct, while 'love' is an internal feeling, and its experience is private, making it impossible to know what love feels like to another person. Therefore, it makes sense that people attempt to conceptualise these in terms of more concrete domains. However, the claim is not that the inverted relation is not possible, simply that this is the prominent default for everyday conventional mappings (Kövecses, 2017: 16-17).

1.1.2 Origins of cross-domain pairings

In addition, scholars have pondered why one domain is mapped onto another specific domain. The first answer to that question is 'similarity'. Three main types of similarity are referred to in the literature, namely 'objective real similarity' (e.g. *roses on one's cheeks*), 'perceived similarity' and 'general-level structure similarity' (Kövecses, 2017: 18). ARGUMENT IS WAR can be understood as perceived similarity where one either 'wins' or 'loses' an argument. While an example of a general-level structure similarity would be A BUSINESS IS A PLANT. Both entities are 'born', they 'grow' in size, they can have different 'branches' and can be 'cut', thus reducing their size. However, not all cases fit into these three descriptions, CMT proposes that a similarity in 'experience' can pair two domains. These are known as 'primary metaphors' a term first introduced by Grady (1997a, 1997b, 1999; see Kövecses, 2017: 17-18; and Yu, 2008: 247-49; Semino, Heywood and Short, 2004) in his analysis of mappings such as SIMILARITY IS CLOSENESS and his reanalysis of conceptual metaphors previously identified by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) such as MORE IS UP. These stem from how the world is experienced and bodily experiences. For example, MORE IS UP, LESS IS DOWN which derive from QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY is based on the experience of adding more of a substance – such as creating piles or pouring more water into a glass – which equates to an increase in verticality, hence MORE IS UP.

Furthermore, it is argued that 'primary metaphors' based in bodily experience are predominantly universal (Kövecses, 2017: 19). Simply put, the body and the brain are universal across cultures (we all have one), hence the mappings based on these may also be universal (Yu, 2008: 248; Kövecses, 2017: 19). However, the claim is not that all conceptual mappings based on primary metaphors are exactly the same between languages/cultures, they have variations. Several studies have demonstrated that culture is an important factor in shaping conceptual metaphors (e.g. Yu 1998, 2002; Musolff 2004). For example, while English and Chinese both share the generic-level POLITICS IS SPORT conceptual metaphor, the specifics vary. In American culture the specific source domain is often AMERICAN FOOTBALL or BASEBALL, in Chinese it is more commonly TABLE TENNIS, VOLLEYBALL, or SOCCER (Yu, 1998, in Kövecses, 2005: 120). Therefore, both cultures use POLITICS IS SPORT but differ in the specification of the 'sport' based on their cultural context. In addition, researchers have also examined the variations which exist within a same language/culture. Kövecses discusses a conceptual metaphor identified by Lakoff (1996) in American English: SOCIETY IS A FAMILY. Lakoff (1996) argues that depending on whether a person conceptualises the FAMILY more

specifically according to a 'strict farther' model or a 'nurturant' model, will influence how they conceptualise social and political issues. This is an example of internal variation (2005: 118-120).

In concurrence with 'primary metaphors' CMT posits 'complex metaphors' which can be defined as "combinations of primary metaphors and cultural beliefs and assumptions" (Yu, 2008: 248). Lakoff and Johnson (1999) used this notion to investigate the mapping A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY on the grounds that it is based on the primary metaphors PURPOSES ARE DESTINATIONS and ACTIONS ARE MOTIONS, among others. They also established that the complex metaphor contained two cultural beliefs which Yu reformulated as the following propositions: "PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE PURPOSES IN LIFE and PEOPLE SHOULD ACT AS TO ACHIEVE THEIR PURPOSES" (Yu, 2008: 248; Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 60-61). Lakoff and Johnson argue that the two aforementioned primary metaphors are probably universal (PURPOSES ARE DESTINATIONS and ACTIONS ARE MOTIONS). While, presumably, the complex metaphor resulting from their combination (A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY) is not universal as it would depend on how each culture adheres to the cultural propositions (PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE PURPOSES IN LIFE and PEOPLE SHOULD ACT AS TO ACHIEVE THEIR PURPOSES) (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 60-61). Ultimately, it is posited that primary metaphors are the most likely candidates for universality given that they are based on the common bodily experiences shared by all humans. Grady writes:

[Primary metaphors] have the widest cross-linguistic distribution. Since they arise directly from experience – and in many cases, from the bodily experience of the world shared by all humans – they are more likely to be universal than the more complex metaphors which are combinations of them. (Grady, 1997b: 288 in Yu, 2008: 248)

While acknowledging that this does not imply that 'all' primary metaphors are universal per se, one can expect that in a multilingual analysis of metaphors from texts addressing the same issue, the conceptual mappings that will emerge in all three languages of this study will be 'primary metaphors'.

1.1.3 Hierarchies

In CMT it is generally accepted that conceptual mappings can interact with each other to create a metaphorical expression (see: Semino, Heywood and Short, 2004; Kövecses, 2017). Therefore, mappings can be organised in different types of hierarchies. The simplest hierarchy is a specific-level to generic-level of organisations. For example, taking EMOTIONS ARE FORCES, LOVE could be conceptualised in the following ways:

EMOTIONS ARE FORCES

LOVE IS A NATURAL FORCE (I was *overcome* with love)

LOVE IS THE WIND (It was a *whirlwind* romance) (Kövecses, 2017: 20)

Mappings could be grouped together according to the “scope of a source domain” (Kövecses 2000a, 2010a, in Kövecses, 2017: 21). That is, that the conceptual metaphors share a characteristic which means that they have the same source domain. For example:

ANGER IS FIRE (He was *smouldering* with anger.)

LOVE IS FIRE (The *fire* was gone from their relationship.)

DESIRE IS FIRE (It was his *burning* ambition to become a lawyer.)

IMAGINATION IS FIRE (The scene *set fire* to his imagination.) (Kövecses, 2017: 21)

The characteristic they share is ‘intensity’ or ‘degree of intensity’ understood in terms of HEAT OF FIRE. Kövecses further suggests that these would belong under the general mapping INTENSITY IS HEAT (Kövecses 2000a, 2010a, in Kövecses, 2017: 21).

Another organisation is based on a hierarchical system of target concepts. For example, Lakoff and Turner (1989) introduce the ‘Great Chain of Being’:

God

Complex systems (universe, society, mind, theories, company, friendship, etc.)

Humans

Animals

Plants

Complex physical objects

Inanimate objects (Lakoff and Turner 1989; Kövecses 2010a, in Kövecses, 2017: 23)

The concepts on each level become a conceptual mapping when they are mapped onto another level concept. This is done in both directions, producing for example HUMANS ARE ANIMALS and ANIMALS ARE HUMANS (Kövecses, 2017: 23).

Lakoff introduces the idea of hierarchies with the “inheritance hierarchies” stating that:

Metaphorical mappings do not occur isolated from one another. They are sometimes organized in hierarchical structures, in which ‘lower’ mappings in the hierarchy inherit the structures of the ‘higher’ mappings. (Lakoff, 1993: 221)

He uses the following three level hierarchy as an example:

Level 1: The Event Structure Metaphor

Level 2: A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY

Level 3: LOVE IS A JOURNEY; A CAREER IS A JOURNEY

To refresh your memory, recall:

The Event Structure Metaphor

Target Domain: Events

Source Domain: Space

- States are locations (bounded regions in space).
- Changes are movements (into or out of bounded regions).
- Causes are forces.
- Actions are self-propelled movements.
- Purposes are destinations.
- Means are paths to destinations.
- Difficulties are impediments to motion.
- Expected progress is a travel schedule; A schedule is a virtual traveler, who reaches pre-arranged destinations at pre-arranged times.
- External events are large, moving objects.
- Longterm, [*sic*] purposeful activities are journeys. (Lakoff, 1993: 221-222, my emphasis)

According to this theory, Level 2 and 3 inherit Level 1's mapping (or set of correspondences). Lakoff (1993: 222-224) demonstrates that all the structures from the 'Event structure mapping' are used in the conceptualisation of the mapping A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY. In turn the LOVE IS A JOURNEY mapping uses the structure of the mapping A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY. This explains a variety of generalisations, such as lexical generalisations and inferences. For example:

Take the word crossroads. Its central meaning is in the domain of space. But it can be used in a metaphorical sense to speak of any extended activity, of one's life, of a love relationship, or of a career [...]. I'm at a crossroads in life. We're at a crossroads in our relationship. I'm at a crossroads in my career. (Lakoff, 1993: 223)

Ultimately, conceptual mappings appear to cluster together and exist according to hierarchies. These interactions are one of the analytical difficulties encountered in identifying conceptual mappings. What level should the researcher describe (e.g. Krennmayr (2011) and Cameron

(2003) in section 1.4.2)? How general can one legitimately be, based on linguistic evidence? This will be discussed further in following section when considering the levels of analysis.

1.1.4 Levels of analysis

The notion of ‘hierarchies’ explains why both Musolff (2006) and Charteris-Black (2004) identify the superordinate mapping NATION STATE IS A PERSON from two different conceptual mappings, namely COOPERATION BETWEEN STATES IS MARRIAGE (Musolff 2006: 24), and AMERICA IS A PERSON (Charteris-Black, 2004:16). However, in order to discuss these relationships, they use different categorisations. Charteris-Black (2004: 16) calls the higher-level a ‘conceptual key’ (NATION STATE IS A PERSON), which he uses together with the ‘conceptual metaphor’ level (AMERICA IS A PERSON) to explain the idea underlying surface level metaphors (2004: 16). This section examines some of the prominent discussions surrounding the levels of analysis.

In the earlier phases of CMT Lakoff and Johnson (1980; 1993) use the term ‘domain’ to describe the conceptual structures involved. Lakoff (1993: 8) stresses that these need to be described on a ‘superordinate level’, that is, in the LOVE IS A JOURNEY mapping, the relationship is a ‘vehicle’ not a ‘car’. Contemporary CMT works with the following definition of domain:

[the] definition of a domain goes back to Fillmore’s definition of a frame: A domain, or frame, is a coherent organization of human experience. (Kövecses, 2017: 24)

The level at which the conceptual structure for the mappings should be analysed and described, as well as the labelling of these structures have been problematised and have given birth to an array of developments to the theory (Semino et al., 2016: 4). This has resulted in several suggestions being made to describe more specific conceptual structures, such as ‘scene’ (Fillmore, 1975: 124 in Musolff, 2006: 27) and ‘frame’ (e.g. Sullivan, 2013). When they are used to characterise a subdomain structure, EXERCISE and INGESTION can be described as subdomains of the domain BODY (Sullivan 2013, in Semino, et al., 2016: 4). However, it is important to note that the term ‘frame’ has been problematic since it is used differently by scholars, at times being used to describe a process and others to describe a conceptual level (Ritchie, 2013: 106, in Semino et al., 2016: 5). For example, Fillmore’s definition of frame (1975: 124) is a rough equivalent to the current definition of domain, while Sullivan (2013 in Semino et al., 2016: 4) uses it to describe a subdomain. In addition, Semino

et al. (2016: 2) defines the “framing power of metaphor” as the bias resulting from the selected source domain which highlight specific aspects of the target domain. Although this highlights a certain cross-over in terminology, fundamentally, the question is at what conceptual level is it most interesting to study conceptual mappings. Musolff (2006) determines that the ‘domain’ level is inadequate to fully investigate the belief systems in a discourse and proposes the subdomain ‘scenario’ (2006: 24-25).

On a theoretical standing Musolff (2006) points out that adding conceptual detail does not hinder the coherence of CMT, rather, it influences the analysis of the metaphors in use. One critique is that the structural characteristics of a domain need to be defined (2006: 24-25). Notably, in the mapping A NATION IS A FAMILY identified by Lakoff (1996; 2004) when studying discourse in the United States, he recognised two competing versions of the mapping, namely ‘strict father’ and ‘nurturant parent’, and determined that they belong to opposing views on the political spectrum. Musolff (2006) argues that this apparent acceptance of two diametrically opposed versions of the PARENT(S)-CHILD(REN) relationship is problematic. He quotes Croft (2003) in that ‘conceptual unity’ is a prerequisite to “impose semantic coherence on an utterance” (Croft, 2003, in Musolff, 2006: 25), the structural characteristics of a domain and the possibility of opposing subdomains is therefore fundamental in practical analysis. As such, Musolff (2006) suggests that analysis be based on a subdomain level, he terms ‘scenario’. The ‘scenario’ is based on a variety of approaches, amongst which, Filmore’s (1975: 124) ‘scene’ and Lakoff’s (1987) ‘scenarios’, as well as Putman’s (1975: 148, 249-250) definition of stereotypical sense, namely scenarios must include the “conventionally required assumptions”, regardless of whether they have been demonstrated to be wrong by experts (Musolff, 2006: 27-28). He defines a scenario as follows:

a set of assumptions made by competent members of a discourse community about “typical” aspects of a source-situation, for example, its participants and their roles, the “dramatic” storylines and outcomes, and conventional evaluations of whether they count as successful or unsuccessful, normal or abnormal, permissible or illegitimate, etc. These source-based assumptions are mapped onto the respective target concepts. (Musolff, 2006:28)

The scenario is a mini-narrative of sorts, and in Musolff's Euro-metaphor of MARRIAGE example, the scenario analysis can identify the expectations or assumptions concerning the 'extramarital flirt' between France and Britain and the possible longevity of the 'Franco-German couple'. According to Musolff's study of the British and German political debates around the 'European Union', the scenario level of analysis provides much greater insight into attitudinal bias and worldviews than the general domain-level (2006: 35). He states:

The data show that while the two national samples share some basic mappings between the source and target domains, they each are characterised further by specific scenarios that provide focal points for conceptualizing the target topic. The scenarios can also be shown to carry evaluative and attitudinal biases that are related to particular political dispositions and preferences of the respective national discourse communities. (Musolff, 2006: 23)

This scenario level has also been used by later researchers to provide insight on hidden meanings in discourse (e.g. Semino et al., 2016). Analysing the mapping on this level allows for a more detailed analysis of the discourse, thus helping to identify the stance of the writer/speaker, as in the case of 'strict farther' versus 'nurturant parent'.

1.1.5 Criticism

Originally, as we shall recall from section 1.1, Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 104) determined that conceptual metaphors existed because of their 'linguistic realisations' as with ARGUMENT IS WAR (see section 1.1 for examples). Critics of CMT took issue with this apparent circular reasoning, namely that metaphorical expressions are used to identify conceptual mappings, while conceptual mappings determine the existence of metaphorical expressions (Kövecses, 2017: 24). Although metaphorical expressions are still to this day the principal form of evidence to ascertain the existence of conceptual mappings (Deignan, 2017: 102), the circular reasoning criticism has lost validity since several psycholinguistic studies have confirmed the existence of conceptual metaphors, without the use of language or metaphorical expression (Kövecses, 2017: 24). Indeed, since writing the pivotal book *Metaphors we live by*, Lakoff has gone to form the NTL (Neural Theory of Language) group with Jerome Feldman in 1988 and has written about the Neural Theory of

Metaphor which has been possible due to new advances in brain science and neural computation (see Lakoff, 2008). However, the neuroscience aspects are not within the remit of this dissertation.

As discussed in section 1.1.4, one of the criticisms is aimed at the concept of the 'domain', its use and its definition. While scholars such as Kövecses (2017: 24) affirm that the definition is quite clear and suffices for most cases, others have chosen to adapt and add to the theory by including additional categorisations, such as Musolff's 'scenario'. However, the greatest criticism regards the methodological concerns, namely the identification of metaphors in text (Kövecses, 2017: 24). How to identify metaphorical expressions in discourse, the extrapolation of conceptual mappings, as well as the question of whether 'one-shot' metaphors can be understood as conceptual. These are all part of contemporary discussions which shall be explored in sections 1.2 and 1.4. One of the two problems to move from metaphorical expression to conceptual mapping is: "What domains are metaphorically mapped? At what level of specificity should this be described?" (Deignan 2017: 109). Before moving on to these methodological considerations, let us examine how 'metaphorical expressions' are defined.

1.2 Metaphorical expressions

Metaphorical expressions are the linguistic realisations of conceptual mappings. Therefore, "Your claims are *indefensible*", "I *demolished* his argument", and "I've never *won* an argument with him" are all considered metaphorical expressions of the conceptual mapping ARGUMENT IS WAR (see section 1.1). Metaphorical expressions are commonly described according to the concepts of 'tenor', 'vehicle', and 'ground' introduced by the literary scholar, I. A. Richards in *The Philosophy of Rhetoric* (1936). Caracciolo (2017: 208) provides the following concise definitions for Richards' terminology:

In short, 'tenor' is the target of the comparison, 'vehicle' is what the tenor is being compared to, while 'ground' is what tenor and vehicle have in common. For instance, in the phrase 'the grey soup of the rain' (from Faber's novel) the rain is the tenor, the soup is the vehicle, and the ground – we imagine – is the greyness and thickness of the downpour as seen from Isserley's car. (Caracciolo, 2017: 208)

This means that in the example "I've never *won* an argument with him" 'argument' is the tenor, presumably, 'war' or 'battle' is the vehicle and the 'interactions in arguments with 'attacks' and

‘defences’, and one party coming out as a ‘winner’ of the argument’ is the ground. However, in the same volume, Schäffner notes the following:

In the literature on metaphor research, various terms have been used, such as ‘image’ or ‘vehicle’ for the source referent, ‘object’ or ‘topic’ for the target referent, and ‘sense’, ‘grounds’, or ‘tenor’ for the relationship between the two (see e.g. Goatly 1997 for such terminology in metaphor definitions). Translation Studies scholars too have used these various labels in line with the respective metaphor theory they subscribe to. (Schäffner, 2017: 259)

Apart from highlighting that there is a variety of terms to describe the components of metaphorical expressions, the term ‘tenor’ appears to be particularly problematic since it indicates two different concepts (the target and the grounds). Partington and Taylor explain the functioning of metaphors using similar language to that used so far in this dissertation, namely:

A certain quality (we shall call this the *basis* of the resemblance), supposed to belong to an entity (the *source*), is re-applied or transferred to another entity (the *target*), which is usually a very different type from the source. (Partington and Taylor, 2018: 127-128)

To be as explicit as possible, stay close to the terms used in cognitive linguistics and avoid any confusions, the terms ‘source lexeme’ and ‘target lexeme’ shall be used to describe the linguistic realisations of the source domain and the target domain. While the term ‘basis’ shall be borrowed from Partington and Taylor (2018).

In addition, metaphorical expressions can be separated into two types of expressions. In 1999, Steen presented a method for moving from linguistic to conceptual metaphors, which naturally started with identifying metaphorical expressions. He called metaphorical expressions ‘metaphorical foci’ (singular focus) and identified that these could be distinguished as either a ‘complete linguistic metaphor’ or an ‘implicit metaphor’. He established that “the focus expression activates a concept which cannot be literally applied to the referents in the world evoked by the text” (Steen, 1999: 60-61). He uses the example, “The royal court is going to hunt” from Reinhart (1976: 391) concerning “lions stalking their prey”, to explicate the idea. That is, “the concept ROYAL COURT cannot be literally applied to the entity referred to by LYONS” (Steen, 1999: 61). In these

terms, metaphorical foci are what this dissertation has referred to as metaphorical expression. The important characteristic which he introduces is the distinction between a 'complete linguistic metaphor' or an 'implicit metaphor'. The complete linguistic metaphor is one in which "both literal and nonliteral concepts are present in the frame" (ibid.) while the implicit metaphor is one in which "the literal concept is not expressed" (ibid.). In other words, when the target domain is not explicit in the expression, according to Steen's terminology, the metaphor is implicit. For example, considering LOVE IS A JOURNEY, the metaphorical expression "Their marriage is on the rocks" is a 'complete linguistic metaphor' as it has both the source lexeme 'marriage' and the target lexeme 'on the rocks'. On the other hand, an implicit metaphor does not have an explicit target domain lexeme, for example "We've hit a dead-end street". In addition, metaphorical expressions are often referred to as 'creative' or 'conventional' or 'dead'. To be able to discuss what this means and the implications, the distinction between what is considered metaphorical and what is not shall first be examined in the following section.

1.2.1 The line between metaphorical and non-metaphorical

One of the greatest differences Lakoff identified with the classic theory was how one understood the term 'literal' and thus the distinction between literal and metaphorical. Lakoff argues that the old theory was based on a set of false assumption and suggests a distinct way of interpreting the idea of 'literal':

those concepts that are not comprehended via conceptual metaphor might be called literal. Thus, a sentence like *The balloon went up* is not metaphorical, nor is the old philosopher's favourite *The cat is on the mat*. But as soon as one gets away from concrete physical experience and starting talking about abstractions or emotions, metaphorical understanding is the norm. (1993: 3).

Charteris-Black (2004) considers this tension according to the congruity of a word in its context. In the realisation of a metaphor, a tension between what is said and what is meant has been created, and the receiver must interpret the meaning. This is a joint activity of meaning creation between the speaker and the receiver which goes beyond the scope of semantics and constitutes a key pragmatic element of metaphor (ibid.: 12). He argues that although the cognitive approach and CMT are useful in identifying hidden belief systems, they need to be combined with a pragmatic approach

to consider the persuasive functions in discourse (ibid.: 9-10). As such, he determines that a combined approach is needed, basing his analysis both on cognitive and pragmatic traditions. Traditionally, the pragmatic approach recognizes metaphors (or metaphorical expressions) because they violate one of Grice's conversational maxims, that of Quality, or "be truthful". For example, the statement 'my surgeon was a butcher' is literally false and requires the receiver to search for the intended meaning (Charteris-Black 2004; Glucksberg 2008), thus making something which appears incongruent, congruent.

Defining 'literal', as Philip (2012) points out, is one of the difficulties in identifying metaphorical expressions, since multiple definitions exist. In her paper on how to identify metaphorical expressions in specialised corpora Philip's (2012: 86) tackles the question of how one is to assess the 'main or core sense' of a word, and therefore how one is to establish that it is used to express something different and being used metaphorically. If we understand 'literal' when referring to 'core sense' then the above difficulty applies: what definition are we to use for 'literal'? However, Philip suggests using 'salience' as the base against which to judge metaphor. She quotes Giora (2003: 10) to define 'salient meaning', that is "coded meaning foremost on our mind due to conventionality, frequency, familiarity, or prototypicality". Giora (2008) discusses several approaches to investigate the uniqueness of metaphor. Three of these – the direct access view, the under-specification view, and the graded salience hypothesis – determine that the "salience of the intended interpretation" rather than literality and figurativeness determine reading speed and coherence (Giora, 2008: 153). The following example explains the argument quite neatly:

as predicted by the graded salience hypothesis, idioms (*spill the beans*) took longer to read in a context inviting their less salient, literal interpretation than in a context inviting their more salient idiomatic meaning (Gibbs, 1980; Giora, Fein, Kronrod, et al., 2004). (Giora, 2008: 153).

Similarly, Philips (2012) points out that 'dead metaphors' or 'highly conventional metaphors', due to linguistic habit, may not be used or interpreted in a figurative way. The identification of a metaphorically used expression may be even harder in specific discourse communities, given that the insider and the outsider might have a different interpretation. Therefore, Philip (2010) selects the 'salience' criteria to identify metaphorically used expressions. She chooses to draw the line at what she terms the "metaphorically motivated terminology" which she claims does not have

metaphorical value. It is thus excluded from consideration in a study of metaphor (Philip 2010: 4: 88). One might argue that Philip's (2012) "metaphorically motivated terminology" is best described as "conventional metaphorical expressions", hence salience could be used to establish a metaphorical expression's position along a cline from creative to conventional (see section 1.2.2).

The Pragglejaz Group, for example, established a procedure to identify metaphorical expressions which is based on the notion that one can identify the 'contextual meaning' of a word and determine whether it contrast with a 'more basic meaning' in a dictionary. They define 'basic meanings' as generally "more concrete; (easier to imagine, see, hear, feel, smell, and taste); related to bodily action; more precise; historically older" (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 4). In addition, they stress that the basic meaning does not need to be the most frequent meaning. The procedure also requires the two meanings to be 'sufficiently distinct' while being 'similar' for one meaning to be understood in terms of the other. This conceptualisation of what can be included as a 'metaphorical expression' casts a wide net which presumably catches conventional metaphors and pushes the idea of 'salience' as the distinguishing feature between metaphorical and non-metaphorical aside. While this approach raises questions surrounding meaning, and the locus of meaning, namely in the word or the phrase (see chapter 3 for full discussion), it has the merit of operationalising the question, with the aim of creating systematicity in what is recognised as metaphorical (see section 1.1.4 for more detail, and chapter 3 for the more specific brother procedure MIPVU). Once an expression is recognised as metaphorical, one can attempt to determine whether it is creative or conventional. Let us therefore turn to the distinction between creativity and conventionality.

1.2.2 Metaphorical creativity and conventionality

Roughly at the time Lakoff came to critique the use of the term 'literal' as it was understood in the traditional theory, he wrote a paper entitled "The death of the dead metaphor" (1987), primarily determining the term was no longer valid or at least not in the way it was conceived at the time. As he states, "life was seen as poetic novelty alone". He stressed that the classic theory saw lively conventional metaphors as dead given that they were not poetic, critiquing the confusion between metaphors which stopped existing (e.g. pedigree), conventional metaphors and one-shot metaphors. Indeed, contemporary English speakers would not recognise 'pedigree' as a metaphor. Yet the word stems from the Middle English 'pedegru', which in turn came from the Old French 'pie de gru' (foot of a crane). At the time, family tree diagrams were "a three-line claw-shaped mark to indicate family lineage" and as such 'pedegru' was a metaphor mapping a crane's foot onto a family-

tree diagram (Lakoff, 1987: 1). If it still existed, this could be considered an early example of an image-metaphor. Lakoff's (1987) argument was that the term "dead metaphor" was being used to describe metaphors which no longer exist as well as very lively metaphors – lively in the sense that it is still in frequent use – that are conventional.

In 1989, Lakoff and Turner tackled the question of novel creative metaphors and how they are accounted for in CMT. They argued that metaphors are not only pervasive in everyday language, existing beyond poetic language, but that the conceptual mappings used in day-to-day language also shape poetic language. They identified several ways in which metaphorical creativity in poetry exploits conventional conceptual metaphors, namely through their elaboration, extension, questioning, or combination. They exemplify this through our conventional understanding of DEATH in terms of SLEEP and Shakespeare's line "For in that sleep of death what dreams may come". Here, Shakespeare extends the conceptual mapping by adding the dream element which is not usually mapped. Another way of understanding DEATH is in terms of DEPARTURE, in this case Horace's line "eternal exile of the raft" elaborates upon the conceptual mapping by providing greater detail, namely the type (exile) and means (raft) of departure. Casting doubt on a conceptual mapping and combining a multitude of mappings are the last two ways in which Lakoff and Turner (1989) describe the creative use of everyday metaphorical language (Lakoff and Turner, 1989: 67–72).

These four modes belong to one of the "three basic mechanisms for interpreting linguistic expressions as novel metaphors" identified by Lakoff and Turner (1989, in Lakoff 1993: 37), namely extensions of metaphors. For the authors, novel metaphorical expressions are extensions of conventional metaphors, generic-level metaphors, or image metaphors. The second mechanism – 'generic-level metaphors' – was identified while attempting to understand the issues that personification and proverbs posed. When examining the personification of death as "drivers, coachmen, footmen; reapers, devourers and destroyers; or opponents in a struggle or game" they asked themselves why these. In general, they identified a pattern in personifications (not only those for death): EVENTS (like death) are understood in terms of ACTIONS by some agent (like reaping). They hypothesised that these mappings are constrained by what they term 'generic-level structures'. These are the causal structure, the aspectual structure, and the persistence of entities. The generic-level structure must be maintained across mappings. This explains the personification of death as a devourer for example, and why Lakoff and Turner did not find death expressed in terms of 'teaching' or 'sitting on the sofa', given that they do not share the same 'generic-level structure'.

Furthermore, the final type of novel metaphor described by Lakoff and Turner (1989), is not a set of correspondences or structures that are mapped, but a single image mapped onto another. These are 'one-shot' metaphors (Lakoff 1993: 25). The concept of the metaphor resides in the mental image rather than in the words. The authors use the example from Andre Breton "My wife... whose waist is an hourglass". The middle of the hourglass is mapped onto the waist, in the mind of the receiver, without Andre Breton specifically stating which part of the hourglass should be associate to the waist. Lakoff (1993) also illustrates this type of novel metaphor through one of Merwin and Masson's poems':

Now women-rivers
belted with silver fish
move unhurried as women in love
at dawn after a night with their lovers
(Merwin & Masson, 1981, p. 71)

Here the image of the slow, sinuous walk of an Indian woman is mapped onto the image of the slow, sinuous, shimmering flow of a river. The shimmering of a school of fish is imagined as the shimmering of the belt. Words are used to evoke the mapping of one image onto another (Lakoff, 1993: 25-26). This perception/interpretation of novel metaphors as extensions of conventional metaphors, generic-level metaphors, or image-metaphors is how, according to Lakoff and Turner (1989), novel metaphorical expressions are understood in such a seemingly effortless manner.

As Semino and Steen (2008: 236-237) discuss, this understanding of novel metaphorical expressions in CMT allows for a deeper understanding of the link between conceptual mappings and novel metaphorical expressions. However, it can be limited in accounting for totally novel metaphors, and, as the authors state:

It is important that cognitive metaphor theorists take proper account of cases such as this, where metaphorical creativity goes well beyond the metaphorical resources of everyday language (and thought).

The authors examine studies of metaphor in literature and the relevance of creative metaphor analysis, not only in literature, but also in a variety of discourse types. They argue that both the

particular characteristics of a linguistic expression in context, as well as their link to more conventional mappings need to be taken into account in metaphor studies (Semino and Steen, 2008: 253-257). In this respect, the more traditional studies of metaphor in literature which consider a single text or author, combined with a cognitive approach, can yield interesting results in the study of metaphorical creativity (Semino and Steen, 2008: 253-257). Although I would not expect to find many examples of such totally novel metaphorical expressions in newspaper articles, they are to be taken into consideration when analysing the data. Even though totally novel one-shot metaphorical expressions may be conceptual in nature, as words are, it is difficult to establish that they all belong to a systematic conceptual mapping. This is one of the aspects in which CMT runs into greater difficulty, and additional theories such as 'context-induced' creativity can be helpful in the analysis of creative metaphorical expressions (Kövecses, 2010). Several scholars have criticised CMT for its difficulty in accounting for metaphorical creativity and addressed it by suggesting additional frameworks of analysis which can be combined to CMT. For instance, Kövecses posits that by considering 'contextual factors' one can capture the impetus of creative metaphors better (Kövecses, 2010: 719-720). He names this type of creativity 'context-induced', which are produced by five contextual aspects:

(1) the immediate linguistic context itself, (2) what we know about the major entities participating in the discourse, (3) physical setting, (4) social setting, and (5) the immediate cultural context. (Kövecses, 2010: 721)

Although, Lakoff and Turner's (1989) three mechanisms may not account for all creative novel metaphors, it can be expected that they will provide a telling point of analysis for the instances which can be expected in journalistic language.

At this point it must be noted that the distinction between one-shot metaphors, poetic metaphors, and systematic conceptual metaphors for certain purposes is considered immaterial. In particular, Steen (1999) seeks to establish how the researcher reaches conceptual mappings from metaphorical expressions. A researcher, who has no a priori knowledge, first needs to identify the metaphorical expression and establish its conceptual nature, before s/he can determine the relationship between metaphorical concepts and thus whether the metaphorical expression is a one-shot or systematic conceptual metaphor. In fact, he determines that if one defines conceptual

metaphors as only those that are part of a systematic pattern (therefore conventional), his identification method requires an additional step:

If one insists on regarding as conceptual metaphors only those metaphors which are systematic (as opposed to one-shot metaphors), which I do not, then a sixth step will have to be added to the procedure, saying that the output of the first five steps is to be compared across large numbers of metaphors in order to establish more or less systematic groups of metaphorical concepts, labelling the largest systematic groups as conceptual metaphors. (Steen, 1999: 58-59)

This underlines the issue of identifying whether a metaphorical expression is a one-shot expression or whether it is part of a systematic conceptual mapping (Deignan, 2017: 108-109). The initial concept of one-shot metaphor was the image metaphor, which Lakoff distinguished from the very general conceptual metaphors in six ways:

1. One-shot mappings, as their name implies, are not used over and over again; that is, they are not conventionalized.
2. They are not used in everyday reasoning.
3. There is no system of words and idiomatic expressions in the language whose meaning is based on them.
4. They map image structure instead of propositional structure.
5. They are not used to understand the abstract in terms of the concrete.
6. They do not have a basis in experience and commonplace knowledge that determines what gets mapped onto what. (1987: 221).

Scholars such as Deignan (2017: 108-109) have used these criteria to establish that a metaphorical expression is a one-shot expression with exception of the image idea. The examples Steen (1999) worked with were poetic metaphors which scholars had analysed in the 1970s (Reinhart, 1976 in Steen, 1999: 69), this is why he explicitly stated that he did not regard systematicity to be a fundamental criterion to call a metaphor conceptual. Indeed, all metaphorical expressions have a

conceptual nature, it is only after that one can establish whether it has a systematic pattern and is conventional or not.

To dig deeper into the question of identifying, and accounting for, creative metaphorical expressions it is necessary to consider the other side of the coin, that is the definition of conventional, or dead metaphors. Lakoff and Turner (1989: 55) established that a metaphor is conventionalised “to the extent that it is automatic, effortless, and generally established as a mode of thought among members of a linguistic community”. Metaphors tend to be classified along a cline or into multiple categories, rather than according to simple duality. For example, Black (1993) differentiated between ‘extinct’, ‘dormant’ and ‘active’ metaphors and Newmark (1980: 93) categorised them as ‘dead’, ‘cliché’, ‘stock’, ‘recent’ and ‘original’. Partington (1998: 117-118) investigated metaphors along the “cline in the originality of metaphorical use, from the unusual, through the well-trodden, to what is usually called the dead metaphor”. However, conventionality is not the same to everyone and is relative to the discourse community at hand. The conventional, non-conventional limit is not always evident as it depends on the person’s experience of language (Charteris-Black 2004). This raises the question of how one can identify a conventional metaphorical expression. Partington (2003) proposes the following definition of dead metaphors: “an item which has ceased to collocate, in a particular genre, with the set of items it collocated with in its earlier sense” (2003: 210). According to this description, the key to their identification is therefore in the collocations. Determining conventionality according to collocation lends itself particularly well to a corpus method, given the tools available in corpus linguistics (see section 2.2.3 for further details on corpus analysis tools). The ‘strength’ of collocation with items from a metaphorical meaning could determine the conventionality of the metaphor. Similarly, Taylor (2008) examines how conventionalised the conceptual identified in her data are, by examining the frequency of each metaphorical expression belonging to each mapping. Namely, she identifies four dominant conceptual metaphors (SEA, DISEASE, FIRE, CRIME) in a study of anti-Americanism in British and Italian newspapers and determines that SEA was the most conventionalised in the English data given that only six percent of the expressions were unique (Taylor, 2008: 141). However, it is important to note that this is an analysis of how conventionalised the mapping is in her data, not in the English language at large.

Philip (2012) tackles the matter from a specific domain point of view. Namely, she is only interested in metaphors that are not conventional to a specific domain. She argues that conventionality renders the metaphors weaker to the point that she considers “metaphorically

motivated terminology” to simply be terminology and does not treat it as having a metaphorical value (see section 1.2.1). While Philip (2012) distinguishes between metaphorical and non-metaphorical according to Giora’s (2008) definition of salience, her definition of “metaphorically motivated terminology” is similar to how one may conceptualise conventionality. Given the widely debated topics reviewed so far, both in terms on conceptualisation and terminology, it is important to be clear regarding one’s terminology. The following section shall provide a list of key terms and how they are understood in the framework of this study.

1.3 Key definitions

In the literature reviewed so far, several terms have been used to express similar concepts. Before we can consider the question of metaphor identification, it would be appropriate to specify in clearer terms how each notion is conceived and the terminology which shall be used. Most of the terms defined below have already been introduced in the previous sections. While an argument could be made, in the name of coherence, to follow one scholar’s terminology, in the case of this dissertation the aim is to be as clear as possible. Therefore, the most explicit terms from the cognitive approach shall be used. In order to best define the key concepts, let us use the following example expressions from Lakoff (1993: 209):

- (1) “Their marriage is on the rocks”
- (2) “We’ve hit a dead-end street”
- (3) “We’ve hit a rough patch”

A ‘domain’ is a coherent organisation of human experience, such as LOVE and JOURNEY which can be observed from the items ‘marriage’ (LOVE), ‘on the rocks’, ‘dead-end street’, and ‘rough patch’ (JOURNEY) in examples (1), (2), and (3) (see section 1.1.4 for more details).

A ‘conceptual mapping’ is a set of correspondences between two domains of experience, where a ‘source domain’ (e.g. JOURNEY) is mapped onto a ‘target domain’ (e.g. LOVE). Conceptual mappings are named according to the following form: TARGET-DOMAIN IS SOURCE DOMAIN (e.g. LOVE IS A JOURNEY) (see section 1.1.1 for the full set of correspondences of LOVE IS A JOURNEY described by Lakoff 1993: 207).

A 'scenario' is a mini narrative which reflects the assumptions regarding a source situation that are mapped onto target concepts, such as the assumptions concerning an 'extramarital flirt' (see section 1.1.4 for more details).

'Metaphorical expressions' are the linguistic realisations of conceptual mappings. To be as explicit as possible, and to avoid any confusions, the terms 'source lexeme' and 'target lexeme' shall be used to describe the linguistic realisations of the source domain and the target domain respectively. The term 'basis' shall be borrowed from Partington and Taylor (2018: 127-128) to describe the aspect that is mapped from the source to the target (see section 1.2 for more details).

'Complete metaphorical expressions' are metaphorical expressions which have both source and target lexemes present in the metaphorical expression. This terminology was chosen rather than Steen's (1999) previously discussed 'complete linguistic metaphor' in order to remain as coherent as possible within this dissertation's terminology.

'Implicit metaphorical expressions' are metaphorical expressions which only have an explicit source lexeme (and no linguistic realisation of a target lexeme) (see section 1.2 for further details on 'implicit' and 'complete' metaphorical expressions).

'Creativity' and 'conventionality' of metaphorical expressions are understood as 'degrees of creativity and conventionality, with 'novel' on one end of the cline and 'dead' on the other.

'Dead' metaphors are expressions that no longer have the same collocates as they did in their previous sense.

'Salient' meaning is understood as the most 'prominent' meaning on our mind, which can be identified according to frequency of use (see section 1.2.1 for more detail and Giora's (2003) definition of 'salience'). Therefore, 'salience' can be helpful in signalling the conventionality of metaphorical expressions and conceptual mappings (see section 1.2.1).

1.4 Manual identification

1.4.1 Considerations for metaphorical expression identification

Several different aspects will influence whether a researcher identifies a linguistic expression as metaphorical or not. Before discussing the thorny question of identification procedures five considerations are discussed for the identification of metaphorical expressions in the cognitive linguistics approach. First, the difference between metaphor in language as a 'system' and as 'usage' is discussed. Second, the question of which unit of analysis to use is examined. Third, we explore the difference between considering cross-domain mappings in 'direct' language as metaphorical

expressions, or only identifying them in 'indirect' language. Fourth, we elaborate on the case of metonymy and metaphor. Finally, the distinction between choosing a deductive or inductive approach, and the implications, is discussed. Having considered these aspects, the discussion moves on to the issue of methodological rigor and the 'tools' used to identify metaphorical expressions (such as intuition and dictionaries).

Before attempting to identify metaphorical expressions, one needs to decide whether to focus on a 'system' approach or a 'usage' approach to language. Examining metaphor in the language system means identifying metaphoricity in an expression's construction over time, and its development according to geographical, stylistic, or social variations. On the other hand, investigating metaphor according to usage means that the expression is considered according to the specific context of the text being examined (Steen, 2017: 75). For example, Steen et al. (2010: 7-8) discuss the meanings of 'ardent' and 'fervent'. In a contemporary corpus-based dictionary, such as the *Macmillan Dictionary*, 'fervent' and 'ardent' are only described according to meanings relating to 'emotions'. However, by examining a historical dictionary one can identify a meaning connected to 'temperature' for both items (Steen et al., 2010: 7-8). Indeed, the online *Macmillan dictionary* currently provides the following two definitions for 'ardent': 1) "feeling or showing a particular emotion very strongly, especially in support of someone or something", and 2) "LITERARY showing very strong feelings of love towards someone" (Macmillan Dictionary, 2009–2021). While the *Oxford English Dictionary's* online edition lists the following definition first "Burning, on fire, red-hot; fiery, hot, parching", and dates it back to c1440 (OED, 2021). Therefore, in a system approach 'fervent' and 'ardent' can be categorised as diachronically metaphorical, with the 'temperature' meaning (source) being 'mapped' onto the 'emotions' meaning (target). However, according to the 'usage' approach, when examining 'fervent' and 'ardent' in a contemporary text describing emotions, there is no metaphor since the 'temperature' meaning is no longer in use (it does not appear in a contemporary dictionary). This does not mean that from a usage perspective language is only examined according to contemporary meaning, it means that one needs to consider the context of the text. Namely, the time it was written in (or when a speech was spoken), the geographical variation, as well as the expected reader knowledge. For example, the Pragglejaz Group (2007: 24) point out that "[p]oets also often assume historical knowledge of the language in contemporary readers of their poetry", thus 'historical meanings' can be contrasted with 'contemporary meanings' to determine metaphoricity in contemporary poetic texts.

The second issue concerns the unit of analysis. Namely, how to identify the 'border' of the metaphorical expression. The "Metaphor Identification Procedure" (MIP) (see section 1.4.2 for more details), for example, uses the 'word' as its unit of analysis in the identification of metaphorical expressions. However, through a collection of articles, Sinclair (1996, 1998, 2005, in Stubbs, 2009) argues that meaning is conveyed by the 'phrase' and not the 'word'. A significant number of studies have been based on Sinclair's model of Extended Lexical Unit (1996, 1998, 2005), its four indicators (collocation; colligation; semantic preference; and semantic prosody) and the fundamental underlying concept that the bearer of meaning is the 'phrase', not the 'word'. Translation studies (e.g. Morley and Partington, 2009), second language studies, research focusing on synonyms (e.g. Xiao & McEnery, 2006; and Dam-Jensen & Zethsen, 2006) phrasal verbs (e.g. Schmitt and Redwood 2011) and many more have used these concepts to reach a better understanding of language and its usage. If one adheres to Sinclair's theory that meaning is conveyed by the 'phrase' and not the 'word', using 'words' as the unit of analysis for metaphor identification is inherently problematic and a logical alternative is the 'phrase'. Cameron et al. (2009: 92-93) apply MIP to their project *The Perception and Communication of Terrorist Risk* (PCTR) with the key difference of identifying what they call the 'metaphor vehicle terms' (or source domain terms) rather than metaphor-related 'words'. Their unit of analysis is the 'phrase'. In this approach the researcher decides upon the extent of text which comprises the source domain terms (Cameron and Maslen, 2010: 108 in Steen, 2017: 83). However, Steen (2017: 83) argues that this approach asks that the unit be identified as a set of words belonging to the same source domain before it is tested for metaphoricity, implying that the analysts know what is metaphorical before checking. In addition, identifying the borders of the expression potentially creates greater variation between researchers' results. MIP and MIPVU's use of the 'lexical unit' as the unit of analysis in the identification of metaphorical expressions is discussed further in section 3.2.3.

The third issue goes back to how one understands metaphor, and whether metaphorical expressions are identified in 'direct' as well as 'indirect' language. For example, similes such as "Sarah is like a hurricane" are not metaphorical in the traditional sense. In particular, if one uses the 'word' as the unit of analysis 'hurricane' is being used 'literally'; however, it is used with the purpose of comparing it to 'Sarah'. This aspect is one that MIPVU, which is the 'updated' version of MIP, decided to include in its procedure. The argument is that the direct comparison of lexical units is also evidence of an underlying cross-domain mapping in thought between two domains (Steen, 2017: 75), thus it can be seen as a subdivision of metaphor. However, in order to identify

metaphorical expressions in 'direct' language MIPVU has created an additional set of rules – similar to the first set for 'indirect' language, but still distinct – demonstrating that to a certain extent these cannot be considered in the same way as the metaphorical expressions in 'indirect' language. Therefore, an analyst needs to decide whether to include this subdivision or not in the identification process.

This brings the discussion to the question of metonymy. The key difference between metaphor and metonymy in cognitive linguistics would lie in the fact that 'conceptual mappings' (or conceptual metaphors) contrast two different domains whereas 'metonymy' involves a relationship within one single domain. Barcelona (2002) defines metonymy as follows:

Metonymy is a cognitive mechanism whereby one experiential domain is partially understood in terms of another experiential domain included *in the same common experiential domain*. (Barcelona, 2002: 215, italics as in original)

Barcelona (2002: 215) goes on to discuss Croft's (1993) characterisation of the difference between metaphor and metonymy, namely that the first involves domain 'mapping', while the second is domain 'highlighting'. This is to say that it is a mental 'activation'. For example, in "Rome adopted a decree yesterday" one can identify several subdomains within the domain of Italy's capital city, such as 'the location of the city', 'the political institutions in the city', and further 'the people making the decisions in the political institutions' (see Barcelona 2002: 215-216 for a similar example with 'Washington'). By applying this understanding, the relationship is more of a 'stand-for' relationship than a 'similarity' relationship resolving the incongruity. However, scholars such as Radden (2002) argue that it is part of single continuum with metaphor, a sliding scale of "literalness-metonymy-metaphor" (Radden, 2002, in Steen et al., 2010: 79). Other scholars such as (Steen 2007: 59) posit that metonymy and metaphor can exist separately and simultaneously, namely, that in some cases the expression is both metaphorical and metonymic and should be examined for each separately. Therefore, this raises the question of whether metaphor identification is considered as a scale, or as separate 'categories': choosing between 'metaphor' and 'metonymy', or whether these can overlap.

The next methodological consideration in metaphorical expression identification regards the choice of opting for a deductive approach or an inductive approach. The deductive approach searches for metaphorical expressions belonging to a pre-determined conceptual mapping. For

example, in the case of this study, given the presence of ‘war’ in the political speeches presented in the introduction, one could decide to search for metaphorical expressions belonging to CORONAVIRUS IS WAR. Two strategies can be used to do this. Either one writes a list of terms which could belong to the ‘war’ domain and then searches for them in the text, or one goes through the text and decides whether the terms belong to the ‘war’ domain as they go along. The main difficulty in both cases is deciding on what items ‘should’ or ‘should not’ be included in the ‘war’ domain (Steen, 2017: 78). Fundamentally, this is an issue linked to the classification of items into ‘domains’ and how these domains are described and at what level. This difficulty is explored further when considering the challenges of identifying conceptual mappings in section 1.4.3 and chapter 3. On the other hand, the inductive approach does not base the study on a previous assumption of an existing conceptual mapping. In the inductive approach one may not even be interested in what conceptual mappings underly the metaphorical expressions, rather the entire text is examined, deciding whether there are any expressions that can be seen as ‘incongruous’ with the context of the text. Put simply, one searches for any and all metaphorical expressions in the text, and depending on the studies aims, it can then identify conceptual mappings in separate steps. The discussion therefore turns to ‘how’ exactly, according to what procedure, is an expression tagged as metaphorical and with the help of what tools.

1.4.2 Introducing metaphorical expression identification procedures

As Stefanowitsch (2006: 10-11) underlines, metaphor studies have largely used researcher intuition to identify metaphors. This strategy has dominated all metaphor studies, corpus-based or not, and scholars have made their interpretations explicit to varying degrees. Although, a researcher’s intuition may bring some interesting insight, it arguably is not the most rigorous of methods (Stefanowitsch, 2006: 10-11). Comparing two analysts’ conclusions may provide greater reliability, in particular for the most obvious cases of metaphorical language; however, researcher intuition is not always accompanied by explicit methodological criteria. This becomes more problematic for more complex cases, where the likelihood that scholars may differ in their interpretation is higher (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 1-2; 32-34). The Pragglejaz Group², “a group of metaphor scholars, from a

² The original members of Pragglejaz were Peter Crisp (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Raymond Gibbs (University of California, Santa Cruz), Alice Deignan (University of Leeds), Graham Low (University of York), Gerard Steen (Vrije University of Amsterdam), Lynne Cameron (University of Leeds/The Open University), Elena Semino (Lancaster University), Joe Grady (Cultural Logics), Alan Cienki (Emory University), and Zoltan Kövecses (Eötvös Loránd University).

variety of academic disciplines”, created the “metaphor identification procedure” (MIP) to tackle this issue and identify metaphorical language reliably and explicitly in discourse. Their method is meant to be rigorous, repeatable, and flexible in the identification of metaphors. It is maximal, rather than minimal, allowing for a broad inclusion of words which may be considered metaphorical, in turn lending itself to being used as a flexible tool which metaphor scholars can adapt to their area of interest (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 3).

Studies based on the cognitive approach have also been known to use Lakoff and Johnson’s (1980) definition of metaphors “the understanding of one thing in terms of another” (ibid.: 3) to identify metaphorical language. Studies applying this definition may yield ‘good’ results, as was the case for Levitt, Korman and Angus, 2000 (in Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 34) who obtained 80% agreement between two analysts followed by full agreement after discussion; however, they are often concerned with metaphors arising from conceptual metaphors. That is, they use a deductive approach as discussed in section 1.4.1. In contrast, the Pragglejaz Group, strive to identify metaphorical expressions without pre-existing mappings in mind on which to base their identification (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 34).

With the acceptance of conceptual metaphor theory and the increasing number of studies interested in exploring its premises, researchers used CMT to explore how a particular discourse can be characterised by certain conceptual mappings over others (Steen, 1999: 57). However, as Steen pointed out, this assumes that an adequate method of moving from linguistic to conceptual metaphor has been established, which was not the case in 1999. In fact, Steen – who is also part of the Pragglejaz Group – was the first to propose a method to move from linguistic to conceptual metaphors, which started with the difficulty of identifying metaphorical expressions. He termed this first step “metaphor focus identification” (Steen, 1999: 60). While he discussed the issue of identifying both ‘complete metaphorical expressions’ and ‘implicit metaphorical expressions’ he did not go into detail into how this could be achieved. The first step is ‘simply’ to identify metaphorical expressions; however, as Semino, Heywood and Short (2004: 8-9) point out in their re-examination of the five-step method,

[a]lthough Steen does not discuss potential problems with step 1, it seems evident that decisions about exactly what concepts are referred to by particular linguistic expressions and whether or not certain concepts apply literally to other concepts is often not a straightforward matter.

At this point in time, the need for a more robust systematic method to identify metaphorical expressions had been problematised and several options were emerging. Barlow et al.'s (1971) training manual was perhaps the most widely used at the time to identify figurative language. The manual gives definition for concepts such as simile, personification and metonymy, with several examples for each and exercises to practice their identification. However, the criticism is that it does not provide explicit criteria for the identification of the figures of speech. Schmitt (2005: 380) also suggested an identification method, recognising the need to use a standardised procedure, which would allow research to be tested and provide greater credibility. His method proposed the following steps to reliably identify metaphors:

1. A word or phrase, strictly speaking, can be understood beyond the literal meaning in context of what is being said.
2. The literal meaning stems from an area of physical or cultural experience (the source area).
3. Which, however, is—in this context—transferred to a second, often abstract, target area.

Although in Schmitt's method the "gist is not significantly different from that seen in MIP" (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 34), the Pragglejaz Group argue that MIP provides a more reliable method by explicitly stating the 'literal' meaning (or 'basic' meaning) and what tools are used to ascertain the basic meaning of a word. Once more, 'explicit criteria' are the missing element. Perhaps, this can be viewed as a direct attempt to overcome what had been the weakness of Steen's (1999) first step in metaphor identification. The aim is to be as explicit as possible across all the phases of the procedure, including how one is to arrive to the 'basic meaning' of a word, thus distinguishing between metaphorical and non-metaphorical. Once the unit of analysis has been determined, the procedure can be summarised into four questions: What is the contextual meaning of the lexical unit? Is there a more basic (contemporary) meaning? Do these two meanings contrast? Can the two meanings be understood in terms of each other? If the answers are yes to all four questions the lexical unit is marked as metaphorical (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 4). To answer these questions, the Pragglejaz Group argue in favour of using external resources, such as dictionaries and corpora, to support individual intuition, increase agreement between researchers, and reduce potential errors.

An important part of MIP is contrasting the 'meaning in context' with the 'basic meaning'. Establishing the meaning in context is fundamental to all metaphor analysis and is not unproblematic. The meaning may differ significantly according to the "stylistic, dialectical, historical, or geographical variations" (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 23). For example, the basic meaning of the words in a poem from 1820 will not be the same as the word's basic meaning in a contemporary dictionary. As previously discussed in section 1.4.1 identifying metaphorical expression according to language usage means that the time the text was written in needs to be considered, and the expected reader knowledge. The Pragglejaz Group's research is concerned with contemporary English which is one of the motivations for using the *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (Rundell & Fox, 2002). In MIP, the use of dictionaries in order to identify meaning is key. The Group uses the *Macmillan Dictionary* given that it is a corpus-based dictionary of contemporary English. They argue that the 'contemporary' aspect is important as they wish to identify metaphorical expressions in contemporary texts and they are not concerned with language usage which stem from metaphorical process in the past (which would be the case in a language system approach, see section 1.4.1). However, more basic meaning is defined as "more concrete; (easier to imagine, see, hear, feel, smell, and taste); related to bodily action; more precise; historically older" (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 4), hence the need for a dictionary which provides etymological information, such as the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (SOEDHP; Little et al, 1973). It is important to note that this second dictionary is not used to unearth 'historical metaphors' (e.g. 'ardent' and 'fervent' in section 1.4.1), rather it is used to determine which contemporary meaning appeared first. Therefore, MIP does not identify the previous 'ardent' example as metaphorical, they argue that the 'temperature' meaning is no longer 'available' to a standard contemporary user. Steen reworded this statement into the notion that metaphors are relative and "metaphorical to some users" (2007 in Steen et al. 2010: 7). Thus, to MIP their language user is "the idealized native speaker of English as represented in the description of English by the dictionary of a particular period" (Steen et al., 2010: 7).

Furthermore, the authors discuss several difficulties a researcher may face while using their procedure. In general, these are operational challenges which are intrinsically tied to broader theoretical questions which analysts may not agree upon (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 23). Aspects such as the type of discourse under analysis, the source of norms for deciding metaphoricity (e.g. intuition from several analysts, dictionary definitions), the unit of analysis and how to treat word class, multiword expressions, phrasal verbs, classic idioms etc., as well as questions regarding

metonymy, similes and issues connected to polysemy (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 23-33). All of these questions require the analyst to make a decision, while the group discusses these and illustrates how they dealt with each point for their own study, they do not create a specific set of rules partly to allow researchers to apply the method according to their own 'theoretical ideals' (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 23). One could argue that this is positive and inclusive, providing flexibility to the application of the method; however, one of the aims was to reduce researcher variations which this flexibility does not tackle. After applying MIP to a large amount of data and receiving feedback from other analyst who had applied the method, a fine-tuned version of the procedure was created (MIPVU). This second version problematised each of the aforementioned issues and provided specific guidelines (see chapter 3), with the goal, once more, of reaching greater researcher agreement in the application of the method.

While MIP and subsequent MIPVU are not perfect procedures, they have the merit of being more explicit than others with regard to their sources of information and the criteria used. External resources such as dictionaries and corpora can assist the researcher in the identification of the basic meaning; however, these will influence the final interpretation and have their own difficulties (see chapter 3). Even though the procedure establishes clear parameters to what is to be considered the 'basic meaning', identifying that meaning is still not obvious in all cases.

Ultimately, several approaches can be used to manually identify metaphorical expressions in text, however these all involve close reading and may at times require more than one researcher (Philip, 2012: 89). Therefore, some researchers use a modified version of MIP (e.g. Low, Littlemore and Koester, 2008). In general, such close reading is time-consuming and labour-intensive, and the human aspects renders it susceptible to error. The group (Pragglejaz Group, 2007) demonstrated that judgment from one expert to another did not systematically match and that multiple-researcher analysis provided for the best reliability. Practically speaking, it is rather difficult and time consuming to manually search an entire corpus. For this reason, in the case of corpus-based studies of metaphors researchers have opted for combined approaches, complementing a manual phase with an automatic phase (e.g. Semino and Koller, 2009).

1.4.3 Identifying conceptual mappings from metaphorical expressions

The primary type of evidence to identify conceptual mappings has been metaphorical expressions (Deignan, 2017: 102), even though other methods have also been investigated in fields such as

psycholinguistics (e.g. Gibbs, 1994, 2006; Gibbs and Colston 2012), which in turn have invalidated the criticism that CMT is based on circular reasoning (Kövecses, 2017: 24). The psycholinguistic research and evidence which backs CMT shall not be discussed in detail as this goes beyond the scope of this study.

The notion that a text's evaluative stance can be investigated by using metaphorical expressions as evidence of conceptual mappings has attracted scholars to CMT. Although many have based their research on this approach, few have directly tackled the issue of methodological rigor when moving from metaphorical expression to conceptual mapping. In a great number of cases scholars have accepted the subjectivity of the matter (e.g. Taylor, 2008) (Deignan, 2017: 102-103). In this section, the challenges to conceptual mapping identification from metaphorical expressions which are relevant to metaphor research in general shall be discussed.

The first question is what is the researcher looking for? As discussed in section 1.2 metaphorical expressions can be categorised as 'complete metaphorical expressions' or 'implicit metaphorical expressions' depending on whether the expression has an explicit target domain lexeme. Stefanowitsch (2006a: 3-5) outlines seven strategies for the extraction of linguistic realisations of metaphorical mappings from corpora, among which "(iii) Searching for target domain vocabulary". When discussing this strategy in greater detail, in a different chapter from the same volume, he points out that if there is no explicit mention of the target domain, one can cast doubt on whether the target domain is indeed the one implied by the metaphorical expression (Stefanowitsch, 2006b: 66-68). Stefanowitsch (2006b: 66) coined the term 'metaphorical pattern' to refer to what has been called 'complete metaphorical expression' in this dissertation. Stefanowitsch (2006b: 66-67) discusses examples such as "He is known for his many rapid *conquests*", pertaining to the LOVE IS WAR (Lakoff and Johnsons, 1980: 49) conceptual mapping, which is not a complete metaphorical expression given its lack of explicit target domain lexeme. He argues that the precise domain is not clear, how do we know the domain is LOVE and not DESIRE, LUST, ADORATION, etc.? This is a common issue, regardless of the method used to identify conceptual mappings, namely the label one gives to a domain and the level of specificity (see this section for other examples). Secondly, 'complete' and 'implicit' metaphorical expressions are different given that one can identify specific pragmatic relations in the first which cannot be identified as easily in the second. For example,

"He shot down all of my *arguments*."

TD discussion: *argument*

SD war: He shot down my planes/missiles/...

General mapping: discussion is war

Specific relation: *argument* \approx plane/missile (Stefanowitsch, 2006b: 67)

While in this example one can identify the specific relation (or correspondence) “*argument* \approx plane/missile”, in the case of “He is known for his many rapid *conquests*”, no target lexeme is present, thus no specific correspondence is created. Even though the correspondence can be inferred (*conquest* < *lover*)³, he argues that it is not explicit (Stefanowitsch, 2006b: 67). However, as shall be discussed more specifically with Steen’s five-step method (1999; 2011) (see this section, and chapter 3 for more details) even in the case of ‘complete metaphorical expression’ the correspondence “*argument* \approx plane/missile” is not truly explicit, ‘plane’ or ‘missile’ is not uttered in the sentence. While one is undeniably more visible than the other, the dilemma in general will still be of making the ‘implicit’ ‘explicit’.

Steen was the first to address the issue of moving from metaphorical expressions to conceptual mappings, in the cognitive and applied linguistics tradition, and suggested the following five-step method:

- (1) metaphor focus identification
- (2) metaphorical idea identification
- (3) nonliteral comparison identification
- (4) nonliteral analogy identification
- (5) nonliteral mapping identification (Steen 1999: 73)

The first was already discussed in the previous section, underlining the difficulty in drawing the line between ‘literal’, ‘metaphorical’, and defining the two. MIP and MIPVU attempt to overcome this difficulty most notably by determining that the more a researcher can make his interpretation explicit the more replicable and reliable the findings. However, neither of these two procedures existed when Steen first proposed his five-step method, thus step 1 was more of a discussion concerning the difference between ‘complete’ and ‘implicit’ metaphorical expressions, and the need to identify both. In step 2, Steen identifies the relationship between the metaphorical focus

³ In the fifth step of Steen’s five-step method (1999, 2011), used in this study, the < symbol is used to indicate a correspondence.

(or metaphorical expression) and the “literal part of the metaphorical idea”, commonly known as the ‘tenor’ or ‘topic’ (or target domain lexeme) (Steen, 1999: 64). He uses a technique from discourse psychology called “propositional analysis” and renders the relationship between the concepts explicit (Deignan, 2017: 105). This step is most useful in the case of implicit metaphors by spelling out what the implied target lexeme refers to (Semino, Heywood and Short, 2004: 4-5). Step 3 is a rather mechanical one, which reformulates the metaphoric proposition into a comparative structure. In the rewriting he uses an annotation system which indicates where there is an implicit action (signalled by F), and entities (signalled by x and y) (in the example put forth by Deignan, 2017: 105). Step 4 is where the difficulties arise, and interpretation starts to take place. In step 4 the implicit elements previously identified (F, y, and x) are replaced with a ‘literal equivalent’. This step is based on ‘focus interpretation’ and ‘vehicle identification’ (Steen, 1999: 64; 73). Focus interpretation involves “finding a literal equivalent for the metaphorical expression” and vehicle identification requires some elements from the source domain to be selected to replace the incomplete proposition, that is the implicit element which is thus made explicit. Finally, step 5 establishes the cross-domain mapping and details the set of correspondence, such as the LOVE IS A JOURNEY example examined at the start of this dissertation. Steen exemplifies this step by investigating the metaphorical expression “a watchdog committee”, the detailed mapping is as follows:

THE COMMITTEE-AS-WATCHDOG MAPPING

The committee corresponds to the watchdog.

The organizational domain corresponds to the yard.

The interest or activity at risk corresponds to the property.

Malpractice corresponds to trespassing.

Monitoring corresponds to watching.

Warning the public corresponds to barking. (Steen, 1999: 74)

This identification step allows for possible inferences to be identified that are not directly involved in the previous steps. For example, the correspondence “warning the public corresponds to barking” is an inference one can make in the mapping. At this point Steen establishes the potential need for a sixth step, depending on whether an analyst considers conceptual metaphors to mean all metaphors (including one-shot metaphors), or whether the analyst makes a distinction between

one-shot metaphors and conventional conceptual metaphors. This final step would require the collection of a large number of examples from a big dataset to determine whether the expression is a one-shot metaphor or a frequently-occurring – therefore conventional – metaphor (Steen, 1999: 73). However, as Semino, Heywood and Short (2004: 6) point out, regardless of whether one considers all metaphors to be conceptual (which they do), if one wishes to further investigate conventionality, this final step would be required in any case. Semino, Heywood and Short (2004) call this final step “Conventional metaphor identification” (ibid.: 13).

Although, Steen’s five-step method makes the analysts’ process explicit, it does not fully tackle the issue of associating a specific conceptual metaphor to an expression rather than another. This conceptualisation move occurs in steps 4 and 5 (Deignan, 2017: 106). Steen (1999: 73) himself acknowledged that these are the weakest aspects of his method, and these have been reassessed by scholars when re-evaluating the identification of conceptual mappings (e.g. Semino, Heywood and Short, 2004; Steen, 2011; Deignan, 2017). The later 2011 version of the five-step method is similar with the key difference that step 1 can apply MIP or MIPVU to identify the metaphorical expression. By using MIP or MIPVU in the five-step method, this ultimately indicates that the source domain is the domain of the ‘basic meaning’, which in turn has its own issues (see chapter 3), namely potentially skipping over ‘intermediate mappings’. In general, whether following Steen’s method or not, this is the most problematic aspect for the metaphor analyst. Scholars such as Krennmayr (2011) and Cameron (2003) also identified this difficulty in their studies (Deignan 2017: 6). For example, Krennmayr (2011: 219 in Deignan, 2017) identifies the conceptual mapping SUCCEEDING IS WINNING, while underlining that her data could lead to another more detailed mapping, namely SUCCEEDING IN A BID IS WINNING A COMPETITION. In this case, she chose the first mapping; however, this was motivated by her research goal – to examine the conceptual structure of *winning* (ibid) – not by the data itself. In Semino, Heywood and Short’s (2004) study of conversations about cancer, the relatively small number of metaphorical expressions from a specific source domain rendered the move from linguistic to conceptual even trickier (Deignan, 2017: 107). Their paper confronted the question directly by applying Steen’s method to their study, critiquing it, and suggesting some forms of improvement.

Semino, Heywood and Short (2004) apply the method as strictly as possible and identify no fundamental issues with the first three steps. The last two steps and the potential sixth step (Steen, 1999: 13) is where they focus their attention. The first dispute is with step 4, although they have no issue with the conceptual mappings corresponding to the metaphorical expression (e.g. the

correspondence between CANCER DEVELOPING FAST and GALLOPING), they are uncomfortable with the mappings which derive from the 'literal association' established in step 4 (whereby HORSES, HIBERNATING ANIMALS and VOLCANOES are mapped onto cancer itself). Step 5 is problematic for two main reasons. First, similarly to Krennmayr (2011), more than one conceptual mapping is possible in their examples, namely FAST DEVELOPMENT OF CANCER IS GALLOPING AWAY, or CANCER IS A HORSE. Given the small number of metaphorical realisations of this conceptual mapping (there are only 2), it is difficult for the authors to establish which is most appropriate. Second, they are uneasy with the filling out of the set of correspondences and the inferred conceptual mappings this generates (Semino, Heywood and Short 2004: 13; 17-18). The second 'route' the authors proposed, consisted of an experiment revisiting their data and applying Steen's method with the additional use of dictionaries and corpora to identify the possible 'literal association' in step 4, which would in turn influence step 5. They found that the reason why the 'default literal association' at the vehicle identification phase was unsatisfying is because they are to some extent polysemous, and conventionally used as a metaphorical mapping and therefore associated with a variety of domains (Semino, Heywood and Short, 2004: 13-15). This entails that in certain cases the literal association is not as strong due to the frequency of metaphorical usage (Semino, Heywood and Short, 2004: 15). These are highly conventional usages which influence the readers understanding of the meaning. The authors propose that analysts use dictionaries and corpora to confirm their intuition and accept that more than one 'literal associate' could exist (ibid.:16). This polysemy would naturally increase the number of possible mappings in step 5, and with the cases, such as 'galloping away', that have a limited number of realisations in the examined data and are not found to be conventional in more general linguistic data, the authors argue that the more detailed mapping should be chosen in step 5. They state:

In such cases, step 5 would extract from step 4 the conceptual mappings that most closely correspond to the relevant linguistic expressions (e.g. FAST DEVELOPMENT OF CANCER IS GALLOPING rather than CANCER IS HORSE), without necessarily expanding these into fully-blown sets of ontological correspondences across two domains. (ibid.: 18)

However, considering that moving from metaphorical expression to specific conceptual mapping is the most problematic – and subjective – aspect, regardless of the method (e.g. Krennmayr, 2011;

Cameron, 2003), striving to render inferences as explicit as possible appears to be a good place to start to improve replicability and facilitate discussion in the research community. The final sixth step suggested by Steen touches on a point of contention, that is whether or not one is to consider novel one-shot metaphors to be conceptual. Regardless, as Semino, Heywood and Short point out, this sixth step is necessary if one wishes to analyse the conventionality of a conceptual mapping.

The literature points to the problematic nature of conceptual metaphors, how they are identified and what degree of specificity is to be considered. As previously discussed, (see section 1.1.4), Musolff (2006) for example suggests the more specific unit of analysis 'scenario' rather than 'domain'; although this does not eliminate the issues with moving from linguistic to conceptual metaphors, it is part of the question of what level one is to analyse the conceptualisation of linguistic metaphors. This does not in any case invalidate the insights CMT can provide, yet it does highlight the need for caution in the overarching claims an analyst makes, and Semino, Heywood and Short shine a light on the different interpretations one can reach depending on the 'route' followed. Whether external resources are used such as dictionaries and corpora, in the way Deignan (2017) and Semino, Heywood and Short (2004) suggested to support one's interpretations, the authors express the need for analysts to detail their reasonings, allowing for studies to be replicated and compared (Semino, Heywood and Short, 2004: 18-19; Deignan, 2017: 115-116). To this day metaphor analysis has a part of interpretation, and therefore subjectivity. Greater reliability and replicability can be obtained by being as explicit as possible, and by having multiple researchers undertake the same analysis.

1.5 Summary

To sum up, in chapter one several important theoretical aspects relevant to this dissertation have been discussed. In particular, it has been established that according to the cognitive linguistic approach metaphor is based in 'thought'. That is to say that a target, usually abstract, domain – a coherent organisation of human experience – is conceptualised in terms of another, generally more concrete, domain. This is called a conceptual mapping and represents a set of correspondences between the two domains. For example, in the conceptual mapping LOVE IS A JOURNEY, the lovers are travellers, and the lovers' common goal is the destination. These conceptual mappings can be organised together according to different levels in several different ways, for example LOVE IS A JOURNEY is a level under LIFE IS A JOURNEY (see section 1.1.3). The most 'primary' mappings stem from experience, such as MORE IS UP (see section 1.1.2), and they can be combined to create more

'complex' mappings. Indeed, one of the difficulties of identifying conceptual mappings from metaphorical expressions is precisely deciding 'how' to describe the domain, namely with what specificity. This has led scholars to discuss the possibility of using different analytical frameworks rather than the 'domain' to analyse metaphorical expressions, such as Musolff's 'scenario' which provides a 'mini-narrative' analysis of metaphorical expressions. For example, if France and Germany are a 'couple' then one can understand the negative implications which could arise from one of them 'flirting' with Britain.

In addition, while psycholinguistics has provided evidence of CMT, one of the principal sources of evidence are metaphorical expressions. These are the realisations of the conceptual mappings and are pervasive in everyday language. However, as discussed in section 1.1.5 and 1.2.2 one of the criticisms of CMT is its difficulty to account for creativity, Lakoff and Turner (1989) identified three mechanisms to understand creativity in CMT, namely extension of metaphors, generic-level metaphors, or image metaphors (see section 1.2.2). More recently, scholars have suggested using other factors to understand creativity such as 'context-induced' creativity (Kövecses, 2010) (see section 1.2.2). One argument is to examine metaphors with a 'combined' approach (namely, a more traditional and a cognitive approach), thus examining the particular characteristics of the linguistic expression as well as how it links to more conventional mappings (e.g. Semino and Steen, 2008: 253-257). Scholars differ regarding whether they consider conceptual metaphors to mean only systematic mappings or whether one considers the cross-domain mapping identified in a creative metaphor to be a conceptual metaphor. The practical implications are that if one follows Steen's (1999, 2011) five-step method to identify conceptual mappings, a sixth step is required to determine whether it is systematic. Those who define conceptual mappings (or conceptual metaphors) as systematic will therefore consider step five to be the identification of concepts triggered by the expression and require a sixth step to determine whether it is a conceptual mapping (Steen, 1999: 58-59). Semino et al. (2004) point out that even if one does include 'one-shot' mappings as conceptual mappings (which they do) a sixth step is still required to identify conventionality. In section 1.3 a 'conceptual mapping' has been defined as "a set of correspondences between two domains of experience, where a 'source domain' (e.g. JOURNEY) is mapped onto a 'target domain' (e.g. LOVE)", thus including mappings which may only be present in one creative metaphorical expression. Although a separate study would be required to identify the conventionality of the mappings identified in this multilingual corpus of coronavirus articles from French, Italian and British press, by referring back to the literature one can highlight those which are similar to conventional

mappings previously identified. In this dissertation, conventionality is considered to be a cline not a set of categories, and the tools available in corpus linguistics can help position an expression and a mapping's conventionality according to statistical information. These tools are discussed in the next chapter.

Furthermore, the distinction between 'metaphorical' and 'non-metaphorical' has been discussed, along with the difficulty in identifying this line. Fundamentally, this is linked to the difficulties in identifying a metaphorical expression. By determining whether an item can be considered metaphorical according to a 'more basic meaning' the Pragglejaz Group (2007) attempted to tackle what they believed to be one of the key issues with identification methods. Namely, the explicitness of the criteria. If the criteria are not explicit, and there are great variations between studies due to intuition, it becomes difficult to compare studies and they lose in replicability.

Finally, several methodological questions which need to be taken into consideration were discussed in the identification of metaphorical expressions and conceptual mappings while presenting some of the methods which are currently available. Notably, let us recall two aspects which arose from the methodological discussion. First, the value of being explicit in one's choice of criteria and steps taken in a method to allow one to trace the decision-making process. Being explicit further permits analysts to identify where one may not agree or at what point to adapt the method. Second, the difficulty highlighted in several studies to describe – and the specificity with which to describe – a domain based on linguistic evidence. It shall be remembered that section 1.3 provides a list of key terms and how they are understood in the framework of this study, which is thus an important point of reference. The contributions corpus linguistics can bring to metaphor identification and analysis shall be discussed further in the next section.

Corpus-based metaphor studies

2.1 Corpus linguistics: a brief history

Partington et al. (2013: 5) concisely define corpus linguistics as: “that set of studies into the form and/or function of language which incorporate the use of computerised corpora in their analyses”. It has the potential to reassess a variety of theories of language and explore theories which were difficult to investigate without an adequate amount of data or analytical tools. This is due to the size and accessibility of language data now available, as well as the speed and reliability of the corpus tools (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 1). A corpus is generally understood as:

A set of machine-readable texts which is deemed an appropriate basis on which to study a specific set of research questions. The set of texts [...] is usually a size which defies analysis by hand and eye alone within any reasonable timeframe. (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 1-2, my emphasis)

One of the points of contention in defining corpus linguistics stems from whether one considers that the corpus itself can embody its own theory of language. Tognini Bonelli (2001) introduced the distinction between ‘corpus-based’ and ‘corpus-driven’ studies, under which most corpus linguistic research can be sorted. The former, considers corpus linguistics as a method which uses corpora to investigate a theory, or hypothesis, whereas the latter does not accept this vision of corpus linguistics. Corpus-driven studies posit that the corpus is in itself the source of hypotheses (Tognini Bonelli, 2001: 84-85). Linguists such as McEnery and Hardie (2012) reject this dichotomy: they classify all corpus-linguistics as corpus-based, since according to their definition corpus linguistics is a method (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 5-6).

The development of corpora and corpus linguistics has gone hand in hand with technological advances. The first electronic corpus, the Brown Corpus (Francis and Kučera, 1964), was compiled on magnetic tape and contained one million words of written American English (Tognini Bonelli, 2010: 15-16). The Brown Corpus was a ‘sample corpus’ (see section 2.2.1) and influenced the standard design of corpora for years. The same ‘sampling frame’ was used for its sister corpus, the Lancaster-Oslo/Bergen (LOB) corpus (Johansson et al., 1978), compiled of written British English documents from the early 1960s (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 9). The Brown and LOB corpora can

be seen as the first set of comparable corpora due to their design. In the 1970s, corpora of one million words were compiled, and in general developments in the field were slow due to technology's limitations. The invention of the scanner and the advancement of computers made large datasets and powerful search tools available to the study of language (Tognini Bonelli, 2010: 15-16).

Since the emergence of these computer-assisted methods in the mid to late 1980s, the study of language has changed significantly (Stubbs, 2001; 2004). The further development and spread of the internet increased the accessibility of large datasets, making it possible for researchers and students to carry out corpus linguistic studies from any internet connected computer across the globe. Originally these advances were seen as a simple quantitative increase. However, as Leech (1992, in Tognini Bonelli, 2010: 17) noted, the substantial amount of data influenced the methodological approach; corpora could no longer be read text by text, rather information retrieval became more sophisticated. A further enhancement – beyond the methodological – has also been seen in theoretical positions: corpora have facilitated the investigation of new theories of language drawn from the data itself, as well as the reassessment of existing theories (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 1).

Corpora have been used to assist a wide range of research applications in a variety of fields, such as studies on lexis and grammar, as well as studies on translation, language learning, and more recently discourse analysis. Looking back at McEnery and Hardie's (2012: 1-2) definition of a corpus, the choice of corpus, or its compilation, is intrinsically tied to the research question. Large pre-existing corpora of general language, such as the British National Corpus (BNC Consortium, 2007), can be used to test hypotheses or make generalisations about an entire given language. On the other hand, if the study is more focused on a specific genre or domain, a smaller, perhaps manually compiled, corpus is commonly used – for instance to study the language use of a specific discourse community, or discourse type. Given that corpora can be built, and often are, by researchers themselves for the purpose of their studies, the number of corpora which can be created is as great as the number of topics and genres researchers could be interested in studying. Therefore, the next section will examine the main types of corpora and how they can be used in the study of language, and more specifically of metaphors.

2.2 Types of corpora and their uses

2.2.1 Sample and monitor corpora

Corpus data collection can be separated into two approaches. The first is the 'balanced' or 'sample' corpus approach which was used to create the Brown Corpus. This approach seeks to represent a type of language at a specific point in time and is designed according to a precise 'sampling frame'. It is a snapshot of sorts. The objective is for the corpus to be representative and balanced according to the 'sampling frame' which determines the type of language under examination (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 8). For example, this dissertation is centred on the language of broadsheet newspapers on the topic of the coronavirus along the time frame of the so-called 'first wave', more specifically according to three milestones representing the 'start', the 'peak' and the 'end' of the first wave's governmental measures in three countries (Italy, France, and the UK). To keep it balanced and representative the corpus needs to represent the language under examination, not just one group's language. For example, the political orientation of a newspaper could skew the data, and unless the researcher is only interested in the language used by a left-wing newspaper, both sides of the political spectrum should be represented in order to obtain a more complete picture. Therefore, the articles for this study are selected from both right-leaning and left-leaning newspapers and only articles referring to the coronavirus on the selected dates are collected. Being a specialised corpus entails that it is only representative of that language type and does not claim to represent the language surrounding the coronavirus crisis in general.

The second approach to data collection is the monitor corpus which attempts to create an ever-growing database of language composed of a variety of materials. This approach is not preoccupied with the issue of a skewed corpus given that the sheer size is considered sufficient to overcome such a problem. A classic example of monitor corpus is the Bank of English (BoE) which has been growing since the 1980s (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 7). With the emergence of the web, some monitor corpora are directly derived from it. For example, the News on the Web (NOW) corpus (Davies, 2016-) is a monitor corpus compiled of text from 2010 to 'yesterday' that at the time of writing contains roughly 11.9 billion words of data from online newspapers and magazines. It grows on average by 6-10 million words each night. When this corpus is compared with the one million words corpora of the 1970s, the progress in availability of data is simply astounding. This means that contemporary corpus linguists can use small or large corpora for their research depending on their focus and needs. One could argue that the most up-to-date and diverse monitor corpus is the World Wide Web itself. The 'Web as a Corpus' is similar to monitor corpora, given its ever growing size; however, it is an 'undifferentiated mass', which is not divided by genre, and contains many errors (due to the nature of the content) such as 'recieve' instead of 'receive'. Thus, unless one is

investigating common spelling mistakes such errors may create additional hurdles to research (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 7).

2.2.2 Monolingual versus multilingual corpora

Another distinction which can be made concerning corpora, that is relevant to this work, is the number of languages they are meant to represent. Corpora can be defined according to a content criterion (e.g. a 'translation' corpus) or a form criterion (e.g. a 'comparable' corpus). In the name of coherence, this dissertation will distinguish according to form. A 'multilingual comparable' corpus, which contains more than one language, is organised into sub-corpora where each sub-corpus is a monolingual corpus in its own right. Crucially, for a corpus to be 'comparable', each sub-corpus must be designed according to the same 'sampling frame'. Simply put:

A comparable corpus can thus be defined as a corpus containing components that are collected using the same sampling method, e.g. the 'same proportions' of the texts of the 'same genres' in the 'same domains' in a range of 'different languages' in the 'same sampling period'. (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 20)

The sets of texts for each language remain independent and consist of naturally occurring language (Kenning, 2010: 487). For example, newspaper articles from different countries abide to different textual conventions. This type of variation could be studied in a multilingual comparable corpus. Another category of corpus – according to form – is the 'parallel' corpus. This type of corpus is also formed of language sub-corpora; however, one sub-corpus contains original source texts while the other sub-corpora contain translated target texts in one or more languages. The two types of multilingual corpora tend to be used for different purposes, the former being used mainly for contrastive studies and the latter in translation research (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 19-20). In the case of this study, the corpus compiled for this study is a multilingual comparable corpus.

Partington et al. (2013) refer to 'cross-linguistic' and 'cross-cultural' studies when describing Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies (CADS)⁴ which adopt multilingual corpora as data sets. Interestingly, cross-linguistic does not imply comparable corpora per se; for example, Freak et al.

⁴ CADS is defined by Partington et al (2013: 10) as "that set of studies into the form and/or function of language as *communicative discourse* which incorporate the use of computerised corpora in their analyses" based on the definition of corpus linguistics as "that set of studies into the form and/or function of language which incorporate the use of computerised corpora in their analyses".

(2011, in Partington et al., 2013: 188 - 189) studied the “discursive construction of nationhood and belonging in Quebec” in two languages (95% French, 5% English). The cross-linguistic approach was not used for comparative reasons, rather the motivation was to guarantee that minority voices were included. Therefore, the corpora were not of a comparable size, and their function was to provide a more representative picture.

As with other types of corpora, to compile a multilingual comparable corpus there are three key steps: design, text collection, preparation (Kenning, 2010: 489). The objectives of a study will guide the design of the corpus. One of the difficulties in compilation lies in the concept of ‘comparability’. Kenning (2010:489-490) points out that it inevitably involves some subjectivity. For example, newspapers vary greatly according to type and function. Consider the difference between broadsheet and tabloid newspapers in the United Kingdom. Are there any comparable newspapers in France and Italy which use the same genre and have the same function as a tabloid? Comparability is also influenced by the subject domain, the size of the articles or the number of articles. Ultimately, the compilation of a comparable corpus will depend on the researcher’s priorities and the decisions made.

One of the difficulties concerning multi-lingual corpora has to do with the text collection method. Namely, if the corpora are compiled according to search terms, the researcher must first identify comparable terms. In order to identify functional equivalences, Partington et al. (2013: 189) discuss Taylor’s (2009) study on the representation of immigrants in Italian and English media. In a first stage, the author searched bilingual dictionaries and noted several doubts regarding the translations: for example, as a native English speaker and proficient speaker of Italian the author identified some missing equivalences of the research terms in the bilingual dictionaries. A second phase was then carried out to determine the usage of the terms identified in the bilingual dictionaries. This stage demonstrated that the literal translations of certain terms (*asylum seeker – richiedente asilo*) were not functional equivalents given their significant difference in frequency between the English and Italian corpora (ibid.: 190). An additional hurdle facing cross-cultural corpus studies concerns the influence of evaluative meaning on functional equivalence. That is to say that items cannot be identified as equivalents if they do not have the same evaluative meaning, this is true for translation equivalents as well as how near-synonyms are to be treated (see Xiao and McEnery (2006) for an example on English and Chinese). To facilitate corpus studies and to prepare corpora several tools have been developed, these shall be examined in the following section.

2.2.3 Preparing and using Corpora

Semi-automatic tools have been developed to analyse these large sets of text through fast and reliable searches. These tools provide evidence for both qualitative and quantitative forms of analysis. This section provides an overview of the systems used to analyse and tag corpora and the main functionalities at an analyst's disposal such as concordance lines, collocation, frequency lists, key word analysis and annotation. This study heavily relied on tools such as these: creating sub-corpora of sentences which included specific terms, thus requiring structural annotation; by creating lists of frequent verbs, which requires both the possibility of creating word lists and parts-of-speech tagging; and by creating concordance lines in order to select a set of sample sentences.

Semi-automatic corpora tools permit fast and reliable searches across large amounts of data and have been able to demonstrate how lexis, grammar and semantics relate to create meaning (McEnery and Hardie; Stubbs 2004: 1). Namely, they are often used to investigate a term's collocations, colligations, semantic preference, and semantic prosody (also known as 'discourse' prosody (Stubbs, 2001) or 'evaluative' prosody (Partington 2017)). These four indicators are the foundation of Sinclair's (2005) model of Extended Lexical Units, which he posits through a series of papers (1996, 1998, 2005). His theory, which has widely been accepted since, is that the phrase is the bearer (or 'unit') of meaning, not the single word. The first two are objectively observable in corpora by examining co-occurrences, respectively, of lexical items and grammatical markers or categories (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 130). The latter two refer to semantic and pragmatic aspects of the text. Semantic preference is the co-occurrence of words that belong to the same semantic field (Stubbs, 2009: 125), while semantic prosody is the purpose of the communication or, as Hunston and Thompson (2000:5) put it: "the speaker or writer's attitude or stance towards, viewpoint or feelings about the entities and propositions that he or she is talking about". At its most basic, the evaluation can be interpreted as positive or negative (Oksefjell Ebeling, 2013). Both semantic preference and semantic prosody are judgement-based analyses that are not objectively observable (McEnery and Hardie, 2012; Stubbs 2001:315).

Corpus tools facilitate the analysis of all four of these indicators both in quantitative and qualitative studies. The first computerised corpus analysis tools are known as 'first-generation concordancers' (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 37), these were kept on mainframe computers available in a specific location. It generally was only able to display concordances and other programs were used to access other tools such as word frequency lists – a simple list of words ordered according to their frequency within the corpus. Creating concordance lines allows a user to search a corpus for a

set of characters, a word, a phrase, an annotation mnemonic or a pattern created by the mnemonics. The concordance lines generated by the query show the Key Word In Context (KWIC), with the search item at the centre and some context to the left and right, these can then be examined for semantic preference and semantic prosody (Lexical Computing, 2003c). These first concordancers struggled with accented characters and any text other than the Roman alphabet. Each location would therefore decide how to encode special characters. Standards varied from location to location with corpus annotation as well. XML played an important role in standardisation and Unicode in systems ability to deal with different writing systems.

Second generation concordancers were similar to the first generation in that they had similar difficulties with character representation, standards still did not exist for annotation, and they did not have a huge number of available tools: KWIC concordancer, wordlist, and basic statistics. However, they were compatible with PCs which meant that any researcher which had access to a PC (rather than a mainframe) could use the tools. The previously mentioned difficulties in combination with the size and speed limitations linked to PCs in the 1980s means that they were arguably less effective than the first generation concordancers (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 38-39).

Third generation concordancers came to being with the rise in PC power. These include examples such as WordSmith (Scott 1996), and AntConc (Anthony 2005), which could cope with large datasets on PCs and were able to deal with a variety of language systems. Information was now encoded according to the XML standard and characters were standardised according to the Unicode system. Before Unicode, concordancers dealt with writing systems separately which meant that they could only deal with one type of script at a time, thus having a different system for example for English and for Chinese. The contemporary versions of these third-generation systems are widely used today, and their core functions include concordance lines, frequency lists, collocations and keyword analysis (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 40-41).

Collocation is “a lexical item [which] appears with other items with greater than random probability in its context” (Hoey, 1991: 6-7). These can be found through the analysis of patterns that co-occur in a corpus. Collocates are considered two words which co-occur in ‘vicinity’, according to a specified span or range, not adjacent per se. Adjacent collocates are known as n-grams where n is the number of words in the string of words, or the node form, in corpus linguistics these are referred to as multi-word units, clusters or bundles (McEnery and Hardie 2012: 123). In addition, wordlists can also be created of multiple words. Instead of a single word the researchers can calibrate the search to specify the number of words (or tokens) present in each multi-word unit, for

example by generating a frequency list of 3-grams (three is the number of words in the unit). The analyst can also search for sequences of words such as 'clusters', looking for multiple words frequently occurring together without specifying the number of 'grams'. Keywords are also a statistical abstraction, although these are determined by comparing wordlists from two corpora. Fundamentally, it is a statistical comparison of frequency between the 'target' corpus and the 'reference' corpus. Therefore, keywords are tokens which are used more frequently in the target corpus than in the reference corpus, identifying the tokens that are more specific to the target corpus. The choice of reference corpus influences the keyword list that is generated. For example, comparing a corpus of film reviews with a general English corpus will produce keywords pertaining both to the topic (film), as well as the genre of the text (reviews). On the other hand, comparing a film reviews corpus with a general reviews corpus will produce a keyword list which predominantly contains tokens on the topic (film), and fewer words typical to the genre (e.g. opinion).

Fourth-generation concordancers are functionally similar to third-generation concordancers and appeared in order to tackle issues which are not related to analytical difficulties: PC power, issues of operating system compatibility, and copyright issues linked to sharing corpora. Fundamentally, corpora and corpus tools are available on a platform via a web browser which can be accessed through commercial licences (e.g. Sketch Engine, see chapter 3) or are open access (e.g. the NoSketchEngine platform, Lexical Computing, 2003d).

The information available to the corpus linguist depends on the query tools at one's disposal and their reliability. Corpus query systems (CQS), which is also how the type of software which make these tools available are known (Walter, 2010: 431), can in some cases also provide automatic part-of-speech tagging, more or less successfully, and parse the data to show the relationship between words (e.g. wordsketch function in Sketch Engine) although this is a more difficult task (Walter, 2010: 441). POS annotation is an important variable concerning frequency lists as well as whether the list is created according to lemmas (grouping tokens which have the same base form), thus changing the frequency list. The accuracy of part-of-speech tagging can however be a limitation of corpus methods. For example, in this study, a list of frequent verbs was created and when examining concordance lines of said 'verbs', some of the examples were in fact nouns (e.g. '*touche*' (n.) [touch] in '*sur la touche*' [on the sidelines] in the French data was tagged as touch (v.)). In addition, Walter (2010: 441) points out that analysts are also confronted with the issue of 'agreement' regarding parts of speech. For example, if the analyst is searching for 'divorced', which s/he categorised as an adjective, the system may tag it as a past participle of 'divorce'. In general, the annotation of a

corpus will greatly influence the type of information the analyst is able to extract, both in a positive and a negative way. For example, if a corpus of newspaper articles is structurally annotated to include 'titles' as well as 'paragraphs' and 'sentences' different queries are possible than if 'titles' are not tagged, or the corpus is 'raw'. For example, in the case of this study, the automatic structural annotation of 'sentences' was fundamental to create an additional, more focused, sub-corpus for each language (see section 3.1.8).

2.3 Corpora and metaphor

2.3.1 Example studies and methods

As discussed in chapter one, since the emergence of Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), metaphor has widely been accepted as pervasive in everyday language. Studies based on the cognitive approach have increasingly used corpora in the last decades to investigate metaphor usage in language (e.g. Charteris-Black, 2004; 2005; Partington, 2003; Taylor, 2008; Vaghi and Venuti, 2004) and provide greater robustness to the findings of past qualitative studies, or refine their claims (e.g. Semino, 2008; Stefanowitsch, 2006b). Retrieving words, multi-word expressions (MWEs), and grammatical phenomena from corpora is a relatively simple procedure. However, as Stefanowitsch (2006: 2-3) points out, the retrieval of conceptual mappings is not as straightforward given that they are not tied to specific linguistic forms. In addition, corpus tools do not discern between different meanings for the same word, making the extraction of figurative lexical items quite the conundrum. While it is conceivable that semantically annotated corpora could facilitate this extraction process, currently there are no large corpora that include such annotation (ibid.: 2-4). However, even if these were readily available, assigning a semantic field to each word would be problematic in itself. Potentially metaphorical words such as 'rise' could be tagged as belonging to QUANTITY for examples such as "taxes rose" or MOTION in "the plane rose" (ibid.: 5-6) or SEA in "the tide rose" (see Taylor, 2008: 143-144). One could say that the manual annotation of a corpus has similar difficulties to the manual identification and classification of conceptual mappings in text. In addition, researchers would then need to rely on the previously annotated corpus, if they had not annotated it themselves (Stefanowitsch, 2006a: 6-7).

Complete manual analysis of corpora is often considered unfeasible due to the amount of data. However, scholars have overcome this issue by exploiting the available semi-automatic corpus tools and combining them in many cases with a manual phase (e.g. Charteris-Black, 2004; 2006; Semino & Koller, 2009; Taylor, 2008). For example, Vaghi and Venuti's (2004) and Charteris-Black's (2004)

studies have a similar approach, but their extraction strategies differ slightly. Vaghi and Venuti (2004) created and edited a specialised corpus to examine the *Guardian* and the *Times*' use of structural metaphors, with the aim to reveal attitudinal bias toward the adoption of the Euro in the UK. Charteris-Black (2004) also used a corpus approach to study metaphor in press reporting, focusing on 'war' metaphors in sports reports. The latter study argues that "the use of war metaphors in sports reports constitutes competitive language that creates and reinforces social systems that place a high value on all forms of competitive social behaviour". Both studies investigate metaphor in a specialised corpus; however, while one started from the 'target domain' (the Euro), and investigated the concepts mapped onto it, the other was interested in how the 'source domain' (conflict) characterised a specific 'target domain' (sports) in press reporting, in comparison with general language. The following section will consider this extraction dilemma in further detail by examining a number of methods adopted by scholars to identify and analyse metaphors in corpora.

Stefanowitsch (2006a: 3-5) outlines seven strategies for the extraction of linguistic realisations of metaphorical mappings in corpora, although it must be pointed out that two of them would require a semantically annotated corpus – which is not the case for this dissertation, nor for most corpora available to the research community. Namely:

- (i) Manual searching.
 - (ii) Searching for source domain vocabulary.
 - (iii) Searching for target domain vocabulary.
 - (iv) Searching for sentences containing lexical items from both the source domain and the target domain.
 - (v) Searching for metaphors based on 'markers of metaphor'.
 - (vi) Extraction from a corpus annotated for semantic fields/domains.
 - (vii) Extraction from a corpus annotated for conceptual mappings.
- (searching is here used as a cover term for traditional concordancing and automatic or semiautomatic annotation/extraction)". Stefanowitsch (2006a: 2-5)

(i) refers to the 'close-reading' of the entire corpus. The difficulties with 'manual close-reading' have been discussed in chapter 1, although an additional issue would be the size limitations that this method entails for a corpus. Strategy (ii) provides an intuitive place to start: after all metaphorical

expressions will always contain source domain lexemes, that is what makes them metaphorical. The items can be selected according to a pre-determined source domain of interest such as 'war' (e.g. Chateris-black, 2004) by creating a list of terms, or one can start by carrying-out an analysis of keywords. A list can be created beforehand, including as many items as possible that are considered pertinent to the source domain, or it can be created ad hoc, at the same time as the analysis. In any case one of the difficulties will be justifying the inclusion of one item rather than another, or the allocation of one source domain instead of another. This is a recurrent difficulty which was also discusses in section 1.4. Regarding the creation of keyword lists to identify source domain items, Partington (2006: 261-263) discusses Garzone and Santulli's (2004) study of the British press's coverage of September 11 in the few days following the event. In particular a keyword list was created and examined for 'interesting items', dedicating more attention to those which could be grouped in semantic sets. This means that an a priori source domain is not selected. Partington (2006) also discusses Vaghi and Venuti's (2004) study. While the aim is to examine attitudes towards the Euro (the target domain) in the British press (the *Guardian* and the *Times*), they investigate a wordlist and identify source lexemes of structural metaphors, namely 'entry', 'joining', and launch' which they demonstrate belong to CONTAINER and MECHANICAL OBJECT domains (Vaghi and Venuti's 2004: 372). Based on these studies and his own research (Partington 1998; 2003), Partington (2006) outlines an overall methodology for this type of research:

Step 1: Design, unearth, stumble upon the research question

Step 2: Choose, compile or edit an appropriate corpus

Step 3: Choose, compile or edit an appropriate reference corpus/corpora

Step 4: Make frequency lists and run a Keywords comparison of the corpora

Step 5: Determine the existence of sets of key items

Step 6: Concordance interesting key items (varying quantities of co-text) (Partington, 2006: 264)

Step 5 is where the identification of potential source domain lexemes happens, while step 6 is where the analysis and extraction of metaphorical expressions and conceptual mappings takes place.

Going back to Stefanowitsch's (2006) list of strategies, (iii) is to search for target domain vocabulary. The issues he discusses with regard to 'complete' versus 'implicit' metaphors have already been discussed in section 1.4. He argues that although recall will be lower, the expression

found are more precise (Stefanowitsch, 2006b: 68-68). He discusses his own study in which he contrasts the “traditional method of eclectically collecting citations or gathering data from introspection” with the corpus-based approach of investigating metaphorical target domains. While confirming earlier CMT findings – such as Kövecses (1998) – he also identifies complete metaphorical expressions which were not present in previous studies of emotion metaphors. In his study of emotion metaphors, he also demonstrates how the corpus method he employs can provide further evidence on the frequency of individual metaphors and how central metaphors can be extracted from this quantitative data. More specifically, he describes the method as follows:

we choose a lexical item referring to the target domain under investigation and extract (a sample of) its occurrences in the corpus. In this sample, we then identify all metaphorical expressions that the search word is a part of and group them into coherent groups representing general mappings. (Stefanowitsch, 2006b: 64)

He demonstrates that this method identifies a greater set of metaphorical mappings than a traditional introspective method. He further determines that frequency data of linguistic realisations belonging to particular conceptual mappings can be used to identify the conceptual mappings which are strongly associated to a given target word and concept (ibid.: 64-65). While he makes a good argument for the strength of this approach, it is difficult to gloss over the fact that ‘implicit metaphorical expressions’ are not identified, considerably reducing recall.

Strategy (iv) discussed by Stefanowitsch (2006: 2-5) is “[s]earching for sentences containing lexical items” from both the source domain and the target domain. This is a combination of the previous two strategies. The aim is to identify sentences, or other suitable structures, which have both a domain and a target lexeme. This would require creating a list of terms for each domain and having a structurally annotated corpus. Recall will be influenced by the lists created, and once more only ‘complete metaphorical expressions’ would be identified. The last strategy, (v), which does not require semantic annotation is the extraction of metaphors on the basis of ‘markers of metaphor’. Stefanowitsch (2006: 5) mentions that Goatly (1997, ch. 6) had discussed this possibility by identifying the ‘signals’ such as:

metalinguistic expressions referring to non-literal ness, such as *metaphorically/figuratively speaking or so to speak*, general metalanguage about

semantics, such as *in more than one sense*, ‘mimetic terms’ like *image*, *likeness* or *picture*, intensifiers like *literally*, *actually*, *veritable*, etc., and even orthographic devices like quotation marks (see Goatly 1997: 174–175 for an overview).

Although, Stefanowitsch (2006: 6) stated that no major study had yet applied this strategy and that its effectiveness had been put into question (Wallington, Barnden, Barnden, Ferguson and Glasbey, 2003), Skelton et al. (2002) used Goatly’s (1997) ‘signalling expressions’ in order to identify metaphors in a corpus of “general practice consultations” (Demjén, and Semino, 2017b: 388).

Taking inspiration from the strategies described by Stefanowitsch (2006), Taylor (2008) combines three of them, namely searching for target vocabulary (iii), searching for source vocabulary (ii), and close reading (i). First, she searched for the term ‘anti-Americanism’ (target vocabulary) and analysed concordance lines to discern between literal and metaphorical uses. Second, she creates an ad hoc corpus, compiled of articles with the metaphorical expression identified in the first stage, downloaded from the relevant newspapers. She uses a specialised corpus to fully understand the collocational priming of the metaphor in a particular discourse community, and the evaluative meaning which has been built up over time. In this stage she identifies the source domains which have been mapped onto the target – SEA, DISEASE and FIRE. These can be grouped under the category of ‘uncontrollable phenomenon’, further implying that anti-Americanism is not a logical or rational object. She also identifies a CRIME domain which she distinguishes from the other three due to its nested evaluative pattern that indicates “a different evaluative stance and focus” (ibid.: 143-144). A more accurate description of the metaphor could be anti-Americanism is (TREATED AS) A CRIME (BY OTHER PEOPLE). The author examined the linguistic realisations of the conceptual mappings and separated them according to their relative frequency to establish the conventionality of each mapping. SEA was the most conventionalised, with only six percent of the metaphorical expressions being unique (sorted in the ‘other’ group) and the group *rising/ rise in/of* being the most frequent (ibid.:143-144). On the other hand, DISEASE was the most creative, with 35% of its linguistic realisations pertaining to the ‘other’ group, each expression appearing in the corpus with at most one other similar expression (ibid.:147-149). In general, the study found similar results across countries (Britain and Italy), while political orientations seemed to be a stronger variable. Although anti-Americanism was evaluated negatively, the focus of evaluation shifted according to the newspaper, with the use of the CRIME mapping signalling the political orientation of the newspaper (ibid.: 152-153). This method allows the author to have a very precise snapshot of how

anti-Americanism is talked about metaphorically, and what other target domains the source domains associated to anti-Americanism describe. However, the anti-Americanism domain is limited to one term and once more 'implicit metaphorical expressions' are not included in the recall.

An additional approach to the extraction of metaphorical expressions is Philip's (2012), which establishes a method of extracting linguistic metaphors from a specialized corpus. The corpus contains Italian political speeches, and the author uses WordSmith Tools for the analysis with statistically based measures. The aim of the chapter is to provide a method which can be used for under-resourced languages for which the researcher does not have access to lemmatisers, semantic taggers etc. It is important to note that in this study a difference is made between 'metaphorically motivated terminology' and metaphors. This concept is based on the fact that the more conventional a metaphor is, the less it is perceived as metaphorical. Metaphorically motivated terminology expresses established semantic meanings and has its own typical patterns. As a result, the author determines that conventional metaphors can be misread in particular in specialized discourses, given that an outsider to the particular discourse community may perceive the discourse-conventional metaphor differently. Consequently, in Philip's paper, she excludes metaphorically motivated terminology, because she argues that even though it is metaphorical, it is not used metaphorically. A key parameter for this study is the domain specificity, in particular because metaphors are based on incongruity between the target domain and the source domain, and the incongruity emerges from the use of a word which does not belong to the main topic. The author establishes a further premise based on Hoey (2005: 82) that a word belonging to the core domain will most probably not be used both literally and metaphorically in the same discourse. Therefore, the content of the compiled specialised corpus is identified as representing the target domain, thus the semantic sets identified from incongruent words are the potential metaphorical source domain. To confirm these potentials, the instances are examined in context through concordance lines. The study investigates Italian women politicians' metaphorical language and downloads the discourses from the Italian government homepage for June 2006 to May 2007. Given the variety of subject matters discussed, the study first establishes the most prominent subject matter in the discourses. The author creates a keyword list using a reference corpus of Italian political language, and the most frequent keywords are identified as the central content of the corpus (thus the target domain lexemes). The author further identifies low-frequency content words (LFCWs), from a basic frequency list, as representing the source domain. The LFCWs are filtered manually to eliminate non-content words, before being examined for metaphorical meaning. The

LFCWs are then grouped into different categories, those congruous with the keywords are grouped with the latter, while the incongruous ones are grouped by lemma and by semantic or lexical set. It is stressed, however, that it is of interest to keep the word forms and their frequencies accessible given that these will collocate differently. Although the method used in Philip's study has some similarities to the previously described methods, two important selection criteria are used:

- Even though “metaphorically motivated terminology” is metaphorical, it is not used metaphorically, given that it is not perceived consciously as a metaphor and is used like terminology. Therefore, it is excluded from the study.
- Low-frequency content words (LFCWs), from a basic frequency list, are where source domain items are found.

The studies described above, and the strategies adopted at various phases of the research, have educated the decisions regarding the methodology adopted for this research. As will be discussed in further detail in chapter three, in this study, a keyword list is created and analysed identifying the keywords most closely related to the ‘coronavirus domain’ in a press corpus on the topic of the coronavirus compiled for three countries (Italy, France, Britain). A sub-corpus is then created for each corpus, by extracting the sentences containing the ‘coronavirus domain keywords’. A list of the most frequent verbs in each sub-corpus is created and the top 10% is examined for ‘interesting’ items potentially belonging to a source domain. Each ‘interesting verb’ is concordanced, and a random selection of five concordance lines is extracted; the verbs are examined for metaphoricity, and if they are found to be metaphorically used the entire sentence is selected and examined in its entirety for metaphorical expressions by using the MIPVU procedure (see chapter 3) and conceptual mappings are identified by following Steen's five-step method (1999, 2011) (see chapter 3). In chapter three, the full method is described in detail and some of the main difficulties are discussed.

2.3.2 Challenges to a corpus-approach in metaphor analysis

In chapter one, a number of difficulties surrounding manual metaphorical expression identification and conceptual mapping identification were discussed. For example, distinguishing between metaphorical and non-metaphorical requires one to define what ‘literal’, ‘core’, or ‘basic’ meaning meanings, why this is the chosen reference, and according to what criteria one establishes these

meanings (see section 1.2.1 and section 1.4). In addition, the move from metaphorical expression to conceptual mapping is not the most evident, in particular deciding what the most appropriate name is, and which is the most relevant 'level' of analysis are recurring difficulties (see section 1.4). An approach which uses corpus linguistic tools will also have to face these challenges once a specific expression is being analysed; however, it will have some additional hurdles to overcome.

As discussed in section 2.3.1 several of the strategies suggested by Stefanowitsch (2006) only identify 'complete metaphorical expressions'; this inevitably reduces recall, thus 'hiding' some of the information which could be pertinent to a study. Regarding the identification of source domain vocabulary, the first difficulty is if one attempts to create a comprehensive account of terms which could belong to a specific domain. It is unlikely that anyone could create an exhaustive list, and all researchers may not agree on the items which belong to said list. Adopting a keyword list approach, is interesting as it does not require any prior decision of what source domain is expected, rather it is guided by the corpus. However, once more deciding on 'interesting' items will inevitably be subjective. What is meant by interesting? For example, in the case of this study, an attempt is made at identifying potentially metaphorical items from a verb list, these are the items which are of interest to this study; however, how can one truly identify that an item is potentially metaphorical without context? One could argue that this is why the selected items are then concordanced; however, the initial decision of concordancing one item over another is going to influence the resulting analysis. That is unless all the items in the list are concordanced, or a set number.

Combined approaches such as Taylor's (2008) could partially resolve the recall issue of target domain lexeme searches. First identifying 'complete metaphorical expressions' based on target lexemes and once source domains associated to the target domain metaphorically have been identified, one could search the corpus once more for source domain lexemes this time. This could identify 'implicit metaphorical expressions' from the initially examined target domain, and it also identify what other target domains are understood in terms of the same source domain. The analyst can then examine how these all relate in terms of each other.

However, corpus linguistics tools provide quantitative data that is not available manually, apart from the frequency of certain mappings, it can help identify which domains are most commonly used to describe a specific target domain. Supporting research verifying the existence of systematic cross-domain mappings previously identified in small scale qualitative studies (e.g. Stefanowitsch, 2006). This quantitative data can also give structural information, for example Deignan (2006) determines that different word classes are preferred for metaphorical and literal meanings. Scholars

such as Hank (2006) that grammatical-patterns and colligates are often associated differently to metaphorical and non-metaphorical meanings.

Partington et al. (2013: 133) instead focus on the data set used in a study on metaphor and point out the challenges inherent in corpus selection. Namely, that the focus corpus, the reference corpus, and the compilation processes influence the research findings. For example, concluding that the word 'coronavirus' appears frequently in a corpus built by using the search term 'coronavirus' is a redundant and uninteresting comment. The authors also underline that in the analysis of metaphor in discourse, and how worldviews are expressed, it is key to examine the other target domains, which a given source domain might be mapped onto, before reaching any conclusions about the salience of a target domain being talked about frequently in terms of a specific source domain. That is,

before concluding that a particular group is frequently described in terms of water metaphors, e.g. floods of, and that this is salient in the representation of that group, we might want to check what else is represented with the same metaphor. (Partington et al. 2013: 133)

Indeed, understanding how a group is represented according to different source domains, and in turn what else these source domains describe, provides a broader picture of how all these domains may be connected to create the vision of the world one has. In addition, according to inheritance theory, theories of hierarchical levels, of primary and complex metaphors, conceptual mappings are connected and can interlock with each other creating new mappings. Perhaps, these could be referred to metaphorically as complex webs, or as Russian dolls, or even as a web of Russian dolls. The metaphor one chooses to describe these relations would characterise how they conceptualise the relationship between mappings.

Against the background of these general limitations concerning empirical approaches to metaphor identification in texts, the specific difficulties encountered in this study will be detailed in chapter 3, alongside the methodological description.

3

Methodology

In numerous studies, such as those described in chapter 2, metaphor analysis has been used to obtain insights into a speaker's world views. Researchers have increasingly used corpus linguistic techniques to identify and examine metaphor usage in authentic language with this objective in mind. Partington (2006: 258-259) identifies two ways in which corpus techniques can be constructive:

They can help reveal recurrent patterns of metaphorical usage which reflect the systematic behaviour and attitudes of the users. [...] Secondly, corpora quite simply make available large amounts of authentic data.

As will be remember (see introduction), in this dissertation the objective is to investigate the linguistic metaphors and the conceptual mappings found in the British, French, and Italian press regarding the coronavirus pandemic over the "first wave". Identifying metaphorical expressions and the underlying conceptual mappings could provide insight into how the media communicates about the topic, and how it is then perceived and conceptualised. The coronavirus is a new disease and for many people, at least in Europe, it is the first time they are experiencing an epidemic and its repercussions. As a new topic, I am interested in examining how it is being conceptualised in the press. Corpus techniques lend themselves to this analysis, providing a means to investigate a large number of articles – rather than the select few a human would be able to examine manually – which allow for the identification of metaphorical expressions as well as the underlying conceptual mappings. In order to investigate the coronavirus press language in three countries a multilingual comparable corpus was compiled according to a specific sampling frame, defining the type of language and the time frame being studied. Broadly speaking the research was conducted according to the following steps:

- 1/ Identify appropriate 'milestones' to delimit the time frame.
- 2/ Identify suitable newspapers.
- 3/ Establish data collection criteria, aiming for comparability.

- 4/ Compile each language/country sub-corpus by downloading and 'cleaning' the relevant articles.
- 5/ Restrict each corpus further by creating an additional (more targeted) sub-corpus.
- 6/ Determine a sample of sentences to be examined.
- 7/ Retrieve metaphorical expression and identify conceptual mappings.
- 8/ Discuss and compare the results between each country.

Each step will be discussed in further detail in the following sections.

3.1 Corpora

3.1.1 Milestones

For the purpose of this study, a sample corpus was compiled, representing the language of broadsheet newspapers in Great Britain, France and Italy over the 'first wave' of the coronavirus epidemic. To obtain a representative sample of those three-to-four months, three milestones were selected for each country. Each milestone is a key date in the governments' handling of the epidemic, marking the 'start', 'peak' and 'end' of the 'first wave' for each country. On each of those days a government representative – either the president or the prime minister of the country – made a public speech concerning the country's strategy to control the epidemic.

In the process of selecting the most representative milestones for the first wave, several key dates were considered. It is difficult to speak of a 'start' and an 'end' considering both the continuing situation and the new information which has come to light over time (for example, it is now known that the coronavirus was circulating in Europe in 2019). The possible milestones ranged from the date the first 100 cases were reported, to international milestones such as the announcement of a global pandemic. Ultimately, the milestones were selected according to governmental responses to the spread of the virus. These were announced by the presidents and prime ministers of each country, as such it could be expected that the press would have referred to the coronavirus and/or the governmental responses on the days preceding and following the speeches. Therefore, tracking governmental responses was used as a means of delimiting the first wave's time span. Once more, an argument could be made for multiple dates given the plethora of measures and governmental strategies which were announced over the first wave. Of course, there is no claim that another choice of milestones representing the 'start', 'peak', and 'end' of the first wave is not possible; however, the dates were selected with due consideration to coherence and workability.

In the case of France and Italy, the first milestone corresponds to the first local measures taken by each government. Given that the British government differed slightly in its approach, the first milestone is the Prime Minister's statement setting out the government's "Coronavirus Action Plan". Other dates were also reflected upon, such as the first national measures taken; however, given that in France the first national measures and the strictest measures are very close (12th and 16th of March), the first local measures were judged a more appropriate event, providing for greater distinction between the first and second milestone.

The second date, for all three countries, represents the peak of the governmental measures, that is, the announcement of the most restrictive measures. In the case of France, the second milestone is 'double-headed' given that the most restrictive measures were announced on two separate – but very close – occasions. The municipal elections also took place on the 15th of March, provoking stipulations that the peak measures were split over two dates to allow the elections to take place. Given measures were announced on both dates which combined make the peak of restriction they were regarded as one date.

The final milestone for all three countries corresponds to the easing of lockdown measures. One of the difficulties with this 'end' date is due to governments taking gradual approaches to the end of lockdowns. In addition, all restrictions have not been lifted and businesses opened after the first wave with a set a new rules and regulations to follow. In the case of the UK and France the move out of lockdown was taken in three steps or phases, for both countries the 'end' date has therefore been considered the announcement of the third phase. Italy had a set of 'dpcm'⁵ (Decreto del presidente del consiglio dei ministri – Prime Minister Decree) which gradually allowed businesses to open and people to circulate freely. Given that certain businesses did not open at a time most people would have already considered the end of the first lockdown (e.g. night clubs), the final milestone represents the date free-circulation of people between regions was announced.

A full list of the first wave's key dates, which the milestones were selected from, is available in Appendix A, the selected milestones and the corresponding download dates are represented in Table 1.

⁵ The ministerial decrees signed by the Prime Minister Guiseppe Conte have been used to introduce measures to tackle the coronavirus epidemic in Italy. News on the spread of the epidemic and new regulations can be found in English as well as in Italian on the following website:

http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_0.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=1285

Table 1: Selected milestones per country and the associated dates of downloaded texts.

	UK	FRANCE	ITALY
1st Milestone	3rd March Boris Johnson sets out government's Coronavirus Action Plan	6th March First local measures	23rd February First local measures
Dates of downloaded texts	2 nd and 4 th March	5 th and 7 th March	22 nd and 24 th February
2nd Milestone	23rd March Boris Johnson announces unprecedented limits at press conference.	12th March Emanuel Macron announces national measures, schools are closed, and only essential shops stay open. 16th March Presidential address, Emanuel Macron announces the full lockdown.	21st March Giuseppe Conte announces the new Italian decree, representing the most restrictive national measures of the "first wave"
Dates of downloaded texts	22 nd and 24 th March	11 th and 17 th March	20 th and 22 nd March
3rd Milestone	23rd June Boris Johnson announces that the 3 rd step (out of the three-step move out of lockdown which was announced on the 11 th May)	14 June Emanuel Macron announces the "deconfinement" of France, and the entering of the third and final phase (the gradual plan started on the 11 th May, in three phases)	3rd June Giuseppe Conte announces, during a press conference, that free movement between regions is now possible without requiring any documents providing a justification.
Dates of downloaded texts	22 nd and 24 th June	13 th and 15 th June	2 nd and 4 th June

3.1.2 Communication material: why online newspapers?

To examine the communication of the coronavirus crisis, several types of material could have been selected. One could have chosen to examine the language in legislation and track its appearance in political discourse, newspapers and social media. One could have chosen to focus on political discourses, collecting the speeches made by heads of state and examined the language used. One could have started from political discourses and examined how the language filtered into mainstream media and onto social networks. Looking at political discourse, newspapers, and layman's comments of such discourses and articles was an initial point of interest. Ultimately, this research focuses on newspaper articles for several reasons. First, newspapers were chosen over political discourse given that this study is not only interested in how the coronavirus is being

described, and how politicians frame the discourse. Rather, newspapers have a dual influence, they report on the news but also report according to their readers and their expectations. Only examining political discourses would lack the evaluative aspect which can be expected from newspapers. Second, it is assumed that a greater number of people read the news than watch each governmental announcement. Newspapers were also selected on the assumption that most people would have acquired their information from news reporting rather than directly watching press conferences. Third, for reasons of comparability: newspapers do not provide access to comments equally, nor do they have the same policies for leaving comments. In some cases, the readers could only leave a comment if they were registered to the newspaper, while other papers allowed anyone to leave a comment, this meant that in some cases the comments would not be representative of the population, or the readership at large, but a small sub-category of members. This dissertation therefore limited the scope of the research to newspaper articles. The choice of newspapers and the data collection procedure shall be detailed in the following section.

3.1.3 Selected newspapers

The newspapers were selected according to coverage: they are national newspapers, and they include both a left- and a right-leaning newspaper per country. They were also selected on the basis of circulation, or in another words, the most read online newspapers (see Appendix A for the news consumption data). To determine which newspapers were the most read in each country the following bodies were queried: Ofcom's *uk news consumption report 2019*⁶; AGCOM's *Rapporto sul Consumo di Informazione 2018*⁷; and ACPM/OJD's website⁸. Although according to Ofcom's report the top five online newspapers – in order of consumption – were *The Daily Mail*, *The Guardian*, *The Sun*, *The Metro*, and *The Times*, only broadsheet newspapers were retained for this study, hence *The Guardian* and *The Times/Sunday Times*. The Italian corpus contains articles from *La Repubblica*

⁶ The Office of Communications (Ofcom) is the government-approved regulatory and competition authority for the broadcasting, telecommunications and postal industries of the United Kingdom. (<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/home>)

⁷ The *Autorità per le Garanzie nelle Comunicazioni* (AGCOM) is the regulatory and competition authority for the communication industries in Italy. (<https://www.agcom.it/>)

⁸ The *Alliance pour les chiffres de la presse et des médias* (ACPM), ex *Office de justification de la diffusion OJD*, is a French nonprofit organisation that certifies the circulation of newspapers and periodicals in France, to provide advertisers with audience measurement figures. (<https://www.acpm.fr/Les-chiffres/Diffusion-presse/Presse-Payante/Declarations-deposees-mensuelles-DDM>)

and *Il Corriere della Sera*, respectively left- and right-leaning, and the French newspapers are *Le Monde* and *Le Figaro*.

3.1.4 Downloaded articles: key words and dates

The articles from the day before and after each milestone, corresponding to each country, were all downloaded using the key word ‘coronavirus’ and ‘covid’ from either *Nexis Uni* (previously *Lexis Nexis Academic*) or the newspaper’s archives, and by applying the selection criteria detailed in the following section. *Nexis Uni* is a database providing access to billions of documents from tens of thousands of international sources, including newspapers with regional or national coverage (e.g. *Il Corriere della Sera*, *The Washington Post*, *The Times*, *Le Monde*) (LexisNexis, 2021). The translation of the keywords, and the possible difficulties which may arise from selecting one equivalent key word over another, was not an issue in this case given the specialised nature of the terms ‘coronavirus’ and ‘covid’, which, in addition, are the same in all three languages. Challenges facing the analyst in identifying appropriate equivalent terms in multi-lingual research are discussed further in section 3.1.8.

The articles from the day before and the day after each milestone were downloaded; however, the second French milestones is ‘double-headed’ given that two dates (Thursday the 12th March and Monday the 16th of March) were treated as one. Only selecting the 16th of March as the ‘peak measures’ milestone, would entail that the articles would be downloaded from the 15th and 17th. However, since the aim of downloading articles from the day before is to include pre- new measures speech data, the 15th would not be appropriate given that some the measures were announced two days prior.

3.1.5 Text download and comparability check

The articles were primarily downloaded from *Nexis Uni*. However, *La Repubblica*, is not available on *Nexis Uni*, thus the articles were directly downloaded from the website’s archives. To obtain the articles in text format the URLs were saved on a file and the content of each article was mined using the *BootCaT* software. *BootCat* allows the user to build a corpus by inputting a set of ‘seed words’ and sending them as queries to a search engine which then collects the web pages. The webpages are then converted onto txt files – mining only the main body of the page, not including advertising

etc. - to create a corpus (Kilgarriff et al., 2014: 26). *BootCat* can also be used by directly inputting a list of URLs, as was done for this study.

Given that only one newspaper was downloaded from a different source, comparability needed to be established. To assess whether articles downloaded from the *Nexis Uni* database could be compared to articles downloaded directly from a newspaper's website, a small comparative case study was carried out of *The Guardian's* articles for the first UK date (the day before the first milestone – 2nd of March). All the articles from the 2nd of March, using 'coronavirus' and 'covid' as search words, were downloaded from the *Nexis Uni* database (52 articles, excluding all duplicates). *The Guardian's* website was then searched for articles relating to coronavirus on the same day (35 articles/links). All videos and cartoons were then excluded.

When comparing the articles, 32 out of the 35 *The Guardian* links were present in the *Nexis Uni* downloads, or 91,42%. Therefore, the articles from *The Guardian's* archives were considered to be representative of the *Nexis Uni Guardian* dataset. The direction of comparison was reversed to establish whether the opposite was true. Out of the 52 *Nexis Uni* articles, 20 did not appear in the coronavirus search in *The Guardian's* archives, however most of these could be found when the title was searched for directly. The 20 articles were examined in further detail to ascertain why they had not appeared in the coronavirus search.

Ten were not 'complete' articles, rather they were categorised under "live blogs", "daily summaries", "as it happens", and one was a page signalling corrections in previously published articles. Out of the 10 remaining articles, one had a different date tag to *Lexis Uni*, and the last nine articles only mentioned the coronavirus in passing. For example, one article was from the column section and was on the topic of Boris Johnson's new baby; coronavirus was only mentioned as a point of reference. Furthermore, many of the unrelated articles were part of the sports section (thus not irrelevant, but hardly central to this enquiry) and once more only mentioned coronavirus in passing. In some cases, the reference was not even part of the article itself but was embedded in a link for an article with 'coronavirus' in the title. To conclude, the articles which appeared in both search engines were 'complete' articles on the topic of the coronavirus. From these observations some criteria were established for the collection of articles from both *Lexis Uni* and a newspaper's archives, thus obtaining a more comparable set of data.

3.1.6 Further criteria

The search terms 'coronavirus' and 'covid' were used and only articles from the specific dates were downloaded. Summaries of the 'top stories', blogs, live 'as it happens' articles were excluded from the results. Letters from readers and transcripts of interviews were also discarded. Only articles whose use of the term 'coronavirus' or 'covid' were relevant to the story were selected. For example, in sports articles if coronavirus was mentioned as a time reference 'as the coronavirus pandemic struck', it was not considered relevant, on the other hand, if it was part of the story 'due to coronavirus the game has been cancelled', it was identified as relevant. Thus, to establish topicality, articles had to refer to the coronavirus either in the title or in the first paragraph. As such 'coronavirus', 'covid', or terms from their semantic field (the virus, the health emergency, infection, etc.) had to be identified in the aforementioned sections of an article for it to be included in the corpus.

By applying these criteria to the small-scale comparative case study of the *Guardian's* archives and the *Nexis Uni* data for the *Guardian*, the same articles were identified. The criteria were established from observations in this case study; therefore, they are particularly tailored to the *Guardian*. While there is no claim that these criteria are perfect for *La Repubblica*, the two methods to access the relevant article are deemed sufficiently comparable.

3.1.7 Reference corpora

The corpora used in a study can greatly influence the results (see chapter 2 for full discussion). The compilation or selection of both the main corpus and the reference corpus need great care and consideration.

To identify the target domain's keywords, reference corpora were needed in three languages. The TenTen corpora (Jakubíček et al., 2013) lend themselves to this study as they are available in 40+ languages and are built according to the same criteria. The target size of these corpora is 10+ billion words per language, hence the name TenTen. The size and the comparability are both part of the reason why the English, French, and Italian versions were selected as reference corpora. The corpora are compiled of general web language, catering to a mixed discourse community, similar to the readers of online newspapers. Even though certain words may appear in the keyword search due to the genre, this issue is overcome by manually selecting the keywords of interest for this study.

It must be noted that the *TenTen Corpus Family* only collects “linguistically valuable web content” (Lexical Computing, 2003a). This means that the content is automatically filtered for any unsuitable content such as spam (texts that are disproportionately frequent on the internet such as weight loss products, pornography, hair growth products etc.), machine-generated and machine-translated content, as well as duplicated content. For this reason, 40% to 60% of downloaded content was discarded (Lexical Computing, 2003b). Unwanted content includes incomplete sentences, advertisements, repetitive content and text snippets.

3.1.8 Compiling corpora and sub-corpora

Once all the articles were downloaded in word files from *Nexis Uni*, the content was transferred to .txt format, and it was cleaned to only include the body and the titles. What *Nexis Uni* terms the ‘classification’ which provides metadata such as the ‘subject’ (e.g. CORONAVIRUSES (90%); SOCIAL DISTANCING (77%); etc.) was excluded from the corpora for two reasons: 1) this information is not available for *La Repubblica*; 2) it would influence the frequency of a term in the corpus. In the case of *La Repubblica*, since it was not available on *Nexis Uni* the extraction procedure was different. Rather than downloading each article, the URL for each article’s page was saved onto a plain text document; this list of URLs was then uploaded to the *BootCaT* software that mined the content and created a corpus of .txt files.

One .txt file was created for each newspaper; these were then tagged internally to separate the articles by milestone and date. The .txt files were checked and cleaned to eliminate any duplicates and any boilerplate text such as the *Guardian*’s headings “Coronavirus - latest updates See all our coronavirus coverage” (and variants) and “Follow our latest coronavirus blog for live news and updates” (and variants) which would potentially influence the data and more specifically the creation of the additional sub-corpus based on key words such as ‘coronavirus’, which shall be detailed below.

To examine the corpora, the *Sketch Engine web service* was used. ‘Sketch Engine’ relates to both the software as well as the web service which includes the ‘core software’, preloaded corpora and tools to create, upload and examine user corpora (Kilgarriff et al., 2014: 8-9). The system provides a broad spectrum of preloaded corpora which allow for the study of lexical and lexicogrammatical patterns (McEnery and Hardie, 2012: 45). User corpora are either pre-existing corpora created by the user, which can be uploaded onto *Sketch Engine* – such as the corpora used in this study – or corpora which are directly created by the user on the platform by using the *Sketch Engine*’s

implementation of *BootCaT* called *WebBootCaT* (Kilgarriff et al., 2014: 24; see Baroni et al. 2006). By uploading the corpora to *Sketch Engine*, it was possible to use a variety of corpus tools such as the ones discussed in section 2.2.3. As well as creating a corpus, users are able to create sub-corpora based on text types, tags, or Corpus Query Language (CQL). CQL allows the user to perform complex searches using a dedicated ‘language’. For example, in order to find examples of verbs in front of ‘the virus’ one could perform the following corpus query: [tag=“V.*”][lemma=“virus”]. This query would search for any verb, followed by an undefined token, followed by the lemma virus, yielding examples such as “containing the virus”, “detect the virus”, or “carry the virus”. By using CQL and using the ‘sentence’ as a structural attribute, it is possible to create a sub-corpus of sentences containing specific words and structures. To further restrict the data to a manageable quantity, a sub-corpus was created in this way for each language corpus.

Since the aim of this study is to examine how the target domain is conceptualised and referred to, Stefanowitsch’s (2006b) method of searching for lexical items belonging to the target domain seemed to be a good starting point. As previously discussed, this strategy has the merit of precision, it eliminates any ambiguity which may arise from implicit metaphors which do not have an explicit target lexeme. However, searching for metaphorical expressions based on target lexemes reduces recall, since implicit metaphors are not found. To investigate the target domain and restrict the data an additional sub-corpus was created for each language. The sub-corpora focused on the most pertinent sentences with regard to the target domain. To identify the most pertinent sentences, a keyword list was first created to analyse the lexical units which have a higher relative frequency in the coronavirus media discourse. The content keywords were examined, and the terms most closely connected to the target domain were identified, these shall be referred to as coronavirus domain keywords. These included ‘coronavirus’, ‘virus’, ‘covid⁹’, ‘epidemic’, and ‘pandemic’. Other relatively frequent terms such as ‘crisis’ were left out, since they were considered too distant and potentially more ambiguous; for example, an article may use the term ‘crisis’ to refer to the economic crisis of 2009. The sub-corpora were then created by selecting each sentence which included one of the coronavirus domain keywords. The CQL query was designed to search for words rather than lemmas given that terms such as ‘coronavirus’ and ‘covid’ may not be recognised by the system yet. Searching for ‘word’ rather than ‘lemma’ made it possible to include potential spelling mistakes and

⁹ Covid-19 does not appear in the single-word keyword list, nor does it appear in the multi-word list. However, this does not exclude the possibility that it is ‘key’. Although Sketch Engine recognises hyphens and numbers, it may not recognise a word comprised of a hyphen and/or numbers as a word.

typographical errors in the search. An initial inquiry in the English corpus showed a number of frequent misspellings which were therefore included (e.g. coronaviruse).

The French and Italian sub-corpora were compiled according to the same criteria. However, to identify the coronavirus domain keywords for the French and Italian sub-corpora, two approaches were available; either translate the selected keywords from English, or create and examine French and Italian keyword lists, respectively. Identifying comparable terms to compile corpora is the first challenge discussed by Partington et al. (2013: 189) when considering the methodological difficulties of cross-linguistic Corpus-assisted Discourse Studies. They demonstrate that identifying a functional equivalent is no small feat (see section 2.2.2 for full details), and that discuss that the evaluative meanings must also be taken into consideration. In Taylor's (2009) study after settling on comparable items from a first analysis of bilingual dictionaries analysis, a second phase was then carried out to determine the usage of the terms. This stage demonstrated that the literal translations of certain terms (asylum seeker – *richiedente asilo*) were not functional equivalents given their significant difference in frequency between the English and Italian corpora (ibid.: 190). One could argue that the coronavirus domain keywords in English are not as problematic to translate, especially given their technical nature. However, in order to determine that the equivalent terms in French and Italian were indeed 'key' a keyword list was generated for each language corpus and the equivalents identified. In French, this yielded: '*pandémie*', '*épidémie*', '*virus*', and '*coronavirus*'. In Italian: '*pandemia*', '*epidemia*', '*virus*', and '*coronavirus*'. These were all identified among the top 50 keywords for each corpus, respectively. A quick search of possible misspellings and typographical errors in French and Italian did not return any words to include in the search CQL. It is worth noting that a separate research would be required to determine which term is the most frequently used in order to talk about the coronavirus epidemic in each country.

The sub-corpora definitions are as follow:

Sub-corpus: ENsmallCOVIDword

Structure attribute: <s>

CQL:

```
[word="coronavirus|coronaviruse|Coronavirus|Coronaviruse|Coronaviruses|coronaviruses|COVID|covid|Covid|virus|viruses|Virus|Viruses|pandemic|Pandemic|pandemics|Pandemics|epidemic|epidemics|Epidemics|Epidemic"]
```

Sub-corpus: FRsmallCovid

Structure attribute: <s>

CQL:

```
[word="coronavirus|Coronavirus|COVID|Covid|covid|pandémie|épidémie|virus|Pandémie|Épidémie|Virus"]
```

Sub-corpus: ITsmallCovid

Structure attribute: <s>

CQL:

```
[word="coronavirus|Coronavirus|COVID|Covid|covid|pandemia|epidemia|virus|Pandemia|Epidemia|Virus"]
```

3.2 Retrieval of metaphorical expressions and conceptual mappings

3.2.1 Creating a sample

Sketch Engine is named after its ‘word sketch’ function, which provides “a one-page summary of a word’s grammatical and collocational behaviour” (Kilgarriff et al., 2014: 9). This function was used to carry out an initial inquiry into the term ‘coronavirus’. From the word sketch page, a basic observation was made; namely, that a greater number of potentially metaphorical terms could be observed among the verbs – for which coronavirus was either the subject or the object – than among the other parts of speech which collocated with ‘coronavirus’.

On the basis of this observation, a verb frequency list in the restricted English sub-corpus was created. This list provided the verbs which appeared most frequently in the sentences which contained either one of the target domain key words (i.e., coronavirus, covid, pandemic, epidemic, virus and their variants). The top 10% of the verb list was examined for potential metaphorical usage (see tables 1, 2 and 3). The verbs which seemed incongruous with the context were selected as potentially metaphorical. Incongruity was judged according to MIPVU’s concept of basic meaning (see section 3.2.3.3). That is, if it was deemed unlikely that the basic meaning of the word was being used in the context, the verb was selected as potentially metaphorical. In addition, to be marked as potentially metaphorical a cross-domain mapping needed to be possible between the more basic meaning and the hypothetical contextual meaning. To identify the potentially metaphorical verbs from this list, a ‘light’ version of MIPVU was applied, ‘light’ because without the full sentence it is not possible to arrive at the contextual meaning; however, the contextual meaning was deduced

given the topic of the corpus. Admittedly, even though this step is based on an identified process, it remains largely subjective.

For each selected verb, five random example sentences were extracted by concordancing the verbs. The Sketch Engine automatic structural annotation appeared to make a few errors, in particular in the French data, in sentence division. For this reason, five sentences were selected from the generation of a random list of ten concordance lines. This also means that sentences which had already appeared in previously analysed concordance lines could be discarded, thus avoiding sentence repetition. In each sentence the selected verb was examined for metaphoricity: if it was tagged as literal the rest of the sentence was not analysed, whereas if it was tagged as a metaphorical expression, all the content words of the sentence were then examined for metaphorical use. At this stage, Steen’s (1999; 2011) five step method was applied on each content word of the sentence to identify metaphorical expressions and move to potential conceptual mappings. This was done in order to examine possible connections between metaphorical expressions, as well as to identify ‘implicit metaphors’ which may be present in the sample sentences. This means that metaphorical expression which did not directly concern the coronavirus domain could be identified. Although, one can argue that these are also telling of the general ‘impression’ and evaluation conveyed in coronavirus press discourse. Tables 2, 3 and 4 list the top 10% of each verb list for the three languages¹⁰.

Table 2: English sub-corpus top 10% verb list (140 items)

1 - 20	21 - 40	41 – 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120	121 - 140
be	use	leave	send	believe	seek	worry
have	give	lead	allow	remain	shut	expose
say	know	live	affect	declare	run	happen
do	cause	mean	rise	offer	set	travel
take	warn	pay	treat	record	cut	halt
get	call	prevent	accord	reduce	learn	push
make	face	prepare	start	move	infect	save
go	continue	show	fight	want	turn	require
come	find	try	change	fall	create	hope
spread	hit	contract	grow	hold	kill	limit
tell	ask	expect	support	provide	ensure	fail
work	close	look	force	appear	cope	cancel

¹⁰ The verbs in bold are the verbs which were identified as potentially metaphorical.

need	report	avoid	add	struggle	threaten	recover
test	announce	feel	begin	reach	understand	ban
see	stop	put	raise	lose	pass	compare
help	bring	return	write	develop	control	buy
include	stay	protect	emerge	follow	identify	fear
become	keep	increase	claim	reopen	tackle	ease
die	contain	deal	suggest	slow	delay	meet
confirm	think	urge	catch	consider	concern	play

Table 3: French sub-corpus top 10% verb list (87 items)

1 - 20	21 - 40	41 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100
être	agir	prévenir	contrôler	trouver
avoir	vouloir	décider	contenir	indiquer
faire	infecter	atteindre	considérer	mobiliser
pouvoir	attendre	rendre	préparer	mourir
devoir	lier	coronavirus	vivre	endiguer
aller	voir	falloir	protéger	choir
prendre	permettre	lancer	arrêter	entraîner
mettre	s	souligner	tenter	transmettre
qu	tenir	provoquer	propager	
passer	confirmer	suivre	ouvrir	
rester	déclarer	demander	estimer	
toucher	compter	connaître	publier	
venir	assurer	rappeler	sommer	
annoncer	contaminer	comprendre	identifier	
expliquer	savoir	réduire	ajouter	
dire	sembler	fermer	concerner	
limiter	montrer	insister	affirmer	
faillir	appeler	porter	observer	
donner	circuler	laisser	révéler	
éviter	commencer	cesser	justifier	

Table 4: Italian sub-corpus top 10% verb list (152 items)

1 - 20	21 - 40	41 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120	121 - 140	141 - 152
essere	pensare	contenere	bloccare	infettare	sottoporre	eseguire	seguire
potere	diffondere	annunciare	venire	Covid	lasciare	avvenire	invitare
fare	prendere	affrontare	cercare	scoprire	toccare	utilizzare	ammalare
avere	volere	continuare	causare	salire	Le	verificare	bisognare
stare	tornare	leggere	creare	aiutare	rispondere	permettere	preoccupare
Dovere	portare	entrare	passare	prevedere	accertare	esistere	anti

dire	chiudere	rischiare	combattere	sentire	scattare	realizzare	lanciare
Arrivare	registrare	aprire	ridurre	tenere	imporre	fornire	subire
Contagiare	trovare	iniziare	trattare	contrastare	succedere	comunicare	trasformare
essere stare	fermare	scrivere	vivere	covid	emergere	sostenere	fronteggiare
Mettere	sembrare	dedicare	partire	impegnare	rientrare	aspettare	trasmettere
Colpire	chiedere	raccontare	considerare	rendere	individuare	effettuare	curare
andare	diventare	decidere	riguardare	dimostrare	garantire	adottare	
spiegare	parlare	contrarre	superare	sottolineare	indicare	nascere	
dare	confermare	provenire	riaprire	aumentare	usare	credere	
sapere	restare	cambiare	gestire	rimanere	trasferire	cominciare	
ricoverare	vedere	sospendere	isolare	servire	ribadire	In	
lavorare	chiamare	presentare	limitare	capire	costringere	ritenere	
morire	risultare	ricordare	riuscire	Un	definire	uscire	
La	evitare	aggiungere	finire	guarire	proseguire	circolare	

3.2.2 The five-step method: introduction

An up-to-date analysis and explanation of Steen’s five step method can be found in his 2011 paper “From three dimensions to five steps: The value of deliberate metaphor” (Steen, 2011). As can be gleaned from the title, the aim of the paper is not the five-step method itself but rather the distinction between deliberate and non-deliberate metaphor. He uses the method as a formal framework for the analysis of metaphor and goes on to interpret the output of step five in terms of what the sender is trying to do with the metaphor-related word (Steen, 2011: 88). In other words, he uses step 5 for a different reason:

I now feel that a more interesting use of step 5 would be to see it as representing the communicative dimension of metaphor, which would be useful as input for the ongoing construction of a context model for the discourse as a whole. (Steen, 2011: 103)

However, apart from step 1 which in 1999 did not specify precisely how to identify metaphor-related words and in 2011 uses MIPVU, the method is fundamentally the same and can be used for the same original purpose, namely identifying cross-domain mappings (Steen, 2011: 87-88). The distinction between deliberate and non-deliberate metaphor, their definition, and their identification is a different issue which is beyond the scope of this dissertation.

Steen’s five-step method does not resolve all the difficulties with identifying conceptual mappings from metaphorical expressions. The move to conceptual mapping is still problematic, as

in other procedures (see section 1.4.2), and shall be discussed when examining steps 4 and 5. However, this method was selected to make the procedure and all inferences as explicit as possible. Due to the nature of the topic and the fact that the research was only carried out by one analyst, the results are bound to be influenced by the researcher's viewpoint; the hope is that the role of subjectivity and intuition is minimised, while making each step as replicable as possible. Any future analyst approaching the same data could therefore pinpoint the exact step or decision which they disagree with and correct or adapt correspondingly. This section will outline the method in detail and discuss the difficulties which ensued and how these were overcome.

The five steps¹¹, further detailed in 3.2.3 below, are as follows:

- Step 1 – Identification of metaphor-related words.
- Step 2 – Identification of metaphor-related propositions.
- Step 3 – Identification of open metaphorical comparison.
- Step 4 – Identification of analogical structure.
- Step 5 – Identification of cross-domain mapping.

3.2.3 The five-step method: step 1 (MIPVU)

The first step has changed the most between 1999 and 2011. Initially called “metaphor focus identification” (1999: 60), the method did not specifically determine how to identify metaphorical expressions in discourse, rather it focused on the difference between “complete linguistic metaphors” (or metaphorical expressions) and “implicit metaphors”, which both carry a “metaphorical focus”. The lack of discussion over how to identify metaphorical expressions was identified as one of the five-step method's weaknesses by scholars such as Semino, Heywood and Short (2004: 8-9) given the evidently tricky matter (see section 1.4.1 for full discussion on metaphorical expression identification). By 2011 the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) had been established by the Pragglejaz Group (2007), followed by MIPVU (Steen et al. 2010) through research, modelling, and testing.

MIPVU is a refined and extended version of the procedure once the groups had applied the method to a considerable amount of data. VU stands for the university in Amsterdam the researchers work at: *Vrije Universiteit* (Steen, 2010: 5). Given its additional precision, MIPVU was

¹¹ The five steps are worded differently in Steen's 2011 paper; however, the procedure is fundamentally the same as the 1999 version briefly described in section 1.4.2.

selected over MIP to identify metaphor-related words in the five-step method (Steen, 2011: 94-95). MIP and MIPVU are procedures which attempt to make metaphor identification more reliable and explicit, by making it rigorous and repeatable. The group argued that MIP was more reliable as it provided explicit criteria and tools to identify the 'basic meaning'. However, MIP had left a certain number of aspects open in order to provide researcher flexibility, which in turn meant the procedure was applied in distinct ways, yielding different results. Therefore, MIPVU was created to address the criticised elements of the procedure and provide greater specificity through a more detailed set of guidelines on some of the key aspects of the procedure (Steen, 2017: 79). The procedure can be broken down into four steps: 1) identifying the contextual meaning; 2) identifying the basic meaning; 3) determining sufficient distinctness between the two meanings; 4) resolving it by similarity. Before exploring how to operationalise the procedure, let us examine an underlying theoretical issue which has been debated in the application of MIP and MIPVU (e.g. Cameron et al. 2009), namely the unit of analysis.

3.2.3.1 Unit of analysis

The first issue is the unit of analysis. MIP and MIPVU use the 'word' as the unit of analysis. However, one of the key contributions of corpus linguistics to the study of language has been its ability to demonstrate how lexis, grammar and semantics relate to create meaning (McEnery and Hardie 2010; Stubbs 2004: 1). As discussed in section 1.4.1 a significant number of studies have been based on Sinclair's model of Extended Lexical Unit (1996, 1998, 2005), its four indicators (collocation; colligation; semantic preference; and semantic prosody) and the fundamental underlying concept that the bearer of meaning is the 'phrase', not the 'word'. If one adheres to Sinclair's theory that meaning is conveyed by the 'phrase' and not the 'word', using 'words' as the unit of analysis for metaphor identification is inherently problematic and a logical alternative is the 'phrase' (e.g. Cameron et al.'s (2009: 92-93) use of MIP with the 'phrase' as the unit of analysis). However, Steen (2017: 83) argues that this approach asks that the unit to be identified as a set of words belonging to the same source domain before it is tested for metaphoricity, implying that the analysts know what is metaphorical before checking. In addition, identifying the borders of the expression potentially creates further variation between researchers. MIPVU attempts to be as replicable and explicit as possible in each step of the procedure, for this reason the word is the unit of analysis. This choice is also a question of practicality, Steen et al. (2010: 27) write in the MIPVU guidelines:

Focusing on the word as the unit of analysis is already a most challenging and complex operation. It is motivated by the functional relation between words, concepts and referents in discourse analysis.

MIPVU seeks to reduce the possible variations between the applications of the procedure. Therefore, the unit of analysis needs to be clear and have definite guidelines to avoid undermining comparisons between studies. In contrast to MIP, MIPVU establishes a rigid set of operational guidelines, turning the relatively short procedure for MIP into an 18-page manual (MIPVU) (see Chapter 2 in Steen et al., 2010, for the full manual). However, as previously discussed, if one believes that the phrase is the bearer of meaning how can basic meaning be established in a word?

Although MIPVU first identifies the 'word' as the unit of analysis, it is then referred to as the 'lexical unit'. This is a more flexible unit of analysis than the 'word', it allows for multi-word expressions to be analysed as a single unit, as well as compounds, phrasal verbs, and proper names. A set of clear instructions is laid out in the manual to define the boundaries of lexical units. These are discussed in the next section.

3.2.3.2 Delimiting the lexical unit

MIP was initially vaguer in their operationalisation of lexical units. They established that 'multiword units' were determined according to 'decomposability', that is if the unit could be 'semantically decomposed' or whether it is understood according to its parts or as a whole (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 26). They also established that 'polywords' such as 'of course', 'all right', and 'at least' which appear as a fixed unit of text were to be analysed as single units. The text goes on to consider 'phrasal verbs', 'idioms', 'fixed collocations', and 'word class', detailing how they have addressed each one. MIP does not provide a clear set of rules to make these decisions (ibid: 26-27). At the time, it was done to allow greater freedom to each researcher; however, this is precisely one of the aspects which then created variations between results and was tackled by MIPVU's more explicit guidelines.

Subsequently, MIPVU has recommended the use of external tools and established a clear set of guidelines on how to use them. These tools were meant to provide consistency and reduce the subjective use of intuition. In general, the procedure applies the *British National Corpus* (BNC) conventions and is 'explicitly dependent' on *The Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (Rundell and Fox, 2002) (Steen et al. 2010: 16). *The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*

(LDOCE, 2021) is used in certain cases as a second reference. These resources are used to delimit the boundaries of Lexical Units. Referring to the BNC entails that 1) all words tagged as independent Parts-Of-Speech (POS) in the BNC are examined as single lexical units, and 2) fixed multi-word expressions, also called polywords, which are part of the BNC's list are treated as single lexical units, as they act as a grammatical unit with a precise referent in discourse (Steen et al. 2010: 27). Several exceptions are accounted for and detailed in the manual, which relies on the use of the aforementioned dictionaries. The first exception is 'phrasal verbs', in the BNC they are not tagged as a single unit. MIPVU treats phrasal verbs as single units as they function as one grammatical unit. However, Steen et al. (2010: 28) warn against the risk of confusing frequent verb-preposition combinations and verbs followed by free adverbs with phrasal verbs. These two are treated as independent lexical units. Complex phrasal verbs such as 'make up for' or 'do away with' are also marked as complex phrasal verbs in the *Macmillan Dictionary* and can be replaced by a synonym which is why these are also considered phrasal verbs. Although, the procedure first examines the POS in the BNC to ascertain whether a string which looks like a phrasal verb is to be categorised as a single unit, it always refers back to the *Macmillan Dictionary* to make the final decision (ibid.: 28-29). MIPVU also considers the issue of 'compounds' and their possible change in spelling, namely written as one word, two hyphenated words, or as two separate words. Compound nouns which can be spelt as one word in the dictionary are treated as a single unit, the procedure adheres to the dictionary spelling, not the spelling in the corpus, to base this decision. Compound nouns, adverbs or adjectives spelt with a hyphen which can be found in the dictionary are tagged as a single unit. Novel compounds which are not found in the dictionary are treated as two separate units. Compounds which are spelt as two separate words, but are conventionalised, and marked as a single unit in the dictionary are treated as such (ibid.:30-31).

For example, 'tipping point' is recognised in both the *Macmillan* and *Longman* dictionaries as a single unit with its own description, hence it is treated as a single lexical unit. However, an example such as 'get out of jail card' is more problematic. Several dictionaries recognise it as a single compound noun (for example, the *Cambridge Dictionary*); however, it is not recognised by the *Longman Dictionary* and although it can be found in the *Macmillan Dictionary* this is a recent addition and has been included as part of its "Open dictionary". *The Open Dictionary*, in the online version of the *Macmillan Dictionary*, is an initiative where users can add words or expressions which are then checked and rejected or accepted by the Macmillan Team. This type of entry is not mentioned by MIPVU; however, I would argue that it does not fit in what they refer to as

Macmillan's conventionalised compounds (Steen et al., 2010: 30-31). One could argue that 'get-out-of-jail-[free]-card' should be treated as a proper name or a title, given that this is the name of a card in the boardgame *Monopoly*. However, MIPVU touches on proper names and titles, determining that unless they are recognised as a single unit in the dictionary they should be decomposed (Steen et al., 2010: 31-33). Therefore, it is divided into its parts, namely 'get-out-of' (phr. v.) | 'jail' (n.) | 'card' (n.) and tagged accordingly.

Furthermore, while MIPVU does acknowledge Sinclair's idiom principle (1987; 1991) which identifies idiomatic expressions as 'fixed phrases', it argues for the 'fluid' view of idiomatic expressions (Moon and Wray 2002: 57 in Steen et al. 2010: 81) and keeps the same approach as MIP. They write: "we therefore treat each component of an idiom as a separate lexical item because most, if not all, idioms are decomposable to some extent for speakers." (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 26-27). Therefore, this rule was applied in this study (for example as concerns 'uncharted territory' in section 3.2.3.3). However, this is a contentious topic and was identified as a potentially problematic aspect of the procedure for this study. In particular, Steen et al. (2010: 81) also point out that degrees of decomposability will influence metaphor analysis.

3.2.3.3 Identifying meanings

MIP identifies metaphor-related words by examining the contextual meaning of the lexical unit, identifying the basic meaning, deciding whether they are distinct enough and whether one can be understood in terms of the other (see section 1.4). MIPVU did not only finetune the procedure by providing a clear system to delimit lexical units, it also refined how meanings are identified.

Dictionaries – the two aforementioned – are the main sources to establish a word's contextual and basic meaning. The *Macmillan Dictionary* was selected because it is corpus-based, more specifically it is based on a corpus that is considered large enough for general language analysis in corpus linguistics, and it is a contemporary corpus. The *Longman Dictionary* is also based on a corpus, namely the COBUILD corpus, and a systematic comparison of 100 lexical units from both dictionaries was carried out to choose between the two dictionaries (Steen et al., 2010: 186; see also Krennmayr (2008) for more details on the choice of *Macmillan* as the primary dictionary). Although in MIP etymology was taken into consideration to establish 'basic meaning', the fact that the *Macmillan Dictionary* aims at giving current definitions was an important factor to identify 'contextual meaning' given that the procedure was being applied to contemporary texts (Pragglejaz Group, 2007: 16). MIPVU abandoned the etymological aspect of the identification, hence it no

longer uses *The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (SOEDHP; Little et al, 1973). The *Macmillan Dictionary* was also selected because it marks certain metaphorical uses which indicates that it paid attention to these contexts at the compilation phase. MIP and MIPVU stress the importance of the dictionary's corpus-based status, implying that the authors of the procedure appreciate the importance of meaning construction according to context. Indeed, they reiterate that the dictionary uses a sufficient number of concordance lines to establish meaning (Dorst and Reijnierse, 2015: 138-139). To a certain extent this partly addresses the issue of granting the status of unit of analysis to the lexical unit rather than the phrase, arguing that these corpus-based dictionaries take context into account when trying to best represent meaning.

The contextual meaning is the meaning of the lexical unit in the context under analysis. The definition may be found in the dictionary if it is conventionalised and corroborated; however, it may also be novel or specialised and not described in a general language dictionary (Steen et al., 2010: 33-34). Steen et al. (2010: 33) identify several difficulties which may arise in identifying contextual meaning. These include incomplete utterances – which are most likely in spoken data analysis – and insufficient contextual knowledge, namely when more than one contextual meaning could be possible or, in the case of specialised terminology, when the context is insufficient to determine the meaning and requires a specialised dictionary (Steen et al. 2010: 33-34). If there is a doubt between two or more possible contextual meanings and in one of the cases the lexical unit could be identified as metaphorical, MIPVU opts for inclusion and the word is tagged WIDLII (When In Doubt, Leave It In). Specialised meaning is identified as the contextual meaning, unless there is an alternate non-technical meaning in the dictionary which could be metaphorical. Once again in this case possible metaphoricity is prioritised and the word is coded WIDLII. However, in the case of this dissertation identifying the contextual meaning of a lexical unit did not pose a great dilemma. As Steen et al. (2010: 43-44) point out, due to the nature of news articles, the care with which they are written, and their subscriber and consumption targets, the application of the procedure is less problematic with this type of text. In their own analysis of 44,793 words from news articles, only a small number presented ambiguity (Steen et al. 2010: 43-44).

Identifying more basic meanings has its own issues; however, it also has a knock-on effect on the rest of the five-step method which can prove problematic (see section 3.2.8) More basic meaning is operationalised as “a more concrete, specific, and human-oriented sense in contemporary language use.” (Steen et al. 2010: 35). The decision to remove the historical aspect of the definition which can be found in MIP is based on the behavioural argument that contemporary language users do

not generally know the relative age of different meanings. This definition of more basic meaning stems from the concept of experientialism in the cognitive approach. According to the cognitive approach cross-domain mappings are based in experience, namely that people conceptualise concepts according to more basic experiences that are concrete, specific and human oriented (see chapter 1). Even though Steen et al. (2010: 35) recognise that a key claim in contemporary metaphor theory is that basic meanings tend to be older, practically speaking this was deemed inconsequential in identifying basic meanings. Nonetheless, the option of examining diachronic considerations is left open for problematic cases by examining the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED). 'Coax' (v.) is an example of a possible challenge in dictionary reliability and the difficulty which can be encountered to identify the 'basic meaning'. Notably, it demonstrates the importance of using the second dictionary reference and the historical OED for further clarification. Even though, the Praggeljaz Group carried out a reliability test by comparing 100 lexical units and concluded that agreement was sufficient, in the example of 'coax' this is not the case. The *Macmillan Dictionary* has one definition: "to make something such as a machine or piece of equipment do what you want it to do by being skilful, gentle, and patient" (Macmillan Dictionary, 2009-2021). However, the *Longman Dictionary* has two descriptions, one is the same as *Macmillan* and the other is the contextual meaning, namely "to persuade someone to do something that they do not want to do by talking to them in a kind, gentle, and patient way" (LDOCE, 2021). The fact that the *Macmillan Dictionary* does not have this second definition is odd given that it could be considered the first meaning a speaker would intuitively identify. The next question is which is the more basic meaning. According to MIPVU if there is only one description and it is not the contextual meaning, then that makes it the basic meaning. However, in this case the contextual meaning is more human-oriented, thus it is most likely that it is also the more basic meaning. In case of doubt the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED) can be used to examine the etymology of the word. According to the OED the latter meaning is the oldest meaning still in use, that is "To influence or persuade by caresses, flattery, or blandishment" (first recorded quote dates back to 1663) (OED, 2021). With all this information it would appear that the contextual meaning is the most basic meaning and the oldest, thus 'coax' is being used literally. Although a reasoned conclusion regarding the lexical unit can be reached by interrogating all the resources, if one were to only look at the primary dictionary, the word could end up being tagged as metaphorical. Undoubtedly, multiple researchers examining the same data would provide an additional 'safety net'.

Furthermore, lexical units are defined according to word class, not lemmas. This is a favoured point of analysis given that word classes influence how concepts relate to referents and the role the word has in the sentence. Therefore, this influences how it is represented in the rest of the procedure. More specifically, depending on the word class the lexical unit may be represented differently in steps 2 and 3 (in the proposition and the open comparison) and in turn influences what word is considered most appropriate when filling in the implicit analogy in step 4. Fundamentally, choosing word class or lemma as a point of comparison is decisive in the metaphorical tagging process. For example, 'key' is used as an adjective in the following sentence "an acting leader would have galvanised key players from the parliamentary Labour party on coronavirus" and only has one definition in the *Macmillan Dictionary* as an adjective, namely "very important" (Macmillan Dictionary, 2009-2021). Therefore, it is not marked as metaphorical.

The Paragglegaz group (2007) recognises that the relationship between the noun and verb is metaphorical at the level of the language system, only that it is not in terms of the language in use. For example, one can imagine a cross-domain mapping between 'hammer' (n.) and 'hammer' (v.); however, this is more related to the word formation. What the procedure does is examine the different meanings in the same category, for example 'hammer' (v.), and identifies whether there are both a contextual and a more basic meaning, that are distinct and sufficiently similar, to mark the lexical unit as metaphorical. The metaphorical word formation process is not the focus of analysis of MIPVU; rather the latter focuses on word use in context, which is why the possible metaphorical noun-verb relationship is not a point of interest (Steen et al. 2010: 17). This is also true for this dissertation, thus metaphorical usage will be examined according to word class, not lemma.

Correspondingly, when identifying a more basic meaning, it must be examined according to the grammatical category of the contextual meaning. This is more than simply differentiating between verb and noun: it also includes differentiating when a verb is transitive or intransitive, an auxiliary verb, a modal verb, a primary verb etc. For example, 'have' and 'take' can both be primary and auxiliary verbs and the definitions must not be compared across the two. French and Italian have additional categories such as 'pronominal verbs'; for example, '*s'attendre*' in "*on peut s'attendre à ce qu'il y ait des formes plus graves...*" (more severe forms [of the illness] can be **expected**...) means 'to expect' and as a pronominal verb it only has one definition. However, there are multiple definitions of '*attendre*', which can also be reflexive and mean 'waiting for each other'. In this case, the definition of the pronominal verb must not be compared to any of the other definitions encountered in the dictionary.

Similarly, if the contextual meaning of a noun is uncountable, the more basic meaning that is used to determine metaphoricity must be uncountable. For example, 'demand' (n.) used in its contextual meaning "UNCOUNTABLE ECONOMICS the amount of a product or service that people want, or the fact that they want it" (Macmillan Dictionary, 2009-2021) cannot be compared with the basic meaning "COUNTABLE a very firm statement that you want something" (Macmillan Dictionary, 2009-2021) because one is uncountable and the other is countable. Steen et al. (2010: 36-37) contemplate several possible complications, for example when a verb is signalled as both transitive and intransitive for the same definition, then it can be compared to a definition that is either transitive, intransitive or both. The historical element of the basic meaning is also reconsidered to decide which meaning is more basic when the contextual meaning appears to have another meaning that is as concrete. If there were to be any doubts regarding the definitions provided by the *Macmillan Dictionary*, such as an apparently missing definition or a definition which seems to include two possibly distinct meanings, the *Longman Dictionary* is used as a second resource.

However, given the set of rules provided in order to delimit lexical units, some expressions such as idioms are to be examined in their parts rather than as a whole. Establishing contextual and basic meanings to the decomposed units. Let us consider the example of "uncharted territory" to examine how these expressions were tackled. The expression was decomposed and examined according to its parts. The contextual meaning of 'uncharted' is 'new' or 'unknown', and of 'territory' is 'situation'. Both the *Macmillan* and *Longman* dictionaries describe 'uncharted' as "not shown on any map" (LDOCE, 2021) and provide the 'related phrase' (as per their annotation system) 'uncharted territory/waters' with the following definition "an activity or subject that people do not know anything about or have not experienced before" (Macmillan Dictionary, 2009-2021). Even though the expression is to be examined as two separate lexical units, the additional 'phrase' input does confirm the contextual meaning. When searching for 'territory' in the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Online* it includes 'uncharted territory' in one of its definitions, namely "TYPE OF LAND [uncountable] land of a particular type - uncharted/unexplored territory", (LDOCE, 2021) for both dictionaries the more basic meaning of 'territory' is "land or area". Subsequently, both lexical units were tagged as metaphorical and created a correspondence which seemed coherent.

3.2.3.4 Sufficient distinction and similarity

For there to be incongruity there must be distinction. The procedure is based on the concept that, for there to be a metaphorical expression, there must be a cross-domain mapping. Although MIPVU clearly insists on separating the identification procedure of metaphorical expressions from the identification of conceptual mappings, it considers that the existence of two separate domains is fundamental for there to be a metaphorical expression, even though the conceptual domains are not identified. They argue that even though there may not be researcher agreement regarding the domains or specific domain a word or expression belongs to, there is greater agreement that it is metaphorical, and that a cross-domain mapping does exist (even if the exact domains are debated, Steen et al., 2010: 8.) MIPVU's practical suggestions to identify sufficient distinctness are relatively straightforward; however, in combination with identifying the basic meaning, these proved to be the most ambiguous aspects of the procedure in this study. For two expressions to be considered sufficiently distinct, two relatively simple rules apply: 1) When there is more than one numbered meaning description in the same category, these are tagged as sufficiently distinct; 2) When there is only one meaning in the grammatical category this counts as the basic meaning, and if it is different from the contextual meaning, the two meanings are sufficiently distinct (Steen et al. 2010: 3). For example, 'cut' (v.) in the following sentence "AFL staff cut by 80%." is defined as follows in the *Macmillan Dictionary*:

cut VERB /kʌt/

1. TRANSITIVE to use a knife, pair of scissors, or other sharp tool to divide something into two or more pieces.

1.a. to use a sharp tool to remove a piece from something.

1.b. to use a sharp tool to make something shorter.

[...]

4. TRANSITIVE to reduce something such as the amount or level of something.

(Macmillan Dictionary, 2009-2021)

Definition n.4 can be identified as the contextual meaning and n.1 as the basic meaning. These are separate numbered meanings in the same category; thus, they are distinct enough. However, the dictionary also includes sub-letter number sense – such as 1.a and 1.b – which MIPVU does not discuss. Are 1.a. and 1.b. to be treated like any other numbered sense, thus counted as sufficiently distinct, or should they be handled as a specification of 1. and be ignored? In the case of ‘cut’ (v.) this question does not have great repercussions; however, this is not always true. For example, ‘spread’ (n.) is described as follows:

Spread NOUN /spred/

1. SINGULAR the growth or development of something, so that it affects a larger area or a larger number of people.

1.a. a situation in which disease begins to infect more and more people.

1.b. a situation in which a fire starts to affect a larger area than before.

2. COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE soft food that you put on bread and similar foods

3. SINGULAR a number of different things

4. COUNTABLE a long article in a newspaper or magazine

5. SINGULAR the width of something

6. COUNTABLE INFORMAL a large meal with a lot of different dishes to choose from

(Macmillan Dictionary, 2009-2021)

In this case, determining that 1.a and 1.b are sufficiently distinct could have repercussion on the rest of the method, potentially identifying a specific cross-domain mapping between DISEASE and FIRE. However, this is assuming 1.b were to be identified as the basic meaning. In this study, 1, 1.a, and 1.b were treated as separate and sufficiently distinct meanings for two reasons. First, the fact that a separate definition was created leads one to think that the variation in meaning was considered significant enough to the dictionary makers to merit a separate description, rather than a simple example. Second, MIPVU’s annotation approach is rather inclusive (e.g. annotation WIDLII). In addition, they argue for a separation between the identification of metaphorical expression and

the identification of conceptual mappings. They point out that there is greater contention and disagreement over allocating conceptual domains than agreement regarding metaphoricity (Steen et al., 2010: 8). Researchers can disagree on the source domain but agree on the existence of a cross-domain mapping. For borderline cases they have elaborated the WIDLII tag, allowing for more words to be tagged as metaphorical. Given their inclusive approach, granting 1. 1.a and 1.b a sufficiently distinct status seemed coherent with the rest of the procedure. However, in the case of 'spread' this further opens the researcher to the 'threat' of subjectivity. The contextual meaning is clearly 1.a; however, which of the other meanings can be categorised as "more concrete, specific, and human-oriented" (Steen et al. 2010: 35)? In this example, 2, 3, 4, and 6 can be excluded. The question lies between 5 and 1.b. As per the MIPVU manual, the next step when in doubt is to examine the *Longman Dictionary*: description 1 is the contextual meaning and description 3, 4 and 11 are possible basic meanings.

1 INCREASE [singular] when something affects or is known about by more people or involves a larger area → increase

3 RANGE [singular] a range of people or things

4 AREA [singular] the total area in which something exists

11 → spread of land/water

(LDOCE, 2021)

In the *Longman Dictionary* no specific definition is attributed to the spread of disease or fire (1.a. and 1.b. in *Macmillan*), therefore the contextual meaning is more general than the one identified in *Macmillan*. Description n.4 was identified as the more basic meaning on the basis of experientialism, that is that the closest 'concrete and specific' meaning to the human experience is the concept of 'spread' as an 'area'. Ultimately, in this example the *Longman Dictionary* definitions were used as contextual and more basic meanings. Although, a conclusion was reached and the lexical unit was identified as metaphorical, several decisions were made which a different analyst may not have chosen. This example shows a limitation of both this method and this dissertation, namely that depending on researcher handling of the descriptions the outcome may be different. Ideally more than one analyst would apply the procedure and a discussion would ensue. Fundamentally, for

MIPVU's objectives the lexical unit would have been tagged as metaphorical; however, a difference in basic meaning will influence the outcome of Steen's (1999, 2011) five-step method.

In addition, there needs to be some amount of similarity for a cross-domain mapping to be imaginable. In this way the two meanings are potentially metaphorically connected. By answering this final question, the analyst then marks the word as metaphorical or not. In general, there are three rules to follow. First, if the lexical unit's contextual meaning appears to be a 'bleached' or an abstract conceptualisation of a more concrete basic meaning, the lexical unit can be tagged as metaphorical. Typically, the similarity appears from a correspondence between external or functional resemblance (c.f. chapter one for the discussion on how correspondences are conceptualised). Second, if a more basic meaning has been identified and it is sufficiently distinct from the contextual one, but there does not appear to be any similarity, the *Oxford English Dictionary* should be used to further examine the word and identify any potential historical relation. Finally, 'similarity' means that metonymy is not included because the contrast between the contextual and more basic meaning are brought together by 'contiguity' rather than 'similarity' (Steen et al. 2010: 10). For example, "Rome adopted a decree yesterday" contrasts 'the city' and 'the Italian government'; however, the distinction is resolved through a 'stand-for' relationship rather than a metaphorical transfer. This is not to say that a metonymical relationship excludes the possibility of a metaphorical relationship, thus even when metonymy is identified, metaphoricity still needs to be contemplated (Steen et al. 2010: 37-38).

This final step can also be expressed using language that is familiar to cognitive scholars, namely one meaning needs to be understood in terms of the other. MIPVU recognises that this step is inherently dependent on the receiver's perspective and that it casts a wide net in identification of metaphor-related words. This binary distinction between metaphorical and non-metaphorical is problematic, and one which has been greatly debated (see section 1.3 for full theoretical discussion). Although the procedure can be seen as rather binary and lacking a certain amount of grading, the Pragglejaz group (2007) argues that once this broad identification has been applied, there is nothing stopping the analysts from refining the analysis at a later stage and creating a more detailed scale. Once more, the aim of the procedure is to create a replicable, accurate procedure, and adding a scaling system would necessarily increase researcher disagreement (Steen et al. 2010: 18-19). None the less, some deviation from the binary approach has been accepted by the inclusion of the 'When In Doubt Leave It In' (WIDLII) category. Given that the procedure is meant to be applied by several researchers on the same data, this category is included for the more problematic cases

which cannot be resolved after discussion. Borderline cases which create doubt are a minority according to the group's testing of the procedure and can be treated separately (Steen et al. 2010: 19). As the work of a single analyst, the application of the procedure is bound to be researcher-influenced; however, choosing this procedure allows for all inferences to be traced. Examples such as 'spread', and 'coax' demonstrate that some of the challenges are related to how each word is described. Therefore, we shall discuss the main work of reference used by MIPVU, namely the dictionary.

3.2.3.5 The value and challenges of using dictionaries

The argument in favour of using dictionaries is clear: choices are made according to independent definitions, not researcher intuition; they are publicly available, thus facilitating the verification and replicability of results. In addition, dictionaries can be combined or compared depending on the use (Steen et al. 2010: 16). However, a few drawbacks must be recognised. Firstly, the choice of dictionary will influence the research. On a simply practical front, one dictionary may give multiple nuanced definitions of a word, thus according to MIPVU providing sufficient distinction between the two meanings, whereas another dictionary may provide a more overarching umbrella definition. Indeed, this is the reason why MIPVU selects a specific set of dictionaries for English in their guidelines. As was discussed in section 3.2.3.4, MIP – and later MIPVU – determine that two meanings in the dictionary are sufficiently distinct if they are under separate “numbered sense descriptions” (Krenmayr, 2008: 104). In the initial application of MIPVU for this study, it was not clear what this meant for senses numbered 1., 1.a, and 1.b. Therefore, a decision was made to treat them as sufficiently distinct (see section 3.2.3.4 for more details). However, Krenmayr published a separate paper in 2008 precisely explicating the dictionary choices. The paper specified that in *Macmillan* the senses described as sub-sections (e.g. 1.a and 1.b) were considered expressions of the same meaning (e.g. 1). However, the Praggeljaz Group identified this as one of the main downfalls of the *Macmillan Dictionary*. More specifically since the *Macmillan Dictionary* conflates 'abstract' and 'concrete' meanings as well as 'human' and 'non-human' meanings. On the other hand, the *Longman Dictionary* does not, hence its use as a 'second opinion' for cases which appear to conflate two contrasting meanings (Krenmayr, 2008: 104-105). Given this reasoning, the previous decision to consider sub-descriptions (e.g. 1.a and 1.b) still seemed appropriate, and was always checked against the *Longman Dictionary*. However, this points to an additional difficulty which may arise from applying this method to a multi-lingual study. If one is to compare results based on the

application of MIPVU to texts in different languages, the question of dictionary comparability across languages is key (see section 3.3.2 for details concerning the French and Italian dictionaries). For example, whether one language dictionary conflates meanings or not, and more generally with regard to each dictionary's lexicographical tradition. In the case of this multi-lingual study, dictionaries were used throughout the methodological procedure, including for the selection of potentially metaphorical items from the 10% verb lists (see section 3.2.1). For example, 'evitare' (IT) and 'éviter' (FR) [avoid] could be considered equivalents of each other; however, when looking at the selected Italian dictionary the contextual meaning description is broad enough that it also includes more concrete possibilities (as can be observed by the examples provided in the definition). Namely, it defines 'evitare' as "*scansare, sfuggire perché dannoso o fastidioso*" [avoid because something is harmful or annoying] (Il Nuovo De Mauro, 2021). Among the examples one can find 'avoid a draft', 'avoid a risk', and 'avoid someone's eyes/gaze', these are more or less 'concrete' things to avoid and none of the other definitions include a more basic meaning of physical avoidance. On the other hand, in the French dictionary 'éviter' has what was considered a more 'basic' sense description: "*Écarter, ne pas subir (ce qui menace)*" [not endure something that is threatening]. In contrast with the contextual sense: "*Faire en sorte de ne pas heurter en rencontrant (qqn, qqch.)*" [make sure you do not collide with (something, someone) by coming into contact]. Therefore, in the French list 'éviter' was marked as potentially metaphorical, which meant the verb was concordanced and five sentences were included in the sample, whereas 'evitare' from the Italian list was not marked as potentially metaphorical. Ultimately, this means that how the dictionaries deal with their entries and the variation between dictionaries (whether in the same language or different languages) will influence the results and possible conclusions.

Secondly, Steen (2017) stresses the importance of using corpus-based dictionaries based on contemporary language – hence the *Macmillan Dictionary* – which examines meaning according to real use and frequency; however, these are not readily available for all languages. An alternative also briefly mentioned by Steen (2017: 84) is corpus analysis, although he underlines that comparable corpora to the BNC do not exist either in all languages. Some of the difficulties which both Deignan (2017) and Semino et al. (2004) identified in applying Steen's five-step method were better resolved using corpus data. However, these are a separate issue to MIPVU, which have more to do with the identification of conceptual domains and shall be discussed when describing steps 4 and 5 (see sections 3.2.6, 3.2.7, 3.2.8).

Two of the more experienced MIP and MIPVU researchers addressed some of the difficulties which can arise from the use of dictionaries in their response to Fiona MacArthur's assessment of dictionary reliability in identifying basic meaning (MacArthur, 2015, in Dorst and Reijnierse, 2015). The focus was on the possible tension between dictionary description and native speaker analyst intuition (Dorst and Reijnierse, 2015: 137-138). Dorst, who was part of the team who developed MIPVU in 2010, and Reijnierse's core argument is that researchers should use dictionaries in a 'descriptive' not 'prescriptive' manner (Dorst and Reijnierse 2015). Although it may be based on dictionary definitions, the decision is the analyst's. They remind the reader that certain rules and principles need to be followed in order to know how to deal with a dictionary definition, even so different annotators may treat definitions differently. Unfortunately, dictionaries do not provide explicit signals of literal-metaphorical connections. Van der Meer's example demonstrated what such a dictionary definition would look like if it did:

DEFUSE: When someone defuses a bomb, they take away or destroy the device (the FUSE) that makes it explode [...]. When someone **defuses** situations or sentiments that are viewed as bomb-like in that they too are dangerous ('explosive'), [...] it means that they take away the immediate cause of the danger [...].

(Van der Meer, 1997, p. 567; bold as in the original text, in Dorst A. G., and Reijnierse, W. G., 2015: 138).

Nonetheless, the question of dictionary reliability is legitimate. To establish that the dictionary definitions were sufficiently similar, and to choose which dictionary should be the primary reference, MIPVU carried out a comparison of 100 lexical units (Steen et al., 2010, p. 186). Dorst and Reijnierse (2015: 138-139) underline two key issues: 1) are 100 lexical units sufficient? 2) in a study precisely examining the reliability of French dictionaries, Reijnierse (2011) found that in the case of the selected French dictionaries the agreement score was moderate, implying that dictionary choice makes a difference in French (Reijnierse, 2011, in Dorst and Reijnierse, 2015: 138-139).

The authors discussed reliability and acknowledged that the dictionary choice (especially in languages other than English) and how the annotator uses them could cause variations in outcomes. On this principle, they examined the 'speaking verbs' which had been the specific focus of MacArthur's critique. Their conclusion was that, at least in this case, there was no real evidence that the words which the author had intuitively wanted to tag as metaphorical were indeed

metaphorical. What they underlined was that the dictionary had in fact provided a more reliable source of information, which is not biased by what one 'wants' to find. The question was more connected to why a researcher may want to find a certain result; if the answer is because they know a certain conceptual mapping has previously been found, then this taps into the issue of 'circular reasoning' that conceptual metaphor theory (CMT) had been criticised for (c.f. section 1.1) and from which MIPVU tries to distance itself. The conclusion was that if a researcher has a prior reason for treating a set of words differently, the best suggestion is for the analyst to be as explicit about it as possible. Ultimately, they write:

If we believe in conceptual metaphors, and we think most of us still do, then mappings should work for groups of words and the patterns should be discernible in the dictionaries that record our language use. Perhaps in some cases the dictionary is a hindrance rather than a help, but this usually means you have stumbled upon an interesting issue that warrants further investigation.

(Dorst A. G. and Reijnierse, W. G., 2015: 142)

In this study 'distance self' (v.) proved to be a problematic example of dictionary reliability. The *Macmillan Dictionary* and the *Longman Dictionary* were chosen as reference dictionaries precisely because they examined contemporary language. This aspect is so important to the MIPVU method that when adapting the method to Dutch, words which were tagged 'archaic' in the historically based *Van Dale* dictionary were ignored. For this reason, the *Oxford English Dictionary* is only meant to be used to achieve a greater understanding of a word, and in particular to help discern which meaning is the most basic meaning between options previously identified. However, in the case of 'distance self' (v.) the more basic meaning did not appear in the *Macmillan* and *Longman* dictionaries, presumably because it is considered 'archaic', namely "to place at a distance; to separate by a space" (OED, 2021). Instead, the only definition in the *Macmillan Dictionary* is "to act in a way that shows that you are not connected with someone or something, usually because you do not approve of them" (Macmillan Dictionary, 2009-2021). Although the definition from the *OED* was recognised as the contextual and the more basic meaning, which meant that 'distance' was not tagged as metaphorical and was not a great difficulty for the method, this gap in the *Macmillan Dictionary* is interesting. This demonstrates that what may have been considered an 'obsolete' meaning actually re-emerged due to need provoked by the coronavirus epidemic, and that

dictionaries – even online ones – can struggle to be as up to date as a researcher may wish. Dictionaries are not a perfect solution, and have limitations; however, they can be a good tool to finetune intuition and keep researcher influence in check. Discussing the outcome with colleagues can further refine precision and support or re-evaluate a researcher’s use of dictionary descriptions.

Once the first hurdle of identifying the metaphorical expressions in the sentence has been overcome, the second phase is to identify their conceptual nature. MIPVU stresses that these should be dealt with separately. Whereas researchers may agree that an expression is metaphorical reaching agreement with regard to conceptual mappings is a different kettle of fish. The rest of the method shall be examined in the following sections.

3.2.4 The five-step method: step 2 – identification of metaphor-related propositions

In the second step Steen uses propositional representation, a common practice in discourse psychology (Steen, 2011: 95). The propositional analysis used is based on Bovair and Kieras’ (1985) annotation method, with the aim of identifying the link between the metaphorical expression, the target and the source explicitly. The method is based on the theory that metaphorical expressions are a linguistic realisation of a cross-domain mapping between a source and target domain; as such the term marked as metaphorical is an incongruous concept which we can assume comes from the source domain. The metaphorical expression (or metaphor-related word) is tagged as being part of the source domain with a small ‘s’, words not tagged as metaphorical are marked as being part of the target domain with a small ‘t’. Therefore, metaphor-related propositions are those with at least one concept word tagged as pertaining to a source domain.

Bovair and Kieras’ (1985) propositional representation is based on a set of general rules. Most importantly they strive for simplicity; they write “Our practice is that, where helpful, we sacrifice technical accuracy of representation for simplicity and ease of construction and use of the representation.” (1985: 318).

Propositions are numbers prefixed by the letter “P” and represented by word concepts in upper case. Namely, the word used in the sentence or one which is deemed clearer. For example, the predicate POSSESS can be used instead of the verb predicate HAVE when ‘have’ indicates possession. Once more, this is done for clarity, especially given the multiple meanings and uses of the verb ‘have’. If there are any doubts, the word used in the sentence is kept (and therefore all possible meanings are represented). A predicate can be a verb, a preposition, a connective or one

of the descriptive labels determined by Bovair and Kieras (1985) in their complete manual. The general format is as follows:

P1 (PREDICATE ARGUMENT1 ARGUMENT2)

The predicate and arguments are separated by spaces, when two words are used together as a single argument or predicate, they are connected by a hyphen. Arguments can either be a word or another proposition. A set of examples from this study will help illustrate both the method and the format:

(1) Wealthy turning to private jets to escape coronavirus outbreak.

The underlined section of the example can be represented according to the following propositions:

P1(TURN-TO WEALTHY JET)

P2(MOD JET PRIVATE)

In P1 the verb predicate TURN-TO is followed by two arguments: the logical subject WEALTHY, and the logical object JET. In P2 the predicate MOD means “modify” and is interpreted as: jet modified by private.

The order of the arguments following the predicate is important as it represents a specific interpretation. That is, if the proposition were “P1(TURN-TO JET WEALTHY)”, the interpretation would be “Jets are turning-to wealthy”. The same is true for P2, if the proposition were “P2(MOD PRIVATE JET)”, the interpretation would be “private modified by jet”.

To represent the content in the simplest manner, unnecessary variants are avoided, namely *private* (adj.) and *privately* (adv.) are both represented by the word concept PRIVATE, and nouns are not pluralised. Similarly, verbs are represented in their infinitive form, disregarding tenses and auxiliaries. In addition, verbs with prepositions as well as complex common verb forms are represented as a single term and connected by a hyphen (e.g. TURN-TO; KNOW-HOW-TO). Arguments can also be two words connected by a hyphen such as compound nouns and proper name labels (e.g. LONDON-CITY-AIRPORT).

(2) "Lull at London City airport stokes fears of coronavirus impact."

P1(STOKE LULL FEAR)

P2(AT LULL AIRPORT)

P3(LABEL AIRPORT LONDON-CITY-AIRPORT)

P4(OF FEAR P5)

P5(OF IMPACT CORONAVIRUS)

In P3(LABEL AIRPORT LONDON-CITY-AIRPORT) the predicate LABEL indicates that AIRPORT has been used as a label for a more specific term, namely: "airport is the label for London City airport".

Furthermore, propositions can be represented in multiple ways, for example P1 could also be (STOKE P2 FEAR), or even (STOKE P2 P4). This last option for P1 would be the most precise although not the simplest. Bovair and Kieras (1985: 344 and 346) advocate for the simplest option in the case of examples with 'of'. Rather than using embedded propositions which are deemed more complicated (ibid), one can use 'of' as the predicate. For the same reason, it was considered simpler to avoid embedding P2 into P1.

In the case of missing arguments (for example, in a passive sentence) the placeholder \$ is used to indicate the missing argument.

(3) "Whitty was pressed".

P1(PRESS \$ WHITTY)

Verbs that take verbs (e.g. send to V, continue to V, struggle to V) are represented as two propositions (Bovair and Kieras, 1985: 321).

(4) "Growing fast but struggling to turn a profit (in 2018, Deliveroo lost £232m), delivery brands may see coronavirus as an opportunity to embed themselves in our lives, making home delivery a universal habit."

P1(GROW DELIVERY-BRAND)

P2(STRUGGLE-TO DELIVERY-BRAND P3)

P3(TURN DELIVERY-BRAND PROFIT)

In this example P2 has the embedded proposition P3 indicating what delivery brands are struggling to do.

Verbs such as *can* and *may* can be propositionalised in two ways, by representing them as verb predicates or their equivalent adverb, namely *possible* (Bovair and Kieras 1985: 322).

(2) "Fresh economics can tackle coronavirus and climate change."

P1(TACKLE ECONOMICS CORONAVIRUS)

P2(TACKLE ECONOMICS CLIMATE-CHANGE)

P3(MOD ECONOMICS FRESH)

P4(MOD P1 POSSIBLE)

P5(MOD P2 POSSIBLE)

Connectives are also used as predicates such as *thus*, *therefore*, *however*, *although*, *because*, *if*, *in order to*, *to*, *for*. The logical connectives *and* and *or* can also be used as predicates when they are more than a linguistic device and contain content such as a logical relationship between propositions; however, they are often used in a list, and in this case, they do not appear in the proposition, rather the proposition is multiplied (see Ex 5 and 6). This can be seen in P2 and P2 of Ex 5, and in example 6.

(6) "Officials think the virus spreads mainly through coughs or sneezes."

P1(THINK OFFICIAL P2)

P2(SPREAD-THROUGH VIRUS COUGH)

P3(SPREAD-THROUGH VIRUS SNEEZE)

Prepositions which provide logical content by representing a relationship are represented as predicates; however, in some cases the prepositional structure is more easily conceptualised as a verb. In these cases, the preposition can disappear and may not be represented in the proposition (Bovair and Kieras 1985: 328).

(7) "The coronavirus hits demand for air travel."

P1 (HIT CORONAVIRUS DEMAND)

P2 (FOR DEMAND TRAVEL)

P3 (MOD TRAVEL AIR)

Or

P1 (HIT CORONAVIRUS DEMAND)

P2 (DEMAND \$ TRAVEL)

P3 (MOD TRAVEL AIR)

However, these types of modifications are not taken lightly given that there may be greater implications in the following steps of Steen's method. More specifically, as a word is tagged as metaphorical according to the part of speech it belongs to, any changes from noun to verb may change the metaphoricity according to MIPVU. Therefore, these reconceptualisations are only carried out if there are no knock-on implications and if the simpler representation is deemed necessary.

Bovair and Kieras (1985) exemplify the use of predicates and arguments in detail in their manual. Some of the most frequently used and the least self-explanatory predicates which have not been discussed yet shall be detailed below.

ISA, REF, or SAME-AS: represent 'to be' between two nouns, such as NOUN IS NOUN2 or NOUN IS THE NOUN2

MOD: means 'modify' and can be used for adjectives, adverbs, as well as superlatives. Comparatives on the other hand are kept as predicates such as BETTER-THAN or DIFFERENT-FROM.

EXTENT-OF: represents a variety of expressions about size, length etc.

POSSESS: represents possession indicated by verbs such as 'have', POSSESS is used quite loosely by Bovair and Kieras' (1985: 331) in cases such as 'part of'. They consider that "The corona is part of the sun." and "the sun has a corona." have similar meanings, hence they can both be represented by P1(POSSESS SUN CORONA). For the purpose of this study the part-whole relationship is considered interesting, thus the predicate PART-OF shall be maintained in these types of examples rather than POSSESS.

BETWEEN: this predicate often has three arguments rather than two.

(8) "... print media's own battle against the pandemic."

P1(BETWEEN BATTLE PRINT-MEDIA PANDEMIC)

BECAUSE: the order is particularly important with BECAUSE to make sure the cause and effect are clear. That is, “Because B is true, A is true.” and “A is true because B is true” are both represented by P1(BECAUSE A-TRUE B-TRUE) (Bovair and Kieras, 1985: 318)

NEGATE: represents the negation in a sentence, which is represented by a proposition, thus the predicate NEGATE is always followed by a proposition as an argument.

(9) Nearly one in 10 Americans have no health insurance.

P1(POSSESS AMERICAN HEALTH-INSURANCE)

P2(NEGATE P1)

NUMBER-OF: represents a definite or indefinite quantity.

(10) “It was also confirmed that five members of the same family caught the virus after attending an evangelical church service at Mulhouse in eastern France.”

P1(OF MEMBER FAMILY)

P2(NUMBER-OF P1 FIVE)

AMOUNT-OF, DEGREE-OF, DURATION-OF are used in a similar manner as NUMBER-OF.

This is a largely mechanical step, which apart from practical technical difficulties is not especially problematic. Fundamentally, step 2 prepares the ground for step 3 which is also predominantly mechanical.

3.2.5 The five-step method: step 3 – identification of open metaphorical comparison

In step 3 metaphor related propositions are turned into comparative structures based on George Miller’s paper “Images and Models, Similes and Metaphors” from Ortony’s (1993) second edition of the book *Metaphor and Thought*. The core argument of the paper is that metaphor usage and understanding is based on conceptual similarities, comparisons, and analogies; these have a structure which can be explicitly represented (Miller, 1993: 384-385). According to Steen, this step allows for the identification of the sets of correspondences which are part of a cross-domain mapping. Although step 3 is predominantly mechanical, it sets up a comparative structure which will then be completed in step 4, thus making the analogy explicit.

There are three main ways of reconstructing the proposition into a comparative structure. The general form S1. SIM[F(x), G(y)] “means that two concepts have some features in common, but neither entails the other.” (Miller, 1993:376-377). Sentential concepts “can be represented as a function with an argument” (Miller, 1993: 375), for example: “The patient slept” can take the form

of F(x) or SLEEP (the patient). Sentential concepts such as “He writes poetry” have two arguments and have the general form F (x, y) or WRITE (he, poetry). At this point, the similarity between step 2 and Miller’s representation appears evident. Indeed, Steen’s step 2 is established to facilitate the construction of the comparative structure in step 3. In Miller’s comparative structure SIM is used to express similarity and F represents an activity or a relation between x and y or x, x’ and y, y’ (Steen, 1999: 67).

What Steen added to Miller’s representation is that the top proposition is an incomplete form of the target domain and the bottom proposition is an incomplete form of the source domain. Let us examine a few of Miller’s examples before moving on to those from this study.

(11) “Root out your faults one by one”

According to Miller (1993: 382) this sentence can be understood according to the following comparison:

SIM [ELIMINATE (your faults), ROOT OUT (weeds)].

In this example Miller has already filled out the comparative structure. He argues that to interpret the comparison one must identify an adequate replacement for the missing information. For example:

(12) "The rich perform leisure"

(y,y') {SIM [F (the rich, leisure), PERFORM (y, y')]}.

PERFORM (the rich, leisure) → SIM [ENJOY (the rich, leisure) PERFORM (the poor, duties)].

In this example Miller (1993: 384) filled in y and y’ with a logical subject and object for PERFORM. This act of completing the comparison is precisely Steen’s fourth step and shall be discussed in the next section. If we were to represent Ex 2 as it would appear in Steen’s steps 2 and 3, the proposition and the comparative structure would look as follow:

Step 2: P1(PERFORMs RICHt LEISUREt)

Step 3: SIM {F, x, y
[F (RICH, LEISURE)]t
[PERFORM (x, y)]s}

In general, the form is the same, although Steen keeps the upper cases to represent the word concepts from the proposition and he sets the comparison on two lines, with the top line representing the target domain and the bottom line representing the source domain. Nominal metaphors as well as adjective predicate metaphors function according to a similar structure. For example, in the data from this study:

(13): “**Fresh** economics can **tackle** coronavirus and climate change.”

P1(TACKLEs ECONOMICS CORONAVIRUS)
P2(TACKLEs ECONOMICS CLIMATE-CHANGE)
P3(MOD ECONOMICS FRESHs)
P4(MOD P1 POSSIBLE)
P5(MOD P2 POSSIBLE)

TACKLE and FRESH are tagged as metaphorical, as such P1, P2 and P3 are metaphorical propositions which are then turned into comparative structures. These are the following:

SIM {F, x, y
[F (ECONOMICS, CORONAVIRUS)]t
[TACKLE (x, y)]s}

SIM {F, x, y
[F (ECONOMICS, CLIMATE-CHANGE)]t
[TACKLE (x, y)]s}

SIM {F, x
[F (ECONOMICS)]t
[FRESH (x)]s}

Fundamentally, this step is a rewriting of the proposition into a comparative structure. The missing elements will then be inserted in step 4.

3.2.6 The five-step method: step 4 – identification of analogical structure

Step 4 is the “Identification of analogical structure” which consists in filling in the missing information from step 3. Namely, activity or relation F which is not explicitly stated, and the entities x and y that are not explicitly stated. In the metaphor these are implicit. Step 4 makes the comparison explicit by filling in F, x, and y. Steps 4 and 5 are the most problematic, this is where the conceptual move takes place, what each slot is filled in by will directly affect the correspondences which are identified in step 5. Following the previous example step 4 is as follows:

```
SIM {F, x, y  
[DEAL-WITH (ECONOMICS, CORONAVIRUS)]t  
[TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s}
```

```
SIM {F, x, y  
[DEAL-WITH (ECONOMICS, CLIMATE-CHANGE)]t  
[TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s}
```

```
SIM {F, x  
[NEW (ECONOMICS)]t  
[FRESH(WATER|AIR|FLOWER|FOOD)]s}
```

F is filled in by the literal expression which best describes the metaphorical expression. Interpreting the metaphorical expression is constrained by the context, making it more reliable and less problematic. On the other hand, identifying x and y involves greater potential pitfalls. It is based on the analysts “prototypical or default knowledge about the source domain” (Steen, 1999: 71), namely because one must find expressions which best fit the empty slots according to the metaphorical expression’s basic meaning, which according to this method is presumably the source domain. Consequently, this step is influenced by the identification of the basic meaning of the word in step 1. In the previous example, the source proposition involving the action TACKLE can be filled in by a logical generic subject TACKLER and object TACKLED. However, even though in this case completing the slots is not problematic, it is not always this simple and the choice of analogical term has knock-on implications on the correspondences identified and thus the conclusion regarding the possible conceptual mapping. For example, in the third analogical construction x can be replaced by WATER, AIR, FLOWER, or FOOD. One could argue that these all belong to a similar domain, namely NATURAL OR ORGANIC ELEMENTS; however, this demonstrates how in some cases more than one option is possible which may later have implication for the identification of the cross-domain mapping (see section 3.2.7).

3.2.7 The five-step method: step 5 – identification of cross-domain mapping

In step 5, the correspondences are aligned according to the format popular in cognitive linguistics (Steen, 2011: 96). These correspondences further allow for the identification of possible entailments, implied by the analogy. According to conceptual metaphor theory a set of correspondences represents a conceptual mapping; the correspondences identified in step 5 can thus be part of a wider set. Indeed, step 5 permits the analyst to identify the mappings underlying the metaphorical expression, however, unless the correspondence and the mapping it belongs to have been identified in the literature, this step cannot establish a metaphorical expression or mapping's conventionality. This can only be established by a sixth step. The previous example is represented as follows in step 5:

TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN
DEAL-WITH < TACKLE
ECONOMICS < TACKLER
CORONAVIRUS < TACKLED
CLIMATE-CHANGE < TACKLED
NEW < FRESH
ECONOMICS < WATER|AIR|FLOWER|FOOD

3.2.8 Difficulties with the conceptual move in step 4 and 5

Filling in the analogy in step 4 creates the correspondences in step 5. Therefore, the difficulties with these two steps shall be discussed together. The dilemma is twofold: first, there is the question of specificity: how specific or general should the analyst be with the correspondences; and secondly, even though the correspondence with the metaphor-related word may be satisfying, it entails a set of correspondences which arise from the "literal association" determined in step 4, and these can be more problematic (see section 1.4.2 for Semino and Krennmayr's examples). Both Semino et al. (2004: 14) and Deignan (2017: 110) suggest using corpus data to help the decision making in step 4. In particular, they question the need to replace the 'missing slot' with the 'default literal associates' derived from the more basic meaning and argue that perhaps the more conventional salient meaning should be used, even though it may be a conventional metaphorical usage. They are so conventional that they are polysemous in the mind of most language users, making it hard to

determine whether the metaphor under examination is constructed by the more basic meaning or the more conventional meaning (see section 1.4.2). The suggestion is therefore to use both dictionaries and corpus data and accept that more than one level of mapping may be possible.

This is precisely the crux of this research. Certain metaphorical expressions are based on multiple conceptual mappings in accord with the theory that they are complex mappings made up by multiple more primary mappings. However, some expressions begged the question of which domain they belonged to, depending on whether the source domain was conceptualised as the more basic or the more conventional. The following two examples share similar difficulties.

(14) “AFL [Australian Football League] staff [are] **cut** by 80%”

In example 14, the identified contextual and basic meanings were very similar in the *Macmillan* and *Longman* dictionaries, namely:

Contextual meaning:

Macmillan Dictionary – “TRANSITIVE to reduce something such as the amount or level of something.”

(*Macmillan Dictionary*, 2009-2021)

Longman Dictionary – “REDUCE [transitive] to reduce the amount of something.”

(LDOCE, 2021)

More basic meaning:

Macmillan Dictionary – “to use a sharp tool to make something shorter.”

(*Macmillan Dictionary*, 2009-2021)

Longman Dictionary – “MAKE SOMETHING SHORTER WITH A KNIFE ETC [transitive] to make something shorter with a knife, scissors etc, especially in order to make it neater.”

(LDOCE, 2021)

By following MIPVU *cut* was identified as metaphorical with no great difficulty. However, completing step 4 means establishing a common object and subject for *cut* in its source domain. One could stay very generic and say ‘cutter’ and ‘cut-item’; this would be the safest option, although it would not provide the analyst with much information. This is when searching the BNC can be useful. When examining the BNC, eight out of the top twenty collocates are part of what could be called the

MONEY domain (spending, tax, costs, rates, expenditure, budget, prices, interest), however none of these are literally cut. Looking for collocates belonging to a more basic meaning, as is meant by MIPVU, *grass* can be identified among the top 20 and *trees* is the thirty-fifth.

By looking at this information it would appear that the most conventional meaning is tied to MONEY not PLANTS. This leads to the following question: when writing or reading “AFL staff are cut by 80%” is the mapped source domain MONEY or PLANTS? Semino et al. (2004) suggest that the analyst should acknowledge that both are possible. This touches on the question of what is more prominent in the user’s mind. Perhaps this would best be answered by exploring the concepts of deliberate and non-deliberate metaphors (e.g. Steen 2011); however, this is beyond the scope of this dissertation.

Furthermore, if we are to keep following the concept of more basic meaning as the source domain, then the MONEY mapping was also constructed on the same basic meaning, namely “make something shorter with a knife or scissors etc.”. This could be conceived as an intermediate mapping.

For our study, this means that AFL STAFF could correspond to PLANTS or MONEY. The following strategy was applied in this study: in step 4 and 5 the most generic description was stated, and alternatives or more specific options were included by using the | to indicate ‘or’. For example:

Step 4: SIM {F, x, y
[REDUCE (\$, STAFF)]t
[CUT (CUTTER, CUT-ITEM|COST|PLANT)]s}

Step 5: TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN
REDUCE < CUT
[AFL] STAFF < CUT-ITEM | PLANT | COST

This allowed for all the options to be acknowledged and to show the possible intermediate level. However, given that this study does not tackle the issue of deliberate and non-deliberate metaphors, and has up to this point adhered to the method’s conception that contextual meaning can be contrasted with a more basic meaning to identify metaphorical expressions, continuing to consider the source domain as the domain of the more basic meaning seemed the most coherent approach. Put simply, in this study the mapping was identified according to the more basic meaning, while acknowledging that there may be an intermediate metaphor. Although the intermediate

metaphor may be more present in the user's mind, this is a question for deliberate and non-deliberate metaphor analysis. Therefore, the priority is to identify this more basic level mapping. Regardless, using corpus information as suggested by Semino et al (2004) and Deignan (2017) proved useful to fill in the analogy in step 4, otherwise the question remained: what is the logical object of cut? A verb such as *prune* is less problematic as more obviously part of the PLANT domain; *cut* on the other hand is very non-descript and the dictionary provides several options. For this reason, the BNC was used to help identify the "literal counterparts", filling in with collocates which match the more basic meaning. This entails that the conceptual mappings in the results section are presented according to the more basic meaning's target domain, not the possible intermediate cross-domain mapping.

Furthermore, to deepen the analysis, the correspondences which derived from step 4 and were identified in step 5 were contrasted with the literature. Examining the literature for conceptual mappings which have already been documented, allowed certain of the correspondences to be categorised according to well-known, or previously identified, mappings. However, an additional step would be required to truly determine the conventionality of the mappings identified in this study's data (see section 1.2.4 for a possible sixth step, identifying conventionality).

3.2.9 Identifying conceptual mappings

As established in section 1.1.2, metaphors can be separated into 'primary' and 'complex' (Grady, 1997). The primary metaphors have an experiential basis, and the complex metaphors are a compilation of primary metaphors. Orientational metaphors are one of the types of primary metaphors. One of the well-known orientational metaphors is widely used in business and economic writing such as the Wall Street Journal (Martin, J. 2006: 209-210). Lakoff and Johnson (1980) first introduced MORE IS UP and LESS IS DOWN which are entailments of QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY. The concept is that based on our experience of what happens when we add more of a substance – we create piles or make levels inside a container go up – we conceptualise quantity as verticality. This can also be observed when a plant grows, more plant (quantity) is growth or high gain (verticality). Therefore, from this physical experience we accept that abstract quantities be expressed in term of verticality.

Example 14 "AFL [Australian Football League] staff [are] **cut** by 80%" is one of the expressions which can be categorised under QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980 re-examined in Stickles et al. 2016: 36 and Kövecses, 2005 among others). In addition, it can also be understood

according to the conceptual mapping discussed by Kövecses (2002; 2005: 209-210) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS (including HUMAN BODY, BUILDINGS, MACHINES, and PLANTS). Several entailments come from this latter mapping; in particular in combination with QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY, the following sub-mapping can be identified: REDUCING COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS IS MAKING PLANTS SMALLER (PRUNING, CUTTING) (Kövecses, 2005: 2010). By describing example 14 according to these mappings the following correspondences can be identified:

- The Australian Football League (a company) is the complex abstract system which is a plant.
- The staff, part of the complex abstract system is part of a plant (such as a branch).
- Reducing the staff is cutting the branch.

A similar issue arises from the following example:

(15) “The death toll from Italy’s coronavirus outbreak has **risen** to 52, an increase of 18 since Sunday, as the number of confirmed **cases** in Europe’s worst-**hit** country **rose** to 1,835”.

We shall discuss the first metaphor-related word, namely ‘risen’. Once more, identification of the word as metaphorical according to MIPVU was relatively simple. James H. Martin (2006: 209-210) also identified it as belonging to the NUMERICAL VALUE AS LOCATION (Hobbs 1979, in Martin, J, 2006: 209-210) mapping which can also be represented as QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY. However, the question remains: what exact word should fill the implicit slots? The first option is to remain general and state that “something at a lower level rises to a higher level”. However, researchers such as Charlotte Taylor (2008) included *rise* as part of the source domain SEA. This is interesting because by only looking at the dictionary description a range of ‘things’, one as basic as the other, could be identified as the ‘thing that rises’. However, by searching in the BNC for collocates two notable domains can be identified, namely MONEY – unsurprisingly, given the conventional use of QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY entailing MORE IS UP and LESS IS DOWN – and SEA which appears under the form of the collocate *tide* and *sea*. The SEA domain agrees with the more basic meaning

identified in the dictionaries and is included in the mappings identified in this study. Therefore, the expression can be understood according to the following correspondences:

The coronavirus is the sea.

Increase in death toll is the tide rising.

Also, from other examples of rise:

Increase in positive cases is tide rising.

However, using corpus data does not always solve such issues. At times, the more generic description is more appropriate. Re-examining the previous example:

SIM {F, x, y

[DEAL-WITH (ECONOMICS, CORONAVIRUS)]t

[TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s}

Intuitively, one may wish to replace TACKLER by RUGBY PLAYER or AMERICAN FOOTBALL PLAYER and TACKLED by BALL or OPPOSING PLAYER. However, this is not the more basic meaning of tackle. The *Macmillan Dictionary* provides multiple descriptions: one belonging to the context “TRANSITIVE to make an organized and determined attempt to deal with a problem, often a social problem such as crime or unemployment”; one belonging to the GAME domain “INTRANSITIVE/TRANSITIVE to try to take the ball from an opponent in a game such as football”; and one more basic PHYSICAL FORCE domain “TRANSITIVE to take hold of someone and push them to the ground”. Once more, multiple intermediate mappings could be imagined. The FIRE domain also seems to be a possibility “to try to put out a large fire” (Macmillan Dictionary, 2009-2021). However, as in the previous example, in this study the conceptual mapping is presented according to the more basic meaning’s domain, which may have then developed into several sub-mappings. Therefore, the ‘literal correspondent’ is kept generic and the expression is categorised into a broad VIOLENCE mapping. These types of decisions clearly affect the results, highlight the inevitable subjectivity of this study, and would be an interesting topic for further research.

To conclude, the BNC was used to narrow down some mappings and identify some perhaps more specific entailments. In addition, the existence of these mappings in the literature was helpful to support certain of the mappings. Certain metaphorical expressions could not be categorised according to previously identified mappings from the consulted literature. These were simply described according to the expression's source and target domains. Nevertheless, to determine the conventionality of these cross-domain mappings further research would be required. Inferences and decisions made by the researcher were inevitably subjective, but intuition was never used on its own, and the decision-making process was kept as traceable as possible.

3.3 Adjustments of the MIPVU methodology for this study

3.3.1 Direct language

One difference between MIP and MIPVU which has not been discussed yet is the expansion of MIP in order to include 'direct language'. MIP conceptualises metaphor as a cross-domain mapping which leads the procedure to search for metaphorical expression by identifying language based on indirectness and similarity (Steen et al. 2010: 10). The 'similarity' aspect means that metonymy is not included because the contrast between the contextual and more basic meaning are brought together by 'contiguity' rather than 'similarity' (Steen et al. 2010: 10). For example, "*Rome* adopted a decree yesterday" contrasts 'the city' and 'the Italian government'; however, the distinction is resolved through a 'stand-for' relationship rather than a metaphorical transfer. The aspect of 'indirect language' entails that cross-domain mappings which are expressed directly by using explicit language signals such as 'like' and 'as' are not included, namely this excludes similes (Steen et al. 10-11). In MIPVU the objective was to widen the net by adding an additional set of guidelines, similar to the previously examined rules in section 3.2, to identify "Direct use potentially explained by cross-domain mapping" (Steen et al. 2010: 38). Fundamentally the steps are the same, with the addition of tagging a word as 'metaphorically related' in the case of direct language where a cross-domain mapping can be identified.

This last aspect is not one that has been included in this study. Namely, if an article were to say "the nurses are like soldiers" neither nurses nor soldiers would be tagged and as a metaphorical expression. Regarding metonymy, in this study 'stand-for' relationships have not been tagged as metaphorical expressions; however, this is not to claim that an overlap between metonymy and metaphor is not possible, as has been discussed and elaborated upon by many scholars (e.g. Radden 2002; Geeraerts 2002; Steen 2007 in Steen et al 2010: 79). This means that when determining

whether a lexical unit can be tagged as a metaphorical expression the final question examines if the contrast can be resolved through similarity (see section 3.3.5 for an example of how metonymy is treated). Therefore, in the case of examples such as “Rome adopted”, ‘Rome’ will not be marked as a metaphorical lexical unit according to MIPVU; however, ‘adopt’ is marked as metaphorical, thus showing the personification of ‘Rome’.

3.3.2 Factoring other languages in: French and Italian

The section of Steen’s five-step method which most required adjustment was the first step, namely applying MIPVU. The second and third steps are largely mechanical in nature. Bovair and Kieras’ (1985) propositional representation can be applied to French and Italian by following the same fundamental rules. In particular, it is useful to recall that the propositions represent the concepts rather than the words, thus reducing possible operational dilemmas stemming from the difference in language structure. The third step follows on by turning the propositions into comparative structures and making the implicit analogy explicit. The crux of the difficulty is still in the move from metaphorical expression to conceptual mapping in steps 4 and 5 which were discussed in sections 3.2.6 – 3.2.8.

Part of the discussion revolves around the reference tools used to identify the source domain, and this is precisely the aspect which required the most attention in adjusting the method to French and Italian. In their own application of the method Semino et al. (2004: 14) used the COBUILD dictionary as well as three corpora, namely *Lancaster-Oslo-Bergen* (LOB) corpus, the *Freiburg-Lancaster-Oslo-Bergen* (FLOB) corpus and the *British National Corpus* (BNC), while Deignan (2017: 110) used the *British National Corpus* and the *Oxford English Corpus* to re-examine their data. The suggestion is that corpus queries can provide additional information, support the researcher’s intuitions concerning the default ‘literal counterpart’ in step 4, and examine the strength of the associations by analysing collocate and frequency data (2004: 14). As Deignan (2017: 110) points out a corpus-based dictionary can be a short cut to such an analysis while comprising its own difficulties (see section 3.2.3.5 for discussion about dictionary use).

Indeed, both MIP and MIPVU value the use of corpus-based dictionaries and MIPVU uses the BNC to establish a number of its guidelines. The Pragglejaz Group discuss the difficulty of finding comparable reference tools in other languages, and Steen et al. (2010: 130) examine how MIPVU was adapted to Dutch and the use of a historically based reference dictionary. Therefore, in choosing

the most appropriate dictionaries in French and Italian, the first choice was a corpus-based dictionary, and the second the best possible alternative.

For French, the online version of *Le Robert* (2021) was chosen as a first reference dictionary. Although a specific corpus is not referenced to as the source of the dictionary definitions, the website describes the work process of the lexicographers, specifying that they analyse corpora and context examining language in use from books, radio, television, and conversation transcripts. In 2009 *Le Petit Robert*, *Le Grand Robert*, *Le Grand Robert & Collins* were edited onto *Le Robert's* online platform (Le Robert, 2021). The second reference dictionary for French is the well-known *Le Larousse* (Larousse, 2010). Although these dictionaries were considered good reference points for contemporary usage, neither provided full epistemological information. Given that MIPVU chose the *Macmillan Dictionary* as a reference precisely for its contemporary usage this was not deemed an issue. However, for more complex cases which may require further in-depth knowledge of the lexical unit, the *Oxford English Dictionary* is used to access historical information. With this function in mind the online platform of the *Centre National de Ressources Textuelles et Lexicales* (CNRTL, 2012) which provides a wide range of lexical tools among which access to several dictionaries was selected to help identify epistemological information. *Le Thresor de la langue françoise, tant ancienne que moderne* by Jean Nicot (Paris, David Douceur, 1606) is the first point of departure when searching an entry in the CNRTL and was the reference dictionary for these types of cases (CNRTL, 2012).

In terms of Italian dictionaries, since no corpus-based dictionary could be identified, *Il Nuovo De Mauro* (Il Nuovo De Mauro, 2021) and *Il Grande Dizionario Della Lingua Italiana* (GDLI, 2018) were selected as the best alternatives. *Il Nuovo De Mauro* is available on the platform of the *Internazionale* and is the electronic version of the *Gradit* published as a single volume in 2001 by Paravia edition (once Paravia-Bruno Mondadori, and now Mondadori-Pearson). This single volume is a synthesis of the full seven volume *Gradit, Grande dizionario italiano dell'uso* (Il Nuovo De Mauro, 2021). The GDLI was used as the second reference dictionary, the full 21 volumes and the 2004 supplement are available on the platform of the *Accademia della Crusca* (GDLI, 2018). A text search allows the user to identify where in the dictionary the word appears and JPGs and PDFs of each page of the volumes are available in a 'reading room'. Given that both the *Gradit* and GDLI are considered excellent resources, the *Nuovo De Mauro* was selected as the first reference dictionary for practicality reasons and the *GDLI* was used as a second dictionary for in-depth searches and historical references.

3.3.3 Presentation of the results

An important consideration of linguistic research is how one chooses to present the results. When translating a functional approach is often used in order to convey the sense of the message in the most appropriate language. However, in the case of this research given that the topic under observation is metaphorical expressions and conceptual mappings, by providing a functional translation of example sentences, the linguistic evidence of incongruous source domains would in some cases disappear. For this reason, the example sentences are translated as literally as possible. This poses its own problems, some sentences become very opaque if only a literal translation is provided. Therefore, to favor comprehension where the literal translation is problematic, the section is presented in italics and a functional option is inserted in square brackets. For example:

*“È avvenuto perché l'aumento dei decessi, come in tutte le città **flagellate** dal Covid, ha imposto al Comune di accorciare i tempi per le sepolture.”*

[It happened because the increase in deaths, as in all cities *flagellated* [plagued] by Covid, *imposed on* [forced] the municipality to shorten the time for burials.]

As a way of concluding this chapter, the next section provides an example of the application of MIPVU and Steen's five-step method (1999, 2011) on a sample sentence for each language. Full results are presented in chapter 4.

3.4 Example full method for each language

The sample sentences were divided into 'lexical units' according to the MIPVU method. For clarity, these are separated by a vertical line in the example sample sentence for each language. Each content unit was then examined to determine whether it was to be tagged as metaphorical or not by following the procedure's guidelines. Units in bold are the units which have been marked as metaphorical. As detailed in section 3.2.3 for a lexical unit to be marked as metaphorical one must: 1) identify the unit's contextual meaning; 2) identify a more basic meaning; 3) establish whether the two meanings are sufficiently distinct; and 4) determine whether the contrast between the meanings is resolved through similarity. If each one of these steps is affirmative the expression is tagged as metaphorical. While Steen (1999, 2011) does not use bold to signal metaphorical expressions, the table used to represent the five-step method (Steen, 1999, 2011) replicates the tables he used to detail the method in his papers.

3.4.1 English example

Example sentence:

The impact of coronavirus, which has battered the airline industry, now threatens Flybe's survival before it can benefit from any cut in [air passenger duty] APD.

Separation of lexical units:

The |**impact** |of |coronavirus, |which |has |**battered** |the |airline |industry, |now |**threatens** |Flybe |'s| survival |before |it |can |benefit |from |any |**cut** |in |Air |Passenger |Duty.

Identification of metaphorical content words (content words marked as metaphorical are in bold)¹²:

impact (n.)	Contextual meaning: COUNTABLE an effect, or an influence Basic meaning: COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE an occasion when one object hits another Contextual versus basic meaning: the contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. Abstract effect can be understood in terms of physical effect. Metaphorically used? Yes
coronavirus (n.)	Contextual meaning: UNCOUNTABLE a term in general use to refer to the disease COVID-19 that is caused by a novel type of coronavirus. Basic meaning: COUNTABLE one of a group of viruses that cause some forms of the common cold and serious illnesses such as SARS and COVID-19. Contextual versus basic meaning: uncountable and countable meanings cannot be contrasted. Metaphorically used? No.
have (aux. v.)	Contextual meaning: AUXILIARY VERB used for forming perfect tenses. Basic meaning: As an auxiliary verb 'to have' does not have a more basic meaning. Metaphorically used? No.
batter (v.)	Contextual meaning: TRANSITIVE USUALLY PASSIVE to make someone or something suffer or seem weak. Basic meaning: TRANSITIVE to deliberately hit someone many times. Contextual versus basic meaning: The contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. The act of making something suffer can be understood in terms of something being physically hit. Metaphorically used? Yes
airline (n.)	Contextual meaning: a company that owns aircraft and takes people or goods by plane from one place to another. Basic meaning: there is no other more basic meaning for 'airline'. Metaphorically used? No.

¹² As per the MIPVU procedure the primary reference dictionary is the *Macmillan Dictionary*, the second reference dictionary is the *Longman Dictionary*, and if necessary, the *Oxford English Dictionary* is used to determine which meaning came 'first'.

industry (n.)	<p>Contextual meaning: COUNTABLE a particular industry, trade, or service and the people who work in it</p> <p>Basic meaning: UNCOUNTABLE the production of goods, especially those made in factories. The part of industry that involves the production of steel, coal, or large goods such as aircraft is called heavy industry. The part of industry that involves the production of small goods, for example electronic equipment, is called light industry.</p> <p>Contextual versus basic meaning: uncountable and countable meanings cannot be contrasted.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
now (adv.)	<p>Contextual meaning: at the present time.</p> <p>Basic meaning: there is no other more basic meaning.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
threaten (v.)	<p>Contextual meaning: TRANSITIVE to be likely to harm or destroy something.</p> <p>Basic meaning: TRANSITIVE to tell someone that you might or you will cause them harm, especially in order to make them do something.</p> <p>Which of the two meanings was the more basic meaning was not immediately obvious. Both appeared concrete and specific, although it could be argued that the second seems more 'human oriented'. In order to clear any doubts, as per the MIPVU method, the Oxford English Dictionary was searched to identify which of the two meanings was the oldest. Indeed, the more basic meaning was dated c1200 while the contextual meaning was dated 1600s. In addition, the OED marked the contextual meaning as figurative.</p> <p>Contextual versus basic meaning: The contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. The possibility of harming something can be understood in terms of the verbally menacing someone of harm.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? Yes.</p>
Flybe (n.)	<p>Contextual meaning: The proper noun refers to a specific airline company.</p> <p>Basic meaning: there is no more basic meaning for the proper noun.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
survival (n.)	<p>Contextual meaning: the fact or state of continuing to live or exist, especially in difficult conditions</p> <p>Basic meaning: there is no other more basic meaning.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
can (m. v.)	<p>Contextual meaning: Have the ability or means to do something</p> <p>Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
benefit (v.)	<p>Contextual meaning: INTRANSITIVE to get help or an advantage from something.</p> <p>Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
cut (v.)	<p>Contextual meaning: a reduction in something.</p> <p>Basic meaning: to use a sharp tool to make something shorter.</p> <p>Contextual versus basic meaning: The contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. Abstract cut (namely, reduction) can be understood in terms of physical cut.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? Yes.</p>
Air (n.)	<p>Contextual meaning: travelling by, or using, a plane.</p> <p>Basic meaning: the mixture of gases around the Earth, that we breathe.</p>

	Contextual versus basic meaning: The two meanings are sufficiently distinct; however, the relationship between the two is a 'stand-for' metonymic relationship rather than an indirect comparison. Metaphorically used? No.
Passenger (n.)	Contextual meaning: someone who travels in a motor vehicle, aircraft, train, or ship but is not the driver or one of the people who works on it. Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning. Metaphorically used? No.
Duty (n.)	Contextual meaning: COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE ECONOMICS a tax that you must pay on something that you buy, or on something that you bring into one country from another country. Basic meaning: None of the other meanings in the category are more concrete, specific and human oriented than the contextual meaning. Metaphorically used? No.

Table 5: Application of Steen's five-step method (1999, 2011) on English example sentence.

Steps	Analysis
Text	The impact of coronavirus, which has battered the airline industry, now threatens Flybe's survival before it can benefit from any cut in [air passenger duty] APD.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Impact, batter, threaten, cut
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(OFF IMPACT CORONAVIRUS) P2(BATTER P1 INDUSTRY) P3(MOD INDUSTRY AIRLINE) P4(THREATEN P1 P5) P5(OFF SURVIVAL FLYBE) P6(CUT \$ APD)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [IMPACT (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (IMPACT, INDUSTRY)]t [BATTER (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (IMPACT, SURVIVAL)]t [THREATEN (x, y)]s SIM {F, x [F (FLYBE)]t [SURVIVAL (x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (APD)]t [CUT (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [EFFECT (CORONAVIRUS)]t [IMPACT (BOMB MISSILE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [DAMAGED (IMPACT, INDUSTRY)]t [BATTERED (AGGRESSOR, VICTIM)]s} SIM {F, x, y [PUT-IN-DANGER (IMPACT, SURVIVAL)]t

	[THREATEN (THREATENER, LIFE)]s SIM {F, x [EXISTENCE (FLYBE)]t [SURVIVAL (PERSON)]s} SIM {F, x [REDUCE (APD)]t [CUT (PLANT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN EFFECT < IMPACT CORONAVIRUS < BOMB MISSILE DAMAGED < BATTERED IMPACT[CORONAVIRUS] < AGGRESSOR INDUSTRY < VICTIM PUT-IN-DANGER < THREATEN IMPACT[CORONAVIRUS] < THREATENER (ENEMY?) SURVIVAL < LIFE EXISTENCE < SURVIVAL FLYBE < PERSON REDUCE < CUT APD < PLANT

3.4.2 French example

Example sentence:

Rome a adopté lundi un décret contenant des mesures d'un montant d'environ 25 milliards d'euros pour soutenir les familles et les entreprises touchées par la pandémie de Covid-19.

Separation of lexical units:

Rome |a| **adopté** |lundi| un |décret| contenant |des| mesures |d'|un| **montant** |d'|environ| 25 |milliards| d'|euros| pour |**soutenir** |les| familles |et| les |entreprises| **touchées** |par| la |pandémie| de |Covid-19.

Identification of metaphorical content words (content words marked as metaphorical are in bold)¹³:

Rome (n.)	Contextual meaning: The Italian government. Basic meaning: The city of Rome. Contextual versus basic meaning: The two meanings are sufficiently distinct; however, the relationship between the two is a 'stand-for' metonymic relationship rather than an indirect comparison. Metaphorically used? No.
Avoir [have] (v.)	Contextual meaning: Auxiliary verb used to form compounded tenses in French. AUXILIAIRE DES TEMPS COMPOSÉS POUR LES VERBES TRANSITIFS, LA PLUPART DES INTRANSITIFS (POUR LES AUTRES → ÊTRE), LES VERBES AVOIR [IL A EU...] ET ÊTRE [IL A ÉTÉ...] J'ai écrit. Quand elle eut terminé. Vous l'aurez voulu. Quand il a eu fini.

¹³ As indicated in section 3.3.2 the primary reference dictionary for French is *Le Robert*, the secondary is *Le Larousse*, and the dictionary for etymological references is *Le Thresor de la langue françoise, tant ancienne que moderne* accessed via the platform of the *Centre National de Ressources Textuelles et Lexicales* (CNRTL)

	<p>Basic meaning: As an auxiliary verb 'avoir' does not have a more basic meaning.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
Adopter [adopte] (v.tr.)	<p>Contextual meaning: Approuver par un vote. L'Assemblée a adopté le projet de loi.</p> <p>Basic meaning : Prendre légalement pour fils ou pour fille. Adopter un orphelin. — AU PARTICIPE PASSÉ Un enfant adopté. — nom Un adopté.</p> <p>Contextual versus basic meaning: the contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. Abstract adoption, namely 'taking on' can be understood in terms of concrete adoption.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? Yes.</p>
Lundi [Monday] (n.)	<p>Contextual meaning: <i>Premier jour de la semaine*</i>, qui succède au dimanche. <i>Magasin fermé le lundi, tous les lundis. Le lundi de Pâques, de Pentecôte, le lendemain de ces fêtes.</i></p> <p>[First day of the calendar week, the day after Sunday and before Tuesday.]</p> <p>Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
Décret [decree] (n.)	<p>Contextual meaning: Décision écrite émanant du pouvoir exécutif. → arrêté, ordonnance. Publication des décrets au Journal officiel. Décret-loi.</p> <p>Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
Contenir [contain] (v.tr.)	<p>Contextual meaning: Avoir, comprendre en soi, dans sa capacité, son étendue, sa substance. → renfermer. Ce minerai contient une forte proportion de métal. Une enveloppe contenant des photos.</p> <p>Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning.</p> <p>Contextual versus basic meaning: describes broadly both the contextual meaning and a potentially more concrete meaning into one definition.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
Mesure [measure] (n.)	<p>Contextual meaning: III. 3. Une mesure, manière d'agir proportionnée à un but à atteindre ; acte officiel. → disposition, moyen ; demi-mesure. Prendre des mesures d'urgence.</p> <p>Basic meaning : I.2. Grandeur (dimension) déterminée par la mesure.</p> <p>Contextual versus basic meaning: The contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning; however, I have not identified a way for the contextual meaning can be understood by comparison with the more basic meaning.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? No.</p>
Montant [jamb ¹⁴ sum] (n.)	<p>Contextual meaning: Chiffre auquel monte, s'élève un compte. → somme, total. Le montant des frais.</p> <p>Basic meaning: Pièce verticale dans un dispositif, une construction.</p> <p>Contextual versus basic meaning: The contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. A quantity can be understood in terms of verticality.</p> <p>Metaphorically used? Yes.</p>
Environ [approximately] (adv.)	<p>Contextual meaning : adverbe À peu près ; un peu plus, un peu moins (DEVANT UN NOM DE NOMBRE). → approximativement. Il y a environ deux ans ; il y a deux ans environ. — Sa propriété vaut environ huit cent mille euros. → dans les.</p>

¹⁴ Jamb definition: the upright side of an opening such as a door or window (Macmillan Dictionary, 2009-2021).

	Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning. Metaphorically used? No.
<i>Milliards</i> [billion] (n.)	Contextual meaning : Nombre ou somme de mille millions. Dix milliards d'euros. — Des milliards : une quantité immense. Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning. Metaphorically used? No.
Euro (n.)	Contextual meaning : Monnaie unique européenne. Billet de dix euros. — La zone euro : les pays de l'Union européenne où l'euro a cours. Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning. Metaphorically used? No.
Soutenir [support] (n.)	Contextual meanings: Empêcher de fléchir, en apportant secours, réconfort. → aider, encourager. Soutenir l'effort de qqn. — Son amitié m'a soutenu. Basic meaning: Tenir (qqch.) en place, en servant de support ou d'appui. → porter. Maintenir debout (qqn). L'infirmier soutenait le blessé. Contextual versus basic meaning: The contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. Abstract support can be understood in terms of physical support. Metaphorically used? Yes
<i>Famille</i> [family] (n.)	Contextual meaning : Les personnes apparentées vivant sous le même toit et, SPÉCIALEMENT, le père, la mère et les enfants. Fonder une famille. La vie de famille. Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning. Metaphorically used? No.
<i>Entreprise</i> [company] (n.)	Contextual meaning : Organisation de production de biens ou de services à caractère commercial. Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning. Metaphorically used? No.
Toucher [touche] (v.)	Contextual meanings : Concerner, avoir un rapport avec. → regarder. C'est un problème qui les touche de près. Elle connaît tout ce qui touche à l'informatique. → touchant. Basic meaning: Entrer en contact avec (qqn, qqch.) au terme d'un mouvement. Contextual versus basic meaning: The contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. An abstract influence from something can be understood as a physical contact. Metaphorically used? Yes
<i>Pandémie</i> [pandemic] (n.)	Contextual meaning : MÉDECINE Épidémie qui atteint un grand nombre de personnes, dans une zone géographique très étendue. Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning. Metaphorically used? No.
Covid-19 ¹⁵ (n.)	Contextual meaning : Maladie infectieuse et contagieuse causée par un coronavirus. Patients atteints du, de la covid. Covid-19, à l'origine de la pandémie qui débuta en 2019. Basic meaning: There is no other more basic meaning. Metaphorically used? No.

¹⁵ In the Robert it is found under the entry 'covid' not 'covid-19' (Le Robert, 2021).

Table 6: Application of Steen’s five-step method (1999, 2011) on French example sentence.

Steps	Analysis
Text	Rome a adopté lundi un décret contenant des mesures d'un montant d'environ 25 milliards d'euros pour soutenir les familles et les entreprises touchées par la pandémie de Covid-19.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Adopter, montant, soutenir, toucher
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(ADOPTERs ROME DÉCRET) P2(CONTENIR DÉCRET MESURE) P3(DE MESURE MONTANT) P4(DE MONTANT EURO) P5(NUMBER-OF EURO 25-MILLIARDS) P6(SOUTENIRs DÉCRET FAMILLE&ENTREPRISE) P7(TOUCHERs PANDÉMIE FAMILLE&ENTREPRISE) Or P6(SOUTENIRs DÉCRET P7) P7(TOUCHERs FAMILLE&ENTREPRISE) P8(PAR P7 PANDÉMIE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (ROME, DÉCRET)]t [ADOPTER (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (EURO)]t [MONTANT (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (DÉCRET, FAMILLE&ENTREPRISE)]t [SOUTENIR (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (PANDÉMIE, FAMILLE&ENTREPRISE)]t [TOUCHER (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [APPROUVER/FAIRE-SIEN (ROME, DÉCRET)]t [ADOPTER (PARENT, ENFANT)]s} SIM {F, x [SOMME (EURO)]t [MONTANT (PIÈCE-VERTICALE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [AIDER (DÉCRET, FAMILLE&ENTREPRISE)]t [SOUTENIR (SUPPORT, STRUCTURE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [CONCERNER (PANDÉMIE, FAMILLE&ENTREPRISE)]t [TOUCHER (OBJET EN MOUVEMENT, CHOSE-ATTEINTE)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN APPROUVER/FAIRE-SIEN < ADOPTER ROME < PARENT DÉCRET < ENFANT SOMME < MONTANT EURO < PIÈCE-VERTICALE AIDER < SOUTENIR DÉCRET < SUPPORT FAMILLE&ENTREPRISE < STRUCTURE CONCERNER < TOUCHER PANDÉMIE < OBJET-EN-MOUVEMENT

3.4.3 Italian example

Example sentence:

{Dalla Croce Rossa cinese arriverà un'ampia squadra [di medici e infermieri] che sarà coordinata dall'Areu.}¹⁶ Questo rinforzo permetterà l'apertura dell'ospedale da campo a Bergamo, una delle aree più colpite dall'epidemia.

Separation of lexical units:

Questo | **rinforzo** | permetterà | l' | **apertura** | dell' | **ospedale da campo** | a | Bergamo | , una | delle | aree | più | **colpite** | dall' | epidemia.

Identification of metaphorical content words (content words marked as metaphorical are in bold)¹⁷:

rinforzo [reinforce] (n.)	Contextual meaning: 2b. aiuto, appoggio, spec. morale o spirituale: essere di rinforzo. Basic meaning: 1b. ciò che serve a rinforzare: mettere un rinforzo alle maniche della giacca, provvedere al rinforzo di un muro pericolante Contextual versus basic meaning: the contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. Abstract reinforcement can be understood in terms of concrete reinforcement. Metaphorically used? Yes
<i>permettere</i> [permit] (v.tr.)	Contextual meaning: 1a. lasciare che si compia una determinata azione, consentire, concedere: mio padre non mi permette di uscire, il professore non permette le chiacchiere. Basic meaning: the basic meaning is the same as the identified contextual meaning. Metaphorically used? No.
apertura [opening] (n.)	Contextual meaning: 2. fig., inizio, avviamento: l'apertura dell'anno scolastico, della stagione teatrale; inaugurazione: apertura di un nuovo locale, di una mostra. Basic meaning: 1a. l'aprire, l'aprirsi: l'apertura della porta è difficoltosa, apertura dei regali; l'apertura di una voragine ha interrotto la strada; apertura di un testamento Contextual versus basic meaning: the contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. Abstract opening, namely starting an activity, can be understood in terms of concrete opening. The activity is a container and the availability of the activity is the access to the container. Metaphorically used? Yes
ospedale da campo [field hospital]	Contextual meaning: a temporary hospital for people infected by the coronavirus.

¹⁶ This sentence is provided for context.

¹⁷ As indicated in section 3.3.2 the primary reference dictionary for Italian is *Il Nuovo De Mauro* (from GRADIT), and *Il Grande Dizionario Della Lingua Italiana* (GDLI) is used both as a secondary reference dictionary and for etymological information.

(multi-word expression)	Basic meaning: Formazione sanitaria campale destinata alla cura e al ricovero d'emergenza del personale militare. (GDLI: 202) Metaphorically used? Yes.
Bergamo (n.)	Contextual meaning: name of the city. Basic meaning: no other meaning available. Metaphorically used? No.
area [area] (n.)	Contextual meaning: 1a. superficie limitata di terreno, spazio circoscritto: quest'area sarà destinata a un complesso sportivo spazio destinato ad usi specifici: area fabbricabile, area pubblica Basic meaning: there is no other more basic meaning for 'area'. Metaphorically used? No.
più [more] (agg.compar.inv.)	Contextual meaning: che è in maggior numero, che è in quantità maggiore, anche con il secondo termine sottinteso: ha risposto con più gentilezza del solito, c'è bisogno di più tempo Basic meaning: there is no other more basic meaning in its grammatical category. Metaphorically used? No.
colpito [hit] (p.pass., agg.)	Contextual meaning: 3. agg. CO estens., colto da un malanno fisico; anche s.m.: i colpiti da influenza sono tanti. Basic meaning: 2. agg. CO raggiunto da un colpo: colpito con un bastone, colpito da una sassata; anche s.m. Contextual versus basic meaning: the contextual meaning is sufficiently distinct from the basic meaning and one can be understood in terms of the other. Abstract harm can be understood in terms of physical harm. Metaphorically used? Yes
epidemia [epidemic] (n.)	Contextual meaning: 1. vasta e improvvisa diffusione di una malattia infettiva: un'epidemia di influenza, debellare l'epidemia. Basic meaning: there is no other more basic meaning for 'epidemia'. Metaphorically used? No.

Table 7: Application of Steen's five-step method (1999, 2011) on Italian example sentence.

Steps	Analysis
Text	Questo rinforzo permetterà l' apertura dell' ospedale da campo a Bergamo, una delle aree più colpite dall'epidemia.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Rinforzo, apertura, ospedale da campo, colpito
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1 (PERMETTERE _t RINFORZO _s P2 _t) P2 (APRIRE _s RINFORZO _s OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO _s) P3 (A P2 BERGAMO _t) P4 (ISA BERGAMO _t AREA _t) P5 (PIÙ BERGAMO _t P6) P6 (COLPIRE _s EPIDEMIA _t AREA _t)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [APRIRE (x, OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO)] _t [F (RINFORZO, y)] _s } SIM {F, x, y [F (RINFORZO, OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO)] _t [APRIRE (x, y)] _s } SIM {F, x, y [APRIRE (RINFORZO, y)] _t }

	[F (x, OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO)] _s SIM {F, x, y [F (EPIDEMIA, AREA)] _t [COLPIRE (x, y)] _s
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [APRIRE (INFERMIERI-MEDICI, OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO)] _t [SOSTENERE (RINFORZO, MURO)] _s SIM {F, x, y [INIZIARE (RINFORZO, OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO)] _t [APRIRE (CHIAVE, CONTENITORE)] _s SIM {F, x, y [APRIRE (RINFORZO, OSPEDALE)] _t [AVIARE (MILITARE, OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO)] _s SIM {F, x, y [INFLUENZARE (EPIDEMIA, AREA)] _t [COLPIRE (AGGRESSORE, VITTIMA)] _s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN APRIRE < SOSTENERE INFERMIERI-MEDICI < RINFORZO OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO < STRUTTURA INIZIARE < APRIRE OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO < CONTENITORE RINFORZO < CHIAVE MODO-DI-APRIRE AVIARE < APRIRE RINFORZO < MILITARE OSPEDALE-CORONAVIRUS < OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO INFLUENZARE < COLPIRE AREA[BERGAMO] < VITTIMA EPIDEMIA < AGGRESSORE

Results

4.1 Introduction

As detailed in section 3.2.1, each sentence was analysed for metaphorical expressions and conceptual mappings by following Steen's (1999; 2011) five-step method. The aim was to be as corpus-driven as possible without searching for any particular mapping once the sample of target domain-related sentences had been created. The set of correspondences which were identified in the fifth step were then contrasted with the conceptual mappings documented in the reviewed literature. When the outcome of the fifth step matches a mapping identified in the literature, it is presented according to the pre-existing name and is referenced. The full results can be found in the two appendices provided for each language. The first English appendix (B.1) shows Steen's full five-step method for each sentence, while the second appendix (B.2) shows each metaphorical expression grouped according to conceptual mapping. In the French (C) and Italian (D) appendices the first appendices (C.1 and D.1) depict the outcome of Steen's fifth step without spelling out steps one to four which were applied to reach step five. The second appendices (C.2 and D.2 respectively) also present each metaphorical expression grouped according to conceptual mapping. The sample sentences in the appendices show the metaphorical expressions in bold with 0, +, - signs to indicate evaluative weight.

In the results for each language, the identified mappings are grouped together according to source domain with two exceptions. The first exception is with regards to the French and Italian results; an additional category was created to represent an aspect more strongly related to text type, namely metaphorical expressions which introduce direct or indirect speech. Therefore, these mappings are grouped under a 'communication' target domain from items introducing direct or indirect speech such as '*souligner*' (underline), and '*ribadire*' (re-hammer/ repeat). This was not done for the English data since among the metaphorical lexical units no significant number of reporting verbs were identified. One of the possible reasons for this are discussed in section 5.5. The second category which was not created according to source domain is the 'ungrouped' category. This category includes the mappings which have a maximum of three examples which was not considered a large enough number to merit a category of its own.

The mappings identified in the English data are presented in eleven categories in table 8. Table 9 illustrates the fourteen categories in the French data, and table 10 depicts the fifteen categories in

the Italian data. These categories are in ranking order, the first being the one with the most examples in each language sample. However, this does not imply that it represents the most frequent conceptual mapping that one could find in coronavirus newspaper discourse. An additional quantitative study would be required to confirm which conceptual mappings are statistically more frequent in each corpus. Each category is then exemplified in greater detail in ranking order. The lexical units that were tagged as metaphorical according to MIPVU and are relevant to the mapping in the example sentences are in bold throughout the chapter. The numbers in brackets to the right represent the number of examples identified in each section (see appendices B.2, C.2, and D.2 for the full set of examples in each category).

In the French and Italian results, the example sentences have been translated literally into English and can be found in square brackets. This is deemed necessary due to the nature of this research; providing a functional translation may hide the incongruous source domain term. However, in some cases a literal translation hinders comprehension in English. For those types of examples, the problematic section is in italics and a functional translation of the section is in square brackets. It must be noted that this is not done for ‘stylistic’ reasons; even though a literal translation may sound odd, if it does not pose any comprehension difficulties, a functional translation is not provided. The multi-word expressions which are recognised as such in the reference dictionaries – and were thus examined as a single lexical unit while applying Steen’s five-step method – are translated as single units and not according to their parts. Once more the metaphorical expressions relevant to the mappings are in bold, although this does not entail that other metaphorical expressions belonging to another mapping are not present in the example sentence, they are simply not highlighted as they are not relevant to exemplify the mapping.

4.2 English results

Table 8: English result categories in ranking order

1.	<p>COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS source domain (e.g. PLANTS, MACHINES, BUILDINGS, HUMAN-BODIES) (38)</p> <p>COMPLEX ABSTRACTS SYSTEMS ARE PLANTS (16) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE MACHINES (5) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BUILDINGS (5) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE HUMAN-BODIES (12)</p>
2.	<p>VIOLENCE/WAR source domain (37)</p> <p>CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS WAR (26) NEGATIVE STATE IS PHYSICAL HARM (5) POLITICS IS WAR (2) CRIME source sub-domain (4)</p>

3.	MOVEMENT source domain (35) ACTION IS MOVEMENT (12) CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT SUBSTANCE (23)
4.	CONTAINER source domain (26) CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER (22)
5.	VERTICALITY source domain (25) MORE IS UP; LESS IS DOWN (22) HIGH STATUS IS UP; LOW STATUS IS DOWN (3)
6.	JOURNEY source domain (19) CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY (18)
7.	NATURAL ELEMENTS source domain (19) CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A STORM (3) CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A BODY OF WATER (11)
8.	FORCE source domain (14) TO CONTROL IS TO FORCE (14) CORONAVIRUS IS A FORCE (6) BUSINESSES ARE FORCES (3) MPS ARE FORCES (1)
9.	PHYSICAL POSSESSION source domain (10) TO CONTROL IS TO POSSESS (10) THE CORONAVIRUS IS A POSSESSION (5) MEETINGS ARE POSSESSIONS (2) CONSEQUENCES ARE POSSESSIONS (1)
10.	SIGHT source domain (10) UNDERSTANDING IS SEEING (9) + TO THINK ABOUT SOMETHING CAREFULLY IS TO LOOK AT SOMETHING CAREFULLY (3) + MAKING KNOWN IS MAKING VISIBLE (2) EXPERIENCING IS SEEING (1)
11.	UNGROUPED (26)

1. COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS source domain (38)¹⁸

COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS include the human body, buildings, machine, and plants. These have been identified in the samples and map onto COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS, such as companies, government, the health care system, or the economic system. Several entailments derive from the conceptual mapping COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS such as REDUCING COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS IS MAKING PLANTS SMALLER (PRUNING, CUTTING). This was the most prominent mapping identified in the English data.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE PLANTS (16)

For example:

¹⁸ The mapping COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS (31) (including human body, buildings, machines, and plants, Kövecses, 2005: 209) is among those examined by Zoltan Kövecses in his book *Metaphor in Culture: Universality and Variation* (2005).

(1) “**Growing** fast but **struggling** to turn a profit (in 2018, Deliveroo lost £232m), delivery brands may see coronavirus as an opportunity to **embed** themselves in our lives, making home delivery a universal habit.”

In this example ‘delivery brands’ are growing. Several examples of sub-mappings were also found. The sub-mapping COMPANIES ARE PLANTS REDUCING COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS IS MAKING PLANTS SMALLER (PRUNING, CUTTING), is a combination of the COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE PLANTS mapping and the well-known primary mapping QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY, entailing LESS IS DOWN, identified by Lakoff and Johnson, discussed below.

(2) “AFL staff **cut** by 80%”

(3) “The International Monetary Fund has said the global economy will take a \$12tn (£9.6tn) **hit** from the Covid-19 pandemic after **slashing** its already gloomy **growth** projections for the UK and other developed countries in 2020.”

In example 2, the ‘Australian Football League’ can be understood as the ‘plant’ and the ‘staff’ is a ‘branch’ of the ‘plant’ that is being cut. Similarly, in example 3 the IMF ‘slashes growth’ which also entails a reduction; however, in this case an additional primary mapping can be added to fully understand the complex mapping. Namely, INTENSITY IS STRENGTH (or PHYSICAL EFFECT) (Kövecses, 2005: 27). Using ‘slash’ instead of ‘cut’ conveys the meaning that the reduction is more ‘intense’, thus ‘larger’ and perhaps ‘more painful’. The ‘plant’ (the economy) will be much smaller than projected.

Ideas and feelings were also categorised as possibly belonging to COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS. For example:

(4) “**Concern** is **growing** among campaigners that vital UN climate talks will be derailed by the coronavirus outbreak, while government officials are working to find ways round the problem.”

(5) “**Confusion** has also been **sown**”

Ex 5 is an example of the entailment TO START OR CREATE A COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEM IS TO SOW A PLANT.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE MACHINES (4)

(6) “KPMG study finds GDP has already **stalled** as firms shut doors amid the coronavirus crisis.”

From this example it can be inferred that the country is the machine, or vehicle, and that the 'GDP' is the country's engine which has 'stalled'.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BUILDINGS (5)

(7) "Rishi Sunak has been **forced** to **redraw** next week's budget to focus on **shoring up** the economy against the **impact** of coronavirus."

'Shoring up' means supporting a structure to keep it from falling. For this reason, in Steen's fifth step the mapping THE ECONOMY IS A STRUCTURE was identified. This sentence is of particular interest as it demonstrates how two metaphors from unrelated source domains can make sense when connected together in a sentence. Namely, ECONOMY IS A BUILDING and CORONAVIRUS IS AN OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE AND HITTING ANOTHER.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE HUMAN-BODIES (12)

INDUSTRY/COMPANIES ARE HUMAN-BODIES

(8) "The **impact** of coronavirus, which has **battered** the airline industry, now **threatens** Flybe's **survival** before it can benefit from any cut in [air passenger duty] APD."

This is an example of INDUSTRY/COMPANIES ARE HUMAN-BODIES. It is restated twice with two expressions referring to the same conceptual mapping. In the first, 'battered' not only points to 'the airline industry' as a 'person' but as a 'victim'. The personification of the economy described as a victim, that is 'threatened', is also part of the 'violence' mapping. In the second expression 'Flybe' is conceptualised as a 'living-thing' trying to survive.

GOVERNMENTS ARE HUMAN-BODIES, for example:

(9) "Speaking after a meeting of the government's Cobra emergency committee, where ministers had gathered to discuss a "**battle plan** " to **tackle** the **spread** of the virus, the prime minister said: "We have also agreed a plan so that if and when it starts to **spread**, as I'm afraid it looks likely it will, we are in a **position** to take the **steps** necessary to **contain** the **spread** of the disease as far as we can and to protect the most vulnerable."

In this example, the general 'we' refers to the current administration that can be understood as 'body' that is in a position and can take steps, that is move forward. This can also be conceptualised as part of the wider mappings FORWARD MOTION IS PROGRESS and POLITICS IS A JOURNEY, which shall be discussed below.

2. VIOLENCE/WAR source domain (37)

2.1 CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS WAR (26)

The following mappings were identified as belonging to a larger CORONAVIRUS SITUATION¹⁹ IS WAR mapping. entailments:

CORONAVIRUS IS AN AGGRESSOR/ENEMY and ECONOMY IS A VICTIM can both be observed in the following example.

(10) “The coronavirus **hits** demand for air travel.”

The coronavirus is the ‘entity that does the hitting’, this tends to be an aggressive entity, hence CORONAVIRUS IS AGGRESSOR. On the other hand, ‘demand’ that belongs to the domain of ECONOMY is the ‘entity being hit’, creating ECONOMY IS A VICTIM.

In example 11, the logic is the same; however, in this case, Italy and Europe are the ‘entities being hit’, thus creating COUNTRIES ARE VICTIMS and CORONAVIRUS IS AGGRESSOR.

(11) “The death toll from Italy's coronavirus outbreak has risen to 52, an increase of 18 since Sunday, as the number of confirmed cases in Europe's worst-**hit** country rose to 1,835.”

ECONOMY IS A VIOLENT OPPOSER

(12) “How fresh economics can **tackle** coronavirus and climate change.”

‘Economy’ is used to describe the domain including the global economy, economic systems as well as economic activity such as businesses. In examples 12, the ‘economy’ is ‘tackling’ the coronavirus. While the basic meaning of tackle is very general and does not belong to the WAR domain specifically, there is a notion of ‘violent opposition’. In the general ‘war’ mapping, the ‘victim’ can both be ‘civilian’ or ‘military’ with the second having the ability to ‘fight back’. This can explain how some entities such as ‘countries’ of ‘the economy’ can both be ‘victims’ and ‘aggressors’ as they ‘counter-attack’.

CORONAVIRUS IS A SECURITY/SAFETY THREAT

(13) “Nations to hold talks over coronavirus **threat**.”

HEALTH-PROFESSIONALS/SYSTEMS ARE FIGHTERS + CORONAVIRUS IS ENEMY + DEALING WITH THE CORONAVIRUS IS FIGHTING

¹⁹ CORONAVIRUS SITUATION is used to describe the target domain, including examples such as coronavirus pandemic, covid-19 pandemic, coronavirus epidemic etc.

(14) “The country's health system is ranked by the World Health Organization as one of the least prepared in the region to **fight** a pandemic.”

In this example the correspondence can be made between ‘health system’, as the agent ‘fighting’ the pandemic, and ‘fighter/soldier’. The entity being ‘fought’ is the ‘enemy’, namely the ‘pandemic’.

POLITICIANS ARE GENERALS + CORONAVIRUS IS THE ENEMY + DEALING WITH THE CORONAVIRUS IS FIGHTING

(15) “Speaking after a meeting of the government's Cobra emergency committee, where ministers had gathered to discuss a "**battle plan**" to **tackle** the spread of the virus, the prime minister said: [...]

In this example the ministers are the creators of the ‘battle plan’, they are the deciding entities, hence the correspondence POLITICIANS ARE GENERALS can be created, and the ‘battle plan’ is a ‘management plan’ which leads to DEALING WITH THE CORONAVIRUS IS FIGHTING.

GOVERNMENTS | COUNTRIES ARE FIGHTERS

(16) “Antonio Guterres, the United Nations secretary general, appealed for an immediate global ceasefire, calling for an end to all armed conflicts so that the world could instead focus on **fighting** Covid-19.”

2.2 NEGATIVE STATE IS PHYSICAL HARM²⁰ (5)

This conceptual mapping is a general mapping NEGATIVE STATE IS PHYSICAL HARM, which has been categorised with the source domain of ‘violence’ and derives the following sub-mappings:

CORONAVIRUS IS AN OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE AND HITTING ANOTHER (5)

CORONAVIRUS IS A NEGATIVE PHYSICAL FORCE

(17) “Rishi Sunak has been forced to redraw next week's budget to focus on **shoring up** the economy against the **impact** of coronavirus.”

²⁰ Stickles et al. (2016: 45) also posited NEGATIVE STATE IS PHYSICAL HARM while referring to THE NATION IS A PERSON and ECONOMIC HARDSHIP IS PHYSICAL HARM. Although they were using the mapping to examine examples regarding poverty, it also characterises the linguistic metaphors in this study. Therefore, a NEGATIVE STATE (such as the economic effect of the coronavirus on a country or company) IS PHYSICAL HARM (hit, batter, impact). For this reason, the mapping NEGATIVE STATE IS PHYSICAL HARM is categorised with the VIOLENCE/WAR mapping.

In this example (17) the coronavirus is an 'object moving with force' towards 'the economy' that is represented as a 'building'. The 'building' is shored up to protect it from this moving object that could damage it.

IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS IS PHYSICAL HARM + CORONAVIRUS IS AN AGGRESSOR + ECONOMY IS A VICTIM

(18) "The **impact** of coronavirus, which has **battered** the airline industry, now threatens Flybe's survival before it can benefit from any cut in [air passenger duty] APD."

While in example 17 possible 'physical harm' was inferred given that the economy needed 'shoring up', in example 18 'battered' is the 'impact'. Once more, 'coronavirus' is the entity inflicting the 'harm', the airline industry (belonging to the 'economy' domain) is the 'victim' and the 'effect' of the coronavirus is the 'physical harm' which results from being 'battered'.

2.3 POLITICS IS WAR (2)

Out of the twenty-eight sentences which included VIOLENCE/WAR domain examples, only two did not refer to the coronavirus pandemic.

POLITICS IS WAR; POLITICAL OBJECTIVES ARE BATTLES (2)

(19) "The coronavirus crisis means No 10 can no longer **fight** the **battles** it craves; The situation is too serious for Johnson and Cummings' personal **vendettas** and destructive tendencies to continue."

(20) "Measures to ease the impact of coronavirus hold lessons for how we can **fight** the **battle** against climate change, argue Colin Hines and Rosamund Aubrey, while Carl Gardner looks at the future of our financial centres."

In example 19, 'vendetta' represents a complex mapping made up of POLITICAL PARTIES ARE FAMILIES, which entail that POLITICIANS ARE MEMBERS OF A FAMILY, combined with OPPOSING PARTIES ARE VIOLENT OPPONENTS. From context, one can infer that the 'battles' are arguments over 'policy'. Therefore, the correspondences can be identified as POLITICIANS ARE FIGHTERS, MAKING POLITICAL DECISIONS IS FIGHTING, POLITICAL OBJECTIVES ARE BATTLES

2.4 CRIME source domain (4)

Perhaps as part of a wider 'violence' domain, we can include a smaller sub-domain connected to crime. Only four examples were identified which could be correspondences of a 'crime' domain:

CORONAVIRUS IS A CAPTOR | CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JAIL + PEOPLE ARE CAPTIVES

(21) "Wealthy turning to private jets to **escape** coronavirus outbreak."

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JAIL + GOVERNMENT IS A PRISONER/CRIMINAL

(22) "You don't have to be too cynical to feel that this language sounds a lot like the **government preparing to play its get out of jail card**, whereby it offers vague and unenforceable "advice", points disapprovingly to those ignoring it, and is then free to shift blame for the inevitable rise in coronavirus cases on to the public."

INFECTION IS CRIMINAL + DOCTORS ARE INVESTIGATORS

(23) "The coronavirus outbreak hit amid flu season in the northern hemisphere and even doctors can struggle to distinguish between the two - the overlap in symptoms probably contributed to slow **detection** of community infections in some countries, including Italy."

CLINICAL TRIALS ARE INVESTIGATIONS

(24) "In clinical trials, this vaccine was **found** to aggravate those symptoms in infants who went on to catch the virus."

3. MOVEMENT source domain²¹ (35)

ACTION IS MOVEMENT (12)

(25) "[...] the frantic round of global diplomacy required to **reach** a settlement is already underway [...]"

'Reach' implies motion from point A to point B. While point A is not always known, point B tends to be described given the concept of 'reaching a destination'. This example shows a set of correspondences from the JOURNEY domain, namely OBJECTIVES ARE DESTINATIONS and DIPLOMACY IS A VEHICLE; however, it also shows the more basic mapping that PROGRESS IS FORWARD MOTION. Indeed, in order to 'reach' something 'progress' must be made.

CAUSE ACTION IS CAUSE MOVEMENT

(26) "[...] as evidence emerged that [gambling firms] are **pushing** punters towards riskier wagers in the absence of mainstream sport."

'Pushing' someone means forcing them to move, hence pushing someone to do something can be understood in terms of movement, namely CAUSE ACTION IS CAUSE MOVEMENT.

²¹ This mapping can also be identified in the Even Structure Metaphore described by Lakoff (1993: 221-222), he separates this second level into two: "Actions are self-propelled movements", and "Difficulties are impediments to motion" (1993: 226)

CAUSED INABILITY TO ACT IS CAUSED INABILITY TO MOVE

(27) "For new FFA chief executive James Johnson, it's an unenviable choice: face untold financial losses in immediately **suspending** the competition or [...]"

In the same manner as the previous example, causing 'inaction' can be understood in terms of causing 'inability to move'.

CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT | SUBSTANCE (23)

Out of the 35 examples, 23 were example of the 'coronavirus' moving. As discusses in the methodology, spread used as a noun and as a verb are not mapped in the same way according to the five-step method. Spread as a noun is an area, as a verb it is the covering of an area. Therefore, it is categorised in **CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE COVERING AN AREA**.

(28) ""The virus is **spreading** very fast," the European commission president, Ursula von der Leyen, said after the latest assessment by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control."

This example also demonstrates that once more the coronavirus can be understood as a moving substance. Therefore, we can also derive the following correspondence STOPPING CORONAVIRUS IS STOPPING ITS MOVEMENT.

SLOWING PROGRESS OF CORONAVIRUS IS SLOWING MOVEMENT + CORONAVIRUS IS AN ANIMAL + MEASURES ARE BRAKES

(29) "Traditions that spacefarers have observed for decades have fallen foul of efforts to **rein in** the coronavirus pandemic [...]"

In order to slow the progress of the coronavirus epidemic, measures or 'efforts' have been put in place to 'rein in' the coronavirus. While 'rein in' is associated to 'horse', an aspect which shall be discussed in chapter 5, it also provides the notion of 'reducing speed of motion'. Therefore, SLOWING PROGRESS IS SLOWING MOTION.

Several of these examples can also be found as part of the 'violence' domain. This is because words such as 'hit' have both a 'violent' aspect and a 'motion' aspect. The entity that 'does the hitting' is also an entity that 'moves' and 'comes into contact' with the entity that is hit. This creates correspondences such as:

CORONAVIRUS IS AN OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE AND HITTING ANOTHER

(30) "The coronavirus outbreak **hit** amid flu season [...]"

+ EFFECT OF CORONAVIRUS IS EFFECT OF HIT

(31) “Measures to ease the **impact** of coronavirus [...]”

The *Macmillan Dictionary* defines ‘impact’ (n.) as “an occasion when one object hits another”, thus for there to be an ‘impact’ one object must ‘move’ and ‘come into contact’ with another. The object that creates the ‘impact’ is the object that ‘moves’, namely the coronavirus.

4. CONTAINER source domain (26)

‘Container’ mappings logically connect (Lakoff, 1993), like a Russian doll. Namely, coronavirus (substance X) is inside a person (container A) who in turn is inside an area (container B). Logically if X is in A, and A is in B, then X is in B. A ‘container’ mapping has several entailments derive from it, such as what is inside (the contained entity), what the boundary is (the container).

CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER (14+8) was identified with the following correspondences:

PEOPLE ARE CONTAINERS + COUNTRIES ARE CONTAINERS + MEASURES ARE CONTAINERS +
CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER + TO CONTROL IS TO CONTAIN

(32) “Three of the **cases** are believed to have been contracted within the UK, confirming fears that community transmission is already occurring and that attempts to **contain** the virus have at least partly failed.”

Cases are people with the virus hence PEOPLE ARE CONTAINERS and CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER. Measures, or attempts, are used to keep the coronavirus under control, or ‘contained’, hence MEASURES ARE CONTAINERS.

TO CONTROL IS TO CONTAIN + MEASURES ARE CONTAINERS

(33) “Japan is to cancel a ceremony to mark the anniversary next week of the March 2011 triple disaster on its north-east coast, as part of government-led **efforts** to **contain** the **spread** of the coronavirus.”

The ‘spread’ (n.) of coronavirus is an area. The area has an intangible boundary, by closing it and containing the area, the coronavirus is kept inside that area, and under control.

SPREAD IS AN AREA (8) + CORONAVIRUS IS ENTITY INSIDE THE AREA

(34) “[...] we are in a position to take the **steps** necessary to **contain** the **spread** of the disease as far as we can and to protect the most vulnerable.”

In this example the 'steps' are the measures that are used to set up a border around the area (contain the spread). Examples 32, 33 and 34 show the Russian doll effect, namely the coronavirus is in a person (a container) that is part of the spread (an area), and measures are being used to try and contain (control with limits) inside a country (another container).

PEOPLE ARE CONTAINERS was not only identified in reference to the coronavirus, but the following entailments were also derived from this more general mapping:

GETTING INFORMATION FROM A PERSON IS GETTING WHAT IS INSIDE A CONTAINER

(35) "Whitty was **pressed** on whether the coronavirus was **spreading** freely in the UK, with patients contracting the virus from unidentified **sources**."

Whitty is a container with information inside, journalists put pressure on the container to try to access its contents.

SELF IS A FORTRESS

+ ACCESS TO SELF IS ACCESS TO THE FORTRESS

(36) "The archbishop of Canterbury has said people face a choice between "pulling up the **drawbridge** and looking after ourselves" or turning towards others in the coming weeks as the coronavirus crisis escalates."

To be part of someone's life is to be important to that person, this is what delivery brands are trying to do.

5. VERTICALITY source domain²² (25)

QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY has several derived mappings, such as MORE IS UP; LESS IS DOWN; NUMERICAL VALUE AS LOCATION²³ (Hobbs 1979 in Martin, 2006: 208) BAD IS DOWN (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980, in Stickles, et al., 2016: 51) and HIGH STATUS IS UP (Lakoff and Johnson 1980; Kövecses, 2005: 102).

LESS IS DOWN

²² Identified by Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 461-466) and re-examined in Stickles, David, Dodge, and Hong (2016: 36) and Kövecses (2005) among others. Hobbs (1979) previously identified a similar mapping, which can also be considered to derive from QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY, namely NUMERICAL VALUE AS LOCATION (in Martin, 2006: 208)

²³ James H. Martin (2006) carried a corpus-based study of business and economic writing and identified the NUMERICAL VALUE AS LOCATION mapping as very common in text such as the Wall Street Journal.

(37) “Travel and accommodation providers around the world have been **cutting** prices to **levels** not seen since the global financial crisis in a bid to coax travellers back into the market.”

Cutting represents something being lower than it was before. If you cut grass, it is shorter. Each move down along the vertical axis is translated into there being less, hence LESS IS DOWN.

MORE IS UP

(38) “Cuomo warns coronavirus infection rates are **rising** faster than expected.”

Rise can be understood as the rise of water levels, more water is a rise of water. Once more the mappings are based on basic human experiences.

HIGH STATUS IS UP; LOW STATUS IS DOWN (3)

(39) “Traditions that spacefarers have observed for decades have **fallen foul** of efforts to rein in the coronavirus pandemic as astronauts and cosmonauts face more stringent quarantine measures before they blast into orbit.”

‘Traditions’ which once had a high status – were seen as important – have now been relegated during the coronavirus period.

(40) “Doctors **raise** concern over already high demand and lack of resources in health service.”

To ‘raise concerns’ is to bring attention to them and putting them in a position of importance.

6. JOURNEY source domain (19)²⁴

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY (18)

STRATEGIES (political or personal) ARE PATHS (18)

+ PROGRESSING WITH THE STRATEGY IS FORWARD MOTION ON THE PATH +
COUNTRIES|PEOPLE|GOVERNMENTS ARE TRAVELLERS ON THE ROAD + TIME IS A LOCATION
(THE FUTURE IS IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER)

(41) “[...]we [the government] are in a **position** to take the **steps** necessary to contain the spread of the disease [...]”

²⁴ (part of the EVENT Structure Metaphor (Lakoff, 1993: 18) (Lakoff, 1993: 21-). LIFE IS A JOURNEY is also re-examined by Stickles, David, Dodge, and Hong, 2016, Kövecses 2005 among others. This mapping has also been documented for other illnesses such as cancer (for example, Semino et al. 2004).

+ DIFFERENT STRATEGIES ARE DIFFERENT PATHS

(42) "The archbishop of Canterbury has said people **face** a choice between "pulling up the drawbridge and looking after ourselves" or **turning towards** others in the coming weeks as the coronavirus crisis escalates."

In example 42 people have two choices: 1) they can close themselves off by closing access and staying where they are, that is not make progress; or 2) they can take a different direction and go in the direction of people and community.

DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER/TRAVELLER ON THE PATH

(43) "Victoria's **efforts** to detect and contain a resurgence of coronavirus cases **hit** a major **snag** on Monday as people seeking to get tested were forced to wait up to three hours or turned away altogether."

The snag is an obstacle, a damaged road, which entails that the traveller cannot reach its desired destination. In this example the destination was to have a certain amount of people tested by a certain time.

DIFFERENT STRATEGIES ARE PATHS IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS + COMMUNICATION IS A VEHICLE + CONFLICTING COMMUNICATION IS A CAR CRASH

(44) "Confusion has also been sown when the prime minister's natural optimism - talk of being able to "turn the tide" in 12 weeks and "send coronavirus packing" - **runs into** scientific advice, which suggests social distancing restrictions will need to be in place "for at least most of a year"."

In this sentence the 'PM communication' and 'scientific communication' are conceptualised as 'vehicles'. The two do not agree, this disagreement is represented by the 'vehicles' 'crashing', presumably because their 'paths' (their approaches) 'cross' (disagree). More specifically, the 'PM communication vehicle' 'runs into' the 'scientific communication vehicle', implying fault.

STAGES OF THE EPIDEMIC ARE STOPS THAT ARE REACHED ON THE ROAD + COUNTRIES|PEOPLE|GOVERNMENT ARE TRAVELLERS ON THE ROAD

(45) "Australia **reaches** 1,316 confirmed cases, 213 of them recorded in the past 24 hours, after large rises in several states."

Reaching something is often conceptualised as a destination although it is also described as reaching specific stops on the road (Lakoff and Johnson 1989) PROGRESSION IS MOVEMENT. In this example Australia is the traveller.

PRESENT-TIME IS THE SAME LOCATION AS THE OBSERVER (which entails THE FUTURE IS IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER, and SOMETHING IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER IS IN THE OBSERVER'S FUTURE) + DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER/TRAVELLER ON THE PATH

(46) "A print industry **facing** structural challenges for decades as its audience and advertising revenues moved online, now **faces** the consequences of a brutal pandemic raging through populations and economies."

In the 'journey' domain, time is understood in terms of location on a path. The past is behind, and the future is in front. Therefore, in this example when the 'observer' 'faces' something, it is 'looking at' its future in relation to that time or 'location'. 'The print industry' has had 'obstacles' (structural challenges) in front of it, on its 'path' for decades. In addition, it now has another 'obstacle' 'in front' of it, thus in its future relative to 'now', namely "the consequences of a brutal pandemic".

POLITICS IS A JOURNEY (1)

POLITICAL GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS + GOVERNMENTS ARE TRAVELLERS

(47) "But while the talks will take place over a fortnight in November, the frantic round of global diplomacy required **to reach** a settlement is already underway and is being affected by the outbreak of the virus."

In example 47 the 'settlement' is the destination that administrations are trying to reach.

7. NATURAL ELEMENTS source domains²⁵ (19)

I have classified tide, sea, river (water), and storm as part of one domain, namely 'natural elements'. Water was the predominant type of 'natural element'.

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A STORM (2)

(48) "The governor, Andrew Cuomo, whose popularity belies his utter failure to impose a **shelter-in-place** order in time to slow the spread of the virus, is threatening to cut the state's budget by as much as \$10b, an amount with no modern precedent."

In this example protecting oneself from coronavirus is understood in terms of protecting oneself from a storm.

²⁵ The domain of flood and storms was also identified by Hanne and Hawken (2014).

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A BODY OF WATER (12)

NUMBER OF INFECTIONS IS TIDE + INCREASE IN NUMBER OF INFECTIONS FROM CORONAVIRUS IS TIDE RISING (8)

(49) “The number of people with the virus **rose** to 51 last night as at least 12 more people tested positive after flying home from affected areas.”

NUMBER OF DEATHS IS TIDE + INCREASE IN NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CORONAVIRUS IS TIDE RISING (2)

(50) “The death toll from Italy's coronavirus outbreak has **risen** to 52, an increase of 18 since Sunday, as the number of confirmed **cases** in Europe's worst-**hit** country rose to 1,835.”

ORIGIN OF CORONAVIRUS IS WATER SOURCE

(51) “Whitty was pressed on whether the coronavirus was spreading freely in the UK, with patients contracting the virus from unidentified **sources**.”

In addition, three examples from the ‘water’ source domain were identified which were not connected to coronavirus directly.

CONTROL IN FINANCIAL SITUATION IS CONTROL IN LIQUID²⁶

(52) “Others are **pushing** (discounted) meal vouchers and pay-now-drink-later bar tabs - anything to stay **afloat**.”

(53) “Factory and shop closures 'will **push** UK into **deep** recession'; KPMG study finds GDP has already **stalled** as firms shut **doors** amid coronavirus crisis.”

JOB LOSS IS TIDE (1)

(54) “The number of people claiming unemployment benefits **jumped** 23% to 2.8 million last month, **reflecting** a continued **rise** in job losses across Britain as the coronavirus crisis **forces** thousands of businesses to close.”

Two examples were found for EMOTIONS ARE FIRE + INCREASING INTENSITY OF EMOTIONS IS INCREASING INTENSITY OF FIRE (2)

(55) “Lull at London City airport **stokes** fears of coronavirus impact.”

8. FORCE source domain (14)²⁷

²⁶ CONTROL IN FINANCIAL SITUATION IS CONTROL IN LIQUID is a sub-mapping of MONEY IS LIQUID in (Lakoff, et al, 1991)

²⁷ CAUSES ARE FORCES is a sub-mapping of the EVENT STRUCTURE mapping (Lakoff 1993: 18)

TO CONTROL IS TO FORCE

(56) “Powell and Mazhindu said the continued need to prevent coronavirus spreading meant mountain rescue teams had been **forced** to change their working methods.”

In this example mountain rescue teams were made to change how they work. They lost control and are being controlled or influenced by the outside force, which is the need to prevent the coronavirus spread.

+ CORONAVIRUS IS A FORCE (6)

(57) “The AFL is facing the biggest financial crisis in its history after the coronavirus **forced** the suspension of the 2020 season until at least 31 May.”

The coronavirus is the entity that is forcing, it is the force

+ BUSINESSES ARE FORCES (3) + SELLING IS PUSHING

(58) “Others are **pushing** (discounted) meal vouchers and pay-now-drink-later bar tabs - anything to stay afloat.”

MPs ARE FORCES (1)

9. PHYSICAL POSSESSION source domain (10)²⁸

TO CONTROL IS TO POSSESS (10).

(59) “As the Covid-19 virus has **taken hold**, human beings have turned to singing and music.”

In this example, the implication is that the ‘coronavirus’ is the entity that is in control as it is the entity ‘taking possession’. The ‘entity controlled’, or in source domain terms ‘the entity possessed’ is not specified but one can assume ‘everything’, or ‘people’s lives’.

+ THE CORONAVIRUS IS A POSSESSION (5)

(60) “The announcement came shortly after Donald Trump declared a national emergency, amid mounting criticism about his **handling** of the coronavirus epidemic which looks likely to cost billions - if not trillions of dollars to tackle.”

In this case, ‘handling’ is used to refer to Donald Trump’s ‘control’ over the coronavirus epidemic.

(61) “Previously, all people with coronavirus in Australia **caught** the disease by travelling to an infected country, or through direct contact with a family member who had travelled.”

²⁸ The mappings described as CONTROL IS PHYSICAL CONTROL (Lakoff, et al., 1991) and CONTROL IS POSSESS (Kövecses, 2005: 55) represent similar sets of correspondences as those found in this study’s data.

Interpreting example 61 according to CONTROL IS PHYSICAL POSSESSION implies that people infected by the disease are in some way in 'control' of the fact that they have the disease. This aspect is discussed further in section 5.3.4.

+ MEETINGS ARE POSSESSIONS (2)

(62) "Nations to **hold** talks over coronavirus threat."

+ CONSEQUENCES ARE POSSESSIONS (1)

(63) "[...] so a coronavirus outbreak could **hold** potentially huge economic and social consequences [...]"

10. SIGHT source domain²⁹ (10)

UNDERSTANDING IS SEEING (9)

(64) "[...] although he will have to physically distance himself from his wife at home when returning from work and is fully **aware** of the risks of catching the virus."

+ TO THINK ABOUT SOMETHING CAREFULLY IS TO LOOK AT SOMETHING CAREFULLY (3)

(65) "[...] so that the world could instead **focus** on fighting Covid-19."

+ MAKING KNOWN IS MAKING VISIBLE

(66) "Bolsonaro is very fragile already and I feel like the pandemic has just **made it clear** to many people that he will not be able to lead Brazil through this in any satisfactory way."

EXPERIENCING IS SEEING (1)

(67) "[...] an acting leader would have galvanised key players [...], rather than **seeing** a piecemeal approach, which has included amendments to the emergency legislation from MPs [...]."

11. UNGROUPED (27)

The following list of mappings only have one to three examples; thus, they were not considered large enough to create their own category, nor were they identified as belonging to any of the aforementioned categories. They simply represent the concept behind the language used in the metaphorical expressions.

POLITICS IS A GAME; GOVERNMENTS AND POLITICIANS ARE PLAYERS (3)

THINKING IS FEELING (3)

ECONOMY | GOVERNMENT | POWER IS A DAMAGEABLE OBJECT (2)

²⁹ Conventional conceptual mapping first identified by Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

LIFE IS A GAMBLING GAME (2)
 LIFE IS A PLAY (2)
 COMMUNICATION IS SPEECH (2)
 LIFE IS AN OBJECT + BEING PART OF A PERSON'S LIFE IS PHYSICALLY BEING PART OF AN OBJECT (1)
 THINKING IS HEARING (1)
 NUMBERS ARE PEOPLE (1)
 CORONAVIRUS IS A WILD ANIMAL BEING TAMED (1)
 PEOPLE ARE ANIMALS (1)
 ESSENCE OF SOMETHING IS THE CENTRE OF SOMETHING | IMPORTANCE IS CENTRALITY (1)
 CHURCH IS SERVICE PROVIDER (1)
 WORK IS HUMAN ENERGY (1)
 RAPID INCREASE IN NUMBERS IS MOMENT THINGS HAPPEN THAT CANNOT BE CONTROLLED (1)
 PROVOKING ACTION IS ASKING (1)
 USING MONEY INCORRECTLY IS WASTE (1)
 PRAISING IS SELLING LOUDLY (1)
 POLITICAL PARTIES ARE FAMILIES (1)

4.3 French results

Table 9: French result categories in ranking order

1.	MOVEMENT source domain (29) ACTION IS MOVEMENT (13) CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT SUBSTANCE (14) ECONOMIC-ACTIVITY IS A MOVING OBJECT (1) PEOPLE ARE MOVING SUBSTANCES (1)
2.	JOURNEY source domain (24) CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY (24)
3.	NATURAL ELEMENTS source domain (22) CORONAVIRUS IS A LIQUID (20)
4.	VIOLENCE/WAR source domain (19) CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS WAR (19)
5.	PHYSICAL CONTACT source domain (18) ABSTRACT INFLUENCE IS PHYSICAL CONTACT (18)
6.	CONTAINER source domain (17) CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER (10) BUSINESSES ARE CONTAINERS (2) COUNTRIES ARE CONTAINERS (2) PEOPLE ARE CONTAINERS (1)

7.	COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS source domain (e.g. PLANTS, MACHINES, BUILDINGS, HUMAN-BODIES) (15) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BUILDINGS (7) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BODIES (6) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE MACHINES (2)
8.	VERTICALITY source domain (13) QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY (13)
9.	SIGHT source domain (9)
10.	PHYSICAL ATTACHEMENT source domain (7) ABSTRACT RELATION IS PHYSICAL ATTACHEMENT (7)
11.	PHYSICAL POSSESSION source domain (6) ORGANISE IS HOLD (4) WORDS ARE POSSESSIONS (2)
12.	PHYSICAL STATE source domain (4) ABSTRACT STATE IS PHYSICAL STATE (4)
13.	COMMUNICATION target domain (8)
14.	UNGROUPED (33)

1. Movement source domain (29)³⁰

ACTION IS MOVEMENT (13)

+ CAUSE ACTION IS CAUSE MOVEMENT (TO START IS TO THROW) + CAUSED INABILITY TO ACT IS CAUSED INABILITY TO MOVE (STOP CONSTRUCTION IS SLEEP) + CONSTRUCTION SITE IS A BODY

(1) « *Le chantier de consolidation de la cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris, **lancé** après l'incendie d'avril 2019, a été mis en **sommeil** en raison de l'épidémie du nouveau coronavirus, a indiqué lundi l'Établissement public.* »

[The consolidation construction site of the Notre-Dame de Paris Cathedral, **launched** after the fire of April 2019, has been put **to sleep** [on hold] due to the new coronavirus epidemic...]

Starting a construction site is to 'launch' the site and putting the construction on hold is to put it 'to sleep'.

ECONOMIC-ACTIVITY IS A MOVING OBJECT + LESS ECONOMIC-ACTIVITY IS SLOW MOVING OBJECT + CAUSE OF LESS PROGRESS IS OBJECT CAUSING SLOWDOWN ON THE ROAD

(2) « *Par ailleurs, le gouvernement doit entériner ce mercredi un plan d'aides budgétaires d'un montant de 10 milliards d'euros pour contrer le **ralentissement** de l'activité lié à l'épidémie.* »

[In addition, this Wednesday the government is due to ratify a €10 billion budgetary aid plan to counter the **slowdown** in activity linked to the epidemic.]

³⁰ This mapping can also be identified in the Event Structure Metaphor described by Lakoff (1993: 221-222); he separates this second level into two: "Actions are self-propelled movements", and "Difficulties are impediments to motion" (1993: 226).

CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT | SUBSTANCE (13)

COUNTRIES/REGIONS ARE CIRCUITS + CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING SUBSTANCE (5)

(3) « [...], le virus **circule** en fait de manière invisible. »

[...the virus actually **circulates** in an invisible manner.]

The 'more basic meaning' identified in French in *Le Robert* associates 'circulate' and 'circulation' to the movement of fluids, in a way that is not as obvious in English. In French the virus is therefore understood as a 'moving liquid' in these examples.

CORONAVIRUS IS AN OBJECT MOVING FROM ONE PLACE | PERSON TO ANOTHER (3)

(4) « Il est crucial de ne pas **transmettre** le virus à nos patients [...] »

[It is crucial that we do not **transmit** the virus to our patients...]

EPIDEMIC IS OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE AND TOUCHING ANOTHER (3)

(5) « Elle permet à Bercy de suivre et de gérer en temps réel l'**impact** de l'épidémie en coordination avec les secteurs concernés. »

[It enables Bercy [the Ministry of Finance] to *follow* [monitor] and manage in real time the **impact** of the epidemic in coordination with the concerned sectors.]

In this example, the assumption is that the impact is referring to the impact of the coronavirus epidemic on the economy. Therefore, the epidemic is an 'object moving with force' that 'comes into contact' with the economy and has a 'destructive' effect, thus ECONOMY IS A VICTIM and EPIDEMIC IS AN OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE AND HITTING ANOTHER.

MEASURES ARE A BRAKE + SLOWING PROGRESS OF THE PANDEMIC IS BRAKING + CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT (1)

(6) « L'Allemagne boucle ses frontières, comme l'Autriche, et bien d'autres, pour **freiner** la pandémie et éviter l'effondrement de leurs systèmes nationaux de santé. »

[Germany is *buckling* [closing] its borders, like Austria and many others, to **brake** [curb] the pandemic and *avoid* [prevent] the collapse of their national health systems.]

TEMPERATURE IS A BRAKE + SLOWING PROGRESS OF THE PANDEMIC IS BRAKING + CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT (1)

(7) « À moins que la température plus élevée ne **freine** le virus, mais même la grippe saisonnière circule intensément en Afrique. »

[Unless the higher temperatures **put the brakes on the virus** [slow the virus down], but even seasonal flu is circulating intensely in Africa.]

2. JOURNEY source domain (24)³¹

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY (ON A PATH) (24)

+ DOING THE SAME AS SOMEONE IS FOLLOWING THE SAME PATH + COUNTRIES ARE TRAVELLERS FOLLOWING EACH OTHER

(8)« [...] [*Les Etats-Unis*] pourraient **suivre** le même **destin** que le reste du monde. »

[The United-States could **follow** the same **fate** as the rest of the world.]

In this example, the United-States is a 'traveller' following a 'path' which has already been taken by other countries in the world. The 'path' is the countries' 'fate', it is the coronavirus situation³² over time. One can imagine that if the US were to take a different 'path' it would reach a different 'destination', that is, a different 'future result' from the epidemic.

+ BEING AT THE SAME STAGE AS OTHERS IS CATCHING-UP-WITH THEM AND GOING AT THE SAME SPEED

(9) « *La Martinique a rejoint* vendredi les trois territoires d'outre-mer touchés par le coronavirus, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin et la Guyane, avec deux nouveaux cas. »

[On Friday, Martinique **joined/caught up** with the three overseas territories affected by the coronavirus, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin and French Guiana, with two new cases.]

Countries that are at the same stage of the coronavirus epidemic (that is, the number of cases they have in the country) are in the same 'location' on a 'path'. While Martinique was previously 'behind' on the path (it did not have as many cases) it has now 'caught-up' with Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin, and French Guiana by having the same number of positive coronavirus cases.

+ AN OBJECTIVE IS A DESTINATION + A COUNTRY IS A TRAVELLER

(10) « *Si certains États comme le Sénégal, l'Afrique du Sud ou le Kenya parviendraient sans doute à contenir le virus, au moins dans leurs capitales, d'autres comme la Centrafrique ou le Soudan du Sud n'ont que peu de chances.* »

[While some states, such as Senegal, South Africa and Kenya, **may reach the containment of** [may be able to contain] the virus...]

The 'destination' is to "contain the virus" which may be 'reached' by the 'traveller' (such as Senegal).

+ RULES ARE PATHS + PEOPLE RESPECTING THE RULES ARE TRAVELLERS FOLLOWING THE PATH

³¹ In Lakoff's introduction to "Inheritance Hierarchies" LIFE IS A JOURNEY is on the second level under the first level EVENT Structure Metaphor (Lakoff 1993: 222). Aspects of this mapping are also compatible with the superordinate primary metaphors LINEAR SCALES ARE PATHS and TIME IS SPACE (Lakoff 1993: 213-215) meaning that "The present time is at the same location as a canonical observer" (Lakoff 1993: 215). This mapping is also examined in Stickers, David, Dodge, and Hong, (2016), and Kövecses 2005 among others. It has also been documented for other illnesses such as cancer (for example, Semino et al. 2004: 17-18).

³² In this section I use the expression 'coronavirus situation', as an inclusive expression. Not only does it describe the number of positive cases and the number of deaths from the virus, but I also use it to refer to how a country is managing the situation. I also wish to avoid using 'coronavirus progression/progress' as this has a positive connotation in my opinion.

(11) « Une partie des Français n'a pas **suivi** les consignes de prévention liées à la crise du coronavirus. »

[Some French people did not **follow** the prevention instructions related to the coronavirus crisis.]

THE WORST OF THE CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A TUNNEL + TIME AFTER THE WORST OF THE CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TUNNEL

(12) « Au moment où l'Europe et l'Italie plongent dans l'épidémie du Covid-19 à grande échelle, la Chine voit enfin la **lumière au bout du tunnel**. »

[As Europe and Italy dive into the large-scale Covid-19 epidemic, China finally sees the **light at the end of the tunnel**.]

On the 'path' of life, time is represented according to the 'traveller': in front is the future; behind is the past; and in the same place as the observer is the present. To see the 'light' at the end of the tunnel, is to see the 'end', the 'outside'. The time of the coronavirus epidemic is a 'dark tunnel' (a negative situation) and seeing the 'light' is seeing when the situation will be over.

DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER/TRAVELLER ON THE PATH + NOT-INCUR-PROBLEM IS AVOID-OBSTACLE + MEASURES ARE A MEANS TO AVOID OBSTACLE

(13) « La ministre de la justice a par ailleurs souligné que « des mesures devront également être prises pour **éviter** la circulation du virus en détention ». »

[... "measures will also have to be taken to **avoid** the circulation of the virus in detention centres."]

SOMETHING IN OBSERVER'S FUTURE IS SOMETHING IN FRONT OF OBSERVER

(14) « **Face à** coronavirus, [...] »

[**Facing** the coronavirus,]

DEALING WITH A PROBLEM | DECISION IS TO PLACE ONSELF IN FRONT OF IT

(15) « Le professeur d'éthique médicale à l'université Paris-Saclay explique les dilemmes moraux que devront **affronter** les médecins lorsque afflueront les patients les plus gravement atteints par le coronavirus. »

[The professor of medical ethics at the University of Paris-Saclay explains the moral dilemmas that doctors will have **to face** when the patients most seriously *reached* [affected] by the coronavirus *stream in* [arrive].]

STAGES OF THE EPIDEMIC ARE STOPS THAT ARE REACHED ON THE ROAD

(16) « L'Italie **se rapproche** des 200 morts. »

[Italy **gets closer** to 200 deaths.]

ITALY IS A VEHICLE + A BAD SITUATION IS A DITCH

(17) « Pour bon nombre de spécialistes, l'Italie, qui a été la première à être touchée par le virus en Europe, a certainement déjà **basculé** dans le rouge vif. »

[For many specialists, Italy, which was the first to be *touched* [affected] by the virus in Europe, has certainly **flipped** into bright red [is now certainly in the red].]

Italy is a 'vehicle' on the 'road' and it has suddenly ended up in a bad situation, that is, it has 'fallen into a ditch' and is no longer following the planned 'path'. *Basculer* is the movement of 'flipping' and *ravin* 'ditch' is the fourth collocate in frTenTen17 which matches the 'most basic meaning'.

TO CAUSE ACTION IS TO ENABLE MOVEMENT + TESTS ARE DRIVERS; DOCTORS|HEALTH DEPARTMENT ARE PASSENGERS; DECISIONS ARE DESTINATIONS + EVENTS IN TIME ARE THINGS FOLLOWING EACH OTHER IN SPACE

(18) « L'homme est plus tard testé négatif, **conduisant** les médecins à considérer deux hypothèses : la contamination **suivie** de la guérison dudit collègue, ou la circulation préexistante du virus en Lombardie [...]. »

[The man later tested negative, **driving** [leading] the doctors to consider two hypotheses: the contamination followed by the recovery of the said colleague, or the pre-existing circulation of the virus in Lombardy.]

DEALING-WITH IS *BOARDING*[REACHING] + A CORONAVIRUS STRATEGY IS A VEHICLES + DECISIONS ARE DESTINATIONS

(19) « Pour le docteur Aruna, il faut revoir la manière d'**aborder** la riposte, [...] »

[For Dr. Aruna, there is a need to *see again* [rethink] the **boarding of** [approach to] the *retaliation* [response].]

STAYING UPDATED (IN TIME) IS FOLLOWING (IN SPACE)

(20) « Elle permet à Bercy de **suivre** et de gérer en temps réel l'impact de l'épidémie en coordination avec les secteurs concernés. »

[It enables Bercy [the Ministry of Finance] to **follow** [monitor] and manage in real time the impact of the epidemic in coordination with the concerned sectors.]

3. NATURAL ELEMENTS source domain (22)³³

POLITICS IS WEATHER (1)

UNSTABLE POLITICS IS A STORM

(21) « De deux choses l'une, soit le risque de tenir un bureau de vote est considéré comme inexistant et cela donne à l'exercice démocratique un pouvoir quasi magique sur l'épidémie,

³³ The domain of flood and storms was also identified by Hanne and Hawken (2014), who also identified natural elements in the source domains (such as floods and storms) of their metaphor study on the description of five diseases – avian flu, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and HIV/AIDS – in the New York Times.

soit il est jugé inférieur à la **tempête** politique qu'aurait provoquée telle ou telle demande de report qui ne relèverait pas d'une décision unanime. »

CORONAVIRUS IS A LIQUID (20)³⁴

TO CONTAMINATE IS TO CIRCULATE + COUNTRIES ARE A CIRCUIT + CORONAVIRUS IS A LIQUID

(22) « Dès ce lundi, l'ensemble du territoire français passera en zone verte, à l'exception de Mayotte et de la Guyane, où le virus **circule** encore activement. »

[From this Monday, the whole of France will move into the green zone, with the exception of Mayotte and French Guiana, where the virus is still actively **circulating**.]

PATIENTS WITH CORONAVIRUS ARE A BODY OF WATER + INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PATIENTS IS AN INCREASE IN FLOW

(23) « Le professeur d'éthique médicale à l'université Paris-Saclay explique les dilemmes moraux que devront affronter les médecins lorsque **afflueront** les patients les plus gravement atteints par le coronavirus. »

[The professor of medical ethics at the University of Paris-Saclay explains the moral dilemmas that doctors will have to face when the patients most seriously *reached* [affected] by the coronavirus **stream in** [arrive].]

The patients coming into hospital are 'streaming' / 'rushing' into hospital, more patients equates more 'water' and an increase 'flow' and 'pressure' on the hospitals.

EPIDEMIC IS A BODY OF WATER + CORONAVIRUS EPIDEMIC IN COUNTRIES IS COUNTRIES UNDER WATER

(24) « Au moment où l'Europe et l'Italie **plongent** dans l'épidémie du Covid-19 à grande échelle, la Chine voit enfin la lumière au bout du tunnel. »

[As Europe and Italy **dive** into the large-scale Covid-19 epidemic, China finally sees the light at the end of the tunnel.]

Although in this example the correspondence is that 'Europe and Italie are diving under water' there is no indication as to the 'control' of the future situation, namely whether they will 'sink' or 'swim'.

STOP EPIDEMIC IS TO CONTAIN A RIVER WITH A DAM + EPIDEMIC IS A RIVER + MEASURES/MASKS/HOSPITALS ARE DAMS (5)

(25) « L'étude, publiée le 10 juin dans la revue *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, met cependant en lumière les conditions à respecter pour que la protection faciale contribue à **endiguer** l'épidémie. »

³⁴ Gibbs and Frank (2002) also identified "CANCER IS A FLUID WITHIN THE SELF-CONTAINER" (in Semino and Demjén, 2017: 386-387).

[The study, published on 10 June in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, however, throws light on the conditions that must be met if face protections are to help **dam up** [stem] the epidemic.]

In this example 'building a dam' is meant as 'controlling' the epidemic. The epidemic is a 'body of water', more specifically 'a river' and the 'dams' are all the actions which help control the epidemic, some examples are measures, masks, and hospitals. This also fits with the previous example that people who test positive are 'water', entailing INCREASE IN POSITIVE CASES IS INCREASE IN WATER LEVELS.

CORONAVIRUS CAUSING AN EFFECT IS THE CURRENT DRAGGING SOMETHING + CORONAVIRUS IS A RIVER

(26) « *En revanche, le coronavirus peut **entraîner** des formes graves fatales chez des moins de 60 ans, ce qui reste extrêmement rare pour la grippe.* »

[On the other hand, the coronavirus can **drag** [lead to] severe fatal forms in people under 60 years of age, which is extremely rare for the flu.]

In French the 'more basic meaning' of '*entraîner*' collocates with current as can be gleaned from the dictionary definition in Le Robert and confirmed by querying the frTenTen17 corpus.

ORIGIN OF THE PANDEMIC IS SOURCE OF THE RIVER + FINDING THE ORIGIN OF THE CORONAVIRUS IS GOING UP STREAM

(27) « [...], l'OMS s'efforce de **remonter** aux **sources** du fléau... » [...] »

["the WHO is working to **go upstream to** [find] the **sources** of the *flail* [plight]..."]

4. VIOLENCE/WAR source domain

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS WAR³⁵ (19)

STATE IS COUNTER ATTACKER + VIRUS IS ATTACKER (EBOLA AND CORONAVIRUS)

(28) « *Pour le docteur Aruna, il faut revoir la manière d'**aborder** la riposte, [...]* »

[For Dr. Aruna, there is a need to *see again* [rethink] the *boarding of* [approach to] the **retaliation** [response].]

Managing the coronavirus is 'retaliating' entailing that the first 'attack' came from the virus and the country is now rethinking their strategy to 'fight back'. Therefore, the country is both 'counter attacker' and 'victim'.

COUNTRIES ARE ARMIES + DR. MICHEL RYAN IS A GENERAL/MILITARY RECRUTEUR

³⁵ Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 474) identified CANCER IS WAR and Semino et al. (2004: 18-19) connected cancer to the VIOLENCE domain. Hanne and Hawken (2014) found that "While treatments for all five diseases were referred to in military terms ("aggressive strategies", etc), the use of military metaphors to describe the action of the disease itself (as an "enemy", "attacking", "invading") was extremely high in relation to avian flu and very low in relation to heart disease" (2014: 95). This final study is particularly interesting as avian flu is the closest of the diseases to the coronavirus.

(29) « **Appelant** tous les pays à se mettre **en ordre de bataille**³⁶, le directeur des programmes d'urgence de l'OMS, le Dr Michael Ryan, a souligné que certains pays avaient montré qu'il était possible de ralentir la propagation du virus. »

[Calling on all countries to get **in order of battle** [prepared], WHO's Director of Emergency Programmes, Dr Michael Ryan, *underlined* [stressed] that some countries have shown that it is possible to slow the spread of the virus.]

SCIENTISTS ARE FIGHTERS + PANDEMIC IS A BOMB

(30) « *Jeanne Daudet a commencé comme ça : « Une pandémie dévastatrice **explose** à l'échelle du globe, des équipes de scientifiques **se mobilisent** pour tenter de décrypter le génome du mystérieux virus, l'OMS s'efforce de remonter aux sources du fléau... » De quoi s'agit-il ? »*

[Jeanne Daudet began like this: "A devastating pandemic **is exploding** on a global scale, teams of scientists **are mobilising** [rally] to try to decrypt the genome of the mysterious virus, the WHO is trying to trace the sources of the scourge? "What is it all about?]

In this example scientists are 'preparing to fight', the 'fight' being 'identifying the genome'. Several other examples use 'to mobilise' to characterise active participants in the 'fight' against the coronavirus, these include 'countries' and 'money'.

HOSPITAL IS A BATTLE GROUND | THE FRONT LINE; HOSPITAL IS WHERE THE WAR IS BEING FOUGHT

(31) « *Lundi 2 mars, le premier ministre, Edouard Philippe, **se trouvait également en première ligne**, au CHU de Bordeaux, où il échangeait avec les personnels soignants alors que deux patients atteints de coronavirus y étaient hospitalisés.* »

[On Monday 2 March, the Prime Minister, Edouard Philippe, was also on **the first line [front line]**, at Bordeaux University Hospital, where he was *exchanging* [talking] with the healthcare staff while two coronavirus patients were hospitalised there.]

VIRUS LOCATION IS BATTLE GROUND

(32) « *Emmanuel Macron voulait prendre la mesure des moyens mis en oeuvre **sur le terrain** pour endiguer l'épidémie.* »

[Emmanuel Macron wanted to *take the measure* [estimate the capacities] of the means put in place **in the field** to contain the epidemic.]

ECONOMY IS A VICTIM + EFFECTS FROM CORONAVIRUS ARE VISIBLE MARKS FROM A HIT

(33) « *Si le scénario de rebond se confirme, l'économie **portera longtemps les marques** de la crise du coronavirus, prévient toutefois Patrick Artus, de Natixis.* »

[If the rebound scenario is confirmed, the economy will **bear the marks** of the coronavirus crisis for a long time, warns Patrick Artus of Natixis.]

³⁶ « Ordre de bataille » is a multi-word expression recognised in the dictionary *Le Larousse* and it is described as a 'state of preparation' which originally came from the expression describing the order of battle in the military.
<https://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/ordre/56375#182780>

The following correspondences only have one example each. They are part of the violence domain but are not directly related to the coronavirus.

POLITICAL OBJECTIVE IS A TARGET (1)

FAKE NEWS IS AN ENEMY (1)

TRAFFIC IS ENEMY + SUPPLIES ARE VICTIMS (1)

BUSINESS SURVIVAL IS FIGHTING | DEFENDING (1)

5. PHYSICAL CONTACT source domain (18)

ABSTRACT INFLUENCE IS PHYSICAL CONTACT (18)

BEING INFLUENCED IS BEING TOUCHED | IS PHYSICAL CONTACT + CORONAVIRUS IS OBJECT THAT COMES INTO CONTACT (11)

(34) « Rome a adopté lundi un décret contenant des mesures d'un montant d'environ 25 milliards d'euros pour soutenir les familles et les entreprises **touchées** par la pandémie de Covid-19. »

[On Monday, Rome adopted a decree containing measures amounting to around €25 billion to support families and businesses **touched** [affected] by the Covid-19 pandemic.]

(35) « Le professeur d'éthique médicale à l'université Paris-Saclay explique les dilemmes moraux que devront affronter les médecins lorsque afflueront les patients les plus gravement **atteints** par le coronavirus. »

[The professor of medical ethics at the University of Paris-Saclay explains the moral dilemmas that doctors will have to face when the patients most seriously **reached** [affected] by the coronavirus arrive.]

CORONAVIRUS IS AN OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE AND TOUCHING ANOTHER

+ THE EFFECT OF THE CORONAVIRUS IS THE IMPACT OF A MOVING OBJECT HITTING WITH FORCE

(36) « Elle permet à Bercy de suivre et de gérer en temps réel l'**impact** de l'épidémie en coordination avec les secteurs concernés. »

[It enables Bercy [the Ministry of Finance] to *follow* [monitor] and manage in real time the **impact** of the epidemic in coordination with the concerned sectors.]

In examples 34, 35, and 36 being 'affected' by the coronavirus is being 'touched' by it. In addition is example 36 the 'contact' has a 'violent' aspect that is conveyed by 'impact'. Indeed, example 36 can be understood with the addition of the mapping INTENSITY IS STRENGTH (or PHYSICAL EFFECT)³⁷ which amplifies the 'touch' aspect.

SEEING INFLUENCE IS SEEING THE MARK FROM THE PHYSICAL-CONTACT

³⁷ For more detail on INTENSITY IS STRENGTH (or PHYSICAL EFFECT) see Kövecses (2005: 27).

(37) « *Si le scénario de rebond se confirme, l'économie **portera** longtemps **les marques** de la crise du coronavirus, prévient toutefois Patrick Artus, de Natixis.* »

[If the rebound scenario is confirmed, the economy will **bear the marks** of the coronavirus crisis for a long time, warns Patrick Artus of Natixis.]

TO INFLUENCE IS TO APPLY PRESSURE + INFLUENCE IS WEIGHT

(38) « [...] *en chargeant le président du Sénat, Gérard Larcher, et celui de l'Association des maires de France, François Baroin, qui auraient fait **pression** de tout leur **poinds** sur Emmanuel Macron, jeudi, pour que ce dernier renonce à annoncer un report.* »

[... they would have **applied pressure with all their weight** on Emmanuel Macron, on Thursday, so that the latter gives up announcing a postponement.]

BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR A CONSEQUENCE IS TO CARRY TO A PLACE + A CONSEQUENCE IS AN OBJECT CARRIED

(39) « *L'Italie a enregistré 49 nouveaux décès liés au coronavirus en 24 heures, **portant** le total à 197 morts depuis le début de l'épidémie, selon un nouveau bilan publié vendredi.* »

[Italy has recorded 49 new coronavirus-linked deaths in 24 hours, **carrying** [bringing] the total **to** 197 deaths since the start of the epidemic, according to a new report published Friday.]

6. CONTAINER source domain (17)

CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER (10)

+ CONTROLLING THE CORONAVIRUS IS CONTAINING THE CORONAVIRUS (6)

+ COUNTRIES/CITIES ARE CONTAINERS + MEASURES ARE THE BOUNDARY OF THE CONTAINER + CONTROLLING IS CONTAINING

(40) « *Si certains États comme le Sénégal, l'Afrique du Sud ou le Kenya parviendraient sans doute à **contenir** le virus, au moins dans leurs capitales, d'autres comme la Centrafrique ou le Soudan du Sud n'ont que peu de chances.* »

[While some states, such as Senegal, South Africa and Kenya, *may reach the **containment of*** [may be able **to contain**] the virus...]

The following correspondences belong to the CONTAINER domain, one or two examples were found for each and they are not directly related to the coronavirus.

BUSINESSES ARE CONTAINERS (2)

+ FAKE-NEWS IS INSIDE

(41) « *Coronavirus : les réseaux sociaux tentent de **contenir** l'épidémie de fausses nouvelles.* »

[Coronavirus: social networks try to **contain** the epidemic of fake news.]

COUNTRIES ARE CONTAINERS (2)

+ BORDERS ARE THE DOORS TO INSIDE

(42) « Face au coronavirus, l'UE **ferme** à son tour ses frontières [...] »

[In the face of the coronavirus, the EU closes its borders...]

+ BORDERS ARE BUCLES

(43) « L'Allemagne **boucle** ses frontières, comme l'Autriche, et bien d'autres, pour freiner la pandémie et éviter l'effondrement de leurs systèmes nationaux de santé. »

[Germany is **buckling** [closing] its borders, like Austria and many others, to **brake** [curb] the pandemic and **avoid** [prevent] the collapse of their national health systems.]

PEOPLE ARE CONTAINERS (1)

+ ACCESS TO A PERSON IS ACCESS TO INSIDE A CONTAINER

(44) « [...] sans pour autant délaisser ceux qui ont besoin d'**accéder** à un soignant pour d'autres problématiques de santé que le coronavirus ? »

[... without neglecting those who need **access** to a healthcare provider for conditions other than coronavirus.]

7. COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS (15)

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS (13)

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BUIDLINGS (7)

ECONOMY IS A STRUCTUR + FAILLING ECONOMY IS COLLAPSING BUILDING

(45) « La crise du coronavirus entraîne un **effondrement** des marchés financiers. »

[Coronavirus crisis **drags** [leads to] a **collapse** of financial markets.]

HELPING ECONOMY IS SUPPORTING A STRUCTURE + A PROJET|SET-OF-ACTIONS IS A PLAN + DEFICIT IS A HOLE

(46) « Cette flexibilité est particulièrement importante pour l'Italie, pays de l'UE le plus touché par le coronavirus, qui a lancé un important **plan de soutien** à son économie, **creusant** Davantage son déficit public tandis que sa dette frise déjà 140 % de son PIB. »

[This flexibility is particularly important for Italy, the EU country most **touched** [affected] by the coronavirus, which has launched a major **plan to support** its economy, **digging** [increasing] its public deficit while its debt is already close to 140% of its GDP.]

PEOPLE ARE BUIDLINGS + MONEY IS A FOUNDATION|SUPPORTING-STRUCTURE

(47) « Rome a adopté lundi un décret contenant des mesures d'un montant d'environ 25 milliards d'euros pour **soutenir** les familles et les entreprises touchées par la pandémie de Covid-19. »

[On Monday, Rome adopted a decree containing measures amounting to around €25 billion to **support** families and businesses *touched* [affected] by the Covid-19 pandemic.]

NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM IS A BUILDING + FAILING NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM IS COLLAPSING

(48) « *L'Allemagne boucle ses frontières, comme l'Autriche, et bien d'autres, pour freiner la pandémie et éviter l'**effondrement** de leurs systèmes nationaux de santé.* »

[Germany is *buckling* [closing] its borders, like Austria and many others, to *brake* [curb] the pandemic and *avoid* [prevent] the **collapse** of their national health systems.]

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BODIES (6)

ECONOMY IS A BODY + ECONOMY NOT DOING WELL IS AN UNHEALTHY PERSON

(49) « *Les Bourses vont rester très **fébriles** jusqu'à ce que la pandémie soit contenue.* »

[The stock markets will remain very **feverish** until the pandemic is contained.]

PUBLIC-INSTITUTIONS AND COUNTRIES ARE A BODY

+ REGION IS A LUNG + ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY IS OXYGEN (KEEPING LUNG AND BODY ALIVE)

(50) « [...] *la circulation préexistante du virus en Lombardie, **poumon** économique et industriel, faisant partie des régions les plus denses d'échanges en Europe.* »

[the pre-existing circulation of the virus in Lombardy, the economic and industrial **lung**, one of the densest *exchanging* [trading] regions in Europe]

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE MACHINES (2)

ECONOMY IS A MACHINE | ENGINE + STARTING THE ECONOMY AGAIN IS STARTING AN ENGINE

(51) « *De quoi imaginer que, même une fois l'épidémie endiguée, il faudra du temps à l'économie pour **redémarrer**.* »

[One can only imagine that, even once the epidemic has been *damed up* [contained], it will take time for the economy to **restart** [recover].]

Le Robert defines 'démarrer' as « *Mettre en marche (un moteur, un véhicule)* » [start (a motor, a vehicle)]. 'Economy' growing again is thus understood as a 'machine' starting again.

8. VERTICALITY source domain

QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY (13)

MORE IS UP

(52) « *Le chef de l'État tourne la page de l'épidémie de coronavirus et tente de relancer l'économie en évitant les **hausse**s d'impôts.* »

[The head of state turns the page on the coronavirus epidemic and tries to *relaunch* [revive] the economy by avoiding tax **raises**.]

LESS IS DOWN

(53) « *Deuxième pays pour le nombre de décès liés à la pandémie - 41 364 morts le 11 juin -, le Royaume-Uni a enregistré en avril un **plongeon** record de son activité.* »

[Second country for the number of deaths linked to the pandemic - 41,364 deaths on 11 June -, the United Kingdom recorded a record **plunge** in activity in April.]

9. SIGHT source domain (9)

EXISTING IS BEING SEEN

(54) « *Mais comme les autres virus respiratoires, le Sars-Cov-2, **apparu** en Chine en décembre peut aussi, chez certains patients, entraîner des formes graves.* »

[But like other respiratory viruses, Sars-Cov-2, which **appeared** in China in December, can also cause *grave* [severe] forms in some patients.]

KNOWING IS SEEING

UNDENIABLE KNOWLEDGE IS A CLEAR IMAGE

(55) « *Une étude de juillet 2019 dans Infectious Diseases calculait ainsi, sur quelque 1 500 patients atteints de pneumonie virale, que ceux soignés pour un cancer étaient **nettement** plus à risque : 12 % de mortalité (contre 4 %) avec un virus grippal, 24 % (contre 3 %) avec un coronavirus !* »

[A July 2019 study in Infectious Diseases calculated that out of some 1,500 patients *reached by* [suffering from] viral pneumonia, those treated for cancer were **distinctly** more at risk: 12% of mortality (compared with 4%) with an influenza virus, 24% (compared with 3%) with a coronavirus!]

SOMETHING BEING BROUGHT TO ONES KNOWLEDGE IS SOMETHING BEING ILLUMINATED (made visible)

(56) « *L'étude, publiée le 10 juin dans la revue Proceedings of the Royal Society, met **cependant en lumière** les conditions à respecter pour que la protection faciale contribue à endiguer l'épidémie.* »

[The study, published on 10 June in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, however, **throws light** on the conditions that must be met if face protections are to help *dam up* [stem] the epidemic.]

TO EXPERIENCE IS TO SEE

(57) « [...] *sur la péninsule, qui **voit** chaque jour le nombre de victimes de l'épidémie augmenter, et se déplacer vers le sud.* »

[... on the peninsula, that **sees** every day the number of victims of the epidemic increase and move southwards.]

DECIDING | THINKING IS SEEING

(58) « *Pour le docteur Aruna, il faut **revoir** la manière d'aborder la riposte, [...]* »

[For Dr. Aruna, there is a need to **see again** [rethink] the *boarding of* [approach to] the *retaliation* [response]...]

TO GIVE IS TO SHOW

(59) « Les Vingt-Sept ont **donné** une bien piètre **image** de l'Europe au début de la crise du coronavirus. »

[The twenty-seven gave Europe a very poor **image** of Europe at the beginning of the coronavirus crisis.]

10. PHYSICAL ATTACHEMENT source domain (7)

ABSTRACT RELATION IS PHYSICAL ATTACHEMENT (7)

+ BEING RELATED IS BEING ATTACHED + THE CAUSE IS THE THING(S) THAT ONE IS ATTACHED TO – A THING ONE CANNOT GET AWAY FROM IS A THING ONE IS ATTACHED TO

(60) « *L'installation des stands s'est faite dans une atmosphère très anxiogène, d'autant que les bruits ont couru que celle-ci pourrait être écourtée à tout moment si la situation **liée** au coronavirus se dégradait.* »

[The installation of the stands took place in a very anxiety-provoking atmosphere, all the more that the rumours have *run* [been going round] that it could be cut short at any moment if the situation **linked** to the coronavirus deteriorates.]

11. PHYSICAL POSSESSION source domain (6)

ORGANISE IS HOLD (4)

(61) « Coronavirus ou pas, la maire sortante de la capitale, Anne Hidalgo, a **tenu** son deuxième grand meeting, lundi 2 mars, devant 600 personnes en présence des anciens présidents brésiliens Lula et Dilma Rousseff. »

[Coronavirus or not, the outgoing mayor of the capital, Anne Hidalgo, **held** her second major meeting on Monday 2nd March, in front of 600 people in the presence of former Brazilian presidents Lula and Dilma Rousseff.]

WORDS ARE POSSESSIONS (2)

(62) « Edouard Philippe [...] **échangeait** avec les personnels soignants [...] »

12. PHYSICAL STATE source domain (4)

ABSTRACT STATE IS PHYSICAL STATE (4)

LENIENT-RULE IS FLEXIBLE-MATTER

(63) « Cette **flexibilité** est particulièrement importante pour l'Italie, pays de l'UE le plus touché par le coronavirus, qui a lancé un important plan de soutien à son économie, creusant davantage son déficit public tandis que sa dette frise déjà 140 % de son PIB. »

[This **flexibility** is particularly important for Italy, the EU country most *touched* [affected] by the coronavirus, which has launched a major plan to support its economy, *digging* [increasing] its public deficit while its debt is already close to 140% of its GDP.]

STRICT RULES ARE UNBENDING MATTER

(64) « Les autorités communistes chinoises sont aujourd'hui très nerveuses car elles saisissent que leur peuple sait parfaitement qu'elles lui ont, au départ, menti, et qu'elles n'ont lancé que tardivement leur **implacable** - et apparemment réussie - offensive contre le virus. »

[The Chinese communist authorities are very nervous today because they grasp that their people know perfectly well that they lied to them at the beginning, and that they launched their **unbending** [ruthless] - and apparently successful - offensive against the virus late.]

A SITUATION GETTING WORSE IS AN OBJECT IN BAD CONDITION

(65) « L'installation des stands s'est faite dans une atmosphère très anxiogène, d'autant que les bruits ont couru que celle-ci pourrait être écourtée à tout moment si la situation **liée** au coronavirus se dégradait. »

[The installation of the stands took place in a very anxiety-provoking atmosphere, all the more that the rumours have *run* [been going round] that it could be cut short at any moment if the situation **linked** to the coronavirus deteriorates.]

A PERSON IN POOR HEALTH IS A FRAGILE OBJECT

(66) « Il est crucial de ne pas transmettre le virus à nos patients, qui sont souvent des malades chroniques et **fragiles** [...] »

[It is crucial not to transmit the virus to our patients, who are often chronically ill and **fragile**...]

13. COMMUNICATION target domain linked to text type (8)

SPEAKING IS SEEING + SPEAKER IS OBSERVER (2)

(67) « Mais il faut tenir compte du mode de transmission de ce nouveau virus. « Comme la contamination ne se fait plus par les fluides mais par les voies aériennes, il faut qu'on renforce l'isolation des chambres », **observe** le docteur Aruna, coordinateur de la riposte. »

[But we must take into account the mode of transmission of this new virus. "Since contamination is no longer via fluids but via the airways, we need to reinforce the isolation of the rooms," **observes** Dr Aruna, coordinator of the *retaliation* [response].]

SPEAKING IS WRITING + VERBAL EMPHASIS IS UNDERLINING (4)

(68) « Appelant tous les pays à se mettre en ordre de bataille, le directeur des programmes d'urgence de l'OMS, le Dr Michael Ryan, a **souligné** que certains pays avaient montré qu'il était possible de ralentir la propagation du virus. »

[Calling on all countries to get *in order of battle* [prepared], WHO's Director of Emergency Programmes, Dr Michael Ryan, **underlined** [stressed] that some countries have shown that it is possible to slow the spread of the virus.]

COMMUNICATING IS THROWING (1)

VERBALLY GARANTEERING IS TO MAKE SOMETHING STABLE (1)

The metaphorical expression grouped into category 13 were considered to be more closely related to the text type than the topic and were not regarded as being as meaningful for the purpose of this study.

14. UNGROUPED (33)

BAD IS HEAVY (3)

A VERSION OF AN ILLESS IS A SHAPE (3)

ABILITY IS MEASUREMENT (2)

RULES ARE A CHILD + CREATING | ABIDING BY IS ADOPTING A CHILD (2)

IDEAS ARE THE PARENTS OF FEELINGS (1)

A SPEECH IS AN ACTION

+ TO SPEAK IS TO ACT + SPEAKER IS ACTOR

WAY OF COMMUNICATING ABOUT A TOPIC IS WAY OF BEHAVING WITH A PERSON

EXPRESSING POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT IS BEING A FINANCIAL GUARANTOR

RUMEURS ARE SOUND + RUMEURS SPREADING IS A MOVING PERSON (1)

A PERSON IS ITS OWN WORLD + FEELINGS ARE THE ATMOSPHERE (1)

TO COMPLIMENT IS TO SALUT (1)

MEANS ARE MONEY (1)

OPPORTUNITIES ARE LUCK (1)

STOCK-EXCHANGE IS A PURSE (1)

DURABILITY IS RESILIENCE (1)

SUDEN APPEARANCE IS A NATURAL ELEMENT EMERGING (1)

SOCIAL-MEDIA IS A BODY OF WATTER + FAKE-NEWS IS AN EMERGING ENTITY (1)

LIFE IS A STORY (1)

PEOPLE LIVING LIFE ARE CHARACTERS OF A STORY

ITALY IS A SAFETY INDICATOR IN THE RED + RED IS DANGER (1)

HAVE THE SAME OPINION IS HAVE THE SAME RHYTHM (1)

AUHTORITY IS POWER (1)

EXTRAORDINARY IS MAGIQUE (1)

BELIEVE IS HOLD (1)

PANDEMIC IS A PLAGUE + VIRUS IS A MYSTERY + INFORMATION ABOUT THE VIRUS IS CRIPTIC INFORMATION (1)

4.4 Italian results

Table 10: Italian result categories in ranking order

	1. JOURNEY source domain (43) CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY (39)
	2.VIOLENCE/WAR source domain (43) CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS WAR (37) CRIME source sub-domain (6)
	3. COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS source domain (e.g. PLANTS, MACHINES, BUILDINGS, HUMAN-BODIES) (37) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BODIES (12) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE MACHINES (11) CORONAVIRUS-RESPONSE IS A MACHINE (7) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BUILDINGS (10) COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE PLANTS (4)
	4. MOVEMENT source domain (31)³⁸ ACTION IS MOVEMENT (21) CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT SUBSTANCE (10)
	5. CONTAINER source domain (23) CORONAVIRUS IS SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER (12)
	6. FORCES source domain (18) BEING OBLIGED IS BEING PUT UNDER PRESSURE (18)
	7. SIGHT source domain (19) UNDERSTANDING IS SEEING (17)
	8. FAMILY source domain (15) CREATING OR ABIDING BY REGULATION IS ADOPTING A CHILD (8)

³⁸ This mapping can also be identified in the Even Stucture Metaphore (Lakoff, 1993: 221-222); he separates this second level into two: "Actions are self-propelled movements", and "Difficulties are impediments to motion" (Lakoff, 1993: 226)

	9. VERTICALITY source domain (9) QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY (9)
	10. NATURAL ELEMENTS source domain (8)
	11. PHYSICAL CONTACT source domain (7) ABSTRACT RELATION IS PHYSICAL CONTACT (4) ABSTRACT RELATION IS PHYSICAL ATTACHEMENT (3)
	12. PHYSICAL STATE source domain (6)
	13. POSSESSION source domain (5)
	14. COMMUNICATION target domain – items introducing direct or indirect speech (12) COMMUNICATION IS A TOOL (6) SPEAKING IS WRITING (5) COMMUNICATING IS THROWING (1)
	15. UNGROUPED (25)

1. JOURNEY source domain (43)

The CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY is conceptualised as a sub-mapping of the well-known LIFE IS A JOURNEY mapping,

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY (41)

STRATEGIES (political or personal) ARE PATHS

+ PEOPLE RESPECTING THE RULES ARE TRAVELLERS FOLLOWING THE PATH

(1) *“La piazza del Comune vuota e il bar che l'assessore alla Sanità della Lombardia Giulio Gallera ha indicato ieri come "focolaio" del contagio da coronavirus chiuso esattamente come tutti gli altri negozi che hanno **seguito** il susseguirsi di ordinanze.”*

[The square of the town hall is empty and the bar [...] is closed, just like all the other shops that have **followed** the succession of ordinances.]

+ APPLYING THE SAME STRATEGIES IS FOLLOWING THE SAME PATH/FOOTSTEPS

(2) *“L'Italia **si avvia** dunque a **seguire** le **orme** della Cina, [...]”*

[Italy is therefore **on its way** to **following** in China's **footsteps**,...]

‘Strategies’ are the ‘way’ one plans on behaving and moving forward on that ‘path’ is carrying out the ‘strategy’. Therefore, in example 1 ‘shops’ are ‘following’ the ‘path’ (that is, ‘the ordinance’) laid out by the government, and in example 2 Italy is following the same ‘path’ as China.

DIFFICULT SITUATIONS ARE OBSTACLES ON A PATH (14)

+ DEALING WITH A PROBLEM IS TO STAND IN FRONT OF IT

(3) *“Il coronavirus è la più grande emergenza **affrontata** dal dopoguerra a oggi.”*

[The coronavirus is the biggest emergency **faced** since the post-war period.]

+ SOLVING A DIFFICULTY IS GETTING PAST AN OBSTACLE

(4) “[...] *Fare rete con gli edicolanti per **superare** le difficoltà del coronavirus e le interpretazioni dei decreti.*”

[... create a network between newsagents to **surpass** [overcome] the difficulties of the coronavirus and the interpretations of the decrees.]

Examples 3 and 4 show the conceptualisation of ‘difficulties’, such as the coronavirus or its effects, as an object in front of the ‘traveller’. This ‘object’ is an ‘obstacle’ in the ‘travellers’ way to his/her destination. In example 3 the ‘traveller’ ‘faces’ the obstacle, that is, s/he does not turn away but ‘stands in front’ of it, s/he decides to ‘deal with’ the problem. While ‘*affrontare*’ would perhaps first trigger a ‘conflict’ meaning in one’s mind, the more ‘basic meaning’ is the ‘stand in front’ aspect. This possible ‘intermediate’ mapping is discussed in chapter 5. Example 4 shows the next phase, namely, to solve a problem, one must ‘overtake’ (or get passed in some way) the ‘obstacle’.

TIME IS SPACE + TO LAST IN TIME IS TO STAY IN PLACE

(5) “*La posizione del Cio, Comitato olimpico internazionale sui Giochi in Giappone, nonostante l'emergenza coronavirus, **rimane** questa [avanti con Tokyo 2020] e viene ribadita da una dichiarazione diffusa da Losanna.*”

[The position of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on the Games in Japan, despite the coronavirus emergency, **remains** [Tokyo 2020 ahead] and is *hammered in again* [reiterated] in a statement issued from Lausanne.]

FUTURE IS THE VIEW IN FRONT

(6) “*La vita ai tempi del coronavirus apre nuove **prospettive**, e ci impone di riflettere sul perché ci ritroviamo improvvisamente agli arresti domiciliari, senza aver commesso alcun crimine apparente.*”

[Life in the time of the coronavirus opens up new **perspectives**, and *imposes on* [forces] us to reflect on why we suddenly find ourselves under house arrest, without having committed any apparent crime.]

The JOURNEY domain includes correspondences such as the ‘start’, the ‘end’, what is ‘behind’, what is ‘in front’, these can be mapped onto ‘time’, namely ‘the present time’ is ‘the traveller’s current position’ and time is relative to his/her position. In the mapping LIFE IS A JOURNEY and its lower level mapping CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY, the ‘future’ is the ‘view from the traveller’s position’, example 6 expresses that there are new ‘perspectives’ (possible futures) now that in our ‘life journey’ there is a ‘coronavirus journey’.

HELP IS BEING SIDE BY SIDE

(7) “*Dato il momento di “emergenza” per la diffusione del coronavirus abbiamo deciso di **affiancare** alle collezioni per i vari brand, la produzione di mascherine protettive, [...].*”

[Given the moment of “emergency” due to the spread of the coronavirus, we have decided to **flank** the collections for the various brands with the production of protective masks...]

2.VIOLENCE/WAR domain (43)

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS WAR (37)

BEING INFLUENCED IS BEING HIT + CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT WITH FORCE + CORONAVIRUS IS AN AGGRESSOR

+ INFECTED CHILDREN ARE VICTIMS

(8) *“Non può suonare che come una notizia di speranza la guarigione dei primi bambini **colpiti** dal coronavirus.”*

[The recovery of the first children **hit** by the coronavirus can only sound like hopeful news.]

+ COUNTRIES ARE VICTIMS

(9) *“Il virus è già penetrato negli Stati Uniti e prima ha **colpito** l'Italia in modo violentissimo; sapete perché?”*

[The virus has already penetrated in the United States and before it **hit** Italy in a very violent way; do you know why?]

In examples 8 and 9 ‘hit’ represents the violence of the effects of the coronavirus, thus portraying the ‘coronavirus’ as a ‘violent aggressor’ and those affected, or ‘hit’, as the ‘victims’

+ MEASURES ARE SOLDIERS + LOCATION OF CORONAVIRUS IS LOCATION OF BATTLE + PEOPLE ARE VICTIMS

+ PEOPLE MANAGING THE CORONAVIRUS ARE FIGHTERS + THE DISEASE IS THE ENEMY

(10) *“Per quanto riguarda le misure **messe in campo** dalla Diocesi, la messa del Mercoledì delle Ceneri sarà sostituita da una preghiera a casa anche per chi è stato **colpito** dal coronavirus e per chi si sta adoperando per **combattere** la malattia; sospese poi anche le benedizioni pasquali e le lezioni di catechismo.”*

[As for the measures **deployed on the battle ground** [implemented] by the diocese, Ash Wednesday Mass will be replaced by a prayer at home for those **hit** by the coronavirus and for those who are working to **fight** the disease; Easter blessings and catechism classes will also be suspended.]

In this example, in addition to ‘hit’ which follows as similar logic to the previous examples, measures are conceptualised as ‘soldiers’ as they are ‘deployed on the battle ground’. The disease (the coronavirus) is characterised as the ‘enemy’ that is being ‘fought’ by the people working managing the disease.

ELIMINATING THE CORONAVIRUS IS WINNING THE BATTLE

(11) *“Giuseppe Conte sta lavorando a un "messaggio molto forte" da lanciare domani al Paese e al mondo, per dire che il lockdown ha funzionato, che la **battaglia** contro il virus è (quasi) **vinta** e che i turisti possono venire sul nostro territorio in sicurezza.”*

[Giuseppe Conte is working on a "very strong message" to be launched tomorrow to the country and the world, to say that the lockdown has worked, that the **battle** against the virus is (almost) **won** and that tourists can come to the country safely.]

In this example 'win' entails that there is/will be a clear-cut resolution to the coronavirus situation – the 'battle'. This is an aspect of the 'war' mapping that has been criticised and is discussed in chapter 5.

NEGATIVE INFLUENCE IS VIOLENT DAMAGING PHYSICAL CONTACT + CORONAVIRUS IS THE CAUSE OF HARM

(12) *“È avvenuto perché l'aumento dei decessi, come in tutte le città **flagellate** dal Covid, ha imposto al Comune di accorciare i tempi per le sepolture.”*

[It happened because the increase in deaths, as in all cities **flagellated** [plagued] by Covid, *imposed on* [forced] the municipality to shorten the time for burials.]

DOCTORS ARE FIGHTERS + VENTILATORS ARE WEAPONS + VIRUS IS ENEMY + NOT HAVING MEANS IS NOT HAVING WEAPONS

(13) *“[Gianluca Preziosa è il direttore generale della Siare, l'azienda di Valsamoggia, unica produttrice italiana di ventilatori polmonari,] Ma abbiamo voluto dire anche di stare a casa, sì, perché noi siamo come i produttori delle **armi** che servono ai medici per **combattere** il coronavirus.”*

[But we also wanted to say to stay at home because we are like the manufacturers of the **weapons** needed by doctors to **fight** the coronavirus.]

The 'weapons' in this 'war' are the means to treat and protect people, such as ventilators. Doctors use these to 'fight' the coronavirus, that is to 'treat patients with coronavirus'.

RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOUR IS WAR-TIME DUTY

(14) *“Intanto da Catania l'assessore regionale alla Salute Ruggero Razza, che stamane ha riunito l'unità di crisi regionale sul coronavirus a Catania, lancia un **appello** alla cittadinanza: [...]”*

[In the meantime, from Catania, the regional health minister, Ruggero Razza, who this morning *reunited* [convened] the regional crisis unit on the coronavirus in Catania, has launched a **call** to the public...]

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A NAVAL WAR

+ TAKE ADVANTAGE IS TAKE WIND FROM SAILS + THE CORONAVIRUS IS ENEMY

(15) *“La capacità di immaginare tempi migliori significa che non abbiamo ancora lasciato che l'epidemia e la paura prendano il **sopravvento** su di noi.”*

[The ability to imagine better times means that we have not yet let the epidemic and fear **take our wind** [get the better of us].]

In this example, the fear is that the coronavirus will 'get the better of us' by 'taking our wind', thus 'winning over us'.

CRIME domain (4)

STAYING AT HOME IS A HOME-PRISON + PEOPLE ARE [TREATED LIKE] CRIMINALS

(16) *“La vita ai tempi del coronavirus apre nuove prospettive, e ci impone di riflettere sul perché ci ritroviamo improvvisamente agli **arresti domiciliari**, senza aver commesso alcun crimine apparente.”*

[Life in the time of the coronavirus opens up new perspectives and *imposes on* [forces] us to reflect on why we suddenly find ourselves under **house arrest**, without having committed any apparent crime.]

In this example ‘house arrest’ is meant to express the ‘lockdown’ and is quite explicit as the author is drawing attention to the mapping by asking why the ‘house arrest’ when there is not ‘crime’.

3. COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS source domain (38)

COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS are entities such as PLANTS, MACHINES, BUILDINGS, HUMAN-BODIES and are found to map onto COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS which are, for example, BUSINESSES, the ECONOMY, ORGANISATIONS, GOVERNEMENTS etc.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BODIES (12)

COUNTRIES ARE BODIES + TO BE IN A STATE IS TO BE IN A PLACE + MEASURES ARE MUSCLES + SEVERITY IS STRENGTH

(17) *“Sottolineando come le **forti** misure restrittive sembrano aver funzionato, Fidelity dice che “la Cina oggi sembra **trovarsi** in una **posizione** migliore per riprendersi dalla crisi economica causata dalla pandemia globale, rispetto a molti paesi occidentali che stanno iniziando ora ad affrontare il problema”.*

[*Underlining* [emphasising] how **strong** restrictive measures seem to have worked, Fidelity says that “China now seems to be in a better **position** to recover from the economic crisis caused by the global pandemic than many Western countries that are just beginning to face the problem”.

Example 17 depicts ‘a country in a particular condition’ as a ‘body in a particular position’. ‘Strong’ which represents ABSTRACT STATE IS PHYSICAL STATE (which entails SEVERITY IS STRENGTH) together with the mapping of ‘body’ onto China creates the complex mapping MEASURES ARE MUSCLES or POWER IS MUSCLE. That is to say that ‘strict measures’ are ‘strong muscles’.

ORGANISATIONS ARE BODIES + AN OPINION IS A BODY POSITION

(18) *“La **posizione** del Cio, Comitato olimpico internazionale sui Giochi in Giappone, nonostante l'emergenza coronavirus, rimane questa [avanti con Tokyo 2020] e viene ribadita da una dichiarazione diffusa da Losanna.”*

[The **position** of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on the Games in Japan, despite the coronavirus emergency, remains [Tokyo 2020 ahead] and is *hammered in again* [reiterated] in a statement issued from Lausanne.]

ECONOMY IS A BODY + ECONOMY IN BAD STATE IS BODY IN POOR HEALTH

(19) *“Se la Ue “lascerà cadere” l’italia, l’europa “non si **riprenderà**”[...]”*

[If the EU “abandons” Italy, Europe “will not **recover**”...]

In example 19 the European economy is a ‘body’ that is ‘ill’ and needs to ‘recover’. ‘Physical health’ is mapped onto ‘economic prosperity’, which one could argue is particularly appropriate to talk about an economic crisis brought on by a real illness.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE MACHINES (11)

ECONOMY| PRODUCTION IS A MACHINE (3)

(20) *“La pandemia del coronavirus ha sconvolto anche il mondo dell’auto costringendo le case automobilistiche allo stop della produzione nell’attesa di **ripartire** “a **tutta velocità**”, come ha sottolineato nel suo messaggio Bugatti Automobiles.”*

[The coronavirus pandemic has also devastated the automotive world, *constricting* [forcing] car manufacturing houses to halt production while waiting to **restart** ‘at **full speed**’, as Bugatti Automobiles pointed out in its message.]

CORONAVIRUS-RESPONSE IS A MACHINE (7)

+ DEATH IS A TRIGGER + MEASURES ARE MECHANISM TRIGGERED

(21) *“Ieri mattina, all’ospedale Niguarda, il decesso di un uomo di origine asiatica ha fatto **scattare** le misure di emergenza e provocato preoccupazione, finché non è arrivata la conferma che non si trattava di coronavirus.”*

[Yesterday morning, at Niguarda Hospital, the death of a man of Asian origin **triggered** emergency measures and caused concern, until confirmation arrived that it was not coronavirus.]

+ INFORMATION IS A TRIGGER

(22) *“È l’informazione fondamentale che fa **scattare** l’allerta per il focolaio di coronavirus in Italia.”*

[This is the fundamental information that **triggers** the alert for the coronavirus outbreak in Italy.]

In examples 21 and 22 the complex system that is the ‘coronavirus response’ system is conceptualised a ‘machine’ with mechanisms which work together, such as the ‘information’ that ‘triggers’ implementation of certain measures.

A SECTOR OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IS A WORLD + CARS/GOODS ARE LIVING-ENTITIES + INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES ARE HOMES

(23) *“La pandemia del coronavirus ha sconvolto anche il **mondo** dell’auto costringendo le case automobilistiche allo stop della produzione nell’attesa di ripartire “a tutta velocità”, come ha sottolineato nel suo messaggio Bugatti Automobiles.”*

[The coronavirus pandemic has also devastated the automotive **world**, *constricting* [forcing] car manufacturing houses to halt production while waiting to restart 'at full speed', as Bugatti Automobiles pointed out in its message.]

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BUILDINGS (10)

ORGANISATIONS ARE BUILDINGS

(24) *“Si tratta della stessa **struttura** [casa di riposo di Comeana di Prato] dove è morta quattro giorni fa una donna di 100 anni, anche lei costretta all'isolamento domiciliare nella **struttura** a causa del Covid- 19.”*

[This is the same **structure** [old people's home] where a 100-year-old woman died four days ago, also forced into home isolation in the **structure** [home] because of Covid-19.]

ECONOMY IS A BUILDING

(25) *“Le prime mosse di chi ha una qualche responsabilità nella delicatissima fase della ripartenza non lasciano però grandi spazi all'ottimismo, improntate come sembrano a salvaguardare interessi di categoria o di partito o comunque di bottega, piuttosto che a una **rifondazione** pensata per il bene di tutti, a cominciare dai più deboli, dai più esposti alla coda lunga del coronavirus.”*

[The first *moves* [steps] taken by those who have some responsibility in the extremely delicate phase of the restart do not leave much room for optimism, as they seem to be *imprinted* [geared] towards safeguarding the interests of categories or parties or, in any case, business interests, rather than towards a **re-foundation** designed for the good of all, starting by the most fragile, those most exposed to the long tail of the coronavirus]

The 'foundations' are the principles that the economy is 'built' on and shifting the interests of the economy to focus on the most vulnerable would be to change the 'foundation' that the economic 'building' is based on.

MONEY IS STRUCTURAL SUPPORT + REGIONS ARE BUILDINGS

(26) *“Ambra Angiolini **sostiene** Brescia via alla raccolta con il Comune.”*

[Ambra Angiolini **supports** Brescia go to the fundraising with the Municipality]

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE PLANTS (4)

FEELINGS ARE FRUIT + CORONAVIRUS IS TREE PRODUCING THE FRUIT

(27) *“Il nuovo singolo, Hold, è nato ben prima del caos calmo scandito dal coronavirus, ma in un certo senso ne **raccoglie** le inquietudini.”*

[The new single, Hold, was born well before the calm chaos *paced* [punctuated] by the coronavirus, but in a way it **picks up** its [the coronavirus's] anxieties.]

4. MOVEMENT source domain (31)³⁹

ACTIONS ARE MOVEMENTS (21)

CAUSE ACTION IS CAUSE MOVEMENT (7)

(28) *"Feltrinelli.it e Ibs.it uniscono le forze e **lanciano** una grande libreria online per chi, in questi giorni, è costretto a rimanere casa per via dell'emergenza coronavirus."*

[Feltrinelli.it and Ibs.it are uniting their forces and are **launching** a large online bookshop for those who, in these days, are *constricted* [forced] to stay at home because of the coronavirus emergency.]

STOPPING ACTIVITY IS STOPPING MOVEMENT (11)

(29) *"[...] **sospese** poi anche le benedizioni pasquali e le lezioni di catechismo."*

[...Easter blessings and catechism classes will also be **suspended**.]

(30) *"Sotto esame anche i gruppi social che hanno catalizzato il dissenso sociale negli ultimi giorni del **blocco** [di attività economica] imposto dal Covid."*

[Also under examination are the social media groups that catalysed social dissent in the final days of the Covid-imposed [economic activity] **block**.]

Looking at examples 28, and 30, 'economic activity' as an 'object in motion' emerges. The start of the activity is therefore the start of the motion, if the activity is running 'normally' and is productive it is 'moving', however if the activity stops the movement stops. This is also true of the 'easter blessing' in example 29 which will not happen, it is 'suspended' and cannot 'move'.

CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT|SUBSTANCE (10)

(31) *"Non può suonare che come una notizia di speranza la guarigione dei primi bambini **colpiti** dal coronavirus."*

[The recovery of the first children **hit** by the coronavirus can only sound like hopeful news.]

(32) *"La situazione non è critica ma l'attenzione è cresciuta perché il virus ha **circolato** liberamente anche in Italia."*

[The situation is not critical but attention has grown because the virus has also **circulated** freely in Italy.]

Example 31 is also included in the 'violence' source domain. As well as 'violence' 'hit' entails 'movement' and the entity that is moving (the coronavirus) and causing the impact. While, 'hit' implies a 'target' that is the 'victim', in the example of 'circulate' there is no direction, no particular 'target'. However, 'circulate freely' implies that the movement is not controlled, rather it is the coronavirus that has agency of its movement.

³⁹ This mapping can also be identified in the Even Structure Metaphore (1993: 221-222), he separates this second level into two: "Actions are self-propelled movements", and "Difficulties are impediments to motion" (1993: 226)

5. CONTAINER source domain (24)

COUNTRIES ARE CONTAINERS + CORONAVIRUS IS AN ENTITY INSIDE + CORONAVIRUS APPEARING IN A COUNTRY IS CORONAVIRUS PENETRATING A CONTAINER

(33) *"Il virus è già **penetrato** negli Stati Uniti e prima ha colpito l'Italia in modo violentissimo; sapete perché?"*

[The virus has already **penetrated** in the United States and before it hit Italy in a very violent way; do you know why?]

'Container' mappings entail an 'inside', and an 'outside' that are separated by a 'border' (a container). In example 33 the 'container' is the United States and the coronavirus has 'penetrated' the U.S., that is to say it is forced itself from the 'outside' to the 'inside'.

SOMETHING BEING DISCOVERED IS SOMETHING COMING OUT OF A CONTAINER + CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE COMING OUT OF A CONTAINER

(34) *"Le conseguenze di quella politica si iniziano a vedere in questi giorni: almeno una decina di pazienti Covid-positivi "certificati" da tampone, molti altri con sintomi evidenti del coronavirus, "ogni giorno ne **vengono fuori** altri" (dicono le testimonianze), e questo accade anche tra medici, infermieri, operatori, perfino il direttore oggi è "positivo"."*

[The consequences of that policy are beginning to be seen in these days: at least a dozen positive Covid patients 'certified' by swabs, many others with obvious symptoms of coronavirus, 'more are **coming out** every day' (according to testimonies), and this is also happening among doctors, nurses, healthcare staff, even the director is 'positive' today.]

In this example the 'container' mapping is used to describe what is known and what is unknown. Namely, for something to be 'public' and for it to be 'known' it 'comes out' of the 'container' where it was previously 'unknown'.

TO CONTROL IS TO CONTAIN

+ MEASURES ARE A CONTAINER ('measures' includes *decreto* (decrees), *indicazioni* (directions), *controllo* (check) etc.)

+ CORONAVIRUS IS THING INSIDE A CONTAINER (coronavirus includes *contagio* (infection), *diffusione del virus* (spread of the virus) etc.)

(35) *"Il decreto adottato nel fine settimana dal governo per **contenere** il contagio da coronavirus pregiudica direttamente l'attività lavorativa nelle aree interessate."*

[The decree adopted at the weekend by the government to **contain** the coronavirus infections puts work in the affected areas in direct jeopardy.]

+ NOT BEING CONTROLLED IS NOT BEING CONTAINED

(36) *"Io [Donald Trump] ho un ottimo rapporto con la Cina e con il presidente Xi, che sta facendo un grande lavoro e ama il suo popolo, ma ribadisco che il virus è partito dalla Cina ed è **sfuggito** a ogni controllo".*

[I [Donald Trump] have a very good relationship with China and with President Xi, who is doing a great job and loves his people, but I *hammer in again* [reiterate] that the virus started in China and **escaped** all checks and controls."]

To 'control' the coronavirus is to 'contain' it, in example 36 'escape' is used to show the lack of control, the virus did not stay in the 'contained' space. In combination with example 32, from the 'movement' domain, the conceptual image is more complete, namely the 'free movement' of the virus is the virus 'uncontrolled' while the 'containment' which takes the 'freedom of movement' away is the virus 'under control'.

6. FORCES source domain (18)

BEING OBLIGED IS BEING PUT UNDER PRESSURE (18)

+ AN OBLIGATION IS A WEIGHT

(37) "*Feltrinelli.it e Ibs.it uniscono le forze e lanciano una grande libreria online per chi, in questi giorni, è **costretto** a rimanere casa per via dell'emergenza coronavirus.*"

[Feltrinelli.it and Ibs.it are uniting their forces and are launching a large online bookshop for those who, in these days, are **constricted** [forced] to stay at home because of the coronavirus emergency.]

+ CORONAVIRUS TESTS ARE A WEIGHT

(38) "*Cambia la strategia del Pirellone nell' affrontare l'emergenza coronavirus e le regole per chi deve essere **sottoposto** ai tamponi.*"

[Pirellone's strategy for facing the coronavirus emergency has changed, as have the rules for who should *have swabs* **imposed** upon [be swabbed].]

(39) "*Sotto esame anche i gruppi social che hanno catalizzato il dissenso sociale negli ultimi giorni del blocco [di attività economica] **imposto** dal Covid.*"

[Also under examination are the social media groups that catalysed social dissent in the final days of the Covid-**imposed** [economic activity] block.]

Examples 37, 38, and 39 show the concept that someone 'obliged' to do something is someone 'under pressure' namely because they either have some put 'on top' of them, or because they are 'constricted'. This is pressure is from above or from the sides.

7. SIGHT source domain (19)

UNDERSTANDING IS SEEING (17)

+ WHAT YOU THINK ABOUT IS WHAT YOU SEE (7)

(40) "*Sace e Microsoft lanciano un percorso formativo digitale per le imprese italiane per **riflettere** insieme su come affrontare i nuovi scenari economici causati dalla pandemia.*"

[Sace and Microsoft launch a digital training course for Italian companies to **reflect** together on how to face the new economic scenarios caused by the pandemic.]

+ NEW KNOWLEDGE IS NEW SIGHT (7)

(41) *“È **emerso** ieri il primo caso a Milano città di contagio da coronavirus, il terzo nell'area metropolitana.”*

[Yesterday, the first case of coronavirus **emerged** in Milan, city of coronavirus infections, the third in the metropolitan area.]

+ WELL-KNOWN IS WELL-SEEN (2)

(42) *“Anche ieri il consiglio comunale si è aperto con un minuto di silenzio dedicato ai bresciani **illustri** stroncati dal Covid (il medico delle carceri Salvatore Ingiulla, l'ex deputato Cesare Allegri e l'ex allenatore delle rondinelle Gigi Simoni) per poi lasciare spazio a tre interrogazioni della minoranza.”*

[Yesterday, too, the city council opened with a minute's silence dedicated to the **illustrious** Brescians broken by Covid (prison doctor Salvatore Ingiulla, former MP Cesare Allegri and former Rondinelle coach Gigi Simoni) before making space for three questions from the minority.]

AN AMBIGUOUS SITUATION IS SOMETHING DIFFICULT TO SEE THROUGH (1)

TO EXPERIENCE IS TO SEE (1)

8. FAMILY source domain (15)

CREATING OR ABIDING BY REGULATION IS ADOPTING A CHILD (8)

+ REGULATION IS A CHILD (including measure, decrees, etc.) + AUTHORITY/COUNTRIES ARE PARENTS + CITIZENS ARE PARENTS

(43) *“Il decreto **adottato** nel fine settimana dal governo per contenere il contagio da coronavirus pregiudica direttamente l'attività lavorativa nelle aree interessate.”*

[The decree **adopted** over the weekend by the government to contain the coronavirus infections puts work in the affected areas in direct jeopardy.]

(44) *“Il Covid - è il ragionamento del segretario del Partito democratico - è stato per ora governato grazie alle misure di contenimento **adottate** dagli italiani.”*

[“The Covid - is the reasoning of the secretary of the Democratic Party - has been governed for now thanks to the containment measures **adopted** by the Italians.”]

COMPANIES ARE CHILDREN + FOUNDERS ARE PARENTS + FOUNDATION IS BIRTH

(45) “[Spiega Matteo Duci, fondatore della app:] Reboot è un diverso tipo di contagio che parte dalla Bergamasca, dove è **nata** la nostra app e dove il coronavirus sta provocando più vittime”.

[Reboot is a different kind of infection that starts in the Bergamo area, where our app was **born** and where the coronavirus is causing more victims".]

9. VERTICALITY source domain (9)

QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY (9)

MORE IS UP

(46) “**Sale** a sette il numero dei deceduti con coronavirus in Italia e sono 229 i contagiati.

[The number of deaths from the coronavirus in Italy **has risen** to seven and 229 people are infected.]”

LESS IS DOWN

(47) “È avvenuto perché l'aumento dei decessi, come in tutte le città flagellate dal Covid, ha imposto al Comune di **accorciare** i tempi per le sepolture.”

[It happened because the increase in deaths, as in all cities *flagellated* [plagued] by Covid, *imposed upon* [forced] the municipality to **shorten** the time for burials.]

10. NATURAL ELEMENTS source domain (8)

CORONAVIRUS EMERGENCY IS A MOUNTAIN + LARGE NUMBER OF CORONAVIRUS CASES IS A PEAK

(48) “Mentre tutto il mondo attende impaziente l'arrivo di un vaccino contro Covid-19, ci [sono] diversi motivi per i quali tutta la popolazione adulta dovrebbe sottoporsi il prossimo autunno a quello anti-influenzale, anche nell'ottica di un possibile nuovo **picco** emergenziale di Coronavirus.”

[... also in view of a possible new emergency **peak** of Coronavirus.]

‘Peak’ is a ‘high’ point and can also be included in the QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY mapping. However, understanding it in terms of ‘mountain’ maps some additional aspects, such as the ‘peak’ of a mountain is one of the ‘highest’ points, but also one of the ‘hardest’ most ‘exposed’ parts of the mountain. In addition, a mountain can have more than one ‘peak’, all of them ‘high’ and ‘hard’ or ‘exposed’ (the ‘summit’ would be the highest of all). It also entails that once a ‘peak’ is reached, there is no other place to go but ‘down’, before, perhaps, one starts to climb a ‘new peak’.

VIRUSES ARE MOVING FLUIDS|AIR (3)

(50) “La situazione non è critica ma l'attenzione è cresciuta perché il virus ha **circolato** liberamente anche in Italia.

[The situation is not critical but attention has grown because the virus has also **circulated** freely in Italy.]

EMOTIONS ARE LIQUIDS IN A CONTAINER + RISK IS A LIQUID IN A CONTAINER

(49) *“Proprio oggi l’Ecdc **ha alzato il livello di rischio da Coronavirus in Europa da basso a “moderato-alto”, anche se a Bruxelles c’è piena fiducia nella gestione della crisi da parte del governo italiano: [...]”***

[Just today, the ECDC **has raised the level** of risk from Coronavirus in Europe from **low to “moderate-high”**, even if in Brussels there is **full** confidence in the management of the crisis by the Italian government: ...]

‘Full’ and ‘rising levels’ are conceptualised on an experiential basis, namely when a container has liquid inside it, the more liquid that is added the ‘higher’ the ‘level’ goes. In turn when a container is ‘full’ there is no more space, it is at ‘maximum capacity’, thus ‘full confidence’ entails there could not be more confidence.

11. PHYSICAL CONTACT source domain (7)

ABSTRACT RELATION IS PHYSICAL CONTACT (4)

(51) *“Al test per verificare la positività al coronavirus sono state sottoposte anche tre componenti di una famiglia (bambina, mamma e nonna) che potrebbero essere venute in **contatto** con il focolaio lombardo e, dal pomeriggio, pure i 70 dipendenti della Mae.”*

[...who may have come into **contact** with the outbreak in Lombardy and, since the afternoon, also the 70 employees of Mae.]

ABSTRACT RELATION IS PHYSICAL ATTACHEMENT (3)

(52) *“Restano ancora da definire i dettagli di alcuni strumenti messi in campo dal governo per sostenere 14 milioni di lavoratori colpiti dall'emergenza **legata** al coronavirus.”*

[The details of some of the instruments put in place by the government to support 14 million workers affected by the emergency **linked** to the coronavirus remain to be defined.]

12. PHYSICAL STATE source domain (6)

ABSTRACT STATE IS PHYSICAL STATE (6)

SEVERITY IS STRENGTH (‘strength’ includes ‘rigidity’)

(53) *“Messi e compagni si dovranno sottoporre ai **rigidi** controlli anti-coronavirus in aeroporto.”*

[Messi and his teammates will have to undergo **rigid** anti-coronavirus checks at the airport.]

DIFFICULTY IS FRAGILITY (2)

+ MOMENTS ARE OBJECTS (2)

(54) “[...], cercando di dare il nostro contributo per contrastare casi di speculazione su materiali che devono essere disponibili in questo **delicato** momento”, [...].”

[... trying to give our contribution to countering cases of speculation on materials that must be available at this **delicate** time...]

BEING NEGATIVELY INFLUENCED IS BREAKING UNDER A FORCE

(55) “Anche ieri il consiglio comunale si è aperto con un minuto di silenzio dedicato ai bresciani illustri **stroncati** dal Covid [...]”

[Yesterday, too, the city council opened with a minute's silence dedicated to the illustrious Brescians **broken** by Covid...]

13. POSSESSION source domain (5)

TO CONTROL IS TO POSSESS + RELINQUISH CONTROL IS LEAVE POSSESSION

(56) “La capacità di immaginare tempi migliori significa che non abbiamo ancora **lasciato** che l'epidemia e la paura prendano il sopravvento su di noi.”

[The ability to imagine better times means that we have not yet **left** [let] that the epidemic and fear *take our wind* [get the better of us].]

This example shows ‘controlling’ in terms of ‘possessing’, that is that by ‘leaving’ the ‘possession’ one ‘gives up control’ over said ‘possession’. Therefore, it is ‘in the hands’ of the agent whether to ‘give up’ ‘control’ and let the epidemic and fear ‘take over’ (or take control).

INFECTION IS POSSESSION (1)

(57) “Se invece [il picco] non arriva forse c'è sfuggita qualche altra via di trasmissione (gl'impianti di condizionamento dell'aria negli ospedali?) o forse il virus ce lo siamo **presi** in tanti già molto prima che scattassero le misure e poi una volta chiusi tutti dentro casa ecco che sono aumentati i contagi”.

[If, on the other hand, [the peak] does not arrive, perhaps some other transmission route has escaped us (air conditioning systems in hospitals?) or perhaps many of us **took** [caught] the virus long before the measures were taken, and then once we were all locked in, the number of infections increased.]

Example 57 echoes the examples in the English data which imply that by conceptualising ‘being infected’ by ‘actively possessing’ (such as ‘taking’ and ‘catching’) the ‘infected person’ is an active participant ‘controlling’ the fact that s/he is infected. This is discussed in chapter 5.

OBBEING IS HOLDING + RULES ARE THINGS TO HOLD ON TO

(58) “La Regione raccomanda di **attenersi** scrupolosamente alle indicazioni fornite dal ministero della Salute per contenere la diffusione del virus.”

[The Region recommends that the indications provided by the Ministry of Health be strictly **held on** [adhered] to in order to contain the spread of the virus.]

COMMUNICATE FEELINGS IS EXCHANGE POSSESSIONS + FEELINGS ARE POSSESSIONS

(59) "[...], molti cittadini avrebbero voluto **ricambiare** l'affetto di Mattarella, ma dobbiamo ricordarci che la battaglia non è ancora vinta".

[... many citizens would have liked to **return** Mattarella's affection, but we must remember that the battle is not yet won".]

14. COMMUNICATION target domain (12)

COMMUNICATION IS A TOOL (6)

REPEAT IS HAMMER + WORDS ARE NAILS

(60) *"A marzo l'Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità ha **ribadito** che le vaccinazioni ordinarie sono tra i "servizi sanitari prioritari" anche in tempo di pandemia [...]"*

[In March, the World Health Organisation **hammered in again** [reaffirmed] that routine vaccinations are among the 'priority health services' even in times of pandemic [...].]

SPEAKING IS WRITING (5)

+ VERBAL EMPHASIS IS UNDERLINING

(61) *"Buone notizie anche dal fronte tamponi: "Siamo in condizioni di farne fino a 90 mila al giorno", ha detto il commissario per l'emergenza Domenico Arcuri **sottolineando** che si è chiusa la richiesta di offerta per i test diagnostici per il coronavirus."*

[Further good news on the swabs front: "We are in a position to do up to 90,000 swabs a day," said emergency commissioner Domenico Arcuri, **underlining** [pointing out] that the request for tenders for diagnostic tests for coronavirus has been closed.]

COMMUNICATING IS THROWING (1)

(62) *"Intanto da Catania l'assessore regionale alla Salute Ruggero Razza, che stamane ha riunito l'unità di crisi regionale sul coronavirus a Catania, **lancia** un appello alla cittadinanza: [...]"*

[In the meantime, from Catania, the regional health minister, Ruggero Razza, who this morning **reunited** [convened] the regional crisis unit on the coronavirus in Catania, has **launched** a call to the public...]

15. UNGROUPED (25)

CORONAVIRUS IS AN ANIMAL (2)

+ CONSEQUENCES OF THE CORONAVIRUS ARE THE TAIL OF THE ANIMAL (1)

DISAGREEMENT IS DIVISION (1)

PROVIDE UNDERSTANDING IS GIVE DIRECTION (1)

COVID INFORMATION IS A DIVINITY (A GOOD THING) (1)

TO STOP IS TO SILENCE (1)

A MEETING IS A TABLE (1)

LIFE IS A RYTHM + CORONAVIRUS IS ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR (1)

CAUSE IS GIVE + VIRUS IS THE TRANSMITTER (1)

CURE SOMEONE IS FOLLOW THEM (1)

LIFE IS A PLAY(THEATRE) + ECONOMY IS A PLAY WITH DIFFERENT ACTS (1)

BEING WITHOUT EQUIPMENT IS BEING NAKED(VULNERABLE) (1)

TEST IS AN ORACLE (1)

STARTING ACTION IS STARTING CHEMICAL REACTION (1)

INDUCE AN EMOTION IS PHYSICALLY CAUSE AN EFFECT (1)

TO EXIST IS TO BE THE TOPIC (1)

NUMBER OF INFECTIONS IS A MASS | AN OBJECT + GRAPHIC-REPRESENTATION IS THE SHAPE OF THE OBJECT (1)

INFECTION IS A TRIBUTE + HEALTH-CARE OFFICIALS ARE PEOPLE WHO PAY (1)

BUSINESS IS A RACE + COMPANIES ARE RACERS (1)

BEING SURE IS HAVING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTATION; CORONAVIRUS TESTS ARE BUROCRATIC DOCUMENTS (1)

SEAM IS SOUND + NEWS IS A SOMETHING THAT PRODUCES SOUND (1)

CAPACITY IS SICURITY (1)

COLLABORATION IS A NET + MEMBERS OF COLLABORATION ARE PART OF THE NET (1)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IS A NET (1)

VIRUS IS A TEST (1)

NUMBERS OF DEATH ARE A DRAMA (1)

Discussion and further research

5.1 Introduction

In this study a variety of conceptual mappings categorised by source domains have been identified. In this chapter the results from this study are discussed, and the data from the three countries is examined for similarities and differences. In a first section the source domains that are most prominent in all three corpora are discussed in detail, these include VIOLENCE and PHYSICAL CONTACT, MOVEMENT, JOURNEY, and CONTAINER which are mapped onto the CORONAVIRUS SITUATION. Two additional source domains are discussed which are present in the three languages, namely COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS and VERTICALITY. While these are not mapped specifically onto the coronavirus or the situation at large, they map onto different domains, they still participate to the creation of a coherent image in their interaction with the other mappings. In a second section the domains which are unique to the data from one language, or are missing from one, are discussed. These are the source domains NATURAL ELEMENTS, FORCES, FAMILY, POSSESSION and the target domain of COMMUNICATION identified in items that are deemed to be more strongly related to the text type. Subsequently, the discussion turns towards the evaluation that the metaphorical expressions convey. Finally, the chapter presents additional limitations which have not been examined yet, before suggesting possible future research on the topic and closing on final concluding note.

5.2 Dominant domains present in all three corpora

5.2.1 VIOLENCE and PHYSICAL CONTACT

Several studies of metaphor based on the cognitive approach have found that the domains of WAR and VIOLENCE are used to describe different types of physical illness. Semino and Demjén (2017) discuss – concerning their study of discourse between cancer patients and doctors – how conceptualising illness according to WAR or in terms of JOURNEY can influence one's behaviour towards their own illness. They review a number of studies which examine the positive or negative effect of metaphor on behaviour. For example, Hauser and Schewarts (2015) found that referring to cancer as an 'enemy' influenced a patient's likelihood of adopting 'preventive' behaviour, namely

it reduced the intention to 'self-limit' (e.g. not smoking) and did not increase that of 'self-bolstering' behaviour (e.g. doing regular exercise) (Hauser and Schewarts (2015) in Semino and Demjén, 2017: 390). However, Semino and Demjén (2017: 396) argue that a metaphor's influence and how it is used by patients depends on the person, and no one metaphor 'fits all'. They suggest using a 'metaphor menu' which they have created in order to help patients and doctors identify the metaphor which 'works best' for each individual patient. Other studies have been more interested in the media's description of different illnesses such as Hanne and Hawken (2014) who examine articles from the *New York Times*, studying the metaphors used to describe five diseases, namely avian flu, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and HIV/AIDS. The authors identified that the treatment for all five diseases was described in 'military terms'; however, they found that this was particularly true of avian flu, and more specifically that the metaphors were used to describe the disease itself and its action in these terms (e.g. an 'enemy', 'attacking', 'invading'). These findings contrasted with those of heart disease, which have a low occurrence of military metaphors being used to describe the disease and its actions (2014: 95). Avian flu as a disease is probably the closest to the coronavirus, thus these findings were of particular interest and could perhaps pre-empt that a 'violence' or 'military' mapping would be likely. Flusberg et al. (2018) discuss the use of 'war' metaphors in public discourse, highlighting that it can have both positive and negative influences on people's behaviours and that its appropriateness depends on the context in which it is being used. Semino (2020) argues that this ability of the 'war' mapping to influence people's perception of a problem as serious and urgent and change their behaviour, can be considered appropriate for the start of the coronavirus pandemic. However, its prolonged use can be problematic, in part due to the possible lack of a clear 'victory' – which a war implies – in the case of the Covid-19 pandemic (Semino, 2020: 51-52).

In this study the VIOLENCE and WAR source domains are identified in all three languages among the most highly ranked categories. In addition, given the sampling method and the fact that the entire sentences were analysed for metaphorical expressions, part of the metaphorical expressions identified have no relation to the coronavirus or its management. For this reason, it is interesting to note that VIOLENCE and WAR domains are predominantly used in relation to the CORONAVIRUS domain. In contrast, for example, the COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX ABSTRACT PHYSICAL OBJECTS mapping tends to be used to describe other target domains. In the war mapping the schema is clear and known to all (see Flusberg et al., 2018). In general, two opposing forces 'fight', there is a 'good' and 'evil' party, the 'fight' can be organised using 'strategies' decided by 'generals',

while ‘soldiers’ and ‘civilians’ alike can be ‘called to duty’ to ‘take arms’ and ‘fight’ on the ‘battle ground’.

The CORONAVIRUS (including ‘covid’, ‘virus’, ‘pandemic’, ‘epidemic’ etc.) is conceptualised as the ‘aggressor’ and a ‘projectile’ that has violently harmed and had a negative effect (e.g. EN: ‘hit’, ‘battered’ ‘impact’; IT: ‘colpito’ ‘stroncato’, ‘flagellato’, ‘invasione’, ‘esplosione’ FR: ‘exploser’ ‘impact’ ‘choc’ ‘porter les marques’) on businesses, the economy, countries, and individuals that are the ‘victims’. Health systems, doctors, countries, as well as the economy are ‘fighters’ or ‘counter-attackers’ that are ‘fighting’ and ‘defending us’ against the coronavirus (EN: ‘struggle’, ‘tackle’, ‘fight’; IT: ‘blindare’, ‘sconfiggere’, ‘combattere’, ‘contrastare’; FR: ‘riposte’, ‘offensive’, ‘lutte’, ‘mobiliser’) and countries and citizens are ‘called to action’ (e.g. IT: appello; FR: apelle), or in its more basic sense ‘presence is called’. The location of the coronavirus is also referred to in military terms (e.g. IT: ‘in campo’; FR: ‘sur le terrain’).

While using the method on the English and Italian data provided these clear results and allowed for the VIOLENCE/WAR domain to be ranked in the top two categories, in the case of the French analysis, the way the method was applied proved to have some limitations. Using the dictionary to identify the more basic meaning, which is the determiner of the source domain (see chapter 3 for more details), meant that a separate mapping was identified in the case of items such as the verbs ‘atteindre’ (reach/touch) and ‘toucher’ (touch), namely ABSTRACT INFLUENCE IS PHYSICAL CONTACT. *Le Robert* defines ‘atteindre’ in two ways which can be of interest to this study: first, and more basically “to manage to touch, or take something”; second, “touch, wound (someone) with a weapon or a projectile”. By applying MIPVU, the first is the more basic meaning. The verb ‘toucher’ can also be defined in two ways that influence the chosen mapping: first, “come into contact with something through the sensation of touch”; second, “something that comes into contact and wounds (e.g. bullet, fencing sword)”. According to these definitions both ‘atteindre’ and ‘toucher’ have a basic meaning of ‘physical contact’; however, they also both have a connection to a ‘violence’ or ‘harm’ meaning which is not the contextual meaning. This ‘violence’ meaning could be seen as creating an ‘intermediate mapping’. This intermediate mapping would have been categorised as part of CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS WAR. In addition, these examples show one of the difficulties with comparing across languages, that is, in French the relatively ‘neutral’ verbs ‘touch’ and ‘reach’ have an additional meaning which in English is represented by ‘hit’ and in Italian ‘colpire’ that automatically get categorised into the VIOLENCE and WAR domains. If we are to allocate the

examples which include *'toucher'* and *'atteindre'* to the CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS VIOLENT CONFLICT mapping, it becomes the highest-ranking category in the French data as well.

In addition, the CRIME domain was perceived to be connected to the VIOLENCE domain. Hanne and Hawken (2014: 97) also identified such a mapping for cancer with cancer cells representing individual killers or a “wily criminal band [...] which must be outwitted by researchers who are detectives”. This understanding of the mapping is similar to some of the correspondences identified in the English data, namely that ‘doctors’ and ‘clinical trials’ are ‘detectives’ and ‘investigations’ that ‘detect’ and ‘find’ symptoms and infections. The coronavirus situation, as well as the political situation it has created, could also be describe as a ‘jail’ with individuals trying to “escape coronavirus outbreak” and government “preparing to play its get out of jail card”. The Italian data also included six examples of the CRIME domain. Two of the examples were similar to the ‘investigative’ aspect in the English examples; however, in the other four, the criminal was connected to the positive cases “tamponi processati”, “casi sospetti” and citizens being treated like ‘criminals’ “ci ritroviamo improvvisamente agli arresti domiciliari”, “In Puglia sorveglianza alta”. While this study does not attempt to determine conventionality – this would require a separate study of a bigger corpus – nor is it quantitative in nature, further research could search for this crime domain and examine how it is used and, for example, if it is used to allocate blame in both directions: to the authorities and the people. This mapping was not found in the French sample; however, this does not mean it does not exist in the entire French corpus or in coronavirus discourse in general. The research method entails that it is possible to establish that certain mappings do appear, while it is not possible to assert that others do not exist, only that they were not found. Only four examples were found in English and six in Italian, thus, it could be hypothesised that the sample in French simply did not pick up on any ‘crime’ mappings.

5.2.2 JOURNEY

The JOURNEY source domain is part of well-known mappings such as LIFE IS A JOURNEY, LOVE IS A JOURNEY, CAREER IS A JOURNEY. These are classed according to different levels in Lakoff’s ‘Inheritance Hierarchies’ (see section 1.1.3). Level 1 is the Event Structure Metaphor, LIFE IS A JOURNEY is placed on Level 2 and LOVE|CAREER IS A JOURNEY are place on level 3 (Lakoff 1993: 222). These mappings are ‘complex’ mappings which are composed of ‘primary’ mappings such as LINEAR SCALES ARE PATHS and TIME IS SPACE (Lakoff 1993: 213-215) meaning that “The present time is at the same location as a canonical observer” (Lakoff 1993: 215). This mapping is also related

to PROGRESS IS FORWARD MOTION, discussed in the next section (5.2.3), more specifically with PURPOSEFUL ACTION IS DIRECTED MOTION TO A DESTINATION (Lakoff et al., 1991). This mapping is also examined by Stickles, et. (2016), and Kövecses (2005) among others. As discussed in 5.2.1 Semino et al., (2004: 17-18) identify the JOURNEY domain in their study of cancer discourse and contrast the positive and negative effects that understanding cancer in terms of ‘war’ or in terms of a ‘journey’ can have.

In this study, JOURNEY is identified as the highest-ranking category in French and Italian (it is practically a tie with VIOLENCE). In the English data it ranks sixth; however, without examining the data through a proper quantitative study it is difficult to make any broad assumptions. In this mapping the coronavirus plays several different roles depending on how it is used, for example “*parvenir à contenir le virus*” (*reach* [achieve] to contain the coronavirus), the ‘objective’ is the ‘destination’, namely ‘containing the virus’ is the ‘destination’. The ‘coronavirus’ is also described as a ‘tunnel’ and the positive ‘future’ of the ‘traveller’ is on the other side of the ‘tunnel’ once the coronavirus situation has ended, such as the example in the French data “China finally sees the light at the end of the tunnel”. The virus is also an ‘obstacle’ on the path to be ‘avoided’, and ‘measures’ are a means of ‘avoiding’ said obstacle. Deaths from the coronavirus, as well as the number of positive coronavirus cases, are represented as ‘milestones’ along a country’s path that they ‘reach’. Different aspects of this mapping are represented in the results from all three languages more or less frequently, as can be seen in chapter 4. In particular, one of the aspects of the CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY mapping which is recurrent in all three languages is related to TIME IS SPACE, namely PRESENT TIME IS AT THE SAME LOCATION AS A CANONICAL OBSERVER, which entails THE FUTURE IS IN FRONT and THE PAST IS BEHIND and to ‘reach’ a certain point in the ‘future’ one must travel a ‘distance’ which represents ‘time’. Together with DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES ON THE PATH, these characterise expressions such as “*Affrontare l’epidemia*” (confront the epidemic). This could also be a way of interpreting an expression such as “*dal fronte economico*” (from the economic front), that is to say that the ‘opinion’ of an entity is their ‘position’ of their ‘point of view’. However, once more, this demonstrates the difficulty of using the ‘basic meaning’ as a determiner for the source domain. ‘*Fronte*’ means the ‘front part of an entity’ at its most basic meaning. On the other hand, it also has an intermediate military meaning, namely “*linea lungo la quale due eserciti si fronteggiano*” (line along which two armies **confront** each other). According to this definition we can observe how ‘fronte’ and indeed ‘fronteggiare’ can be linked to a WAR domain as well as a SPACE one. According to the method used in this study, terms could be placed in several categories

as long as the domains all belonged to the ‘more basic meaning’, thus examples such as ‘fronte’, ‘affrontare’ and ‘fronteggiare’ were not categorised in the VIOLENCE domain. This can be seen as both a limitation and an advantage of this application of the method. A limitation given that it ‘ignores’ possible ‘intermediate mappings’ which one could argue might be more ‘conscious’. However, it could be interpreted as an advantage as researcher intuition might not identify the ‘more basic’ mapping. Indeed, Steen (2011) suggests using the five-step method to examine ‘deliberate’ and ‘non-deliberate’ mappings; however, this is beyond the scope of this study.

5.2.3 MOVEMENT

PROGRESS IS FORWARD MOTION was described by Lakoff (1993) as belonging to the Event Structure Metaphor (Lakoff, 1993: 221-222; Lakoff, 1990, 1993; Lakoff and Johnson, 1999). He also identifies “Actions are self-propelled movements”, and “Difficulties are impediments to motion” (1993: 226). In addition, in 1991 George Lakoff, Jane Espenson, and Alan Schwartz published the second draft of the *Master Metaphor List* which includes a list of conceptual mappings they had previously identified. Among these a large number belong to Event Structure and the connection between ‘action’ and ‘motion’. For example, CONTROL OVER ACTION IS CONTROL OVER MOTION, GUIDED ACTION IS GUIDED MOTION, CAUSED INABILITY TO ACT IS PREVENTION OF MOTION and NEGATIVE PROGRESS IS BACKWARD MOVEMENT. Other scholars such as Partington (2006: 266-267) also identified PROGRESS IS FORWARD MOTION, although he predominantly refers to propositional and adverbial particles in English data.

The MOVEMENT source domain was identified in the data for all three languages. In the French and Italian data ‘projects’ ‘initiatives’ or ‘economic activity’ were ‘*lancé*’ and ‘*lanciato*’ (thrown), providing clear examples of ACTIONS ARE SELF-PROPELLED MOVEMENTS. In the English data this category was not as high in the ranking, however it could be seen through examples of actions such as ‘steps’, and ‘objectives’ to be ‘reached’. In the English data an aspect of this category which could be identified was CAUSE ACTION IS CAUSE MOVEMENT such as “MPs [...] **pushed** for enforced physical distancing” which ‘fits’ with CAUSED INABILITY TO ACT IS PREVENTION OF MOTION which was identified in all three languages (EN: ‘suspend’; FR: ‘sommeil’, ‘suspension’, ‘ralentissement’; IT: sospendere, bloccare, fermare). ‘Push’ can be seen as a complex mapping, combining CAUSES ARE FORCES with the CAUSE ACTION IS CAUSE MOVEMENT. While the aforementioned ‘movement’ mappings do not involve the ‘coronavirus’, the following ones do. For example, CORONAVIRUS IS PREVENTION OF MOVEMENT as it was systematically either the ‘cause’ itself or the ‘cause of the

cause'. In addition, in Italian several examples included *'ripartire'*, *'ripartenza'* (start again) referring to the economy or a business, implying that once the coronavirus was 'gone' or at least 'not as present' the 'prevention of movement' would disappear, and the economy would 'start again'.

Furthermore, the strongest correlation with the 'coronavirus' is CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT|SUBSTANCE. Let us recall some of the examples from the VIOLENCE domain, namely: EN 'hit', 'battered' 'impact'; IT *'colpito'*, *'invasione'*, *'esplosione'* FR: *'exploser'* 'impact' 'choc' *'atteindre'* and *'toucher'*. As well as 'violence', these examples entail 'movement', after all a 'projectile that hits' is an object in motion that stops when it comes into contact with something else. The coronavirus's 'movement' can be described in a number of ways, for example 'transmission' (FR: *'transmission'*; IT *'trasmissione'*) is 'movement' from point A to point B, no particular dominance or agency is involved. On the other hand, 'hit' is an undesired damaging 'movement' to point B coming from the 'outside'. This 'movement' can be slowed down, for example, in the French data 'measures' *'frein'* (brake) the motion of the coronavirus, thus SLOWING PROGRESS IS SLOWING MOVEMENT. In addition, the movement of the coronavirus does not always have a 'direction', for example *'circuler'* (FR) and *'circolare'* (IT) (circulate) implies a 'circuit', a space where it is circulating but has no real 'direction'. 'Spread' as a verb also has the entailment of motion over an area, although once more with no specified 'direction'.

Several interesting relationships can be observed between the MOVEMENT domain and other mappings identified in different categories of this study. For example, 'to contain' is correlated to 'controlling movement' and more specifically 'where' the coronavirus moves. This makes sense when one thinks of other way 'movement' is referred to in the English language, for example not having 'freedom of movement' is not being allowed out of, or into, an area (e.g. a country, a region). In the English data 'measures' are used as 'containers' in order to control and restrict the coronavirus. In the Italian data, *"il virus ha circolato liberamente"* (the virus has circulated freely) implies that the 'free' movement, is an 'uncontrolled', 'uncontained' movement, and that the virus is in control of its own movement. In the French data the term *'endiguer'* is a complex metaphor which can be associated to a WATER domain, a CONTAINER domain and a MOVEMENT domain according to its basic meaning: "to stop a river's flow by containing it with a dam". Therefore, the 'motion' of the 'river' (or coronavirus) is 'contained' (or controlled) by the 'dam' (or the measures) that represents the 'boundaries' of the 'container' (see section 5.3.1 for discussion on 'water').

Another example of 'movement' which correlates to a different domain – in the English data – is 'catch', similarly to 'transmission' this entails a movement from point A to point B; however, the

expression of agency is stronger, and the sense is accompanied by the concept of POSSESSION. This aspect of agency and possession is discussed in section 5.3.4. Given the possible links between ‘movement’ and ‘contain’ described above, the CONTAINER source domain is discussed in the next section.

5.2.4 CONTAINER

CONTAINER mappings are considered ‘primary’ as they are based on our experience of ourselves. We are ‘entities’, separate from the rest of the world, namely ‘containers’ with an ‘inside’ and an ‘outside’. Things around us are also often experienced as ‘containers’ with ‘insides’ and ‘outsides’. In addition, we are made of ‘substances’ and external entities are also made of different types of ‘substances’. These ‘containers’ have ‘boundaries’ even if they do not have distinct ‘boundaries’, we project boundaries upon them (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980: 477). Illness has also been identified as a substance ‘within’ in several previous studies. For example, Gibbs and Frank (2002) found CANCER IS A FLUID WITHIN THE SELF-CONTAINER (in Semino and Demjén, 2017: 386-387).

CONTAINER mappings logically connect (Lakoff, 1993), like a Russian doll. Namely, coronavirus (substance X) is inside a person (container A) who in turn is inside an area (container B). Logically if X is in A, and A is in B, then X is in B. A CONTAINER mapping has several entailments derive from it, such as what is ‘inside’ (the contained entity), what the ‘boundary’ is (the container). Similarly, being granted access to something is being allowed ‘inside’, while making something available is letting it go ‘outside’. Examples of this are countries’ borders – ‘closed’ borders prevent the movement from ‘outside’ to ‘inside’ – and the ‘release’ of a product to the public – products are released to the ‘outside’ of the business ‘container’. These are evidence of COUNTRIES ARE CONTAINERS and BUSINESSES ARE CONTAINERS. In all three languages of the data the mapping TO CONTROL IS CONTAIN was identified with the CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER (EN: ‘contain’; IT: ‘contenere’; FR: ‘contenir’, ‘endiguer’). In many cases, the example was not only ‘containe the virus’ but ‘contain the spread of the virus’ (e.g. IT: *contenere la pandemia/l’epidemia/il contagio/la diffusione*; FR: *contenire le virus, la pandémie/endiguer l’épidemie*).

In the English data ‘spread’ (n.) and ‘spread’ (v.) were treated differently (see chapter 3 for more details), the basic meaning of spread as a noun was identified as “the total area in which something exists” (LDOCE, 2021). Understanding ‘spread’ (n.) in these terms does not entail the control of a movement, rather it describes the ‘containing’ of an ‘area’. By ‘containing’ the area, the thing that is in it (the coronavirus) stays ‘inside’ and ‘under control’. While this understanding of the mapping

makes sense, if metaphorical meaning had been examined between word classes (not within them) perhaps this would have shown a stronger correlation between ‘movement’ and ‘container’ mappings. Although, broadly speaking, this would have produced a greater number of differences to the current study.

In general, the container was ‘countries’ ‘cities’ as well as ‘measures’ or ‘attempts’ or ‘efforts’ (e.g. IT “misura restrittiva per contenere”; FR “mesures barrières”), which represent boundaries preventing the coronavirus from going from ‘inside’ to ‘outside’. An interesting case from the Italian data was that the coronavirus ‘è sfugito’ (escaped) checks and controls, this fits nicely within the mapping, entailing that not being kept ‘inside’ is not being ‘controlled’. In addition, the mapping of PEOPLE ARE CONTAINERS and CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE THE SELF-CONTAINER was more evident in English, namely due to the term ‘case’. In English, a ‘case’ is a ‘box’ at its most basic meaning, ‘cas’ and ‘caso’ in French and Italian respectively, do not have this basic meaning. ‘Case’ was only used when talking about people to refer to ‘positive cases’ or ‘suspected cases’. Therefore, one can understand the ill person (the positive case) as a ‘container’ with the illness ‘inside’. As discussed in 5.2.3, in the French data, the item ‘endiguer’ combines ‘contain’ with ‘movement’ and ‘water’. However, more similar items to those in Italian and English are also present such as ‘contenir’ (contain), ‘limiter’ (limit), ‘fermer’ (close).

The following two sections discuss mappings which were identified in all three language corpora; however, the majority of target lexemes did not refer to the CORONAVIRUS domain. Although through interactions with the previously discussed domains they contribute to the creation of a coherent comprehensive image.

5.2.5 COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS

The mapping COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS is among those examined by Zoltan Kövecses in his book *Metaphor in Culture: Universality and Variation* (2005: 209). COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS are entities such as companies, governments, the health care system, or the economic system, whereas COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS include the human body, buildings, machine, and plants. Several entailments derive from this conceptual mapping such as REDUCING COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS IS MAKING PLANTS SMALLER (PRUNING, CUTTING) in the case of COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE PLANTS. This is the most prominent mapping identified in the English data, it ranks third in the Italian data, and seventh in the French.

While this mapping does not tend to refer to the coronavirus or the 'situation' in general, it is part of the general picture created with the other mappings which are more directly involved in the conceptualisation of the CORONAVIRUS domain. For example, conceptualising 'the economy', 'an industry', or an individual 'business' as a 'body' means that the image of the coronavirus 'battering' 'an industry' makes sense. The 'violent' and 'moving' aspects of the coronavirus are identified in the term 'battered' which can only be used if one can conceptualise ECONOMY IS A BODY. The same observation can be made with the examples "health professionals [...] keep the virus from **collapsing** the system" and "**shoring up** the economy against the impact of coronavirus". These examples express the mappings THE ECONOMY IS A BUILDING and THE HEALTH-CARE SYSTEM IS A BUILDING, in the first example the virus is the entity that might 'collapse' the 'building', and in the second example the 'building' (economy) is being 'shored up' (protected) in order to avoid the 'impact' that would probably lead to the 'collapse' of said 'building' (economy). This mapping also allows the receiver to identify the 'violent' and 'moving' aspect of the coronavirus.

In French, the same mappings were identified for practically identical metaphorical expressions to the two English examples (e.g. "*coronavirus entraîne un **effondrement** des marchés financiers*"; "*pour freiner la pandémie et éviter l'**effondrement** de leurs systèmes nationaux de santé*"). In French, The COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BODIES mapping is also combined with the 'literal' effects the coronavirus can have, namely one of its symptoms, the fever. For example, "*Les Bourses vont rester très **fébriles** jusqu'à ce que la pandémie soit contenue* » [The stock markets will remain very **feverish** until the pandemic is contained]. In this example the personification of the 'stock markets' works well with the 'poor economic health' meaning conveyed by 'feverish', it is as if the coronavirus has given a 'fever' to the stock market.

In the Italian data a more explicit correlation between the basic mapping COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS and the coronavirus was identified. Namely, the sub-mapping THE CORONAVIRUS-RESPONSE IS A MACHINE. The mapping can be understood according to the following correspondences BAD INFORMATION ABOUT THE CORONAVIRUS (such as deaths, number of positive cases etc.) ARE TRIGGERS, MEASURES ARE THE MECHANISM TRIGGERED, CORONAVIRUS WARNING IS MECHANICAL ALARM. This last mapping was not identified in the French and English data and it would be interesting to identify other correspondences which could be part of the mapping in Italian. Intuitively, the mapping works, and could be a starting point for further research. Searching the entire French and English corpora to identify whether the mapping appears or perhaps by examining a different time frame. Since the coronavirus arrived in Italy first

and had a greater impact during the first wave, it could be posited that France and England had not created and implemented systematic anti-covid strategies for this mapping to appear in the data yet.

5.2.6 VERTICALITY

QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980: 461-466; re-examined in Stickles, et al. 2016: 36; Kövecses, 2005 among others) is a well-known mapping that is recognised as a primary and orientational metaphor in the literature (see chapter 1 for the discussion on primary and complex metaphors and chapter 3 for QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY). It has several derived mappings, such as MORE IS UP; LESS IS DOWN; NUMERICAL VALUE AS LOCATION (Hobbs 1979 in Martin, 2006: 208) BAD IS DOWN (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980, in Stickles, David, Dodge, and Hong, 2016: 51) and HIGH STATUS IS UP (Lakoff and Johnson 1980; Kövecses, 2005: 102). James H. Martin (2006) carried out a corpus-based study of business and economic writing and identified the NUMERICAL VALUE AS LOCATION mapping as very common in text such as the Wall Street Journal. This explains why 'rise' collocates with MONEY given that it is used to refer to an increase. This more basic orientational mapping was also identified in all three languages. Perhaps, this is not surprising as one can expect to find references to the number of positive cases and deaths in media describing a pandemic and thus referring to 'increases in quantity'. While the mapping was present to varying degrees in each language sample, all three languages used it to describe statistical information such as the increase in coronavirus cases (e.g. IT: *salgono a 478*) or the decrease in economic strength (e.g. FR: *effondrement des marchés financiers; un plongeon de son activité*). I would argue that this mapping was used in a descriptive rather than evaluative manner. Even though mappings such as BAD IS DOWN and GOOD IS UP have been recognised as conventional in the literature, in this study the 'good' or 'bad' aspect depends on 'what' is going up or down. Both the 'rise' in coronavirus cases and the 'fall' in economic activity can be considered negative events.

5.3 Domains with greatest disparity between corpora

5.3.1 NATURAL ELEMENTS

The domain of flood and storms was also identified by Hanne and Hawken's (2014) study of metaphors in particular when referencing diabetes. The domain of NATURAL ELEMENTS was not as prominent in the data as the other aforementioned domains. In the Italian data only eight examples were identified, and they belonged to a number of target domains, creating different mappings

which have single occurrences. For example, EMOTIONS ARE LIQUIDS IN A CONTAINER, AN AMBIGUOUS SITUATION IS TROUBLED WATERS, INFORMATION IS A MOVING SUBSTANCE. The coronavirus was understood in terms of a liquid in the example of '*circolare*' (circulate) and in terms of a mountain for '*picco*' (peak). By themselves these correspondences make for a tenuous link to a WATER or NATURAL ELEMENTS mapping. In particular it would be interesting to see if any other terms linked the coronavirus to water or whether '*circolare*' is the only example. More specifically, one can wonder whether '*circolare*' is used to map the 'liquid' aspect as well as the 'movement' aspect or whether it might be used to focus on one.

The French data has the most significant number of examples connected to WATER, namely '*endiguer*' (contain with a dam), '*entrainer*' (drag by a current), '*plonger*' (dive), '*affluer*' (stream/flow/flood), and '*circuler*' (circulate). As opposed to the Italian data whose WATER domain examples were all based on the term '*circolare*', in the French data there is a certain versatility which gives greater support to the hypothesis that coronavirus is understood in terms of 'water' (in French). In the French mapping, the coronavirus is a 'body of water' who's 'current' 'drags' (provokes) effects, that is 'circulating', and a situation that countries (Europe and Italie) are 'diving' into. However, '*affluer*' is associated to people who are sick with the disease rather than the disease itself. Therefore, this last item could also be a reference to large groups of people in general rather than coronavirus 'patients'.

In the English data, two terms were identified as related to 'storm' or 'natural disaster', namely 'salvage' and 'shelter-in-place'. The coronavirus is the 'disaster' which Australia is trying to 'salvage' jobs from, the 'shelter-in-place-order' is to protect people from the coronavirus and reduce its spread. A larger set of examples was identified with the WATER domain, namely 'rise' and 'source' and 'turn the tide'. However, the majority of the examples featured 'rise', such as "rise in coronavirus cases". As discussed in section 3.2.8, the mapping can be understood with the following correspondences CORONAVIRUS IS A BODY OF WATER, INCREASING NUMBER OF POSITIVE CASES IS RISING TIDE, RISING NUMBER OF DEATHS IS RISING TIDE. In general, both for Italian and English, it would be useful to explore the WATER domain further in the corpora to identify whether any other terms belonging to the WATER domain are used in relation to the coronavirus. In addition, it must be noted that the term 'wave' was not identified in any of the three languages. Perhaps at the time the general public did not conceive that 'multiple waves' were possible, nor had the media and its journalists.

One of the difficulties of this study is determining what correspondences emerge from metaphorical expressions such as 'rise'. For example, what is it that usually 'rises' according to a more basic meaning? In Semino et al.'s (2004) study of discourse between cancer patients and doctors, this is greatest difficulty they reported in using Steen's (1999) five-step method. Namely, is making the 'implicit' 'explicit' by allocating a 'literal associate' in step 4 which provides the correspondence in step 5. They found that the reason why the "default literal association" in the vehicle identification phase was unsatisfying is because they are to some extent polysemous, and conventionally used as a metaphorical mapping and therefore associated with a variety of domains (Semino, Heywood and Short, 2004: 13-15). This entails that in certain cases the literal association is not as strong due to the frequency of metaphorical usage (Semino, Heywood and Short, 2004: 15). These are highly conventional usages which influence the readers understanding of the meaning. The authors propose that analysts use dictionaries and corpora to confirm their intuition and accept that more than one 'literal associate' could exist (ibid.:16). However, it must be noted that this was before the creation of MIP and MIPVU, and the 'source domain' was not as strongly based on the concept of a 'more basic meaning'. Indeed, by using the 'more basic meaning' as the source domain determiner some possible 'intermediate mappings' are not identified. In addition, it has been argued that a corpus-based dictionary is a sort of partial 'short-cut' to a full corpus analysis (see section 3.2.3.5).

Returning to 'rise', let us take the example "Italy's coronavirus outbreak has **risen** to 52". The question which the analyst is asked to answer in step 4 of Steen's method is which is the appropriate 'literal' counterpart? That is, what 'literally rises'? If we look at the BNC the strongest collocation with 'rise' is related to the domain of MONEY (share, price, net earnings, profit, etc). As explained in chapter 3, in order to access some additional information but still use 'basic meaning' as the 'source domain' reference, it was decided that corpus searches of the BNC or of enTenTen could be used to help in the allocation of 'literal counterparts'; however, these still need to 'fit' with the basic meaning. This explains why even though MONEY is particularly salient with 'rise', the coronavirus was not mapped onto 'money'. Rather it was mapped onto water or more accurately BODY OF WATER, similarly to Taylor's (2008) categorisation of 'rise of/rise in' in the SEA domain when examining 'anti-Americanism'. Arguably, this particular mapping in the English data is the most researcher influenced in this study, given that 'body of water' is identified predominantly due to the existence of examples with 'rise'. A number of other items are also identified as collocates in the BNC which would 'fit' with the more basic meaning, such as 'smoke', 'sun', 'moon'. However, these

are all 'natural elements', thus it would perhaps be safer to stay at a more generic level and state CORONAVIRUS IS A NATURAL ELEMENT.

5.3.2 FORCES

The mapping CAUSES ARE FORCES is part of the Event Structure metaphor described in the cognitive linguistic literature (Lakoff, 1990, 1993; Lakoff and Johnson, 1999). It must be noted that the system of mappings which are part of the Event Structure metaphor were identified in several other languages than English, namely Chinese and Hungarian (Kövecses, 2005: 43-46). Kövecses points out that this system of mappings seems to have emerged independently across languages and cultures and that one of the reasons for this is that these mappings are primary mappings that can be explained independently from each other (2005: 46-47). Therefore, it can be assumed that CAUSES ARE FORCES is present in all three of the languages studied in this research (in general).

However, in the French sample this mapping was not explicitly identified. This study cannot claim it is not present in the coronavirus press discourse. As previously stated, this is one of the limitations of this research, it is only possible to identify that a mapping exists, not that it does not exist in this discourse type. One can only determine that it was not found in the data examined. In the English data CAUSES ARE FORCES was mainly identified due to the use of the terms 'force' 'push' 'pressure'. These indicated an entity 'forcing' another entity to do something, hence CONTROLLING IS FORCING. In six out of fourteen of these examples the force is CORONAVIRUS implying that it is the entity in 'control'. In these examples it emerged that it was predominantly 'in control' of 'the economy' and its 'reduction' (e.g. "coronavirus forced the suspension of the season"; "the disease has already pushed global growth bellow..."). In the Italian results, this mapping can be identified and was also described more specifically as OBLIGATION IS PRESSURE. The terms identified included '*costringere*' (constrict) '*sottoporre*' (put under) '*imporre*' (put on top), the 'pressure' or FORCE is represented by a type of 'squashing' by reducing the size, or by being put under a weight, or a weight being put onto the entity that is obliged to act. Therefore, CONTROLLING IS FORCING can also be identified in the Italian data.

In the Italian samples it is used differently to the English samples. While it is inferred that the cause is the coronavirus, even when it is not expressed explicitly, the accent is on 'what' the entity is being forced to do. The entities being 'forced' are predominantly individuals, and the 'things forced onto' them are the different aspects of the coronavirus response, namely staying

at home/self-isolation, not working, working with masks, taking a coronavirus test, the flu vaccine, anti-covid airport checks. Although three out of the eighteen examples are also concerned with the ‘forced’ ‘stop’ of the economy.

Intuitively, this language of being ‘forced’ to do something seems negative, thus casting a negative light onto both the entity that is in ‘control’ (the coronavirus, directly or indirectly), and the things that one is ‘forced’ to do (anti-coronavirus behaviour). Partington et al. (2013) discuss the evaluation of ‘control’, concluding that expressions of “being in control” are associated to positive evaluation and that “not being in control” has a negative evaluation, to the extent that it is part of the priming⁴⁰ of these terms. Although, as pointed out by Hunston (2007: 256 in Partington et al., 2013: 72) “an evaluation of power relations will depend on point of view, which involves relative status”; therefore, it would be more appropriate to posit that that the sentences from this study express a negative evaluation for the entity that does not have the control, namely the entity ‘being forced’. This dissertation shall therefore discuss a general appreciation of the evaluation of the sample sentences in section 5.4.

5.3.3 FAMILY

As discussed in chapter 1, FAMILY and MARRIAGE mappings have been identified in the literature to describe governments and political relationships. Lakoff (1996; 2004) identified A NATION IS A FAMILY with the two versions depending on how one understands ‘family’ and the role of the government, namely the ‘strict farther’ versus the ‘nurturant parent’. Musolff (2006) discussed the issues with this mapping and more specifically with using the ‘domain’ to analyse the metaphorical expressions, arguing for a ‘scenario’ analysis which better describes the mini narrative behind metaphorical expressions. In his paper Musolff (2006) discussed the MARRIAGE scenario and implications it has on one’s understanding of the ‘Franco-German couple’ and the risks it faces by having a ‘flirt’ with Britain.

Mappings relating to family were mostly identified in this study’s Italian data, although a few examples were also found in French samples. In the Italian data the metaphorical expressions predominantly entailed a ‘parent(s)-child(ren)’ relationship with items such as ‘adottare’ ‘tutelare’ and ‘nascere’. ‘Adottare’ (adopt) was the most frequent item determining

⁴⁰ According to Hoey (1991), items are primed to appear in negative or positive contexts, this entails that as users learn a word through speech and writing, they accumulate knowledge concerning the words it co-occurs with, its context and the negative or positive evaluation. As such, it is through use of language that a user acquires the full nuance of its meaning (Partington 2004: 153; Stubbs 2001: 198; Hoey, 2005)

REGULATION IS A CHILD. The 'parent' is predominantly an 'authority' figures such as 'governments', 'countries' or 'public institutions'. Although in one case the 'parent' of the 'measures' is the Italian people. To 'adopt' as a concept is more than simply indicating who the 'parent' is and who the 'child' is, the 'scenario' entails voluntarily assuming a responsibility of care. Perhaps this mapping is more greatly centred on responsibility than authority, entailing that the 'parent' figure takes on a responsibility.

In the French sample two examples also present the REGULATION IS A CHILD mapping, also using '*adopter*' (adopt) (see category 14, ungrouped, in section 4.3). In one case the 'parent' is 'Rome' (i.e. the Italian government) and in the other the 'parent' is the 'people going to vote'. In these examples 'parenting' can be understood as a responsibility one has towards rules and regulation. When contrasting this mapping with the JOURNEY mapping which describes RULES AS PATHS TO BE FOLLOWED, one can wonder which of the two mappings has a greater effect on a population's likelihood of adhering to regulation.

It must be noted that the REGULATION IS A CHILD mapping was not identified in the English data, only one example was identified as belonging to a FAMILY domain, namely POLITICAL PARTIES ARE FAMILIES (see ungrouped category in section 4.2). Further research of the FAMILY and more specifically the PARENT-CHILD domain in these corpora would allow one to determine if and how it is used in this discourse type across languages and cultures. One could hypothesise that the use of the FAMILY or CHILD domains are influenced by cultural factors, and how the 'family' is conceived in each country. In addition, a different study could search for REGULATION target domain terms to identify if 'adhering to rules' is understood according to different mappings within and between languages/cultures.

5.3.4 POSSESSION and agency

Reference to CONTROL AS PHYSICAL CONTROL can be found in Lakoff et al.'s "Master Metaphor List" (1991) and CONTROL AS POSSESSION in Kövecses (2005: 55). CONTROL AS POSSESSION was identified in the English and Italian data, although only three examples were found in the latter and it is not highly ranked in the English data either. However, the mapping raised some interesting questions regarding control and agency. For example, "As the Covid-19 virus has **taken hold**, [...]" would entail that the coronavirus is the one 'holding' and 'in possession' of our lives. It is the 'controlling' entity. In the case of cancer "the doctor catcher the cancer" was seen as an example of the doctor's 'control' or desire to project control. Whereas in some of this study's English examples

the sick person is the person who 'caught' the virus. Therefore, if we are to say that 'catch' is part of the mapping CONTROL IS POSSESS this entails that the press implies that when a person 'catches' the coronavirus they have the control over whether or not to 'catch' the coronavirus. To a certain extent this could work as a mapping, namely one can always 'avoid' catching a ball, as such if one abides by the 'correct behaviour' they too can 'avoid' catching the virus. This would be a way of attributing 'blame' to people who do not follow 'correct behaviour'. While it is not expressed so explicitly, the following two examples show a correlation between 'catching the disease' and some previous behaviour, namely too much contact with certain people:

"Previously, all people with coronavirus in Australia **caught** the disease by travelling to an infected country, or through direct contact with a family member who had travelled."

"It was also confirmed that five members of the same family **caught** the virus after attending an evangelical church service at Mulhouse in eastern France."

However, it is difficult to imagine assigning blame to the positive coronavirus cases in the following two examples:

"Jonathan Gregory Stockholm, Sweden Woman is first UK victim to die of coronavirus **caught** in hospital."

"In clinical trials, this vaccine was found to aggravate those symptoms in infants who went on to **catch** the virus."

Perhaps a different way of understanding the 'control dynamic' can be better explained by the link between agency and the perception of threat described by Ma and Miller's (2020: 59-60). That is, if 'the threat' plays the active role and the human plays the passive role, the threat is perceived as being of greater risk. The suggestion is that sentences such as "the virus will infect you" attribute more force and control to the virus over the person involved, thus conveying a message of risk. In contrast, giving agency to people (e.g. "you will contract the virus") places control in the hands of the individual, rendering them responsible for the outcome, thus the virus appears relatively passive. Therefore, the four examples from this study could be understood as CONTROL IS

POSSESSION but rather than implying 'blame' it could be a strategy to 'deflate risk perception'. McGlone et al. (2013) carried out a similar study of educational materials in response to the H1N1 virus and determined that material which gave agency to the virus induced a greater perception of severity and fear than materials which gave individual agency (i.e., "if you catch the virus"). Partington et al. (2013: 327) also associated a correlation between 'control' a person's evaluation of a situation. Namely, "being in control is good" and "not having control is bad". Therefore, one could hypothesise that saying "the same family **caught** the virus" rather than "the same family **was infected by** the virus", thus framing the family as the agent in 'control' of the virus, is not about 'blame' but about 'risk perception'. Another question would then be whether this was a deliberate choice.

These studies are of particular interest if one recalls the differences in response to the coronavirus during the 'first wave', namely in the UK the virus was not treated or perceived with the same level of severity as it was in France and Italy. In fact, this attribution of agency through the metaphor CONTROL IS POSSESSION to the individual over the virus was not identified in the French and Italian samples. For example, in French one can also say, "I caught the coronavirus" ("j'ai attrapé le coronaviru"), however, '*attraper*' (catch) was not identified in the sample sentences. While this study cannot make any claims on this matter, it would be an interesting topic for further research to go back and analyse each of the corpora and search for 'catch' as well as CONTROL metaphors and their agents in order to establish whether a significant difference can be found in the press discourse between each country.

5.4 Evaluation

During the identification and analysis of the metaphorical expressions and conceptual mappings, it became apparent that a large number of the expressions were negative. For this reason, each metaphorical expression identified in the study was allocated a negative (-), positive (+), or neutral (0) evaluation (see appendices B.2, C.2, and D.2). In certain cases, two values were assigned to the word such as 'face' (0/-). Unlike 'hit' (v.), 'face' (v.) is not negative in itself; however, intuitively if one states "I have to face my boss" a native or advanced English speaker will know that some sort of negative conflict is implied. Therefore, the second evaluation was included to express these implied negative aspects as well as those captured from the context. It must be noted that Partington et al. (2013: 52-53) describe four categories of 'evaluative lexis': 1) those whose evaluation is inherent to the meaning; 2) those whose evaluation is not obvious and emerges from its relationship

to other items (such as collocates); 3) those whose evaluation is not the predominant part of their function but which can be understood from context (which can change from positive to negative depending on said context) and 4) those, which are sub-group of the latter, who are generally neutral, but can acquire 'evaluative content', especially through repetition. Partington et al. (2013: 327 and Chapters 2, 3, 5) demonstrate through several metaphor studies that often metaphors are created or chosen to evaluate, expressing positive or negative sentiment. Indeed, one of the key aims of newspapers is often to convey an evaluation of events (ibid.: 328), as can be examined in detail in Taylor's (2008) study of anti-Americanism. Press discourse can be described as both shaping the receiver's opinion of events as well as perpetrating it, given that in order to be successful (and sell newspapers) the newspaper needs to reflect the views of the reader (Partington et al., 2013: 327).

As can perhaps be expected, the domain which is identified as having the most negative items is the VIOLENCE domain. While in Semino et al.'s (2004) study of cancer discourse, the WAR domain could be used positively to express the strength and the resilience of the patient, in the case of the coronavirus discourse samples examined this is not an aspect which transpires. The domain is predominantly used to express negative evaluation of the coronavirus and its consequences. People, industries, and countries are 'hit' 'colpiti' while doctors 'struggle' to 'tackle' the coronavirus. 'Fight' 'combattere' and 'combattre' is used, in particular when referencing 'active participants' such as doctors or 'countries' (i.e. the governments); however, these are always 'responses' to the 'threat' that is the virus directly or the economic crisis which it is provoking. In the Italian sample several references were made to the 'armi' (weapons) used to 'combattere' (fight) the coronavirus. Namely, ventilators and masks are doctor's 'weapons' and the lack of these is represented by being 'nudi' (naked). 'Nudi' was not included in the violence domain as the basic meaning is "not having clothes or anything to cover the body or part of the body"; however, being 'naked' can be understood as meaning 'vulnerable' and intermediate mapping could be created with 'naked' referring to the lack of 'weapons', namely personal protective gear for doctors. In the French data, one item is interesting for its duality. Namely, '*mobiliser*' which 'literally' means 'put on the war path' and which also means 'take action' is used with 'for' and 'against'. Sentences with '*mobiliser pour*' tend to be followed by a cause, something someone cares about, and '*mobiliser contre*' is followed by a threat. Therefore, intuitively one has a positive connotation while the other has a negative one.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS is intuitively quite a neutral mapping, performing a relatively descriptive role of establishing structure; however, by looking at the examples, a negative leaning could also be identified. For example, the HUMAN-BODY domain is used to express negative aspects such as a 'battered' and 'collapse'. In addition, items such as 'survival' and 'salvage' entail a very fragile and negative state of affairs that need to be 'saved'. However, with GOVERNMENT as a target domain, the expressions are generally neutral and descriptive. The MACHINE examples are also predominantly neutral and descriptive. The French examples were predominantly neutral for this mapping with a few negative examples such as '*fébrile*' (feverish) and '*effondrement*' (collapse). The Italian examples were also generally neutral although a few examples were marked as positive due to their references to 'strength' and a few negative, such as '*riprendersi*' (get better) given that the connotation is that one is ill in the first place.

Both CONTAIN and CAUSES ARE FORCES appear to have the same evaluative tendencies as those described by Partington et al. (2013) concerning CONTROL. Namely, 'being in control' is positive and 'not being in control' is negative. CAUSES ARE FORCES has been discussed above. Regarding CONTROL IS CONTAIN the evaluation is more or less positive depending on how 'contained' the coronavirus is, whether the government is 'attempting' or 'has' contained the virus. This is true in all three languages with the objective being the successful 'containing' of the coronavirus which would have a positive evaluation.

The evaluation of MOTION is dependent on the point of view, namely in an image which depicts 'us' against the 'coronavirus' then reducing the 'motion' of the coronavirus is 'good' and reducing 'our' motion is 'bad'. Namely, the 'stopping' of businesses and the economy is 'bad' and motion of the coronavirus – such as 'hit' – is bad, while the 'braking' of the coronavirus is 'good' and the '*ripartenza*' (starting again) of the economy is 'good'. This is the case in all three languages.

Items such as 'face' and 'confront' are not inherently negative; however, intuitively these collocate negatively, thus if one were to say 'I must face/confront my mother' this would imply a negative situation. With this in mind, as well as the context, the JOURNEY mapping is used negatively when referring to the coronavirus as an obstacle that must be 'faced' or 'avoided'. JOURNEY can be used in several different ways, in the English examples it is predominantly something that needed to be 'faced' such as an 'obstacle'; however, it can also be conceptualised as a 'bridge' that must be crossed or a 'tunnel', with the 'end' being represented as 'the other side'. It could be argued that framing it as an 'obstacle' is more negative than as a 'bridge' or 'tunnel'. The latter allows for one

to 'see' the 'future' or aim for it, while the first implies a difficulty that is blocking said future and must be 'overcome'. Other directional components of the JOURNEY domain are considered neutral in the sample examples.

5.5 Further limitations and possible future research

Throughout the discussion several limitations have been discussed, for example using dictionaries which have been built according to different criteria in different languages is a fundamental difficulty to comparing the data across languages. Also, what may first appear to be a comparable term, given that it is used in a seemingly equivalent manner (e.g. 'hit' and '*toucher*'), may have a greater number of meanings in one language compared to another, thus influencing the identified mapping.

Although this is a study of press discourse, the aim was not to examine how this type of discourse is written, rather how they treated the topic of the coronavirus. For this reason, the choice of reporting verbs, which are present in journalistic texts due to the expected presence of direct and indirect speech, were not believed to be meaningful to this study. In addition, the fact that these seemed to be present among the metaphorical expressions of the sample sentence predominantly in the French and Italian data may not be an accurate representation. One aspect which may have influenced the sampling is the sentence division procedure, and how direct speech was handled. For example, in the English data several sample sentences are only composed of direct speech. This is due to the fact that full stops were present within the brackets. On the other hand, in the French data for example some sample sentences contained direct speech, but this is not the entirety of the sample sentence. Even though a full sentence was reported, no full stop was inserted within the brackets, meaning that in the French data the reported verb was included in the sample sentence whereas in the English data it was not. This is one possible explanation for the disparity, a separate study could investigate this aspect more thoroughly.

An additional consideration is assigning source domains according to 'basic meaning', which appears to 'skip over' possible 'intermediate' domains. However, it could be interesting to research the issue according to 'deliberate' and 'non-deliberate' metaphors. Certain 'more basic meanings' may not have been identified intuitively, such as '*affrontare*' and its basic meaning 'stand in front of'. If this were the case, one would not notice that the possible mapping identified was already metaphorical. Identifying the source domain according to 'basic meaning' might represent the 'deepest' metaphorical level which one could hypothesize is the least 'conscious'. Accordingly,

further research could examine both the 'basic' and 'intermediate' mappings and attempt to identify 'deliberate' and 'non-deliberate' metaphors of the coronavirus.

Moreover, if more than one domain 'fitted' with the 'more basic mapping' for a given lexical unit, it was categorised, in this study, under each of these domains. For example, 'cut' was allocated to both a PLANT domain and a VERTICALITY domain, and '*endiguer*' was categorised as belonging to a CONTAINER domain as well as a WATER domain. Allowing for one item to be allocated to multiple domains implies that 'all' the possible 'basic meaning domains' were identified and that the item was placed in 'all' said domains. However, this is highly unlikely, thus a limitation of this study is that items may have been assigned to more than one category but not all categories will have realistically been identified. The fact that the procedure was only carried out by one analyst is a key limitation. The MIP and MIPVU procedures were conceived for multiple analysts to examine data on two separate occasions so the analysts could compare their own analysis on two different dates and then discuss the final decisions with one or multiple colleagues. MIP first organised for analysts to be 'trained' in the method and was carried out by six senior research experts in the field of metaphor in discourse who discussed their results after having examined the same set of data on two separate occasions. Regardless of the method, multiple researchers and researcher discussion with final agreement would render the results more robust. Therefore, while this research aimed for explicitness, true objectivity is not a goal it could achieve. Researcher subjectivity will also have coloured the results in the sampling phase. That is, when selecting the verbs to concordance from the verb lists, the MIPVU procedure was applied. However, the contextual meaning was based upon the knowledge of the context rather than a specific sentence. Therefore, this step was subjective, determining the sample sentences examined.

It must also be recalled that the MIPVU procedure, and Steen's five-step method (1999; 2011) are labour intensive, manual methods which restrict the amount of data which can be examined. For example, Wicke and Bolognesi (2020) specified that they did not use the MIPVU procedure, which has become common place in cognitive linguistics, in their corpus study of tweets for this reason. They assumed that lexis related to 'war' would not be used literally and verified their intuition by manually checking a subsample. Fundamentally, this dissertation carries out a qualitative study; however, the data has the potential to acquire more quantitative information. Now that metaphorical expressions and conceptual domains have been identified in this study's tri-lingual corpus, further analysis could return to the full corpora and search specific source domains. This would allow more quantitative analysis to be carried out. For example, each source domain

identified in the sample sentences could be searched in each language corpus, thus identifying a greater number of examples. This would provide greater confirmation and detail regarding each conceptual mapping. Registering the frequency in the entirety of each corpus and normalising the results would also allow a quantitative comparison to be carried out between each language. Similarly, further research could carry out a comparison of the articles from left-leaning and right-leaning newspapers, identifying any variations in conceptual mapping choice, and discussing what this could entail concerning the 'version of events' each newspaper is trying to depict. Given that the coronavirus situation has persisted for more than a year, with several epidemic 'waves', further research could carry out a diachronic study by identifying the conceptual mappings in the press discourse over the 'second' or 'third' wave. Research of the sort would be able to identify whether the same mappings continued to be used or whether different sets of correspondences are prioritised in the latter developments of the health crisis.

In addition, once the entire procedure had been applied to the full sentences in each language sample, each metaphorical unit identified was attributed an evaluative weight of negative, positive or neutral according to analyst – thus subjective – judgement. Metaphor meaning is arguably variable in that it is not understood in the same way by all receivers, each being able to focus on a different aspect of the meaning conveyed by the metaphorical expression. Hanks (2010:01) discusses this as the meaning potential. This stresses the difficulty for a single analyst to identify the conceptual mapping behind metaphorical expressions and attempt to make sense of them. A complete examination of each item within the corpus as well as a more general corpus such as the BNC or enTenTen, frTenTen and itTenTen could have provided a wider picture of the evaluative nature of each term, but unfortunately this can only be tackled in further research.

Finally, let us consider the question of the 'ungrouped' correspondences which only had between one and three occurrences and were therefore not given their own category. It must be noted that single occurrences are not identified as 'creative' metaphorical expressions, indeed this study does not claim to be able to confirm conventionality without exploring larger corpora. Some of the single occurrences are mappings which have been identified in the literature (e.g. LIFE IS A GAMBLING GAME), and others could be described differently if an 'intermediate' source domain was applied. The difficulty described by Semino et al. (2004) regarding the 'literal equivalents' and the subsequent correspondences they create such as CANCER IS A HORSE is relevant in this case given that the majority of the 'ungrouped' mappings stem from one of these 'literal equivalents'. That is to say that the lexical unit which was identified as metaphorical is not present in the mnemonic. For

example, CORONAVIRUS IS A HORSE is identified from the metaphorical expression 'rein in'. Similarly to Semino et al.'s (2004) CANCER IS A HORSE at first seems odd. One solution could be to use more general descriptive source domains, indicating a more accurate description of what the metaphor is attempting to entail. For example, rather than stating CORONAVIRUS IS A HORSE, one could choose the mnemonic CORONAVIRUS IS A WILD ANIMAL BEING TAMED. This would imply the following correspondences THE GOVERNMENT IS THE TAMER, MEASURES ARE TOOLS (i.e. reins), SLOWING/CONTROLLING THE CORONAVIRUS IS SLOWING/CONTROLLING THE ANIMAL. However, when considering the 'scenario', a 'horse' is an animal that 'can' be tamed. If the mapping had been built on the image of a 'lion' the possibilities of 'taming' the coronavirus would be understood very differently. Therefore, seemingly odd correspondences such as CORONAVIRUS IS A HORSE may not be such unacceptable mnemonics. Further research into each of these cases could create new categories or emphasise their isolation. Future research could re-examine each metaphorical expression in a wider corpus and attempt to identify their conventionality, thus bringing forth any creative realisations.

5.6 Conclusion

To conclude, this research identified several domains in the coronavirus domain press discourse which appeared to exist in all three countries to varying degrees. Notably, VIOLENCE was an important domain but not the only one. One of the significant characteristics which emerged from this study was that all three countries understood the coronavirus in terms of a 'moving substance' that is 'violent', with a positive outcome being the 'containment' of the pandemic. The 'coronavirus situation' is also conceptualised in terms of a 'journey' which can be placed 'under' the higher-level mapping LIFE IS A JOURNEY, representing an 'obstacle' or an 'section' of the path that must be passed through.

In addition, several domains appeared to be culture/language specific in the data examined. The WATER source domain was predominantly present in the French data which also included greater variety of terms used to express the concept, while FAMILY and more specifically the parent-child relationship was mainly present in the Italian data, with only a few examples in the French and none that were related to the coronavirus in the English data. In both the English and Italian data a FORCE source domain was identified, which conveyed negative evaluation from the point of view of the person being 'forced'. Either the coronavirus or the actions one has to take due to the coronavirus were depicted as 'forces'. Finally, the POSSESSION source domain appeared in all the languages;

however, it had a greater presence in the English data and had a greater number of examples related to the seemingly problematic use of 'catch'. Therefore, the question of 'agency' and the affect this has on one risk perception was discussed, positing that agency was not only used to indicate 'blame', but also used to provide a greater sense of 'control' which generates a lower threat perception. Unsurprisingly, the metaphorical expressions were intuitively identified as predominantly representing a negative evaluation. I would hypothesise that given the persistence of the pandemic that the conceptual mappings used and how they are applied may have changed since the 'first wave' and this study could be a point of comparison for a future diachronic one.

Anecdotally, an Accident and Emergency (A&E) doctor in the Bristol area shared her frustrations with me in January 2021, explaining that while at the start of the pandemic doctors were hailed as 'heroes' and 'saviours', the discourse now felt very different with a significant amount of hostility being aimed at doctors. Her hypothesis was that, after nearly a year of varying measures, the British government's return to the 'Stay at home, protect the NHS, save lives' slogan made people feel the NHS was the reason why they were kept in lockdown, rather than the coronavirus pandemic at large. Research examining government communication, the metaphors employed and how they influence behaviour in different cultures could provide tools for emergency communication during possible future epidemics, and potentially significantly change people's experiences.

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Appendices

A. Full list of milestones: key dates of the first wave with official statements.

The dates in bold are the dates which were selected as representing the ‘start’, the ‘peak’, and the ‘end’ of governmental measures over the ‘first wave’ for each country, respectively.

Italy

- **23rd February**: first local measures closing local schools and cancelling events.
<http://www.governo.it/it/articolo/coronavirus-vertice-alla-protezione-civile-con-il-presidente-conte/14159>
- 4th, 8th, 9th March: first set of national measures (dpcm) announced by Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte in press conferences.
<https://www.quirinale.it/elementi/45540>
4th <http://www.governo.it/it/articolo/coronavirus-firmato-il-dpcm-4-marzo-2020/14241>
8th <http://www.governo.it/it/articolo/conferenza-stampa-del-presidente-conte/14264>
9th <http://www.governo.it/it/articolo/firmato-il-dpcm-9-marzo-2020/14276>
- **21st March**: Giuseppe Conte announces the new national decree (dpcm) representing the high of the Italian national lockdown implemented on the 22nd of March.
<http://www.governo.it/it/articolo/dichiarazioni-del-presidente-conte/14361>
- 26th April: Prime Minister Conte announces in a press conference the plan for the ‘phase 2’ of confinement which will be implemented in May.
<http://www.governo.it/node/14518>
- 16th May: new national decree (dpcm) announced for ‘phase 2’ implemented in the 18th May.
<http://www.governo.it/it/articolo/conferenza-stampa-del-presidente-conte/14613>
- **3rd June**: Prime Minister Conte announces that the free movement of people between regions may resume and ‘self-declarations’ providing reason for travel are no longer necessary.
<http://www.governo.it/node/14673>

United Kingdom

- **3rd March**: Prime Minister Boris Johnson sets out the government’s Coronavirus Action Plan.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-at-coronavirus-press-conference-3-march-2020>
- 16th March: Prime Minister Boris Johnson urges everybody in the UK to work from home and avoid pubs and restaurants to give the National Health Service (NHS) time to cope with the

pandemic. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-on-coronavirus-16-march-2020>

- **23rd March:** Prime Minister Boris Johnson unprecedented limits on where and how people can move and gather, representing the peak national measures. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-address-to-the-nation-on-coronavirus-23-march-2020>
- 11th May: Prime Minister Boris Johnson announces a 'roadmap' to the next phase. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-on-coronavirus-11-may-2020>
- **23rd June:** Prime Minister Boris Johnson announces the 'easing' of restrictions. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/prime-ministers-statement-on-coronavirus-covid-19-23-june-2020>

France:

- **6th March:** President Emanuel Macron announces the first local measures. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2020/03/06/coronavirus-declaration-du-president-emmanuel-macron-depuis-lehpad-pean-a-paris>
<https://www.gouvernement.fr/partage/11425-declaration-a-l-issue-de-la-reunion-sur-le-covid-19>
- **12th March:** Presidential statement, first national measures, schools are closed and only essential shops stay open. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2020/03/12/adresse-aux-francais>
- **16th March:** In the presidential address, Emanuel Macron state that "France is at war" and announces the extension of the national measures, representing France's full lockdown. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2020/03/16/adresse-aux-francais-covid19>
- 13th April: President Emanuel Macron announces the plan for a progressive 'deconfinement' from the 11th of May.
<https://gr.ambafrance.org/Emmanuel-Macron-Confinement-strict-en-France-jusqu-au-11-mai-avant>
<https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2020/05/11/communiqu-e-de-presse-du-president-de-la-republique-et-du-premier-ministre>
- 11th May: Prime Minister Edouard Philippe confirms and announces the three step deconfinement. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/partage/11518-discours-de-m-edouard-philippe-premier-ministre-presentation-de-la-strategie-nationale-de>
- **14th June:** President Emanuel Macron announces on a televised address France's full 'deconfinement'. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2020/06/14/adresse-aux-francais-14-juin-2020>

B.1: Full five-step method for each sample sentence, English sample

Additional context is provided when necessary by means of a greyed-out sentence. The items in bold are the items identified as metaphorical. The full five-step method (Steen, 1999, 2011) is represented with the addition that specifications are provided in square brackets when these seem necessary to understand the concepts being mapped.

Steps	Analysis
Text	Two days before Larry Kudlow was announced as a member of the White House task force on coronavirus, the director of the National Economic Council declared coronavirus " contained " in the US, despite a plethora of data that suggested it was not.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Announce, contain
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(ANNOUNCE(s) P2(t) \$(t)) P2 (AS(t) Larry Kudlow(t) MEMBER(t)) P3(LABEL MEMBER(t) MEMBER-OF-THE-WHITE-HOUSE(t)) P4(DECLARE(t) DIRECTOR(t) P5(s)) P5(CONTAIN(s) the US(t) CORONAVIRUS(t)) P6(LABEL DIRECTOR(t) DIRECTOR-OF-THE-NATIONAL-ECONOMIC-COUNCIL(t))
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (\$, MEMBER[LARRY KUDLOW])]t [ANNOUNCE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (US, CORONAVIRUS)]t [CONTAIN (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM [MAKE PUBLIC/OFFICIAL(\$, MEMBER[LARRY KUDLOW])]t [ANNOUNCE (ANNOUNCER, INFORMATION)]s SIM [CONTROL (US, CORONAVIRUS)]t [CONTAIN (CONTAINER, SUBSTANCE INSIDE)]s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN MAKE PUBLIC/OFFICIAL< ANNOUNCE \$ < OFFICIAL SPEAKER MEMBER [LARRY KUDLOW] < INFORMATION CONTROL < CONTAIN US < A CONTAINER CORONAVIRUS < SUBSTANCE INSIDE

Steps	Analysis
Text	Japan is to cancel a ceremony to mark the anniversary next week of the March 2011 triple disaster on its north-east coast, as part of government-led efforts to contain the spread of the coronavirus.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Mark, contain, spread
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(CANCEL JAPAN, P2) P2(MARK(s1) CEREMONY(t) ANNIVERSARY(t)) P3 (LABEL ANNIVERSARY, ANNIVERSARY-OF-THE-MARCH-2011-TRIPLE-DISASTER-ON-ITS-NORTH-EAST-COAST) P4(AS-PART-OF P1, P5) P5(CONTAIN(s,t) EFFORT(t) SPREAD(s,t)) P6(OF SPREAD(s) CORONAVIRUS(s))
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM1 {F, x, y [F (CEREMONY, ANNIVERSARY)]t [MARK (x, y)]s} SIM2 {F, x, y [F (EFFORT, SPREAD)]t [CONTAIN (x, y)]s} SIM3 {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM1 [CELEBRATE (CEREMONY, ANNIVERSARY)]t [MARK (MARKER, MARKED (DAMAGED) SURFACE)]s SIM2 {F, x, y [CONTROL (EFFORT[GOVERNMENT-LED], SPREAD[OF-CORONAVIRUS])]t [CONTAIN (CONTAINER, CONTAINED)]s} SIM3 {F, x [NUMBER-OF-INFECTION (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (FIRE)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN CELEBRATE < MARK CEREMONY < MARKER ANNIVERSARY < MARKED (DAMAGED) SURFACE CONTROL < CONTAIN EFFORT < CONTAINER SPREAD[CORONAVIRUS] < SUBSTANCE CONTAINED NUMBER-OF-INFECTION < SPREAD CORONAVIRUS < THING-IN-AREA

Steps	Analysis
Text	Three of the cases are believed to have been contracted within the UK, confirming fears that community transmission is already occurring and that attempts to contain the virus have at least partly failed.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Contain, case, transmission
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(CONTRACTt CASEs, \$) P2 (OCCURt TRANSMISSIONs) P3(MOD TRANSMISSION COMMUNITY) P4(CONTAINS ATTEMPTt VIRUSt)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [CASE (x)]s} SIM {F, x F (COMMUNITY) TRANSMISSION (x) SIM {F, x, y [F (ATTEMPTS, VIRUS)]t [CONTAIN (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [PERSON (CORONAVIRUS)]t [CASE (CONTAINED ITEM)]s} SIM {F, x INFECTION WITHIN (COMMUNITY) TRANSMISSION (CHANNEL) SIM {F, x, y [CONTROL (ATTEMPTS, VIRUS)]t [CONTAIN (CONTAINER, SUBSTANCE INSIDE)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN PERSON < CASE CORONAVIRUS < CONTAINED-ITEM INFECTION < TRANSMISSION COMMUNITY < CHANNEL CONTROL < CONTAIN ATTEMPTS < CONTAINERS VIRUSE < SUBSTANCE INSIDE Possible inferences: VIRUS < INVISIBLE ENTITY (e.g. energy, signal, power)

Steps	Analysis
Text	A week after experts warned of a potential tipping point , the World Health Organization said the planet was in "uncharted territory" but the growing epidemic could be contained with the right measures.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Tipping point, uncharted, territory, grow, contain
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	(WARN EXPERTS TIPPING-POINT) (OF TIPPING-POINT EPIDEMIC) (IN PLANET TERRITORYs) (MOD TERRITORYs UNCHARTEDs) (GROW EPIDEMIC) (CONTAIN MEASURE EPIDEMIC) (MOD MEASURE RIGHT)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (EPIDEMIC)]t [TIPPING-POINT (x)]s SIM {F, x, y [BE INSIDE (PLANET, y)]t [F (x, TERRITORY[UNCHARTERED])]s} SIM {F, x [F (x)]t [UNCHARTERED (TERRITORY)]s} SIM {F, x [F' (EPIDEMIC)]t [GROW (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (MEASURE, EPIDEMIC)]t [CONTAIN (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [NUMBER-INCREASE (EPIDEMIC)]t [TIPPING-POINT (UNCHANGABLE-THING)]s SIM {F, x, y [BE INSIDE (PLANET, UNKNOWN SITUATION)]t [GO INTO (VESSEL, TERRITORY[UNCHARTERED])]s} SIM {F, x [UNKNOWN (SITUATION)]t [UNCHARTERED (TERRITORY)]s} SIM {F, x [DEVELOP (EPIDEMIC)]t [GROW (PLANT)]s} SIM {F, x, y

	[CONTROL (MEASURE, EPIDEMIC)]t [CONTAIN (CONTAINER, A SUBSTANCE INSIDE)]s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN NUMBER-INCREASE < TIPPING-POINT EPIDEMIC < UNCHANGEABLE-THING PLANET < VESSEL UNKNOWN < UNCHARTERED SITUATION < TERRITORY DEVELOP < GROW EPIDEMIC < PLANT CONTROL < CONTAIN MEASURE < CONTAINER EPIDEMIC < SUBSTANCE INSIDE

Steps	Analysis
Text	"In all such cases, the associations and sports clubs, by means of their medical staff, are required to carry out the appropriate checks to contain the risk of spreading the Covid-19 virus among athletes, technicians, managers and all accompanying persons who participate."
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Contain, spread
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(CONTAINS CHECKSt RISK) P2(OF RISK P3) P3(SPREADs VIRUS) P4(LABEL VIRUS, COVID-19-VIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (CHECKSt, RISKt)]t [CONTAIN (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F' (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [CONTROL (CHECK, RISK)]t [CONTAIN (CONTAINER, SMTHING TO BE CONTAINED)]s} SIM {F, x [AFFECT-MANY (VIRUS[COVID-19])]t [SPREAD (THING-IN-AREA)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN CONTROL < CONTAIN A CHECK < A CONTAINER RISK < SMTHING TO BE CONTAINED AFFECT-MANY < SPREAD VIRUS[COVID-19] < THING-IN-AREA

Steps	Analysis
Text	Coronavirus leaves Super League facing 13-team season next year.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Leave, to face
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(LEAVEs CORONAVIRUS _t , P2) P2(FACEs SUPER-LEAGUE _t , 13-TEAM-SEASON)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (CORONAVIRUS, SUPER-LEAGUE)] _t [LEAVE (x, y)] _s } SIM {F, x, y [F (SUPER-LEAGUE, 13-TEAM-SEASON)] _t [FACE (x, y)] _s }
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [MAKE BAD SITUATION (CORONAVIRUS, SUPER-LEAGUE)] _t [LEAVE (OWNER, POSSESSION)] _s } SIM {F, x, y [DEAL WITH (SUPER-LEAGUE, 13-TEAM-SEASON)] _t [FACE (OBSERVER, OBJECT IN FRONT)] _s }
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN MAKE BAD SITUATION < LEAVE CORONAVIRUS < OWNER SUPER-LEAGUE < POSSESSION DEAL WITH < FACE SUPER-LEAGUE < OBSERVER 13-TEAM-SEASON < OBJECT-IN-FRONT

Steps	Analysis
Text	The archbishop of Canterbury has said people face a choice between "pulling up the drawbridge and looking after ourselves" or turning towards others in the coming weeks as the coronavirus crisis escalates.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Face, pull up, drawbridge, turning towards
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FACEs PEOPLE CHOICE) P2(BETWEEN P1 P3 P4) P3(PULL-UP _t PEOPLE DRAWBRIDGEs) P4(TURN-TOWARDs PEOPLE OTHERS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (PEOPLE, CHOICE)] _t [FACE (x, y)] _s } SIM {F, x, y

	<p>[F (PEOPLE, y)]t [PULL-UP (x, DRAWBRIDGE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (PEOPLE, OTHERS)]t [TURN-TO (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [DEAL WITH (PEOPLE, CHOICE)]t [FACE (OBSERVER, OBJECT IN FRONT)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [CLOSE (PEOPLE, ACCESS TO SELF)]t [PULL-UP (FORTRESS, DRAWBRIDGE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [ASK FOR HELP (PEOPLE, OTHERS)]t [TURN-TO (OBSERVER, DIRECTION OBJECTIVE)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DEAL WITH < FACE PEOPLE < OBSERVER CHOICE < OBJECT IN FRONT</p> <p>CLOSE < PULL-UP PEOPLE < FORTRESS ACCESS TO SELF < DRAWBRIDGE</p> <p>ASK FOR HELP < TURN-TO PEOPLE < OBSERVER OTHER PEOPLE < DIRECTION OBJECTIVE</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	Traditions that spacefarers have observed for decades have fallen foul of efforts to rein in the coronavirus pandemic as astronauts and cosmonauts face more stringent quarantine measures before they blast into orbit.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Fall, foul, rein-in, face
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FALLs TRADITIONt) P2(BECAUSE FALLs EFFORT) P3(MOD FALLs FOUL) P4(REIN IN EFFORT CORONAVIRUS) P5(FACE COSMONAUT QUARANTINE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x [F (TRADITION)]t [FALL (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (x, EFFORT)]t</p>

	<p>[F (FALL, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (EFFORT, CORONAVIRUS)]t [REIN-IN (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (COSMONAUT, QUARANTINE)]t [FACE (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x [LOSE POSITION (TRADITION)]t [FALL (SOMETHING IN HIGH POSITION)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [BECAUSE (LOSE POSITION, EFFORT)]t [BECAUSE (FALL, OBSTACLE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [CONTROL (EFFORT, CORONAVIRUS)]t [REIN-IN (REINS, ANIMAL THAT IS RIDDEN)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [DEAL WITH (COSMONAUT, QUARANTINE-MEASURES)]t [FACE (OBSERVER, OBJECT IN FRONT)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN</p> <p>LOSE POSITION < FALL</p> <p>TRADITION < SOMETHING IN HIGH POSITION</p> <p>EFFORT < OBSTACLE</p> <p>CONTROL < REIN-IN</p> <p>EFFORT < REINS</p> <p>CORONAVIRUS < ANIMAL THAT IS RIDDEN</p> <p>DEAL WITH < FACE</p> <p>COSMONAUTS < OBSERVER</p> <p>QUARANTINE MEASURES < OBJECT IN FRONT</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	A print industry facing structural challenges for decades as its audience and advertising revenues moved online, now faces the consequences of a brutal pandemic raging through populations and economies.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	P1(FACEs INDUTRY CHALLENGE) P2(MOD/ INDUSTRY PRINT) P3(MOD/ CHALLENGE STRUCTURALS) P4(FACE INDUSTRY CONSEQUENCES) P5(OF CONSEQUENCES PANDEMIC) P6(MOD PANDEMIC BRUTAL)
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FACEs INDUTRY CHALLENGE) P2(MOD/ INDUSTRY PRINT) P3(MOD/ CHALLENGE STRUCTURALS) P4(FACE INDUSTRY CONSEQUENCES) P5(OF CONSEQUENCES PANDEMIC) P6(MOD PANDEMIC BRUTAL)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (INDUSTRY, CHALLENGE)]t [FACE (x, y)]s} SIM F, x [F (CHALLENGE)]t [STRUCTURAL(x)]s SIM {F, x, y [F (INDUSTRY, CONSEQUENCE)]t [FACE (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [DEAL WITH (INDUSTRY, CHALLENGE)]t [FACE (OBSERVER, OBJECT IN FRONT)]s} SIM H, x, y [ORGANISATIONAL (CHALLENGE)]t [STRUCTURAL (FOUNDATION)]s SIM {F, x, y [DEAL WITH (INDUSTRY, CONSEQUENCE)]t [FACE (OBSERVER, OBJECT OBSERVED)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DEAL WITH < FACE INDUSTRY < OBSERVER CHALLENGE < OBJECT OBSERVED CHALLENGE < FOUNDATION ORGANISATIONAL < STRUCTURAL CONSEQUENCES[OF COVID] < OBJECT OBSERVED

Steps	Analysis
Text	For new FFA chief executive James Johnson, it's an unenviable choice: face untold financial losses in immediately suspending the competition or run the risk of earning widespread opprobrium for flaunting public health protocols in the face of a pandemic.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	face, suspend, run, earn
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FACEs FFA FINANCIAL-LOSS) P2(SUSPEND FFA COMPETITION) P3(RUNs FFA RISK) P4(OF RISK P5) P5(EARN FFA OPPOBRIUM) P6(MOD OPPOBRIUM WIDESPREAD) P7(POSS FFA CHOICE) P8(BETWEEN CHOICE P1 P3) P9(OF FACE PANDEMIC)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (FFA, FINANCIAL-LOSS)]t [FACE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (FFA, RISK)]t [RUN (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (FFA, COMPETITION)]t [SUSPEND (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (FFA, OPPOBRIUM)]t [EARN (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (PANDEMIC)]t [FACE (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [DEAL WITH (FFA, FINANCIAL-LOSS)]t [FACE (OBSERVER, OBJECT IN FRONT)]s} SIM {F, x, y [MAKE HAPPEN (FFA, RISK)]t [RUN (PERSON, MACHINE VEHICLE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [STOP (FFA, COMPETITION)]t [SUSPEND (SUSPENDER, SUSPENDED)]s} SIM {F, x, y [RECEIVE (FFA, OPPOBRIUM)]t

	[EARN (WORKER, MONEY)]s} SIM {F, x [SITUATION (PANDEMIC)]t [FACE (PERSON-LOOKING MOUNTAIN BUILDING)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DEAL WITH < FACE FFA < OBSERVER FINANCIAL-LOSS < OBJECT IN FRONT MAKE HAPPEN < RUN FFA < PERSON RISK < MACHINE VEHICLE STOP < SUSPEND FFA < SUSPENDER COMPETITION < SUSPENDED RECEIVE < EARN FFA < WORKER OPPOBRIUM < MONEY SITUATION < FACE PANDEMIC < PERSON- LOOKING MOUNTAIN BUILDING

Steps	Analysis
Text	The coronavirus crisis means No 10 can no longer fight the battles it craves; The situation is too serious for Johnson and Cummings' personal vendettas and destructive tendencies to continue.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Fight, battle, vendetta
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FIGHTs No10 BATTLEs) P2(NEGATE P1) P2(VENDETTA JOHNSON CUMMINGS) P3(VENDETTA CUMMINGS JOHNSON)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (No10, y)]t [FIGHT (x, BATTLES)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (JOHNSON, CUMMINGS)]t [HAVE VENDETTA (PROVOCKED, PROVOCKEE)]s} (vice versa)
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [ARGUE (No10, POLITICS)]t

	[FIGHT (MILITARY, BATTLES)]s} SIM {F, x, y [HAVE NEGATIVE EMOTIONS (JOHSON, CUMMINGS)]t [HAVE VENDETTA (OPPOSING FAMILY MEMBERS)]s} (vice versa)
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN ARGUE < FIGHT NO10 < MILITARY POLITICS < BATTLE JOHSON&CUMMINGS < OPPOSING FAMILY MEMBERS VENDETTA < NEGATIVE FEELINGS

Steps	Analysis
Text	On Monday, the Fidesz party-controlled government will vote on a law that, according to one prominent critic, would "give Viktor Orbán dictatorial powers under a state of emergency to fight the coronavirus".
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Prominent, power, fight
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(ACCORDING-TO CRITIC P3) P2(MOD CRITIC PROMINENTs) P3(GIVE LAW POWER) P4(FIGHTs Viktor Orbán CORONAVIRUS) P5(MOD POWER DICTATORIAL)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (Viktor Orbán, CORONAVIRUS)]t [FIGHT (x, y)]s} SIM F, x [F (CRITIC)]t [PROMINENT(x)]s SIM {F, x, y [GIVE (LAW, y)]t [F (x, POWER)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [TRY TO PREVENT (Viktor Orbán, CORONAVIRUS)]t [FIGHT (OPPONENT, OPPONENT)]s} SIM {F, x

	[IMPORTANT (CRITIC)]t [PROMINENT (NATURAL FEATURE)]s SIM {F, x, y [GIVE (LAW, CONTROL)]t [GIVE (SUPPLIER, POWER)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN TRY TO PREVENT < FIGHT Viktor Orbán < OPPONENT CORONAVIRUS < OPPONENT CRITIC < NATURAL FEATURE IMPORTANT < PROMINENT CONTROL < POWER LAW < SUPPLIER

Steps	Analysis
Text	The country's health system is ranked by the World Health Organization as one of the least prepared in the region to fight a pandemic.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	fight
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FIGHTs REGION PANDEMIC)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (REGION, PANDEMIC)]t [FIGHT (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [TRY TO PREVENT (REGION, PANDEMIC)]t [FIGHT (GOOD-OPPONENT, BAD-OPPONENT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN TRY TO PREVENT < FIGHT REGION < GOOD-OPPONENT PANDEMIC < BAD-OPPONENT ATTACKER

Steps	Analysis
Text	Antonio Guterres, the United Nations secretary general, appealed for an immediate global ceasefire, calling for an end to all armed conflicts so that the world could instead focus on fighting Covid-19.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Appeal, focus, fight
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(APPEALS ANTONIO GUTERRES FOR-CEASFIRE) P2(CALL-FOR ANTONIO GUTERRES END-OF-CONFLICT)

	P3(FOCUSs WORLD FIGHTING) P4(FIGHTs WORLD COVID)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (ANTONIO GUTERRES, FOR-CEASFIRE)]t [APPEAL (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (WORLD, FIGHT)]t [FOCUS (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (WORLD, COVID)]t [FIGHT (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [PROVOKE ACTION (ANTONIO GUTERRES, FOR-CEASFIRE)]t [APPEAL (APPEALER, FOR-MORAL ACTION)]s} SIM {F, x, y [PAY ATTENTION (WORLD, FIGHT)]t [FOCUS (OBSERVER, THING BEING LOOKED AT)]s} SIM {F, x, y [TRY TO PREVENT (WORLD, COVID)]t [FIGHT (OPPONENT, OPPONENT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN PROVOKE ACTION < APPEAL ANTONIO GUTERRES < APPEALER CEASFIRE < MORAL ACTION PAY ATTENTION < FOCUS WORLD < OBSERVER FIGHT < THING BEING LOOKED AT

Steps	Analysis
Text	Measures to ease the impact of coronavirus hold lessons for how we can fight the battle against climate change, argue Colin Hines and Rosamund Aubrey, while Carl Gardner looks at the future of our financial centres .
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Ease, impact, hold, fight, battle, look at, centres
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(EASEs MEASURE IMPACTs) P2(OF IMPACT VIRUS) P3(HOLDs MEASURE LEASSON) P4(FIGHTs WE CLIMATE CHANGE) P5(IN WE-AND-CLIMATE-CHANGE, BATTLE) P5(LOOK-ATs CARL GARDNER FUTURE) P6(OF FUTURE CENTREs)

	P7(REF CENTRES FINANCIAL)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (MEASURE, y)]t [EASE (x, IMPACT[VIRUS])]}s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (VIRUS)]t [IMPACT (y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (MEASURE, LESSON)]t [HOLD (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (WE, CLIMATE-CHANGE)]t [FIGHT (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [IN (WE-AND-CLIMATE-CHANGE)]t [(x, BATTLE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (CARL GARDNER, FUTURE)]t [LOOK-AT (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [FINANCIAL (x)]t [F (CENTERS)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [REDUCE (MEASURE, IMPACT[VIRUS])]}t [EASE (RELAXER, TENSION)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [CRISIS EPIDEMIC (VIRUS)]t [IMPACT (OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [HAVE A QUALITY (MEASURE, LESSON)]t [HOLD (HOLDER, HELD)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [TRY TO PREVENT (WE, CLIMATE-CHANGE)]t [FIGHT (OPPONENT, OPPONENT)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [IN (WE-AND-CLIMATE-CHANGE, POLLUTED-PLANET)]t [IN (OPPOSING ARMY, BATTLE)]s}</p>

	SIM {F, x, y [EXAMINE (CARL GARDNER, FUTURE)]t [LOOK-AT (PERSON, THING BEING LOOKED AT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN REDUCE < EASE MEASURE < RELAXER IMPACT < TENSION CRISIS < IMPACT VIRUS < OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE Thus CRISIS < TENSION HAVE A QUALITY < HOLD MEASURES < HOLDER LESSON < THE THING BEING HELD TRY TO PREVENT < FIGHT WE AND CLIMATE CHANGE < OPPONENTS /OPPOSING ARMIES BATTLE < POLUTTED-PLANET EXAMINE < LOOK-AT FUTURE < THING BEING LOOKED AT

Steps	Analysis
Text	Rishi Sunak has been forced to redraw next week's budget to focus on shoring up the economy against the impact of coronavirus.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Force, redraw, focus, shore-up, impact
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FORCEs \$ P2) P2(REDRAWs RISHI-SUNAK BUDGET) P3(FOCUSs BUDGET P4) P4(SHORE-UP ECONOMY) P5(AGAINST P4 IMPACT) P6(MOD IMPACT CORONAVIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (\$ RISHI-SUNAK)]t [FORCE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (RISHI-SUNAK, BUDGET)]t [REDRAW (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (BUDGET, SHORE-UP[ECONOMY])]t [FOCUS (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (ECONOMY)]t [SHORE-UP (y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [IMPACT (y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [OBLIGE (\$ RISHI SUNAK)]t [FORCE (SUPERORDINATE, SUBORDINATE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [CHANGE IN BETTER (RISHI-SUNAK, BUDGET)]t [REDRAW (PERSON, BOUNDARY[COUNTRY CITY])]s} SIM {F, x, y [PAY ATTENTION (BUDGET, SHORE- UP[ECONOMY])]t [FOCUS (OBSERVER, THING BEING LOOKED AT)]s} SIM {F, x [PROTECT (ECONOMY)]t [SHORE-UP (STRUCTURE)]s} SIM {F, x [CRISIS (CORONAVIRUS)]t [IMPACT (OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE)]s}

5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN OBLIGE < FORCE RISHI-SUNAK < SUBORDINATE THING THAT CAN BE MOVED CHANGE IN BETTER < REDRAW BUDGET < BOUNDARY[COUNTRY CITY] PAY ATTENTION < FOCUS BUDGET < OBSERVER SHORE-UP[ECONOMY] < THING BEING LOOKED AT SHORE-UP < PROTECT ECONOMY < STRUCTURE CRISIS < IMPACT CORONAVIRUS < OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE
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Steps	Analysis
Text	The AFL is facing the biggest financial crisis in its history after the coronavirus forced the suspension of the 2020 season until at least 31 May.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Face, force
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FACE AFL CRISIS) P2(MOD CRISIS FINANCIAL) P3(MOD FINANCIAL BIGGEST) P4(IN P1 P4) P5(OF HISTORY AFL) P6(BECAUSE P1 P7) P7 (FORCE CORONAVIRUS P8) P8(OF SUSPENSION SEASON)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (AFL, CRISIS)]t [FACE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (CORONAVIRUS, SUSPENSION[SEASON])]t [FORCE (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [DEAL WITH (AFL, CRISIS)]t [FACE (OBSERVER, OBJECT IN FRONT)]s} SIM {F, x, y [OBLIGE (CORONAVIRUS, SUSPENSION[SEASON])]t [FORCE (STRONG ENTITY, MOVEABLE OBJECT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DEAL WITH < FACE AFL < OBSERVER CRISIS < OBJECT IN FRONT OBLIGE < FORCE CORONAVIRUS < STRONG ENTITY

	SUSPENSION[SEASON] < MOVEABLE OBJECT
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Steps	Analysis
Text	Nearly one in 10 Americans have no health insurance, while a widespread lack of sick pay across the country has forced many ill people into work despite the risk of spreading the virus.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Force, spread
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FORCE P2 P3) P2(NEGATE SICK-PAY) P3(MOD PEOPLE ILL) P4(OF RISK SPREAD) P5(OF SPREAD VIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (SICK-PAY[NEG], PEOPLE[ILL])]t [FORCE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [OBLIGE (SICK-PAY[NEG], PEOPLE[ILL])]t [FORCE (STRONG ENTITY, MOVEABLE OBJECT)]s} SIM {F, x [NUMBER-OF-INFECTION (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (THING-IN-AREA)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN OBLIGE < FORCE SICK-PAY[NEG] < STRONG ENTITY PEOPLE[ILL] < MOVEABLE OBJECTS NUMBER-OF-INFECTION < SPREAD VIRUS < THING-IN-AREA

Steps	Analysis
Text	Powell and Mazhindu said the continued need to prevent coronavirus spreading meant mountain rescue teams had been forced to change their working methods.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Spread, force
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(NEED-TO \$ P2) P2(PREVENT \$ P3) P3(SPREAD CORONAVIRUS) P4(BECAUSE P5 P1) P5(FORCE P1 MOUNTAIN-RESCUE) P6(CHANGE MOUNTAIN-RESCUE WORK-METHOD)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (NEED, MOUNTAIN-RESCUE)]t [FORCE (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [AFFECT-MANY (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (LIQUIDE FIRE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [OBLIGE (NEED, MOUNTAIN-RESCUE)]t [FORCE (STRONG ENTITY, MOVEABLE OBJECT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN AFFECT-MANY < SPREAD CORONAVIRUS < THING-IN-AREA OBLIGE < FORCE NEED < STRONG ENTITY MOUNTAIN-RESCUE < MOVEABLE OBJECT

Steps	Analysis
Text	The number of people <u>claiming</u> unemployment benefits jumped 23% to 2.8 million last month, reflecting a continued rise in job losses across Britain as the coronavirus crisis forces thousands of businesses to close.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Jump, reflect, rise, force
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(JUMPs P2) P2(OF NUMBER P3) P3(CLAIM PEOPLE BENEFIT) P4(MOD BENEFIT UNEMPLOYMENT) P5(REFLECT P1 P6) P6(RISE JOB) P7(MOD JOB LOSS) P8(FORCE CRISIS BUSINESS) P9(CLOSE BUSINESS) P10(NUMBER-OF THOUSANDS BUSINESS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM1 {F, x [F (NUMBER[PPL-ON-BENEFIT])]t [JUMP (x)]s} SIM1 {F, x [F (JOB[LOSS])]t [RISE(x)]s} SIM3 {F, x, y [F (SIM1, SIM2)]t [REFLECT (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (CRISIS, BUSINESS[CLOSE])]t [FORCE (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM1 {F, x [INCREASE (NUMBER[PPL-ON-BENEFIT])]t [JUMP (BODY HUMAN)]s} SIM1 {F, x [INCREASE (JOB[LOSS])]t [RISE (THING-MOVING-UP SEA)]s} SIM3 {F, x, y [SHOW (NUMBER[PPL-ON-BENEFIT], JOB[LOSS])]t [REFLECT (REFLECTIVE SURFACE, REALITY)]s} SIM {F, x, y [OBLIGE (CRISIS, BUSINESS[CLOSE])]t [FORCE (STRONG ENTITY, MOVEABLE OBJECT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < JUMP

	<p>INCREASE < RISE NUMBER [PPL-ON-BENEFIT] < BODY PERSON JOB [LOSS] < THING-MOVING-UP SEA SHOW < REFLECT NUMBER[PPL-ON-BENEFIT] < REFLECTIVE SURFACE JOB[LOSS] < REALITY OBLIGE < FORCE CRISIS < STRONG-ENTITY (A FORCE) BUSINESS[CLOSE] < MOVEABLE-OBJECT</p>
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Steps	Analysis
Text	"Bolsonaro is very fragile already and I feel like the pandemic has just made it clear to many people that he will not be able to lead Brazil through this in any satisfactory way.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Fragile, feel, clear
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(MOD BOLSONARO FRAGILE) P2(FEEL I P3) P3(MAKE-CLEAR PANDEMIC) P4(ABLE-TO BOLSONARO P) P5(LEAD BOLSONARO) P6(NEGATE P4)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (BOLSONARO)]t [FRAGILE(x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (I, PANDEMIC[MAKE-CLEAR])]t [FEEL (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (PANDEMIC)]t [MAKE-CLEAR(x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [WEAK (BOLSONARO)]t [FRAGILE (DELICATE OBJECT)]s} SIM {F, x, y [THINK (I, MAKE-CLEAR[PANDEMIC])]t [FEEL (PEOPLE, FEELINGS)]s} SIM {F, x [DEMONSTRATE (PANDEMIC)]t [MAKE-CLEAR (OBJECT-THAT-CLARIFIES)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN WEAK < FRAGILE BOLSONARO < DELICATE OBJECT

	THINK < FEEL MAKE CLEAR[PANDEMIC] < FEELING DEMONSTRATE < MAKE-CLEAR PANDEMIC < OBJECT-THAT-CLARIFIES
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Steps	Analysis
Text	As we see the return of the sunshine this week, and as the number of confirmed cases and deaths in the UK continues to fall , it can feel as if the worst of the pandemic is over.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	See, cases, fall, feel
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(SEEs WE P2) P2(OFF RETURN SUNSHINE) P3(FALLs NUMBER) P4(OFF NUMBER P5) P5(MOD CASES CONFIRMED) P5(OFF NUMBER DEATH) P6(FEELs IT P7) P7(OVER WORST) P8(OFF WORST PANDEMIC)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (WE, RETURN[SUNSHINE]))t [SEE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (NUMBER[CASES]))t [FALL(x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [CONFIRM (x, y)]t [F (CASE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (IT, WORST[OVER]))t [FEEL (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [EXPERIENCE (WE, RETURN[SUNSHINE]))t [SEE (OBSERVER, OBSERVED)]s} SIM {F, x, y [DECREASE (NUMBER[CASES]))t [FALL (OBJECT)]s} SIM {F, x [CONFIRM (PERSON, VIRUS)]t [CONTAIN (CASE, CONTAINED)]s}

	SIM {F, x, y [SEEM (IT, WORST[OVER]))t [FEEL (SOMEONE/SOMETHING, FEELING)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN EXPERIENCE < SEE WE < OBSERVER RETURN [SUN] < OBSERVED DECREASE < FALL NUMBER[CASES] < OBJECTS (IN HIGH POSITION or FALLING) CONFIRM < CONTAIN PERSON < CASE VIRUS < CONTAINED SEEM < FEEL WORST[OVER] < FEELING

Steps	Analysis
Text	An unfamiliar hush has fallen across Google's European headquarters in Dublin on as thousands of employees follow an injunction to work from home - a precaution against coronavirus that is being replicated across the world.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Fall, follow
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FALL HUSH) P2(FOLLOW EMPLOYEE INJUNCTION)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (EMPLOYEE, INJUNCTION)]t [FOLLOW (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (HUSH)]t [FALL(x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [LISTEN CAREFULLY (EMPLOYEE, INJUNCTION)]t [FOLLOW (FOLLOWER, FOLLOWED)]s} SIM {F, x [ENSUE (HUSH)]t [FALL (OBJECT-IN-HIGH-POSITION)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN LISTEN CAREFULLY < FOLLOW EMPLOYEE < FOLLOWER INJUNCTION < FOLLOWED ENSUE < FALL HUSH < OBJECT-IN-HIGH-POSITION

Steps	Analysis
Text	Covid-19 crisis is raising borrowing costs for poorer nations just as commodity exports, tourism and remittances sent home fall .
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Raise, fall
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(RAISE CRISIS P2) P2(OF COST BORROWING) P3(SEND COMMODITY TOURISM REMITTANCE HOME) (FALL P3)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (CRISIS, COST-OF-BORROWING)]t [RAISE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (COMMODITY TOURISM REMITTANCE)]t [FALL (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [INCREASE (CRISIS, COST-OF-BORROWING)]t [RAISE (RAISER, RAISED)]s} SIM {F, x [DECREASE(COMMODITY TOURISM REMITTANCE)]t [FALL (OBJECT-IN-HIGH-POSITION)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < RAISE CRISIS < RAISER COST-OF-BORROWING < RAISED DECREASE < FALL COMMODITY TOURISM REMITTANCE < OBJECT-IN-HIGH-POSITION

Steps	Analysis
Text	The withdrawals will be available from April to those eligible for the coronavirus supplement as well as sole traders whose hours or income has fallen 20% or more as a result of coronavirus.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	fall
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FALL HOUR) P2(FALL INCOME)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (HOUR)]t

	[FALL (x)]s} SIM {F, y [F (INCOME)]t [FALL(y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [DECREASE (HOUR)]t [FALL (OBJECT-IN-HIGH-POSITION MONEY)]s} SIM {F, y [DECREASE (INCOME)]t [FALL(OBJECT-IN-HIGH-POSITION MONEY)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DECREASE < FALL HOUR < OBJECT-IN-HIGH-POSITION MONEY INCOME < OBJECT-IN-HIGH-POSITION MONEY HOURS < NATURAL ENTITY INCOME < NATURAL ENTITY

Steps	Analysis
Text	This is a crisis, and we do not want a lot of the productive capacity of the United States to fall apart because of a pandemic.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Fall apart
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(MOD CAPACITY PRODUCTIVE) P2(FALL-APART P1)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (CAPACITY[PRODUCTIVE])]]t [FALL-APART (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [STOP (PRODUCTIVE-CAPACITY)]t [FALL-APART (OBJECT IN BAD CONDITION)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN STOP < FALL APART PRODUCTIVE-CAPACITY < OBJECT IN BAD CONDITION

Steps	Analysis
Text	London is considered to be several weeks ahead of the rest of the UK in the spread of coronavirus, and while public transport use has fallen sharply and pubs, clubs, restaurants and other venues were closed on Friday, this weekend people in the capital have flocked to parks, markets and other destinations.

1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Consider, spread, fall, sharp, flock
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(CONSIDER \$ P2) P2(AHEAD-OF LONDON UK) P3(OF SPREAD CORONAVIRUS) P4(FALL P5) P5(USE PUBLIC-TRANSPORT) P6(MOD FALL SHARP) P7(FLOCK PEOPLE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (\$, LONDON)]t [CONSIDER (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (USE[PUBLIC-TRANSPORT])]t [FALL(x)]s SIM {F, x [F (FALL)]t [SHARP(x)]s SIM {F, x [F (PEOPLE)]t [FLOCK (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [HAVE OPINION ABOUT(\$, LONDON)]t [CONSIDER (CONSIDERER, CONSIDERED FEELINGS)]s} SIM {F, x [NUMBER-INFECTION (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (THING-IN-AREA)]s} SIM {F, x [DECREASE (USE[PUBLIC-TRANSPORT])]t [FALL(OBJECT NUMBER)]s SIM {F, x [SUDDENLY (FALL)]t [SHARPLY(CRITICISE)]s} SIM {F, x [GATHER (PEOPLE)]t [FLOCK (BIRD)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HAVE AN OPINION < CONSIDER

	LONDON < CONSIDERED FEELINGS NUMBER-INFECTION < SPREAD CORONAVIRUS < THING-IN-AREA DECREASE < FALL USE[PUBLIC-TRANSPORT] < NUMBER OBJECT SUDDENLY < SHARPLY FALL < CRITICISE GATHER < FLOCK PEOPLE < BIRDS (WILDE ANIMALS)
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Steps	Analysis
Text	Concern is growing among campaigners that vital UN climate talks will be derailed by the coronavirus outbreak, while government officials are working to find ways round the problem.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Grow, vital, derail, way, round
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(GROWs CONCERN) P2(AMONG CAMPAINGER) P3(ABOUT TALK) P4(LABEL TALK UN-CLIMATE-TALK) P5(MOD TALK VITALs) P6(DERAILS CORONAVIRUS TALK) P7(WORK OFFICIAL) P8(FIND OFFICIAL P9) P9(ROUNDS WAYs PROBLEM)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (CONCERN)]t [GROW(x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (UN-CLIMATE-TALK)]t [VITAL(x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (CORONAVIRUS, TALK)]t [DERAIL (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (x, PROBLEM)]t [ROUND (WAY, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [INCREASE (CONCERN)]t [GROW (NATURE)]s} SIM {F, x [ESSENTIAL (UN-CLIMATE-TALK)]t [VITAL (THING-KEEPS-ALIVE ORGAN)]s}

	<p>SIM {F, x, y [STOP (CORONAVIRUS, TALK)]t [DERAIL (BAD THINGS ERRORS, TRAIN)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [TO SOLVE (METHOD, PROBLEM)]t [ROUND (WAY, OBSTACLE)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < GROW CONCERN < NATURE PLANT ESSENTIAL < VITAL UN-CLIMATE TALK < ORGAN (a thing that keeps a person alive) STOP < DERAIL CORONAVIRUS < BAD THING ERROR UN-CLIMATE TALK < TRAIN SOLVE AVOID < GO-ROUND METHOD < WAY PROBLEM < OBSTACLE</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	Coronavirus: fears of global slowdown grow as US stimulus fails to rally markets
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Grow, rally, market
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	<p>P1(OFF FEAR P2) P2(MOD SLOWDOWN GLOBAL) P3(GROW P1) P4(FAIL STIMULUS) P5(RALLY STIMULUS MARKET) P6(MOD STIMULUS US)</p>
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (FEAR)]t [GROW (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (STIMULUS, MARKET)]t [RALLY (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (x)]t [F (MARKET)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [INCREASE (FEAR)]t [GROW (PLANT)]s}</p>

	<p>SIM {F, x, y [INCREASE (STIMULUS, MARKET)]t [RALLY (SUPPORTER, PERSON/THING IN TROUBLE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (ECONOMIC SYSTEM)]t [F (MARKET)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < GROW FEAR < PLANT INCREASE < RALLY STIMULUS < SUPPORTER MARKET < PERSON/THING IN TROUBLE ECONOMIC SYSTEM < MARKET</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	Growing fast but struggling to turn a profit (in 2018, Deliveroo lost £232m), delivery brands may see coronavirus as an opportunity to embed themselves in our lives, making home delivery a universal habit.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Grow, struggle, embed
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(GROW DELIVERY-BRAND) P2(STRUGGLE DELIVERY-BRAND P3) P3(TURN DELIVERY-BRAND PROFIT) P4(EMBED DELIVERY-BRAND LIFE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (DELIVERY-BRAND)]t [GROW(x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (DELIVERY-BRAND, TO-TURN PROFIT)]t [STRUGGLE (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (DELIVERY-BRAND, LIFE)]t [EMBED (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [DEVELOP (DELIVERY-BRAND)]t [GROW(PLANT)]s}

	<p>SIM {F, x [TRY HARD (DELIVERY-BRAND, TURN-PROFIT)]t [STRUGGLE (PERSON, FIGHT)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [BE-PART-OF (DELIVERY-BRAND, OUR-LIFE)]t [EMBED (HARD-OBJECT, MALLEABLE-ENTITY)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DEVELOP < GROW DELIVERY-BRAND < PLANT TRY HARD < STRUGGLE DELIVERY-BRAND < PERSON TURN-PROFIT < FIGHT BE-PART-OF < EMBED DELIVERY-BRAND < HARD-OBJECT (EMBEDED OBJECT) OUR-LIFE < MALLEABLE-ENTITY</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	Paul Ashworth, of Capital Economics, a consultancy, said: "With financial markets in turmoil and evidence growing that the coronavirus is developing into a pandemic, the Fed's change of heart is entirely understandable."
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Grow, heart
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(GROW EVIDENCE) P2(POSS FED HEART) P2(OFF CHANGE HEART)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x [F (EVIDENCE)]t [GROW (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, y [F (FED)]t [HEART(y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x [INCREASE (EVIDENCE)]t [GROW (PLANT)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, y [OPINION (FED)]t [HEART (BODY)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < GROW</p>

	EVIDENCE < PLANT OPINION < HEART FED < BODY PERSON
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Steps	Analysis
Text	The absence rate is expected to grow as the virus spreads , with additional concerns over demands on officers as police step in to cover gaps in mental health support services and delays in ambulances arriving
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Grow, spread, cover, gap, support
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(GROW ABSCENCE) P2(MOD ABSENCE RATE) P2(SPREAD VIRUS) P3(COVER POLICE GAP) P4(IN GAP P5) P5(SUPPORT SERVICE MENTAL-HEALTH)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (ABSCENCE)]t [GROW (x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD(x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (POLICE, y)]t [COVER (x, GAP)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (SERVICE, MENTAL-HEALTH)]t [SUPPORT (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [INCREASE (ABSCENCE)]t [GROW (NATURE)]s} SIM {F, x [AFFECT MANY (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (EXPANDABLE MATTER LIQUID FIRE)]s} SIM {F, x [DEAL WITH (POLICE, PROBLEM)]t [COVER (THING-COVERING, GAP)]s SIM {F, x, y [HELP (SERVICE, MENTAL-HEALTH)]t}

	[SUPPORT (FOUNDATION, STRUCTURE)]s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < GROW ABSENCE < PLANT AFFECT MANY < SPREAD (V.) VIRUS < THING-COVERING-AREA DEAL WITH < COVER POLICE < A COVER PROTECTIVE SURFACE PROBLEM < GAP HELP < SUPPORT SERVICE < FOUNDATION SUPPORTER MENTAL HEALTH < STRUCTURE

Steps	Analysis
Text	The coronavirus hits demand for air travel.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Hit
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1 (HIT _s CORONAVIRUS _t DEMAND _t) P2 (FOR _t DEMAND _t TRAVEL _t)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (CORONAVIRUS, DEMAND)] _t [HIT (x, y)] _s }
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM [HAVE BAD EFFECT (CORONAVIRUS, DEMAND)] _t [HIT (AGGRESSOR, VICTIM)] _s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HAVE BAD EFFECT < HIT CORONAVIRUS < AGGRESSOR DEMAND[AIR-TRAVEL] < VICTIM

Steps	Analysis
Text	UK retailers hit by supply disruption amid coronavirus concerns.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Hit
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(HIT DISRUPTION RETAILER) P2(OF DISRUPTION SUPPLY)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (DISRUPTION, RETAILER)] _t [HIT (x, y)] _s }
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [HAVE BAD EFFECT (DISRUPTION, RETAILER)] _t [HIT (AGGRESSOR, VICTIM)] _s }
5. Identification of cross-domain	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN

mapping	HAVE BAD EFFECT < HIT DISRUPTION < AGGRESSOR RETAILER < VICTIM
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Steps	Analysis
Text	Victoria's efforts to detect and contain a resurgence of coronavirus cases hit a major snag on Monday as people seeking to get tested were forced to wait up to three hours or turned away altogether.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Contain, case, hit, snag, force
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(DETECT EFFORT RESURGE) P2(CONTAIN EFFORT RESURGE) P3(OF RESURGE P4) P4(OF CASES CORONAVIRUS) P5(HIT P1andP2 SNAG) P6(SEEK PEOPLE TEST) P7(FORCE P5 P6)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (EFFORTS, RESURGE[COVID]))t [CONTAIN (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [CASE (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (EFFORTS, y)]t [HIT (x, SNAG)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (\$ PEOPLE)]t [FORCE (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [CONTROL (EFFORTS, RESURGE[COVID]))t [CONTAIN (CONTAINER, CONTAINED)]s} SIM {F, x [PEOPLE WITH (CORONAVIRUS)]t [CASE (CONTAINED)]s} SIM {F, x, y [REACH (EFFORTS, DIFFICULTY)]t [HIT (MOVING OBJECT, SNAG)]s} SIM {F, x, y

	[OBLIGE (\$ PEOPLE)]t [FORCE (FORCER, FORCED)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN CONTROL < CONTAIN EFFORTS < CONTAINER CONTAINED < RESURGE[COVID] PEOPLE WITH < CASE CORONAVIRUS < CONTAINED (THING INSIDE) REACH < HIT EFFORTS < MOVING-OBJECT-WITH-FORCE DIFFICULTY < SNAG OBLIGE < FORCE PEOPLE < FORCED

Steps	Analysis
Text	The International Monetary Fund has said the global economy will take a \$12tn (£9.6tn) hit from the Covid-19 pandemic after slashing its already gloomy growth projections for the UK and other developed countries in 2020.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Hit, slash, growth
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(HIT COVID ECONOMY) P2(SLASH IMF PROJECTION) P3(OF PROJECTION GROWTH) P4(OF GROWTH UK) P5(OF GROWTH DEVELOPED-COUNTRIES)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (COVID, ECONOMY)]t [HIT (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (IMF, PROJECTION[GROWTH])]t [SLASH (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (DEVELOPED-COUNTRIES)]t [GROWTH (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [HAVE BAD EFFECT (COVID, ECONOMY)]t [HIT (AGGRESSOR, VICTIM)]s} SIM {F, x, y [REDUCE (IMF, PROJECTION[GROWTH])]t [SLASH (SLASHER, VICTIM)]s} SIM {F, x

	[ECONOMIC INCREASE (DEVELOPED-COUNTRIES)]t [GROWTH (LIVING-THING)]s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HAVE BAD EFFECT < HIT COVID < AGGRESSOR ECONOMY < VICTIM REDUCE < SLASH (INFERING: REDUCE BY LARGE AMOUNT < CUT VIOLENTLY – QUANTITY < DEGREE OF VIOLENCE) IMF < SLASHER PROJECTION[GROWTH] < VICTIM ECONOMIC INCREASE < GROWTH DEVELOPED-COUNTRIES < LIVING-THING

Steps	Analysis
Text	Demand for short-term office space from companies hit by the spread of coronavirus is set to ease any pressure caused by the outbreak on IWG, the serviced offices group said yesterday.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Hit, spread, ease, pressure
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(DEMAND COMPANY OFFICE-SPACE) P2(HIT P2 COMPANY) P3(OF SPREAD CORONAVIRUS) P4(EASE P1 PRESSURE) P5(PRESSURE OUTBREAK IWG)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (SPREAD[CORONAVIRUS], COMPANY)]t [HIT (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (DEMAND, PRESSURE)]t [EASE(x)]s SIM {F, x [F (OUTBREAK, IWG)]t [PRESSURE (x, PRESSURE)]s
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [HAVE BAD EFFECT (SPREAD[CORONAVIRUS], COMPANY)]t [HIT (AGGRESSOR, VICTIM)]s} SIM {F, x

	[EXPAND (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (THING-IN-AREA)]s SIM {F, x [REDUCE (DEMAND, PRESSURE)]t [EASE (HAND, GRIP FORCE)]s SIM {F, x [OBLIGE (OUTBREAK, IWG)]t [PRESSURE (A FORCE, PRESSURED)]s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HAVE BAD EFFECT < HIT SPREAD[CORONAVIRUS] < AGGRESSOR COMPANY < VICTIM EXPAND < SPREAD (N.) CORONAVIRUS < THING-IN-AREA REDUCE < EASE DEMAND < HAND PRESSURE < GRIP FORCE OBLIGE < PRESSURE OUTBREAK < A FORCE IWG < PRESSURED

Steps	Analysis
Text	"Should coronavirus become a full-scale pandemic, holding anything like a traditional Cop might quickly become impossible."
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Hold, traditional
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(BECOME CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC) P2(MOD PANDEMIC FULL-SCALE) P3(IF P4 P1) P4(HOLD \$ COP) P5(MOD COP TRADITIONAL) P6(MOD COP IMPOSSIBLE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (\$, COP)]t [HOLD (x, y)]s SIM {F, x [F (COP)]t [TRADITIONAL (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [ORGANISE (\$, COP)]t [HOLD (HOLDER, HELD)]s SIM {F, x

	[USUAL (COP)]t [TRADITIONAL (WAY OF LIFE BELIEF)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN ORGANISE < HOLD COP < HELD-ITEM CONTAINED/WATER USUAL < TRADITIONAL COP < WAY OF LIFE BELIEF

Steps	Analysis
Text	Trying to stem the outbreak of the new coronavirus, Iran also on Monday held an online-only briefing by its foreign ministry.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Stem, hold
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(STEM IRAN OUTBREAK) P2(OF STEM CORONAVIRUS) P3(MOD CORONAVIRUS NEW) P4(HOLD IRAN BRIEFING) P5(MOD BRIEFING ONLINE-ONLY)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (IRAN, OUTBREAK[CORONAVIRUS)]}t [STEM (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (IRAN, BRIEFING)]t [HOLD (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [STOP-DEVELOPMENT (IRAN, OUTBREAK[COVID)]}t [STEM (THE STOPPER, THE TIDE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [ORGANISE (IRAN, BRIEFING)]t [HOLD (HOLDER CONTAINER, HELD CONTAINED)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN STOP-DEVELOPMENT < STEM IRAN < THE AGENT STOPPING OUTBREAK [CORONAVIRUS < TIDE ORGANISE < HOLD IRAN < HOLDER CONTAINER BRIEFING < HELD-ITEM CONTAINED

Steps	Analysis
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Text	The mega corporation has over 45,000 employees in Seattle, so a coronavirus outbreak could hold potentially huge economic and social consequences for the city and state as a whole.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Hold
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(HOLDS OUTBREAK CONSEQUENCE) P2(OF OUTBREAK CORONAVIRUS) P3(MOD CONSEQUENCE ECONOMIC) P4(MOS CONSEQUENCE SOCIAL) P5(FOR P1 CITY) P6(FOR P1 STATE) P7(AS STATE WHOLEs)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (OUTBREAK, CONSEQUENCE)]t [HOLD (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [ENTAIL HAVE QUALITY (OUTBREAK, CONSEQUENCE)]t [HOLD (CONTAINER, CONTAINED)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN ENTAIL < HOLD OUTBREAK[CORONAVIRUS] < CONTAINER CONSEQUENCE < CONTAINED

Steps	Analysis
Text	Students criticise Royal College of Art's plan to hold degree show online; Students say online degree show due to coronavirus would be unworkable and a waste of their tuition fees
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Plan, hold, waste
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(POSS RCA PLAN) P2(HOLD RCA SHOW) P3(OF SHOW DEGREE) P4(MOD SHOW ONLINE) P5(WASTE P4 TUITION-FEES)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (RCA)]t [PLAN (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (RCA, SHOW[ONLINE])]t [HOLD (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y

	[F (SHOW[ONLINE], TUITION-FEES)]t [WASTE (x, y)]s
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [ORGANISE (RCA)]t [PLAN (STRUCTURE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [ORGANISE (RCA, SHOW[ONLINE])]t [HOLD (CONTAINER, CONTAINED)]s} SIM {F, x, y [FAILURE TO USE (SHOW[ONLINE], TUITION-FEES)]t [WASTE (WASTER, SOMETHING VALUABLE)]s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN ORGANISE < PLAN RCA < STRUCTURE ORGANISE < HOLD RCA < CONTAINER SHOW[ONLINE] CONTAINED FAILURE TO USE < WASTE SHOW [ONLINE] < CAUSE OF WASTE TUITION-FEE < SOMETHING VALUABLE

Steps	Analysis
Text	Nations to hold talks over coronavirus threat .
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Hold, threat
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(HOLD NATION TALK) P2(ABOUT TALKS THREAT) P3(OF THREAT CORONAVIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (NATION, TALK)]t [HOLD (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [THREAT()]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [OGRANISE (NATION, TALK)]t [HOLD (CONTAINER, CONTAINED)]s} SIM {F, x, y [PANDEMIC (CORONAVIRUS)]t [THREAT (DANGER)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN ORGANISE < HOLD NATION < CONTAINER

	TALK < CONTAINED THING PANDEMIC < THREAT CORONAVIRUS < DANGER
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Steps	Analysis
Text	'Unresolved grief': coronavirus presents eerie parallels for many Aids advocates; HIV and Covid-19 crises have played out in similar ways with inept government responses and stigmatization of certain groups.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Play out, way
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(BE-PLAYED-OUTs CRISIS[HIV] WAY) P2(BE-PLAYED-OUTs CRISIS[COVID] WAY) P3(SIMILAR P2 P1) P4(ISA WAYs RESPONSE) P5(OFF RESPONSE GOVERNMENT) P6(MOD RESPONSE INEPT) P7(ISA WAYs STIGMATIZATION) P8(OFF STIGMATIZATION GROUP) P9(MOD GROUP CERTAIN)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (CRISIS[HIV&COVID]))t [BE-PLAY-OUT (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (HIV-CRISIS) F (COVID-CRISIS)t [WAY(x) WAY (y)]s} SIM {F, x, [F (STIGMATIZATION[GROUP]))t [WAY()]s} SIM {F, x, [F (RESPONSE [INEPT]))t [WAY()]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [HAPPEN (CRISIS[HIV&COVID]))t [BE-PLAY-OUT (SCENE,,)]s} SIM {F, x, y [MANNER (HIV-CRISIS) MANNER (COVID-CRISIS)t [WAY(WALKER) WAY (WALKER)]s} SIM {F, x, [MANNER (STIGMATIZATION[GROUP]))t [WAY(FOUNDATION)]s}

	SIM {F, x, [MANNER (RESPONSE [INEPT])]}t [WAY(FOUNDATION)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HAPPEN < BE-PLAY-OUT WAY < MANNER HIV&COVID-CRISIS < WALKER CRISIS < SCENE MANNER < WAY STIGMATIZATION < FOUNDATION RESPONSE [INEPT] < FOUNDATION COVID < HIV

Steps	Analysis
Text	You don't have to be too cynical to feel that this language sounds a lot like the government preparing to play its get out of jail card , whereby it offers vague and unenforceable "advice", points disapprovingly to those ignoring it, and is then free to shift blame for the inevitable rise in coronavirus cases on to the public.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Play, jail, card, point, rise, case
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FEELs YOU P2) P2(SOUND-LIKEs LANGUAGE P4) P3(PREPARE GOVERNMENT) P4(PLAY GOVERNMENT CARD)s P5(GET-OUT-OF GOVERNMENT JAIL) P6(OFFER GOVERNMENT ADVICE) P7(MOD ADVICE, VAGUE AND UNENFORCEABLE) P8(POINT-TO GOVERNMENT P9) P9(IGNORE PEOPLE ADVICE) P10(MOD POINTs DISAPPROVE) P11(FREE GOVERNMENT P12) P12(SHIFT GOVERNMENT BLAME) P13(BLAME GOVERNMENT PUBLIC) P14(FOR BLAME P15) P15(RISEs CASESs) P16(OF CASES OF CORONAVIRUS) P17(MOD RISEs INEVITABLE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM1 {F, x, y [F (YOU, SIM2)]t [FEEL (x, y)]s} SIM1 {F, x, y

	<p>[F (LANGUAGE, PLAY[GOVERNMENT]))t [SOUND-LIKE (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM3 {F, x, y [F (GOVERNMENT, y)]t [PLAY (x, CARD)]s}</p> <p>SIM1 {F, x, y [GET-OUT-OF (GOVERNMENT, y)]t [F (x, JAIL)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE[IGNORE-ADVICE])]t [POINT (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM1 {F, x, y [F (CASE)]t [RISE (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM1 {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [CASE (x)]s}</p>
<p>4. Identification of analogical structure</p>	<p>SIM1 {F, x, y [THINK (YOU, SIM2)]t [FEEL (PERSON, EMOTION)]s}</p> <p>SIM1 {F, x, y [SEEM (LANGUAGE, PLAY[GOVERNMENT])]t [SOUND-LIKE (IMITATION, REAL THING)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [APPLY (GOVERNMENT, ADVANTAGE)]t [PLAY (PLAYER, CARD)]s}</p> <p>SIM1 {F, x, y [GET-OUT-OF (GOVERNMENT, BAD-SITUATION)]t [LEAVE (PRISONER, JAIL)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [SHOW (GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE[IGNORE-ADVICE])]t [POINT (POINTER, POINT OF ATTENTION)]s}</p> <p>SIM1 {F, x, y [INCREASE (CASE)]t [RISE (TIDE)]s}</p> <p>SIM1 {F, x [PERSON (CORONAVIRUS)]t}</p>

	[CASE (THING INSIDE)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN THINK < FEEL OPINION < EMOTION SEEM < SOUND-LIKE LANGUAGE < IMITATION PLAY[GOVERNMENT] < REAL THING APPLY < PLAY GOVERNMENT < PLAYER ADVANTAGE < CARD GEAT-OUT-OF < LEAVE ESCAPE GOVERNMENT < PRISONER CRIMINAL BAD-SITUATION < JAIL SHOW < POINT GOVERNMENT < POINTER PEOPLE[IGNORING-ADVICE] < POINT OF ATTENTION INCREASE < RISE CASE < TIDE PERSON < CASE CORONAVIRUS < THING INSIDE

Steps	Analysis
Text	The International Monetary Fund is to offer \$50bn (£39bn) in emergency funding for countries hit by the coronavirus, as it warned that the spread of the disease has already pushed global growth in 2020 to below last year's levels.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Hit, spread, push, grow
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(HITs CORONAVIRUS COUNTRIES) P2(OF SPREADs DISEASE) P3(PUSHs P2 GROWTH) P4(OF GROWTHs GLOBE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM [F (CORONAVIRUS, COUNTRIES)]t [HIT (x, y)]s SIM {F, x, y [F (DISEASE, GROWTH)]t [PUSH (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (DISEASE)]t [SPREAD (x)]s}

	<p>SIM {F, x [F (GLOBE)]t [GROWTH (x)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM [HAVE BAD EFFECT (CORONAVIRUS, COUNTRIES)]t [HIT (AGGRESSOR, VICTIM)]s</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [MAKE SMTG REACH LEVEL (DISEASE, GROWTH)]t [PUSH (PUSHER, PUSHED)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [DEVELOPMENT (DISEASE)]t [SPREAD (THING-IN-AREA)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [ECONOMIC INCREASE (GLOBE)]t [GROWTH (LIVING-THING)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HAVE BAD EFFECT < HIT CORONAVIRUS < AGGRESSOR COUNTRIES < VICTIM MAKE SMTG REACH LEVEL < PUSH DISEASE < PUSHER GROWTH < PUSHED DEVELOPMENT NUMBER-INFECTION < SPREAD DISEASE < THING-IN-AREA ECONOMIC INCREASE < GROWTH GLOBE(ECONOMY OF) < LIVING-THING</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	Others are pushing (discounted) meal vouchers and pay-now-drink-later bar tabs - anything to stay afloat .
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Push, afloat
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(PUSHs PEOPLE/BUSINESS VOUCHER) P2(FOR VOUCHER MEAL) P3(PUSHs PEOPLE/BUSINESS TAB) P4(FROM TAB BAR) P5(OF TAB PAY-NOW-DRINK-LATER) P6(STAY PEOPLE/BUSINESS AFLOATs)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (PEOPLE/BUSINESS, VOUCHER)]t [PUSH (x, y)]s}

	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (PEOPLE/BUSINESS, TAB)]t [PUSH (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [STAY (PEOPLE/BUSINESS, y)]t [F (x, AFLOAT)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [MAKE PPL BUY (PEOPLE/BUSINESS, VOUCHER)]t [PUSH (PUSHER, PUSHED)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [MAKE PPL BUY (PEOPLE/BUSINESS, TAB)]t [PUSH (PUSHER, PUSHED)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [STAY (PEOPLE/BUSINESS, OUT-OF-DEBT)]t [STAY (BOAT, AFLOAT)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN MAKE PPL BUY < PUSH PEOPLE/BUSINESS < PUSHER VOUCHER < THING PUSHED TAB < THING PUSHED PEOPLE/BUSINESS < BOAT OUT-OF-DEBT < AFLOAT</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	MPs have implored online gambling firms to impose a temporary betting cap of £50 a day during the Covid-19 crisis, as evidence emerged that they are pushing punters towards riskier wagers in the absence of mainstream sport.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Cap, push
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(IMPOSE FIRM CAPs) P2(ON CAPs BETTING) P3(MOD FIRM GAMBLING) P4(MOD GAMBLING ONLINE) P5(PUSHs FIRM PUNTER)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [IMPOSE (FIRM, y)]t [G (x, CAP)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (FIRM, PUNTER)]t [PUSH (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical	SIM {F, x, y

structure	[IMPOSE (FIRM, LIMIT)]t [HAVE (CONTAINER MOUTAINE, CAP)]s} SIM {F, x, y [OBLIGE (FIRM, PUNTER)]t [PUSH (PUSHER, PUSHED)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN IMPOSE < HAVE FIRM < CONTAINER MOUTAIN WAVE ICE LIMIT < CAP OBLIGE < PUSH FIRM < PUSHER PUNTER < PUSHED

Steps	Analysis
Text	Factory and shop closures 'will push UK into deep recession'; KPMG study finds GDP has already stalled as firms shut doors amid coronavirus crisis.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Push, deep, stall, door
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	(PUSHs CLOSURE UK) (IN UK RECESSION) (MOD RECESSION DEEPs) (STALLs GDP) (SHUTs FIRM DOORs)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (CLOSURE, UK)]t [PUSH (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (RECESSION)]t [DEEP (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (FIRM, y)]t [SHUT (x, DOOR)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (GDP)]t [STALL (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical	SIM {F, x, y

structure	<p>[OBLIGE (CLOSURE, UK)]t [PUSH (PUSHER, PUSHED)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [SEVERE (RECESSION)]t [DEEP (VALLEY RIVER)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [CLOSE (FIRM, BUSINESS)]t [SHUT (PERSON, DOOR)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [STOP/REDUCE (GDP)]t [STALL (CAR-ENGINE)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN OBLIGE < PUSH CLOSER < PUSHER UK < PUSHED SEVER < DEEP RECESSION VALLEY RIVER CLOSE < SHUT FIRM < PERSON BUSINESS < DOOR STOP/REDUCE < STALL GDP < CAR-ENGINE</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	<p>One backbencher said Corbyn should have immediately stepped down and an acting leader would have galvanised key players from the parliamentary Labour party on coronavirus, rather than seeing a piecemeal approach, which has included amendments to the emergency legislation from MPs Harriet Harman and Chris Bryant and shadow health secretary Jonathan Ashworth, who personally pushed for enforced physical distancing.</p>
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Player, see, push
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	<p>(GALVANISE LEADER PLAYER) (MOD LEADER ACTING) (MOD PLAYER KEY) (FROM PLAYER PARTY) (LABEL PARTY LABOUR-PARTY) (SEE \$ APPROACH) (MOD APPROACH PIEACEMEAL) (PUSH HARRIET HARMAN AND CHRIS BRYANT, DISTANCING) (MOD DISTANCING PHYSISCAL)</p>

	MOD DISTANCING ENFORCED)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [GALVANISE (LEADER, y)]t [F (x, PLAYER)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (PARTY)]t [PLAYER (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (\$, APPROACH[PIECEMEAL])]t [SEE (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (HARRIET HARMAN AND CHRIS BRYANT, DISTANCING [PHYSICAL])]t [PUSH (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [GALVANISE (LEADER, MP)]t [GALVANISE (COACH, PLAYER)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [MP (PARTY)]t [PLAYER (TEAM)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [EXPERIENCE (\$, APPROACH[PIECEMEAL])]t [SEE (OBSERVER, OBSERVED)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [OBLIGE (HARRIET HARMAN AND CHRIS BRYANT, DISTANCING [PHYSICAL])]t [PUSH (PUSHER, PUSHED)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN LEADER < COACH MP < PLAYER LABOUR-PARTY < TEAM EXPERIENCE < SEE APPROACH < OBSERVED PUSH < OBLIGE HH AND CB (MPs) < PUSHER DISTANCING [PHYSICAL] (MEASURES < THING BEING PUSHED</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	The rout had deepened earlier in the day with new figures showing Chinese manufacturing activity collapsed in February, raising fears of a global recession from the coronavirus.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Deep, show, figure, collapse, raise
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(DEEPENs ROUT) P2(SHOWs FIGUREs P3) P3(MOD ACTIVITY COLLAPSEDs) P4(MOD ACTIVITY MANUFACTURING) P5(MOD ACTIVITY CHINESE) P6(RAISEs P3 FEAR) P7(OFF FEAR RECESSION)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (ROUT)]t [DEEPEN (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (x, ACTIVITY[COLLAPSED])]t [SHOW (FIGURE, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (ACTIVITY)]t [COLLAPSED (x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (ACTIVITY[COLLAPSED], FEAR)]t [RAISE (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [BECOME WORSE (ROUT)]t [DEEPEN (BODY OF WATTER)]s} SIM {F, x, y [PROVE (NUMBER, ACTIVITY[COLLAPSED])]t [SHOW (FIGURE, EVIDENCE)]s} SIM {F, x [STOP (ACTIVITY)]t [COLLAPSED (PERSON)]s} SIM {F, x, y [INCREASE (ACTIVITY[COLLAPSED], FEAR)]t [RAISE (PERSON, HAND)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN BECOME WORSE < DEEPEN ROUT < BODY OF WATTER PROVE < SHOW NUMBER < FIGURE

	ACTIVITY[COLLAPSED] < EVIDENCE STOP < COLLAPSED ACTIVITY < PERSON INCREASE < RAISE ACTIVITY[COLLAPSED] < PERSON FEAR < HAND
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Steps	Analysis
Text	Coronavirus: just eight out of 1,600 doctors in poll say NHS is ready; Doctors raise concern over already high demand and lack of resources in health service.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	raise
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(RAISE DOCTOR CONCERN) P2(ABOUT CONCERN DEMAND)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (DOCTOR, CONCERN[DEMAND])]t [RAISE (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [BRING ATTENTION TO (DOCTOR, CONCERN[DEMAND])]t [RAISE (PERSON RAISER, THING-RAISED)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN BRING ATTENTION TO < RAISE DOCTOR < RAISER PERSON CONCERN[DEMAND] < THING IN HIGH POSITION

Steps	Analysis
Text	The level of risk of contracting coronavirus within Europe has been raised to moderate to high, as the global death toll swept past 3,000 and continued to rise .
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Level, raise, sweep, rise
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(RAISE EU LEVEL) P2(OF LEVEL P3) P3(OF RISK OF P4) P4(CONTRACT \$ CORONAVIRUS) (SWEEP DEATH-TOLL) (MOD DEATH-TOLL GLOBAL) (RISE DEATH-TOLL)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (RISK)]t [LEVEL (x)]s}

	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (EU, LEVEL[RISK]))t [RAISE (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (DEATH-TOLL)]t [SWEEP (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (DEATH-TOLL)]t [RISE (x)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x [AMOUNT (RISK)]t [LEVEL (WATER)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [INCREASE (EU, LEVEL[RISK]))t [RAISE (PERSON, HAND)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [SURPASS (DEATH-TOLL)]t [SWEEP-PAST (HURRICANE FIRE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [INCREASE (DEATH-TOLL)]t [RISE (TIDE)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN AMOUNT < LEVEL RISK < WATER INCREASE < RAISE EU < PERSON LEVEL[RISK] < HAND SURPASS < SWEEP-PAST DEATH-TOLL < HURRICANE FIRE INCREASE < RISE DEATH-TOLL < TIDE</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	Lull at London City airport stokes fears of coronavirus impact ; Passengers at business-dominated hub report falling demand, raising long-term fears for airline industry.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Stoke, impact, fall, raise
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(STOKEs LULL FEAR) P2(AT LULL AIRPORT)

	<p>P3(LABEL AIRPORT LONDON-CITY-AIRPORT) P4(OF FEAR P5) P5(OFF IMPACTS CORONAVIRUS) P6(REPORT PASSENGER P7) P7(FALL DEMAND) P8(RAISE DEMAND FEAR)</p>
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (LULL, FEAR)]t [STOKE (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [FEAR (x)]t [F (IMPACT[CORONAVIRUS])]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [IMPACT (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (DEMAND)]t [FALL(x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (DEMAND, FEAR)]t [RAISE (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [INCREASE (LULL, FEAR)]t [STOKE (FUEL, FIRE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [FEAR (EFFECT[CORONAVIRUS])]t [DANGER (IMPACT[CORONAVIRUS])]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [EFFECT (CORONAVIRUS)]t [IMPACT (MISSILE BOMB)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [DECREASE (DEMAND)]t [FALL (SOMETHING IN HIGH POSITION)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [INCREASE (DEMAND, FEAR)]t [RAISE (PERSON, HAND)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < STOKE LULL < FUEL FEAR < FIRE FEAR < DANGER</p>

	EFFECT < IMPACT CORONAVIRUS < MISSILE BOMB SOMETHING LANDING WITH FORCE DECREASE < FALL DEMAND < SOMETHING IN HIGH POSITION INCREASE < RAISE DEMAND < PERSON FEAR < HAND
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Steps	Analysis
Text	<p>Trump, who has raised concerns about the damage that coronavirus prevention measures are doing to the US economy, said he was eager to return for the country to return to normal as soon as possible, and suggested that an economic crisis might result in more deaths, through suicide, than a global pandemic.</p>
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Raise, damage
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(RAISE TRUMP CONCERN) P2(ABOUT CONCERN DAMAGE) P3(DAMAGE MEASURES ECONOMY) P4(MOD MEASURE CORONAVIRUS-PREVENTION) P5(MOD ECONOMY US)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (TRUMP, CONCERN)]t [RAISE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (MEASURES, ECONOMY)]t [DAMAGE (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [BRING ATTENTION TO (TRUMP, CONCERN)]t [RAISE (PERSON, HAND THING IN HIGH POSITION)]s} SIM {F, x, y [HAVE NEGATIVE EFFECT (MEASURES, ECONOMY)]t [DAMAGE (VANDAL, SOMETHING OF VALUE)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN BRING ATTENTION TO < RAISE TRUMP < PERSON CONCERN < HAND THING IN HIGH POSITION HAVE NEGATIVE EFFECT < DAMAGE MEASURE < VANDAL/DAMAGER ECONOMY < SOMETHING OF VALUE

Steps	Analysis
Text	But while the talks will take place over a fortnight in November, the frantic round of global diplomacy required to reach a settlement is already underway and is being affected by the outbreak of the virus.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Round, reach
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(TAKE-PLACE TALK) P2(OF ROUNDS DIPLOMACY) P3(MOD ROUNDS FRANTIC) P4(MOD DIPLOMACY GLOBAL) P5(REACHs P2 SETTLEMENT)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (DIPLOMACY)]t [ROUND (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (ROUND[DIPLOMACY], SETTLEMENT)]t [REACH (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [SERIES OF (DIPLOMACY)]t [ROUND (MATCHES)]s} SIM {F, x, y [AGREE (ROUND[DIPLOMACY], SETTLEMENT)]t [REACH (VEHICLE, DESTINATION)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN SERIES OF < ROUND OF DIPLOMACY < MATCH AGREE < REACH ROUND[DIPLOMACY] < VEHICLE SETTLEMENT < DESTINATION

Steps	Analysis
Text	Australia reaches 1,316 confirmed cases , 213 of them recorded in the past 24 hours, after large risers in several states.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Rise, reach, case, rise
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(REACH AUSTRALIA P2) P2(NUMBER-OF 1316 P3) P3(MOD CASE CONFIRMED) P4(OF RISE P3)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (AUSTRALIA, 1316[CASE])]t

	<p>[REACH (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [CONFIRMED ()]t [F (CASE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (CASE)]t [RISE (x)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [HAVE (AUSTRALIA, 1316[CASE])]t [REACH (VEHICLE, DESTINATION)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [CONFIRMED (PERSON WITH VIRUS)]t [SHUT (CASE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [INCREASE (CASE)]t [RISE (x)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HAVE < REACH AUSTRALIA < VEHICLE 1316[CASE] < DESTINATION CONFIRMED < SHUT PERSON WITH VIRUS < CASE INCREASE < RISE CASE < SEA</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	The Philippines reached more than 500 reported cases .
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Reach, case
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	(REACH PHILIPPINES P2) (NUMBER-OF 500 P3) (MOD CASE REPORTED)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (PHILIPPINES, 500[CASE])]t [REACH (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [REPORTED ()]t [F (CASE)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [HAVE (PHILIPPINES, 500[CASE])]t [REACH (VEHICLE, DESTINATION)]s}</p>

	SIM {F, x [REPORTED (PERSON WITH VIRUS)]t [SHUT (CASE)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HAVE < REACH PHILIPPINES < VEHICLE 500[CASE] < DESTINATION REPORTED < SHUT PERSON WITH VIRUS < CASE

Steps	Analysis
Text	The death toll from Italy's coronavirus outbreak has risen to 52, an increase of 18 since Sunday, as the number of confirmed cases in Europe's worst- hit country rose to 1,835.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Rise, case, hit, rise
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(RISE DEATH-TOLL) P2(OF NUMBER CASE) P3(MOD CASE CONFIRMED) P4(ISA ITALY P5) P5(HIT EU) P6(HIT ITALY) P7(MOD P6 WORST) P8(RISE CASE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (DEATH-TOLL)]t [RISE (x)]s} SIM {F, x [CONFIRMED (x)]t [F (CASE)]s} SIM {F, x [F (EU)]t [HIT(x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (ITALY)]t [HIT(x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (CASE)]t [RISE(x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [INCREASE (DEATH-TOLL)]t

	<p>[RISE (TIDE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [CONFIRMED (PERSON WITH VIRUS)]t [SHUT (CASE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [HAVE BAD EFFECT (EU)]t [HIT (VICTIM)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [HAVE BAD EFFECT (ITALY)]t [HIT(VISTIM)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [INCREASE (CASE)]t [RISE (TIDE)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN</p> <p>INCREASE < RISE</p> <p>DEATH-TOLL < TIDE</p> <p>CONFIRMED < SHUT</p> <p>PERSON WITH VIRUS < CASE</p> <p>HAVE BAD EFFECT < HIT</p> <p>EU < VICTIM</p> <p>ITALY < VICTIM</p> <p>CASE < TIDE</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	In Italy, the European country worst affected by the virus, infections have risen to 1,835 cases, with 52 fatalities.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Rise
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(RISE INFECTION)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (INFECTION)]t [RISE(x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [INCREASE (INFECTION)]t [RISE (TIDE)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < RISE

	INFECTION < TIDE
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Steps	Analysis
Text	As cases of coronavirus in India rose to 396 and the death toll reached seven, usually hectic city streets were deserted and most businesses remained shut from 7am to 9pm to comply with the voluntary "janata curfew" that had been announced by the prime minister, Narendra Modi, last week.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Case, rise, reach
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(OFF CASE CORONAVIRUS) P2(RISE P1) P3(REACH DEATH-TOLL SEVEN)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [CASE (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (CASE[CORONAVIRUS])]t [RISE (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (DEATH-TOLL, SEVEN)]t [REACH (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [PERSON WITH (CORONAVIRUS)]t [CASE (THING INSIDE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [INCREASE (CASE[CORONAVIRUS])]t [RISE (TIDE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [HAVE (DEATH-TOLL, SEVEN)]t [REACH (VEHICLE, DESTINATION)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN PERSON WITH < CASE CORONAVIRUS < CONTAINED (THING INSIDE) INCREASE < RISE CASE[CORONAVIRUS] < TIDE HAVE < REACH DEATH-TOLL < VEHICLE SEVEN (NUMBER OF CASES) < DESTINATION

Steps	Analysis
Text	The number of people with the virus rose to 51 last night as at least 12 more people tested positive after flying home from affected areas.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	rise
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(RISE P2) P2(OF NUMBER P3) P3(WITH PEOPLE VIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (NUMBER[PEOPLE])]t [RISE (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [INCREASE (NUMBER[PEOPLE])]t [RISE (TIDE)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < RISE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH VIRUS < TIDE

Steps	Analysis
Text	Cuomo warns coronavirus infection rates are rising faster than expected.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Rise
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(RISE P2) P2(OF RATE INFECTION) P3(FASTER-THAN RISE EXPECT)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (RATE[INFECTION])]t [RISE (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [INCREASE (RATE[INFECTION])]t [RISE (TIDE)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < RISE RATE[INFECTION] < THING-MOVING-UP TIDE

Steps	Analysis
Text	One advertiser, Novads OU, based in Tallinn, Estonia, ran display ads and webpages for an Oxybreath Pro face mask, which highlighted the

	death toll from the coronavirus outbreak and referred to a "growing sense of panic" before touting the mask's "unparalleled [sic] protection."
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Run, highlight, tout
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(RUNs ADVERTISER DISPLAY-ADS) P2(RUNs ADVERTISER WEBPAGES) P3(HIGHLIGHTs DISPLAY-ADS DEATH-TOLL) P4(HIGHLIGHTs WEBPAGE DEATH-TOLL) P5(FROM DEATH-TOLL CORONAVIRUS) P6(TOUT DISPLAY-AD+WEBPAGE MASK) P7(POSS MASK PROTECTION) P8(MOD PROTECTION UNPARALLELED)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (ADVERTISER, DISPLAY-ADS&WEBPAGES)]t [RUN (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (DISPLAY-ADS&WEBPAGES, DEATH-TOLL)]t [HIGHLIGHT (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (DISPLAY-ADS&WEBPAGES, MASK[PROTECTION])]t [TOUT(x)]s
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [DISPLAY (ADVERTISER, DISPLAY- ADS&WEBPAGES)]t [RUN (OWNER, VEHICLE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [BRING TO ATTENTION (DISPLAY-ADS&WEBPAGES, DEATH-TOLL)]t [HIGHLIGHT (HIGHLIGHTER, IMPORTANT INFORMATION)]s} SIM {F, x [PRAISE (DISPLAY-ADS&WEBPAGES, MASK)]t [TOUT (SELLER, PRODUCT)]s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DISPLAY < RUN ADVERTISER < OWNER DISPLAY-ADS&WEBPAGE < VEHICLE BRING-TO-ATTENTION < HIGHLIGHT DISPLAY-ADS&WEBPAGE < HIGHLIGHTER DEATH-TOLL < IMPORTANT INFORMATION PRAISE < TOUT DISPLAY-ADS&WEBPAGE < SELLER MASK < PRODUCT

Steps	Analysis
Text	Super League may have to consider the possibility of running a 13-team league in 2021, with one of the competition's leading chief executives suggesting relegation would be unfair on the side finishing bottom this season because of the impact the coronavirus outbreak is having on the sport.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Run, side, impact
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(RUN SUPER-LEAGUE 13-TEAM-LEAGUE) P2(FINISH SIDE BOTTOM) P3(IMPACT OUTBREAK SPORT) P4(OF OUTBREAK CORONAVIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (SUPER-LEAGUE, 13-TEAM-LEAGUE)]t [RUN (x, y)]s} SIM (x, y) (x, SIDE) SIM {F, x [F (OUTBRAK[CORONAVIRUS], SPORT)]t [IMPACT (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [ORGANISE (SUPER-LEAGUE, 13-TEAM-LEAGUE)]t [RUN (OWNER, VEHICLE)]s} SIM (x, y) (TEAM, SIDE) SIM {F, x [EFFECT (OUTBRAK[CORONAVIRUS], SPORT)]t [IMPACT (MISSILE BOMB, DAMAGED-AREA)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN ORGANISE < RUN SUPER-LEAGUE < OWNER 13-TEAM-LEAGUE < VEHICLE TEAM < SIDE EFFECT < IMPACT OUTBREAK[CORONAVIRUS] < MISSILE BOMB SOMETHING-LANDING-WITH-FORCE SPORT < HIT-OBJECT/AREA

Steps	Analysis
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Text	Confusion has also been sown when the prime minister's natural optimism - talk of being able to " turn the tide " in 12 weeks and "send coronavirus packing" - runs into scientific advice, which suggests social distancing restrictions will need to be in place "for at least most of a year".
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Sown, turn, tide, run into, send packing
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(SOW PM CONFUSION) (TURN \$ TIDE) (SEND-PACKING \$ CORONAVIRUS) (RUN-INTO TALK ADVICE) (POSS PM TALK) (MOD ADVICE SCIENTIFIC) (IN-PLACE RESTRICTIONS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (PM, CONFUSION)]t [SOW (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (\$, y)]t [TURN (x, TIDE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (\$, CORONAVIRUS)]t [SEND-PACKING (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (TALK[MP], ADVICE[SCIENTIFIC])]t [RUN-INTO (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [CREATE (PM, CONFUSION)]t [SOW (GARDENER, SEED)]s} SIM {F, x, y [CHANGE (\$, COVID-SITUATION)]t [TURN (x, TIDE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [MAKE-LEAVE (\$, CORONAVIRUS)]t [SEND-PACKING (SOMEONE, UNDESIRE-THING)]s} SIM {F, x, y [CONFRONT (TALK[MP], ADVICE[SCIENTIFIC])]t [RUN-INTO (DRIVER VEHICLE, THING/PERSON HIT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN CREATE < SOW PM < GARDENER CONFUSION < SEED PLANT

	CHANGE < TURN COVID-SITUATION < TIDE MAKE-LEAVE < SEND-PACKING CORONAVIRUS < UNDESIRED-THING CONFRONT < RUN-INTO TALK[MP] < DRIVER VEHICLE ADVICE[SCIENTIFIC] < THING/PERSON HIT
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Steps	Analysis
Text	Chancellor aims to minimise effect on businesses and ensure public services continue to run .
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Aim, run
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(AIM CHANCELLOR P3) P2(AIM CHANCELLOR P5) P3(MINIMISE CHANCELLOR P4) P4(ON EFFECT BUSINESS) P5(ENSURE CHANCELLOR P6) P6(RUN SERVICE) P7(CONTINUE SERVICE) P8(MOD SERVICES PUBLIC)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (CHANCELLOR, MINIMISE[EFFECT])] [AIM (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (CHANCELLOR, ENSURE[SERVICE])] [AIM (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (SERVICE)] [RUN (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [TRY (CHANCELLOR, MINIMISE[EFFECT])] [AIM (GUNMAN, TARGET)]s} SIM {F, x, y [TRY (CHANCELLOR, ENSURE[SERVICE])] [AIM (GUNMAN, TARGET)]s} SIM {F, x, y [WORK (SERVICE)] [RUN (MOTOR)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN TRY < AIM CHANCELLOR < GUNMAN MINIMISE[EFFECT] < TARGET

	ENSURE[SERVICE] < TARGET WORK < RUN SERVICE < MOTOR
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Steps	Analysis
Text	The coronavirus outbreak hit amid flu season in the northern hemisphere and even doctors can struggle to distinguish between the two - the overlap in symptoms probably contributed to slow detection of community infections in some countries, including Italy.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Hit, struggle, detection
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(HITs OUTBREAK) P2(MOD OUTBREAK CORONAVIRUS) P3(STRUGGLEs DOCTORS P4) P4(DISTINGUISH DOCTOR) P5(BETWEEN P4 CORONAVIRUS, FLU) P6(CONTRIBUTE OVERLAP P7 P7(SLOW OVERLAP DETECTIONs) P8(IN OVERLAP SYMPTOMS) P9(OF DETECTIONs INFECTION) P10(MOD INFECTION COMMUNITY)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (OUTBREAK)]t [HIT (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (DOCTOR, TO-DISTINGUISH)]t [STRUGGLE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (INFECTION)]t [DETECTION (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [HAVE BAD EFFECT (OUTBREAK)]t [HIT (THING-MOVING-WITH-FORCE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [TRY-HARD (DOCTOR, TO-DISTINGUISH)]t [STRUGGLE (DEFENDANT, TO-FIGHT-OFF)]s} SIM {F, x [FFIND (INFECTION)]t [DETECTION (CRIME)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HAVE BAD EFFECT < HIT

	OUTBREAK < THING-MOVING-WITH-FORCE TRY-HARD < STRUGGLE DOCTOR < DEFENDANT DISTINGUIS BTWN FLU&CORONAVIRUS < FIGHT-OFF ENEMY FIND < DETECTION INFECTION < CRIME
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Steps	Analysis
Text	Spain: doctors struggle to cope as 514 die from coronavirus in a day.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Struggle
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(STRUGGLE-TO DOCTOR COPE) P2(COPE DOCTOR)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (DOCTOR, COPE)]t [STRUGGLE (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [TRY-HARD (DOCTOR, COPE)]t [STRUGGLE (DEFENDER, FIGHT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN TRY-HARD < STRUGGLE DOCOTOR < DEFENDER COPE < FIGHT

Steps	Analysis
Text	As the number of infected health workers rises , some health professionals say they still lack the necessary material to keep them safe as they struggle to keep the virus from collapsing the system.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Rise, struggle, collapse
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(OF NUMBER HEALTH-WORKER) P2(MOD HEALTH-WORKER INFECTED) P3(RISEs P1) P4(STRUGGLEs HEALTH-PROFESSIONALS P5) P5(KEEP-FROM HEALTH-PROFESSIONAL P6) P6(COLLAPSEs VIRUS SYSTEM)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (NUMBER [INFECTED-HEALTH-WORKERS)]t [RISE (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y

	<p>[F (HEALTH-PROFESSIONAL, KEEP[VIRUS]FROM)]t [STRUGGLE (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (VIRUS, SYSTEM)]t [COLLAPSE (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x [INCREASE (NUMBER [INFECTED-HEALTH-WORKERS])]t [RISE (TIDE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [TRY-HARD (HEALTH-PROFESSIONAL, KEEP[VIRUS]FROM)]t [STRUGGLE (DEFENDANT, FIGHT[ENEMY])]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [STOP-WORKING (VIRUS, SYSTEM)]t [COLLAPSE (ILLNESS, BODY)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < RISE NUMBER [INFECTED-HEALTH-WORKERS] < TIDE TRY-HARD < STRUGGLE HEALTH-PROFESSIONAL < DEFENDANT KEEP[VIRUS]FROM < FIGHT[AGGRESSORENEMY] Inferred: VIRUS < AGGRESSOR</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	<p>He told reporters early on Monday there had been a cyber-attack on the government website, promptly fanning the national anxiety that had been spreading since the chaos of Sunday night, where the levels of the government struggled to be clear about whether schools would be operating, and precisely which services would be shut down to contain the spread of the virus.</p>
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	<p>Fan, spread (v.), level, struggle, operate, shut down, contain, spread (n.)</p>
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	<p>P1(FANs CYBER-ATTACK ANXIETY) P2(MOD ANXIETY NATIONAL) P3(SPREADs ANXIETY) P4(STRUGGLEs P5, BE-CLEAR) P5(OFF LEVELs GOVERNMENT) P6(OPERATEs SCHOOLS) P7(SHUT-DOWNs SCHOOL)</p>

	P8(CONTAINS P7 P9) P9(OF SPREADS VIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (CYBER-ATTACK, ANXIETY)]t [FAN (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (ANXIETY)]t [SPREAD (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (GOVERNMENT[LEVEL], TO-BE-CLEAR)]t [STRUGGLE (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (GOVERNMENT)]t [LEVEL (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (SCHOOL)]t [OPERATE (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (SCHOOL)]t [SHUT-DOWN(x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (SHUTDOWN[SERVICES], SPREAD)]t [CONTAIN (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [INCREASE (CYBER-ATTACK, ANXIETY)]t [FAN (FAN, FIRE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [AFFECT MANY (ANXIETY)]t [SPREAD (THING-COVERING-AREA)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [HAVE DIFFICULTY (GOVERNMENT[LEVEL], TO-BE-CLEAR)]t [STRUGGLE (DEFENDANT, TO-FIGHT)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [PART (GOVERNMENT)]t [LEVEL (BUILDING)]s}</p>

	<p>SIM {F, x [FUNCTION (SCHOOL)]t [OPERATE (MACHINE)]s</p> <p>SIM {F, x [CLOSE (SCHOOL)]t [SHUT-DOWN (MACHINE)]s</p> <p>SIM {F, x [AFFECT MANY (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (THING-IN-AREA)]s</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [CONTROL (SHUT-DOWN[SERVICES], SPREAD)]t [CONTAIN (CONTAINER, CONTAINED)]s</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN INCREASE < FAN CYBER-ATTACK < FANNER ANXIETY < FIRE AFFECT MANY < SPREAD ANXIETY < THING-COVERING-AREA HAVE DIFFICULTY < STRUGGLE GOVERNMENT[LEVEL] < DEFENDANT TO-BE-CLEAR < TO-FIGHT PART < LEVEL GOVERNMENT < BUILDING FUNCTION < OPERATE SCHOOL < MACHINE CLOSE < SHUT-DOWN AFFECT MANY < SPREAD VIRUS < THING-IN-AREA CONTROL < CONTAIN SHUT-DOWN[SERVICES] < CONTAINER SPREAD < CONTAINED</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	More funding provided to the energy accounts payment assistance scheme for those struggling to pay energy bills.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Struggle
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(PAY PEOPLE ENERGY-BILL) P2(STRUGGLE P1 TO-PAY-ENERGY-BILL)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (PEOPLE, TO PAY[ENERGY-BILL])]t [STRUGGLE (x, y)]s}

4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [HAVE DIFFICULTY (PEOPLE, TO PAY[ENERGY-BILL])]}t [STRUGGLE (DEFENDANT, TO-FIGHT[AGGRESSOR])]}s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HAVE DIFFICULTY < STRUGGLE PEOPLE < DEFENDANT TO-PAY < TO-FIGHT Inferred: ENRGY-BILL < AGGRESSOR

Steps	Analysis
Text	The impact of coronavirus, which has battered the airline industry, now threatens Flybe's survival before it can benefit from any cut in [air passenger duty] APD.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Impact, batter, threaten, cut
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(OF IMPACT CORONAVIRUS) P2(BATTER P1 INDUSTRY) P3(MOD INDUSTRY AIRLINE) P4(THREATEN P1 P5) P5(OF SURVIVAL FLYBE) P6(CUT \$ APD)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]}t [IMPACT (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (IMPACT, INDUSTRY)]}t [BATTER (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (IMPACT, SURVIVAL)]}t [THREATEN (x, y)]s SIM {F, x [F (FLYBE)]}t [SURVIVAL (x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (APD)]}t [CUT (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [EFFECT (CORONAVIRUS)]}t [IMPACT (BOMB MISSILE)]s}

	<p>SIM {F, x, y [DAMAGED (IMPACT, INDUSTRY)]t [BATTERED (AGGRESSOR, VICTIM)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [PUT-IN-DANGER (IMPACT, SURVIVAL)]t [THREATEN (THREATENER, LIFE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [EXISTENCE (FLYBE)]t [SURVIVAL (PERSON)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [REDUCE (APD)]t [CUT (GRASS)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN EFFECT < IMPACT CORONAVIRUS < BOMB MISSILE DAMAGED < BATTERED IMPACT[CORONAVIRUS] < AGGRESSOR INDUSTRY < VICTIM PUT-IN-DANGER < THREATEN IMPACT[CORONAVIRUS] < THREATENER (ENEMY?) SURVIVAL < LIFE EXISTENCE < SURVIVAL FLYBE < PERSON REDUCE < CUT APD < MONEY FINGURE GRASS</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	Scores of retired NHS doctors and nurses have told the Guardian that they are against returning to work to help tackle coronavirus, with many saying it would threaten their physical and mental health.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Tackle, threaten
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(TACKLE DOCTOR&NURSE CORONAVIRUS) P2(MOD DOCTOR&NURSE NHS) P3(THREATEN CORONAVIRUS HEALTH) P4(POSS DOCTOR&NURSE HEALTH) P5(MOD HEALTH PHYSICAL) P6(MOD MENTAL PHYSICAL)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (DOCTOR&NURSE, CORONAVIRUS)]t [TACKLE (x, y)]s}

	SIM {F, x, y [F (CORONAVIRUS, HEALTH)]t [THREATEN (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [DEAL-WITH (DOCTOR&NURSE, CORONAVIRUS)]t [TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s} SIM {F, x, y [PUT-IN-DANGER (CORONAVIRUS, HEALTH)]t [THREATEN (THREATENER, THREATENED)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DEAL-WITH < TACKLE DOCTOR&NURSE < TACKLER CORONAVIRUS < TACKLED PUT-IN-DANGER < THREATEN CORONAVIRUS < THREATENER HEALTH < THREATENED

Steps	Analysis
Text	a meme had spread far and wide among LGBTQ+ Americans. </s><s> It has two panels, upper and lower. </s><s> The upper one reads, "Straights: I can't believe the government would just ignore an epidemic that threatens thousands of lives." </s><s> The lower panel reads, "Gays: You don't say..." </s><s> superimposed over a picture of the Aids Memorial Quilt spread out over the National Mall in Washington DC.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Threaten; Direct comparison between Aids and Coronavirus.
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	(IGNORE GOVERNMENT EPIDEMIC) (OF EPIDEMIC AIDS) (THREATEN EPIDEMIC LIFE) (NUMBER-OF THOUSAND LIFE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (EPIDEMIC, y)]t [THREATEN (x, LIFE)]s} SIM {F, x [EPIDEMIC (x)]t [F (AIDS)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [PUTIN-DANGER (EPIDEMIC, PERSON)]t [THREATEN (THREATENER, LIFE)]s} SIM {F, x

	[EPIDEMIC (CORONAVIRUS)]t [EPIDEMIC (AIDS)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN PUT-IN-DANGER < THREATEN EPIDEMIC < THREATENER PERSON < LIFE CORONAVIRUS < AIDS

Steps	Analysis
Text	Dr John Ashton, a former regional director of Public Health England, said: "Hospitals themselves are becoming sources of infection and threaten to be the centre of the epidemic.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Source, threaten, centre
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(BECOME HOSPITAL SOURCE) P2(OF SOURCE INFECTION) P3(THREATEN HOSPITAL) P4(BY THREATEN P5) P5(ISA HOSPITAL CENTRE) P6(OF CENTRE EPIDEMIC)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [HOSPITAL (INFECTION)]t [SOURCE (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (BE[EPIDEMIC], HOSPITAL)]t [THREATEN (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [HOSPITAL (EPIDEMIC)]t [CENTER (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [HOSPITAL (INFECTION)]t [SOURCE (RIVER)]s} SIM {F, x, y [HARM (BE[CENTER], HOSPITAL)]t [THREATEN (THREAT, THREATENED)]s} SIM {F, x [HOSPITAL (EPIDEMIC)]t [CENTER (AREA)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN HOSPITAL < SOURCE INFECTION < RIVER HARM < THREATEN BE[CENTER] < THREAT

	HOSPITAL < THREATENED HOSPITAL < CENTER EPIDEMIC < AREA
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Steps	Analysis
Text	Majority of retired NHS staff don't want to return to tackle Covid-19 crisis; Some former workers say going back would threaten their mental and physical health.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	tackle
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(WANT STAFF) P2(NEGATE P1) P3(RETURN STAFF) P4(TACKLE STAFFs CRISIS) P5(MOD CRISIS COVID-19)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (STAFF, CRISIS)]t [TACKLE (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [DEAL-WITH (STAFF, CRISIS)]t [TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DEAL-WITH < TACKLE STAFF < TACKLER CRISIS < TACKLED

Steps	Analysis
Text	The problem is that economic meltdown is [now] inevitable," he Coronavirus shows we need local papers - but it could kill them off; As City AM suspends publication, regional print media are coming under increasing pressure Playboy, the glossy magazine relic of the pre-#MeToo era as well as the occasional publisher of Margaret Atwood, among others, would seem to have little in common with City AM, the business-led freesheet for London commuters. Yet, just as the whole world is now tackling coronavirus, both titles have suddenly found themselves at the forefront of print media's own battle against the pandemic.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Tackle, battle, world
2. Identification of metaphor-related	P1(TACKLE WORLD CORONAVIRUS)

propositions	P2(BETWEEN BATTLE, PRINT-MEDIA, PANDEMIC
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x [F (y)]t [(WORLD]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (WORLD, CORONAVIRUS)]t [TACKLE (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (PRINT-MEDIA, PANDEMIC)]t [BATTLE (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x [PERSON (SOCIETY)]t [COUNTRY (WORLD]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [DEAL-WITH (WORLD, CORONAVIRUS)]t [TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [SITUATION TO DEAL-WITH (PRINT-MEDIA, PANDEMIC)]t [BATTLE (GOOD-ARMY, BAD-ARMY)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN PERSON < COUNTRY SOCIETY < WORLD DEAL-WITH < TACKLE WORLD < TACKLER CORONAVIRUS < TACKLED SITUATION TO DEAL-WITH < BATTLE PRINT-MEDIA < GOOD-ARMY PANDEMIC < BAD-ARMY</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	The announcement came shortly after Donald Trump declared a national emergency, amid mounting criticism about his handling of the coronavirus epidemic which looks likely to cost billions - if not trillions of dollars to tackle .
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Handle, look, tackle
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	<p>P1(HANDLEs DONAL-TRUMP, EPIDEMIC) P2(MOD EPIDEMIC CORONAVIRUS) P3(LOOK-LIKELYs EPIDEMIC P4) P4(COST EPIDEMIC BILLION) P5(TACKLEs DOLLAR EPIDEMIC)</p>

3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (TRUMP, EPIDEMIC)]t [HANDLE (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (EPIDEMIC, COST)]t [LOOK-LIKELY (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (DOLLAR, EPIDEMIC)]t [TACKLE (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [DEAL-WITH (TRUMP, EPIDEMIC)]t [HANDLE (HANDLER, HANDLED)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [SEEM (EPIDEMIC, COST)]t [LOOK-LIKE (IMITATION, REAL-THING)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [DEAL-WITH (DOLLAR, EPIDEMIC)]t [TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DEAL-WITH < HANDLE TRUMP < HANDLER EPIDEMIC < HANDLED SEEM < LOOK-LIKE EPIDEMIC < IMITATION COST < REAL-THING DEAL-WITH < TACKLE DOLLAR < TOOL TO TACKLE EPIDEMIC < TACKLED</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	<p>[Facebook's] Its moderating machine, they emphasise, is aggressively tackling misinformation about the virus - though its systems have already mistakenly clamped down on legitimate material, and the weeks to come will surely test them to the limit.</p>
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Tackle, system, material, limit
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	<p>(TACKLEs MACHINE MISINFORMATION) (MOD MACHINE MODERATING) (MOD TACKLEs AGGRESSIVELY) (ABOUT MISINFORMATION VIRUS) (POSS FACEBOOK SYSTEMs)</p>

	<p>(CLAMP-DOWN SYSTEMs MATERIALs) (MOD MATERIALs LEGITIMATE) (POSS FACEBOOK MATERIALs) (TEST WEEK LIMITs) (OF LIMITs SYSTEMs)</p>
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (MACHINE, MISINFORMATION)]t [TACKLE (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (FACEBOOK)]t [SYSTEM (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [CLAMP-DOWN (x, MATERIAL)]t [F (SYSTEM, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (FACEBOOK)]t [MATERIAL (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [TEST (MISINFORMATION, y)]t [F (x, SYSTEM)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (x)]t [LIMIT (SYSTEM)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [DEAL-WITH (MACHINE, MISINFORMATION)]t [TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [PROGRAMME (FACEBOOK)]t [SYSTEM (BODY)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [CLAMP-DOWN (PROGRAMME, MATERIAL)]t [STOP (SYSTEM, HARMFUL MATERIAL)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [INFORMATION POSTS (FACEBOOK)]t [MATERIAL (BUILDING)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [TEST (MISINFORMATION, PROGRAMME)]t [TEST (INFECTION, SYSTEM)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x</p>

	[ABILITIES (SYSTEM)]t [LIMIT (AREA)]s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DEAL-WITH < TACKLE MACHINE < TACKLER MISINFORMATION < TACKLED PROGRAMME < SYSTEM FACEBOOK < BODY CLAMP-DOWN < STOP MATERIAL < HARMFUL MATERIAL INFORMATION POSTS < MATERIAL FACEBOOK < BUILDING MISINFORMATION < INFECTION ABILITIES < LIMIT SYSTEM < AREA

Steps	Analysis
Text	How fresh economics can tackle coronavirus and climate change.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Fresh, tackle
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(TACKLE ECONOMICS CORONAVIRUS) P2(TACKLE ECONOMICS CLIMATE-CHANGE) P3(MOD ECONOMICS FRESH) P4(MOD P1 POSSIBLE) P5(MOD P2 POSSIBLE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (ECONOMICS, CORONAVIRUS)]t [TACKLE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (ECONOMICS, CLIMATE-CHANGE)]t [TACKLE (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (ECONOMICS)]t [FRESH(x)]s
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [DEAL-WITH (ECONOMICS, CORONAVIRUS)]t [TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s} SIM {F, x, y [DEAL-WITH (ECONOMICS, CLIMATE-CHANGE)]t [TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s} SIM {F, x [NEW (ECONOMICS)]t

	[FRESH(WATER AIR FLOWER FOOD)]s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DEAL-WITH < TACKLE ECONOMICS < TACKLER CORONAVIRUS < TACKLED CLIMATE-CHANGE < TACKLED NEW < FRESH ECONOMICS < WATER AIR FLOWER FOOD

Steps	Analysis
Text	Wealthy turning to private jets to escape coronavirus outbreak.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Turn to, escape
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(TURN-TO WEALTHY JET) P2(MOD JET PRIVATE) P3(ESCAPE WEALTHY OUTBREAK) P4(MOD OUTBREAK CORONAVIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (WEALTHY, JET)]t [TURN-TO (x, y)]s SIM {F, x, y [F (WEALTHY, OUTBREAK)]t [ESCAPE (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [USE (WEALTHY, JET)]t [TURN-TO (TURNED, OBJECT-OF-ATTENTION)]s SIM {F, x, y [GET-AWAY (WEALTHY, OUTBREAK)]t [ESCAPE (CAPTIVE, CAPTOR)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN USE < TURN-TO WEALTHY < TURNED JET < OBJECT-OF-ATTENTION GET-AWAY < ESCAPE WEALTHY < CAPTIVE CONTAINED OUTBREAK < CAPTOR CONTAINER

Steps	Analysis
Text	As the Covid-19 virus has taken hold , human beings have turned to singing and music.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Take hold, turn-to
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(TAKE COVID HOLD) P2(TURN-TO HUMAN-BEING SINGING) P3(TURN-TO HUMAN-BEING MUSIC)

3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [TAKE (COVID, y)]t [F (x, HOLD)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (HUMAN-BEING, SINGING)]t [TURN-TO (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (HUMAN-BEING, MUSIC)]t [TURN-TO (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [TAKE (COVID, CONTROL)]t [TAKE (HAND, HOLD)]s} SIM {F, x, y [USE-TO-HELP (HUMAN-BEING, SINGING)]t [TURN-TO (OBSERVER, OBSERVED)]s} SIM {F, x, y [USE-TO-HELP (HUMAN-BEING, MUSIC)]t [TURN-TO (OBSERVER, OBSERVED)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN COVID < HAND CONTROL < HOLD USE-TO-HELP < TURN-TO HUMAN-BEING < OBSERVER SINGING < OBSERVED

Steps	Analysis
Text	Prada is the latest big-name fashion brand to turn its production lines, usually focused on elegant blazers and blouses, to meet needs arising from the coronavirus crisis.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Focus, turn-to
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(MOD PRODUCTION-LINE FOCUSED) P2(TURN-TO PRADA NEED) P3(FROM NEED CRISIS) P4(MOD CRISIS CORONAVIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (PRODUCTION-LINE)]t [FOCUSED (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (PRADA, NEEDS)]t [TURN-TO (x, y)]s}

4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [SPECIALISED (PRODUCTION-LINE)]t [FOCUSED (IMAGE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [START-DOING (PRADA, NEEDS)]t [TURN-TO (OBSERVER, OBSERVED)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN SPECIALISED < FOCUSED PRODUCTION-LINE < IMAGE START-DOING < TURN-TO PRADA < OBSERVER NEEDS < OBSERVED

Steps	Analysis
Text	Previously, all people with coronavirus in Australia caught the disease by travelling to an infected country, or through direct contact with a family member who had travelled.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Catch
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(WITH PEOPLE CORONAVIRUS) P2(IN P1 AUSTRALIA) P3(CATCH P2 DISEASE) (BY CATCH TRAVEL) (THROUGH CATCH CONTACT)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (PEOPLE[CORONAVIRUS], DISEASE)]t [CATCH (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [BECOME-INFECTED (PEOPLE[CORONAVIRUS], DISEASE)]t [CATCH (CATCHER, THROWN-OBJECT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN BECOME-INFECTED < CATCH PEOPLE[CORONAVIRUS] < CATCHER DISEASE < THROWN-OBJECT

Steps	Analysis
Text	It was also confirmed that five members of the same family caught the virus after attending an evangelical church service at Mulhouse in eastern France.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Catch, attend, service

2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(CATCH P2 VIRUS) P2(NUMBER-OF P3 FIVE P3(OF MEMBER FAMILY) P4(ATTEND P3 SERVICE) P5(MOD SERVICE CHURCH) P6(MOD CHIRCH EVANGELICAL)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (FAMILY, VIRUS)]t [CATCH (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (FAMILY, CHURCH[SERVICE])]t [ATTEND (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (CHURCH)]t [SERVICE (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [BECOME-INFECTED (FAMILY, VIRUS)]t [CATCH (CATCHER, THROWN-OBJECT)]s} SIM {F, x, y [GO-TO (FAMILY, CHURCH[SERVICE])]t [ATTEND (LIVING-THING, REASON/CAUSE-OF-EXISTENCE)]s} SIM {F, x [CEREMONY (CHURCH)]t [SERVICE (SERVICE-PROVIDER)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN BECOME-INFECTED < CATCH FAMILT < CATCHER VIRUS < THROWN-OBJECT GO-TO < ATTEND FAMILY < LIVING-THING CHURCHE[SERVICE] < REASON/CAUSE -OF-EXISTENCE CEREMONY < SERVICE CHURCH < SERVICE-PROVIDER

Steps	Analysis
Text	Mudge said his family - including four children and five grandchildren - were worried but supportive of his decision, although he will have to physically distance himself from his wife at home when

	returning from work and is fully aware of the risks of catching the virus.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Distance self, aware, catch
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(DISTANCE-SELF MUDGE WIFE) P2(MOD MUDGE AWARE) P3(OF AWARE RISK) P4(OF RISK P5) P5(CATCH MUDGE VIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (MUDGE, WIFE)]t [DISTANCE-SELF (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (MUDGE, RISK)]t [AWARE (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (MUDGE, VIRUS)]t [CATCH (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [KEEP-DISTANCE (MUDGE, WIFE)]t [DISTANCE-SELF (DISTANCER, THING-NOT-CONNECTED-TO)]s} SIM {F, x [KNOWLEDGEABLE (MUDGE, RISK)]t [AWARE (OBSERVER, NOTICED-ITEM)]s} SIM {F, x, y [BECOME-INFECTED (MUDGE, VIRUS)]t [CATCH (CATCHER, THROWN-ITEM)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN KEEP-DISTANCE < DISTANCE-SELF MUDGE < DISTANCE WIFE < THING-NOT-CONNECTED-TO KNOWLEDGEABLE < AWARE MUDGE < OBSERVER RISK < NOTICED-ITEM BECOME-INFECTED < CATCH MUDGE < CATCHER VIRUS < THROWN-ITEM

Steps	Analysis
Text	Jonathan Gregory Stockholm, Sweden Woman is first UK victim to die of coronavirus caught in hospital.

1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Catch
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(ISA WOMAN VICTIM) P2(DIE WOMAN) P3(ISA P2 FIRST) P4(OF DIE VIRUS) P5(CATCH WOMAN VIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (WOMAN, VIRUS)]t [CATCH (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [BECOME-INFECTED (WOMAN, VIRUS)]t [CATCH (CATCHER, THROWN-OBJECT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN BECOME-INFECTED < CATCH WOMAN < CATCHER VIRUS < THROWN-ITEM

Steps	Analysis
Text	In clinical trials, this vaccine was found to aggravate those symptoms in infants who went on to catch the virus.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Find, catch
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FIND CLINICAL-TRIAL P2) P2(AGGRAVATE VACCINE SYMPTOM) P3(CATCH INFANT VIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (CLINICAL-TRIAL, VACCINE[AGGRAVATE])]}t [FIND (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (INFANT, VIRUS)]t [CATCH (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [DISCOVER (CLINICAL-TRIAL, VACCINE[AGGRAVATE])]}t [FIND (INVESTIGATION, EVIDENCE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [BECOME-INFECTED (INFANT, VIRUS)]t [CATCH (CATCHER, THROWN-OBJECT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DISCOVER < FIND CLINICAL-TRIAL < INVESTIGATION VACCINE[AGGRAVATE] < EVIDENCE BECOME-INFECTED < CATCH INFANT < CATCHER

	VIRUS < THROWN-ITEM
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Steps	Analysis
Text	Travel and accommodation providers around the world have been cutting prices to levels not seen since the global financial crisis in a bid to coax travellers back into the market .
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Cut, level, bid, market
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(CUT PROVIDER PRICE) P2(OFF PROVIDER TRAVEL&ACCOMODATION) P3(FROM PROVIDER WORLD) P4(OFF LEVEL PRICE) P5(COAX PROVIDER TRAVELLER) P6(BID PROVIDER P7) P7(INTO TRAVELLER MARKET)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (PROVIDER, PRICE)]t [CUT (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (PRICE)]t [LEVEL (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (PROVIDER, TRAVELLER)]t [BID (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (TRAVELLER)]t [MARKET (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [REDUCE (PROVIDER, PRICE)]t [CUT (CUTTER, CUT-ITEM)]s} SIM {F, x, y [AMOUNT (PRICE)]t [LEVEL (LIQUID-IN-CONTAINER)]s} SIM {F, x, y [ATTEMPT (PROVIDER, TRAVELLER)]t [BID (BIDDER, AUCTIONNED-ITEM)]s}

	SIM {F, x, y [TRAVEL&ACCOMODATION (TRAVELLER)]t [MARKET (CLIENT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN REDUCE < CUT PROVIDE < CUTTER PRICE < CUT-ITEM AMOUNT < LEVEL PRICE < WATER ATTEMPT < BID PROVIDER < BIDDER TRAVELLER < AUCTIONNED-ITEM TRAVEL&ACCOMODATION < MARKET TRAVELLER < CLIENT

Steps	Analysis
Text	AFL staff cut by 80%;
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	P1(CUT & STAFF) P2(OF STAFF AFL)
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	cut
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (\$, STAFF)]t [CUT (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [REDUCE (\$, STAFF)]t [CUT (CUTTER, CUT-ITEM GRASS)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN REDUCE < CUT STAFF < CUT-ITEM GRASS

Steps	Analysis
Text	In a desperate bid to salvage hospitality jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic, the United Workers Union[UWU] has agreed with the Australian Hotels Association[AHA] to cut minimum hours requirements and suspend rules on job classifications.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Bit, salvage, cut, suspend
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(SALVAGE BID JOB) P2(MOD JOB HOSPITALITY) P3(FROM P1 PANDEMIC) P4(MOD PANDEMIC COVID-19)

	<p>P5(CUT UWU&AHA HOUR) P6(MOD HOUR MINIMUM) P7(MOD MINIMUM REQUIRED) P8(SUSPEND UWU&AHA RULE)</p>
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (BID, JOB)]t [SALVAGE (, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [SALVAGE (x, JOB)]t [F (BID, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (JOB, PANDEMIC)]t [SALVAGE-FROM (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (UWU&AHA, HOUR)]t [CUT(x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (UWU&AHA, RULE)]t [SUSPEND (x, y)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [PROTECT (BID, JOB)]t [SALVAGE (SAVIOR, PRECIOUS-ITEMS)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [SALVAGE (ATTEMPT, JOB)]t [PAY (BID, AUCTIONNED-ITEM)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [PROTECT-FROM (JOB, PANDEMIC)]t [SALVAGE-FROM (PRECIOUSE-ITEM, FIRE FLOOD)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [REDUCE (UWU&AHA, HOUR)]t [CUT (OWNER, COST)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [STOP (UWU&AHA, RULE)]t [SUSPEND (SUSPENDER, SUSPENDED)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN PROTECT < SALVAGE BID < SAVIOR JOB < PRECIOUS-ITEM SALVAGE < PAY</p>

	ATTEMPT < BID JOB < AUCTIONNED-ITEM PROTECT-FROM < SALVAGE-FROM JOB < PRECIOUS-ITEM PANDEMIC < FLOOD FIRE REDUCE < CUT UWU&AHA < OWNER HOUR < COST STOP < SUSPEND UWU&AHA < SUSPENDER RULE < SUSPENDED
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Steps	Analysis
Text	The governor, Andrew Cuomo, whose popularity belies his utter failure to impose a shelter -in-place order in time to slow the spread of the virus, is threatening to cut the state's budget by as much as \$10b, an amount with no modern precedent.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Shelter, in place, spread, cut
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(FAIL ANDREW-CUOMO P2) P2(IMPOSE ANDREW CUOMO ORDER) P3(ORDER ANDREW-CUOMO SHELTER-IN-PLACE) (IN SHELTER PLACE) P4(SLOW ORDER SPREAD) P5(OF SPREAD VIRUS) P6(THREATEN ANDREW CUOMO P7) P7(CUT ANDREW CUOMO BUDGET) P8(POSS STATE BUDGET)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (x)]t [SHELTER (PLACE)]s} SIM {F, x, y [SLOW (ORDER, y)]t [F (x, SPREAD)]s} SIM {F, x [F (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (ANDREW-CUOMO, BUDGET)]t [CUT (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [STAY (HOME)]t [SHELTER (PLACE)]s}

	<p>SIM {F, x, y [SLOW (ORDER, EXPANSION)]t [CONTAIN (CONTAINER, SPREAD)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [EXPANSION (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (THING-IN-AREA)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [REDUCE (ANDREW-CUOMO, BUDGET)]t [CUT (CUTTER, GRASS)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN STAY < SHELTER PLACE < HOME Inferred: VIRUS < STORM SLOW < CONTAIN ORDER < CONTAINER EXPANSION < SPREAD VIRUS < THING-IN-AREA REDUCE < CUT ANDREW-CUOMO < PERSON CUTTING BUDGET < GRASS</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	Deloitte cuts 700 jobs in Australia as coronavirus takes its toll on professional services.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Cut, toll
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	<p>P1(CUT DELOITTE JOB) P2(TAKE CORONAVIRUS TOLL) P3(POSSESS CORONAVIRUS TOLL) P4(ON TOLL SERVICE) P5(MOD SERVICE PROFESSIONAL)</p>
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [F (DELOITTE, JOB)]t [CUT (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [TAKE (CORONAVIRUS,)]]t [F (x, TOLL)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (SERVICE)]t [TOLL(x)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical	SIM {F, x, y

structure	<p>[REDUCE (DELOITTE, JOB)]t [CUT (OWNER, COST)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [TAKE (CORONAVIRUS, HEALTH)]t [TAKE (TOLL-COLLECTOR, TOLL)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [HEALTH(SERVICE)]t [TOLL (VEHICLE TRAVELLER PERSON-CROSSING-BRIDGE)]s}</p>
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	<p>TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN REDUCE < CUT DELOITTE < OWNER JOB < COST CORONAVIRUS < TOLL-COLLECTOR HEALTH < TOLL SERVICE < VEHICLE TRAVELLER PERSON-CROSSING-BRIDGE</p>

Steps	Analysis
Text	<p>Speaking after a meeting of the government's Cobra emergency committee, where ministers had gathered to discuss a "battle plan" to tackle the spread of the virus, the prime minister said: "We have also agreed a plan so that if and when it starts to spread , as I'm afraid it looks likely it will, we are in a position to take the steps necessary to contain the spread of the disease as far as we can and to protect the most vulnerable."</p>
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	<p>Battle, tackle, spread, position, step, contain, spread</p>
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	<p>P1(DISCUSS MINISTER PLANS) P2(OF PLANS BATTLES) P3(TACKLEs GOVERNMENT SPREADs) P4(SPREADs VIRUS) P5(IF P6 P4) P6(IN GOVERNMENT POSITIONs) P7(TAKE GOVERNMENT STEPs) P8(CONTAINs STEPs SPREADs) P9(OF SPREADs DISEASE)</p>
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	<p>SIM {F, x, y [DISCUSS (MINISTER, y)]t [G (x, PLAN)]s}</p>

	<p>SIM {F, x [PLAN (x)]t [F (BATTLE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (GOVERNMENT, SPREAD)]t [TACKLE (x, y)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD(x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [GOVERNMENT (x)]t [F (POSITION)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [TAKE (GOVERNMENT)]t [F (x, STEP)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [F (STEP, SPREAD)]t [CONTAIN (x)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [F (DISEASE)]t [SPREAD (x)]s}</p>
4. Identification of analogical structure	<p>SIM {F, x, y [DISCUSS (MINISTER, ACTION)]t [DRAW (PLANNER, PLAN)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [PLAN (CORONAVIRUS)]t [PLAN (BATTLE)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [DEAL-WITH (GOVERNMENT, SPREAD)]t [TACKLE (TACKLER, TACKLED)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [AFFECT MANY (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (THING-IN-AREA)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x [GOVERNMENT (HAVE-ABILITY)]t [BODY (POSITION)]s}</p> <p>SIM {F, x, y [TAKE (GOVERNMENT, ACTION)]t</p>

	[TAKE (PERSON, STEP)]s} SIM {F, x, y [COTROL (STEP, SPREAD)]t [CONTAIN (CONTAINER, CONTAINED)]s SIM {F, x [AFFECT MANY (DISEASE)]t [SPREAD (THING-IN-AREA)]s
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN DISCUSS < DRAW MINISTER < PLANNER ACTION < PLAN CORONAVIRUS < BATTLE DEAL-WITH < TACKLE GOVERNMENT < TACKLER SPREAD < TACKLED AFFECT MANY < SPREAD VIRUS < THING-IN-AREA GOVERNMENT < BODY HAVE-ABILITY < POSITION GOVERNMENT < PERSON ACTION < STEP CONTROL < CONTAIN STEP < CONTAINER SPREAD < CONTAINED AFFECT MANY < SPREAD DISEASE < THING-IN-AREA

Steps	Analysis
Text	"The virus is spreading very fast," the European commission president, Ursula von der Leyen, said after the latest assessment by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Spread, assessment
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	(SPREAD VIRUS) (ASSESSMENT ECDPC VIRUS)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s} SIM {F, x, y [F (ECDPC, VIRUS)]t [ASSESSMENT (x, y)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [AFFECT MANY (VIRUS)]t

	[SPREAD (THING-COVERING-AREA)]s} SIM {F, x, y [OPINION (ECDPC, VIRUS)]t [ASSESSMENT (TEACHER, STUDENT)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN AFFECT MANY < SPREAD VIRUS < THING-COVERING-AREA OPINION < ASSESSMENT ECDPC < TEACHER ASSESSER VIRUS < STUDENT ASSESSED

Steps	Analysis
Text	Officials think the virus spreads mainly through coughs or sneezes.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	spread
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(THINK OFFICIAL P3&P4) P2(SPREAD VIRUS) P3(THROUGH P2 COUGH) P4(THROUGH P2 SNEEZE)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [AFFECT MANY (VIRUS)]t [SPREAD (THING-COVERING-AREA)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN AFFECT MANY < SPREAD VIRUS < THING-COVERING-AREA

Steps	Analysis
Text	Coronavirus map: how Covid-19 is spreading across the world.
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	spread
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(SPREAD COVID)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x [AFFECT-MANY (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (THING-COVERING-AREA)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN AFFECT MANY < SPREAD

	CORONAVIRUS < THING-COVERING-AREA
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Steps	Analysis
Text	Whitty was pressed on whether the coronavirus was spreading freely in the UK, with patients contracting the virus from unidentified sources .
1. Identification of metaphor-related words	Press, spread, source
2. Identification of metaphor-related propositions	P1(PRESS \$ WHITTY) P2(SPREAD CORONAVIRUS) P3(OF SOURCE VIRUS) P4(MOD SOURCE UNIDENTIFIED)
3. Identification of open metaphorical comparison	SIM {F, x, y [F (\$, WHITTY)]t [PRESS (x, y)]s} SIM {F, x [F (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (x)]s} SIM {F, x [F (VIRUS)]t [SOURCE (x)]s}
4. Identification of analogical structure	SIM {F, x, y [MAKE-SPEAK (\$, WHITTY)]t [PRESS (PRESSER, PRESSED)]s} SIM {F, x [AFFECT-MANY (CORONAVIRUS)]t [SPREAD (THING-COVERING-AREA)]s} SIM {F, x [ORIGIN (VIRUS)]t [SOURCE (RIVER)]s}
5. Identification of cross-domain mapping	TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN MAKE-SPEAK < PRESS WHITTY < PRESSED MOVEABLE-OBJECT FRUIT? AFFECT-MANY < SPREAD CORONAVIRUS < THING-COVERING-AREA ORIGIN < SOURCE VIRUS < RIVER

B.2: Metaphorical expressions in categories, full list, English data

1. COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS source domain (38)

The above mapping is the basic concept and includes more specific sub-domains such as the source domain of PLANTS, HUMAN BODY, MACHINES, and BUILDINGS.

The following entailments (in upper case) are taken from Kövecses (2005) and demonstrate how this mapping can be understood:

A COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEM BECOMING LARGER IS A PLANT GROWING BIGGER

REDUCING COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS IS MAKING PLANTS SMALLER (PRUNING, CUTTING)

PREPARING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPLEX ABSTRACTS SYSTEM IS PREPARING THE GROWING PLANT

TO START OR CREATE A COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEM IS TO SOW A PLANT etc.

COMPLEX ABSTRACTS SYSTEMS ARE PLANTS (16)

ECONOMIC-SYSTEM | ECONOMIC-ACTIVITY (such as a company) ARE PLANTS (11)

Growing(+) fast but struggling(-) to turn a profit (in 2018, Deliveroo lost £232m), delivery brands may see coronavirus as an opportunity to embed themselves in our lives, making home delivery a universal habit.

The absence rate is expected to **grow(+/-)** as the virus spreads(0), with additional concerns over demands on officers as police step in to cover gaps in mental health support services and delays in ambulances arriving.

The International Monetary Fund is to offer \$50bn (£39bn) in emergency funding for countries hit(-) by the coronavirus, as it warned that the spread(0) of the disease has already pushed(-) global **growth(+)** in 2020 to below last year's levels(0).

How **fresh(+)** economics can tackle(0) coronavirus and climate change.

A week after experts warned of a potential tipping point (-), the World Health Organization said the planet was in "uncharted territory " but the **growing(+/-)** epidemic could be contained(0/+) with the right measures.

Travel and accommodation providers around the world have been **cutting(-)** prices to levels(0) not seen since the global financial crisis in a bid(0) to coax travellers back into the market.

AFL staff **cut(-)** by 80%

In a desperate bid(0) to salvage(+/-) hospitality jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic, the United Workers Union [UWU] has agreed with the Australian Hotels Association [AHA] to **cut(-)** minimum hours requirements and suspend(0/-) rules on job classifications.

Deloitte **cut(-)s** 700 jobs in Australia as coronavirus takes its toll on professional services.

Paul Ashworth, of Capital Economics, a consultancy, said: "With financial markets in turmoil and evidence **growing(+/-)** that the coronavirus is developing into a pandemic, the Fed's change of heart is entirely understandable."

The following example is combined with INTENSITY IS STRENGTH (or PHYSICAL EFFECT) (Kövecses, 2005: 27), in this case "cut" is "slash" representing the intensity of the "cut".

The International Monetary Fund has said the global economy will take a \$12tn (£9.6tn) hit(-) from the Covid-19 pandemic after **slashing(-)** its already gloomy **growth(+/-)** projections for the UK and other developed countries in 2020.

GOVERNMENT|COUNTRY IS A PLANT (2)

The impact(0/-) of coronavirus, which has battered(-) the airline industry, now threatens(-) Flybe's survival(+/-) before it can benefit from any **cut(-)** in [air passenger duty] APD.

The governor, Andrew Cuomo, whose popularity belies his utter failure to impose a shelter-in-place order in time to slow the spread(0) of the virus, is threatening(-) to **cut(-)** the state's budget by as much as \$10b, an amount with no modern precedent.

THOUGHT|IDEAS|EMOTIONS ARE PLANTS (3)

Confusion has also been **sown** when the prime minister's natural optimism - talk of being able to "turn the tide" in 12 weeks and "send coronavirus packing" - runs into(-) scientific advice, which suggests social distancing restrictions will need to be in place "for at least most of a year".

Concern is **growing(+/-)** among campaigners that vital(+) UN climate talks will be derailed by the coronavirus outbreak, while government officials are working to find ways(0) round the problem.

Coronavirus: fears of global slowdown **grow(+/-)** as US stimulus fails to rally markets.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE MACHINES (5)

ORGANISATIONS|COMPANIES| ECONOMIC-SYSTEMS ARE MACHINES (5)

One advertiser, Novads OU, based in Tallinn, Estonia, **ran** display ads and webpages for an Oxybreath Pro face mask, which highlighted the death toll from the coronavirus outbreak and referred to a "growing(+/-) sense of panic" before touting the mask's "unparalleled [sic] protection."

He told reporters early on Monday there had been a cyber-attack on the government website, promptly fanning the national anxiety that had been spreading(0) since the chaos of Sunday night, where the levels(0) of the government struggled(-) to be clear about whether schools would be **operating(+)**, and precisely which services would be shut down to contain(0/+) the spread(0) of the virus.

KPMG study finds GDP has already **stalled(-)** as firms shut doors amid coronavirus crisis.

Super League may have to consider the possibility of **running(0)** a 13-team league in 2021, with one of the competition's leading chief executives suggesting relegation would be unfair on the side finishing bottom this season because of the impact(0/-) the coronavirus outbreak is having on the sport.

RISK IS A VEHICLE:

For new FFA chief executive James Johnson, it's an unenviable choice: face(-) untold financial losses in immediately suspending(0/-) the competition or **run(0)** the risk of earning widespread opprobrium for flaunting public health protocols in the face(-) of a pandemic.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BUILDINGS (5)

GOVERNMENT IS A BUILDING (1)

He told reporters early on Monday there had been a cyber-attack on the government website, promptly fanning(-) the national anxiety that had been spreading(0) since the chaos of Sunday night, where **the levels(0) of** the government struggled(-) to be clear about whether schools would be operating(+), and precisely which services would be shut down to contain(0/+) the spread(0) of the virus.

COMPANY|ORGANISATION IS A BUILDING (2)

[Facebook's] Its moderating machine, they emphasise, is aggressively tackling(0) misinformation about the virus - though its systems(0) have already mistakenly clamped down on legitimate **material(0)**, and the weeks to come will surely test them to the limit.

A print industry facing(-) **structural(0)** challenges for decades as its audience and advertising revenues moved online, now faces(-) the consequences of a brutal pandemic raging through populations and economies.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM IS A BUILDING (2)

Rishi Sunak has been forced(-) to redraw next week's budget to focus(0) on **shoring up(+)** the economy against the impact(0/-) of coronavirus.

Trump, who has raised concerns about the **damage(-)** that coronavirus prevention measures are doing to the US economy, said he was eager to return for the country to return to normal as soon as possible, and suggested that an economic crisis might result in more deaths, through suicide, than a global pandemic.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE HUMAN-BODIES (12)

COMPANIES ARE HUMAN-BODIES (3)

The impact(0/-) of coronavirus, which has **battered(-)** the airline industry, now threatens(-) Flybe's **survival(+/-)** before it can benefit from any cut(-) in [air passenger duty] APD.

Facebook's] Its moderating machine, they emphasise, is aggressively tackling(0) misinformation about the virus - though its **systems(0)** have already mistakenly clamped down on legitimate material, and the weeks to come will surely test them to the limit.

The rout had deepened earlier in the day with new figures showing Chinese manufacturing activity **collapsed(-)** in February, raising fears of a global recession from the coronavirus.

ORGANISATIONS ARE HUMAN-BODIES (5)

Concern is growing(+/-) among campaigners that **vital(+)** UN climate talks will be derailed by the coronavirus outbreak, while government officials are working to find ways(0) round the problem.

Paul Ashworth, of Capital Economics, a consultancy, said: "With financial markets in turmoil and evidence growing(+/-) that the coronavirus is developing into a pandemic, the Fed's change of heart is entirely understandable."

In a desperate bid(0) to **salvage(+/-)** hospitality jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic, the United Workers Union [UWU] has agreed with the Australian Hotels Association [AHA] to cut(-) minimum hours requirements and suspend(0/-) rules on job classifications.

As the number of infected health workers **rises(0/-)**, some health professionals say they still lack the necessary material to keep them safe as they **struggle(-)** to keep the virus from **collapsing(-)** the **system(0)**.

A GROUP IS A BODY (unemployed people)

The number of people claiming unemployment benefits **jumped (0)** 23% to 2.8 million last month, **reflecting(0)** a continued **rise(0/-)** in job losses across Britain as the coronavirus crisis **forces(-)** thousands of businesses to close.

GOVERNMENT IS A HUMAN-BODY (4)

Speaking after a meeting of the government's Cobra emergency committee, where ministers had gathered to discuss a "battle(-) plan " to tackle(0) the spread(0) of the virus, the prime minister said: "We have also agreed a plan so that if and when it starts to spread(0) , as I'm afraid it looks likely it will, we are in a **position(+)** to take the **steps(0)** necessary to contain(0/+) the spread(0) of the disease as far as we can and to protect the most vulnerable."

The announcement came shortly after Donald Trump declared a national emergency, amid mounting criticism about his **handling(0)** of the coronavirus epidemic which looks likely to cost billions - if not trillions of dollars to tackle(0).

Japan is to cancel a ceremony to mark the anniversary next week of the March 2011 triple disaster on its north-east coast, as part of government-led **efforts(0)** to contain(0/+) the spread(0)(m) of the coronavirus.

Covid-19 crisis is **raising(0/-)** borrowing costs for poorer nations just as commodity exports, tourism and remittances sent home fall(-).

CORONAVIRUS IS A PERSON (1)

+ REDUCING QUANTITY OF CORONAVIRUS CASES IS MAKING A PERSON LEAVE

Confusion has also been sown when the prime minister's natural optimism - talk of being able to "turn the tide(+)" in 12 weeks and "**send coronavirus packing**" - runs into(-) scientific advice, which suggests social distancing restrictions will need to be in place "for at least most of a year".

2. VIOLENCE/WAR source domain (37)

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS WAR (26)

UK retailers **hit(-)** by supply disruption amid coronavirus concerns.

The International Monetary Fund has said the global economy will take a \$12tn (£9.6tn) **hit(-)** from the Covid-19 pandemic after slashing(-) its already gloomy growth(+/-) projections for the UK and other developed countries in 2020.

Demand for short-term office space from companies **hit(-)** by the spread(0) of coronavirus is set to ease any pressure(-) caused by the outbreak on IWG, the serviced offices group said yesterday.

The coronavirus **hits(-)** demand for air travel.

The International Monetary Fund is to offer \$50bn (£39bn) in emergency funding for countries **hit(-)** by the coronavirus, as it warned that the **spread(0)** of the disease has already **pushed(-)** global growth(+/-) in 2020 to below last year's levels(0).

The death toll from Italy's coronavirus outbreak has risen(**0/-**) to 52, an increase of 18 since Sunday, as the number of confirmed cases(-) in Europe's worst-**hit(-)** country rose to 1,835.

The coronavirus outbreak **hit(-)** amid flu season in the northern hemisphere and even doctors can **struggle(-)** to distinguish between the two - the overlap in symptoms probably contributed to slow detection of community infections in some countries, including Italy.

Spain: doctors **struggle(-)** to cope as 514 die from coronavirus in a day.

As the number of infected health workers rises(**0/-**), some health professionals say they still lack the necessary material to keep them **safe(+)** as they **struggle(-)** to keep the virus from collapsing the system(0)

He told reporters early on Monday there had been a cyber-attack on the government website, promptly fanning the national anxiety that had been spreading(0) since the chaos of Sunday night, where the levels of the government **struggled(-)** to be clear about whether schools would be operating(+), and precisely which services would be shut down to contain(0/+) the spread(0) of the virus.

More funding provided to the energy accounts payment assistance scheme for those **struggling(-)** to pay energy bills.

Nations to hold talks over coronavirus **threat(-)** .

The impact(0/-) of coronavirus, which has **battered(-)** the airline industry, now threatens(-) Flybe's survival(+/-) before it can benefit from any cut(-) in [air passenger duty] APD.

Scores of retired NHS doctors and nurses have told the Guardian that they are against returning to work to help **tackle(0)** coronavirus, with many saying it would **threaten(-)** their physical and mental health.

The upper one reads, "Straights: I can't believe the government would just ignore an epidemic that **threatens(-)** thousands of lives."

Dr John Ashton, a former regional director of Public Health England, said: "Hospitals themselves are becoming sources(+/-) of infection and **threaten(-)** to be the centre of the epidemic.

Majority of retired NHS staff don't want to return **to tackle(0)** Covid-19 crisis.

Yet, just as the whole world is now **tackling(0)** coronavirus, both titles have suddenly found themselves at the forefront of print media's own **battle(-)** against the pandemic.

The announcement came shortly after Donald Trump declared a national emergency, amid mounting criticism about his handling of the coronavirus epidemic which looks likely to cost billions - if not trillions of dollars to **tackle(0)**.

[Facebook's] Its moderating machine, they emphasise, is **aggressively tackling(0)** misinformation about the virus - though its systems(0) have already mistakenly clamped down on legitimate material, and the weeks to come will surely test them to the limit.

How fresh(+) economics can **tackle(0)** coronavirus and climate change.

The governor, Andrew Cuomo, whose popularity belies his utter failure to impose a shelter-in-place order in time to slow the spread(0) of the virus, is **threatening(-)** to cut(-) the state's budget by as much as \$10b, an amount with no modern precedent.

Speaking after a meeting of the government's Cobra emergency committee, where ministers had gathered to discuss a "**battle(-)** plan" to **tackle(0)** the spread(0) of the virus, the prime minister said: "We have also agreed a plan so that if and when it starts to spread(0) , as I'm afraid it looks likely it will, we are in a position(+) to take the steps(0) necessary to contain(0/+) the spread(0) of the disease as far as we can and to protect the most vulnerable."

On Monday, the Fidesz party-controlled government will vote on a law that, according to one prominent critic, would "give Viktor Orbán dictatorial powers under a state of emergency to **fight(-)** the coronavirus".

The country's health system(0) is ranked by the World Health Organization as one of the least prepared in the region to **fight(-)** a pandemic.

Antonio Guterres, the United Nations secretary general, appealed for an immediate global ceasefire, calling for an end to all armed conflicts so that the world could instead focus(0) on **fighting(-)** Covid-19.

NEGATIVE STATE IS PHYSICAL HARM⁴¹ (5)

NEGATIVE STATE IS PHISICAL HARM/INFLUENCE + CORONAVIRUS IS A NEGATIVE PHYSICAL FORCE

The **impact(0/-)** of coronavirus, which has battered(-) the airline industry, now threatens(-) Flybe's survival(+/-) before it can benefit from any cut(-) in [air passenger duty] APD.

Measures to ease the **impact(0/-)** of coronavirus hold lessons for how we can fight(-) the battle(-) against climate change, argue Colin Hines and Rosamund Aubrey, while Carl Gardner looks at the future of our financial centres.

Rishi Sunak has been forced(-) to redraw next week's budget to focus(0) on shoring up(+) the economy against the **impact(0/-)** of coronavirus.

Lull at London City airport stokes fears of coronavirus **impact(0/-)**; Passengers at business-dominated hub report falling(-) demand, raising long-term fears for airline industry.

⁴¹ Identified in Stickles, et al. (2016: 45)

Super League may have to consider the possibility of running(0) a 13-team league in 2021, with one of the competition's leading chief executives suggesting relegation would be unfair on the side finishing bottom this season because of the **impact(0/-)** the coronavirus outbreak is having on the sport.

POLITICS IS WAR (2)

The coronavirus crisis means No 10 can no longer **fight(-)** the **battles(-)** it craves; The situation is too serious for Johnson and Cummings' personal **vendettas(-)** and destructive tendencies to continue.

Measures to ease the impact(0/-) of coronavirus hold lessons for how we can **fight(-)** the **battle(-)** against climate change, argue Colin Hines and Rosamund Aubrey, while Carl Gardner looks at the future of our financial centres.

CRIME source domain (4)

CORONAVIRUS IS A CAPTOR | CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JAIL + PEOPLE ARE CAPTIVES

Wealthy turning to private jets to **escape(-)** coronavirus outbreak.

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JAIL + GOVERNMENT IS A PRISONER/CRIMINAL

You don't have to be too cynical to feel(0) that this language sounds(0) a lot like the government preparing **to play its get out of jail card(0/-)**, whereby it offers vague and unenforceable "advice", points disapprovingly to those ignoring it, and is then free to shift blame for the inevitable rise(0/-) in coronavirus cases(-) on to the public.

INFECTION IS CRIMINAL + DOCTORS ARE INVESTIGATORS

The coronavirus outbreak hit(-) amid flu season in the northern hemisphere and even doctors can struggle(-) to distinguish between the two - the overlap in symptoms probably contributed to slow **detection(0)** of community infections in some countries, including Italy.

CLINICAL TRIALS ARE INVESTIGATIONS

In clinical trials, this vaccine was **found(+)** to aggravate those symptoms in infants who went on to catch the virus.

MOVEMENT source domain (35)

ACTION IS MOVEMENT (12)

But while the talks will take place over a fortnight in November, the frantic round of global diplomacy required **to reach(0/+)** a settlement is already underway and is being affected by the outbreak of the virus.

The Philippines **reached(0/+)** more than 500 reported cases(-).

As cases(-) of coronavirus in India rose to 396 and the death toll **reached(0/+)** seven, usually hectic city streets were deserted and most businesses remained shut from 7am to

9pm to comply with the voluntary "janata curfew" that had been announced(**0**) by the prime minister, Narendra Modi, last week.

Australia **reaches(0/+)** 1,316 confirmed cases(-), 213 of them recorded in the past 24 hours, after large rises(**0/-**) in several states.

UK retailers **hit(-)** by supply disruption amid coronavirus concerns.

+ CAUSE ACTION IS CAUSE MOVEMENT

Others are **pushing(-)** (discounted) meal vouchers and pay-now-drink-later bar tabs - anything to stay afloat.

MPs have implored online gambling firms to impose a temporary betting cap of £50 a day during the Covid-19 crisis, as evidence emerged that they are **pushing(-)** punters towards riskier wagers in the absence of mainstream sport.

One backbencher said Corbyn should have immediately stepped down and an acting leader would have galvanised key players(**0**) from the parliamentary Labour party on coronavirus, rather than seeing a piecemeal approach, which has included amendments to the emergency legislation from MPs Harriet Harman and Chris Bryant and shadow health secretary Jonathan Ashworth, who personally **pushed(-)** for enforced physical distancing.

+ CAUSED INABILITY TO ACT IS CAUSED INABILITY TO MOVE

In a desperate bid(**0**) to salvage(+/-) hospitality jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic, the United Workers Union has agreed with the Australian Hotels Association to cut(-) minimum hours requirements and **suspend(0/-)** rules on job classifications.

For new FFA chief executive James Johnson, it's an unenviable choice: face(-) untold financial losses in immediately **suspending(0/-)** the competition or run(**0**) the risk of earning widespread opprobrium for flaunting public health protocols in the face(-) of a pandemic.

The International Monetary Fund is to offer \$50bn (£39bn) in emergency funding for countries hit(-) by the coronavirus, as it warned that the spread(**0**) of the disease has already **pushed(-)** global growth(+/-) in 2020 to below last year's levels(**0**).

Factory and shop closures 'will **push(-)** UK into deep recession'; KPMG study finds GDP has already stalled(-) as firms shut doors amid coronavirus crisis.

CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT | SUBSTANCE (23)

Speaking after a meeting of the government's Cobra emergency committee, where ministers had gathered to discuss a "battle(-) plan" to tackle(**0**) the spread(**0**) of the virus, the prime minister said: "We have also agreed a plan so that if and when it starts to **spread(0)**, as I'm afraid it looks likely it will, we are in a position(+) **to take the steps(0)** necessary to contain(**0/+**) the spread(**0**) of the disease as far as we can and to protect the most vulnerable."

"The virus is **spreading(0)** very fast," the European commission president, Ursula von der Leyen, said after the latest assessment by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

Officials think the virus **spreads(0)** mainly through coughs or sneezes.

Coronavirus map: how Covid-19 is **spreading(0)** across the world; Confirmed cases(-) of Covid-19 have finally spanned around the world.

Whitty was pressed(-) on whether the coronavirus was **spreading(0)** freely in the UK, with patients contracting the virus from unidentified sources(+/-).

Powell and Mazhindu said the continued need to prevent coronavirus **spreading(0)** meant mountain rescue teams had been forced(-) to change their working methods.

The absence rate is expected to grow(+/-) as the virus **spreads(0)**, with additional concerns over demands on officers as police step in to cover gaps in mental health support services and delays in ambulances arriving.

The International Monetary Fund is to offer \$50bn (£39bn) in emergency funding for countries **hit(-)** by the coronavirus, as it warned that the spread(0) of the disease has already pushed(-) global growth(+/-) in 2020 to below last year's levels(0).

He told reporters early on Monday there had been a cyber-attack on the government website, promptly fanning the national anxiety that had been **spreading(0)** since the chaos of Sunday night, where the levels(0) of the government struggled(-) to be clear about whether schools would be operating(+), and precisely which services would be shut down to contain(0/+) the spread(0) of the virus.

The governor, Andrew Cuomo, whose popularity belies his utter failure to impose a shelter-in-place order in time to slow the **spread(0)** of the virus, is threatening(-) to cut(-) the state's budget by as much as \$10b, an amount with no modern precedent.

Three of the cases(-) are believed to have been contracted within the UK, confirming fears that community **transmission(0)** is already occurring and that attempts to contain(0/+) the virus have at least partly failed.

+ SLOWING PROGRESS OF CORONAVIRUS IS SLOWING MOVEMENT + CORONAVIRUS IS AN ANIMAL

Traditions that spacefarers have observed for decades have fallen foul(-) of efforts(0/-) to **rein in(0)** the coronavirus pandemic as astronauts and cosmonauts face(-) more stringent quarantine measures before they blast into orbit.

+ CORONAVIRUS IS AN OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE AND HITTING ANOTHER

The International Monetary Fund has said the global economy will take a \$12tn (£9.6tn) **hit(-)** from the Covid-19 pandemic after slashing(-) its already gloomy growth(+/-) projections for the UK and other developed countries in 2020.

Demand for short-term office space from companies **hit(-)** by the spread(0) of coronavirus is set to ease any pressure(-) caused by the outbreak on IWG, the serviced offices group said yesterday.

The coronavirus **hit(-)s** demand for air travel.

The International Monetary Fund is to offer \$50bn (£39bn) in emergency funding for countries **hit(-)** by the coronavirus, as it warned that the **spread(0)** of the disease has already **pushed(-)** global growth(+/-) in 2020 to below last year's levels(0).

The death toll from Italy's coronavirus outbreak has risen(**0/-**) to 52, an increase of 18 since Sunday, as the number of confirmed cases(-) in Europe's worst-**hit(-)** country rose to 1,835.

The coronavirus outbreak **hit(-)** amid flu season in the northern hemisphere and even doctors can struggle(-) to distinguish between the two - the overlap in symptoms probably contributed to slow detection of community infections in some countries, including Italy.

+ EFFECT OF CORONAVIRUS IS EFFECT OF HIT

The **impact(0/-)** of coronavirus, which has battered(-) the airline industry, now threatens(-) Flybe's survival(+/-) before it can benefit from any cut(-) in [air passenger duty] APD.

Measures to ease the **impact(0/-)** of coronavirus hold lessons for how we can fight(-) the battle(-) against climate change, argue Colin Hines and Rosamund Aubrey, while Carl Gardner looks at the future of our financial centres.

Rishi Sunak has been forced(-) to redraw next week's budget to focus(0) on shoring up(+) the economy against the **impact(0/-)** of coronavirus.

Lull at London City airport stokes fears of coronavirus **impact(0/-)**; Passengers at business-dominated hub report falling(-) demand, raising long-term fears for airline industry.

Super League may have to consider the possibility of running(0) a 13-team league in 2021, with one of the competition's leading chief executives suggesting relegation would be unfair on the side finishing bottom this season because of the **impact(0/-)** the coronavirus outbreak is having on the sport.

4. CONTAINER source domain (25)

CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER (22)

+ MEASURES ARE CONTAINERS + TO CONTROL IS TO CONTAIN (7)

Japan is to cancel a ceremony to mark the anniversary next week of the March 2011 triple disaster on its north-east coast, as part of government-led efforts(0) to **contain(0/+)** the spread(0)(m) of the coronavirus.

Three of the cases(-) are believed to have been contracted within the UK, confirming fears that community transmission(0) is already occurring and that attempts to **contain(0/+)** the virus have at least partly failed.

A week after experts warned of a potential tipping point(-), the World Health Organization said the planet was **in** "uncharted territory" but the growing(+/-) epidemic could be **contained((0/+))** with the right measures.

"In all such cases(-), the associations and sports clubs, by means of their medical staff, are required to carry out the appropriate checks to **contain(0/+)**(m) the risk of spreading(0) the

Covid-19 virus among athletes, technicians, managers and all accompanying persons who participate."

Victoria's efforts(0) to detect and **contain(0/+)** a resurgence of coronavirus **cases(-)** hit(-) a major snag(-) on Monday as people seeking to get tested were forced(-) to wait up to three hours or turned away altogether.

He told reporters early on Monday there had been a cyber-attack on the government website, promptly fanning the national anxiety that had been spreading(0) since the chaos of Sunday night, where the levels(0) of the government struggled(-) to be clear about whether schools would be operating(+), and precisely which services would be shut down **to contain(0/+)** the spread(0) of the virus.

Measures to ease the impact(0/-) of coronavirus **hold(0)** lessons for how we can fight(-) the battle(-) against climate change, argue Colin Hines and Rosamund Aubrey, while Carl Gardner looks at the future of our financial centres.

Speaking after a meeting of the government's Cobra emergency committee, where ministers had gathered to discuss a "battle(-) plan" to tackle(0) the spread(0) of the virus, the prime minister said: "We have also agreed a plan so that if and when it starts to spread(0) , as I'm afraid it looks likely it will, we are in a position(+)
to take the steps(0) necessary to **contain(0/+)** the spread(0) of the disease as far as we can and to protect the most vulnerable."

+ COUNTRIES ARE CONTAINERS (2)

Two days before Larry Kudlow was announced(0) as a member of the White House task force on coronavirus, the director of the National Economic Council declared coronavirus "**contained (0/+)**" in the US, despite a plethora of data that suggested it was not.

The level of (0) risk of contracting coronavirus within Europe has been raised to moderate to high, as the global death toll swept past 3,000 and continued to rise(0/-).

+ PEOPLE ARE CONTAINERS (5)

Coronavirus in Australia: 26 infections from Ruby Princess contribute to largest daily rise(0/-) in **cases(-)**;

The Philippines reached(0/+)
more than 500 reported **cases(-)**.

The death toll from Italy's coronavirus outbreak has risen(0/-) to 52, an increase of 18 since Sunday, as the number of confirmed **cases(-)** in Europe's worst-hit(-) country rose to 1,835.

In Italy, the European country worst affected by the virus, infections have risen(0/-) to 1,835 **cases(-)**, with 52 fatalities.

As **cases(-)** of coronavirus in India rose to 396 and the death toll reached(0/+)
seven, usually hectic city streets were deserted and most businesses remained shut from 7am to 9pm to comply with the voluntary "janata curfew" that had been announced(0) by the prime minister, Narendra Modi, last week.

SPREAD IS AN AREA + CORONAVIRUS IS ENTITY INSIDE THE AREA (8)

Japan is to cancel a ceremony to mark the anniversary next week of the March 2011 triple disaster on its north-east coast, as part of government-led efforts(0) to contain(0/+)(m) the **spread(0)(m)** of the coronavirus.

"In all such cases(-), the associations and sports clubs, by means of their medical staff, are required to carry out the appropriate checks to contain(0/+)(m) the risk of **spreading(0)** the Covid-19 virus among athletes, technicians, managers and all accompanying persons who participate."

Nearly one in 10 Americans have no health insurance, while a widespread lack of sick pay across the country has forced(-) many ill people into work despite the risk of **spreading(0)** the virus.

London is considered to be several weeks ahead of the rest of the UK in the **spread(0)** of coronavirus, and while public transport use has fallen(-) sharply and pubs, clubs, restaurants and other venues were closed on Friday, this weekend people in the capital have flocked(0) to parks, markets and other destinations.

Demand for short-term office space from companies hit(-) by the **spread(0)** of coronavirus is set to ease any pressure(-) caused by the outbreak on IWG, the serviced offices group said yesterday.

The International Monetary Fund is to offer \$50bn (£39bn) in emergency funding for countries hit(-) by the coronavirus, as it warned that the **spread(0)** of the disease has already **pushed(-)** global growth(+/-) in 2020 to below last year's levels(0).

He told reporters early on Monday there had been a cyber-attack on the government website, promptly fanning the national anxiety that had been **spreading(0)** since the chaos of Sunday night, where the levels(0) of the government struggled(-) to be clear about whether schools would be operating(+), and precisely which services would be shut down to contain(0/+) the **spread(0)** of the virus.

The governor, Andrew Cuomo, whose popularity belies his utter failure to impose a shelter-in-place order in time to slow the **spread(0)** of the virus, is threatening(-) to cut(-) the state's budget by as much as \$10b, an amount with no modern precedent.

SELF IS A FORTRESS (PEOPLE ARE CONTAINERS) (2)

+ ACCESS TO SELF IS ACCESS TO THE FORTRESS (EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL DISTANCE TO SELF IS CLOSING CONTAINER)

The archbishop of Canterbury has said people face(-) a choice between "pulling up the **drawbridge(-)** and looking after ourselves" or turning towards others in the coming weeks as the coronavirus crisis escalates.

+ GETTING INFORMATION FROM A PERSON IS GETTING WHAT IS INSIDE A CONTAINER

Whitty was **pressed(-)** on whether the coronavirus was spreading(0) freely in the UK, with patients contracting the virus from unidentified sources(+/-).

EMOTIONS ARE PRESSURE IN A CONTAINER

Demand for short-term office space from companies hit(-) by the spread(0) of coronavirus is set to **ease(+)** any **pressure(-)** caused by the outbreak on IWG, the serviced offices group said yesterday.

5. VERTICALITY source domain (25)⁴²

QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY (25)

MORE IS UP, LESS IS DOWN (22)

(are entailments of QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY) (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980 re-examined in Stickles, David, Dodge, and Hong, 2016: 36; Kövecses, 2005 among others)

As we see the return of the sunshine this week, and as the number of confirmed cases(-) and deaths in the UK continues to **fall(-)**, it can feel(0) as if the worst of the pandemic is over.

An unfamiliar hush has fallen(-) across Google's European headquarters in Dublin on as thousands of employees follow(0) an injunction to work from home - a precaution against coronavirus that is being replicated across the world.

The withdrawals will be available from April to those eligible for the coronavirus supplement as well as sole traders whose hours or income **has fallen(-)** 20% or more as a result of coronavirus.

London is considered to be several weeks ahead of the rest of the UK in the spread(0) of coronavirus, and while public transport use has **fallen(-)** sharply and pubs, clubs, restaurants and other venues were closed on Friday, this weekend people in the capital have flocked(0) to parks, markets and other destinations.

Lull at London City airport stokes fears of coronavirus impact(0/-); Passengers at business-dominated hub report **falling(-)** demand, raising long-term fears for airline industry.

Factory and shop closures 'will push(-) UK into **deep** recession'.

Covid-19 crisis is raising borrowing costs for poorer nations just as commodity exports, tourism and remittances sent home **fall(-)**.

Covid-19 crisis is **raising** borrowing costs for poorer nations just as commodity exports, tourism and remittances sent home fall(-).

The level(0) of risk of contracting coronavirus within Europe has been **raised** to moderate to high, as the global death toll swept past 3,000 and continued to rise(0/-).

Travel and accommodation providers around the world have been **cutting(-)** prices to **levels(0)** not seen since the global financial crisis in a bid(0) to coax travellers back into the market.

⁴² In the covid sub-corpus QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY, which also includes MORE IS UP; LESS IS DOWN; NUMERICAL VALUE AS LOCATION (Hobbs 1979), as well as other orientational metaphors such as BAD IS DOWN (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980, in Stickles, et al. 2016: 51) and HIGH STATUS IS UP (Lakoff and Johnson 1980) was one of the most frequent conceptual mappings.

Coronavirus in Australia: 26 infections from Ruby Princess contribute to largest **daily rise(0/-)** in cases(-); Australia **reaches(0/+)** 1,316 confirmed cases(-), 213 of them recorded in the past 24 hours, after large rises(0/-) in several states.

The death toll from Italy's coronavirus outbreak has **risen(0/-)** to 52, an increase of 18 since Sunday, as the number of confirmed cases(-) in Europe's worst-hit(-) country **rose** to 1,835.

In Italy, the European country worst affected by the virus, infections have **risen(0/-)** to 1,835 cases(-), with 52 fatalities.

As the number of infected health workers **risen(0/-)**, some health professionals say they still lack the necessary material to keep them safe as they struggle(-) to keep the virus from collapsing the system(0).

You don't have to be too cynical to feel(0) that this language sounds(0) a lot like the government preparing to play its get out of jail card(0/-), whereby it offers vague and unenforceable "advice", points disapprovingly to those ignoring it, and is then free to shift blame for the inevitable **rise(0/-)** in coronavirus cases(-) on to the public.

As cases(-) of coronavirus in India **rose** to 396 and the death toll **reached(0/+)** seven, usually hectic city streets were deserted and most businesses remained shut from 7am to 9pm to comply with the voluntary "janata curfew" that had been announced(0) by the prime minister, Narendra Modi, last week.

The number of people with the virus **rose** to 51 last night as at least 12 more people tested positive after flying home from affected areas.

Cuomo warns coronavirus infection rates are **rising** faster than expected.

MPs have implored online gambling firms to impose a temporary betting **cap** of £50 a day during the Covid-19 crisis, as evidence emerged that they are pushing(-) punters towards riskier wagers in the absence of mainstream sport.

The number of people claiming unemployment benefits **jumped** 23% to 2.8 million last month, **reflecting** a continued **rise(0/-)** in job losses across Britain as the coronavirus crisis **forces(-)** thousands of businesses to close.

Lull at London City airport stokes fears of coronavirus impact(0/-); Passengers at business-dominated hub report falling(-) demand, **raising** long-term fears for airline industry.

The rout had deepened earlier in the day with new figures showing Chinese manufacturing activity collapsed(-) in February, **raising** fears of a global recession from the coronavirus.

HIGH STATUS IS UP; LOW STATUS IS DOWN (3)

Traditions that spacefarers have observed for decades have **fallen(-)** foul(-) of efforts(0/-) to rein in the coronavirus pandemic as astronauts and cosmonauts face(-) more stringent quarantine measures before they blast into orbit.

Doctors **raise** concern over already high demand and lack of resources in health service.

Trump, who has **raised** concerns about the damage(-) that coronavirus prevention measures are doing to the US economy, said he was eager to return for the country to return to normal as soon as possible, and suggested that an economic crisis might result in more deaths, through suicide, than a global pandemic.

6. JOURNEY source domain (19)

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY (18)

STRATEGIES (political or personal) ARE PATHS

+ PROGRESSING WITH THE STRATEGY IS FORWARD MOTION ON THE PATH + COUNTRIES|PEOPLE|GOVERNMENTS ARE TRAVELLERS ON THE ROAD + TIME IS A LOCATION (THE FUTURE IS IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER) (3)

Speaking after a meeting of the government's Cobra emergency committee, where ministers had gathered to discuss a "battle(-) plan" to tackle(0) the spread(0) of the virus, the prime minister said: "We have also agreed a plan so that if and when it starts to spread(0) , as I'm afraid it looks likely it will, we are in a **position(+)** to take the **steps(0)** necessary to contain(0/+) the spread(0) of the disease as far as we can and to protect the most vulnerable.

"Unresolved grief": coronavirus presents eerie parallels for many Aids advocates; HIV and Covid-19 crises have **played out(0)** in similar **ways(0)** with inept government responses and stigmatization of certain groups.

An unfamiliar hush has fallen(-) across Google's European headquarters in Dublin on as thousands of employees **follow(0)** an injunction to work from home - a precaution against coronavirus that is being replicated across the world.

+ DIFFERENT STRATEGIES ARE DIFFERENT PATHS + CHANGING GOAL IS CHANGING DIRECTION + GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS (4)

Wealthy **turning to(0)** private jets to escape(-) coronavirus outbreak.

As the Covid-19 virus has taken hold, human beings have **turned to(0)** singing and music.

The archbishop of Canterbury has said people **face(-)** a choice between "pulling up the drawbridge(-) and looking after ourselves" or **turning towards** others in the coming weeks as the coronavirus crisis escalates.

Prada is the latest big-name fashion brand to **turn** its production lines, usually **focused(0) on** elegant blazers and blouses, **to(0)** meet needs arising from the coronavirus crisis.

+ STAGES OF THE EPIDEMIC ARE STOPS THAT ARE REACHED ON THE ROAD (3)

The Philippines **reached(0/+)** more than 500 reported cases(-).

As cases(-) of coronavirus in India rose to 396 and the death toll **reached(0/+)** seven, usually hectic city streets were deserted and most businesses remained shut from 7am to 9pm to comply with the voluntary "janata curfew" that had been announced(0) by the prime minister, Narendra Modi, last week.

Australia **reaches(0/+)** 1,316 confirmed cases(-), 213 of them recorded in the past 24 hours, after large rises(0/-) in several states.

+ DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER/TRAVELLER ON THE PATH + FUTURE IS IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER

Victoria's **efforts(0/+)** to detect and contain(0/+) a resurgence of coronavirus cases(-) **hit(-)** a major **snag(-)** on Monday as people seeking to get tested were forced(-) to wait up to three hours or turned away altogether.

Coronavirus leaves Super League **facing(-)** 13-team season next year.

The absence rate is expected to grow(+/-) as the virus spreads(0), with additional concerns over demands on officers as police step in to **cover(0) gaps(-)** in mental health support services and delays in ambulances arriving

A print industry **facing(-)** structural challenges for decades as its audience and advertising revenues moved online, now **faces(-)** the consequences of a brutal pandemic raging through populations and economies.

For new FFA chief executive James Johnson, it's an unenviable choice: **face(-)** untold financial losses in immediately suspending(0/-) the competition or run(0) the risk of earning widespread opprobrium for flaunting public health protocols in the face(-) of a pandemic.

The AFL is **facing(-)** the biggest financial crisis in its history after the coronavirus forced(-) the suspension of the 2020 season until at least 31 May.

Deloitte cuts(-) 700 jobs in Australia as coronavirus takes its **toll(-)** on professional services.

+ DIFFERENT STRATEGIES ARE PATHS IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS + COMMUNICATION IS A VEHICLE + CONFLICTING COMMUNICATION IS A CAR CRASH

Confusion has also been sown when the prime minister's natural optimism - talk of being able to "turn the tide(+)" in 12 weeks and "send coronavirus packing" - **runs into(-)** scientific advice, which suggests social distancing restrictions will need to be in place "for at least most of a year".

POLITICS IS A JOURNEY

GOALS ARE DESTINATIONS + GOVERNMENTS ARE TRAVELLERS

But while the talks will take place over a fortnight in November, the frantic round of global diplomacy required **to reach(0/+)** a settlement is already underway and is being affected by the outbreak of the virus.

7. NATURAL ELEMENTS source domain (19)

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A STORM (2)

+ JOBS ARE THING OF WORTH

In a desperate bid(0) to **salvage(+/-)** hospitality jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic, the United Workers Union[UWU] has agreed with the Australian Hotels Association[AHA] to cut(-) minimum hours requirements and suspend(0/-) rules on job classifications.

+ MEASURES TO PROTECT FROM CORONAVIRUS ARE MEASURES TO PROTECT FROM A STORM

The governor, Andrew Cuomo, whose popularity belies his utter failure to impose a **shelter-in-place** order in time to slow the spread(0) of the virus, is threatening(-) to cut(-) the state's budget by as much as \$10b, an amount with no modern precedent.

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A BODY OF WATER (12)

+ NUMBER OF INFECTIONS IS TIDE + INCREASE IN NUMBER OF INFECTIONS FROM CORONAVIRUS IS TIDE RISING (8)

You don't have to be too cynical to **feel(0)** that this language sounds(0) a lot like the government preparing to play its get out of jail card(0/-), whereby it offers vague and unenforceable "advice", points disapprovingly to those ignoring it, and is then free to shift blame for the inevitable rise(0/-) in coronavirus cases(-) on to the public.

Australia **reaches(0/+)** 1,316 confirmed cases(-), 213 of them recorded in the past 24 hours, after large **rises(0/-)** in several states.

In Italy, the European country worst affected by the virus, infections have **risen(0/-)** to 1,835 cases(-), with 52 fatalities.

As cases(-) of coronavirus in India **rose** to 396 and the death toll reached(**0/+**) seven, usually hectic city streets were deserted and most businesses remained shut from 7am to 9pm to comply with the voluntary "janata curfew" that had been announced(**0**) by the prime minister, Narendra Modi, last week.

The number of people with the virus **rose** to 51 last night as at least 12 more people tested positive after flying home from affected areas.

Cuomo warns coronavirus infection rates are **rising** faster than expected.

As the number of infected health workers **rises(0/-)**, some health professionals say they still lack the necessary material to keep them safe as they struggle(-) to keep the virus from collapsing the system(0).

Confusion has also been sown when the prime minister's natural optimism - talk of being able to "**turn the tide(+)**" in 12 weeks and "send coronavirus packing" - runs into(-) scientific advice, which suggests social distancing restrictions will need to be in place "for at least most of a year".

+ ORIGIN OF INFECTION IS WATER SOURCE (2)

Whitty was pressed(-) on whether the coronavirus was spreading(**0**) freely in the UK, with patients contracting the virus from unidentified **sources(+/-)**.

Dr John Ashton, a former regional director of Public Health England, said: "Hospitals themselves are becoming **sources(+/-)** of infection and threaten(-) to be the centre of the epidemic.

+ NUMBER OF DEATHS IS TIDE + INCREASE IN NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CORONAVIRUS IS TIDE RISING (2)

The level(0) of risk of contracting coronavirus within Europe has been raised to moderate to high, as the global death toll(-) swept (-) past 3,000 and continued to rise(0/-).

The death toll from Italy's coronavirus outbreak has **risen(0/-)** to 52, an increase of 18 since Sunday, as the number of confirmed **cases(-)** in Europe's worst-**hit(-)** country rose to 1,835.

EMOTIONS ARE FIRE (2)

+ INCREASING INTENSITY OF EMOTIONS IS INCREASING INTENSITY OF FIRE

He told reporters early on Monday there had been a cyber-attack on the government website, promptly **fanning** the national anxiety that had been spreading(**0**) since the chaos of Sunday night, where the levels(**0**) of the government struggled(**-**) to be clear about whether schools would be operating(+), and precisely which services would be shut down to contain(**0/+**) the spread(**0**) of the virus.

Lull at London City airport **stokes** fears of coronavirus impact(**0/-**); Passengers at business-dominated hub report falling(-) demand, raising long-term fears for airline industry.

CONTROL IN FINANCIAL SITUATION IS CONTROL IN LIQUID (2)

Others are pushing(**-**) (discounted) meal vouchers and pay-now-drink-later bar tabs - anything to stay **afloat**.

Factory and shop closures 'will push(**-**) UK into deep recession'; KPMG study finds GDP has already stalled(-) as firms shut doors amid coronavirus crisis

JOB LOSS IS TIDE (1)

The number of people claiming unemployment benefits **jumped** 23% to 2.8 million last month, **reflecting** a continued **rise(0/-)** in job losses across Britain as the coronavirus crisis **forces(-)** thousands of businesses to close

8. FORCE source domain (14)

(correspondence from the EVENT Structure Metaphor (Lakoff 1992: 18), which is often the highest mapping could apply to many of the aforementioned mapping such as LIFE IS JOURNEY)

With the following more specific mappings and their examples:

TO CONTROL IS TO FORCE (14)

Rishi Sunak has been **forced(-)** to redraw next week's budget to focus(**0**) on shoring up(+)
the economy against the impact(**0/-**) of coronavirus.

Nearly one in 10 Americans have no health insurance, while a widespread lack of sick pay across the country has **forced(-)** many ill people into work despite the risk of spreading the virus.

Powell and Mazhindu said the continued need to prevent coronavirus spreading(**0**) meant mountain rescue teams had been **forced(-)** to change their working methods.

On Monday, the Fidesz party-controlled government will vote on a law that, according to one prominent critic, would "give Viktor Orbán dictatorial **powers(-)** under a state of emergency to fight(-) the coronavirus".

+ CORONAVIRUS IS A FORCE (6)

The AFL is facing(-) the biggest financial crisis in its history after the coronavirus **forced** the suspension of the 2020 season until at least 31 May.

The International Monetary Fund is to offer \$50bn (£39bn) in emergency funding for countries hit(-) by the coronavirus, as it warned that the spread(0) of the disease has already **pushed(-)** global growth(+/-) in 2020 to below last year's levels(0).

Factory and shop closures 'will **push(-)** UK into deep recession'; KPMG study finds GDP has already stalled(-) as firms shut doors amid coronavirus crisis.

The AFL is facing(-) the biggest financial crisis in its history after the coronavirus **forced** the suspension of the 2020 season until at least 31 May.

Demand for short-term office space from companies **hit(-)** by the **spread(0)** of coronavirus is set to **ease(+)** any **pressure(-)** caused by the outbreak on IWG, the serviced offices group said yesterday.

The number of people claiming unemployment benefits **jumped** 23% to 2.8 million last month, **reflecting(0)** a continued **rise(0/-)** in job losses across Britain as the coronavirus crisis **forces(-)** thousands of businesses to close.

+ BUSINESSES ARE FORCES (3)

Others are **pushing(-)** (discounted) meal vouchers and pay-now-drink-later bar tabs - anything to stay afloat.

MPs have implored online gambling firms to impose a temporary betting cap of £50 a day during the Covid-19 crisis, as evidence emerged that they are **pushing(-)** punters towards riskier wagers in the absence of mainstream sport.

Factory and shop closures 'will **push(-)** UK into deep recession'; KPMG study finds GDP has already stalled(-) as firms shut doors amid coronavirus crisis.

+ MPs ARE FORCES (1)

One backbencher said Corbyn should have immediately stepped down and an acting leader would have galvanised key players(0) from the parliamentary Labour party on coronavirus, rather than seeing a piecemeal approach, which has included amendments to the emergency legislation from MPs Harriet Harman and Chris Bryant and shadow health secretary Jonathan Ashworth, who personally **pushed(-)** for enforced physical distancing.

9. PHYSICAL POSSESSION source domain (10)

TO CONTROL IS TO POSSESS (10)

As the Covid-19 virus has **taken hold(-)**, human beings have turned to singing and music.

Coronavirus **leaves** Super League facing(-) 13-team season next year.

+ THE CORONAVIRUS IS A POSSESSION (5)

Previously, all people with coronavirus in Australia **caught(-)** the disease by travelling to an infected country, or through direct contact with a family member who had travelled.

It was also confirmed that five members of the same family **caught(-)** the virus after attending an evangelical church service at Mulhouse in eastern France.

Mudge said his family - including four children and five grandchildren - were worried but supportive of his decision, although he will have to physically distance himself from his wife at home when returning from work and is fully aware of the risks of **catching(-)** the virus.

Jonathan Gregory Stockholm, Sweden Woman is first UK victim to die of coronavirus **caught(-)** in hospital.

In clinical trials, this vaccine was found(+) to aggravate those symptoms in infants who went on to **catch(-)** the virus.

+ MEETINGS ARE POSSESSIONS (2)

Trying to stem the outbreak of the new coronavirus, Iran also on Monday **held(0)** an online-only briefing by its foreign ministry.

Students criticise Royal College of Art's plan to **hold(0)** degree show online; Students say online degree show due to coronavirus would be unworkable and a waste of their tuition fees

Nations to **hold(0)** talks over coronavirus threat(-).

+ CONSEQUENCES ARE POSSESSIONS (1)

The mega corporation has over 45,000 employees in Seattle, so a coronavirus outbreak could **hold(0)** potentially huge economic and social consequences for the city and state as a whole.

10. SIGHT source domain (10)

UNDERSTANDING IS SEEING (9)

Mudge said his family - including four children and five grandchildren - were worried but supportive of his decision, although he will have to physically distance himself from his wife at home when returning from work and is fully **aware(+)** of the risks of catching the virus.

A week after experts warned of a potential tipping point (-)(m), the World Health Organization said the planet was in "**uncharted(-) territory(0)**" but the growing(+/-) epidemic could be contained(0/+) with the right measures.

Rishi Sunak has been forced(-) to **redraw(0)** next week's budget to **focus(0)** on shoring up(+) the economy against the impact(0/-) of coronavirus.

The announcement came shortly after Donald Trump declared a national emergency, amid mounting criticism about his handling of the coronavirus epidemic which **looks(0)** likely to cost billions - if not trillions of dollars to tackle**(0)**.

+ TO THINK ABOUT SOMETHING CAREFULLY IS TO LOOK AT SOMETHING CAREFULLY (3)

Antonio Guterres, the United Nations secretary general, appealed for an immediate global ceasefire, calling for an end to all armed conflicts so that the world could instead **focus(0)** on fighting(-) Covid-19.

Measures to ease the impact(0/-) of coronavirus hold lessons for how we can fight(-) the battle(-) against climate change, argue Colin Hines and Rosamund Aubrey, while Carl Gardner **looks at(0)** the future of our financial centres.

Rishi Sunak has been forced(-) to redraw next week's budget to **focus(0) on** shoring up(+) the economy against the impact(0/-) of coronavirus.

+ MAKING KNOWN IS MAKING VISIBLE (2)

"Bolsonaro is very fragile(-) already and I feel(0) like the pandemic has just **made it clear(+)** to many people that he will not be able to lead Brazil through this in any satisfactory way(0).

The number of people claiming unemployment benefits jumped(0) 23% to 2.8 million last month, **reflecting** a continued rise(0/-) in job losses across Britain as the coronavirus crisis **forces(-)** thousands of businesses to close.

EXPERIENCING IS SEEING (1)

One backbencher said Corbyn should have immediately stepped down and an acting leader would have galvanised key players(0) from the parliamentary Labour party on coronavirus, rather than **seeing** a piecemeal approach, which has included amendments to the emergency legislation from MPs Harriet Harman and Chris Bryant and shadow health secretary Jonathan Ashworth, who personally pushed(-) for enforced physical distancing.

11. UNGROUPED (27)

The following list of mappings only have one to three examples; thus, they were not considered large enough to create their own category, nor were they identified as belonging to any of the aforementioned categories.

POLITICS IS A GAME; GOVERNMENTS AND POLITICIANS ARE PLAYERS (3)

But while the talks will take place over a fortnight in November, the frantic **round(0) of** global diplomacy required to reach(0/+) a settlement is already underway and is being affected by the outbreak of the virus.

You don't have to be too cynical to feel(0) that this language sounds(0) a lot like the government preparing to **play its get out of jail card(0/-)**, whereby it offers vague and unenforceable "advice", points disapprovingly to those ignoring it, and is then free to shift blame for the inevitable rise(0/-) in coronavirus cases(-) on to the public.

One backbencher said Corbyn should have immediately stepped down and an acting leader would have galvanised key **players(0)** from the parliamentary Labour party on coronavirus, rather than seeing a piecemeal approach, which has included amendments to the emergency legislation from MPs Harriet Harman and Chris Bryant and shadow health secretary Jonathan Ashworth, who personally pushed(-) for enforced physical distancing.

THINKING IS FEELING (3)

"Bolsonaro is very fragile(-) already and **I feel(0)** like the pandemic has just made it clear to many people that he will not be able to lead Brazil through this in any satisfactory way(0).

As we see the return of the sunshine this week, and as the number of confirmed cases(-) and deaths in the UK continues to fall(-), it can **feel(0)** as if the worst of the pandemic is over.

You don't have to be too cynical to **feel(0)** that this language sounds(0) a lot like the government preparing to play its get out of jail card, whereby it offers vague and unenforceable "advice", points disapprovingly to those ignoring it, and is then free to shift blame for the inevitable rise(0/-) in coronavirus cases(-) on to the public.

ECONOMY| GOVERNMENT| POWER IS A DAMAGEABLE OBJECT (2)

"Bolsonaro is very **fragile(-)** already and I feel(0) like the pandemic has just made it clear to many people that he will not be able to lead Brazil through this in any satisfactory way(0).

Trump, who has raised concerns about the **damage(-)** that coronavirus prevention measures are doing to the US economy, said he was eager to return for the country to return to normal as soon as possible, and suggested that an economic crisis might result in more deaths, through suicide, than a global pandemic.

LIFE IS A GAMBLING GAME (2)

Travel and accommodation providers around the world have been cutting(-) prices to levels(0) not seen since the global financial crisis in a **bid(0)** to coax travellers back into the market.

In a desperate **bid(0)** to salvage(+/-) hospitality jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic, the United Workers Union[UWU] has agreed with the Australian Hotels Association[AHA] to cut(-) minimum hours requirements and suspend(0/-) rules on job classifications.

LIFE IS A PLAY (2)

'Unresolved grief': coronavirus presents eerie parallels for many Aids advocates; HIV and Covid-19 crises have **played out(0)** in similar ways(0) with inept government responses and stigmatization of certain groups.

COMMUNICATION IS SPEECH (2)

Inference: THE MEDIA IS A VOICE

Two(l) days(l) before(l) Larry Kudlow was **announced(0)** as a member of the White House task force on coronavirus, the director of the National Economic Council declared coronavirus "contained (0/+)" in the US, despite a plethora of data that suggested it was not.

As cases(-) of coronavirus in India rose to 396 and the death toll reached**(0/+)** seven, usually hectic city streets were deserted and most businesses remained shut from 7am to 9pm to comply with the voluntary "janata curfew" that had been **announced(0)** by the prime minister, Narendra Modi, last week.

LIFE IS AN OBJECT

BEING PART OF A PERSON'S LIFE IS PHYSICALLY BEING PART OF AN OBJECT

Growing(+) fast but struggling(-) to turn a profit (in 2018, Deliveroo lost £232m), delivery brands may see coronavirus as an opportunity to **embed** themselves in our lives, making home delivery a universal habit.

THINKING IS HEARING (1)

AN IMPRESSION IS A SOUND - THINKING IS HEARING

You don't have to be too cynical to feel(0) that this language **sounds(0)** a lot **like** the government preparing to play its get out of jail card, whereby it offers vague and unenforceable "advice", points disapprovingly to those ignoring it, and is then free to shift blame for the inevitable rise(0/-) in coronavirus cases(-) on to the public.

NUMBERS ARE PEOPLE (1)

The rout had deepened earlier in the day with new **figures(0)** showing Chinese manufacturing activity collapsed(-) in February, raising fears of a global recession from the coronavirus.

CORONAVIRUS IS AN ANIMAL (1)

Traditions that spacefarers have observed for decades have fallen foul(-) of efforts(0/-) to **rein in(0)** the coronavirus pandemic as astronauts and cosmonauts face(-) more stringent quarantine measures before they blast into orbit.

PEOPLE ARE ANIMALS (1)

London is considered to be several weeks ahead of the rest of the UK in the spread(0) of coronavirus, and while public transport use has fallen(-) sharply and pubs, clubs, restaurants and other venues were closed on Friday, this weekend people in the capital have **flocked(0)** to parks, markets and other destinations.

ESSENCE OF SOMETHING IS THE CENTRE OF SOMETHING | IMPORTANCE IS CENTRALITY (1)

Dr John Ashton, a former regional director of Public Health England, said: "Hospitals themselves are becoming **sources(+/-)** of infection and **threaten(-)** to be the **centre(0/-)** of the epidemic.

CHURCH IS SERVICE PROVIDER (1)

GO-TO IS ATTEND - ATTENDING IS EXISTING – SERVICE IS CAUSE-OF-EXISTING

It was also confirmed that five members of the same family **caught(-)** the virus after **attending** an evangelical church **service(0)** at Mulhouse in eastern France.

WORK IS HUMAN ENERGY (1)

Japan is to cancel a ceremony to **mark(-/)**0 the anniversary next week of the March 2011 triple disaster on its north-east coast, as part of government-led **efforts(0)** to **contain(0/+)(m)** the **spread(0)(m)** of the coronavirus.

RAPID INCREASE IN NUMBERS IS MOMENT THINGS HAPPEN THAT CANNOT BE CONTROLLED (1)

A week after experts warned of a potential **tipping point (-)**, the World Health Organization said the planet was in "uncharted territory" but the growing**(+/-)** epidemic could be contained**(0/+)** with the right measures.

PROVOKING ACTION IS ASKING (1)

Antonio Guterres, the United Nations secretary general, **appealed(+)** for an immediate global ceasefire, calling for an end to all armed conflicts so that the world could instead **focus(0)** on **fighting(-)** Covid-19.

USING MONEY INCORRECTLY IS WASTE (1)

Students criticise Royal College of Art's **plan to hold(0)** degree show online; Students say online degree show due to coronavirus would be unworkable and a **waste(-)** of their tuition fees

PRAISING IS SELLING LOUDLY (1)

One advertiser, Novads OU, based in Tallinn, Estonia, ran display ads and webpages for an Oxybreath Pro face mask, which highlighted the death toll from the coronavirus outbreak and referred to a "growing**(+/-)** sense of panic" before **touting** the mask's "unparalleled [sic] protection."

POLITICAL PARTIES ARE FAMILIES (1)

The coronavirus crisis means No 10 can no longer **fight(-)** the battles**(-)** it craves; The situation is too serious for Johnson and Cummings' personal **vendettas(-)** and destructive tendencies to continue.

C.1: Outcome of fifth step for each sample sentence, French data

Additional context is provided when necessary by means of a greyed-out sentence. The items in bold are the items identified as metaphorical. Steen's step-five (1999, 2011), presenting the sets of correspondences which compose the mappings, is detailed under each sentence and is formatted as follows: TARGET DOMAIN < SOURCE DOMAIN. If no items are in bold in the sentence and step-five is not present this means the concordanced verb was not identified as metaphorical, thus the rest of the sentence was not examined either. Specifications are provided in square brackets when these seem key to the meaning of the correspondence. Inferences are introduced by 'donc'.

1. TOUCHER

La Martinique a **rejoint** vendredi les trois territoires d'outre-mer **touchés** par le coronavirus, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin et la Guyane, avec deux nouveaux cas.

FAIRE-PATIE < REJOINDRE

MARTINIQUE < PERSONNE-DERRIÈRE-QUI-REJOINT

TERRITOIRE[TOUCHÉ] < GROUPE | PERSONNE-DEVANT

CONCERNER < TOUCHER

CORONAVIRUS < OBJET-EN-MOUVEMENT

TERRITOIRE[OUTRE-MER] < OBJET-TOUCHÉ-PHYSIQUEMENT

La crise du coronavirus **touchant** désormais, à des **degrés** divers, la totalité des pays membres de l'Union européenne, il était temps d'**envoyer** le signal d'une coordination.

CONCERNER < TOUCHER

CRISE[CORONAVIRUS] < OBJET EN MOUVEMENT

PAYS[DE-U.E.] < OBJET-TOUCHÉ-PHYSIQUEMENT

STADE < DEGRÉS

CRISE < ÉCHELLE

FAIRE-VOIR < ENVOYER

EU < LANCEUR

SIGNAL < PROJECTILE

Pour bon nombre de spécialistes, l'Italie, qui a été la première à être **touchée** par le virus en Europe, a certainement déjà **basculé** dans le **rouge vif**.

CONCERNER < TOUCHER

VIRUS < OBJET-EN-MOUVEMENT

Italie < OBJET-TOUCHÉ

PASSER-BRUSQUEMENT < BASCULER

Italie < PERSONNE/VEHICULE

ROUGE-VIF < RAVIN

BASCULER < PASSER

Italie < JAUGE-DE-DANGER

Donc : SITUATION-EN-ITALIE < ROUGE-VIF

La possibilité de se montrer souple vis-à-vis des règles de la monnaie unique est inscrite dans les traités européens, en cas de circonstances exceptionnelles. Cette **flexibilité** est particulièrement importante pour l'Italie, pays de l'UE le plus **touché** par le coronavirus, qui a **lancé** un important **plan de soutien** à son économie, **creusant** davantage son déficit public tandis que sa dette **frise** déjà 140 % de son PIB.

COMODE < FLEXIBLE

Donc : RÈGLES[MONAIE-UNIQUE] < MATIÈRE-SOUPLE | ÉLASTIQUE

CONCERNER < TOUCHER

CORONAVIRUS < OBJET-EN-MOUVEMENT

UE&ITALIE < CHOSE-ATTEINTE | DESTINATAIRE

COMMENCER < LANCER

ITALIE < LANCEUR

PLAN < OBJET-LANCÉ

PROJET < PLAN

SOUTIEN < BÂTIMENT/STRUCTURE

AIDE < SOUTIEN

ECONOMY < BÂTIMENT

ACCENTUER < CREUSER

ITALIE < PERSONNE-QUI-CREUSE

DÉFICIT < TROU

APPROCHER < FRISER

DETTE < QQN. QQCH

140% PIB < HAUTEURE (LIEU EN HAUTEURE)

Rome a **adopté** lundi un décret contenant des mesures d'un montant d'environ 25 milliards d'euros pour **soutenir** les familles et les entreprises **touchées** par la pandémie de Covid-19.

APPROUVER/FAIRE-SIEN < ADOPTER

ROME < PARENT

DÉCRET < ENFANT

QUANTITÉ < MONTANT

EUROS < CHOSE-QUI-VA-VERS-LE-HAUT

AIDER < SOUTENIR

DÉCRET < SUPPORT

FAMILLE&ENTREPRISE < STRUCTURE

CONCERNER < TOUCHER

PANDÉMIE < OBJET-EN-MOUVEMENT

FAMILLE&ENTREPRISE < CHOSE-ATTEINTE

2. ÉVITER

Le chef de l'État tourne la page de l'épidémie de coronavirus et tente de **relancer** l'économie en **évitant** les **hausse**s d'impôts.

TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN

AUGMENTER-ACTIVITÉ/PRODUCTION < RELANCER

CHEF-DE-L'ÉTAT < RELANCEUR | MÉCANICIEN

ÉCONOMIE < PROJECTILE | MOTEUR

PAS-SUBIR < ÉVITER

CHEF < VEHICULE/PERSONNE

HAUSSE[IMPOT] < OBSTACLE/COUP

AUGMENTATION < HAUSSE

IMPÔTS < CHOSE-QUI-MONTE

Donc :

MESURES-PRISENT-PAR-CHEF-D'ÉTAT < MOYEN-DÉVITER

En matière de prise en charge des patients, il ne s'agira plus de **contenir** le virus, mais d'**éviter** qu'il ne fasse trop de victimes.

TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN

EMPECHER-D'AVANCER < CONTENIR

VIRUS < CONTENU

NE-PAS < EVITER

FAIRE-VICITME < COUP/OBSTACLE

PRISE-EN-CHARGE[PATIENTS] < MOYEN-D'ÉVITER

Tout d'abord, rappeler à l'entrée de chaque bureau de vote, à l'aide d'un écriteau, quelles sont les « mesures **barrières** » à **adopter** pour ne pas **répandre** le virus : « saluer sans se serrer la main, **éviter** les embrassades, se laver les mains très régulièrement, tousser ou éternuer dans son coude », etc. Ensuite, gérer les files d'attente de manière à **limiter** « les situations de promiscuité prolongée ».

TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN

MESURE < LIMIT

PRÉCAUTION < BARIÈRE

PERSONNE [QUI VOTE] < PARENT

FAIRE-SIEN/SUIVRE < ADOPTER

MESURE < ENFANT

SE PROPAGER < RÉPANDRE

MESURES-BARRIÈRES < BARIÈRE | CHOSE-QUI-EMPÊCHE-LE-LIQUIDE-D'AVANCER

VIRUS < EAU | FUMÉE

PAS-SUBIR < ÉVITER

Donc : PERSONNE < VEHICULE

EMBRASSADE < OBSTACLE/COUP

RESTREINDRE < LIMITER

FILE[D'ATTENTE] < LIMITE

SITUATION[PROMISCUITÉ] < CHOSE-DANS-LES-LIMITES

Pour le docteur Aruna, il faut **revoir** la manière d'**aborder** la **riposte**, car « Ebola était un virus congolais, il fallait donc **éviter** qu'il ne sorte et ne contamine les pays voisins. </s><s> Mais le coronavirus est importé, il faut donc **éviter** qu'il n'entre ».

TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN

RÉEXAMINER < REVOIR

MANIÈRE < OBJET-À-VOIR | DEVANT

COMMENCER < ABORDER

RIPOSTE < NAVIRE | LIEU-INCONNU-AVEC-DIFFICULTÉ

RÉPONSE < RIPOSTE

PAS-SUBIR < ÉVITER

SORTIE-EBOLA < OBSTACLE/COUP

ENTRÉ-CORONAVIRUS < OBSTACLE/COUP

Donc :

RIPOSTE < MOYEN-D'ÉVITER

RDG < PERSONNE-QUI-REGARDE

RDG < NAVIRE | PERSONNE-QUI-ABORDE

RDG < DÉFENSEUR

EBOLA ET CORONAVIRUS < ATTAQUANT

RDG < VEHICULE/PERSONNE

L'Allemagne **boucle** ses frontières, comme l'Autriche, et bien d'autres, pour **freiner** la pandémie et **éviter l'effondrement** de leurs **systèmes** nationaux de santé.

TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN

ALLEMAGNE < PERSONNE-QUI-ATTACHE

FERMER < BOUCLER

FRONTIÈRE < BOUCLE | CHOSE-ATTACHÉ

ALLEMAGNE < PERSONNE-QUI-FREINE

RALENTIR < FREINER

PANDÉMIE < OBJET-EN-MOUVEMENT

Donc :

FERMETURE-FRONTIÈRE < FREINS

FERMETURE-FRONTIÈRE < MOYEN-D'ÉVITER

PAS-SUBIR < ÉVITER

EFFONDREMENT < OBSTACLE/COUP

ALLEMAGNE < VEHICULE/PERSONNE

PANDÉMIE < CAUSE-EFFONDREMENT

FAILLITE < EFFONDREMENT

SYSTEME[SANTÉ-NATIONAL] < STRUCTURE (e.g. mur)

ORGANISATION < SYSTEME

SANTÉ NATIONAL < ELEMENTS-NATURELS

3. LIER

L'installation des stands s'est faite dans une **atmosphère** très anxiogène, d'autant que les **bruits** ont **couru** que celle-ci pourrait être **écourtée** à tout moment si la situation **liée** au coronavirus se **dégradait**.

TARGET < SOURCE DOMAIN

AMBIANCE | SENSATION < ATMOSPHERE

PERSONNE [QUI TRAVAIL SUR L'INSTALLATION] < MONDE

NOUVELLE/RUMEUR < BRUIT

SOURCE-DE-RUMEUR < SOURCE-DE-SON

PROPAGER < COURIR

UNIR-RAPPORT-LOGIQUE < LIER

SITUATION < CHOSE-LIÉE

CORONAVIRUS < CHOSE-FIX-À-LAQUELLE-ÊTRE-LIÉE

DETERIORER < DEGRADER

SITUATION [CORONAVIRUS] < MATÉRIEL

RENDRE-MOINS-LONG-EN-DURÉE < ÉCOURTER

INSTALLATION [TEMPS] < CHOSE-COUPÉE

Cette épidémie est **liée**, dans le feuilleton, à l'**émergence** d'un nouveau type de... coronavirus !

UNIR-RAPPORT-LOGIQUE < LIER

ÉPIDÉMIE < CHOSE-LIÉE

CORONAVIRUS < CHOSE-FIX-À-LAQUELLE-ÊTRE-LIÉE

APPARITION-SOUDAINE < ÉMERGENCE

CORONAVIRUS [NOUVEAU] < ELEMENT-NATUREL

Par ailleurs, le gouvernement doit entériner ce mercredi un **plan** d'aides budgétaires d'un **montant** de 10 milliards d'euros pour contrer le **ralentissement** de l'activité **lié** à l'épidémie.

GOUVERNEMENT < ARCHITECTE

PROJET < PLAN

AIDE [BUDGETAIRE] < CONSTRUCTION

QUANTITÉ < MONTANT

AIDE [BUDGET] < CHOSE-QUI-VA-VERS-LE-HAUT

DIMINUTION < RALENTISSEMENT

ACTIVITÉ[TRAVAIL] < MOUVEMENT

EPIDEMIE < OBJET[EN-MOUVEMENT]

UNIR-RAPPORT-LOGIQUE < LIER

RALENTISSEMENT[ACTIVITÉ] < CHOSE-LIÉE

ÉPIDÉMIE < CHOSE-FIX-À-LAQUELLE-ÊTRE-LIÉE

PRODUCTION-DISTRIBUTION-SERVICES [DU PAY] < ACTIVITÉ

Donc : PAYS < PERSONNE

Une partie des Français n'a pas **suivi** les consignes de prévention **liées** à la **crise** du coronavirus.

OBEIR < SUIVRE

CONSIGNE < GUIDE | CHEMIN

UNIR-RAPPORT-LOGIQUE < LIER

CONSIGNE[PRÉVENTION] < CHOSE-LIÉE

CRISE[CORONAVIRUS] < CHOSE-FIX-À-LAQUELLE-ÊTRE-LIÉE

PHASE-GRAVE < CRISE

CORONAVIURS < EMOTION-SOUDAINE-VIOLENTE | TRANSFORMATION-
PSYCHOLOGIQUE(MAUX)

Deuxième pays pour le nombre de décès **liés** à la pandémie - 41 364 morts le 11 juin -, le Royaume-Uni a enregistré en avril un **plongeon** record de son **activité**.

UNIR-RAPPORT-LOGIQUE < LIER

NOMBRE[DÉCÈS] < CHOSE-LIÉE

PANDÉMIE < CHOSE-FIX-À-LAQUELLE-ÊTRE-LIÉE

DIMINUTION < PLONGEON

ACTIVITÉ < PLONGEUR | CHOSE-QUI-CHUTE (DE HAUT EN BAS)

PRODUCTION-DISTRIBUTION-SERVICES [DU PAY] < ACTIVITÉ

R.U. < PERSONNE

4. VOIR

« Des artisans de ma commune **se voient** aujourd'hui refuser des chantiers, des habitants qui travaillent en Suisse ont été licenciés », dénonce-t-il, tout en se disant stupéfait par la rapidité de propagation du virus.

Se voient – littérale

Au moment où l'Europe et l'Italie **plongent** dans l'épidémie du Covid-19 à grande **échelle**, la Chine **voit** enfin la **lumière au bout du tunnel**.

METTRE-DANS < PLONGER

EUROPE ET ITALIE < PLONGEUR | CHOSE-IMMERGÉE

ÉPIDÉMIE < LIQUIDE

EN-GRAND < À-GRANDE-ÉCHELLE

ÉPIDÉMIE < MODÈLE

CHINE < OBSERVATEUR

ASSISTER À < VOIR

CHINE < OBSERVATEUR

BOUT-DU-TUNNEL < CHOSE-OBSERVÉE

Période meilleure < la lumière

Fin d'une période difficile < bout du tunnel

Et l'amélioration de l'état de santé de Mattia **figure** parmi les rares bonnes nouvelles sur la péninsule, qui **voit** chaque jour le nombre de victimes de l'épidémie augmenter, et se déplacer vers le sud.

ÊTRE < FIGURE

AMÉLIORATION[SANTÉ] < IMAGE

NOUVELLE[BONNE] < RÉALITÉ

ASSISTER À < VOIR

PÉNINSULE < OBSERVATEUR

VICTIME[AUGMENTER] < CHOSE-OBSERVÉE

Il était d'ailleurs très frappant de **voir** que sur un sujet non politique et absolument pas idéologique comme le coronavirus, le nombre de personnes convaincues par son **intervention** jeudi soir a **atteint** seulement 60 %.

ASSISTER À < VOIR

PERSONNES[CONVAICUE] < CHOSE-OBSERVÉE

DISCOURS < INTERVENTION

MACRON < INTERVENANT

ÊTRE < ATTEINDRE

60%(RÉSULTAT) < OBJET-À-PRENDRE/TOUCHER

[RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX] Ils **véhiculent** des discours non officiels mais, paradoxalement, là où l'on **voit émerger** des « fake news » et une **forme** de dramatisation, on constate aussi que dans cette crise du coronavirus ces réseaux sociaux **ont été** plus **en phase** avec le discours des scientifiques et des médecins qu'avec celui des politiques.

RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX < VÉHICULE

DISCOURS < PASSAGÉ

TRANSMETTRE < VÉHICULER

ASSISTER À < VOIR

ON < OBSERVATEUR

ÉMERGER[FAKE-NEWS] < CHOSE-OBSERVÉE

MANIFESTER < ÉMERGER

RÉSEAUX-SOCIAUX < MER

FAKE-NEWS ET DRAMATISATION < ILOT | CHOSE-QUI-ÉMERGE

TYPE < FORME

DRAMATISATION < OBJET

MÊME-DISCOURS < ETRE-EN-PHASE (MEME VARIATION PRIODIQUE)

VARIATION [RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX] < VARIATION [SCIENTIFIQUE]

5. TENIR

Coronavirus ou pas, la maire sortante de la capitale, Anne Hidalgo, a **tenu** son deuxième grand meeting, lundi 2 mars, devant 600 personnes en présence des **anciens** présidents brésiliens Lula et Dilma Rousseff.

ANNE HIDALGO < TENANT

ORGANISER < TENIR

MEETING < CHOSE-TENU

ASSISTER À < VOIR

DU-PASSÉ < ANCIEN

De deux choses l'une, soit le risque de **tenir** un bureau de vote est **considéré** comme inexistant et cela **donne à** l'exercice démocratique un **pouvoir** quasi **magique** sur l'épidémie, soit il est jugé inférieur à la **tempête** politique qu'aurait provoquée telle ou telle demande de report qui ne relèverait pas d'une décision unanime.

ORGANISER < TENIR

BUREAU-DE-VOTE < CHOSE-TENU

JUGER < CONSIDÉRER (REGARDER)
BUREAU-DE-VOTE < CHOSE-EXAMINÉE
METTRE À DISPOSITION < DONNER À
INFLUENCE|AUTORITÉ < POUVOIR
EXTRAORDINAIRE < MAGIQUE|ILLIMITÉ
MOINS-DE-VALEUR < INFÉRIEUR
AGITATION/PERTURBATION < TEMPÊTE
POLITIQUE < ELEMENT NATUREL | VENT

Quant au match de football de Ligue 1 entre le Racing Club de Strasbourg et le PSG, qui aurait dû **se tenir** samedi après-midi, c'est la première **rencontre** du championnat de France à avoir été reportée depuis l'arrivée du virus.

SURVENIR < SE TENIR
SAMEDI-APRÈS-MIDI < POSITION
EXTRAORDINAIRE < MAGIQUE
MATCH < RENCONTRE

Donc :

ÉQUIPE < PERSONNE

Cette décision a été prise après qu'un résident de la vallée de Coachella, -positif au coronavirus, a été admis dans un hôpital situé près du site où **se tient** l'épreuve, **amenant** le département de santé du comté de Riverside à -décréter l'état -d'urgence.

HOPITAL < LIEU-VOULU
SURVENIR < SE TENIR
ÉPREUVE < POSITION
CAUSANT < AMENANT

Donc :

RÉSIDENT[POSITIF] < CONDUCTEUR|PERSONNE-QUI-AMÈNE
DÉPARTEMENT[SANTÉ] < PASSAGER|CHOSE-AMENÉE

Redoutant que l'exécutif soit **tenu** responsable d'une accélération de la propagation de l'épidémie, plusieurs **soutiens** de M. Macron ont tenté de faire **reposer** le choix de maintenir le scrutin **sur l'opposition**, en chargeant le président (LR) du Sénat, Gérard Larcher, et celui de l'Association des maires de France, François Baroin, qui auraient fait **pression** de tout leur **poids** sur Emmanuel Macron, jeudi, pour que ce dernier renonce à annoncer un report.

CONSIDÉRER < TENIR

EXECUTIF < POSSESSION | CHOSE-TENUE

APPUI | AIDE < SOUTIENS

MACRON < CHOSE-EN-POSITION | STRUCTURE

DONNER < REPOSER-SUR

OPPOSITION < UN SUPPORT (LA BASE)

CHOIX < STRUCTURE | OBJET-FONDÉ

PARTIS-DE-L'OPPO. < OPPOSITION

Donc :

Partie politique sont des objets dans des direction opposés

FAIRE-FAIRE < CHARGER

CHOIX < POIDS

INFLUENCE < PRESSION

Gérard Larcher et François Baroin < FORCE (QUI PRESSE)

INFLUENCE | FORCE < POIDS

6. CIRCULER

Même dans des pays qui ne recensent pas de malades, ou très peu, le virus **circule** en fait de manière invisible.

SE PROPAGER < CIRCULE

Donc :

PERSONNES < CIRCUIT

VIRUS < FLUIDE | AIR | FUMÉE

Il n'y a même aucune raison que le virus ne **circule** pas plus largement en Afrique qui a de nombreuses connexions avec la Chine, insiste Antoine Flahault.

SE PROPAGER < CIRCULER

AFRIQUE < CIRCUIT

Donc: VIRUS < FLUIDE | AIR | FUMÉE

HOPITAL < LIEU-VOULU

SURVENIR < SE TENIR

À moins que la température plus élevée ne **freine** le virus, mais même la grippe saisonnière **circule** intensément en Afrique.

RALENTIR < FREINER

TEMPÉRATURE[ÉLEVÉE] < FREINS

VIRUS < OBJET-EN-MOUVEMENT

SE PROPAGER < CIRCULER

AFRIQUE < CIRCUIT

Donc : VIRUS < FLUIDE|AIR|FUMÉE

Le **choc** de l'épidémie a été tellement violent que les Français vont moins **circuler**, anticipe l'économiste des transports, Yves Crozet.

CRISE < CHOC

ÉPIDÉMIE < CORP-EN-MOUVEMENT (AVEC FORCE)

FRANÇAIS < CORP-HEURTÉ

SE DÉPLACER < CIRCULER

VOIES-DE-COMMUNICATION < CIRCUIT

Donc: FRANCAIS < FLUIDE|AIR|FUMÉE

Dès ce lundi, l'ensemble du **territoire** français passera en zone verte, à l'exception de Mayotte et de la Guyane, où le virus **circule** encore activement.

PAY-AUTORITÉ-FRANCAISE < TERRITOIRE

FRANÇAIS < ANIMAL-POSSESSEUR

SE PROPAGER < CIRCULER

MAYOTTE ET GUYANE < CIRCUIT

Donc : VIRUS < FLUIDE|AIR|FUMÉE

7. ATTEINDRE

Le virus s'est **répandu** très rapidement pour **atteindre** 706 personnes sur 4 061 (près de 20 %), explique Antoine Flahault.

SE PROPAGER < RÉPANDRE

VIRUS < EAU|FUMÉE

INFECTER < ATTEINDRE

706-PERSONES < OBJET-À-PRENDRE/TOUCHER

VIRUS < PERSONNE

« Comme pour tout virus respiratoire, on peut s'attendre à ce qu'il y ait des formes plus **graves** chez les gens **atteints** de maladies cardiaques, respiratoires, neurologiques et les obèses », indique Olivier Épaulard.

TYPE < FORME

Donc : MALADIE < OBJET

SÉRIEUX < GRAVE

FORME < OBJET-PHYSIQUE (PESANT)

AVOIR < ATTEINDRE

GENS < OBJET-À-PRENDRE | TOUCHER

MALADIES < PRENANT

Une étude de juillet 2019 dans Infectious Diseases calculait ainsi, sur quelque 1 500 patients **atteints** de pneumonie virale, que ceux soignés pour un cancer étaient **nettement** plus à risque : 12 % de mortalité (contre 4 %) avec un virus grippal, 24 % (contre 3 %) avec un coronavirus !

AVOIR < ATTEINDRE

PATIENT < OBJET-À-PRENDRE | TOUCHER

MALADIES < PNEUMONIE-VIRALE

INCONTESTABLEMENT < NETTEMENT

RISQUE[CANCER] < CHOSE-DISTINCTE

Le professeur d'éthique médicale à l'université Paris-Saclay explique les dilemmes moraux que devront **affronter** les médecins lorsque **afflueront** les patients les plus gravement **atteints** par le coronavirus.

BRAVER < AFFRONTER

DILEMMES < CHOSE-DEVANT

ALLER-EN-FOULE-VERS < AFFLUER

PATIENTS < LIQUIDE

AVOIR < ATTEINDRE

PATIENT < OBJET-À-PRENDRE | CHOSE-PRISE

CORONAVIRUS < PRENANT

Lundi 2 mars, le premier ministre, Edouard Philippe, **se trouvait** également en **première ligne**, au CHU de Bordeaux, où il **échangeait** avec les personnels soignants alors que deux patients **atteints** de coronavirus y étaient hospitalisés.

AVOIR < SE-TROUVER

PREMIÈRE-LIGNE < LIEU

EXPOSÉ-À-UN-DANGER < PREMIÈRE-LIGNE

Donc :

CHU-BORDEAUX < BATAILLE

Edouard Philippe < SOLDAT (sur le terrain en première ligne)

PARLER < ÉCHANGER

PAROLE < OBJET-ÉCHANGÉ

AVOIR < ATTEINDRE

PATIENT < OBJET-À-PRENDRE | CHOSE-PRISE

CORONAVIRUS < PRENANT

8. LANCER

On peut **saluer** l'initiative internationale **lancée** par France Télévisions d'une « task force » faisant coopérer une vingtaine de **rédactions** européennes pour vérifier les informations relatives à l'épidémie.

ADRESSER-COMPLIMENTS < SALUER

INITIATIVE < RECEVEUR DE RESPECT(CHOSE | PERSONNE-RESPECTABLE)

PROMOUVOIR < LANCER

FRANCE-TELEVISIONS < LANCEUR

TASK-FORCE < OBJET-LANCÉ

ENSEMBLE-DES-RÉDACTEURS < RÉDACTION

GÉRER UN JOURNAL < RÉDIGER UN TEXTE

Le chantier de consolidation de la cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris, **lancé** après l'incendie d'avril 2019, a été mis en **sommeil** en raison de l'épidémie du nouveau coronavirus, a **indiqué** lundi l'Établissement public.

COMMENCER < LANCER

CHANTIER < OBJET-LANCÉ

PROVISOIREMENT-INACTIF < SOMMEIL

CHANTIER < PERSONNE

FAIRE-CONNAÎTRE < INDIQUER

ÉTABLISSEMENT-PUBLIQUE < PERSONNE

Les autorités communistes chinoises sont aujourd'hui très **nerveuses** car elles **saisissent** que leur peuple sait parfaitement qu'elles lui ont, au départ, menti, et qu'elles n'ont **lancé** que tardivement leur **implacable** - et apparemment réussie - **offensive** contre le virus.

PAS-CALME < NERVEUX

AUTORITÉ[CHINOISE] < ETRE-VIVANT (QUI A DES TENDONS)

COMPRENDRE < SAIRIR

AUTORITÉ[CHINOISE] < PRENANT

PEUPLE[SAIT] < CHOSE-PRISE(AVEC-FORCE)

COMMENCER < LANCER

AUTORITÉ[CHINOISE] < LANCEUR

OFFENSIVE < OBJET-LANCÉ

SÉVÈRE < IMPLACABLE

OFFENSIVE < OBJET QUI RESIST SOUS PRESSION

GESTION < OFFENSIVE

Donc :

AUTORITÉ[CHINOISE] < ARMÉE-QUI-CONTRE-ATTAQUE

VIRUS < ARMÉE-QUI-ATTAQUE

Lors de la visite de Sun Chunlan, la vice-première ministre, **membre** du Bureau politique du Parti Communiste et l'une des responsables de l'équipe du gouvernement central de **lutte** contre l'épidémie, a été **accueillie** par des « tout est faux » **lancés** par les habitants d'une résidence dont elle inspectait l'organisation.

PERSONNE-FAIT-PARTIE < MEMBRE

BUREAU-POLITIQUE-DU-PARTI-COMMUNISTE < CORPS

EFFORT < LUTTE

ÉQUIPE[GOUVERNEMENT] < COMBATANT

ÉPIDÉMIE < AVERSAIRE

ACCOMPAGNER < ACCUEILLIR

VICE-PM < CONTENUE

TOUT-EST-FAUX < CONTENANT

DIRE-SANS-MENAGEMENT < LANCER

TOUT-EST-FAUX < PROJECTILE

VICE-PM < OBJECTIF-FRAPPÉ

HABITANTS < LANCEUR

[chef du gouvernement, le socialiste Pedro Sanchez]Et seulement pour « **lancer** un message de sérénité », vanter « le **ystème** de santé robuste » espagnol et annoncer un « **plan choc** » visant à pallier les effets négatifs de l'épidémie sur l'économie, élaboré « sans se précipiter », a-t-il précisé.

DIRE-SANS-MENAGEMENT < LANCER

MESSAGE[SÉRÉNITÉ] < PROJECTILE

VICE-PM < OBJECTIF-FRAPPÉ

HABITANTS < LANCEUR

STRUCTURE|ETABLISSEMENT < SYSTEME (ensemble d'éléments naturels)

INÉBRANLABLE < ROBUSTE

SYTÈME < CORPS|PLANTE

PROJET < PLAN

GOUVERNEMENT < ARCHITECT

SURPRENANT|FORT < CHOC

PLAN < OBJET-QUI-ÉBRANLE

AVOIR-EN-VUE-BUT < VISER

PLAN-CHOC < ARME

PALLIER[EFFETS] < CIBLE

PRÉPARER < ÉLABORER (produire une substance organique par une transformation physiologique)

PLAN-CHOC < SUBSTANCE-ORGANIQUE

9. SOULIGNER

Appelant tous les pays à **se mettre en ordre de bataille**, le directeur des programmes d'urgence de l'OMS, le Dr Michael Ryan, a **souligné** que certains pays avaient **montré** qu'il était possible de ralentir la propagation du virus.

DEMANDER < APPELER

SE-METTRE-EN-ORDRE-DE-BATAILLE < APPEL

S'ORGANISER < SE-METTRE-EN-ORDRE

PREPARATION-DE-MESURES < ORDRE-DE-BATAILLE

Donc : ENNEMI < CORONAVIRUS ; DR MICHAEL RYAN < RECRUTEUR MILITAIRE

METTRE-EN-VALEUR < SOULIGNER

FAIR-CONNAITRE(PAR-SA-CONDUITE) < MONTRER

RALENTIR[PROPAGATION] < CHOSE-DEVANT-LES-YEUX

CERTAIN-PAYS < CELUI-QUI-MONTRE(GUIDE)

« Nous allons être très impliqués dans la gestion des malades Covid-19, et l'idée de ne pas avoir le matériel en temps et en heure **génère** beaucoup d'angoisse », **souligne** Gilles Chollet, infirmier à Marne-la-Vallée.

PRODUIRE < GÉNÉRER (ANGLICISME)

ANGOISSE < ENFANT

IDÉE < PARENT

METTRE-EN-VALEUR < SOULIGNER

GILLES CHOLLET < PERSONNE-QUI-SOULIGNE

« Il est crucial de ne pas **transmettre** le virus à nos patients, qui sont souvent des malades chroniques et **fragiles** - sachant que nous faisons entre trente et quarante visites par jour », **souligne** Abdel Iazza, infirmier libéral à Paris, qui **réclame** les moyens de participer au dispositif de maintien des patients en ville.

CONTAMINER < TRANSMETTRE

VIRUS < CHOSE-TRANSMISE | ENERGIE | MESSAGE

PATIENT < RÉCEPTEUR

INFIRMIER < ÉMETTEUR

FAIBLE < FRAGILE

MALADE < OBJET-QUI-CASSE-FACILEMENT

METTRE-EN-VALEUR < SOULIGNER

ABDEL LAZZA < PERSONNE-QUI-SOULIGNE

DEMANDER < RÉCLAMER

MOYEN < ARGENT

La ministre de la justice a par ailleurs **souligné** que « des **mesures** devront également être prises pour **éviter** la **circulation** du virus en détention ».

METTRE-EN-VALEUR < SOULIGNER

MINISTRE-JUSTICE < PERSONNE-QUI-SOULIGNE

ACTE-OFFICIEL < MESURE (DIMENSION)

ÉVITER[CRICULATION-VIRUS] < CHOSE-MESURÉ

PAS-SUBIR < ÉVITER

CIRCULATION[VIRUS] < OBSTACLE/COUP

MESURE < VEHICULE/PERSONNE

DIFUSION < CIRCULATION

DÉTENTION < CORPS

VIRUS < FLUIDE(SANG)

Beaucoup d'entreprises, **souligne**-t-il [Erwan Jaglin], ont négligé d'actualiser ce document [document unique d'évaluation des risques professionnels (Duerp)] à la **lumière** du coronavirus.

METTRE-EN-VALEUR < SOULIGNER

ERWAN JAGLIN < PERSONNE-QUI-SOULIGNE

RELATIVEMENT-À < LUMIÈRE

CORONAVIRUS < CHOSE-ÉCLAIRÉ | CHOSE-VUE

10. SUIVRE

De plus, selon lui, « à l'heure où la coordination pour faire face à l'épidémie est fondamentale, la BCE aura bien du mal à **suivre** la **baisse** des taux américains lors de sa **prochaine** réunion du 12 mars ».

IMITER < SUIVRE

BAISSE < CHEMIN

TAUX[AMÉRICAINS] < GUIDE (PERSONNE DEVANT SUR LE CHEMIN)

DIMINUTION < BAISSSE

DOCUMENT < CHOSE-IMPORTANTE

PRÈS-DE-SE-PRODUIRE (TEMPS VOISIN) < PROCHAIN (LIEU VOISIN)

[Mattia et son épouse] Leur **histoire**, devenue symbole de l'épidémie, est **suivie** par tous les Italiens.

VIE < HISTOIRE

Mattia et son épouse < PERSONNAGE

REGARDER | LIRE-AVEC-CONTANCE < SUIVRE

ITALIEN < PERSONNE-QUI-SUIE

LEUR-HISTOIRE < GUIDE

L'homme est plus tard testé négatif, **conduisant** les médecins à considérer deux hypothèses : la contamination **suivie** de la guérison dudit collègue, ou la **circulation** préexistante du virus en

Lombardie, **poumon** économique et industriel, faisant partie des régions les plus **denses d'échanges** en Europe.

TEST[NÉGATIF] < GUIDE|CONDUCTEUR

FAIRE-AGIR < CONDUIRE

MEDECINS < PASSAGÉ|SUIVEUR

HYPOTHÈSE[DEUX] < DESTINATION

SUCCÉDER À < SUIVRE

CONTAMINATION < GUIDE

GUÉRISON < SUIVEUR

DIFUSION < CIRCULATION

LOMBARDIE < CIRCUIT

VIRUS < FLUIDE(SANG)

FOURNISSEUR < POUMON

ÉCONOMIE ET INDUSTRIE < OXIGÈNE

Insinuation : ITALIE < CORPS – LOMBARDIE < POUMON (SOURCE DE VIE)

OPÉRATION-COMERCIALES < ÉCHANGES

BEAUCOUP-EN-PEU-DE-PALCE < DENSE

RÉGION < CONTENANT

ÉCHANGES < ÉLÉMENT|MATIÈRE CONTENU

Elle permet à Bercy de **suivre** et de gérer en temps réel l'**impact** de l'épidémie en coordination avec les secteurs concernés.

REGARDER CONSTAMENT < SUIVRE

EFFET < IMPACT

ÉPIDÉMIE < PROJECTILE (avec force)

CATÉGORIE-ACTIVITÉ-ÉCONOMIQUE < SECTEUR(DIVISION-TERRITOIRE)

Donc : ECONOMIE < TERRITOIR/PAY ENTIER

Mais s'y ajoutent le blocus de la Lombardie en Italie, confirmant que l'épidémie aura une incidence massive sur l'économie européenne, et la **multiplication** des cas aux Etats-Unis, qui laisse entendre que ceux-ci pourraient **suivre** le même **destin** que le reste du monde.

AUGMENTATION <MULTIPLICATION

ÊTRE-VIVANT < CAS

IMITER < SUIVRE

DESTIN < CHEMIN

RESTE-DU-MONDE < GUIDE | PREMIER-PERSONNE-SUR-LE-CHEMIN

ETATS-UNIS < PERSONNE-QUI-SUIT

AVENIR < DESTIN

SUIVRE < VIVRE

11. PORTER

L'Italie **se rapproche** des 200 morts L'Italie a **enregistré** 49 nouveaux décès **liés** au coronavirus en 24 heures, **portant** le total à 197 morts depuis le début de l'épidémie, selon un nouveau bilan publié vendredi.

PRESQUE-AVOIR < SE RAPPROCHER DE

200-MORTS < LIEU

ITALIE < OBJET-QUI-AVANCE

AVOIR(EXPERIENCE) < ENREGISTRER

DÉCÈS[NOUVEAUX] < INFORMATION (qui laisse une trace)

UNIR-RAPPORT-LOGIQUE < LIER

DÉCÈS < CHOSE-LIÉE

CORONAVIRUS < CHOSE-FIX-À-LAQUELLE-ÊTRE-LIÉE

FAIRE-ARRIVER-À < PORTER

[TOTAL]197-MORT < POIDS

Quelle appréciation **portez**-vous sur le **traitement** du coronavirus par les médias ?

ÉMETTRE < PORTER

APPRÉCIATION < CHOSE-SOUTENU

Donc : LOCUTEUR < SUPPORT

MANIÈRE-DE-COMMUNIQUER < TRAITEMENT (COMPORTEMENT)

MEDIAS < PERSONNES

CORONAVIRUS < PERSONNES

Si le scénario de rebond se confirme, l'économie **portera** longtemps **les marques** de la crise du coronavirus, prévient toutefois Patrick Artus, de Natixis.

VOIR-EFFET < PORTER-LA-MARQUE

CRISE < COUP

CORONAVIRUS < AGRESSEUR

ECONOMIE < CORPS|PEAU

Dans une étude publiée le 9 février, **portant sur** 1 099 cas de malades hospitalisés en Chine pour une infection confirmée à coronavirus, les plus de 65 ans avaient six fois plus de risque que les patients plus jeunes de s'aggraver.

AVOIR-POUR-OBJET < PORTER-SUR

ÉTUDE < ÉDIFICE

CAS[MALADES] < FONDATIONS

Dimanche, l'émission de Michel Cymes **portant sur** l'arthrose a été remplacée par une spéciale sur le coronavirus.

AVOIR-POUR-OBJET < PORTER-SUR

ÉMISSION < ÉDIFICE

ARTHROSE < FONDATIONS

12. CONTENIR

Si certains États comme le Sénégal, l'Afrique du Sud ou le Kenya **parviendraient** sans doute à **contenir** le virus, au moins dans leurs capitales, d'autres comme la Centrafrique ou le Soudan du Sud n'ont que peu de **chances**.

EMPÊCHER < CONTENIR

SENEGAL-A.S.-KENYA < CONTENANT

CAPITALE < CONTENANT

VIRUS < CONTENU

ARRIVER| RÉUSSIR-À(BUT) < PARVENIR-À

CONTENIR[VIRUS] < DESTINATION

POSSIBILITÉ < CHANCE

C.A.-SOUDAN < MALCHANCEUX

Coronavirus : les réseaux sociaux tentent de **contenir** l'**épidémie** de fausses nouvelles; Facebook, Google et Twitter veulent convaincre la Commission européenne qu'ils peuvent s'autoréguler.

EMPÊCHER < CONTENIR

RÉSEAUX-SOCIAUX < CONTENANT

ÉPIDÉMIE[FAUSSES-NOUVELLES] < CONTENU

PROPAGATION (TOUCHE-BCP-PERSONNES) < ÉPIDÉMIE

FAUSSES-NOUVELLES < MALADIE-INFECTIEUSE

Contenir les « fake news » Les **représentants** de la Maison-Blanche ont aussi **appelé** les **plateformes** en ligne **présentes** à mieux **lutter** contre la désinformation sur le virus, qui **se répand** en ligne au moins aussi rapidement que la maladie **sur le terrain**.

EMPÊCHER < CONTENIR

MAISON-BLANCHE ? PLATEFORMES-EN-LIGNE ? < CONTENANT

FAKE-NEWS < CONTENU

PERSONNES-DÉSIGNÉE-POUR-REPRÉSENTER < REPRÉSENTANT (CHOSE-TYPE-DE-LA-CATÉGORIE)

MAISON-BLANCHE < CATÉGORIE | ESPÈCE

SYSTÈME | ENVIRONNEMENT-INFORMATIQUE < PLATEFORMES

EN-LIGNE < LIEU (EN-MER)

SYSTÈME-D'EXPLOITATION-DE-DONNÉE < SYSTÈME-D'EXPLOITATION-DE-MINÉRAUX | PÉTROLE

DONNÉE < MINÉRAUX | PÉTROLE (PARTIE-INTERNE-DE-VALEUR)

QUI-EST-DANS-LE-LIEU < PRÉSENT (TEMPS)

PLATEFORME-EN-LIGNE < CHOSE-PHYSIQUEMENT-DANS-UN-LIEU -> PERSONNIFICATION

DEMANDER < APPELER

LUTTER < APPEL

AGIR-CONTRE < LUTTER

PLATEFORME-EN-LIGNE < BON-COMBATTANT

DÉSINFORMATION[VIRUS] < RIVAL | ADVERSAIRE

SE PROPAGER < SE RÉPANDRE

VIRUS < EAU | FUMÉE

EN-LIGNE < LIEU

LIEU-OU-SE-TROUVE-LE-VIRUS (US) < SUR-LE-TERRAIN (LIEU-DE-COMBAT)

Donc : MALADIE < ENEMY – GESTION CORONAVIRUS < COMBAT

« Moins il y aura de déplacements, mieux nous pourrions **contenir** le virus », a justifié la présidente de la Commission européenne.

EMPÊCHER < CONTENIR

NOUS (C.E.) < CONTENANT

VIRUS < CONTENU

Les **Bourses** vont rester très **fébriles** jusqu'à ce que la pandémie soit **contenue**.

INSTITUE-AFFICHE-PRIX-D'ACTIFS < BOURSE

MARCHÉ < PERSONNE

ACTIFS < ARGENT

AGITÉ|INSTABLE < FÉBRILE

BOURSE < PERSONNE

Donc : économie en mauvaise état < personne en mauvaise santé (qui à la fièvre)

EMPÊCHER < CONTENIR

PANDÉMIE < CONTENU

13. OBSERVER

Dans les régions encore peu touchées, certains observent un étrange calme aux urgences. « On dirait l'eau qui se retire de la plage avant la catastrophe... », souffle un médecin. « Tous les services de réanimation d'Ile-de-France se sont mis en ordre de bataille avec trois niveaux d'augmentation capacitaire pour faire face à l'épidémie.

Observent - littéral

Bruxelles **observe** une augmentation des embouteillages à ces frontières et redoute le **coup fatal** qui pourrait être **porté** aux approvisionnements nécessaires, qu'il s'agisse des équipements médicaux nécessaires à la **lutte** contre le coronavirus ou des denrées alimentaires.

AVOIR < OBSERVER

BRUSSELLES < OBSERVATEUR

EMBOUTEILLAGES[AUGMENTER] < CHOSE-OBSERVÉE(DEVANT)

ACTION-QUI-ENDOMMAGE < COUP

APPROVISIONNEMENT < VICTIME (PERSONNE-FRAPPÉ)

EMBOUTEILLAGE < PERSONNE-QUI-FRAPPE

CONSEQUENCE-GRAVE < FATAL

APPROVISIONNEMENT < VICTIME-MORTE

DIRIGER < PORTER

APPROVISIONNEMENT < CHOSE-DEVANT-DANS LA DIRECTION

EFFORT < LUTTE

CORONAVIRUS < OPPOSANT|ENEMY

Mais il faut tenir compte du mode de **transmission** de ce nouveau virus. « Comme la contamination ne se fait plus par les fluides mais par les **voies** aériennes, il faut qu'on renforce l'isolation des chambres », **observe** le docteur Aruna, coordinateur de la riposte.

DIRE < OBSERVER

ARUNA|LOCUTEUR < OBSERVATEUR

MESSAGE-VERBAL < CHOSE-OBSERVÉE

CONTAGION < TRANSMISSION

VIRUS[NOUVEAU] < PHÉNOMÈNE PHYSIQUE

PASSAGE < VOIE

AIR < VOYAGEUR

GESTION-CORONAVIRUS < RIPOSTE

CORONAVIRUS < ATTAQUANT

Une évolution imputable à l'« excès de mortalité » que l'on observe surtout chez les personnes de plus de 65 ans : l'épidémie pourrait, in fine, se traduire par une baisse de 0,15 % du nombre de retraités, avec, comme corollaire, l'arrêt des pensions octroyées aux individus décédés, et donc des dépenses en moins.

Observe - littéral

« Même s'il reste encore très difficile de quantifier l'**impact** économique et financier de cette pandémie sur les **résultats** des entreprises de manière globale, le **secteur** de la santé devrait se montrer relativement **résilient** et **conserver** son **caractère défensif** », **observe** Maguy Macdonald, spécialiste produit actions internationales chez Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management.

EFFET < IMPACT

PANDÉMIE < PROJECTILE

RÉSULTATS[ENTREPRISES] < CHOSE-HEURTÉES

CONTAGION < TRANSMISSION

ARGENT(GAIN) < RÉSULTAT

ENTREPRISE < PRODUCTEUR|CAUSE

CATÉGORIE-ACTIVITÉ-ÉCONOMIQUE < SECTEUR(DIVISION-TERRITOIRE)

Donc : ECONOMIE < TERRITOIR/PAY ENTIER

CAPABLE-DE-SURMONTER-ÉVÈNEMENT-DIFFICILE < RÉSILIENT

PANDÉMIE < CHOC-PHYSIQUE

GARDER < CONSERVER

CARACTÈRE[DEF.] < POSSESSION

SECTEUR[SANTÉ] < POSSESSEUR

DISPOSITION-CONSTANTE < CARACTÈRE

SECTEUR-SANTÉ < PERSONNE

GARANTIR-EXISTANCE < DÉFENSIF

SECTEUR-SANTÉ < LIEU-POUR-LA-DÉFENSE

DIRE < OBSERVER

MAGUY MACDONALD | LOCUTEUR < OBSERVATEUR

MESSAGE-VERBAL < CHOSE-OBSERVÉE

14. MOBILISER

Jeanne Daudet a commencé comme ça : « Une pandémie dévastatrice **explose** à l'**échelle** du globe, des équipes de scientifiques **se mobilisent** pour tenter de **décrypter** le génome du **mystérieux** virus, l'OMS s'efforce de **remonter** aux **sources** du **fléau**... » De quoi s'agit-il ?

SE-DÉVELOPPER[LARGEMENT-BRUSQUEMENT] < EXPLOSER

PANDÉMIE < BOMBE

ORDRE-DE-GRANDEUR < À-L'ÉCHELLE-DE

GLOBLE < INSTRUMENT-DE-MESURE

METTRE-EN-ACTION < MOBILISER

SCIENTIFIQUE < COMBATTANT | SOLDAT

Donc : DÉCRYPTER-GENOME < BATAILLE

DÉCOUVRIR | ANALYSER < DÉCRYPTER

GÉNOME < CLÉ

VIRUS < MESSAGE-CHIFFRÉ

NATURE-CACHÉ < MYSTÉRIEUX

VIRUS < MYSTÈRE

ALLER-VERS | TROUVER < REMONTER

ORIGINE | CAUSE < SOURCE

FLÉAU < FLEUVE

OMS < NAVIGATEUR | VOYAGEUR | POISSON

VIRUS < FLÉAU

MONDE < VICTIME

L'Europe **mobilise** 25 milliards d'euros contre l'épidémie; Les Vingt-Sept tentent de coordonner leurs réponses budgétaires à la crise du coronavirus.

METTRE-EN-ACTION < MOBILISER

EURO < COMBATTANT | SOLDAT

EUROPE < PAYS MILITAIRE

ÉPIDÉMIE < ÉNEMIE

Face au coronavirus, l'UE **ferme** à son tour ses frontières ; Des exceptions seront toutefois **aménagées** pour les ressortissants européens, les travailleurs frontaliers, les médecins et les personnels soignants **mobilisés** contre l'épidémie.

CONFRONTÉ-À < FACE-À

UE < CHOSE-DIRIGÉE-VERS

CORONAVIRUS < DANGER-EN-FACE

BLOQUER-PASSAGE-INTÉRIEURE-EXTÉRIEUR < FERMER

FRONTIÈRE < PORTE

UE < INTÉRIEUR

NON-UE < EXTÉRIEUR

ADAPTER < AMÉNAGER

EXCEPTION < MEUBLE

METTRE-EN-ACTION < MOBILISER

MÉDECINS-PERSONNELS-SOIGNANTS < COMBATTANT|SOLDAT

ÉPIDÉMIE < ÉNEMIE

Covid-19 : les dérives des revues scientifiques **Face à** l'urgence sanitaire, les chercheurs se sont **mobilisés** et le nombre de travaux scientifiques sur le coronavirus et sur les tentatives de traitement a explosé.

CONFRONTÉ-À < FACE-À

CHERCHEUR < CHOSE-DIRIGÉE-VERS

URGENCE-SANITAIRE < DANGER-EN-FACE

METTRE-EN-ACTION < MOBILISER

CHERCHEUR < COMBATTANT|SOLDAT

URGENCE-SANITAIRE < ÉNEMIE

SE-DÉVELOPPER[LARGEMENT-BRUSQUEMENT] < EXPLOSER

NOMBRE[TRAVAUX-TENTATIVES] < BOMBE

C'est bien facile de dire que l'on maintient les élections... » Le gouvernement affiche sa mobilisation face à une épidémie « inexorable » Alors que l'épidémie due au coronavirus prend de l'ampleur en France, avec chaque jour plus de nouveaux cas, -l'exécutif s'est **attaché**, jeudi 5 mars, à **montrer** que l'Etat restait **mobilisé face à** la maladie.

S'EFFORCER < S'ATTACHER

EXÉCUTIF < CHOSE-ATTACHÉE

MONTRER[MOBILISER] < CHOSE-SUR-LEQUEL-ATTACHÉ

FAIRE-CONSTATER < MONTRER

MOBILISER[ETAT] < CHOSE-MONTRÉE | DEVANT

EXÉCUTIF < PERSONNE-QUI-MONTRE

CONFRONTÉ-À < FACE-À

ETAT < CHOSE-DIRIGÉE-VERS

MALADIE < DANGER-EN-FACE

METTRE-EN-ACTION < MOBILISER

ETAT < COMBATTANT | SOLDAT

MALADIE < ÉNEMIE

15. ENDIGUER

Or il me semble qu'à cet égard la réponse progressive de l'État français est rationnelle. L'objectif est désormais de ralentir plutôt qu'**endiguer** l'épidémie afin de ne pas saturer les **services** de réanimation et les hôpitaux.

LIMITER < ENDIGUER

ÉPIDÉMIE < FLOT-D'EAU (FLEUVE)

CORONAVIRUS < EAU

DÉPARTEMENT < SERVICES

RÉANIMATION < TRAVAIL | ACTION

Emmanuel Macron voulait **prendre** la **mesure** des moyens mis en œuvre **sur le terrain** pour **endiguer** l'épidémie.

ESTIMÉE < PRENDRE

CAPACITÉ < MESURE

Insinuation : JUGER < MESURER

EMMANUEL MACRON < TAILLEUR

MOYEN < CHOSE-D'UNE-CERTAIN-TAILLE

LIEU-OU-SE-TROUVE-LE-VIRUS (FR) < SUR-LE-TERRAIN (LIEU-DE-COMBAT)

Donc : MALADIE < ENEMY – GESTION CORONAVIRUS < COMBAT

LIMITER < ENDIGUER

ÉPIDÉMIE < FLOT-D'EAU (FLEUVE)

CORONAVIRUS < EAU

L'étude, publiée le 10 juin dans la revue Proceedings of the Royal Society, met cependant **en lumière** les conditions à **respecter** pour que la protection faciale contribue à **endiguer** l'épidémie.

RENDRE-ÉVIDENT-POUR-TOUS < METTRE-EN LUMIÈRE

CONDITION < CHOSE-RENDUE-CLAIR

OBEIR < RESPECTER

CONDITION < CHOSE-QUI-DEVRAIT-ETRE RESPECTÉ | VALEUR

LIMITER < ENDIGUER

ÉPIDÉMIE < FLOT-D'EAU (FLEUVE)

CORONAVIRUS < EAU

« au-delà du coût en lui-même, il va y avoir le manque à gagner fiscal » issu de l'arrêt de secteurs entiers. </s><s> De quoi imaginer que, même une fois l'épidémie **endigée**, il faudra du temps à l'économie pour **redémarrer**.

LIMITER < ENDIGUER

ÉPIDÉMIE < FLOT-D'EAU (FLEUVE)

CORONAVIRUS < EAU

RECOMMENCER-À-PRODUIRE < REDÉMARRER

ÉCONOMIE < MOTEUR

Donc : PAY < VEHICULE

Mais comment la médecine de ville sera-t-elle **en mesure d'aider** l'hôpital à **endiguer** l'épidémie, à traiter tous les patients sans pour autant délaisser ceux qui ont besoin d'**accéder** à un soignant pour d'autres problématiques de santé que le coronavirus ?

EN-ETAT < (ETRE)-EN-MESURE-DE

MEDECINE-DE-VILLE < PERSONNE

LIMITER < ENDIGUER

ÉPIDÉMIE < FLOT-D'EAU (FLEUVE)

CORONAVIRUS < EAU

HOPITAL < DIGUE

PARVENIR-À < ACCÉDER-À

SOIGNANT < LIEU

16. ENTRAÎNER

En revanche, le coronavirus peut **entraîner** des **formes graves** fatales chez des moins de 60 ans, ce qui reste extrêmement **rare** pour la grippe.

PROVOQUER < ENTRAÎNER (EMMENER DE FORCE AVEC SOI)

CORONAVIRUS < COURANT | FORCE (CAUSE)

FORME-GRAVE-FATALE < CHOSE-TIRÉE (EFFET)

MANIÈRE-SE-PRESENTE < FORME

Donc : MALADIE < OBJET

SÉRIEUX < GRAVE

FORME < OBJET-PHYSIQUE (PESANT)

PEU-FRÉQUENT < RARE

FORME-GRAVE < OBJET-PRÉCIEUX

Mais comme les autres virus respiratoires, le Sars-Cov-2, **apparu** en Chine en décembre peut aussi, chez certains patients, **entraîner** des **formes graves**.

COMMENCER-EXISTER < APPARAÎTRE

SARS-COV-2 < CHOSE-VISIBLE

PROVOQUER < ENTRAÎNER (EMMENER DE FORCE AVEC SOI)

SARS-COV-2 < COURANT | FORCE (CAUSE)

FORME-GRAVE < CHOSE-TIRÉE (EFFET)

PRESENTATION-DE-LA-MALADIE < FORME

Donc : MALADIE < OBJET

SÉRIEUX < GRAVE

FORME < OBJET-PHYSIQUE (PESANT)

La crise du coronavirus **entraîne** un **effondrement** des **marchés** financiers.

PROVOQUER < ENTRAÎNER (EMMENER DE FORCE AVEC SOI)

CRISE[CORONAVIRUS] < COURANT | FORCE (CAUSE)

CORONAVIRUS < EAU

EFFONDREMENT[MARCHÉ] < CHOSE-TIRÉE (EFFET)

FIN-BRUTALE < EFFONDREMENT

MARCHÉ < STRUCTURE

OPÉRATION-COMERCIALE-FINANCIÈRE-DE-BIENS < MARCHÉ

Donc : COMMERCE < MARCHAND, FINANCE < TYPE-DE-BIEN

L'aéronautique perturbée Selon les premiers calculs d'Air France-KLM, la **suspension** de ses vols vers la Chine a **entraîné** une perte de 150 à 200 millions d'euros, **montant** qui sera réévalué en fonction de l'évolution de l'épidémie.

REMISE-À-PLUS-TARD < SUSPENSION

VOLS < CHOSE-SUSPENDUE

PROVOQUER < ENTRAÎNER (EMMENER DE FORCE AVEC SOI)

SUSPENSION[VOLS] < COURANT | FORCE (CAUSE)

PERTE < CHOSE-TIRÉE (EFFET)

EURO < CHOSE-PERDUE

SOMME < MONTANT

EURO < CHOSE-MEUT-DE-BAS-EN-HAUT

Les **sorties** en France de Miss, de -Ruben Alvès, et Rocks, de -Sarah Gavron, ont été **repoussées** par leurs producteurs en raison de l'épidémie de coronavirus qui a **entraîné** la fermeture par arrêté préfectoral de 145 salles de cinéma de l'Oise et du Morbihan.

LIVRER-AU-PUBLIQUE < SORTIE

PRODUCTION < INTERIEURE

EN-CIRUCLATION-E-France < EXTERIEUR

de Miss, de -Ruben Alvès, et Rocks, de -Sarah Gavron < CHOSE QUI PASSE DE INTERIEURE À EXTERIEUR

REMETTRE-À-PLUS-TARD < REPOUSSER (EN-ARRIÈRE)

ÉPIDÉMIE < CAUSE | FORCE

PROVOQUER < ENTRAÎNER (EMMENER DE FORCE AVEC SOI)

ÉPIDÉMIE < COURANT | FORCE (CAUSE)

CORONAVIRUS < EAU

FERMETURE[SALLES] < CHOSE-TIRÉE (EFFET)

C.2: Metaphorical expressions in categories, full list, French data

1. MOVEMENT source domain (29)

ACTION IS MOVEMENT (13)

CAUSE ACTION IS CAUSE MOVEMENT

+ TO START IS TO THROW

Cette flexibilité(0) est particulièrement importante pour l'Italie, pays de l'UE le plus touché(0/-) par le coronavirus, qui a **lancé**(0) un important plan(0) de soutien(+) à son économie, creusant(0/-) davantage son déficit public tandis que sa dette frise(0) déjà 140 % de son PIB.

On peut saluer l'initiative internationale **lancée**(0) par France Télévisions d'une « task force » faisant coopérer une vingtaine de rédactions européennes pour vérifier les informations relatives à l'épidémie.

Le chantier de consolidation de la cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris, **lancé**(0) après l'incendie d'avril 2019, a été mis en sommeil en raison de l'épidémie du nouveau coronavirus, a indiqué lundi l'Établissement public.

Les autorités communistes chinoises sont aujourd'hui très nerveuses car elles saisissent(+) que leur peuple sait parfaitement qu'elles lui ont, au départ, menti, et qu'elles n'ont **lancé**(0) que tardivement leur implacable(+) - et apparemment réussie - offensive(-) contre le virus.

+ COMMUNICATORS ARE DRIVERS + MESSAGES ARE PASSENGERS

[RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX] Ils **véhiculent**(0) des discours non officiels mais, paradoxalement, là où l'on voit émerger des « fake news » et une forme de dramatisation, on constate aussi que dans cette crise du coronavirus ces réseaux sociaux ont été plus en phase avec le discours des scientifiques et des médecins qu'avec celui des politiques.

+ COMMUNICATING IS SENDING

La crise du coronavirus touchant(0/-) désormais, à des degrés divers, la totalité des pays membres de l'Union européenne, il était temps d'**envoyer**(0) le signal d'une coordination.

[chef du gouvernement, le socialiste Pedro Sanchez]Et seulement pour « **lancer**(0) un message de sérénité », vanter « le système(0) de santé robuste » espagnol et annoncer un « plan(0) choc(-) » visant à(0) pallier les effets négatifs de l'épidémie sur l'économie, élaboré « sans se précipiter », a-t-il précisé.

+ CAUSED INABILITY TO ACT IS CAUSED INABILITY TO MOVE

L'aéronautique perturbée Selon les premiers calculs d'Air France-KLM, la **suspension**(0/-) de ses vols vers la Chine a entraîné une perte de 150 à 200 millions d'euros, montant(0) qui sera réévalué en fonction de l'évolution de l'épidémie.

Les sorties(0) en France de Miss, de -Ruben Alvès, et Rocks, de -Sarah Gavron, ont été **repoussées** par leurs producteurs en raison de l'épidémie de coronavirus qui a entraîné la fermeture par arrêté préfectoral de 145 salles de cinéma de l'Oise et du Morbihan.

+ CONSTRUCTION SITE IS A BODY (STOP CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IS SLEEP)

Le chantier de consolidation de la cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris, lancé(0) après l'incendie d'avril 2019, a été mis en **sommeil** en raison de l'épidémie du nouveau coronavirus, a indiqué lundi l'Établissement public.

+ CALL TO ACT IS CALL TO MOVE + ASKING SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING IS CALLING ON THEIR PRESENCE

Appelant(0) tous les pays à se mettre en ordre de bataille, le directeur des programmes d'urgence de l'OMS, le Dr Michael Ryan, a souligné(0) que certains pays avaient **montré**(0) qu'il était possible de ralentir la propagation du virus.

Contenir(0/+) les « fake news » Les représentants de la Maison-Blanche ont aussi **appelé**(0) les plateformes en ligne présentes à mieux lutter(-) contre la désinformation sur le virus, qui se répand(0) en ligne au moins aussi rapidement que la maladie sur le terrain(-).

+ ECONOMIC-ACTIVITY IS A MOVING OBJECT + LESS ECONOMIC-ACTIVITY IS SLOW MOVING OBJECT + CAUSE OF LESS PROGRESS IS OBJECT CAUSING SLOWDOWN ON THE ROAD

Par ailleurs, le gouvernement doit entériner ce mercredi un plan(0) d'aides budgétaires d'un montant(0) de 10 milliards d'euros pour contrer le **ralentissement**(0/-) de l'activité lié(0) à l'épidémie.

CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT | SUBSTANCE (14)

Même dans des pays qui ne recensent pas de malades, ou très peu, le virus **circule**(0) en fait de manière invisible.

Il n'y a même aucune raison que le virus ne **circule**(0) pas plus largement en Afrique qui a de nombreuses connexions avec la Chine, insiste Antoine Flahault.

Dès ce lundi, l'ensemble du **territoire** français passera en zone verte, à l'exception de Mayotte et de la Guyane, où le virus **circule**(0) encore activement.

La ministre de la justice a par ailleurs souligné(0) que « des mesures devront également être prises pour éviter(0) la **circulation**(0) du virus en détention ».

L'homme est plus tard testé négatif, conduisant(0) les médecins à considérer deux hypothèses : la contamination suivie(0) de la guérison dudit collègue, ou la **circulation**(0) préexistante du virus en Lombardie, poumon économique et industriel, faisant partie des régions les plus denses d'échanges(0) en Europe.

CORONAVIRUS IS AN OBJECT MOVING FROM ONE PLACE | PERSON TO ANOTHER

Mais il faut tenir compte du mode de **transmission**(0) de ce nouveau virus. « Comme la contamination ne se fait plus par les fluides mais par les voies aériennes, il faut qu'on

renforce l'isolation des chambres », observe(0) le docteur Aruna, coordinateur de la riposte(-).

Le virus s'est **répandu(0)** très rapidement pour **atteindre(0)** 706 personnes sur 4 061 (près de 20 %), explique Antoine Flahault.

« Il est crucial de ne pas **transmettre(0)** le virus à nos patients, qui sont souvent des malades chroniques et fragiles - sachant que nous faisons entre trente et quarante visites par jour », souligne(0) Abdel Iazza, infirmier libéral à Paris, qui réclame(0) les moyens de participer au dispositif de maintien des patients en ville.

CORONAVIRUS EPIDEMIC IS OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE AND TOUCHING ANOTHER

Le **choc(-)** de l'épidémie a été tellement violent que les Français vont moins circuler(0), anticipe l'économiste des transports, Yves Crozet.

Elle permet à Bercy de suivre(0) et de gérer en temps réel l'**impact(-)** de l'épidémie en coordination avec les secteurs concernés.

« Même s'il reste encore très difficile de quantifier l'**impact(-)** économique et financier de cette pandémie sur les résultats des entreprises de manière globale, le secteur de la santé devrait se montrer relativement résilient(+) et conserver son caractère défensif(-) », observe(0) Maguy Macdonald, spécialiste produit actions internationales chez Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management.

MEASURES ARE A BRAKE + SLOWING PROGRESS OF THE PANDEMIC IS BRAKING + CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT

L'Allemagne boucle(0) ses frontières, comme l'Autriche, et bien d'autres, pour **freiner(0)** la pandémie et éviter(0) l'effondrement(-) de leurs systèmes(0) nationaux de santé.

TEMPERATURE IS A BRAKE + SLOWING PROGRESS OF THE PANDEMIC IS BRAKING + CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT

À moins que la température plus élevée ne **freine(0)** le virus, mais même la grippe saisonnière circule(0) intensément en Afrique.

SLOWING PROGRESS OF THE PANDEMIC IS BRAKING + CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT

L'Allemagne boucle(0) ses frontières, comme l'Autriche, et bien d'autres, pour **freiner(0)** la pandémie et éviter(0) l'effondrement(-) de leurs systèmes(0) nationaux de santé.

PEOPLE ARE MOVING SUBSTANCES (1)

Le choc de l'épidémie a été tellement violent que les Français vont moins **circuler**, anticipe l'économiste des transports, Yves Crozet.

2. JOURNEY source domain (24)

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY (24)

DOING THE SAME AS SOMEONE IS FOLLOWING THE SAME PATH + COUNTRIES ARE TRAVELLERS FOLLOWING EACH OTHER + CORONAVIRUS TREND IS A PATH

Mais s'y ajoutent le blocus de la Lombardie en Italie, confirmant que l'épidémie aura une incidence massive sur l'économie européenne, et la multiplication des cas aux Etats-Unis, qui laisse entendre que ceux-ci pourraient **suivre(0)** le même **destin(0)** que le reste du monde.

JOINING A GROUP IS REACHING | CATCHING-UP-WITH THEM AND GOING AT THE SAME SPEED

La Martinique a **rejoint(0)** vendredi les trois territoires d'outre-mer touchés(0/-) par le coronavirus, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin et la Guyane, avec deux nouveaux cas.

AN OBJECTIVE IS A DESTINATION

Si certains États comme le Sénégal, l'Afrique du Sud ou le Kenya **parviendraient(+)** sans doute à contenir(0/+) le virus, au moins dans leurs capitales, d'autres comme la Centrafrique ou le Soudan du Sud n'ont que peu de chances(+).

RULES ARE A PATH + PEOPLE RESPECTING THE RULES ARE TRAVELLERS FOLLOWING THE PATH

Une partie des Français n'a pas **suivi(0)** les consignes de prévention liées(0) à la crise du coronavirus.

EPIDEMIC IS A TUNNEL

TIME AFTER THE EPIDEMIC IS THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TUNNEL

Au moment où l'Europe et l'Italie plongent(0) dans l'épidémie du Covid-19 à grande échelle, la Chine voit enfin la **lumière(+)** au **bout du tunnel(+)**.

NOT-INCUR-PROBLEM IS AVOID-OBSTACLE + DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER/TRAVELLER ON THE PATH + MEASURES ARE A MEANS TO AVOID OBSTACLE

Le chef de l'État tourne la page de l'épidémie de coronavirus et tente de relancer(0) l'économie en **évitant(0)** les hausses(0) d'impôts.

En matière de prise en charge des patients, il ne s'agira plus de contenir(0/+) le virus, mais d'**éviter(0)** qu'il ne fasse trop de victimes.

Pour le docteur Aruna, il faut revoir la manière d'aborder la riposte(-), car « Ebola était un virus congolais, il fallait donc **éviter(0)** qu'il ne sorte et ne contamine les pays voisins. </s><s> Mais le coronavirus est importé, il faut donc **éviter(0)** qu'il n'entre ».

La ministre de la justice a par ailleurs souligné(0) que « des mesures devront également être prises pour **éviter(0)** la circulation(0) du virus en détention ».

DEALING WITH A PROBLEM | DECISION IS TO PLACE ONESELF IN FRONT OF IT

Le professeur d'éthique médicale à l'université Paris-Saclay explique les dilemmes moraux que devront **affronter(0/-)** les médecins lorsque afflueront(0) les patients les plus gravement atteints(-) par le coronavirus.

STAGES OF THE EPIDEMIC ARE STOPS THAT ARE REACHED ON THE ROAD

L'Italie **se rapproche(0)** des 200 morts

ITALY IS A VEHICLE + BAD CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A DITCH

Pour bon nombre de spécialistes, l'Italie, qui a été la première à être touchée(0/-) par le virus en Europe, a certainement déjà **basculé(-)** dans le rouge vif.

GOING BACK TO THE START | IN TIME IS GOING AGAINST THE CURRENT

Jeanne Daudet a commencé comme ça : « Une pandémie dévastatrice explose(-) à l'échelle du globe, des équipes de scientifiques se mobilisent(+) pour tenter de décrypter le génome du mystérieux virus, l'OMS s'efforce de **remonter(0)** aux **sources(+)** du fléau(-)... » De quoi s'agit-il ?

TO CAUSE ACTION IS TO ENABLE MOVEMENT | BRING + TESTS ARE DRIVERS; DOCTORS | HEALTH DEPARTMENT ARE PASSENGERS; DECISION IS DESTINATION

Cette décision a été prise après qu'un résident de la vallée de Coachella, -positif au coronavirus, a été admis dans un hôpital situé près du site où se tient l'épreuve, **amenant(0)** le département de santé du comté de Riverside à -décréter l'état -d'urgence.

L'homme est plus tard testé négatif, **conduisant(0)** les médecins à considérer deux hypothèses : la contamination **suivi(0)e** de la guérison dudit collègue, ou la **circulation(0)** préexistante du virus en Lombardie, **poumon** économique et industriel, faisant partie des régions les plus **denses d'échanges(0)** en Europe.

DEALING-WITH A CORONAVIRUS STRATEGY IS BOARDING [REACHING] A CORONAVIRUS STRATEGY

A CORONAVIRUS STRATEGY IS A VEHICLE (SHIP)

Pour le docteur Aruna, il faut revoir la manière d'**aborder** la riposte(-), car « Ebola était un virus congolais, il fallait donc éviter(0) qu'il ne sorte et ne contamine les pays voisins. </s><s> Mais le coronavirus est importé, il faut donc éviter(0) qu'il n'entre ».

SOMETHING IN OBSERVER'S FUTURE IS SOMETHING IN FRONT OF OBSERVER

Face au coronavirus, l'UE ferme(0) à son tour ses frontières ; Des exceptions seront toutefois aménagées pour les ressortissants européens, les travailleurs frontaliers, les médecins et les personnels soignants mobilisés(+) contre l'épidémie.

Face à l'urgence sanitaire, les chercheurs se sont mobilisés(+) et le nombre de travaux scientifiques sur le coronavirus et sur les tentatives de traitement(0) a explosé.

Alors que l'épidémie due au coronavirus prend de l'ampleur en France, avec chaque jour plus de nouveaux cas, -l'exécutif **s'est** attaché, jeudi 5 mars, à montrer que l'Etat restait mobilisé(-) **face à** la maladie.

POSTPONE SOMETHING IS MAKE IT GO BACKWARDS

Les sorties(0) en France de Miss, de -Ruben Alvès, et Rocks, de -Sarah Gavron, ont été **repoussées** par leurs producteurs en raison de l'épidémie de coronavirus qui a entraîné la fermeture par arrêté préfectoral de 145 salles de cinéma de l'Oise et du Morbihan.

NEXT IN TIME IS NEXT IN SPACE

De plus, selon lui, « à l'heure où la coordination pour faire face à l'épidémie est fondamentale, la BCE aura bien du mal à suivre(0) la baisse des taux américains lors de sa **prochaine** réunion du 12 mars ».

STAYING UPDATED (IN TIME) IS FOLLOWING (IN SPACE)

[Mattia et son épouse] Leur **histoire**, devenue symbole de l'épidémie, est **suivie(0)** par tous les Italiens.

Elle permet à Bercy de **suivre(0)** et de gérer en temps réel l'impact(-) de l'épidémie en coordination avec les secteurs concernés.

BANCS ARE TRAVELLERS + TAX TRENDS ARE PATHS

De plus, selon lui, « à l'heure où la coordination pour faire face à l'épidémie est fondamentale, la BCE aura bien du mal à **suivre(0)** la baisse des taux américains lors de sa prochaine réunion du 12 mars ».

3. NATURAL ELEMENTS source domain (22)

CORONAVIRUS IS A LIQUIDE (20)

TO CONTAMINATE IS TO CIRCULATE + PEOPLE ARE A CIRCUIT + COUNTRIES ARE A CIRCUIT

Même dans des pays qui ne recensent pas de malades, ou très peu, le virus **circule(0)** en fait de manière invisible.

Il n'y a même aucune raison que le virus ne **circule(0)** pas plus largement en Afrique qui a de nombreuses connexions avec la Chine, insiste Antoine Flahault.

À moins que la température plus élevée ne freine(0) le virus, mais même la grippe saisonnière **circule(0)** intensément en Afrique.

Dès ce lundi, l'ensemble du territoire français passera en zone verte, à l'exception de Mayotte et de la Guyane, où le virus **circule(0)** encore activement.

La ministre de la justice a par ailleurs souligné(0) que « des mesures devront également être prises pour éviter(0) la **circulation(0)** du virus en détention ».

L'homme est plus tard testé négatif, conduisant(0) les médecins à considérer deux hypothèses : la contamination suivie(0) de la guérison dudit collègue, ou la **circulation(0)** préexistante du virus en Lombardie, poumon économique et industriel, faisant partie des régions les plus denses d'échanges(0) en Europe.

VIRUS IS LIQUIDE (main collocate of *répandre* in frTenTen17 is blood i.e. *sang*)

Le virus s'est **répandu(0)** très rapidement pour atteindre 706 personnes sur 4 061 (près de 20 %), explique Antoine Flahault.

CONTROLLING VIRUS IS CONTROLLING FLOW OF LIQUID

Tout d'abord, rappeler à l'entrée de chaque bureau de vote, à l'aide d'un écriteau, quelles sont les « mesures barrières(0) » à adopter pour ne pas **répandre(0)** le virus : « saluer sans se serrer la main, éviter(0) les embrassades, se laver les mains très régulièrement, tousser ou éternuer dans son coude », etc. Ensuite, gérer les files d'attente de manière à limiter(0) « les situations de promiscuité prolongée ».

PATIENTS WITH CORONAVIRUS ARE WATER

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PATIENTS IS AN INCREASE IN FLOW

Le professeur d'éthique médicale à l'université Paris-Saclay explique les dilemmes moraux que devront affronter(0/-) les médecins lorsque **afflueront(0)** les patients les plus gravement atteints(-) par le coronavirus.

EPIDEMIC IS A BODY OF WATER

Au moment où l'Europe et l'Italie **plongent(0)** dans l'épidémie du Covid-19 à grande échelle, la Chine voit enfin la lumière(+) au bout du tunnel.

STOP EPIDEMIC IS TO CONTAIN A RIVER WITH A DAM + EPIDEMIC IS A RIVER + MEASURES/MASKS/HOSPITALS ARE DAMS

L'objectif est désormais de ralentir plutôt qu'**endiguer(0/+)** l'épidémie afin de ne pas saturer les services de réanimation et les hôpitaux.

Emmanuel Macron voulait prendre la mesure(0) des moyens mis en oeuvre sur le terrain(-) pour **endiguer(0/+)** l'épidémie.

L'étude, publiée le 10 juin dans la revue Proceedings of the Royal Society, met cependant en lumière(+) les conditions à respecter pour que la protection faciale contribue à **endiguer(0/+)** l'épidémie.

De quoi imaginer que, même une fois l'épidémie **endiguée(0/+)**, il faudra du temps à l'économie pour redémarrer.

Mais comment la médecine de ville sera-t-elle en mesure(0) d'aider l'hôpital à **endiguer(0/+)** l'épidémie, à traiter tous les patients sans pour autant délaisser ceux qui ont besoin d'accéder(0/+) à un soignant pour d'autres problématiques de santé que le coronavirus ?

CORONAVIRUS CAUSING AN EFFECT IS THE CURRENT DRAGGING (TAKING WITH IT) SOMETHING

En revanche, le coronavirus peut **entraîner(-)** des formes graves(-) fatales(-) chez des moins de 60 ans, ce qui reste extrêmement rare pour la grippe.

Mais comme les autres virus respiratoires, le Sars-Cov-2, apparu(+) en Chine en décembre peut aussi, chez certains patients, **entraîner(-)** des formes graves(-).

Les sorties(0) en France de Miss, de -Ruben Alvès, et Rocks, de -Sarah Gavron, ont été repoussées par leurs producteurs en raison de l'épidémie de coronavirus qui a **entraîné(-)** la fermeture par arrêté préfectoral de 145 salles de cinéma de l'Oise et du Morbihan.

ORIGIN OF THE PANDEMIC IS SOURCE OF THE RIVER

Jeanne Daudet a commencé comme ça : « Une pandémie dévastatrice explose(-) à l'échelle du globe, des équipes de scientifiques se mobilisent(+) pour tenter de décrypter le génome du mystérieux virus, l'OMS s'efforce de **remonter(0)** aux **sources(+)** du fléau(-)... » De quoi s'agit-il ?

PEOPLE ARE SUBSTANCES

Le choc(-) de l'épidémie a été tellement violent que les Français vont moins **circuler(0)**, anticipe l'économiste des transports, Yves Crozet.

POLITICS IS WEATHER

UNSTABLE POLITICS IS A STORM

De deux choses l'une, soit le risque de tenir un bureau de vote est considéré comme inexistant et cela donne à l'exercice démocratique un pouvoir quasi magique sur l'épidémie, soit il est jugé inférieur à la **tempête(-)** politique qu'aurait provoquée telle ou telle demande de report qui ne relèverait pas d'une décision unanime.

4. VIOLENCE/WAR source domain

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS WAR (19)

STATE IS THE DEFENDANT (AND VICTIM); STATE IS COUNTER ATTACKER

VIRUS IS ATTACKER (EBOLA AND CORONAVIRUS)

Pour le docteur Aruna, il faut revoir la manière d'aborder la **riposte(-)**, car « Ebola était un virus congolais, il fallait donc éviter(0) qu'il ne sorte et ne contamine les pays voisins. </s><s> Mais le coronavirus est importé, il faut donc éviter(0) qu'il n'entre ».

Les autorités communistes chinoises sont aujourd'hui très nerveuses car elles saisissent(+) que leur peuple sait parfaitement qu'elles lui ont, au départ, menti, et qu'elles n'ont lancé(0) que tardivement leur implacable(+) - et apparemment réussie - **offensive(-)** contre le virus.

Lors de la visite de Sun Chunlan, la vice-première ministre, membre du Bureau politique du Parti Communiste et l'une des responsables de l'équipe du gouvernement central de **lutte(-)** contre l'épidémie, a été accueillie(+) par des « tout est faux » lancés(0) par les habitants d'une résidence dont elle inspectait l'organisation.

COUNTRIES ARE ARMIES + DR. MICHEL RYAN IS A GENERAL/MILITARY RECRUTEUR

Appelant(0) tous les pays à **se mettre en ordre de bataille**, le directeur des programmes d'urgence de l'OMS, le Dr Michael Ryan, a souligné(0) que certains pays avaient montré qu'il était possible de ralentir la propagation du virus.

Bruxelles observe(0) une augmentation des embouteillages à ces frontières et redoute le coup fatal(-) qui pourrait être porté aux approvisionnements nécessaires, qu'il s'agisse des équipements médicaux nécessaires à la **lutte(-)** contre le coronavirus ou des denrées alimentaires.

Emmanuel Macron voulait prendre la mesure(0) des moyens mis en oeuvre **sur le terrain(-)** pour endiguer(0/+) l'épidémie.

SCIENTISTS ARE FIGHTERS; COUNTRIES ARE GENERALS ; MONEY ARE FIGHTERS; DOCTORS ARE FIGHTERS

Jeanne Daudet a commencé comme ça : « Une pandémie dévastatrice explose(-) à l'échelle du globe, des équipes de scientifiques **se mobilisent(+)** pour tenter de décrypter le génome du mystérieux virus, l'OMS s'efforce de remonter(0) aux sources(+) du fléau(-)... » De quoi s'agit-il ?

L'Europe **mobilise(0)** 25 milliards d'euros contre l'épidémie

Face au coronavirus, l'UE ferme(0) à son tour ses frontières ; Des exceptions seront toutefois aménagées pour les ressortissants européens, les travailleurs frontaliers, les médecins et les personnels soignants **mobilisés(-)** contre l'épidémie.

Face à l'urgence sanitaire, les chercheurs se sont **mobilisés(+)** et le nombre de travaux scientifiques sur le coronavirus et sur les tentatives de traitement(0) a explosé.

Alors que l'épidémie due au coronavirus prend de l'ampleur en France, avec chaque jour plus de nouveaux cas, -l'exécutif s'est attaché, jeudi 5 mars, à montrer que l'Etat restait **mobilisé(-) face** à la maladie.

PANDEMIC IS A BOMB

Jeanne Daudet a commencé comme ça : « Une pandémie dévastatrice **explose(-)** à l'échelle du globe, des équipes de scientifiques se mobilisent(+) pour tenter de décrypter le génome du mystérieux virus, l'OMS s'efforce de remonter(0) aux sources(+) du fléau(-)... » De quoi s'agit-il ?

HOSPITAL IS A BATTLE GROUND; THE "FIRST-LINE" OF BATTLE – HOSPITAL IS WHERE THE WAR IS BEING FOUGHT

Lundi 2 mars, le premier ministre, Edouard Philippe, **se trouvait(0/-)** également en **première ligne(-)**, au CHU de Bordeaux, où il échangeait(0) avec les personnels soignants alors que deux patients atteints(-) de coronavirus y étaient hospitalisés.

VIRUS LOCATION IS BATTLE GROUND

Contenir(0/+) les « fake news » Les représentants de la Maison-Blanche ont aussi appelé(0) les plateformes en ligne présentes à mieux lutter(-) contre la désinformation sur le virus, qui se répand(0) en ligne au moins aussi rapidement que la maladie **sur le terrain(-)**.

ECONOMY IS A VICTIM

Si le scénario de rebond se confirme, l'économie **portera(0)** longtemps **les marques(-)** de la crise du coronavirus, prévient toutefois Patrick Artus, de Natixis.

POLITICAL OBJECTIVE IS A TARGET

[chef du gouvernement, le socialiste Pedro Sanchez]Et seulement pour « lancer(0) un message de sérénité », vanter « le système(0) de santé robuste » espagnol et annoncer un « plan(0) choc(-) » **visant à(0)** pallier les effets négatifs de l'épidémie sur l'économie, élaboré « sans se précipiter », a-t-il précisé.

FAKE NEWS IS AN ENEMY

Contenir(0/+) les « fake news » Les représentants de la Maison-Blanche ont aussi appelé(0) les plateformes en ligne présentes à mieux **lutter(-)** contre la désinformation sur le virus, qui se répand(0) en ligne au moins aussi rapidement que la maladie sur le terrain(-).

TRAFFIC IS ENEMY + SUPPLIES ARE VICTIMS

Bruxelles observe(0) une augmentation des embouteillages à ces frontières et redoute le **coup fatal(-)** qui pourrait être **porté(0)** aux approvisionnements nécessaires, qu'il s'agisse des équipements médicaux nécessaires à la lutte(-) contre le coronavirus ou des denrées alimentaires.

BUSINESS SURVIVAL IS FIGHTING | DEFENDING

« Même s'il reste encore très difficile de quantifier l'impact(-) économique et financier de cette pandémie sur les résultats des entreprises de manière globale, le secteur de la santé devrait se montrer relativement résilient(+) et conserver son **caractère défensif(-)** », observe(0) Maguy Macdonald, spécialiste produit actions internationales chez Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management.

5. PHYSICAL CONTACT source domain (18)

ABSTRACT INFLUENCE IS PHYSICAL CONTACT (18)

BEING INFLUENCED IS BEING TOUCHED | IS PHYSICAL CONTACT

« Comme pour tout virus respiratoire, on peut s'attendre à ce qu'il y ait des formes plus graves(-) chez les gens **atteints(-)** de maladies cardiaques, respiratoires, neurologiques et les obèses », indique Olivier Épaulard.

Une étude de juillet 2019 dans Infectious Diseases calculait ainsi, sur quelque 1 500 patients **atteints(-)** de pneumonie virale, que ceux soignés pour un cancer étaient nettement(0) plus à risque : 12 % de mortalité (contre 4 %) avec un virus grippal, 24 % (contre 3 %) avec un coronavirus !

Il était d'ailleurs très frappant de voir que sur un sujet non politique et absolument pas idéologique comme le coronavirus, le nombre de personnes convaincues par son intervention(0) jeudi soir a **atteint(0)** seulement 60 %.

BEING INFLUENCED IS BEING TOUCHED | IS PHYSICAL CONTACT + CORONAVIRUS IS OBJECT THAT COMES INTO CONTACT (11)

La Martinique a rejoint(0) vendredi les trois territoires d'outre-mer **touchés(0/-)** par le coronavirus, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin et la Guyane, avec deux nouveaux cas.

La crise du coronavirus **touchant(0/-)** désormais, à des degrés divers, la totalité des pays membres de l'Union européenne, il était temps d'envoyer(0) le signal d'une coordination.

Pour bon nombre de spécialistes, l'Italie, qui a été la première à être **touchée(0/-)** par le virus en Europe, a certainement déjà basculé(-) dans le rouge vif.

Cette flexibilité(0) [des règles de la monnaie unique] est particulièrement importante pour l'Italie, pays de l'UE le plus **touché(0/-)** par le coronavirus, qui a lancé(0) un important plan(0) de soutien(+) à son économie, creusant(0/-) davantage son déficit public tandis que sa dette frise(0) déjà 140 % de son PIB.

Rome a adopté lundi un décret contenant des mesures d'un montant(0) d'environ 25 milliards d'euros pour soutenir les familles et les entreprises **touchées(0/-)** par la pandémie de Covid-19.

Le virus s'est répandu(0) très rapidement pour **atteindre(0)** 706 personnes sur 4 061 (près de 20 %), explique Antoine Flahault.

Le professeur d'éthique médicale à l'université Paris-Saclay explique les dilemmes moraux que devront affronter(0/-) les médecins lorsque afflueront(0) les patients les plus gravement **atteints(-)** par le coronavirus.

Lundi 2 mars, le premier ministre, Edouard Philippe, se trouvait(0/-) également en première ligne(-), au CHU de Bordeaux, où il échangeait(0) avec les personnels soignants alors que deux patients **atteints(-)** de coronavirus y étaient hospitalisés.

CORONAVIRUS EPIDEMIC IS OBJECT MOVING WITH FORCE AND TOUCHING ANOTHER

Le **choc(-)** de l'épidémie a été tellement violent que les Français vont moins circuler(0), anticipe l'économiste des transports, Yves Crozet.

Elle permet à Bercy de suivre(0) et de gérer en temps réel l'**impact(-)** de l'épidémie en coordination avec les secteurs concernés.

« Même s'il reste encore très difficile de quantifier l'**impact(-)** économique et financier de cette pandémie sur les résultats des entreprises de manière globale, le secteur de la santé devrait se montrer relativement résilient(+) et conserver son caractère défensif(-) », observe(0) Maguy Macdonald, spécialiste produit actions internationales chez Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management.

BEING INFLUENCED IS BEING TOUCHED + INTENSITY IS STRENGTH (or PHYSICAL EFFECT) + POLITICAL STRATEGIES ARE MOVING OBJECT THAT COME INTO CONTACT

[chef du gouvernement, le socialiste Pedro Sanchez]Et seulement pour « lancer(0) un message de sérénité », vanter « le système(0) de santé robuste » espagnol et annoncer un « **plan(0) choc(-)** » visant à(0) pallier les effets négatifs de l'épidémie sur l'économie, élaboré « sans se précipiter », a-t-il précisé.

SEEING INFLUENCE IS SEEING THE MARK FROM THE PHYSICAL-CONTACT

Si le scénario de rebond se confirme, l'économie **portera(0)** longtemps **les marques(-)** de la crise du coronavirus, prévient toutefois Patrick Artus, de Natixis.

TO INFLUENCE IS TO APPLY PRESSURE

+ INFLUENCE IS WEIGHT

Redoutant que l'exécutif soit tenu responsable d'une accélération de la propagation de l'épidémie, plusieurs soutien(+s) de M. Macron ont tenté de faire reposer le choix de maintenir le scrutin sur l'opposition, en chargeant le président (LR) du Sénat, Gérard Larcher, et celui de l'Association des maires de France, François Baroin, qui auraient fait **pression** de tout leur **poids** sur Emmanuel Macron, jeudi, pour que ce dernier renonce à annoncer un report.

BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR A CONSEQUENCE IS TO CARRY TO A PLACE + A CONSEQUENCE IS AN OBJECT CARRIED

L'Italie se rapproche(0) des 200 morts L'Italie a enregistré 49 nouveaux décès liés(0) au coronavirus en 24 heures, **portant(0)** le total à 197 morts depuis le début de l'épidémie, selon un nouveau bilan publié vendredi.

OPPOSITION IN A GAME (i.e. MATCH) IS TWO THINGS COMING INTO CONTACT

Quant au match de football de Ligue 1 entre le Racing Club de Strasbourg et le PSG, qui aurait dû se tenir samedi après-midi, c'est la première **rencontre** du championnat de France à avoir été reportée depuis l'arrivée du virus.

6. CONTAINER source domain (17)

CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER (10)

+ CONTROLLING THE CORONAVIRUS IS CONTAINING THE CORONAVIRUS + COUNTRIES ARE CONTAINERS + MEASURES ARE THE BOUNDARY OF THE CONTAINER + CONTROLLING IS CONTAINING

En matière de prise en charge des patients, il ne s'agira plus de **contenir(0/+)** le virus, mais d'éviter(0) qu'il ne fasse trop de victimes.

Tout d'abord, rappeler à l'entrée de chaque bureau de vote, à l'aide d'un écriteau, quelles sont les « **mesures barrières(0)** » à adopter pour ne pas **répandre(0)** le virus : « saluer sans se serrer la main, éviter(0) les embrassades, se laver les mains très régulièrement, tousser ou éternuer dans son coude », etc. Ensuite, gérer les files d'attente de manière à **limiter(0)** « les situations de promiscuité prolongée ».

Si certains États comme le Sénégal, l'Afrique du Sud ou le Kenya parviendraient(+) sans doute à **contenir(0/+)** le virus, au moins dans leurs capitales, d'autres comme la Centrafrique ou le Soudan du Sud n'ont que peu de chances(+).

« Moins il y aura de déplacements, mieux nous pourrons **contenir(0/+)** le virus », a justifié la présidente de la Commission européenne.

Les Bourses vont rester très fébriles jusqu'à ce que la pandémie soit **contenue(0/+)** .

+ STOP EPIDEMIC IS TO CONTAIN A RIVER WITH A DAM + EPIDEMIC IS A RIVER + MEASURES/MASKS/HOSPITALS ARE DAMS (5)

L'objectif est désormais de ralentir plutôt qu'**endiguer(0/+)** l'épidémie afin de ne pas saturer les services de réanimation et les hôpitaux.

Emmanuel Macron voulait prendre la mesure(0) des moyens mis en oeuvre sur le terrain(-) pour **endiguer(0/+)** l'épidémie.

L'étude, publiée le 10 juin dans la revue Proceedings of the Royal Society, met cependant en lumière(+) les conditions à respecter pour que la protection faciale contribue à **endiguer(0/+)** l'épidémie.

De quoi imaginer que, même une fois l'épidémie **endiguée(0/+)**, il faudra du temps à l'économie pour redémarrer.

Mais comment la médecine de ville sera-t-elle en mesure(0) d'aider l'hôpital à **endiguer(0/+)** l'épidémie, à traiter tous les patients sans pour autant délaisser ceux qui ont besoin d'accéder(0/+) à un soignant pour d'autres problématiques de santé que le coronavirus ?

BUSINESSES ARE CONTAINERS (2)

+ IN PUBLIC IS OUTSIDE + INSIDE PRODUCTION COMPANY IS INSIDE

Les **sorties(0)** en France de Miss, de -Ruben Alvès, et Rocks, de -Sarah Gavron, ont été repoussées par leurs producteurs en raison de l'épidémie de coronavirus qui a entraîné la fermeture par arrêté préfectoral de 145 salles de cinéma de l'Oise et du Morbihan.

+ FAKE-NEWS IS INSIDE

Coronavirus : les réseaux sociaux tentent de **contenir(0/+)** l'épidémie de fausses nouvelles.

COUTRIES ARE CONTAINERS (2)

+ BORDERS ARE THE DOORS TO INSIDE

Face au coronavirus, l'UE **ferme(0)** à son tour ses frontières ; Des exceptions seront toutefois aménagées pour les ressortissants européens, les travailleurs frontaliers, les médecins et les personnels soignants mobilisés(-) contre l'épidémie.

+ BORDERS ARE BUCLES

L'Allemagne **boucle(0)** ses frontières, comme l'Autriche, et bien d'autres, pour **freiner(0)** la pandémie et éviter(0) l'effondrement(-) de leurs systèmes(0) nationaux de santé.

REGIONS ARE CONTAINERS ; BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS ARE MATTER INSIDE CONTAINER

A LOT OF ACTIVITY IS DENSE MATTER

L'homme est plus tard testé négatif, conduisant(0) les médecins à considérer deux hypothèses : la contamination suivie(0) de la guérison dudit collègue, ou la circulation(0) préexistante du virus en Lombardie, poumon économique et industriel, faisant partie des régions les plus **denses d'échanges(0)** en Europe.

PEOPLE ARE CONTAINERS (1)

+ ACCESS TO A PERSON IS ACCESS TO INSIDE A CONTAINER

Mais comment la médecine de ville sera-t-elle en mesure(0) d'aider l'hôpital à endiguer(**0/+**) l'épidémie, à traiter tous les patients sans pour autant délaisser ceux qui ont besoin d'**accéder(0/+)** à un soignant pour d'autres problématiques de santé que le coronavirus ?

ACCOMPANIED BY IS TO BE INSIDE (1)

Lors de la visite de Sun Chunlan, la vice-première ministre, membre du Bureau politique du Parti Communiste et l'une des responsables de l'équipe du gouvernement central de lutte(-) contre l'épidémie, a été **accueillie(+)** par des « tout est faux » lancés(0) par les habitants d'une résidence dont elle inspectait l'organisation.

7. COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS source domain (17)

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS (17)

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BUILDINGS (9)

ECONOMY IS A STRUCTURE

+ FAILING ECONOMY IS COLLAPSING BUILDING (+ LESS IS DOWN)

La crise du coronavirus entraîne un **effondrement(-)** des marchés financiers.

+ HELPING ECONOMY IS SUPPORTING A STRUCTURE + A PROJET|SET-OF-ACTIONS IS A PLAN

+ DEFICIT IS A HOLE

Cette flexibilité(0) est particulièrement importante pour l'Italie, pays de l'UE le plus touché(**0/-**) par le coronavirus, qui a lancé(0) un important **plan(0)** de **soutien(+)** à son économie, **creusant(0/-)** davantage son déficit public tandis que sa dette frise(0) déjà 140 % de son PIB.

PEOPLE ARE BUILDINGS + MONEY IS A FOUNDATION|SUPPORTING-STRUCTURE

Rome a adopté lundi un décret contenant des mesures d'un montant(0) d'environ 25 milliards d'euros pour **soutenir(+)** les familles et les entreprises touchées(**0/-**) par la pandémie de Covid-19.

Par ailleurs, le gouvernement doit entériner ce mercredi un **plan(0)** d'aides budgétaires d'un montant(0) de 10 milliards d'euros pour contrer le ralentissement(0/-) de l'activité lié(0) à l'épidémie.

NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM IS A BUILDING + FAILLING NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM IS COLLAPSING BUILDING

L'Allemagne boucle(0) ses frontières, comme l'Autriche, et bien d'autres, pour freiner(0) la pandémie et éviter(0) l'**effondrement(-)** de leurs systèmes(0) nationaux de santé.

TO HAVE AS A TOPIC IS TO BE SUPPORTED BY/BE BASED ON (2)

+ THE TOPIC (of a show, of a report) IS THE BASE

AVOIR POUR OBJET C'EST PESER/APPUYER SUR (QQCH.)

Dans une étude publiée le 9 février, **portant sur(0)** 1 099 cas de malades hospitalisés en Chine pour une infection confirmée à coronavirus, les plus de 65 ans avaient six fois plus de risque que les patients plus jeunes de s'aggraver.

Dimanche, l'émission de Michel Cymes **portant sur(0)** l'arthrose a été remplacée par une spéciale sur le coronavirus.

AN OPINION IS A THING SUPORTED/BUILDING

Quelle appréciation **portez(0)**-vous sur le traitement(0) du coronavirus par les médias ?

PROJECTS FOR POLITICAL ACTIONS ARE PLANS

[chef du gouvernement, le socialiste Pedro Sanchez]Et seulement pour « lancer(0) un message de sérénité », vanter « le système(0) de santé robuste » espagnol et annoncer un « **plan(0)** choc(-) » visant à(0) pallier les effets négatifs de l'épidémie sur l'économie, élaboré « sans se précipiter », a-t-il précisé.

AN ORGANISATION IS AN ORGANIQUE SYSTEM

L'Allemagne boucle(0) ses frontières, comme l'Autriche, et bien d'autres, pour freiner(0) la pandémie et éviter(0) l'**effondrement(-)** de leurs **systèmes(0)** nationaux de santé.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BODIES (6)

ECONOMY IS A BODY

ECONOMY NOT DOING WELL IS AN UNHEALTHY PERSON

Les Bourses vont rester très **fébriles(-)** jusqu'à ce que la pandémie soit contenue.

PUBLIC-INSTITUTION IS A BODY

Le chantier de consolidation de la cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris, lancé(0) après l'incendie d'avril 2019, a été mis en sommeil en raison de l'épidémie du nouveau coronavirus, a **indiqué** lundi l'Établissement public.

Les autorités communistes chinoises sont aujourd'hui très **nerveuses**(-) car elles saisissent(+) que leur peuple sait parfaitement qu'elles lui ont, au départ, menti, et qu'elles n'ont lancé(0) que tardivement leur implacable(+) - et apparemment réussie - offensive(-) contre le virus.

COUNTRY IS A BODY

REGION IS A LUNG + ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY IS OXYGEN (KEEPING LUNG AND BODY ALIVE)

L'homme est plus tard testé négatif, conduisant(0) les médecins à considérer deux hypothèses : la contamination suivie(0) de la guérison dudit collègue, ou la circulation(0) préexistante du virus en Lombardie, **poumon** économique et industriel, faisant partie des régions les plus denses d'échanges(0) en Europe.

COUNTRY IS A PERSON + PRODUCTION-DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICES IN A COUNTRY IS A COUNTRY'S PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Deuxième pays pour le nombre de décès liés(**0**) à la pandémie - 41 364 morts le 11 juin -, le Royaume-Uni a enregistré en avril un plongeon(0) record de son **activité**.

Par ailleurs, le gouvernement doit entériner ce mercredi un plan(0) d'aides budgétaires d'un montant(0) de 10 milliards d'euros pour contrer le ralentissement(0/-) de l'**activité** lié(0) à l'épidémie.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE MACHINES (2)

ECONOMY IS A MACHINE | ENGINE + STARTING THE ECONOMY AGAIN IS STRATING AN ENGINE

Le chef de l'État tourne la page de l'épidémie de coronavirus et tente de **relancer**(0) l'économie en évitant les hausses(0) d'impôts.

De quoi imaginer que, même une fois l'épidémie endiguée(**0/+**), il faudra du temps à l'économie pour **redémarrer**.

8. VERTICALITY source domain

QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY (13)

MORE IS UP | LESS IS DOWN

La crise du coronavirus touchant(**0/-**) désormais, à des **degrés** divers, la totalité des pays membres de l'Union européenne, il était temps d'envoyer(0) le signal d'une coordination.

Cette flexibilité(0) est particulièrement importante pour l'Italie, pays de l'UE le plus touché(**0/-**) par le coronavirus, qui a lancé(0) un important plan(0) de soutien(+) à son économie, **creusant**(**0/-**) Davantage son déficit public tandis que sa dette **frise**(**0**) déjà 140 % de son PIB.

Le chef de l'État tourne la page de l'épidémie de coronavirus et tente de relancer(0) l'économie en évitant les **hausse(0)** d'impôts.

L'installation des stands s'est faite dans une atmosphère très anxiogène, d'autant que les bruits ont couru que celle-ci pourrait être **écourtée(0)** à tout moment si la situation liée(0) au coronavirus se dégradait(-).

Deuxième pays pour le nombre de décès liés(0) à la pandémie - 41 364 morts le 11 juin -, le Royaume-Uni a enregistré en avril un **plongeon(0)** record de son activité.

Au moment où l'Europe et l'Italie **plongent(0)** dans l'épidémie du Covid-19 à **grande échelle**, la Chine voit enfin la lumière(+) au bout du tunnel.

De plus, selon lui, « à l'heure où la coordination pour faire face à l'épidémie est fondamentale, la BCE aura bien du mal à suivre(0) la **baisse** des taux américains lors de sa prochaine réunion du 12 mars ».

La crise du coronavirus entraîne un **effondrement(-)** des marchés financiers.

L'aéronautique perturbée Selon les premiers calculs d'Air France-KLM, la suspension(0/-) de ses vols vers la Chine a entraîné une perte de 150 à 200 millions d'euros, **montant(0)** qui sera réévalué en fonction de l'évolution de l'épidémie.

Rome a adopté lundi un décret contenant des mesures d'un **montant(0)** d'environ 25 milliards d'euros pour soutenir les familles et les entreprises touchées(0/-) par la pandémie de Covid-19.

Par ailleurs, le gouvernement doit entériner ce mercredi un **plan(0)** d'aides budgétaires d'un **montant(0)** de 10 milliards d'euros pour contrer le **ralentissement(0/-)** de l'activité **lié(0)** à l'épidémie.

TO INCREASE IS TO MULTIPLY

Mais s'y ajoutent le blocus de la Lombardie en Italie, confirmant que l'épidémie aura une incidence massive sur l'économie européenne, et la **multiplication** des cas aux Etats-Unis, qui laisse entendre que ceux-ci pourraient suivre(0) le même destin(0) que le reste du monde.

NEARLY AMOUNTING TO A QUANTITY IS GETTING VERY CLOSE TO SOMETHING IN SPACE (like brush ish)| ABSTRACT VICINITY IS PHYSICAL VICINITY

Cette flexibilité(0) est particulièrement importante pour l'Italie, pays de l'UE le plus touché(0/-) par le coronavirus, qui a lancé(0) un important plan(0) de soutien(+) à son économie, creusant(0/-) davantage son déficit public tandis que sa dette **frise(0)** déjà 140 % de son PIB.

9. SIGHT source domain (9)

EXISTING IS BEING SEEN

Mais comme les autres virus respiratoires, le Sars-Cov-2, **apparu(+)** en Chine en décembre peut aussi, chez certains patients, entraîner(-) des formes graves(-).

KNOWING IS SEEING

UNDENIABLE KNOWLEDGE IS A CLEAR IMAGE

Une étude de juillet 2019 dans Infectious Diseases calculait ainsi, sur quelque 1 500 patients atteints(-) de pneumonie virale, que ceux soignés pour un cancer étaient **nettement(0)** plus à risque : 12 % de mortalité (contre 4 %) avec un virus grippal, 24 % (contre 3 %) avec un coronavirus !

SOMETHING BEING BROUGHT TO ONES KNOWLEDGE IS SOMETHING BEING ILLUMINATED (made visible)

Beaucoup d'entreprises, souligne(0)-t-il [Erwan Jaglin], ont négligé d'actualiser ce document [document unique d'évaluation des risques professionnels (Duerp)] à la **lumière(+)** du coronavirus.

L'étude, publiée le 10 juin dans la revue Proceedings of the Royal Society, met cependant **en lumière(+)** les conditions à respecter pour que la protection faciale contribue à endiguer(**0/+**) l'épidémie.

TO EXPERIENCE IS TO SEE

Bruxelles **observe(0)** une augmentation des embouteillages à ces frontières et redoute le coup fatal(-) qui pourrait être porté(0) aux approvisionnements nécessaires, qu'il s'agisse des équipements médicaux nécessaires à la lutte(-) contre le coronavirus ou des denrées alimentaires.

TO ASSIST IS TO SEE

Et l'amélioration de l'état de santé de Mattia figure parmi les rares bonnes nouvelles sur la péninsule, qui **voit(0)** chaque jour le nombre de victimes de l'épidémie augmenter, et se déplacer vers le sud.

Il était d'ailleurs très frappant de **voir(0)** que sur un sujet non politique et absolument pas idéologique comme le coronavirus, le nombre de personnes convaincues par son intervention(0) jeudi soir a atteint(-) seulement 60 %.

DECIDING | THINKING IS SEEING

Pour le docteur Aruna, il faut **revoir(0)** la manière d'aborder la riposte(-), car « Ebola était un virus congolais, il fallait donc éviter(0) qu'il ne sorte et ne contamine les pays voisins. Mais le coronavirus est importé, il faut donc éviter(0) qu'il n'entre ».

TO GIVE IS TO SHOW

Les Vingt-Sept ont **donné(+)** une bien piètre **image(0)** de l'Europe au début de la crise du coronavirus.

10. PHYSICAL ATTACHEMENT source domain (7)

ABSTRACT RELATION IS PHYSICAL ATTACHEMENT (7)

+ BEING RELATED IS BEING ATTACHED + THE CAUSE IS THE THINGS THAT ONE IS ATTACHED TO

L'installation des stands s'est faite dans une atmosphère très anxiogène, d'autant que les bruits ont couru que celle-ci pourrait être écourtée(0) à tout moment si la situation **liée(0)** au coronavirus se dégradait(-).

Cette épidémie est **liée(0)**, dans le feuilleton, à l'émergence d'un nouveau type de... coronavirus !

Par ailleurs, le gouvernement doit entériner ce mercredi un plan(0) d'aides budgétaires d'un montant(0) de 10 milliards d'euros pour contrer le ralentissement(0/-) de l'activité **lié(0)** à l'épidémie.

Une partie des Français n'a pas suivi(0) les consignes de prévention **liées(0)** à la crise du coronavirus.

Deuxième pays pour le nombre de décès **liés(0)** à la pandémie - 41 364 morts le 11 juin -, le Royaume-Uni a enregistré en avril un plongeon(0) record de son activité.

L'Italie se rapproche(0) des 200 morts L'Italie a enregistré 49 nouveaux décès **liés(0)** au coronavirus en 24 heures, portant(0) le total à 197 morts depuis le début de l'épidémie, selon un nouveau bilan publié vendredi.

Alors que l'épidémie due au coronavirus prend de l'ampleur en France, avec chaque jour plus de nouveaux cas, -l'exécutif s'est **attaché**, jeudi 5 mars, à montrer que l'Etat restait mobilisé(-) face à la maladie.

11. PHYSICAL POSSESSION source domain (6)

ORGANISE IS HOLD (4)

Coronavirus ou pas, la maire sortante de la capitale, Anne Hidalgo, a **tenu(0)** son deuxième grand meeting, lundi 2 mars, devant 600 personnes en présence des anciens présidents brésiliens Lula et Dilma Rousseff.

De deux choses l'une, soit le risque de **tenir(0)** un bureau de vote est considéré comme inexistant et cela donne à l'exercice démocratique un pouvoir quasi magique sur l'épidémie, soit il est jugé inférieur à la tempête(-) politique qu'aurait provoquée telle ou telle demande de report qui ne relèverait pas d'une décision unanime.

Quant au match de football de Ligue 1 entre le Racing Club de Strasbourg et le PSG, qui aurait dû **se tenir(0)** samedi après-midi, c'est la première rencontre du championnat de France à avoir été reportée depuis l'arrivée du virus.

Cette décision a été prise après qu'un résident de la vallée de Coachella, -positif au coronavirus, a été admis dans un hôpital situé près du site où se **tient(0)** l'épreuve, amenant(0) le département de santé du comté de Riverside à -décréter l'état -d'urgence.

WORDS ARE POSSESSIONS (2)

+ UNDERSTANDING IS HOLDING TIGHTLY + PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS IS PERSON WHO HOLDS

Les autorités communistes chinoises sont aujourd'hui très nerveuses car elles **saisissent(+)** que leur peuple sait parfaitement qu'elles lui ont, au départ, menti, et qu'elles n'ont lancé(0) que tardivement leur implacable(+) - et apparemment réussie - offensive(-) contre le virus.

+ COMMUNICATING IS EXCHANGING

Lundi 2 mars, le premier ministre, Edouard Philippe, se trouvait(0/-) également en première ligne(-), au CHU de Bordeaux, où il **échangeait(0)** avec les personnels soignants alors que deux patients atteints(-) de coronavirus y étaient hospitalisés.

12. PHYSICAL STATE source domain (4)

ABSTRACT STATE IS PHYSICAL STATE (4)

LENIENT-RULE IS FLEXIBLE-MATTER

Cette **flexibilité(0)** [des règles de la monnaie unique] est particulièrement importante pour l'Italie, pays de l'UE le plus touché(0/-) par le coronavirus, qui a lancé(0) un important plan(0) de soutien(+) à son économie, creusant(0/-) davantage son déficit public tandis que sa dette frise(0) déjà 140 % de son PIB.

STRICT RULES ARE UNBENDING MATTER

Les autorités communistes chinoises sont aujourd'hui très nerveuses car elles saisissent(+) que leur peuple sait parfaitement qu'elles lui ont, au départ, menti, et qu'elles n'ont lancé(0) que tardivement leur **implacable(+)** - et apparemment réussie - offensive(-) contre le virus.

A SITUATION GETTING WORSE IS AN OBJECT IN BAD CONDITION

L'installation des stands s'est faite dans une atmosphère très anxiogène, d'autant que les bruits ont couru que celle-ci pourrait être écourtée(0) à tout moment si la situation liée(0) au coronavirus **se dégradait(-)**.

A PERSON IN POOR HEALTH IS A FRAGILE OBJECT

« Il est crucial de ne pas transmettre(0) le virus à nos patients, qui sont souvent des malades chroniques et **fragiles(-)** - sachant que nous faisons entre trente et quarante visites par jour », souligne(0) Abdel Iazza, infirmier libéral à Paris, qui réclame(0) les moyens de participer au dispositif de maintien des patients en ville.

13. COMMUNICATION target domain (8)

SPEAKING IS SEEING + SPEAKER IS OBSERVER

Mais il faut tenir compte du mode de transmission(0) de ce nouveau virus. « Comme la contamination ne se fait plus par les fluides mais par les voies aériennes, il faut qu'on

renforce l'isolation des chambres », **observe(0)** le docteur Aruna, coordinateur de la riposte(-).

« Même s'il reste encore très difficile de quantifier l'impact(-) économique et financier de cette pandémie sur les résultats des entreprises de manière globale, le secteur de la santé devrait se montrer relativement résilient(+) et conserver son caractère défensif(-) », **observe(0)** Maguy Macdonald, spécialiste produit actions internationales chez Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management.

COMMUNICATING IS THROWING

Lors de la visite de Sun Chunlan, la vice-première ministre, membre du Bureau politique du Parti Communiste et l'une des responsables de l'équipe du gouvernement central de lutte(-) contre l'épidémie, a été accueillie(+) par des « tout est faux » **lancés(0)** par les habitants d'une résidence dont elle inspectait l'organisation.

SPEAKING IS WRITING + VERBAL EMPHASIS IS UNDERLINING

Appelant tous les pays à se mettre en ordre de bataille, le directeur des programmes d'urgence de l'OMS, le Dr Michael Ryan, a **souligné(0)** que certains pays avaient montré qu'il était possible de ralentir la propagation du virus.

« Nous allons être très impliqués dans la gestion des malades Covid-19, et l'idée de ne pas avoir le matériel en temps et en heure génère beaucoup d'angoisse », **souligne(0)** Gilles Chollet, infirmier à Marne-la-Vallée.

La ministre de la justice a par ailleurs **souligné(0)** que « des mesures devront également être prises pour éviter(0) la circulation(0) du virus en détention ».

Beaucoup d'entreprises, **souligne(0)**-t-il [Erwan Jaglin], ont négligé d'actualiser ce document [document unique d'évaluation des risques professionnels (Duerp)] à la lumière(+) du coronavirus.

VERBALLY GARANTEERING IS TO MAKE SOMETHING STABLE

Cette semaine, le président du Conseil scientifique a donné ce qui ressemble à un aval pour accélérer le processus en **assurant(+)** que l'épidémie de Covid-19 était « contrôlée ».

14. UNGROUPED

BAD IS HEAVY (3)

« Comme pour tout virus respiratoire, on peut s'attendre à ce qu'il y ait des formes plus **graves(-)** chez les gens atteints(-) de maladies cardiaques, respiratoires, neurologiques et les obèses », indique Olivier Épaulard.

En revanche, le coronavirus peut entraîner(-) des formes **graves(-)** fatales(-) chez des moins de 60 ans, ce qui reste extrêmement rare pour la grippe.

Mais comme les autres virus respiratoires, le Sars-Cov-2, apparu(+) en Chine en décembre peut aussi, chez certains patients, entraîner(-) des formes **graves(-)**.

A VERSION OF AN ILLNESS IS A SHAPE (3)

En revanche, le coronavirus **peut entraîner(-)** des **formes(0)** graves(-) fatales(-) chez des moins de 60 ans, ce qui reste extrêmement rare pour la grippe.

Mais comme les autres virus respiratoires, le Sars-Cov-2, apparu(+) en Chine en décembre peut aussi, chez certains patients, entraîner(-) des **formes(0)** graves(-).

« Comme pour tout virus respiratoire, on peut s'attendre à ce qu'il y ait des **formes(0)** plus graves(-) chez les gens atteints(-) de maladies cardiaques, respiratoires, neurologiques et les obèses », indique Olivier Épaulard.

FAKE-NEWS IS AN INFECTIOUS ILLNESS (2)

Coronavirus : les réseaux sociaux tentent de **contenir(0/+)** l'**épidémie** de fausses nouvelles.

Contenir(0/+) les « fake news » Les représentants de la Maison-Blanche ont aussi appelé(0) les plateformes en ligne présentes à mieux lutter(-) contre la désinformation sur le virus, qui **se répand(0)** en ligne au moins aussi rapidement que la maladie sur le terrain(-).

ABILITY IS MEASUREMENT (2)

ESTIMER LE CAPACITÉ C'EST PRENDRE UNE MESURE (MESURER)

Emmanuel Macron voulait **prendre** la **mesure(0)** des moyens mis en oeuvre sur le terrain(-) pour endiguer(**0/+**) l'épidémie.

Mais comment la médecine de ville sera-t-elle **en mesure(0)** d'aider l'hôpital à endiguer(**0/+**) l'épidémie, à traiter tous les patients sans pour autant délaisser ceux qui ont besoin d'accéder(0/+) à un soignant pour d'autres problématiques de santé que le coronavirus ?

RULES ARE A CHILD (2)

+ AUTHORITY (such as country, region, town etc.)/ CITIZENS/BUSINESSES ARE PARENTS + CREATING | ABIDING BY IS ADOPTING A CHILD

Rome a **adopté(+)** lundi un décret contenant des mesures d'un montant(0) d'environ 25 milliards d'euros pour soutenir les familles et les entreprises touchées(**0/-**) par la pandémie de Covid-19.

Tout d'abord, rappeler à l'entrée de chaque bureau de vote, à l'aide d'un écriteau, quelles sont les « mesures barrières(0) » à **adopter(+)** pour ne pas répandre(0) le virus : « saluer sans se serrer la main, éviter(0) les embrassades, se laver les mains très régulièrement, tousser ou éternuer dans son coude », etc. Ensuite, gérer les files d'attente de manière à limiter(0) « les situations de promiscuité prolongée ».

IDEAS ARE THE PARENTS OF FEELINGS (1)

« Nous allons être très impliqués dans la gestion des malades Covid-19, et l'idée de ne pas avoir le matériel en temps et en heure **génère(+)** beaucoup d'angoisse », souligne(0) Gilles Chollet, infirmier à Marne-la-Vallée.

A SPEECH IS AN ACTION

+ TO SPEAK IS TO ACT + SPEAKER IS ACTOR

Il était d'ailleurs très frappant de voir que sur un sujet non politique et absolument pas idéologique comme le coronavirus, le nombre de personnes convaincues par son **intervention(0)** jeudi soir a atteint(0) seulement 60 %.

WAY OF COMMUNICATING ABOUT A TOPIC IS WAY OF BEHAVING WITH A PERSON

Quelle appréciation portez-vous sur le **traitement(0)** du coronavirus par les médias ?

EXPRESSING POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT IS BEING A FINANCIAL GUARANTOR

Cette semaine, le président du Conseil scientifique a **donné(+)** ce qui ressemble à un **aval(+)** pour accélérer le processus en assurant que l'épidémie de Covid-19 était « contrôlée ».

RUMEURS ARE SOUND + RUMEURS SPREADING IS A MOVING PERSON (1)

L'installation des stands s'est faite dans une atmosphère très anxiogène, d'autant que les **bruits(0)** ont **couru(0)** que celle-ci pourrait être écourtée(0) à tout moment si la situation liée(0) au coronavirus se dégradait(-).

A PERSON IS ITS OWN WORLD + FEELINGS ARE THE ATMOSPHERE

L'installation des stands s'est faite dans une **atmosphère(0)** très anxiogène, d'autant que les bruits ont couru que celle-ci pourrait être écourtée(0) à tout moment si la situation liée(0) au coronavirus se dégradait(-).

TO COMPLIMENT IS TO SALUTE (show respect)

On peut **saluer(+)** l'initiative internationale lancée(0) par France Télévisions d'une « task force » faisant coopérer une vingtaine de rédactions européennes pour vérifier les informations relatives à l'épidémie.

MEANS ARE MONEY

« Il est crucial de ne pas transmettre(0) le virus à nos patients, qui sont souvent des malades chroniques et fragiles - sachant que nous faisons entre trente et quarante visites par jour », souligne(0) Abdel Iazza, infirmier libéral à Paris, qui **réclame(0)** les moyens de participer au dispositif de maintien des patients en ville.

OPPORTUNITIES ARE LUCK

Si certains États comme le Sénégal, l'Afrique du Sud ou le Kenya parviendraient(+) sans doute à contenir(0/+) le virus, au moins dans leurs capitales, d'autres comme la Centrafrique ou le Soudan du Sud n'ont que peu de **chances(+)**.

STOCK-EXCHANGE IS A PURSE

Les **Bourses** vont rester très fébriles jusqu'à ce que la pandémie soit contenue.

DURABILITY IS RESILIENCE

« Même s'il reste encore très difficile de quantifier l'impact(-) économique et financier de cette pandémie sur les résultats des entreprises de manière globale, le secteur de la santé devrait se montrer relativement **résilient(+)** et conserver son caractère défensif(-) », observe(0) Maguy Macdonald, spécialiste produit actions internationales chez Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management.

SUDEN APPEARANCE IS A NATURAL ELEMENT EMERGING

Cette épidémie est liée(0), dans le feuilleton, à l'**émergence(0)** d'un nouveau type de... coronavirus !

SOCIAL-MEDIA IS A BODY OF WATER + FAKE-NEWS IS AN EMERGING ENTITY

[RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX] Ils véhiculent(0) des discours non officiels mais, paradoxalement, là où l'on voit **émerger(0)** des « fake news » et une forme de dramatisation, on constate aussi que dans cette crise du coronavirus ces réseaux sociaux ont été plus en phase avec le discours des scientifiques et des médecins qu'avec celui des politiques.

LIFE IS A STORY

+ PEOPLE LIVING LIFE ARE CHARACTERS OF A STORY

[Mattia et son épouse] Leur **histoire(0)**, devenue symbole de l'épidémie, est **suivie(0)** par tous les Italiens.

ITALY IS A SAFETY INDICATOR IN THE RED + RED IS DANGER

Pour bon nombre de spécialistes, l'Italie, qui a été la première à être touchée(0/-) par le virus en Europe, a certainement déjà basculé(-) dans le **rouge vif(-)**.

HAVE THE SAME OPINION IS HAVE THE SAME RHYTHM

[RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX] Ils véhiculent(0) des discours non officiels mais, paradoxalement, là où l'on voit émerger des « fake news » et une forme de dramatisation, on constate aussi que dans cette crise du coronavirus ces réseaux sociaux ont été plus **en phase(0)** avec le discours des scientifiques et des médecins qu'avec celui des politiques.

AUTHORITY IS POWER

De deux choses l'une, soit le risque de tenir un bureau de vote est considéré comme inexistant et cela donne à l'exercice démocratique un **pouvoir(0)** quasi magique sur l'épidémie, soit il est jugé inférieur à la tempête(-) politique qu'aurait provoquée telle ou telle demande de report qui ne relèverait pas d'une décision unanime.

UNLIMITED | EXTRAORDINARY IS MAGIQUE

De deux choses l'une, soit le risque de tenir un bureau de vote est considéré comme inexistant et cela donne à l'exercice démocratique un **pouvoir(0)** quasi **magique(+)** sur

l'épidémie, soit il est jugé inférieur à la tempête(-) politique qu'aurait provoquée telle ou telle demande de report qui ne relèverait pas d'une décision unanime.

BELIEVE IS HOLD (1)

Redoutant que l'exécutif soit **tenu(0)** responsable d'une accélération de la propagation de l'épidémie, plusieurs soutien(+s) de M. Macron ont tenté de faire reposer le choix de maintenir le scrutin sur l'opposition, en chargeant le président (LR) du Sénat, Gérard Larcher, et celui de l'Association des maires de France, François Baroin, qui auraient fait pression de tout leur poids sur Emmanuel Macron, jeudi, pour que ce dernier renonce à annoncer un report.

PANDEMIC IS A PLAGUE + VIRUS IS A MYSTERY + INFORMATION ABOUT THE VIRUS IS CRIPTIC INFORMATION (1)

Jeanne Daudet a commencé comme ça : « Une pandémie dévastatrice **explose(-)** à l'**échelle(0)** du globe, des équipes de scientifiques **se mobilisent(+)** pour tenter de **décrypter** le génome du **mystérieux(0/-)** virus, l'OMS s'efforce de **remonter(0)** aux **sources(+)** du fléau(-)... » De quoi s'agit-il ?

D.1: Outcome of fifth step for each sample sentence, Italian data

Additional context is provided when necessary by means of a greyed-out sentence. The items in bold are the items identified as metaphorical. Steen's step-five (1999, 2011), presenting the sets of correspondences which compose the mappings, is detailed under each sentence and is formatted as follows: TARGET DOMAIN < SOURCE DOMAIN. If no items are in bold in the sentence and step-five is not present this means the concordanced verb was not identified as metaphorical, thus the rest of the sentence was not examined either. Specifications are provided in square brackets when these seem key to the meaning of the correspondence. Inferences are introduced by 'quindi'.

1. Colpire

A casa i primi due neonati ricoverati. Non può **suonare** che come una notizia di speranza la guarigione dei primi bambini **colpiti** dal coronavirus.

SEMBRARE < SUONARE

NOTIZIA [a casa i primi due neonati ricoverati] < CAMPANELLO

CONTAGIARE < COLPIRE

BAMBINI < VITTIME

CORONAVIRUS < AGGRESSORE

Dalla Croce Rossa cinese arriverà un'ampia squadra [di medici e infermieri] che sarà coordinata dall'Areu. Questo **rinforzo** permetterà l'**apertura dell'ospedale da campo** a Bergamo, una delle aree più **colpite** dall'epidemia.

APRIRE < SOSTENERE

INFERMIERI-MEDICI < RINFORZO

OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO < STRUTTURA INIZIARE < APRIRE

OSPEDALE-DA-CAMPO < CONTENITORE

RINFORZO < CHIAVE | MODO-DI-APRIRE

INFLUENZARE < COLPIRE

AREA[BERGAMO] < VITTIMA

EPIDEMIA < AGGRESSORE

Ambra Angiolini sostiene Brescia via alla raccolta con il Comune; L'iniziativa L'attrice è convinta che la città sarà generosa "Una **campagna** per chi perderà la **sicurezza** economica perché **costretto** a non lavorare" Ambra Angiolini e Brescia, un amore che si rinnova nel **segno** della solidarietà alle famiglie **colpite** dall'emergenza coronavirus.

INIZIATIVE < CAMPAGNA

CHI-PERSONE[PERDE-SICUREZZA] < PAESE|TERRITORIO-DA-PROTEGGERE
CERTEZZA|CAPACITÀ < SICUREZZA
ECONOMICA < COSA-VULNERABILE|COSA-CON-BISOGNO-DI-ESSERE-PROTETTA
OBBLIGARE < COSTRINGERE
SITUAZIONE < FORZA-CHE-COMPRIME
PERSONNE < COSA-SOTTO-PRESSIONE
DIMOSTRAZIONE-DELLA-REALTÀ < SEGNO
SOLIDARIETÀ < REALTÀ
INFLUENZARE|DANNEGGIARE < COLPIRE
FAMIGLIE < VITTIME
EMERGENZA-CORONAVIRUS < AGGRESSORE

Il virus è già **penetrato** negli Stati Uniti e prima ha **colpito** l'Italia in modo violentissimo; sapete perché?

ENTRARE|ARRIVARE < PENETRARE
STATI-UNITI < CONTENITORE | SPAZIO-CHIUSO
VIRUS < COSA-ENTRATTA-CON-FORZA | LADRO
INFLUENZARE|DANNEGGIARE < COLPIRE
ITALIA < VITTIMA
VIRUS < AGGRESSORE

E' Seul a **pagare il prezzo** maggiore al virus, rafforzando il legame tra paure degli investitori e **pallottoliere** dei contagi: la Corea del Sud è uno dei territori più **colpiti**. Alla fine la Borsa di Seul perde il 3,87%, seguita da Hong Kong che segna alla fine un ribasso dell'1,79 per cento.

DIMINUIRE|SOFFRIRE < PAGARE
VIRUS < VENDITORE|CREDITORE (QUELLO CHE RENDE I SOLDI)
ECONOMIA < PREZZO
NUMERO < PALLOTTOLIERE
CONTAGI < PALLINE SCORREVOLI
INFLUENZARE|DANNEGGIARE < COLPIRE
COREA-DEL-SUD < VITTIME
Quindi: VIRUS < AGGRESSORE

2. Vedere

"La peste di Camus e quella di Defoe, s'è risvegliata la paura che c'è in noi"; l'intervista Non è solo una questione di quel che **vediamo**, ma di quel che sappiamo, e che da secoli è dentro di noi, dice il professor Ugo Volli, per quasi vent'anni ordinario di Semiotica all'università di Torino, rispetto alla preoccupazione e alle reazioni, "non sempre razionali", rispetto al coronavirus.

Vediamo - letterale

" **Vedrò** nascere la mia bambina"; IL PAZIENTE 1 Mattia, 38 anni, maratoneta e primo malato al quale è stato diagnosticato il virus in Italia Ora sta meglio.

Vedrò - letterale

"Si tratta di un virus molto pericoloso - come potete **vedere** soprattutto voi in Italia in questi giorni - e per motivi diversi: anzitutto perché riesce a diffondersi rapidamente fra gli esseri umani.

VIVERE-DI-PERSONA < VEDERE

VOI (POPOLO-ITALIANO) < COSA-VISTA

E questo virus porta sulle montagne russe: "Ti capita il quarantenne che respira, non ha bisogno di ossigeno oppure solo di piccole dosi, lo sottoponi alla tac e **vedi** una polmonite terribile.

Vedi - letterale

Le conseguenze di quella politica si iniziano a **vedere** in questi giorni: almeno una decina di pazienti Covid-positivi "**certificati**" da tampone, molti altri con sintomi evidenti del coronavirus, "ogni giorno ne **vengono fuori** altri" (dicono le testimonianze), e questo accade anche tra medici, infermieri, operatori, perfino il direttore oggi è "positivo".

VIVERE-DI-PERSONA, SPERIMENTARE-UN'ESPERIENZA < VEDERE

CONSEGUENZE [DELLA POLITICA] < COSA-VISTA

ACCERTARE < CERTIFICARE

TAMPONE < DOCUMENTO-BUROCRATICO

ESSERE-SCOPERTO < VENIRE-FUORI

Quindi: PERSONE < LUOGO? – come "medici, infermieri, operatori e il direttore.

3. Contenere

Non parlo solo dell'attualità; mi riferisco a un approccio più a lungo termine, a misure in grado di identificare nuovi virus pericolosi, di mettere in guardia contro nuove **invasioni**, di preparare le risorse, le capacità umane per **contenere** e **sconfiggere** simili contaminazioni, prima che si trasformino in disastri".

PROPAGAZIONE|CONTAGIO-DILAGANTE < INVASIONE

VIRUS < FORZE-ARMATE(CATIVE)

MISURE < SENTINELLE

ARRESTARE < CONTENERE

RISORSE-CAPACITÀ-UMANE < CONTENITORE

CONTAMINAZIONI < COSA-DENTRO

ELIMINARE < SCONFIGGERE

RISORSE-CAPACITÀ-UMANE < FORZE-ARMATE(BUONE)

CONTAMINAZIONI < BATTAGLIA

Un caso a parte è quello del Nicaragua, uno dei pochi Paesi che ancora rifiuta di **adottare** misure restrittive per **contenere** la pandemia: non ha mai **chiuso** le scuole, né fermato le attività produttive.

METTERE-IN-ATTO < ADOTTARE

MISURE < FIGLI

PAESI < GENITORI

ARRESTARE < CONTENERE

MISURE < CONTENITORE

PANDEMIA < COSA-DENTRO

SOSPENDERE-ATTIVITÀ < CHIUDERE

SCUOLA < COSA-RESA-NON-ACCESSIBILE

Da questa mattina alle 8 sono attivi i **varchi** di accesso al comune di Vo', come misura per **contenere** la diffusione del Coronavirus.

PASSAGIO-DIFFICILE < VARCO

COMUNE-VO' < DESTINAZIONE

ARRESTARE < CONTENERE

MISURE < CONTENITORE

DIFFUSIONE-CORONAVIRUS < COSA-DENTRO

Allo studio del Mise contributi per le imprese e sgravi su bollette e adempimenti MILANO - Il decreto **adottato** nel fine settimana dal governo per **contenere** il contagio da coronavirus pregiudica direttamente l'attività lavorativa nelle aree interessate.

METTERE-IN-ATTO < ADOTTARE

DECRETO < FIGLIO

GOVERNO < GENITORE

ARRESTARE < CONTENERE

DECRETOE < CONTENITORE

CONTAGGIO-CORONAVIRUS < COSA-DENTRO

La Regione **raccomanda** di **attenersi** scrupolosamente alle **indicazioni** fornite dal ministero della Salute per **contenere** la diffusione del virus.

CONSIGLIARE < RACCOMANDARE

ATTENERSI-INDICAZIONI < COSA-ALLA-CURA-DI-ALTRI

FARE-RIFERIMENTO < ATTENERSI

INDICAZIONI < COSA-SU-CUI-AGGRAPARSI

ISTRUZIONE | NORMA-DIRETTIVA < INDICAZIONI

MINISTERO < STRUMENTO

ARRESTARE < CONTENERE

INDICAZIONI < CONTENITORE

DIFFUSIONE-VIRUS < COSA-DENTRO

4. Affrontare

A causa dell'epidemia di coronavirus "certamente ci sarà qualche sacrificio da **affrontare**, ma se è per il bene della salute e per il bene dei cittadini lo **affronteremo**". Così il presidente della Cei, cardinale Gualtiero Bassetti, si è espresso durante l'incontro "Mediterraneo, frontiera di pace", in corso a Bari, riguardo ai nuovi casi di Covid-19 che si sono manifestati in Italia.

SOSTENERE < AFFRONTARE

SACRIFICIO < COSA-DIFFICILE

NOI < PERSONA-DI-FRONTE-CON-OSTILITÀ

l'Organizzazione mondiale della sanità ha un bilancio annuale di soli 2,2 miliardi di dollari (metà del costo di un grande ospedale di New York), tanto che per **affrontare** il coronavirus ha dovuto iniziare una raccolta di fondi, e, principalmente, è **dotata** di **poteri** insufficienti.

INIZIARE-A-TRATTARE < AFFRONTARE

CORONAVIRUS < COSA-DAVANTI

OMS < PERSONA-MESSA-DI-FRONTE

AVERE < ESSERE-DOTATO

POTERI < DOTI(CAPACITÀ)

OMS < PERSONA

AUTORITÀ < POTERI

OMS < PERSONA | STATO

Maurizio Viecca è primario di cardiologia del "Sacco" e ha un ruolo di rappresentanza nell'associazione nazionale dei primari ospedalieri. Il suo reparto è stato in parte "svuotato" per la gestione dei pazienti malati di coronavirus, ma ha una **visione** complessiva su come si sta **affrontando** l'epidemia.

MODO-DI-CONSIDERARE < VISIONE

COME[AFFRONTARE-EPIDEMIA] < COSA-GUARDATA

MAURIZIO VIECCA < PERSONA-CHE-GUARDA

INIZIARE-A-TRATTARE < AFFRONTARE

EPIDEMIA < COSA-DAVANTI

ASSOCIAZIONE-PRIMARI-OSPEDALIERI? | ITALIA? (NOI) < PERSONA-MESSA-DI-FRONTE

Cambia la **strategia** del Pirellone nell' **affrontare** l'emergenza coronavirus e le regole per chi deve essere **sottoposto** ai tamponi.

INIZIARE-A-TRATTARE < AFFRONTARE

EMERGENZA-CORONAVIRUS < COSA-DAVANTI

STRATEGI[PIRELLONE] < PERSONA-MESSA-DI-FRONTE

MODO-DI-AGIRE < STRATEGIA

PIRELLONE < MILITARE

EMERGENZA[CORONAVIRUS] < NEMICO

OBBLIGARE < SOTTOPORE

TAMPONI < COSA-SOPRA

PERSONE < COSA-SOTTO

"Il coronavirus è la più grande emergenza **affrontata** dal dopoguerra a oggi. [Presidente del Piemonte, Alberto Cirio].

INIZIARE-A-TRATTARE < AFFRONTARE

EMERGENZA-CORONAVIRUS < COSA-DAVANTI

Quindi: POPOLO | MONDO < PERSONA-MESSA-DI-FRONTE

5. Sospendere

Per farlo abbiamo dovuto interrompere la trapiantistica trasferendo all'ottavo piano dove **ospitiamo** i trapiantati l'attività che non potevamo interrompere: ci si ammala di reni anche in tempi di epidemia, così come le dialisi per i non positivi non possono essere **sospese**.

ACCOGLIERE-UN-CERTO-NUMERO < OSPITARE

OSPEDALE < CASA

TRAPIANTATI < OSPITI

INTERROMPERE-ATTIVITÀ < SOSPENDERE

DIALISI < COSA-SOSPESA

Per quanto riguarda le misure **messe in campo** dalla Diocesi, la messa del Mercoledì delle Ceneri sarà sostituita da una preghiera a casa anche per chi è stato **colpito** dal coronavirus e per chi si sta adoperando per **combattere** la malattia; **sospese** poi anche le benedizioni pasquali e le lezioni di catechismo.

PRESENTARE < METTERE-IN-CAMPO

MISURE < TRUPPE

DIOCESI < GENERALE

CONTAGIARE < COLPIRE

PERSONE \$ < VITTIME

CORONAVIRUS < AGGRESSORE

CERCARE-DI-ELIMINARE < COMBATTERE

MALATTIA < AVVERSARIO

PERSONE (CHI) < LOTTATORI|SOLDATI

INTERROMPERE-ATTIVITÀ < SOSPENDERE

BENEDIZIONI < COSA-SOSPESA

Infine la delibera **sospende** per 180 giorni la penalità per chi non si presenta senza preavviso alle visite con i medici specialisti.

INTERROMPERE-ATTIVITÀ < SOSPENDERE

PENALITÀ < COSA-SOSPESA

DELIBERA < SOSPENDITORE

Venezia, due casi di coronavirus; Carnevale **sospeso** con polemica. VENEZIA – In una domenica con protagoniste le mascherine più delle maschere, la notizia è arrivata dopo il volo dell'Aquila Kristian Ghedina, l'ex campione di sci sceso dal campanile con la bandiera di Cortina 2021 davanti a neanche ventimila persone, molte meno del previsto: "Carnevale di Venezia sospeso".

INTERROMPERE-ATTIVITÀ < SOSPENDERE

CARNEVALE < COSA-SOSPESA

Quindi: CITTÀ-DI-VENEZIA < SOSPENDITORE

"L'ultima domenica è caratterizzata da migliaia di **pendolari** che arrivano in treno o in bus", dice Vittorio Bonacini, presidente degli albergatori, "per evitare gli assembramenti il Carnevale poteva essere **sospeso** già da sabato".

VIAGGIATORE-QUOTIDIANO < PEDOLARE

Quindi: TRAGETTO < LINEA-DEL-PENDOLO

INTERROMPERE-ATTIVITÀ < SOSPENDERE

CARNEVALE < COSA-SOSPESA

Quindi: CITTÀ-DI-VENEZIA < SOSPENDITORE

6. Bloccare

"L'Avigan è un anti-influenzale fino a poco tempo fa venduto in farmacia: qui hanno **scoperto** che somministrato ai primi sintomi di coronavirus, accertati con il tampone, **blocca** il progredire della malattia nel 91% dei casi.

RIVELARE | INDIVIDUARE < SCOPRIRE

SOMMINISTRATRE [AI PRIMI] < COSA-RESA-VISIBILE

INTERROMPERE-SVOLGIMENTO < BLOCCARE

AVIGAN < BLOCCO | COSA-CHE-BLOCCA

PROGREDIRE [MALATTIA] < MOVIMENTO [OGGETTO]

MALADIA < OGGETTO

Questa reazione fotochimica è in grado di distruggere la maggior parte dei virus, batteri e muffe, ma anche sostanze inquinanti e tossiche come il particolato ultra-fine, il tristemente noto Pm10, che spesso non viene **bloccato** dai comuni filtri per l'aria.

Bloccato - letterale

Passa un po' e vediamo un'infinità di gente che scende da un treno arrivato da Venezia. Vado a sentire e salta fuori che è tutto **bloccato** per sospetti casi di coronavirus.

Bloccato - letterale

UN volo Alitalia con 200 persone a bordo, atterrato stamattina alle 10.45 (ora locale, Gmt +4), è stato **bloccato** a Mauritius dove le autorità, preoccupate dal focolaio di coronavirus in Italia, hanno **fermato** circa 40 persone, tutte provenienti dalle zone infette: Lombardia e Veneto.

IMPEDIRE-DI-ANDARSENE < BLOCCARE

VOLO-ALITALIA < COSA-FISSA-IN-POSIZIONE | FERMATA

TRATTENERE < FERMARE

PERSONE < COSA-IN-MOVIMENTO

AUTORITÀ < BLOCCO

Emergenza Coronavirus **blocca** lo sport italiano: si fermano volley, rugby e pattinaggio a rotelle.

INTERROMPERE-SVOLGIMENTO < BLOCCARE

EMERGENZA-CORONAVIRUSAVIGAN < BLOCCO | COSA-CHE-BLOCCA

SPORT[ITALIANO] < MOVIMENTO [OGGETTO]

MALADIA < OGGETTO

INTERROMPERSI < FERMARSI

VOLLEY-RUGBY-PATTINAGGIO < OGGETTO | PERSONA-IN-MOVIMENTO(CHE-SI-FERMA)

7. Combattere

Il virus non si **combatte** solo negli ospedali, ma anche sul territorio.

CERCARE-DI-ELIMINARE < COMBATTERE

VIRUS < AVVERSARIO

OSPEDALI E TERRITORIO < CAMPO-DI-BATTAGLIA

[Gianluca Preziosa è il direttore generale della Siare, l'azienda di Valsamoggia, unica produttrice italiana di ventilatori polmonari] Ma abbiamo voluto dire anche di stare a casa, sì, perché noi siamo come i produttori delle **armi** che servono ai medici per **combattere** il coronavirus.

VENTILATORE < ARMA

MEDICI < SOLDATI

CERCARE-DI-ELIMINARE < COMBATTERE

CORONAVIRUS < AVVERSARIO

La Siare è l'unica azienda in Italia che produce questi macchinari, fondamentali per **combattere** le crisi respiratorie da coronavirus, e ha vinto una **gara** Consip per la fornitura di 2.300 macchine fino a luglio.

CERCARE-DI-ELIMINARE < COMBATTERE

MACCHINARI < ARMA

CRISI-RESPIRATORIA-CORONAVIRUS < AVVERSARIO

CONCORSO < GARA

SIARE < CONCORENTE

CONSIP < ORGANIZZATORE-DELLA-GARA

E più di 2.700 sono gli operatori sanitari contagiati, l'8,3 per cento delle persone colpite dal virus. Un **tributo** altissimo che fa dire al presidente Filippo Anelli: "Non possiamo più permettere che i nostri medici, i nostri operatori sanitari, siano mandati a **combattere** a mani nude contro il virus.

ESSERE-CONTAGGIATI < TRIBUTO

OPERATORI < PERSONE-CHE-PAGANO

CERCARE-DI-ELIMINARE < COMBATTERE

MEDICI-OPERATORI-SANITARI < SOLDATI

VIRUS < NEMICO

Cosa succede negli ospedali ai tempi del coronavirus a chi non è direttamente impegnato **in prima linea** per **combattere** la pandemia?

OSPEDALE < PRIMA-LINEA

[TEMPI-DEL-]CORONAVIRUS < BATTAGLIA|GUERRA

CERCARE-DI-ELIMINARE < COMBATTERE

PANDEMIA < NEMICO

[Coronavirus in casa Juventus] Nella giornata della **fuga** [dall'Italia] di Douglas Costa, quarto capitolo dopo quelle di Higuain, Khedira e Pjanic, **assumono** ancora maggior significato le parole **affidate** dalla Joya ai social due giorni fa: " Siamo tutti un'unica **squadra** che **combatte** insieme per **sconfiggere** il virus in Italia".

USCITA|ANDARE-VIA < FUGA

DOUGLAS COSTA < SCAPPATO

ITALIA < LUOGO-INSICURO

ACQUISIRE < ASSUMERE

PAROLE < CONSA-CHE-METTE-DENTRO-DI-SÉ

SIGNIFICATO < COSA-INTRODOTTA-NEL-ORGANISMO

DIRE < AFFIDARE

PAROLE < OGGTTEO-CONSEGNA

JOYA < PERSONA-CHE-CONSEGNA

SOCIAL < PERSONA-ALLA-QUALE-CONSEGNA (CUSTODIA)| CHE-NE-PRENDE-CURA

CERCARE-DI-ELIMINARE < COMBATTERE

SQUADRA < LOTTATORI|SOLDATI|ESERCITO

VIRUS < NEMICO

ELIMINARE < SCONFIGGERE

SQUADRA < ESERCITO

Quindi: INDIVIDUALI < SOLDATI

VIRUS < NEMICO

POPOLO-ITALIANO(TUTTI) < SQUADRA

PERSONNE < GIOCATORI

Quindi: SCONFIGGERE-VIRUS < VICERE-PARTITÀ

8. Trattare

Non sappiamo quindi ancora chi ha portato nell'area di Codogno il coronavirus, però il primo caso clinicamente impegnativo di Covid-19 è stato **trattato** senza le precauzioni del caso perché **interpretato** come altra patologia".

CURARE < TRATTARE

CASO[PRIMO-COVID] < COSA-MANIPOLATA

PRECAUZIONI[SENZA] < MANI

IDENTIFICARE < INTERPRETARE

CASO < SIMBOLO | TESTO | PAROLA

PATOLOGIA < SIGNIFICATO

Anzi, un terzo delle persone "in trattamento" sono lì per traumi, cadute e spesso anche ictus, ma per il 67-68% si tratta di persone affette da Coronavirus.

Si tratta - letterale

La Liguria si è adeguata: " Siamo i primi ad agire in questo modo – dice il governatore Giovanni Toti – si tratta di un'ordinanza precauzionale che cerca di evitare l'insorgenza del virus nel nostro territorio e vuole semplificare la tracciabilità dei soggetti zero.

Si tratta - letterale

Se si accerta la presenza di altri virus influenzali ci sono meno probabilità che si tratti di coronavirus".

Si tratta - letterale

Si tratterebbe di una giovane di 25 anni di ritorno dopo una vacanza in Italia nelle zone colpite dal coronavirus.

Si tratta – letterale

9. Superare

Ma secondo l'Ufficio Nazionale di Statistica, già al 30 maggio soltanto in Inghilterra e Galles i morti con Covid-19 confermato o sospetto erano oltre 44 mila: se a questi si aggiungono poi i decessi in Scozia e Irlanda del Nord, il bilancio totale **supera** i 50 mila. va detto comunque che anche in Gran Bretagna la **curva** dei contagi è ormai in discesa e soprattutto a Londra il coronavirus è in via di **sparizione**.

OLTREPASSARE-QUANTITÀ < SUPERARE

50-MILA[DECESI] < LUOGO | PUNTO-RIFERIMENTO | LIMITE

BILANCIO < CAMMINATORE | PERSONA-COSA-IN-MOVIMENTO

RAPPRESENTAZIONE-GRAFICA < CURVA (e.g. curva di un bracciolo)

CONTAGI < OGGETTO-CON-LA-FORMA-CURVA | MASSA

CESSAZIONE < SPARIZIONE

CORONAVIRUS < ANIMALE | PERSONA

L'auspicio è che però non si continui ad **associare** lo smart working a un evento eccezionale: oltre al coronavirus, bisogna anche **debellare** un **virus** che è la nostra incapacità di lavorare in maniera efficiente, **superando** il pensiero che solo la presenza in ufficio sia garanzia di risultato".

PRESAGIO < AUSPICIO

METTERE-IN-RELAZIONE < ASSOCIARE

SMART-WORKING < PARTE-INSERITA (LA-PARTE)

EVENTO[ECCEZIONALE] < ORGANIZZAZIONE-PRINCIPALE-A-CUI-AGGIUNTO (IL-TUTTO)

ELIMINARE < DEBELLARE

VIRUS[INCAPACITÀ-LAVORARE] < ESERCITO-NEMICO

COMPORTEMENTO < VIRUS

LAVORARE[INEFFICIENTE] < MALATTIA

AFFRONTARE-OTTENENDO-RISULTATO < SUPERARE

PENSIERO < LIMITE | PUNTO-DI-RIFERIMENTO

Quindi: PERONE < CAMMINATORE | PERSONA-COSA-IN-MOVIMENTO

I volumi arrivano in bicicletta oppure si trovano in edicola di Cristina Palazzo Fare **rete** con gli edicolanti per **superare** le difficoltà del coronavirus e le interpretazioni dei decreti.

AFFRONTARE-OTTENENDO-RISULTATO < SUPERARE

DIFFICOLTÀ[CORONAVIRUS] < LIMITE | PUNTO-DI-RIFERIMENTO

COLLABORAZIONE < RETE

EDICOLANTI < COMPONENTI-DELLA-RETE

"Siamo **di fronte a** una grande **prova** - dice Luca [che non vuole essere indicato con il cognome per sottolineare che parla a nome del movimento Fridays for Future], siamo **sicuri** che **supereremo** l'emergenza virus, ma quando si **ripartirà** dovremo **cogliere** l'occasione per farlo meglio.

AFFRONTARE-OTTENENDO-RISULTATO < SUPERARE

EMERGENZA[VIRUS] < LIMITE | PUNTO-DI-RIFERIMENTO

NOI | POPOLO-ITALIANO < VIAGGIATORE | CAMINATORE | PERSONA-COSA-IN-MOVIMENTO

DOVERE-GESTIRE < ESSERE-DI-FRONTE

NOI < OSSERVATORE

PROVA < COSA-DAVANTI

SFORZO < PROVA

EMERGENZA-VIRUS < ESAME

NOI | POPOLO-ITALIANO < COMPETITORI | STUDENTI

CERTO < SICURO

NOI < LUOGO-PROTETTO

COMINCIARE-A-NON-AVERE-RESTRIZIONI < RIPARTIRE

NOI | IL PAESE? < MACCHINA | MOTORE

APPROFITARE | PRENDERE < COGLIERE

OCCASIONE < FRUTTO | FIORE (frutto delle proprie fatiche)

NOI | POPOLO-ITALIANO < PERSONA-CHE-COGLIE

I pazienti dimessi, che hanno **superato** la **fase** clinica e che sono negativi per la ricerca dell'acido nucleico del nuovo coronavirus sono 324.

AFFRONTARE-OTTENENDO-RISULTATO < SUPERARE

FASE-CLINICA < LIMITE | PUNTO-DI-RIFERIMENTO

PAZIENTI[DIMESSI] < VIAGGIATORE | CAMINATORE | PERSONA-COSA-IN-MOVIMENTO

MOMENTO-SPECIFICO < FASE

CLINICA < FENOMENO-NATURALE

Perché il Covid- 19, per ora, sembra continuare a diffondersi, visto il numero di contagi che aumenta di ora in ora: a ieri sera, i tamponi fatti e **processati** (con analisi complete) erano quasi mille, un numero **destinato a salire**.

AVERE-ESITO-INEVITABILE < ESSERE-DESTINATO

NUMERO < PERSONA

SALIRE < DESTINO

AUMENTARE < SALIRE

NUMERO-TAMPONI < COSA-MUOVE-VERSO-ALTO

ANALIZZARE < PROCESSARE

TAMPONI < CRIMINALE

Coronavirus, Giuseppe Conte ribatte a Matteo Salvini: "L'ho chiamato ma non mi ha risposto" **Sale** a sette il numero dei deceduti con coronavirus in Italia e sono 229 i contagiati.

AUMENTARE < SALIRE

NUMERO-DECEDUTI < COSA-MUOVE-VERSO-ALTO

I positivi a 478 I morti sono 26 Tutte le regole della quarantena h I casi in Puglia Con i 40 nuovi casi registrati ieri **salgono** a 478 le persone positive al test del Coronavirus in Puglia.

AUMENTARE < SALIRE

PERSONE-POSITIVE < COSA-MUOVE-VERSO-ALTO

Anche oggi sono numeri **drammatici** quelli che aggiornano il bilancio dell'epidemia da coronavirus in Italia: con 5.322 nuovi casi ieri abbiamo **raggiunto** un totale di 41.035 contagiati, mentre i casi attualmente positivi (**dedotti** quindi le guarigioni e i decessi) **salgono** a 33.190 persone.

GRAVE < DRAMMATICO

NUMERO < DRAMMA

CONSEGUIRE | OTTENERE < RAGGIUNGERE

TOTALE [41035] < LUOGO

ITALIA(NOI) < VIAGGIATORE

SOTTRARRE < DEDURRE

CASI < LUOGO-ALTO

GUARIGIONI-DECESSI < ACQUA

AUMENTARE < SALIRE

CASI-POSITIVI < COSA-MUOVE-VERSO-ALTO

Il dato più atteso **riguarda** i **sussidi** settimanali di disoccupazione negli Usa che **salgono** di 1,87 milioni, **portando** il totale dei senza lavoro americani a oltre 42 milioni di unità dall'inizio dell'emergenza coronavirus.

TRATTARE < RIGUARDARE

DATO < OSSERVATORE

SUSSIDI < COSA-DAVANTI

AUMENTARE < SALIRE

NUMERO-DECEDUTI < COSA-MUOVE-VERSO-ALTO

AIUTO-FINANZIARIO < SUSSIDIO

Quindi: PERSONNA-DESOCCUPATA (\$) < PERSONNA-AIUTATA; GOVERNO (\$) < SOCCORITORE

CAUSARE < PORTARE

DESOCCUPAZIONE[SALE] < TRENO[PORTA]

TOTALE[SENSA-LAVORO] < COSA-TRASPORTATA

42-MILIONI < DESTINAZIONE

11. Contrastare

Già nei giorni scorsi l'Onu aveva chiesto una "tregua umanitaria" per **contrastare** la **minaccia** del coronavirus in modo unitario in tutto il Paese [Libia].

GESTIRE < CONTRASTARE

MINACCIA[CORONAVIRUS] < NEMICO

LIBIA < LOTTATORE

PERICOLO < MINACCIA

CORONAVIRUS < MINACIATORE | MINACIANTE

LIBIA < PERSONA-MINACCIATA

L'Europa è "preoccupata" per la diffusione del Coronavirus in Italia ed è pronta ad aiutare le nostre autorità per **contrastarla**.

LEADER-EUROPEI < EUROPA; o EUROPA < PERSONA

GESTIRE < CONTRASTARE

DIFFUSIONE[CORONAVIRUS] < NEMICO

EUROPA < LOTTATORE

Antiretrovirali Sono alcuni dei farmaci che vengono utilizzati per tentare di **contrastare** la diffusione del coronavirus nell'organismo delle persone **colpite**.

GESTIRE < CONTRASTARE

DIFFUSIONE[CORONAVIRUS] < NEMICO

ANTIRETROVIRALI < ARMA

CONTAGIARE < COLPIRE

PERSONNE < VITTIME

CORONAVIRUS < AGGRESSORE

Dato il momento di "emergenza per la diffusione del coronavirus abbiamo deciso di **affiancare** alle collezioni per i vari brand, la produzione di mascherine protettive, cercando di dare il nostro contributo per **contrastare** casi di speculazione su materiali che devono essere disponibili in questo **delicato** momento", afferma il ceo Romolo D'Orazio.

AIUTARE < AFFIANCARE

COLLEZIONE[BRAND] < COSA-AFFIANCATA

PRODUZIONE[MASCHERINE] < COSA-MESSA-A-FIANCO

GESTIRE < CONTRASTARE

CASI[SPECULAZIONE] < NEMICO

NOI < LOTTATORE

MESCHERINE < ARMA

RICHIEDE-PRUDENZA < DELICATO

MOMENTO < COSA-FRAGILE

E' il numero **diffuso** dalla task force sanitaria al lavoro per **contrastare** l'emergenza coronavirus sul territorio della regione.

DIVULGATO < DIFFUSO

NUMERO < COSA-CHE-SI-DIFFONDE (CALORE|LUCE|PROFUMO)

GESTIRE < CONTRASTARE

EMERGENZA[CORONAVIRUS] < NEMICO

TASK-FORCE-SANITARIA < LOTTATORE

Berlino è pronta a spendere almeno 156 miliardi in più per **contrastare** la crisi da coronavirus.

DISPOSTA < PRONTA

BERLINO < QCS.-IN-STATO-PER-ESSERE-ADOPERATO |QCN.-IN-CONDIZIONE-PER-FARE

GESTIRE < CONTRASTARE

CRISI[**CORONAVIRUS**] < NEMICO

BERLINO < LOTTATORE

156 MILIARDI < ARMA

12. Sottolineare

Buone notizie anche dal **fronte** tamponi: "Siamo in condizioni di farne fino a 90 mila al giorno", ha detto il commissario per l'emergenza Domenico Arcuri **sottolineando** che si è **chiusa** la richiesta di **offerta** per i test diagnostici per il coronavirus.

QUESTIONE < FRONTE

TAMPONI < CORPO-UMANO|ESERCITO

DARE-ENFASI < SOTTOLINEARE

CHIUSA[RICHIESTA] < INFORMAZIONE-IMPORTANTE

CONCLUDERE < CHIUDERE

RICHIESTA[OFFERTA] < CONTENITORE| SPAZIO-CINTRATO

DENARO[DATO] < OFFERTA

TEST < DESTINATARIO

Proprio oggi l'Ecdc ha **alzato** il **livello** di rischio da Coronavirus in Europa da **basso** a "**moderato-alto**", anche se a Bruxelles c'è **piena** fiducia nella gestione della crisi da parte del governo italiano: "Voglio lodare la **risposta** rapida e professionale delle vostre autorità", ha **sottolineato** in mattinata il commissario europeo alla Gestione delle crisi, Janez Lenarcic.

AUMENTARE < ALZARE

GRADO < LIVELLO

RISCHIO[**CORONAVIRUS**] < LIQUIDO

Quindi: EUROPA < CONTENITORE

GRADO-NON-IMPORTANTE < BASSO

GRADO-MEDIO-IMPORTANTE < MODERATO-ALTO

Quindi: linea di importanza < linea verticale

MASSIMA-INTENSITÀ < PIENA

FIDUCIA < MASSA-DI-ACQUA

GESTIONE-DI-SEGUITO < RISPOSTA

CORONAVIRUS < COSA-CON-ATTI-DI-OSTILITÀ

DARE-ENFASI < SOTTOLINEARE

LODARE < INFORMAZIONE-IMPORTANTE

Sottolineando come le **forti** misure restrittive sembrano aver **funzionato**, Fidelity dice che "la Cina oggi sembra **trovarsi** in una **posizione** migliore per **riprendersi** dalla crisi economica causata dalla pandemia globale, rispetto a molti paesi occidentali che stanno iniziando ora ad **affrontare** il problema".

DARE-ENFASI < SOTTOLINEARE

FUNZIONAMENTO[MISURE] < INFORMAZIONE-IMPORTANTE

AUTORITARIO < FORTE

MISURE < CORPO|MUSCOLO

ESSERE-EFFICACE < FUNZIONARE

MISURE < MACCHINA|STRUTTURA-ANATOMICA

ESSERE-IN-UNA-CONDIZIONE < TROVARSI

POSIZIONE[MIGLIORE] < LUOGO

CINA < PERSONA

CONDIZIONE|CIRCONSTANZA < POSIZIONE

CINA < COPRO-UMANO

RITORNARE-STATO-NORMALE < RIPRENDERSI

CRISI-ECONOMICA < MALATIA

CINA < PAZIENTE-MALATO

INIZIARE-A-TRATTARE < AFFRONTARE

PROBLEMA < COSA-DAVANTI

CINA < PERSONA-MESSA-DI-FRONTE

La pandemia del coronavirus ha **sconvolto** anche il **mondo** dell'auto costringendo le **case** automobilistiche allo stop della produzione nell'attesa di **ripartire** "a **tutta velocità**", come ha **sottolineato** nel suo messaggio Bugatti Automobiles.

GRAVAMENTE-TURBATO < SCONVOLTO

PANDEMIA-CORONAVIRUS < CAUSA (e.g. DISASTRO-NATURALE)

MONDE-AUTO < LUOGO-SCONVOLTO

SETTORE < MONDO

AUTO < ESSERI-VIVENTI

AZIENDA < CASA

AUTOMOBILE < FAMIGLIA

RI-APRIRE < RIPARTIRE

PRODUZIONE < MACCHINA|VIAGGIATORE

MASSIMA < TUTTA

PRODUZIONE < VELOCITÀ

DARE-ENFASI < SOTTOLINEARE

SCONVOLTO[**CORONAVIRUS**] < INFORMAZIONE-IMPORTANTE

L'ex presidente del Consiglio Enrico Letta, **ospite** di Circo Massimo su Radio Capital, **sottolinea** le maggiori difficoltà negli Stati democratici di far fronte al Coronavirus e, sulla **scia** del **richiamo** alla collaborazione tra i partiti del presidente della Repubblica Sergio Mattarella, **rivolge** alle **forze** politiche un **appello** all'unità.

INVITATO < OSPITE

CIRCOMASSIMO < PADRONE-DI-CASA

RADIO-CAPITAL < CASA

DARE-ENFASI < SOTTOLINEARE

DIFFICOLTÀ[MAGGIORE] < INFORMAZIONE-IMPORTANTE

MODELLO < SCIA

RICHIAMO[COLABORAZIONE] < IMBARCAZIONE|AEREO|COMETA (OGGETTO-IN-MOVIMENTO)

ESORTAZIONE-A-TENERE-COMPORTAMENTO < RICHIAMO

COLLABORAZIONE < ARMI|AL FRONTE

DIRIGERE < RIVOLGERE

FORZE-POLITICHE < DESTINAZIONE|DIREZIONE

APPELLO < COSA-RIVOLTA

AUTORITÀ < FORZA

POLITICHE < CORPO

RICHIESTA < APPELLO

UNITÀ < PRESENZA (SCOLASTICA E MILITARE)

13. Sottoporre

Vaccinarsi contro l'influenza pensando a Covid-19; Dossier Mentre tutto il mondo attende impaziente l'arrivo di un vaccino contro Covid-19, ci [sono] diversi motivi per i quali tutta la

popolazione adulta dovrebbe **sottoporsi** il prossimo autunno a quello anti-influenzale, anche nell'**ottica** di un possibile nuovo **picco** emergenziale di Coronavirus.

OBBLIGARE < SOTTOPORE

VACINO-ANTI-INFLUENZALE < COSA-SOPRA

POPOLAZIONE-ADULTA < COSA-SOTTO

MODI-DE-VEDERE|COMPRENDERE-LE-COSE < OTTICA

NUOVO-PICCO < COSA-VISTA

VALORE-MASSIMO < PICCO

EMERGENZA-CORONAVIRUS < MONTAGNA

Al test per verificare la positività al coronavirus sono state **sottoposte** anche tre componenti di una famiglia (bambina, mamma e nonna) che potrebbero essere venute in **contatto** con il focolaio lombardo e, dal pomeriggio, pure i 70 dipendenti della Mae.

OBBLIGARE < SOTTOPORE

TEST < COSA-SOPRA

COMPONENTI[FAMIGLIA] < COSA-SOTTO

RAPPORTO < CONTATTO

FOCOLAIO < PERSONE-DENTRO-FOCOLAIO

Gli avversari Controlli anti- virus a Capodichino Il Barcellona atterra alle 13 a Capodichino e - come tutti i passeggeri in arrivo da paesi stranieri - Messi e compagni si dovranno **sottoporre** ai **rigidi** controlli anti-coronavirus in aeroporto.

OBBLIGARE < SOTTOPORE

CONTROLLI < COSA-SOPRA

MESSI-E-COMPAGNI < COSA-SOTTO

RIGOROSO < RIGIDO

CONTROLLI < MATERIALE-DURO(NON FLESSIBILE)

Mattia non riferisce di altri contatti con persone provenienti dalla Cina 2 Vo' Euganeo Adriano Trevisan, il primo morto italiano da coronavirus, è stato in un bar a vedere una partita di calcio insieme con otto cinesi, due rientrati di recente dalla Cina: **sottoposti** al test del tampone sono risultati tutti negativi.

OBBLIGARE < SOTTOPORE

TEST < COSA-SOPRA

OTTO-CINESI < COSA-SOTTO

In situazioni più ambigue, meno **limpide**, quali sono i criteri per decidere se **sottoporre** le persone al test per il coronavirus?

CHIARA|OVVIA|LINEARE < LIMPIDO

SITUAZIONE < ELEMENTO NATURAL (ACQUA|ARIA SENZA IMPURITA)

OBBLIGARE < SOTTOPORE

TEST < COSA-SOPRA

PERSONNE < COSA-SOTTO

14. Lasciare

Il fratello dell'attaccante bianconero, che mercoledì sera aveva **lasciato** Torino a bordo di un jet privato dopo aver ottenuto il **risponso** negativo del tampone per **rilevare** il coronavirus, prova quindi con un altro tweet a **silenziare** le critiche: "Per favore, gli **illustri** opinionisti del business stiano un poco zitti".

ANDARE-VIA < LASCIARE

TORINA < OGGETTO-LASCIATO

IL-FRATELLO < POSSESSORE

RISPOSTA < RESPONSO

TAMPONE < ORACOLO

CONFERIRE-EVIDENZA < RILEVARE

CORONAVIRUS < FATTO-DA-RICAVARE

FARE-SMETTERE-DI-SCRIVERE < SILENZIARE

CRITICHE < ORATORI|QUELLI-CHE-PARLANO

FRATELLO < SILENZIATORE

FAMOSO < ILLUSTRO

OPINIONISTA < COSA-LUMINOSA

Quindi: OPINIONE-GIORNALISTA < LUCE

Le prime **mosse** di chi ha una qualche responsabilità nella **delicatissima fase** della **ripartenza** non **lasciano** però grandi **spazi** all'ottimismo, **improntate** come sembrano a salvaguardare interessi di categoria o di partito o comunque di bottega, piuttosto che a una **rifondazione** pensata per il bene di tutti, a cominciare dai più **deboli**, dai più esposti alla **coda** lunga del coronavirus.

AZIONE < MOSSA

RICHIEDE-PRUDENZA < DELICATO

FASE < COSA-FRAGILE
MOMENTO-SPECIFICO < FASE
RIPARTENZA < FENOMENO-NATURALE (e.g. cipro, luna)
TORNARE-ALLA-NORMALE < RIPARTENZA
Quindi: ECONOMIA < MACCHINA | VIAGGIATORE
DARE < LASCIARE
SPAZIO < OGGETTO-LASCIATO
MOSSE[DI-CHI-HA-RESPONSABILITÀ] < POSSESSORE
MARGINE | POSSIBILITÀ-DI-AZIONE < SPAZIO
MOLTO < GRANDE
CARATTERIZZARE < IMPRONTARE
MOSSE < COSA-CON-IL-SEGNO
SALVAGUARDARE-INTERESSI < SEGNO
RIORGANIZZAZIONE < RIFONDAZIONE
Quindi: ITALIA < STRUTTURA-ARCHITETTONICA
PRIVO-DI-MEZZI/POTERE/INFLUENZA < DEBOLE
PERSONNE < CORPO | COSTRUZIONE
SOCIETÀ < CITTÀ
SERIE-DI-CONSEGUENZE < CODA
CORONAVIRUS < ANIMALE | DIAVOLO?
GRANDE-QUANTITÀ < LUNGA

L'interrogazione della Lega Anche ieri il consiglio comunale si è **aperto** con un minuto di silenzio dedicato ai bresciani **illustri stroncati** dal Covid (il medico delle carceri Salvatore Ingiulla, l'ex deputato Cesare Allegri e l'ex allenatore delle rondinelle Gigi Simoni) per poi **lasciare spazio** a tre interrogazioni della minoranza.

FAMOSO < ILLUSTRO
BRESCIANI < COSA-LUMINOSA
Quindi: ESPERIENZA < LUCE
INFLUENZATO-NEGATIVAMENTE/DISTRUTTO < STRONCATO
BRESCIANI < COSA-ROTTA
COVID < FORZA-VIOLENTE/CAUSA

DARE < LASCIARE

SPAZIO < OGGETTO-LASCIATO

CONSIGLIO < POSSESSORE

MARGINE | POSSIBILITÀ-DI-AZIONE < SPAZIO

La capacità di immaginare tempi migliori significa che non abbiamo ancora **lasciato** che l'epidemia e la paura prendano il **sopravvento** su di noi.

PERMETTERE | FARE, CON VALORE CAUSATIVO < LASCIARE

NOI < POSSESSORE

EPIDEMIA-E-PAURA < COSA-LASCIATA-IN-POSIZIONE

VANTAGGIO < SOPRAVVENTO

EPIDEMIA-E-PAURA < NEMICO (IN UNA BATTAGLIA NAVALE)

NOI < BARCA (CHE-VUOLE-IL-VENTO)

L'ospedale si sta attrezzando con un maggior numero di letti in rianimazione per riuscire ad accogliere i pazienti delle terapie intensive degli altri ospedali che devono lasciare lo spazio agli affetti da Coronavirus.

Lasciare – letterale

15. Scattare

Nei giorni in cui l'attenzione si è **focalizzata** sui casi accertati in Lombardia, anche sul territorio piemontese è **scattata** la paura di essere stati contagiati dal virus di Wuhan.

CONCENTRARE < FOCALIZZARE

ATTENZION < OBIETTIVO | LENTE | STRUMENTO-OTTICO

CASI < IMMAGINE

MANIFESTARSI-ALL'IMPROVISO < SCATTARE

PAURA < MOLLA | MECCANISMO

È l'informazione **fondamentale** che fa **scattare** l'**allerta** per il focolaio di coronavirus in Italia.

IMPORTANTE < FONDAMENTALE

INFORMAZIONE < LA-BASE

INIZIO-REPENTINO < SCATTARE

ALLERTA < MOLLA | MECCANISMO

AVISO < ALLERTA (MILITARE)

FOCOLAIO < PERICOLO-IMMINENTE

INFORMAZIONE < SENTINELLA

Ieri mattina, all'ospedale Niguarda, il decesso di un uomo di origine asiatica ha fatto **scattare** le misure di emergenza e **provocato** preoccupazione, finché non è arrivata la conferma che non **si trattava** di coronavirus.

INIZIO-REPENTINO < SCATTARE

MISURE < MOLLA | MECCANISMO

ESSERE < TRATTARSI

CORONAVIRUS < TEMA-PRINCIPALE

SUSCITARE < PROVOCARE

DECESSO < CAUSA

PREOCUPAZIONE < EFFETTO

A far **scattare l'allarme** a Fondi è stato il rapido aumento dei contagi: 135 Covid positivi con un trend in continua **crescita**.

INIZIO-REPENTINO < SCATTARE

ALLERTA < MOLLA | MECCANISMO

AVISO < ALLERTA (MILITARE)

CONTAGI < PERICOLO-IMMINENTE

RAPIDO-AUMENTO[CONTAGI] < SENTINELLA

AUMENTO < CRESCITA

TREND[POSITIVITA] < PIANTE | LIVELLO-DEL-FIUME

Se invece [il picco] non **arriva** forse c'è **sfuggita** qualche altra **via** di **trasmissione** (gl'impianti di condizionamento dell'aria negli ospedali?) o forse il virus ce lo siamo **presi** in tanti già molto prima che **scattassero** le misure e poi una volta **chiusi** tutti dentro casa ecco che sono aumentati i contagi".

GIUNGERE-UN-LIVELLO < ARRIVARE

PICCO/LA-CURVA < VIAGGIATORE

MASSIMO | PICCO < DESTINAZIONE

NON-CAPIRE | INOSSERVATO < SFUGGIRE

VIA-TRASMISSION < COSA-SCAPATA

ITALIA < CATTURATORE | GUARDIA | POLIZIA

Quindi: CONTAGI < VIAGGIATORI; PICCO < DESTINAZIONE

MEZZI-PER-UN-FINE < VIA

COMUNICAZIONE-DI-MALATTIA < TRASMISSIONE

CORONAVIRUS < MESSAGGIO

INFETARE < PRENDERSI

VIRUS < PERSONA-CHE-ACCHIAPPIAMO-L'UN-L'ALTRO

NOI (ITALIANI) < PERSONA-CHE-ACCHIAPPIAMO-L'UN-L'ALTRO

INIZIO-REPENTINO < SCATTARE

MISURE < MOLLA | MECCANISMO

DETTI-DI-RIMANERE-DENTRO < CHIUSO

Quindi:

MISURE < CHIAVE

GOVERNO < CARCERIERE

ITALIANI < PRIGIONIERI | ANIMALI-IN-CABIA

CASA < PRIGGIONE | CONTENITORE

Commissioni spezzate, docenti virtuali Scattano le precettazioni per la maturità; l'istruzione Per la maturità nell'anno della pandemia **scatta** la **precettazione** dei professori. Mancano all'appello almeno settecento presidenti per le 1.700 commissioni d'esame delle scuole lombarde ed è intervenuto il ministero dell'Istruzione.

INIZIO-REPENTINO < SCATTARE

PRECETTAZIONE < MOLLA | MECCANISMO

INVITO-PRESENTARSI < PRECETTAZIONE

PROFESSORI < MILITARI | CIDADINO-IN-OBLIGO

MINISTRO-ISTRUZIONE < AUTORITÀ | GENERALE

16. Imporre

"Regole da modificare" Il Corriere nelle scorse settimane ha raccontato la storia del professor L., ex preside, e di Gianni Fossati, ex manager, entrambi sepolti al "campo 87" per una carenza di informazioni alle famiglie. È avvenuto perché l'aumento dei decessi, come in tutte le città **flagellate** dal Covid, ha **imposto** al Comune di **accorciare** i tempi per le sepolture.

AFFLIGGERE < FLAGELLARE

COVID < AGGRESSORE

CITTÀ < PERSONA-FLAGELLATA | SCHIAVO/CONDANNATO

FAR-ESEGUIRE < IMPORRE

DECESSI[AUMENTO] < COSA-CHE-IMPONE

ACCORCIARE[TEMPI] < COSA-MESSA-SOPRA

COMUNE < COSA-SU-CUI-MESSO

RIDURRE < ACCORCIARE

TEMPO < COSA-FISICA

"Le norme anti Covid **impongono** una cerimonia minima - spiega il sindaco -, molti cittadini avrebbero voluto **ricambiare** l'affetto di Mattarella, ma dobbiamo ricordarci che la **battaglia** non è ancora **vinta**".

FAR-ESEGUIRE < IMPORRE

NORME[ANTI-COVID] < COSA-CHE-IMPONE

CERIMONIA[MINIMA] < COSA-MESSA-SOPRA

Quindi: SPOSI < COSA-SU-CUI-MESSO

DIMOSTRARE-IN-RITORNO < RICAMBIARE

AFFETTO < COSA-RIDATA

CITTADINI < PERSONA-CHE-DA-DI-NUOVO

MATTARELLA < PRIMO-REGALATORE

PANDEMIA < BATTAGLIA

VINTA < FINITA

l'ipotesi, partendo da una stima di circa 120 miliardi di depositi bancari dei piemontesi, porterebbe a un tesoretto da 250 milioni, pescando 20 euro da chi dispone di 10mila euro, ma con una proporzione che porterebbe a 200 euro per chi, in banca, avesse 100mila euro. </s><s> E così via. </s><s> " La proposta di Gianaria è interessante e va esaminata: evidentemente deve essere autorizzata. </s><s> Ma quello che è importante è che si crei una efficiente cabina di regia per indirizzare in modo univoco e non dispersivo le risorse necessarie alla ripartenza" dice Piergiorgio Re, presidente dell'Acì e della Fondazione De Fornaris. </s><s> Anche Ilaria Bonacossa, direttrice di Artissima, condivide l'idea. Dal **fronte** economico **arrivano** reazioni piuttosto **allineate**: se da un **lato** non convince lo **strumento** utilizzato per recuperare risorse (il pensiero **risale** al prelievo forzato deciso dal governo Amato, in una notte d'estate del 1992), senza dubbio è opinione condivisa quella della necessità di **ripartire** a velocità decisamente più sostenuta e con nuove **forze** dopo lo stop **imposto** dalla pandemia.

SETTORE < FRONTE

ECONOMIA < CORPO-UMANO | ESERCITO

COMMUNICARE < ARRIVARE

REZIONI < VIAGGIATORI | ELEMENTI-CHE-SI-MUOVONO

FRONTE[ECONOMICO] < PARTENZA
CONCORDATO < ALLINEATO
REAZIONI < OGGETTI-IN-LINEA
PUNTO-DI-VISTA(OPINIONE) < LATO
PENSIERO < CORPO
MEZZO-IMPEGNATO < STRUMENTO
RECUPERARE[RISORSE] < MESTIERE
TORNARE-INDIETRO-NEL-TEMPO < RISALIRE
PENSIERO < VIAGGIATORE
PRELIEVO[FORZATO] < PUNTO-PIÙ-IN-SU NELLA SALITA|FIUME
Quindi: TEMPO < SALITA|FIUME
RI-APRIRE < RIPARTIRE
ECONOMIA < MACCHINA|VIAGGIATORE
AIUTO < FORZA
FAR-ESEGUIRE < IMPORRE
PANDEMIA < COSA-CHE-IMPONE
STOP < COSA-MESSA-SOPRA
Quindi: ECONOMIA < COSA-SU-CUI-MESSO

La vita ai tempi del coronavirus **apre** nuove **prospettive**, e ci **impone** di **riflettere** sul perché ci **ritroviamo** improvvisamente agli **arresti domiciliari**, senza aver commesso alcun crimine apparente.

INIZIARE < APRIRE
PROSPETTIVE < CONTENITTORE-CHIUSO|PORTA
VITA[TEMPI-CORONAVIRUS] < CHIAVE
CIRCOSTANZE-FUTURE < PROSPETTIVA
PENSARE < RIFLETTERE
PERCHÉ[ARRESTI-DOMICILIARI] < IMMAGINE
Quindi: MENTE < SPECCHIO
FAR-ESEGUIRE < IMPORRE
VITA[TEMPI-CORONAVIRUS] < COSA-CHE-IMPONE
RIFLETTERE < COSA-MESSA-SOPRA

NOI < COSA-SU-CUI-MESSO

ESSERE-IN-CONDIZIONE < RITROVARSI

ARRESTI-DOMICILIARI < LUOGO

OBBLIGO-RIMANERE-CASA < ARRESTI-DOMICILIARI

NOI < CRIMINALI

Quindi: GOVERNO < POLIZIA | GUARDIA | GIUDICE

Sotto esame anche i gruppi social che hanno **catalizzato** il dissenso sociale negli ultimi giorni del **blocco** [di attività economica] **imposto** dal Covid.

FAR-ESEGUIRE < IMPORRE

COVID < COSA-CHE-IMPONE

BLOCCO < COSA-MESSA-SOPRA

FAVORIRE < CATALIZZARE

DISSENSO < REAZIONE-CHIMICA

MISURE < BLOCCO

Quindi: ATTIVITÀ-ECONOMICA | MOVIMENTO-DELLE-PERSONE < COSA-BLOCCATA

17. Emergere

È **emerso** ieri il primo caso a Milano città di contagio da coronavirus, il terzo nell'area metropolitana.

ESSERE-PERCEPIBILE < EMERGERE

CASO < COSA-VISIBILE

La foto dei contagi tra famiglie e Rsa Cinque i positivi scovati con il test; l'assistenza Sono cinquanta in tutta la Lombardia i nuovi positivi al coronavirus **emersi** nel bollettino di ieri.

ESSERE-PERCEPIBILE < EMERGERE

POSITIVI[NUOVI] < COSA-VISIBILE

Quando invece si è iniziato a fare i tamponi anche nelle case di riposo, le proporzioni dell'epidemia sono **emerse** giorno dopo giorno, arrivando al 20 maggio (quando i morti nel frattempo erano già migliaia) a soli 175 casi **sospetti** e 3.354 anziani ammalati con certezza di Covid-19.

ESSERE-PERCEPIBILE < EMERGERE

PROPORZIONI[EPIDEMIA] < COSA-VISIBILE

ESISTENZA-TEMUTTO < SOSPETTO

CASO < POTENZIALE-CRIMINALE

Un bando per sessanta "Infermieri di famiglia"; Asl città di Torino Anche se ieri, a Torino, sono **emersi** appena nove nuovi casi di coronavirus - 19 in Regione, mai così pochi - e i positivi attuali sono poco più di mille in tutto, la Asl lavora per **blindare** la città in caso di nuovi focolai.

ESSERE-PERCEPIBILE < EMERGERE

CASI[NUOVI] < COSA-VISIBILE

ASSICURARE < BLINDARE

ASL < MILITARE

CITTÀ < POSTAZIONE-MILITARE-DA-PROTEGGERE

Come è noto, tranne i vertici di Pechino e della Roma papale, nessuno conosce il contenuto di quel documento, definito temporaneo e tenuto segreto per volontà cinese. </s><s> Ma se ne intravedono sempre più chiaramente le conseguenze. La prima [conseguenza] è che l'attenzione reciproca [tra Pechino e Vaticano] **emersa** anche dopo l'**esplosione** della pandemia **si consoliderà**.

ESSERE-PERCEPIBILE < EMERGERE

ATTENZIONE[RECIPROCA] < COSA-VISIBILE

MANIFESTAZIONE-IMPROVVISA-RAPIDA < ESPLOSIONE

PANDEMIA < BOMBA

STABILIZZARSI < CONSOLIDARSI

ATTENZIONE < ELEMENTO-NON-SOLIDO

18. Ribadire

A marzo l'Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità ha **ribadito** che le vaccinazioni ordinarie sono tra i "servizi sanitari prioritari" anche in tempo di pandemia; di conseguenza, l'Ufficio regionale europeo dell'Oms ha dato indicazioni su come **svolgere** le attività vaccinali in condizioni di sicurezza.

RIPETERE < RIBADIRE

OMS < MARTELLO

Quindi: PAROLE [VACCINAZIONE[PRIORITARIO]] < CHIODO

REALIZZARE-IN-FASI < SVOLGERE

ATTIVITÀ[VACCINALI] < COSA-AVVOLTA

Non è altresì prevista l'esecuzione a tappeto di tamponi faringei per la verifica della presenza del nuovo coronavirus, come anche **ribadito** dal Ministero della salute, tranne in quei casi in cui le autorità sanitarie dovessero **ravvisarne** la necessità dopo attente e puntuali valutazioni".

RIPETERE < RIBADIRE

MINISTERO-SALUTE < MARTELLO

Quindi: PAROLE [ESECUZIONE[TAMPONI] < CHIODO

RITENERE-OPPORTUNO < RAVVISARE

NECESSITÀ < COSA|PERSONA-VISTA

Intanto da Catania l'assessore regionale alla Salute Ruggero Razza, che stamane ha **riunito** l'unità di crisi regionale sul coronavirus a Catania, **lancia un appello** alla cittadinanza: "In caso di sospetto - **ribadisce** - non bisogna mai recarsi al pronto soccorso, ma chiamare il proprio medico di base, oppure i due numeri **dedicati**: ovvero il numero ministeriale 1500 e il numero unico per le emergenze europeo 112".

RADUNARE < RIUNIRE

UNITÀ-CRISI < COSA-INTERA

EMETTERE < LANCIARE

APPELLO < PROJETILE

RICHIESTA-AIUTO < APELLO

CITTADINANZA < PRESENZA-MILITARE

CITTADINI < SOLDATI

RIPETERE < RIBADIRE

RUGGERO-RAZZA < MARTELLO

Quindi: PAROLE [NON-RECARSI[PRONTO-SOCCORSO] < CHIODO

CON-UNICA-FINALITÀ < DEDICATO (CONSACRATO-A-UN-DIO)

NUMERO < OFFERTÀ

Quindi: AIUTO/INFORMAZIONE-COVID < DIVINITÀ

Cio: "Avanti con Tokyo 2020" "I preparativi per le Olimpiadi di Tokyo 2020 continuano come previsto". La **posizione** del Cio, Comitato olimpico internazionale sui Giochi in Giappone, nonostante l'emergenza coronavirus, **rimane** questa [avanti con Tokyo 2020] e viene **ribadita** da una dichiarazione diffusa da Losanna.

OPINIONE < POSIZIONE

CIO < CORPO

DURARE-NEL-TEMPO < RIMANERE-NELLO-SPAZIO

POSIZIONE < PERSONA

RIPETERE < RIBADIRE

DICHIARAZIONE < MARTELLO

POSIZIONE < CHIODO

"Io [Donald Trump] ho un ottimo rapporto con la Cina e con il presidente Xi, che sta facendo un grande lavoro e ama il suo popolo, ma **ribadisco** che il virus è partito dalla Cina ed è **sfuggito** a ogni controllo".

RIPETERE < RIBADIRE

DONALD-TRUMP < MARTELLO

PARTITO[VIRUS] < CHIODO

PASSARE-INOSSERVATO < SFUGGIRE

VIRUS < COSA-SCAPATA

CONTROLLO < CATTURATORE|GUARDIA|POLIZIA

19. Costringere

Feltrinelli.it e Ibs.it uniscono le **forze** e **lanciano** una grande libreria online per chi, in questi giorni, è **costretto** a rimanere casa per via dell'emergenza coronavirus.

CAPACITÀ < FORZA

FELTRINELLI E IBS < PERSONE

INIZIARE < LANCIARE

LIBRERIA[ONLINE] < PROIETTILE

FELTRINELLI-IBS < LANCIATORE

OBBLIGARE < COSTRINGERE

EMERGENZA[CORONAVIRUS] < FORZA-CHE-COMPRIME

PERSONE < COSA-SOTTO-PRESSIONE

In ospedali come Montichiari gli ultimi pazienti positivi al tampone sono stati dimessi a fine maggio: si è **chiusa** una **fase**, che però **costringe** i medici a lavorare ancora con mascherine e dispositivi, ben sapendo che i pazienti Covid, magari asintomatici, ci sono ancora e possono arrivare in qualunque momento.

CONCLUDERE < CHIUDERE

FASE < PORTA| COSA-RESA-NON-ACCESSIBILE

MOMENTO-SPECIFICO < FASE

Quindi: CORONAVIRUS < FENOMENO-NATURALE (e.g. copro, luna)

OBBLIGARE < COSTRINGERE

FASE < FORZA-CHE-COMPRIME

MEDICI < COSA-SOTTO-PRESSIONE

Si tratta della stessa **struttura** [casa di riposo di Comeana di Prato] dove è morta quattro giorni fa una donna di 100 anni, anche lei **costretta** all'isolamento domiciliare nella **struttura** a causa del Covid- 19.

CASA-RIPOSO < STRUTTURA

OBBLIGARE < COSTRINGERE

COVID-19 < FORZA-CHE-COMPRIME

DONNA-100-ANNI < COSA-SOTTO-PRESSIONE

CI TROVIAMO **di fronte a** un'emergenza sanitaria senza precedenti, ma se la maggior parte di noi, sebbene **costretta** a restare in casa e a ridurre i propri **contatti** sociali, continua ad avere **accesso** alle informazioni grazie anche a internet, cosa succede nei casi di vero e proprio "isolamento sociale"?

IN-PRESENZA-DI < DI-FRONTA-A

NOI < OSSERVATORE

EMERGENZA < COSA-DAVANTI

OBBLIGARE < COSTRINGERE

Quindi: GOVERNO|COVID < FORZA-CHE-COMPRIME

NOI < COSA-SOTTO-PRESSIONE

RAPPORTO < CONTATTO

SOCIALE < CORPORALE

AVERE < ACCEDERE

INFORMAZIONE < COSA-DENTRO-CONTENITORE

La scienza e la tecnica **apparivano trionfanti** nel ventesimo secolo, ed ecco che un virus **costringe** gli esseri umani a chiudersi nelle loro case, se ne hanno una.

SEMBRARE < APPARIRE

SCIENZA-TECNICA < COSA-CHE-SI-VEDE

OTTENERE-SUCCESSO < TRIONFARE

VENTUNESIMO-SECOLO < GUERRA

OBBLIGARE < COSTRINGERE

VIRUS < FORZA-CHE-COMPRIME

ESSERE-UMANI < COSA-SOTTO-PRESSIONE

"Eh lo so, mi hanno dato dell'allarmista, addirittura del fascioleghista, perché dall'inizio ho **sostenuto** che l'isolamento delle persone provenienti dalla Cina fosse l'unico modo efficace per evitare il diffondersi del virus.

AFFERMARE < SOSTENERE

ISOLAMENTO < PESO-SUPPORTATO

IO < BASE-CHE-SUPPORTA

Ambra Angiolini **sostiene** Brescia **via** alla raccolta con il Comune.

AIUTARE < SOSTENERE

AMBRA-ANGOLINI < BASE-CHE-SUORTA

BRESCIA < PESO-SUPPORTATO

INIZIO < VIA

RACCOLTA < COSA-DA-FARE-ANDARE

Restano ancora da definire i dettagli di alcuni **strumenti messi in campo** dal governo per **sostenere** 14 milioni di lavoratori **colpiti** dall'emergenza **legata** al coronavirus.

CONTINUARE < RESTARE

DEFINIRE < LUOGO

DETAGGLI < VIAGGIATORE | PERSONA-IN-LUOGO

MEZZO < STRUMENTO

GOVERNO < ARTIGIANO

Quindi: POLITICA < MESTIERE | ARTE

PRESENTARE < METTER-IN-CAMPO

STRUMENTI < TRUPPE

GOVERNO < GENERALI

AIUTARE < SOSTENERE

GOVERNO < BASE-CHE-SUPPORTA

LAVORATORI < PESO-SUPPORTATO

INFLUENZARE < COLPIRE

EMERGENZA < AGGRESSORE

LAVORATORI < VITTIMA

CON-RAPPORTO < LEGATO

EMERGENZA < COSA-LEGATA

CORONAVIRUS < COSA-IMUOVIBILE-A-CUI-ESSERE-LEGATO

"La Regione in questo modo – spiega l'assessore allo Sviluppo economico Cosimo Borraccino – dimostra di voler **sostenere** il sistema produttivo pugliese in un momento difficile per le nostre attività economiche a causa dell'epidemia da Covid-19".

AIUTARE < SOSTENERE

REGIONE-PUGLIESE < BASE-CHE-SUPPORTA

SISTEMA-PRODUTTIVO < PESO-SUPPORTATO (*STRUTTURA*)

Il premier è rimasto l'unico in Europa a **sostenere** pubblicamente che è impossibile **confinare** i cittadini per fermare il virus.

AFFERMARE < SOSTENERE

IMPOSSIBILE[CONFINARE] < PESO-SUPPORTATO

PREMIER < BASE-CHE-SUPPORTA

TENERE-IN-UN-LUOGO < CONFINARE

CITTADINI < COSA-DENTRO-CONFINI

Quindi: MISURE < CONFINI

21. Adottare

Rintracciarlo è importante per capire l'origine del contagio e **adottare** le migliori misure di **contenimento** contro la diffusione del virus.

RICERCARE < RINTRACCIARE

VIRUS < COSA-CHE-LASCIA-UNA-TRACCA

ORIGINE < INIZIO

METTERE-IN-ATTO < ADOTTARE

MISURE < FIGLI

Quindi: GOVERNO < GENITORI

ARRESTARE < CONTENIMENTO

MISURE < CONTENITORE

DIFFUSIONE[VIRUS] < COSA-DENTRO

"Il Covid - è il ragionamento del segretario del Partito democratico - è stato per ora **governato** grazie alle misure di **contenimento adottate** dagli italiani.

TENER-SOTTO-CONTROLLO < GOVERNARE

COVID < STATO

METTERE-IN-ATTO < ADOTTARE

MISURE < FIGLI

ITALIANI < GENITORI

ARRESTARE < CONTENIMENTO

MISURE < CONTENITORE

COVID < COSA-DENTRO

Per chi invece è rientrato dalla Cina nelle aree dell'epidemia la Asl **adotta** " la misura della permanenza domiciliare fiduciaria con sorveglianza attiva.

METTERE-IN-ATTO < ADOTTARE

MISURE < FIGLI

ASL < GENITORI

IN-FUNZION < ATTIVO

SORVEGLIANZA < MOVIMENTO

Anche "Cna Turismo **chiede** la convocazione urgente del **tavolo** di crisi sul turismo promosso dal ministro dei beni culturali, Dario Franceschini, alla luce dei provvedimenti **adottati** dal consiglio dei ministri per **fronteggiare** gli effetti del coronavirus.

DISCUSSIONE < TAVOLO

CRISI-TURISMO < CIBO

Quindi: PERSONE-CHE-DISPUTANO < FAMIGLIA | AMICI

METTERE-IN-ATTO < ADOTTARE

PROVEDIMENTI < FIGLI

CONSIGLIO[MONISTRI] < GENITORI

GESTIRE < FRONTEGGIARE

CONSIGLIO < PERSON-DI-FRONTE | PERSONA-CHE-TIENE-TESTA

EFFETI[CORONAVIRUS] < COSA-DAVANTI | NEMICO

Il decreto **adottato** nel fine settimana dal governo per **contenere** il contagio da coronavirus pregiudica direttamente l'attività lavorativa nelle aree interessate.

METTERE-IN-ATTO < ADOTTARE

DECRETO < FIGLI

GOVERNO < GENITORI

ARRESTARE < CONTENERE

DECRETO < CONTENITORE

CONTAGIO[**CORONAVIRUS**] < COSA-DENTRO

22. Nascere

[Spiega Matteo Duci, fondatore della app:] Reboot è un diverso tipo di contagio che parte dalla Bergamasca, dove è **nata** la nostra app e dove il coronavirus sta provocando più vittime". Ogni iscritto potrà acquistare un biglietto simbolico che, una volta terminata l'emergenza sanitaria, gli ricorderà di aver partecipato alla festa virtuale, la più grande in Italia, organizzata con tutti i club, magazine, artisti e addetti ai lavori che stanno supportando l'iniziativa.

AVERE-INIZIO|CREARE < NASCERE

APP < BAMBINO

Matteo Duci FONDATORE < PADRE

I giro di vite impresso al quarto sabato di **allarme** virus in Lombardia non è **nato** ieri.

PREOCCUPAZIONE < ALLARME

VIRUS < PERICOLO

INIZIARE < NASCERE

ALLARME < BAMBINO

LOMBARDI < LUOGO-DI-NASCITA

Nel senso che per nessuno di loro c'è la certezza che sia stato il virus **nato** in Cina a ucciderli.

INIZIARE < NASCERE

VIRUS < BAMBINO

CINA < LUOGO-DI-NASCITA

La quinta vittima italiana del coronavirus era nato a Caselle Landi, un centro di circa 1.500 abitanti della provincia di Lodi, ma da 60 anni viveva a Codogno.

Nato - litterale

L'inquinamento potrebbe fare " da autostrada" al coronavirus, ed è per questo che i contagi nella Pianura Padana stanno crescendo più rapidamente che altrove. </s><s> È quanto sostiene uno studio realizzato da due professori di chimica industriale dell'Università di Bologna, Leonardo Setti e Fabrizio Passarini, insieme a colleghi delle Università di Bari, Trieste e Milano, e ai ricercatori della Società Italiana di Medicina Ambientale (Sima). </s><s> La ricerca è durata circa tre settimane ed è stata pubblicata sul sito della Sima: è aperta ai contributi degli scienziati di tutto il mondo, che si stanno mobilitando. "Tutto **nasce** da una correlazione già **emersa** in Cina - spiega il professor Setti - tra lo smog e la diffusione del virus.

INIZIARE < NASCERE

TUTTO[LA-RICERCA] < BAMBINO

CORRELAZIONE[IN-CINA] < GENITORE

ESSERE-PERCEPIBILE < EMERGERE

CORRELAZIONE < COSA-CHE-ESCE-DELL'ACQUA (ICE-BERG)

CINA < ACQUA

[Nava, band milanese di musica elettronica sperimentale]. Il nuovo singolo, Hold, è **nato** ben prima del caos calmo **scandito** dal coronavirus, ma in un certo senso ne **raccoglie** le inquietudini.

INIZIARE < NASCERE

SINGOLO[HOLD] < BAMBINO

NAVA < GENITORE

ORDINATO < SCANDITO

CAOS-CALMO < SUONU-RITMATO

CORONAVIRUS < COSA-CHE-DA-IL-RITMO

METTERE-INSIEME < RACCOGLIERE

INQUIETUDINI < FRUTTA

SINGOLO < RACCOGLITORE

QUINDI: CORONAVIRUS < ALBERO

23. Circolare

Non va però dimenticato che in inverno **circolano** anche i virus stagionali dell'influenza.

DIFFONDERE < CIRCOLARE

VIRUS < COSA-CHE-CIRCOLA

INVERNO < CIRCUITO

Che confida: "Ora siamo un po' più preoccupati perché le ultime notizie ci **indicano** che il virus sta **circolando** in Italia e non è più **legato** ad aver avuto **contatti** con la Cina o persone giunte da quel Paese.

DIFFONDERE < CIRCOLARE

VIRUS < COSA-CHE-CIRCOLA

ITALIA < CIRCUITO

AVERE-RAPPORTO < LEGARE

VIRUS < COSA-LEGATA

CONTATTO < COSA-A-CUI-LEGATA

RAPPORTO < CONTATTO

CINA < CORPO

FARE-CAPIRE < INDICARE

NOTIZIE < GESTO

"La situazione non è critica ma l'attenzione è **cresciuta** perché il virus ha **circolato** liberamente anche in Italia.

AUMENTARE < CRESCERE

ATTENZIONE < PIANTA

DIFFONDERE < CIRCOLARE

VIRUS < COSA-CHE-CIRCOLA

ITALIA < CIRCUITO

Il virus alle nostre latitudini [in America Latina] sta **dando** meno problemi clinici, ma non è sparito, **circola** ancora e quindi dobbiamo continuare a comportarci con la massima cautela".

DIFFONDERE < CIRCOLARE

VIRUS < COSA-CHE-CIRCOLA

AMERICA-LATINA < CIRCUITO

CAUSARE < DARE

VIRUS < POSSESSORE

PROBLEMI < POSSESSIONE-DATA

Coronavirus, il dirigente della Regione: "In Puglia **sorveglianza** alta ma nessun **allarme**" (reuters) Vito Montanaro è anche a **capo** della task force regionale per il coronavirus (Covid-19), smentisce quanto **circola** sul web a proposito dell'emergenza. di GINO MARTINA abbonati a 22 febbraio 2020 "Mi rifiuto di pensare che ci sia gente che possa credere a certe sciocchezze".

MONITORIZZAZIONE < SORVEGLIANZA

Quindi: VIRUS < CARCERATI; AUTORITÀ-REGIONALE < AUTORITÀ

PREOCCUPAZIONE < ALLARME

VIRUS < PERICOLO

LEADER < CAPO

TASK-FORCE < CORPO

DIFFONDERE < CIRCOLARE

A-PROPOSITO-DI[EMERGENZA] < COSA-CHE-CIRCOLA

WEB < CIRCUITO

24. Seguire

La piazza del Comune **vuota** e il bar che l'assessore alla Sanità della Lombardia Giulio Gallera ha indicato ieri come "focolaio" del contagio da coronavirus chiuso esattamente come tutti gli altri negozi che hanno **seguito** il susseguirsi di ordinanze.

PRIVO-GENTE < VUOTO

PIAZZA < CONTENITORE

METTERE-IN-PRATICA < SEGUIRE

NEGOZZI < PERSONE-DIETRO

ORDINANZE < GUIDA

SUCCEDERE-UNO-DOPO-L'ALTRO < SUSSEGUIRESI

ORDINANZE < COSE-CHE-SI-SEGUONO

Infanzia Mamma e bambino positivi al coronavirus insieme nella stessa stanza d'ospedale. Per poter **seguire** entrambi e dare un aiuto in più alle famiglie divise dall'epidemia.

CURARE < SEGUIRE

MAMMA E BAMBINO < GUIDA | PERSONA-SEGUITA

MEDICI < PERSONNE-CHE-SEGUONO

ALLONTANARE < DIVIDERE

FAMIGLIA < UNITÀ

Un esempio: "Quando ci viene l'influenza, c'è una fase in cui non ci sentiamo in forma, ma senza sapere bene perché. </s><s> In quel momento non abbiamo ancora la febbre, cioè il sintomo principale, ma potremmo essere già contagiosi. Pensiamo che la **trasmissione** del coronavirus **segua** un **meccanismo** simile".

COMUNICAZIONE-DI-MALATTIA < TRASMISSIONE

CORONAVIRUS < COSA-MUOVENDO-DA-UNA-COSA-A-UN-ALTRA

ATTUARE < SUGUIRE

MODO-FUNZIONAMENTO < MECCANISMO

CORONAVIRUS < MACCHINA

Una cosa tra l'altro è gestire i malati come hanno fatto i cinesi, senza rete, un'altra è **seguire la linea adottata** qui sin da subito, quella di percorsi specifici per i pazienti del coronavirus.

SISTEMA-PER-SICUREZZA < RETE

Quindi: PERSONNE-IN-PERICOLO | CHE-CADONNO < *PERSONNE*

METTERE-IN-PRATICA < SEGUIRE

LINEA < GUIDA

MODO-DI-PROCEDERE < LINEA

QUI(ITALIA) < DIREZIONE

QUINDI: LINEA-ITALIANA < DIREZIONE – LINEA-CINESE < DIREZIONE-DIVERSA

METTERE-IN-ATTO < ADOTTARE

LINEA < FIGLI

QUI[ITALIA] < GENITORI

L'Italia si **avvia** dunque a **seguire** le **orme** della Cina, dove da settimane è in atto quello che è stato definito "il più grande esperimento di smartworking mai messo in atto", milioni di lavoratori **costretti** a casa per la quarantena obbligatoria stabilita dal governo per tutti i cittadini, per **contenere** la diffusione del coronavirus, al lavoro con telefono e computer.

INTRAPRENDERE-ATTIVITÀ < AVVIARSI

ITALIA < CAMMINATORE

FARE-UGUALE < SEGUIRE

ITALIA < SEGUITORE

ORME[CINA] < GUIDA

AZZIONI < ORME

CINA < PERSONA | ANIMALE

OBBLIGARE < COSTRINGERE

QUARANTENA | GOVERNO < FORZA-CHE-COMPRIME

LAVORATORI < COSA-SOTTO-PRESSIONE

ARRESTARE < CONTENERE

QUARANTENA < CONTENITORE

DIFFUSIONE[CORONAVIRUS] < COSA-DENTRO

25. Lanciare

Giuseppe Conte sta lavorando a un "messaggio molto **forte**" da **lanciare** domani al Paese e al mondo, per dire che il lockdown ha funzionato, che la **battaglia** contro il virus è (quasi) **vinta** e che i turisti possono venire sul nostro territorio in sicurezza.

DECISO < FORTE

MESSAGGIO < CORPO
INDIRIZZARE-PAROLE < LANCIARE
MESSAGGIO < PROIETILE
GIUSEPE-CONTE < LANCIATORE
PAESE-MONDO < DESTINATARIO
GESTIONE < BATTAGLIA
SOTTO-CONTROLLO < VINTO
VIRUS < NEMICO

Sace e Microsoft **lanciano** un **percorso** formativo digitale per le imprese italiane per **riflettere** insieme su come **affrontare** i nuovi **scenari** economici causati dalla pandemia.

INIZIARE < LANCIARE
PERCORSO[FORMATIVO] < PROIETILE
SACE-MICROSOFT < LANCIATORE
IMPRESE[ITALIANE] < DESTINATARIO
PROGRAMMA|PROGETTO < PERCORSO
IMPRESE[ITALIANE] < VIAGGIATORI
SACE-MICROSOFT < COSTRUTTORI
COME[AFFRONTARE-SCENARI] < DESTINAZIONE
PENSARE < RIFLETTERE
COME[AFFRONTARE-SCENARI] < IMMAGINE
Quindi: MENTE < SPECCHIO
GESTIRE < AFFRONTARE
SCENARI-ECONOMICI[PANDEMIA] < COSA-DAVANTI
IMPRESE < PERSONA-MESSA-DI-FRONTA
CIRCOSTANZE < SCENARIO
ECONOMIA < TEATRO

L'**appello lanciato** da Mattarella il giorno della festa della Repubblica affinché i partiti "**superino** le **divisioni**" almeno nell'era Covid è caduto nel vuoto nel consiglio comunale di ieri.

RICHIESTA < APPELLO
SUPERARE-DIVISIONI < PRESENZA (SCOLASTICA E MILITARE)
PARTITI < SOLDATI

INDIRIZZARE-PAROLE < LANCIARE

APPELLO < PROIETILE

MATTARELLA < LANCIATORE

PARTITI < DESTINATARIO

AFFRONTARE-OTTENENDO-RISULTATO < SUPERARE

DIVISIONI < LIMITE | PUNTO-DI-RIFERIMENTO

PARTITI < CAMINATORE | PERSONA-COSA-IN-MOVIMENTO

DISCORDA < DIVISIONE

PARTITI < UNITÀ

Mancano mascherine, occhiali, visiere e la Federazione dei medici di famiglia **lancia** il crowdfunding "**Nudi** contro il virus": donazioni a partire da un euro per contribuire a comprare i dispositivi di protezione.

INIZIARE < LANCIARE

CROWDFUNDING < PROIETILE

FEDERAZIONE[MEDICI-DI-FAMIGLIA] < LANCIATORE

Quindi: PUBBLICO < DESTINATARIO

PRIVO-DA-PROTEZIONE < NUDO

MASCHERINE-OCCHIALI-VISIERE < VESTITI | PROTEZIONI

Una maggiore solidarietà europea viene invocata anche dal ministro dell'economia francese Bruno Le Maire. Se la Ue "lascerà cadere" l'Italia, l'Europa "non si **riprenderà**", ha detto in una intervista **lanciando** un **appello** agli stati membri della Ue affinché facciano fronte **unito** contro la crisi causata dall'epidemia del coronavirus.

RITORNARE-ALL-NORMALE < RIPRENDERSI

EUROPA < PAZIENTE-MALATO

INDIRIZZARE-PAROLE < LANCIARE

APPELLO < PROIETILE

BRUNO-LE-MAIRE < LANCIATORE

STATI-MEMBRI < DESTINATARIO

RICHIESTA < APPELLO

FARE-FRONTE[UNITO] < PRESENZA (SCOLASTICA E MILITARE)

STATI-MEMBRI < SOLDATI

INSIEME < UNITO

STATI-MEMBRE[UE] < UN-ELEMENTO

26. Fronteggiare

Al personale "coinvolto dalla misura, presa per **fronteggiare** l'emergenza coronavirus, non saranno **trattenute** le ferie".

GESTIRE < FRONTEGGIARE

MISURA < PERSONA-DI-FRONTE | PERSONA-CHE-TIENE-TESTA

EMERGENZA[CORONAVIRUS] < COSA-DAVANTI | NEMICO

DEDURRE < TRATTENERE

FERIE < COSA-CHE-PUO-SFUGGIRE

"L'idea è **fronteggiare** la diffusione del virus offrendo le migliori condizioni possibili di sicurezza e **tutela** ai cittadini", dice il presidente Stefano Bonaccini.

GESTIRE < FRONTEGGIARE

CONDIZIONI[MIGLIORI] < PERSONA-DI-FRONTE | PERSONA-CHE-TIENE-TESTA

DIFFUSIONE[VIRUS] < COSA-DAVANTI | NEMICO

PROTEZIONE < TUTELA

CITTADINO < BAMBINO

E, adesso, per riuscire a **fronteggiare** l'emergenza coronavirus è necessaria una "riorganizzazione" della **rete** dell'assistenza, come ha più volte **ribadito** l'assessore alla Sanità, Luigi Icardi, negli ultimi giorni.

GESTIRE < FRONTEGGIARE

Quindi: ITALIA < PERSONA-DI-FRONTE

EMERGENZA[CORONAVIRUS] < COSA-DAVANTI | NEMICO

RIORGANIZZAZIONE < FORZE

ORGANISMO < RETE

ASSISTENZA < SICUREZZA

RIPETERE < RIBADIRE

LUIGI-ICARDI < MARTELLO

RIORGANIZZAZIONE[RETE] < CHIODO

Solo un colibrì, invece di scappare, volava nella direzione del fuoco. </s><s> "Ma dove vai? </s><s> " gli chiese il leone. </s><s> "Porto l'acqua per salvare la foresta" rispose il colibrì. </s><s> "Ma che

fai, sei così piccolo", replicò il re degli animali. È a lui [il colibrì della favola] che dobbiamo ispirarci oggi per **fronteggiare** la diffusione del nuovo coronavirus.

GESTIRE < FRONTEGGIARE

NOI | ITALIA < PERSONA-DI-FRONTE

DIFFUSIONE [CORONAVIRUS] < COSA-DAVANTI | NEMICO

ISPIRARSI [COLIBRI] < FORZA

E mentre le istituzioni locali, riunite in Prefettura, decidevano le misure da prendere per **fronteggiare** il rischio di contagio da Covi19, il cosiddetto Coronavirus, molti genovesi avevano comunque già deciso che la situazione era abbastanza seria e sono **corsi** ai ripari cercando di acquistare i presidi più elementari per la tutelarsi, mascherine e liquido lavamani, queste ultime raccomandate anche dalle autorità sanitarie.

GESTIRE < FRONTEGGIARE

MISURE < PERSONA-DI-FRONTE

RISCHIO [CONTAGIO-COVID] < COSA-DAVANTI | NEMICO

ANDARE-CON-FRETTA < CORRERE

COSE-PER-TUTELARSI < PESIDIO

MASCHERINE-E-LIQUIDO-LAVAMANI < ARMI

D.2: Metaphorical expressions in categories, Italian data

1. JOURNEY source domain (43)

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A JOURNEY (41)

DIFFICULTIES OBSTACLES ON A PATH + DEALING WITH A PROBLEM IS TO STAND IN FRONT OF IT (14)

A causa dell'epidemia di coronavirus "certamente ci sarà qualche sacrificio da **affrontare(0/-)**), ma se è per il bene della salute e per il bene dei cittadini lo **affronteremo(0/-)** ".

L'Organizzazione mondiale della sanità ha un bilancio annuale di soli 2,2 miliardi di dollari (metà del costo di un grande ospedale di New York), tanto che per **affrontare(0/-)** il coronavirus ha dovuto iniziare una raccolta di fondi, e, principalmente, è **dotata di poteri** insufficienti.

Il suo reparto è stato in parte "svuotato" per la gestione dei pazienti malati di coronavirus, ma ha una visione complessiva su come si sta **affrontando(0/-)** l'epidemia.

Cambia la strategia del Pirellone nell' **affrontare(0/-)** l'emergenza coronavirus e le regole per chi deve essere sottoposto ai tamponi.

"Il coronavirus è la più grande emergenza **affrontata(0/-)** dal dopoguerra a oggi.

"Siamo **di fronte a(0/-)** una grande prova - dice Luca [che non vuole essere indicato con il cognome per sottolineare che parla a nome del movimento Fridays for Future], siamo sicuri che supereremo l'emergenza virus, ma quando si ripartirà dovremo cogliere l'occasione per farlo meglio.

Sottolineando come le forti misure restrittive sembrino aver funzionato, Fidelity dice che "la Cina oggi sembra trovarsi in una posizione migliore per riprendersi dalla crisi economica causata dalla pandemia globale, rispetto a molti paesi occidentali che stanno iniziando ora ad **affrontare(0/-)** il problema".

Anche "Cna Turismo chiede la convocazione urgente del tavolo di crisi sul turismo promosso dal ministro dei beni culturali, Dario Franceschini, alla luce dei provvedimenti adottati dal consiglio dei ministri per **fronteggiare(0/-)** gli effetti del coronavirus.

Sace e Microsoft lanciano un percorso formativo digitale per le imprese italiane per riflettere insieme su come **affrontare(0/-)** i nuovi scenari economici causati dalla pandemia.

Al personale "coinvolto dalla misura, presa per **fronteggiare(0/-)** l'emergenza coronavirus, non saranno trattenute le ferie".

"L'idea è **fronteggiare(0/-)** la diffusione del virus offrendo le migliori condizioni possibili di sicurezza e tutela ai cittadini", dice il presidente Stefano Bonaccini.

E, adesso, per riuscire a **fronteggiare(0/-)** l'emergenza coronavirus è necessaria una "riorganizzazione" della rete dell'assistenza, come ha più volte ribadito l'assessore alla Sanità, Luigi Icardi, negli ultimi giorni.

È a lui [il colibrì della favola] che dobbiamo ispirarci oggi per **fronteggiare(0/-)** la diffusione del nuovo coronavirus.

E mentre le istituzioni locali, riunite in Prefettura, decidevano le misure da prendere per **fronteggiare(0/-)** il rischio di contagio da Covi19, il cosiddetto Coronavirus, molti genovesi avevano comunque già deciso che la situazione era abbastanza seria e sono corsi ai ripari cercando di acquistare i presidi più elementari per la tutelarsi, mascherine e liquido lavamani, queste ultime raccomandate anche dalle autorità sanitarie.

STRATEGIES (political or personal) ARE PATHS (7)

+ PEOPLE RESPECTING THE RULES ARE TRAVELLERS FOLLOWING THE PATH

La piazza del Comune vuota e il bar che l'assessore alla Sanità della Lombardia Giulio Gallera ha indicato ieri come "focolaio" del contagio da coronavirus chiuso esattamente come tutti gli altri negozi che hanno **seguito(0)** il susseguirsi di ordinanze.

Una cosa tra l'altro è gestire i malati come hanno fatto i cinesi, senza rete, un'altra è **seguire(0)** la **linea(0)** adottata qui sin da subito, quella di percorsi specifici per i pazienti del coronavirus.

+ THE MANNER SOMEONE HAS DONE SOMETHING IS THE TRACE THEY LEAVE BEHIND

L'ex presidente del Consiglio Enrico Letta, ospite di Circo Massimo su Radio Capital, sottolinea le maggiori difficoltà negli Stati democratici di far fronte al Coronavirus e, sulla **scia** del richiamo alla collaborazione tra i partiti del presidente della Repubblica Sergio Mattarella, rivolge alle forze politiche un appello all'unità.

+ APPLYING THE SAME STRATEGIES IS FOLLOWING THE SAME PATH/FOOTSTEPS

L'Italia **si avvia(0)** dunque a **seguire(0)** le **orme(0)** della Cina, dove da settimane è in atto quello che è stato definito "il più grande esperimento di smartworking mai messo in atto", milioni di lavoratori costretti a casa per la quarantena obbligatoria stabilita dal governo per tutti i cittadini, per contenere la diffusione del coronavirus, al lavoro con telefono e computer.

+ THE CORONAVIRUS'S BEHAVIOUR IS A PATH

Pensiamo che la trasmissione del coronavirus **segua(0)** un meccanismo simile".

+ CAREER IS A JOURNEY

Sace e Microsoft lanciano un **percorso(0)** formativo digitale per le imprese italiane per riflettere insieme su come affrontare i nuovi scenari economici causati dalla pandemia.

+ A GOAL IS A DIRECTION

L'ex presidente del Consiglio Enrico Letta, ospite di Circo Massimo su Radio Capital, sottolinea le maggiori difficoltà negli Stati democratici di far fronte al Coronavirus e, sulla scia del richiamo alla collaborazione tra i partiti del presidente della Repubblica Sergio Mattarella, **rivolge(0)** alle forze politiche un appello all'unità.

SOLVING A DIFFICULTY IS GETTING PAST AN OBSTACLE (5)

L'auspicio è che però non si continui ad associare lo smart working a un evento eccezionale: oltre al coronavirus, bisogna anche debellare un virus che è la nostra incapacità di lavorare in maniera efficiente, **superando(+)** il pensiero che solo la presenza in ufficio sia garanzia di risultato".

I volumi arrivano in bicicletta oppure si trovano in edicola di Cristina Palazzo Fare rete con gli edicolanti per **superare(+)** le difficoltà del coronavirus e le interpretazioni dei decreti.

"Siamo di fronte a una grande prova - dice Luca [che non vuole essere indicato con il cognome per sottolineare che parla a nome del movimento Fridays for Future], siamo sicuri che **supereremo(+)** l'emergenza virus, ma quando si ripartirà dovremo cogliere l'occasione per farlo meglio.

L'appello lanciato da Mattarella il giorno della festa della Repubblica affinché i partiti "**superino(+)** le divisioni" almeno nell'era Covid è caduto nel vuoto nel consiglio comunale di ieri.

I pazienti dimessi, che hanno **superato(+)** la **fase(0)** clinica e che sono negativi per la ricerca dell'acido nucleico del nuovo coronavirus sono 324.

PROVIDE UNDERSTANDING IS GIVE DIRECTION (1)

Che confida: "Ora siamo un po' più preoccupati perché le ultime notizie ci **indicano(0)** che il virus sta circolando in Italia e non è più legato ad aver avuto contatti con la Cina o persone giunte da quel Paese.

DESCRIBING THE EXPERIENCE OF A SUBJECT IS TO DESCRIBE IT FROM THAT FRONT; THE SUBJECT IS THE OBSERVER – ITS REALITY IS ITS POINT OF VIEW (2)

Buone notizie anche dal **fronte(0/-)** tamponi: "Siamo in condizioni di farne fino a 90 mila al giorno", ha detto il commissario per l'emergenza Domenico Arcuri **sottolineando(0)** che si è chiusa la richiesta di **offerta(+)** per i test diagnostici per il coronavirus.

Dal fronte(0/-) economico **arrivano(0)** reazioni piuttosto allineate: se da un **lato** non convince lo strumento utilizzato per recuperare risorse (il pensiero risale al prelievo forzato deciso dal governo Amato, in una notte d'estate del 1992), senza dubbio è opinione condivisa quella della necessità di ripartire a velocità decisamente più sostenuta e con nuove forze dopo lo stop imposto dalla pandemia.

AGREEING IS BEING IN A LINE (1)

Dal fronte economico arrivano reazioni piuttosto **allineate(0)**: se da un lato non convince lo strumento utilizzato per recuperare risorse (il pensiero risale al prelievo forzato deciso dal governo Amato, in una notte d'estate del 1992), senza dubbio è opinione condivisa quella della necessità di ripartire a velocità decisamente più sostenuta e con nuove forze dopo lo stop imposto dalla pandemia.

MILESTONES IN THE CORONAVIRUS SITUATION ARE POINTS OF REFERENCE ON THE PATH (4)

Ma secondo l'Ufficio Nazionale di Statistica, già al 30 maggio soltanto in Inghilterra e Galles i morti con Covid-19 confermato o sospetto erano oltre 44 mila: se a questi si aggiungono poi i decessi in Scozia e Irlanda del Nord, il bilancio totale **supera(+)** i 50 mila. Va detto comunque che anche in Gran Bretagna la curva dei contagi è ormai in discesa e soprattutto a Londra il coronavirus è in via di sparizione.

Se invece [il picco] non **arriva(0)** forse c'è sfuggita qualche altra via di trasmissione (gl'impianti di condizionamento dell'aria negli ospedali?) o forse il virus ce lo siamo presi in tanti già molto prima che scattassero le misure e poi una volta chiusi tutti dentro casa ecco che sono aumentati i contagi".

Anche oggi sono numeri drammatici quelli che aggiornano il bilancio dell'epidemia da coronavirus in Italia: con 5.322 nuovi casi ieri abbiamo **raggiunto(0)** un totale di 41.035 contagiati, mentre i casi attualmente positivi (dedotti quindi le guarigioni e i decessi) salgono a 33.190 persone.

Il dato più atteso riguarda i sussidi settimanali di disoccupazione negli Usa che salgono di 1,87 milioni, **portando(0)** il totale dei senza lavoro americani a oltre 42 milioni di unità dall'inizio dell'emergenza coronavirus.

TIME IS SPACE (7)

+ TO LAST IN TIME IS TO STAY IN PLACE (2)

La posizione del Cio, Comitato olimpico internazionale sui Giochi in Giappone, nonostante l'emergenza coronavirus, **rimane(0)** questa [avanti con Tokyo 2020] e viene ribadita da una dichiarazione diffusa da Losanna.

Restano(0) ancora da definire i dettagli di alcuni strumenti messi in campo dal governo per sostenere 14 milioni di lavoratori colpiti dall'emergenza legata al coronavirus.

+ PRESENT-TIME IS THE SAME LOCATION AS THE OBSERVER (which entails that THE FUTURE IS IN FRONT OF THE OBSERVER)

CI TROVIAMO **di fronte(0/-)** a un'emergenza sanitaria senza precedenti, ma se la maggior parte di noi, sebbene costretta a restare in casa e a ridurre i propri contatti sociali, continua ad avere accesso(0/+) alle informazioni grazie anche a internet, cosa succede nei casi di vero e proprio "isolamento sociale"?

+ FUTURE IS DESTINY

Perché il Covid- 19, per ora, sembra continuare a diffondersi, visto il numero di contagi che aumenta di ora in ora: a ieri sera, i tamponi fatti e processati (con analisi complete) erano quasi mille, un numero **destinato(0)** a salire.

+ FUTURE IS THE VIEW IN FRONT

La vita ai tempi del coronavirus apre nuove **prospettive(+)**, e ci impone di riflettere sul perché ci ritroviamo improvvisamente agli arresti domiciliari, senza aver commesso alcun crimine apparente.

+ FUTURE IS A DOOR OPENING (future is a continuation of the path, a door opening is a possible path)

La vita ai tempi del coronavirus **apre(0)** nuove prospettive, e ci impone di riflettere sul perché ci ritroviamo improvvisamente agli arresti domiciliari, senza aver commesso alcun crimine apparente.

+ PAST IS A DOOR CLOSING (a door closing is where you cannot go anymore, it is behind you - the past)

In ospedali come Montichiari gli ultimi pazienti positivi al tampone sono stati dimessi a fine maggio: si è **chiusa(0)** una fase, che però costringe i medici a lavorare ancora con mascherine e dispositivi, ben sapendo che i pazienti Covid, magari asintomatici, ci sono ancora e possono arrivare in qualunque momento.

EXITING A PLACE IS LEAVING IT BEHIND (1)

Il fratello dell'attaccante bianconero, che mercoledì sera aveva **lasciato(0)** Torino a bordo di un jet privato dopo aver ottenuto il responso negativo del tampone per rilevare il coronavirus, prova quindi con un altro tweet a silenziare le critiche: "Per favore, gli illustri opinionisti del business stiano un poco zitti".

TRAVELLERS ARE MOVING OBJECTS (1)

+ TRIP IS LINE OF MOVEMENT

"L'ultima domenica è caratterizzata da migliaia di **pendolari(0)** che arrivano in treno o in bus", dice Vittorio Bonacini, presidente degli albergatori, "per evitare gli assembramenti il Carnevale poteva essere sospeso già da sabato".

2.VIOLENCE/WAR source domain (43)

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS WAR (37)

BEING INFLUENCED IS BEING HIT + CORONAVIRUS IS MOVING OBJECT WITH FORCE + CORONAVIRUS IS AN AGGRESSOR

+ INFECTED CHILDREN ARE VICTIMS

Non può suonare che come una notizia di speranza la guarigione dei primi bambini **colpiti(-)** dal coronavirus.

+ INFECTED FAMILLIES ARE VICTIMS

L'attrice è convinta che la città sarà generosa "Una **campagna(+)** per chi perderà la sicurezza economica perché costretto a non lavorare" Ambra Angiolini e Brescia, un amore che si rinnova nel segno della solidarietà alle famiglie **colpite(-)** dall'emergenza coronavirus.

+ BEING INFLUENCED IS BEING HIT + COUNTRIES ARE VICTIMS + CORONAVIRUS IS MOVING OBJECT WITH FORCE

Il virus è già penetrato negli Stati Uniti e prima ha **colpito(-)** l'Italia in modo violentissimo; sapete perché?

+ DOCTORS AND NURSES ARE SOLDIERS + CORONAVIRUS IS BATTLE GROUND + CITIES ARE VICTIMS
+

Questo rinforzo permetterà l'apertura **dell'ospedale da campo(-)** a Bergamo, una delle aree più **colpite(-)** dall'epidemia.

+ MEASURES ARE SOLDIERS + LOCATION OF CORONAVIRUS IS LOCATION OF BATTLE + PEOPLE ARE VICTIMS + BEING INFLUENCED IS BEING HIT + CORONAVIRUS IS MOVING OBJECT WITH FORCE

+ PEOPLE MANAGING THE CORONAVIRUS IS FIGHTERS + ILLNESS IS ENEMY

Per quanto riguarda le misure **messe in campo(-)** dalla Diocesi, la messa del Mercoledì delle Ceneri sarà sostituita da una preghiera a casa anche per chi è stato **colpito(-)** dal coronavirus e per chi si sta adoperando per **combattere(-)** la malattia; sospese poi anche le benedizioni pasquali e le lezioni di catechismo.

Restano ancora da definire i dettagli di alcuni strumenti **messi in campo(-)** dal governo per sostenere 14 milioni di lavoratori **colpiti(-)** dall'emergenza legata al coronavirus.

MANAGING | ELIMINATING CORONAVIRUS IS WINNING THE BATTLE

"Le norme anti Covid impongono una cerimonia minima - spiega il sindaco -, molti cittadini avrebbero voluto ricambiare l'affetto di Mattarella, ma dobbiamo ricordarci che la **battaglia(-)** non è ancora **vinta(+)**".

Giuseppe Conte sta lavorando a un "messaggio molto forte" da lanciare domani al Paese e al mondo, per dire che il lockdown ha funzionato, che la **battaglia(-)** contro il virus è (quasi) **vinta(+)** e che i turisti possono venire sul nostro territorio in sicurezza.

NEGATIVE INFLUENCE IS VIOLENT DAMAGING PHYSICAL CONTACT + CORONAVIRUS IS THE CAUSE OF HARM

Anche ieri il consiglio comunale si è aperto con un minuto di silenzio dedicato ai bresciani illustri **stroncati(-)** dal Covid (il medico delle carceri Salvatore Ingiulla, l'ex deputato Cesare Allegri e l'ex allenatore delle rondinelle Gigi Simoni) per poi lasciare spazio a tre interrogazioni della minoranza.

È avvenuto perché l'aumento dei decessi, come in tutte le città **flagellate(-)** dal Covid, ha imposto al Comune di accorciare i tempi per le sepolture.

HEALTHCARE IS MILITARY + PROTECTING FROM CORONAVIRUS SPREAD IS PROTECTING FROM ATTACK

Anche se ieri, a Torino, sono emersi appena nove nuovi casi di coronavirus - 19 in Regione, mai così pochi - e i positivi attuali sono poco più di mille in tutto, la Asl lavora per **blindare(-)** la città in caso di nuovi focolai.

PANDEMIC IS A BOMB

La prima [conseguenza] è che l'attenzione reciproca [tra Pechino e Vaticano] emersa anche dopo l'**esplosione(-)** della pandemia si consoliderà.

VIRUS IS ENEMY + MANAGING VIRUS IS FIGHTING + LOCATION OF CORONAVIRUS IS LOCATION OF BATTLE

Il virus non si **combatte(-)** solo negli ospedali, ma anche sul territorio.

Cosa succede negli ospedali ai tempi del coronavirus a chi non è direttamente impegnato **in prima linea(-)** per **combattere(-)** la pandemia?

[Coronavirus in casa Juventus] Nella giornata della fuga [dall'Italia] di Douglas Costa, quarto capitolo dopo quelle di Higuain, Khedira e Pjanic, assumono ancora maggior significato le parole affidate dalla Joya ai social due giorni fa: " Siamo tutti un'unica squadra che **combatte(-)** insieme per **sconfiggere(-)** il virus in Italia".

DOCTORS ARE FIGHTERS + VENTILATORS ARE WEAPONS + VIRUS IS ENEMY + NOT HAVING MEANS IS NOT HAVING WEAPONS

[Gianluca Preziosa è il direttore generale della Siare, l'azienda di Valsamoggia, unica produttrice italiana di ventilatori polmonari,] Ma abbiamo voluto dire anche di stare a casa, sì, perché noi siamo come i produttori delle **armi(-)** che servono ai medici per **combattere(-)** il coronavirus.

La Siare è l'unica azienda in Italia che produce questi macchinari, fondamentali per **combattere(-)** le crisi respiratorie da coronavirus, e ha vinto una gara Consip per la fornitura di 2.300 macchine fino a luglio.

Un tributo altissimo che fa dire al presidente Filippo Anelli: "Non possiamo più permettere che i nostri medici, i nostri operatori sanitari, siano mandati a **combattere(-)** a mani nude contro il virus.

ASKING SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING IS A CALL FOR PRESENCE + COLLABORATION IS THE MEANS TO FIGHT + UNITY IS PHYSICAL PRESENCE(SCHOOL-MILITARY)

L'ex presidente del Consiglio Enrico Letta, ospite di Circo Massimo su Radio Capital, sottolinea le maggiori difficoltà negli Stati democratici di far fronte al Coronavirus e, sulla scia del **richiamo(0)** alla collaborazione tra i partiti del presidente della Repubblica Sergio Mattarella, rivolge alle forze politiche un **appello(0)** all'unità.

VIRUS IS AN INVADING ARMY + MEASURES ARE SENTINELS

Non parlo solo dell'attualità; mi riferisco a un approccio più a lungo termine, a misure in grado di identificare nuovi virus pericolosi, di mettere in guardia contro nuove **invasioni(-)**, di preparare le risorse, le capacità umane per contenere e sconfiggere simili contaminazioni, prima che si trasformino in disastri".

CONTAMINATION IS ENEMY ARMY + HUMAN-RESOURCES ARE FIGHTING ARMY

Non parlo solo dell'attualità; mi riferisco a un approccio più a lungo termine, a misure in grado di identificare nuovi virus pericolosi, di mettere in guardia contro nuove invasioni, di

preparare le risorse, le capacità umane per contenere e **sconfiggere(-)** simili contaminazioni, prima che si trasformino in disastri".

ACTIONS TO HELP PEOPLE IS A BATTLE + PEOPLE LOSING ECONOMIC SECURITY ARE PEOPLE TO PROTECT

L'attrice è convinta che la città sarà generosa "Una **campagna(-)** per chi perderà la sicurezza economica perché costretto a non lavorare" Ambra Angiolini e Brescia, un amore che si rinnova nel segno della solidarietà alle famiglie colpite dall'emergenza coronavirus.

VIRUS IS DANGER

Il giro di vite impresso al quarto sabato di **allarme(-)** virus in Lombardia non è nato ieri.

SET OF ACTION IS STRATEGY + PIRELLONE IS MILITARY

Cambia la **strategia(0)** del Pirellone nell'affrontare l'emergenza coronavirus e le regole per chi deve essere sottoposto ai tamponi.

CORONAVIRUS IS A THREAT| ENEMY + MANAGE IS FIGHT

Già nei giorni scorsi l'Onu aveva chiesto una "tregua umanitaria" per **contrastare(-)** la **minaccia(-)** del coronavirus in modo unitario in tutto il Paese [Libia].

L'Europa è "preoccupata" per la diffusione del Coronavirus in Italia ed è pronta ad aiutare le nostre autorità per **contrastarla(-)**.

+ PEOPLE ARE VICTIMS + ANTIVIRALS ARE WEAPON

Antiretrovirali Sono alcuni dei farmaci che vengono utilizzati per tentare di **contrastare(-)** la diffusione del coronavirus nell'organismo delle persone **colpite(-)**.

Dato il momento di "emergenza per la diffusione del coronavirus abbiamo deciso di affiancare alle collezioni per i vari brand, la produzione di mascherine protettive, cercando di dare il nostro contributo per **contrastare(-)** casi di speculazione su materiali che devono essere disponibili in questo delicato momento", afferma il ceo Romolo D'Orazio.

E' il numero diffuso dalla task force sanitaria al lavoro per **contrastare(-)** l'emergenza coronavirus sul territorio della regione.

+ MONEY ARE FIGHTERS + ENEMY IS CORONAVIRUS CRISIS

Berlino è pronta a spendere almeno 156 miliardi in più per **contrastare(-)** la crisi da coronavirus.

INABILITY TO WORK EFFICIENTLY IS AN ENEMY + DEALING WITH INEFFICIENT WORK IS FIGHTING AN ENEMY

L'auspicio è che però non si continui ad **associare(0)** lo smart working a un evento eccezionale: oltre al coronavirus, bisogna anche **debellare(-)** un **virus** che è la nostra incapacità di lavorare in maniera efficiente, superando il pensiero che solo la presenza in ufficio sia garanzia di risultato".

TEACHING DURING THE PANDEMIC IS A WAR-TIME DUTY

Per la maturità nell'anno della pandemia scatta la **precettazione(-)** dei professori.

RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOUR IS WAR-TIME DUTY

Intanto da Catania l'assessore regionale alla Salute Ruggero Razza, che stamane ha riunito l'unità di crisi regionale sul coronavirus a Catania, lancia un **appello(0)** alla cittadinanza: "In caso di sospetto - ribadisce - non bisogna mai recarsi al pronto soccorso, ma chiamare il proprio medico di base, oppure i due numeri dedicati: ovvero il numero ministeriale 1500 e il numero unico per le emergenze europeo 112".

COLLABORATION IS WAR-TIME DUTY

L'**appello(0)** lanciato da Mattarella il giorno della festa della Repubblica affinché i partiti "superino le divisioni" almeno nell'era Covid è caduto nel vuoto nel consiglio comunale di ieri.

Se la Ue "lascerà cadere" l'Italia, l'Europa "non si riprenderà", ha detto in una intervista lanciando un **appello(0)** agli stati membri della Ue affinché facciano fronte unito contro la crisi causata dall'epidemia del coronavirus.

A POSITIVE OUTCOME IS MILITARY VICTORY

La scienza e la tecnica apparivano **trionfanti(+)** nel ventesimo secolo, ed ecco che un virus costringe gli esseri umani a chiudersi nelle loro case, se ne hanno una.

CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A NAVAL WAR

+ TAKE ADVANTAGE IS TAKE WIND FROM SAILS + CORONAVIRUS IS ENEMY

La capacità di immaginare tempi migliori significa che non abbiamo ancora lasciato che l'epidemia e la paura prendano il **sopravvento(-)** su di noi.

CRIME source sub- domain (6)

TO ANALYSE IS TO PROCESS + TEST ARE CRIMES

Perché il Covid-19, per ora, sembra continuare a diffondersi, visto il numero di contagi che aumenta di ora in ora: a ieri sera, i tamponi fatti e **processati(-)** (con analisi complete) erano quasi mille, un numero destinato a salire.

POSITIVE CASES ARE CRIMINALS + POSSIBLE POSITIVE CASES ARE SUSPECTS

Quando invece si è iniziato a fare i tamponi anche nelle case di riposo, le proporzioni dell'epidemia sono emerse giorno dopo giorno, arrivando al 20 maggio (quando i morti nel frattempo erano già migliaia) a soli 175 casi **sospetti(-)** e 3.354 anziani ammalati con certezza di Covid-19.

STAYING AT HOME IS A HOME-PRISON + PEOPLE ARE [TREATED LIKE] CRIMINALS

La vita ai tempi del coronavirus apre nuove prospettive, e ci impone di riflettere sul perché ci ritroviamo improvvisamente agli **arresti domiciliari(-)**, senza aver commesso alcun crimine apparente.

Coronavirus, il dirigente della Regione: "In Puglia **sorveglianza(-)** alta ma nessun allarme" (reuters) Vito Montanaro è anche a capo della task force regionale per il coronavirus (Covid-19), smentisce quanto circola sul web a proposito dell'emergenza

FINDING THE ORIGINES OF THE CORONAVIRUS IS INVESTIGATING A CRIME

Rintracciarlo(0) è importante per capire l'origine del contagio e adottare le migliori misure di contenimento contro la diffusione del virus.

FINDING THE CORONAVIRUS IS INVESTIGATIVE RESEARCH

Il fratello dell'attaccante bianconero, che mercoledì sera aveva lasciato Torino a bordo di un jet privato dopo aver ottenuto il responso negativo del tampone per **rilevare(0)** il coronavirus, prova quindi con un altro tweet a silenziare le critiche: "Per favore, gli illustri opinionisti del business stiano un poco zitti".

3. COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS source domain (37)

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX PHYSICAL OBJECTS

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BODIES (12)

INTERNATIONAL-ORGANISATIONS ARE A BODY + AN ORGANISATIONS ABILITY IS ITS TALENT

L'Organizzazione mondiale della sanità ha un bilancio annuale di soli 2,2 miliardi di dollari (metà del costo di un grande ospedale di New York), tanto che per affrontare il coronavirus ha dovuto iniziare una raccolta di fondi, e, principalmente, è **dotata(+)** di poteri insufficienti.

AUTHORITY IS POWER

L'Organizzazione mondiale della sanità ha un bilancio annuale di soli 2,2 miliardi di dollari (metà del costo di un grande ospedale di New York), tanto che per affrontare il coronavirus ha dovuto iniziare una raccolta di fondi, e, principalmente, è dotata di **poteri(0)** insufficienti.

+ POLITICAL-INSTITUTIONS ARE BODIES

L'ex presidente del Consiglio Enrico Letta, ospite di Circo Massimo su Radio Capital, sottolinea le maggiori difficoltà negli Stati democratici di far fronte al Coronavirus e, sulla scia del richiamo alla collaborazione tra i partiti del presidente della Repubblica Sergio Mattarella, rivolge alle **forze(+)** politiche un appello all'unità.

ORGANISATIONS ARE BODIES + AN OPINION IS A BODY POSITION

La **posizione(0)** del Cio, Comitato olimpico internazionale sui Giochi in Giappone, nonostante l'emergenza coronavirus, rimane questa [avanti con Tokyo 2020] e viene ribadita da una dichiarazione diffusa da Losanna.

+ ORGANISATION CAPACITY IS BODY STRENGTH

Feltrinelli.it e Ibs.it uniscono le **forze(+)** e lanciano una grande libreria online per chi, in questi giorni, è costretto a rimanere casa per via dell'emergenza coronavirus.

LEADER OF AN ORGANISATION IS THE HEAD OF THE BODY

Coronavirus, il dirigente della Regione: "In Puglia sorveglianza alta ma nessun allarme" (reuters) Vito Montanaro è anche a **capo(0)** della task force regionale per il coronavirus (Covid-19), smentisce quanto circola sul web a proposito dell'emergenza

RULES ARE A BODY + SEVERITY IS STRENGTH + EFFECTIVE IS FUNCTIONING + COUNTRIES ARE BODIES + TO BE IN A STATE IS TO BE IN A PLACE

Sottolineando come le **forti(+)** misure restrittive sembrano aver **funzionato(0)**, Fidelity dice che "la Cina oggi sembra **trovarsi(0)** in una **posizione(0)** migliore per riprendersi dalla crisi economica causata dalla pandemia globale, rispetto a molti paesi occidentali che stanno iniziando ora ad affrontare il problema".

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING IS PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

Le prime mosse di chi ha una qualche responsabilità nella delicatissima fase della ripartenza non lasciano però grandi spazi all'ottimismo, improntate come sembrano a salvaguardare interessi di categoria o di partito o comunque di bottega, piuttosto che a una rifondazione pensata per il bene di tutti, a cominciare dai più **deboli(-)**, dai più esposti alla coda lunga del coronavirus.

ECONOMY IS A BODY + ECONOMY IN BAD STATE IS BODY IN POOR HEALTH

Sottolineando come le forti misure restrittive sembrano aver funzionato, Fidelity dice che "la Cina oggi sembra trovarsi in una posizione migliore per **riprendersi(-)** dalla crisi economica causata dalla pandemia globale, rispetto a molti paesi occidentali che stanno iniziando ora ad affrontare il problema".

Se la Ue "lascerà cadere" l'Italia, l'Europa "non si **riprenderà(-)**", ha detto in una intervista lanciando un appello agli stati membri della Ue affinché facciano fronte unito contro la crisi causata dall'epidemia del coronavirus.

HELPING ECONOMY IS GIVING PHYSICAL STRENGTH

Dal fronte economico arrivano reazioni piuttosto allineate: se da un lato non convince lo strumento utilizzato per recuperare risorse (il pensiero risale al prelievo forzato deciso dal governo Amato, in una notte d'estate del 1992), senza dubbio è opinione condivisa quella della necessità di ripartire a velocità decisamente più sostenuta e con nuove **forze(+)** dopo lo stop imposto dalla pandemia.

TO HELP IS TO SAVE + GOVERNMENT SAVIOR + UNEMPLOYED-PERSON IS PERSON NEEDING SAVING

Il dato più atteso riguarda i **sussidi(+)** settimanali di disoccupazione negli Usa che salgono di 1,87 milioni, portando il totale dei senza lavoro americani a oltre 42 milioni di unità dall'inizio dell'emergenza coronavirus.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE MACHINES (11)

ECONOMY | PRODUCTION IS A MACHINE (3)

La pandemia del coronavirus ha sconvolto anche il mondo dell'auto costringendo le case automobilistiche allo stop della produzione nell'attesa di **ripartire(0)** "a **tutta velocità(+)**", come ha sottolineato nel suo messaggio Bugatti Automobiles.

Le prime mosse di chi ha una qualche responsabilità nella delicatissima fase della **ripartenza(0)** non lasciano però grandi spazi all'ottimismo, improntate come sembrano a salvaguardare interessi di categoria o di partito o comunque di bottega, piuttosto che a una rifondazione pensata per il bene di tutti, a cominciare dai più deboli, dai più esposti alla coda lunga del coronavirus.

Dal fronte economico arrivano reazioni piuttosto allineate: se da un lato non convince lo strumento utilizzato per recuperare risorse (il pensiero risale al prelievo forzato deciso dal governo Amato, in una notte d'estate del 1992), senza dubbio è opinione condivisa quella della necessità di **ripartire(0)** a velocità decisamente più sostenuta e con nuove forze dopo lo stop imposto dalla pandemia.

BODY IS MACHINE

EMOTIONAL RESPONSE IS MECHANICAL RESPONSE

Nei giorni in cui l'attenzione si è focalizzata sui casi accertati in Lombardia, anche sul territorio piemontese è **scattata(0)** la paura di essere stati contagiati dal virus di Wuhan.

CORONAVIRUS-RESPONSE IS A MACHINE (7)

+ DEATH IS A TRIGGER + MEASURES ARE MECHANISM TRIGGERED

Ieri mattina, all'ospedale Niguarda, il decesso di un uomo di origine asiatica ha fatto **scattare(0)** le misure di emergenza e provocato preoccupazione, finché non è arrivata la conferma che non si trattava di coronavirus.

Se invece [il picco] non arriva forse c'è sfuggita qualche altra via di trasmissione (gl'impianti di condizionamento dell'aria negli ospedali?) o forse il virus ce lo siamo presi in tanti già molto prima che **scattassero(0)** le misure e poi una volta chiusi tutti dentro casa ecco che sono aumentati i contagi".

+ INFORMATION IS A TRIGGER

È l'informazione fondamentale che fa **scattare(0)** l'allerta per il focolaio di coronavirus in Italia.

+ INCREASE IN CASES IS TRIGGER + WARNING IS AN ALLARM

A far **scattare(0)** l'**allarme(0/-)** a Fondi è stato il rapido aumento dei contagi: 135 Covid positivi con un trend in continua crescita.

Il giro di vite impresso al quarto sabato di **allarme(0/-)** virus in Lombardia non è nato ieri.

AUTHORITY IS AN INSTRUMENT + RULES ARE AN INDICATOR

La Regione raccomanda di attenersi scrupolosamente alle **indicazioni(0)** fornite dal ministero della Salute per contenere la diffusione del virus.

CALL FOR TEACHERS IS THING TRIGGERED

Per la maturità nell'anno della pandemia **scatta** la precettazione dei professori.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE BUILDINGS (10)

RELATIONSHIPS ARE BUILDINGS + STRENGTHEN A RELATIONSHIP IS STRENGTHEN A BUILDING

La prima [conseguenza] è che l'attenzione reciproca [tra Pechino e Vaticano] emersa anche dopo l'esplosione della pandemia **si consoliderà(+)**.

OPINIONS ARE BUILDINGS

"Eh lo so, mi hanno dato dell'allarmista, addirittura del fascioleghista, perché dall'inizio ho **sostenuto** che l'isolamento delle persone provenienti dalla Cina fosse l'unico modo efficace per evitare il diffondersi del virus.

Il premier è rimasto l'unico in Europa a **sostenere(+)** pubblicamente che è impossibile confinare i cittadini per fermare il virus.

ECONOMY IS A BUILDING

Le prime mosse di chi ha una qualche responsabilità nella delicatissima fase della ripartenza non lasciano però grandi spazi all'ottimismo, improntate come sembrano a salvaguardare interessi di categoria o di partito o comunque di bottega, piuttosto che a una **rifondazione(+)** pensata per il bene di tutti, a cominciare dai più deboli, dai più esposti alla coda lunga del coronavirus.

ORGANISATIONS ARE BUILDINGS (3)

Si tratta della stessa **struttura(0)** [casa di riposo di Comeana di Prato] dove è morta quattro giorni fa una donna di 100 anni, anche lei costretta all'isolamento domiciliare nella **struttura(0)** a causa del Covid- 19.

"La Regione in questo modo – spiega l'assessore allo Sviluppo economico Cosimo Borraccino – dimostra di voler **sostenere(+)** il sistema produttivo pugliese in un momento difficile per le nostre attività economiche a causa dell'epidemia da Covid-19".

Dalla Croce Rossa cinese arriverà un'ampia squadra [di medici e infermieri] che sarà coordinata dall'Areu. Questo **rinforzo(+)** permetterà l'apertura dell'ospedale da campo a Bergamo, una delle aree più colpite dall'epidemia.

MONEY IS STRUCTURAL SUPPORT + REGIONS ARE BUILDINGS

Ambra Angiolini **sostiene(+)** Brescia via alla raccolta con il Comune.

PEOPLE ARE BUILDINGS + MONEY IS STRUCTURAL SUPPORT

Restano ancora da definire i dettagli di alcuni strumenti messi in campo dal governo per **sostenere(+)** 14 milioni di lavoratori colpiti dall'emergenza legata al coronavirus.

CORONAVIRUS-RESPONSE IS A BUILDING + INFORMATION IS THE FOUNDATION

È l'informazione **fondamentale(+)** che fa scattare l'allerta per il focolaio di coronavirus in Italia.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE PLANTS (4)

OPPORTUNITY IS A FLOWER | FRUIT cogliere

"Siamo di fronte a una grande prova - dice Luca [che non vuole essere indicato con il cognome per sottolineare che parla a nome del movimento Fridays for Future], siamo sicuri che supereremo l'emergenza virus, ma quando si ripartirà dovremo **cogliere(0)** l'occasione per farlo meglio.

FEELINGS ARE FRUIT + CORONAVIRUS IS TREE PRODUCING THE FRUIT

Il nuovo singolo, Hold, è nato ben prima del caos calmo scandito dal coronavirus, ma in un certo senso ne **raccoglie** le inquietudini.

ATTENTION IS A PLANT

"La situazione non è critica ma l'attenzione è **cresciuta(+)** perché il virus ha circolato liberamente anche in Italia.

STATISTICS ARE PLANTS

A far scattare l'allarme a Fondi è stato il rapido aumento dei contagi: 135 Covid positivi con un trend in continua **crecita(+)**.

COMPLEX ABSTRACT SYSTEMS ARE A WORLD (1)

A SECTOR OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IS A WORLD + CARS/GOODS ARE LIVING-ENTITIES + INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES ARE HOMES

La pandemia del coronavirus ha sconvolto anche il **mondo(0)** dell'auto costringendo le case automobilistiche allo stop della produzione nell'attesa di ripartire "a tutta velocità", come ha sottolineato nel suo messaggio Bugatti Automobiles.

4. MOVEMENT source domain (31)⁴³

ACTION IS MOVEMENT (21)

CAUSE ACTION IS CAUSE MOVEMENT (7)

⁴³ This mapping can also be identified in the Even Structure Metaphore (1992: 221-222), he separates this second level into two: "Actions are self-propelled movements", and "Difficulties are impediments to motion" (1992: 226)

Feltrinelli.it e lbs.it uniscono le forze e **lanciano(0)** una grande libreria online per chi, in questi giorni, è costretto a rimanere casa per via dell'emergenza coronavirus.

Ambra Angiolini sostiene Brescia **via(0)** alla raccolta con il Comune.

Sace e Microsoft **lanciano(0)** un percorso formativo digitale per le imprese italiane per riflettere insieme su come affrontare i nuovi scenari economici causati dalla pandemia.

Mancano mascherine, occhiali, visiere e la Federazione dei medici di famiglia **lancia(0)** il crowdfunding "Nudi contro il virus": donazioni a partire da un euro per contribuire a comprare i dispositivi di protezione.

Giuseppe Conte sta lavorando a un "messaggio molto forte" da **lanciare(0)** domani al Paese e al mondo, per dire che il lockdown ha funzionato, che la battaglia contro il virus è (quasi) vinta e che i turisti possono venire sul nostro territorio in sicurezza.

L'appello **lanciato(0)** da Mattarella il giorno della festa della Repubblica affinché i partiti "superino le divisioni" almeno nell'era Covid è caduto nel vuoto nel consiglio comunale di ieri.

Se la Ue "lascerà cadere" l'Italia, l'Europa "non si riprenderà", ha detto in una intervista **lanciando(0)** un appello agli stati membri della Ue affinché facciano fronte unito contro la crisi causata dall'epidemia del coronavirus.

MAKE SOMETHING KNOWN IS CAUSE IT TO MOVE

E' il numero **diffuso(0)** dalla task force sanitaria al lavoro per contrastare l'emergenza coronavirus sul territorio della regione.

STOPPING ACTIVITY IS STOPPING MOVEMENT (11)

Per farlo abbiamo dovuto interrompere la trapiantistica trasferendo all'ottavo piano dove ospitiamo i trapiantati l'attività che non potevamo interrompere: ci si ammala di reni anche in tempi di epidemia, così come le dialisi per i non positivi non possono essere **sospese(0/-)**.

Per quanto riguarda le misure messe in campo dalla Diocesi, la messa del Mercoledì delle Ceneri sarà sostituita da una preghiera a casa anche per chi è stato colpito dal coronavirus e per chi si sta adoperando per combattere la malattia; **sospese(0/-)** poi anche le benedizioni pasquali e le lezioni di catechismo.

Infine la delibera **sospende(0/-)** per 180 giorni la penalità per chi non si presenta senza preavviso alle visite con i medici specialisti.

Venezia, due casi di coronavirus; Carnevale **sospeso(0/-)** con polemica.

"L'ultima domenica è caratterizzata da migliaia di pendolari che arrivano in treno o in bus", dice Vittorio Bonacini, presidente degli albergatori, "per evitare gli assembramenti il Carnevale poteva essere **sospeso(0/-)** già da sabato".

"Siamo di fronte a una grande prova - dice Luca [che non vuole essere indicato con il cognome per sottolineare che parla a nome del movimento Fridays for Future], siamo sicuri

che supereremo l'emergenza virus, ma quando si **ripartirà(0/+)** dovremo cogliere l'occasione per farlo meglio.

"L'Avigan è un anti-influenzale fino a poco tempo fa venduto in farmacia: qui hanno scoperto che somministrato ai primi sintomi di coronavirus, accertati con il tampone, **blocca(-)** il progredire della malattia nel 91% dei casi.

UN volo Alitalia con 200 persone a bordo, atterrato stamattina alle 10.45 (ora locale, Gmt +4), è stato **bloccato(-)** a Mauritius dove le autorità, preoccupate dal focolaio di coronavirus in Italia, hanno **fermato(-)** circa 40 persone, tutte provenienti dalle zone infette: Lombardia e Veneto.

Emergenza Coronavirus **blocca(-)** lo sport italiano: si fermano volley, rugby e pattinaggio a rotelle.

Sotto esame anche i gruppi social che hanno catalizzato il dissenso sociale negli ultimi giorni del **blocco(-)** [di attività economica] imposto dal Covid.

"L'Avigan è un anti-influenzale fino a poco tempo fa venduto in farmacia: qui hanno scoperto che somministrato ai primi sintomi di coronavirus, accertati con il tampone, **blocca(-)** il progredire della malattia nel 91% dei casi.

POSSIBILITY FOR ACTION IS SPACE FOR MOVEMENT (2)

Le prime mosse di chi ha una qualche responsabilità nella delicatissima fase della ripartenza non **lasciano(0)** però grandi **spazi(0)** all'ottimismo, improntate come sembrano a salvaguardare interessi di categoria o di partito o comunque di bottega, piuttosto che a una rifondazione pensata per il bene di tutti, a cominciare dai più deboli, dai più esposti alla coda lunga del coronavirus.

Anche ieri il consiglio comunale si è aperto con un minuto di silenzio dedicato ai bresciani illustri stroncati dal Covid (il medico delle carceri Salvatore Ingiulla, l'ex deputato Cesare Allegri e l'ex allenatore delle rondinelle Gigi Simoni) per poi **lasciare spazio(0)** a tre interrogazioni della minoranza.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTION IS THE TRACE OF THE MOTION (1)

Le prime **mosse(0)** di chi ha una qualche responsabilità nella delicatissima fase della **ripartenza(+)** non lasciano però grandi spazi all'ottimismo, **improntate(0)** come sembrano a salvaguardare interessi di categoria o di partito o comunque di bottega, piuttosto che a una rifondazione pensata per il bene di tutti, a cominciare dai più deboli, dai più esposti alla coda lunga del coronavirus.

CORONAVIRUS IS A MOVING OBJECT | SUBSTANCE (10)

Non può suonare che come una notizia di speranza la guarigione dei primi bambini **colpiti(-)** dal coronavirus.

L'attrice è convinta che la città sarà generosa "Una campagna(+) per chi perderà la sicurezza economica perché costretto a non lavorare" Ambra Angiolini e Brescia, un amore che si rinnova nel segno della solidarietà alle famiglie **colpite(-)** dall'emergenza coronavirus.

Il virus è già penetrato negli Stati Uniti e prima ha **colpito(-)** l'Italia in modo violentissimo; sapete perché?

Questo rinforzo permetterà l'apertura dell'ospedale da campo(-) a Bergamo, una delle aree più **colpite(-)** dall'epidemia.

Per quanto riguarda le misure messe in campo(-) dalla Diocesi, la messa del Mercoledì delle Ceneri sarà sostituita da una preghiera a casa anche per chi è stato **colpito(-)** dal coronavirus e per chi si sta adoperando per combattere(-) la malattia; sospese poi anche le benedizioni pasquali e le lezioni di catechismo.

Restano ancora da definire i dettagli di alcuni strumenti messi in campo(-) dal governo per sostenere 14 milioni di lavoratori **colpiti(-)** dall'emergenza legata al coronavirus.

Che confida: "Ora siamo un po' più preoccupati perché le ultime notizie ci indicano che il virus sta **circolando(0)** in Italia e non è più legato ad aver avuto contatti con la Cina o persone giunte da quel Paese.

"La situazione non è critica ma l'attenzione è cresciuta perché il virus ha **circolato(0)** liberamente anche in Italia.

Il virus alle nostre latitudini [in America Latina] sta dando meno problemi clinici, ma non è sparito, **circola(0)** ancora e quindi dobbiamo continuare a comportarci con la massima cautela".

+ CORONAVIRUS IS AN OBJECT MOVING FROM ONE PLACE | PERSON TO ANOTHER

Se invece [il picco] non arriva forse c'è sfuggita qualche altra via di **trasmissione(0)** (gl'impianti di condizionamento dell'aria negli ospedali?) o forse il virus ce lo siamo presi in tanti già molto prima che scattassero le misure e poi una volta chiusi tutti dentro casa ecco che sono aumentati i contagi".

5. CONTAINER domain (23)

There are eleven examples of CORONAVIRUS IS AN ENTITY INSIDE in the following examples.

CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE INSIDE A CONTAINER (12)

+ COUNTRIES ARE CONTAINERS + CORONAVIRUS APPEARING IN A COUNTRY IS CORONAVIRUS PENETRATING A CONTAINER

Il virus è già **penetrato(0/-)** negli Stati Uniti e prima ha colpito l'Italia in modo violentissimo; sapete perché?

+ SOMETHING BEING DISCOVERED IS SOMETHING COMING OUT OF A CONTAINER + CORONAVIRUS IS A SUBSTANCE COMING OUT OF A CONTAINER

Le conseguenze di quella politica si iniziano a vedere in questi giorni: almeno una decina di pazienti Covid-positivi "certificati" da tampone, molti altri con sintomi evidenti del coronavirus, "ogni giorno ne **vengono fuori(0/-)** altri" (dicono le testimonianze), e questo accade anche tra medici, infermieri, operatori, perfino il direttore oggi è "positivo".

+ CONTROL IS CONTAIN + HUMAN-RESOURCES ARE A CONTAINER

Non parlo solo dell'attualità; mi riferisco a un approccio più a lungo termine, a misure in grado di identificare nuovi virus pericolosi, di mettere in guardia contro nuove invasioni, di preparare le risorse, le capacità umane per **contenere(0/+)** e sconfiggere simili contaminazioni, prima che si trasformino in disastri".

Il premier è rimasto l'unico in Europa a sostenere pubblicamente che è impossibile **confinare(0/+)** i cittadini per fermare il virus.

REGULATION IS A CONTAINER (including measure, decrees, indicazioni, etc.) + CORONAVIRUS IS AN ENTITY INSIDE

Un caso a parte è quello del Nicaragua, uno dei pochi Paesi che ancora rifiuta di adottare misure restrittive per **contenere(0/+)** la pandemia: non ha mai chiuso le scuole, né fermato le attività produttive.

Il decreto adottato nel fine settimana dal governo per **contenere(0/+)** il contagio da coronavirus pregiudica direttamente l'attività lavorativa nelle aree interessate.

La Regione raccomanda di attenersi scrupolosamente alle indicazioni fornite dal ministero della Salute per **contenere(0/+)** la diffusione del virus.

Rintracciarlo è importante per capire l'origine del contagio e adottare le migliori misure di **contenimento(0/+)** contro la diffusione del virus.

"Il Covid - è il ragionamento del segretario del Partito democratico - è stato per ora governato grazie alle misure di **contenimento(0/+)** adottate dagli italiani.

Il decreto adottato nel fine settimana dal governo per **contenere(0/+)** il contagio da coronavirus pregiudica direttamente l'attività lavorativa nelle aree interessate.

L'Italia si avvia dunque a seguire le orme della Cina, dove da settimane è in atto quello che è stato definito "il più grande esperimento di smartworking mai messo in atto", milioni di lavoratori costretti a casa per la quarantena obbligatoria stabilita dal governo per tutti i cittadini, per **contenere(0/+)** la diffusione del coronavirus, al lavoro con telefono e computer.

+ NOT BEING CONTROLLED IS NOT BEING CONTAINED

"Io [Donald Trump] ho un ottimo rapporto con la Cina e con il presidente Xi, che sta facendo un grande lavoro e ama il suo popolo, ma ribadisco che il virus è partito dalla Cina ed è **sfuggito(-)** a ogni controllo".

ORGANISATIONS | BUSINESSES ARE CONTAINERS (3)

+ STOP ACTIVITY IS CLOSE CONTAINER (1)

Un caso a parte è quello del Nicaragua, uno dei pochi Paesi che ancora rifiuta di adottare misure restrittive per contenere la pandemia: non ha mai **chiuso(0)** le scuole, né fermato le attività produttive.

+ START ACTIVITY IS OPEN CONTAINER (2)

Questo rinforzo permetterà l'**apertura(0)** dell'ospedale da campo a Bergamo, una delle aree più colpite dall'epidemia.

Anche ieri il consiglio comunale si è **aperto(0)** con un minuto di silenzio dedicato ai bresciani illustri stroncati dal Covid (il medico delle carceri Salvatore Ingiulla, l'ex deputato Cesare Allegri e l'ex allenatore delle rondinelle Gigi Simoni) per poi lasciare spazio a tre interrogazioni della minoranza.

CONTROL IS CONTAIN (2)

+ KEEPING FROM SOMEONE IS STOPPING ACCESS TO THING INSIDE (BY EITHER LETTING THING INSIDE OUT OR THING OUTSIDE IN)

CI TROVIAMO di fronte a un'emergenza sanitaria senza precedenti, ma se la maggior parte di noi, sebbene costretta a restare in casa e a ridurre i propri contatti sociali, continua ad avere **accesso(0/+)** alle informazioni grazie anche a internet, cosa succede nei casi di vero e proprio "isolamento sociale"?

Al personale "coinvolto dalla misura, presa per fronteggiare l'emergenza coronavirus, non saranno **trattenute(-)** le ferie".

LOCATION OF CORONAVIRUS IS DANGEROUS ENCLOSED PLACE

[Coronavirus in casa Juventus] Nella giornata della **fuga(-)** [dall'Italia] di Douglas Costa, quarto capitolo dopo quelle di Higuain, Khedira e Pjanic, assumono ancora maggior significato le parole affidate dalla Joya ai social due giorni fa: " Siamo tutti un'unica squadra che combatte insieme per sconfiggere il virus in Italia".

HOUSE IS A CONTAINER

Se invece [il picco] non arriva forse c'è sfuggita qualche altra via di trasmissione (gl'impianti di condizionamento dell'aria negli ospedali?) o forse il virus ce lo siamo presi in tanti già molto prima che scattassero le misure e poi una volta **chiusi(0)** tutti dentro casa ecco che sono aumentati i contagi".

A SQUARE IS A CONTAINER + NO PEOPLE IN SQUARE IS EMPTY CONTAINER

La piazza del Comune **vuota(0)** e il bar che l'assessore alla Sanità della Lombardia Giulio Gallera ha indicato ieri come "focolaio" del contagio da coronavirus chiuso esattamente come tutti gli altri negozi che hanno seguito il susseguirsi di ordinanze.

EUROPE IS A CONTAINER + RISK IS A LIQUID IN A CONTAINER

Proprio oggi l'Ecdc ha **alzato(0)** il **livello(0)** di rischio da Coronavirus in Europa da **basso(0)** a "**moderato-alto(0)**", anche se a Bruxelles c'è **piena(0/+)** fiducia nella gestione della crisi da parte del governo italiano: "Voglio lodare la risposta rapida e professionale delle vostre autorità", ha sottolineato in mattinata il commissario europeo alla Gestione delle crisi, Janez Lenarcic.

MIND IS A CONTAINER + UNDERSTANDING IS CONTAINING + SOMETHING NOT UNDERSTOOD IS SOMETHING LEAVING CONTAINER + WANTING TO UNDERSTAND IS WANTING TO CONTAIN

Se invece [il picco] non arriva forse c'è **sfuggita(-)** qualche altra via di trasmissione (gl'impianti di condizionamento dell'aria negli ospedali?) o forse il virus ce lo siamo presi in tanti già molto prima che scattassero le misure e poi una volta chiusi tutti dentro casa ecco che sono aumentati i contagi".

TENDERS ARE CONTAINERS

+ TO STOP IS TO CLOSE CONTAINER

Buone notizie anche dal fronte tamponi: "Siamo in condizioni di farne fino a 90 mila al giorno", ha detto il commissario per l'emergenza Domenico Arcuri sottolineando che si è **chiusa(0)** la richiesta di offerta per i test diagnostici per il coronavirus.

6. FORCES source domain (18)

BEING OBLIGED IS BEING PUT UNDER PRESSURE (18)

+ AN OBLIGATION IS A WEIGHT

Feltrinelli.it e Ibs.it uniscono le forze e lanciano una grande libreria online per chi, in questi giorni, è **costretto(-)** a rimanere casa per via dell'emergenza coronavirus.

In ospedali come Montichiari gli ultimi pazienti positivi al tampone sono stati dimessi a fine maggio: si è chiusa una fase, che però **costringe(-)** i medici a lavorare ancora con mascherine e dispositivi, ben sapendo che i pazienti Covid, magari asintomatici, ci sono ancora e possono arrivare in qualunque momento.

Si tratta della stessa struttura [casa di riposo di Comeana di Prato] dove è morta quattro giorni fa una donna di 100 anni, anche lei **costretta(-)** all'isolamento domiciliare nella struttura a causa del Covid-19.

CI TROVIAMO di fronte a un'emergenza sanitaria senza precedenti, ma se la maggior parte di noi, sebbene **costretta(-)** a restare in casa e a ridurre i propri contatti sociali, continua ad avere accesso(0/+) alle informazioni grazie anche a internet, cosa succede nei casi di vero e proprio "isolamento sociale"?

La scienza e la tecnica apparivano trionfanti nel ventunesimo secolo, ed ecco che un virus **costringe** gli esseri umani a chiudersi nelle loro case, se ne hanno una.

L'Italia si avvia dunque a seguire le orme della Cina, dove da settimane è in atto quello che è stato definito "il più grande esperimento di smartworking mai messo in atto", milioni di lavoratori **costretti(-)** a casa per la quarantena obbligatoria stabilita dal governo per tutti i cittadini, per contenere la diffusione del coronavirus, al lavoro con telefono e computer.

L'attrice è convinta che la città sarà generosa "Una campagna per chi perderà la sicurezza economica perché **costretto(-)** a non lavorare" Ambra Angiolini e Brescia, un amore che si rinnova nel segno della solidarietà alle famiglie colpite dall'emergenza coronavirus.

+ CORONAVIRUS TESTS ARE A WEIGHT

Cambia la strategia del Pirellone nell'affrontare l'emergenza coronavirus e le regole per chi deve essere **sottoposto(-)** ai tamponi.

Vo' Euganeo Adriano Trevisan, il primo morto italiano da coronavirus, è stato in un bar a vedere una partita di calcio insieme con otto cinesi, due rientrati di recente dalla Cina: **sottoposti(-)** al test del tampone sono risultati tutti negativi.

In situazioni più ambigue, meno limpide, quali sono i criteri per decidere se **sottoporre(-)** le persone al test per il coronavirus?

+ VACCINE IS WEIGHT

Mentre tutto il mondo attende impaziente l'arrivo di un vaccino contro Covid-19, ci [sono] diversi motivi per i quali tutta la popolazione adulta dovrebbe **sottoporsi(-)** il prossimo autunno a quello anti-influenzale, anche nell'ottica di un possibile nuovo picco emergenziale di Coronavirus.

+ CHECKS ARE WEIGHTS

Al test per verificare la positività al coronavirus sono state **sottoposte(-)** anche tre componenti di una famiglia (bambina, mamma e nonna) che potrebbero essere venute in contatto con il focolaio lombardo e, dal pomeriggio, pure i 70 dipendenti della Mae.

Messi e compagni si dovranno **sottoporre(-)** ai rigidi controlli anti-coronavirus in aeroporto.

+ OBLIGATIONS ARE WEIGHTS + MUNICIPALITY IS THING UNDER WEIGHT

È avvenuto perché l'aumento dei decessi, come in tutte le città flagellate dal Covid, ha **imposto(-)** al Comune di accorciare i tempi per le sepolture.

"Le norme anti Covid **impongono(-)** una cerimonia minima - spiega il sindaco -, molti cittadini avrebbero voluto ricambiare l'affetto di Mattarella, ma dobbiamo ricordarci che la battaglia non è ancora vinta".

Dal fronte economico arrivano reazioni piuttosto allineate: se da un lato non convince lo strumento utilizzato per recuperare risorse (il pensiero risale al prelievo forzato deciso dal governo Amato, in una notte d'estate del 1992), senza dubbio è opinione condivisa quella

della necessità di ripartire a velocità decisamente più sostenuta e con nuove forze dopo lo stop **imposto(-)** dalla pandemia.

La vita ai tempi del coronavirus apre nuove prospettive, e ci **impone(-)** di riflettere sul perché ci ritroviamo improvvisamente agli arresti domiciliari, senza aver commesso alcun crimine apparente.

Sotto esame anche i gruppi social che hanno catalizzato il dissenso sociale negli ultimi giorni del blocco [di attività economica] **imposto(-)** dal Covid.

7. SIGHT source domain (19)

UNDERSTANDING IS SEEING (17)

+ WHAT YOU THINK ABOUT IS WHAT YOU SEE (7)

Il suo reparto è stato in parte "svuotato" per la gestione dei pazienti malati di coronavirus, ma ha una **visione(0)** complessiva su come si sta affrontando l'epidemia.

Mentre tutto il mondo attende impaziente l'arrivo di un vaccino contro Covid-19, ci [sono] diversi motivi per i quali tutta la popolazione adulta dovrebbe sottoporsi il prossimo autunno a quello anti-influenzale, anche nell'**ottica(0)** di un possibile nuovo picco emergenziale di Coronavirus.

La vita ai tempi del coronavirus apre nuove prospettive, e ci impone di **riflettere(0)** sul perché ci ritroviamo improvvisamente agli arresti domiciliari, senza aver commesso alcun crimine apparente.

Sace e Microsoft lanciano un percorso formativo digitale per le imprese italiane per **riflettere(0)** insieme su come affrontare i nuovi scenari economici causati dalla pandemia.

Non è altresì prevista l'esecuzione a tappeto di tamponi faringei per la verifica della presenza del nuovo coronavirus, come anche ribadito dal Ministero della salute, tranne in quei casi in cui le autorità sanitarie dovessero **ravvisarne(0)** la necessità dopo attente e puntuali valutazioni".

La scienza e la tecnica **apparivano(+)** trionfanti nel ventunesimo secolo, ed ecco che un virus costringe gli esseri umani a chiudersi nelle loro case, se ne hanno una.

Il dato più atteso **riguarda(0)** i sussidi settimanali di disoccupazione negli Usa che salgono di 1,87 milioni, portando il totale dei senza lavoro americani a oltre 42 milioni di unità dall'inizio dell'emergenza coronavirus.

+ CONCENTRATING THOUGHT IS FOCUSING SIGHT (1)

Nei giorni in cui l'attenzione si è **focalizzata(0)** sui casi accertati in Lombardia, anche sul territorio piemontese è scattata la paura di essere stati contagiati dal virus di Wuhan.

+ NEW KNOWLEDGE IS NEW SIGHT (7)

È **emerso(0)** ieri il primo caso a Milano città di contagio da coronavirus, il terzo nell'area metropolitana.

Sono cinquanta in tutta la Lombardia i nuovi positivi al coronavirus **emersi(0)** nel bollettino di ieri.

Quando invece si è iniziato a fare i tamponi anche nelle case di riposo, le proporzioni dell'epidemia sono **emerse(0)** giorno dopo giorno, arrivando al 20 maggio (quando i morti nel frattempo erano già migliaia) a soli 175 casi sospetti e 3.354 anziani ammalati con certezza di Covid-19.

Anche se ieri, a Torino, sono **emersi(0)** appena nove nuovi casi di coronavirus - 19 in Regione, mai così pochi - e i positivi attuali sono poco più di mille in tutto, la Asl lavora per blindare la città in caso di nuovi focolai.

"L'Avigan è un anti-influenzale fino a poco tempo fa venduto in farmacia: qui hanno **scoperto(0)** che somministrato ai primi sintomi di coronavirus, accertati con il tampone, blocca il progredire della malattia nel 91% dei casi.

La prima [conseguenza] è che l'attenzione reciproca [tra Pechino e Vaticano] **emersa(0)** anche dopo l'esplosione della pandemia si consoliderà.

"Tutto nasce da una correlazione già **emersa(0)** in Cina - spiega il professor Setti - tra lo smog e la diffusione del virus.

+ WELL-KNOWN IS WELL-SEEN (2)

Il fratello dell'attaccante bianconero, che mercoledì sera aveva lasciato Torino a bordo di un jet privato dopo aver ottenuto il responso negativo del tampone per rilevare il coronavirus, prova quindi con un altro tweet a silenziare le critiche: "Per favore, gli **illustri(+)** opinionisti del business stiano un poco zitti".

Anche ieri il consiglio comunale si è aperto con un minuto di silenzio dedicato ai bresciani **illustri(+)** stroncati dal Covid (il medico delle carceri Salvatore Ingiulla, l'ex deputato Cesare Allegri e l'ex allenatore delle rondinelle Gigi Simoni) per poi lasciare spazio a tre interrogazioni della minoranza.

AN AMBIGUOUS SITUATION IS SOMETHING DIFFICULT TO SEE THROUGH (1)

In situazioni più ambigue, meno **limpide(0)**, quali sono i criteri per decidere se sottoporre le persone al test per il coronavirus?

TO EXPERIENCE IS TO SEE (1)

Le conseguenze di quella politica si iniziano a **vedere(0)** in questi giorni [...]

8. FAMILY source domain (15)

CREATING OR ABIDING BY REGULATION IS ADOPTING A CHILD (8)

REGULATION IS A CHILD (including measure, decrees, etc.) + AUTHORITY/COUNTRIES ARE PARENTS
+ CITIZENS ARE PARENTS

Un caso a parte è quello del Nicaragua, uno dei pochi Paesi che ancora rifiuta di **adottare(+)** misure restrittive per contenere la pandemia: non ha mai chiuso le scuole, né fermato le attività produttive.

Il decreto **adottato(+)** nel fine settimana dal governo per contenere il contagio da coronavirus pregiudica direttamente l'attività lavorativa nelle aree interessate.

La Regione **raccomanda(0)** di attenersi scrupolosamente alle indicazioni fornite dal ministero della Salute per contenere la diffusione del virus.

Rintracciarlo è importante per capire l'origine del contagio e **adottare(+)** le migliori misure di contenimento contro la diffusione del virus.

"Il Covid - è il ragionamento del segretario del Partito democratico - è stato per ora governato grazie alle misure di contenimento **adottate(+)** dagli italiani.

Per chi invece è rientrato dalla Cina nelle aree dell'epidemia la Asl **adotta(+)** " la misura della permanenza domiciliare fiduciaria con sorveglianza attiva.

Anche "Cna Turismo chiede la convocazione urgente del tavolo di crisi sul turismo promosso dal ministro dei beni culturali, Dario Franceschini, alla luce dei provvedimenti **adottati(+)** dal consiglio dei ministri per fronteggiare gli effetti del coronavirus.

Il decreto **adottato(+)** nel fine settimana dal governo per contenere il contagio da coronavirus pregiudica direttamente l'attività lavorativa nelle aree interessate.

CITIZENS ARE CHILDREN + GOVERNMENT IS PARENT

"L'idea è fronteggiare la diffusione del virus offrendo le migliori condizioni possibili di sicurezza e **tutela(+)** ai cittadini", dice il presidente Stefano Bonaccini.

COMPANIES ARE CHILDREN + FOUNDERS ARE PARENTS + FOUNDATION IS BIRTH (3)

[Spiega Matteo Duci, fondatore della app:] Reboot è un diverso tipo di contagio che parte dalla Bergamasca, dove è **nata(0)** la nostra app e dove il coronavirus sta provocando più vittime".

"Tutto **nasce(0)** da una correlazione già emersa in Cina - spiega il professor Setti - tra lo smog e la diffusione del virus.

Il nuovo singolo, Hold, è **nato(0)** ben prima del caos calmo scandito dal coronavirus, ma in un certo senso ne raccoglie le inquietudini.

START IS BE BORN + RULES ARE CHILD

I giro di vite impresso al quarto sabato di allarme virus in Lombardia non è nato ieri.

VIRUS IS CHILD + PLACE OF FIRST APPEARANCE IS PLACE OF BIRTH

Nel senso che per nessuno di loro c'è la certezza che sia stato il virus **nato(0)** in Cina a ucciderli.

HOSPITAL IS A HOUSE + PATIENTS ARE GUESTS

Per farlo abbiamo dovuto interrompere la trapiantistica trasferendo all'ottavo piano dove **ospitiamo(+)** i trapiantati l'attività che non potevamo interrompere: ci si ammala di reni anche in tempi di epidemia, così come le dialisi per i non positivi non possono essere sospese.

RADIO IS A HOUSE + RADIO PRESENTER IS HEAD OF THE HOUSE + PEOPLE ON A PROGRAMME ARE GUESTS

L'ex presidente del Consiglio Enrico Letta, **ospite(+)** di Circo Massimo su Radio Capital, sottolinea le maggiori difficoltà negli Stati democratici di far fronte al Coronavirus e, sulla scia del richiamo alla collaborazione tra i partiti del presidente della Repubblica Sergio Mattarella, rivolge alle forze politiche un appello all'unità.

9. VERTICALITY source domain (9)

QUANTITY IS VERTICALITY

Perché il Covid- 19, per ora, sembra continuare a diffondersi, visto il numero di contagi che aumenta di ora in ora: a ieri sera, i tamponi fatti e processati (con analisi complete) erano quasi mille, un numero destinato a **salire(0)**.

Sale(0) a setl numero dei deceduti con coronavirus in Italia e sono 229 i contagiati.

Con i 40 nuovi casi registrati ieri **salgono(0)** a 478 le persone positive al test del Coronavirus in Puglia.

Anche oggi sono numeri drammatici quelli che aggiornano il bilancio dell'epidemia da coronavirus in Italia: con 5.322 nuovi casi ieri abbiamo raggiunto un totale di 41.035 contagiati, mentre i casi attualmente positivi (**dedotti(0)** quindi le guarigioni e i decessi) **salgono(0)** a 33.190 persone.

Il dato più atteso riguarda i sussidi settimanali di disoccupazione negli Usa che **salgono(0)** di 1,87 milioni, portando il totale dei senza lavoro americani a oltre 42 milioni di unità dall'inizio dell'emergenza coronavirus.

Proprio oggi l'Ecdc ha **alzato(0)** il **livello(0)** di rischio da Coronavirus in Europa da **basso** a "**moderato-alto(0)**", anche se a Bruxelles c'è piena fiducia nella gestione della crisi da parte del governo italiano: "Voglio lodare la risposta rapida e professionale delle vostre autorità", ha sottolineato in mattinata il commissario europeo alla Gestione delle crisi, Janez Lenarcic.

Mentre tutto il mondo attende impaziente l'arrivo di un vaccino contro Covid-19, ci [sono] diversi motivi per i quali tutta la popolazione adulta dovrebbe sottoporsi il prossimo autunno a quello anti-influenzale, anche nell'ottica di un possibile nuovo **picco(0)** emergenziale di Coronavirus.

A far scattare l'allarme a Fondi è stato il rapido aumento dei contagi: 135 Covid positivi con un trend in continua **crescita(+)**.

È avvenuto perché l'aumento dei decessi, come in tutte le città flagellate dal Covid, ha imposto al Comune di **accorciare(0)** i tempi per le sepolture.

10. NATURAL ELEMENTS source domain (8)

ABSTRACT DISRUPTION IS PHYSICAL DISTRUCTION + CORONAVIRUS SITUATION IS A NATURAL DISASTER

La pandemia del coronavirus ha **sconvolto(-)** anche il mondo dell'auto costringendo le case automobilistiche allo stop della produzione nell'attesa di ripartire "a tutta velocità", come ha sottolineato nel suo messaggio Bugatti Automobiles.

CORONAVIRUS EMERGENCY IS A MOUNTAIN + WORST POINT IS THE PEAK

Mentre tutto il mondo attende impaziente l'arrivo di un vaccino contro Covid-19, ci [sono] diversi motivi per i quali tutta la popolazione adulta dovrebbe sottoporsi il prossimo autunno a quello anti-influenzale, anche nell'ottica di un possibile nuovo **picco(0)** emergenziale di Coronavirus.

EMOTIONS ARE LIQUIDS IN A CONTAINER + RISK IS A LIQUID IS A CONTAINER

Proprio oggi l'Ecdc ha **alzato(0)** il **livello(0)** di rischio da Coronavirus in Europa **da basso a "moderato-alto(0)"**, anche se a Bruxelles c'è **piena(0)** fiducia nella gestione della crisi da parte del governo italiano: "Voglio lodare la risposta rapida e professionale delle vostre autorità", ha sottolineato in mattinata il commissario europeo alla Gestione delle crisi, Janez Lenarcic.

VIRUSES ARE MOVING LIQUIDS (3)

Che confida: "Ora siamo un po' più preoccupati perché le ultime notizie ci indicano che il virus sta **circolando(0)** in Italia e non è più legato ad aver avuto contatti con la Cina o persone giunte da quel Paese.

"La situazione non è critica ma l'attenzione è cresciuta perché il virus ha **circolato(0)** liberamente anche in Italia.

Il virus alle nostre latitudini [in America Latina] sta dando meno problemi clinici, ma non è sparito, **circola(0)** ancora e quindi dobbiamo continuare a comportarci con la massima cautela".

A SITUATION IS WATER + AN AMBIGUOUS SITUATION IS TROUBLED WATER

In situazioni più ambigue, meno **limpide(0)**, quali sono i criteri per decidere se sottoporre le persone al test per il coronavirus?

INFORMATION IS A MOVING FLUID

Coronavirus, il dirigente della Regione: "In Puglia sorveglianza alta ma nessun allarme" (reuters) Vito Montanaro è anche a capo della task force regionale per il coronavirus (Covid-19), smentisce quanto **circola(0)** sul web a proposito dell'emergenza.

11. PHYSICAL CONTACT source domain (7)

ABSTRACT RELATION IS PHYSICAL CONTACT (4)

Al test per verificare la positività al coronavirus sono state sottoposte anche tre componenti di una famiglia (bambina, mamma e nonna) che potrebbero essere venute in **contatto(0)** con il focolaio lombardo e, dal pomeriggio, pure i 70 dipendenti della Mae.

Intanto da Catania l'assessore regionale alla Salute Ruggero Razza, che stamane ha **riunito(0)** l'unità di crisi regionale sul coronavirus a Catania, lancia un appello alla cittadinanza: "In caso di sospetto - ribadisce - non bisogna mai recarsi al pronto soccorso, ma chiamare il proprio medico di base, oppure i due numeri dedicati: ovvero il numero ministeriale 1500 e il numero unico per le emergenze europeo 112".

CI TROVIAMO di fronte a un'emergenza sanitaria senza precedenti, ma se la maggior parte di noi, sebbene costretta a restare in casa e a ridurre i propri **contatti(0)** sociali, continua ad avere accesso(0/+) alle informazioni grazie anche a internet, cosa succede nei casi di vero e proprio "isolamento sociale"?

Che confida: "Ora siamo un po' più preoccupati perché le ultime notizie ci indicano che il virus sta circolando in Italia e non è più legato ad aver avuto **contatti(0)** con la Cina o persone giunte da quel Paese.

ABSTRACT RELATION IS PHYSICAL ATTACHEMENT (3)

Restano ancora da definire i dettagli di alcuni strumenti messi in campo dal governo per sostenere 14 milioni di lavoratori colpiti dall'emergenza **legata(0)** al coronavirus.

Che confida: "Ora siamo un po' più preoccupati perché le ultime notizie ci indicano che il virus sta circolando in Italia e non è più **legato(0)** ad aver avuto contatti con la Cina o persone giunte da quel Paese.

L'auspicio è che però non si continui ad **associare(0)** lo smart working a un evento eccezionale: oltre al coronavirus, bisogna anche debellare un virus che è la nostra incapacità di lavorare in maniera efficiente, superando il pensiero che solo la presenza in ufficio sia garanzia di risultato".

12. PHYSICAL STATE source domain (6)

ABSTRACT STATE IS PHYSICAL STATE (6)

SEVERITY IS STRENGTH (3)

Messi e compagni si dovranno sottoporre ai **rigidi(0/-)** controlli anti-coronavirus in aeroporto.

Giuseppe Conte sta lavorando a un "messaggio molto **forte(+)**" da lanciare domani al Paese e al mondo, per dire che il lockdown ha funzionato, che la battaglia contro il virus è (quasi) vinta e che i turisti possono venire sul nostro territorio in sicurezza.

Sottolineando come le **forti(+)** misure restrittive sembrano aver funzionato, Fidelity dice che "la Cina oggi sembra trovarsi in una posizione migliore per riprendersi dalla crisi economica causata dalla pandemia globale, rispetto a molti paesi occidentali che stanno iniziando ora ad affrontare il problema".

DIFFICULTY IS FRAGILITY (2)

+ MOMENTS ARE OBJECTS (2)

Dato il momento di "emergenza per la diffusione del coronavirus abbiamo deciso di affiancare alle collezioni per i vari brand, la produzione di mascherine protettive, cercando di dare il nostro contributo per contrastare casi di speculazione su materiali che devono essere disponibili in questo **delicato(0/-)** momento", afferma il ceo Romolo D'Orazio.

Le prime mosse di chi ha una qualche responsabilità nella **delicatissima(0/-)** fase della ripartenza non lasciano però grandi spazi all'ottimismo, improntate come sembrano a salvaguardare interessi di categoria o di partito o comunque di bottega, piuttosto che a una rifondazione pensata per il bene di tutti, a cominciare dai più deboli, dai più esposti alla coda lunga del coronavirus.

EXPERIENCE NEGATIVE INFLUENCE IS BREAK

Anche ieri il consiglio comunale si è aperto con un minuto di silenzio dedicato ai bresciani illustri **stroncati(-)** dal Covid (il medico delle carceri Salvatore Ingiulla, l'ex deputato Cesare Allegri e l'ex allenatore delle rondinelle Gigi Simoni) per poi lasciare spazio a tre interrogazioni della minoranza.

13. POSSESSION source domain (5)

RELINQUISH CONTROL IS LEAVE POSSESSION

La capacità di immaginare tempi migliori significa che non abbiamo ancora **lasciato(0)** che l'epidemia e la paura prendano il sopravvento su di noi.

INFECTION IS POSSESSION

Se invece [il picco] non arriva forse c'è sfuggita qualche altra via di trasmissione (gl'impianti di condizionamento dell'aria negli ospedali?) o forse il virus ce lo siamo **presi(0)** in tanti già molto prima che scattassero le misure e poi una volta chiusi tutti dentro casa ecco che sono aumentati i contagi".

OBBEING IS HOLDING + RULES ARE THINGS TO HOLD ON TO

La Regione raccomanda di **attenersi(0)** scrupolosamente alle indicazioni fornite dal ministero della Salute per contenere la diffusione del virus.

COMMUNICATE FEELINGS IS EXCHANGE POSSESSIONS + FEELINGS ARE POSSESSIONS

"Le norme anti Covid impongono una cerimonia minima - spiega il sindaco -, molti cittadini avrebbero voluto **ricambiare(0)** l'affetto di Mattarella, ma dobbiamo ricordarci che la battaglia non è ancora vinta".

WORDS ARE POSSESSIONS

[Coronavirus in casa Juventus] Nella giornata della fuga [dall'Italia] di Douglas Costa, quarto capitolo dopo quelle di Higuain, Khedira e Pjanic, assumono ancora maggior significato le parole **affidate(+)** dalla Joya ai social due giorni fa: " Siamo tutti un'unica squadra che combatte insieme per sconfiggere il virus in Italia".

14. COMMUNICATION target domain

COMMUNICATION IS A TOOL (6)

REPEAT IS HAMMER + WORDS ARE NAILS

A marzo l'Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità ha **ribadito(0)** che le vaccinazioni ordinarie sono tra i "servizi sanitari prioritari" anche in tempo di pandemia; di conseguenza, l'Ufficio regionale europeo dell'Oms ha dato indicazioni su come svolgere le attività vaccinali in condizioni di sicurezza.

Non è altresì prevista l'esecuzione a tappeto di tamponi faringei per la verifica della presenza del nuovo coronavirus, come anche **ribadito(0)** dal Ministero della salute, tranne in quei casi in cui le autorità sanitarie dovessero ravvisarne la necessità dopo attente e puntuali valutazioni".

Intanto da Catania l'assessore regionale alla Salute Ruggero Razza, che stamane ha riunito(0) l'unità di crisi regionale sul coronavirus a Catania, lancia un appello alla cittadinanza: "In caso di sospetto - **ribadisce** - non bisogna mai recarsi al pronto soccorso, ma chiamare il proprio medico di base, oppure i due numeri dedicati: ovvero il numero ministeriale 1500 e il numero unico per le emergenze europeo 112".

La posizione del Cio, Comitato olimpico internazionale sui Giochi in Giappone, nonostante l'emergenza coronavirus, rimane questa [avanti con Tokyo 2020] e viene **ribadita(0)** da una dichiarazione diffusa da Losanna.

"Io [Donald Trump] ho un ottimo rapporto con la Cina e con il presidente Xi, che sta facendo un grande lavoro e ama il suo popolo, ma **ribadisco(0)** che il virus è partito dalla Cina ed è sfuggito a ogni controllo".

E, adesso, per riuscire a fronteggiare l'emergenza coronavirus è necessaria una "riorganizzazione" della rete dell'assistenza, come ha più volte **ribadito(0)** l'assessore alla Sanità, Luigi Icardi, negli ultimi giorni.

SPEAKING IS WRITING (5)

+ VERBAL EMPHASIS IS UNDERLINING

Buone notizie anche dal fronte tamponi: "Siamo in condizioni di farne fino a 90 mila al giorno", ha detto il commissario per l'emergenza Domenico Arcuri **sottolineando(0)** che si è chiusa la richiesta di offerta per i test diagnostici per il coronavirus.

Proprio oggi l'Ecdc ha alzato il livello di rischio da Coronavirus in Europa da basso a "moderato-alto", anche se a Bruxelles c'è piena fiducia nella gestione della crisi da parte del governo italiano: "Voglio lodare la risposta rapida e professionale delle vostre autorità", ha **sottolineato(0)** in mattinata il commissario europeo alla Gestione delle crisi, Janez Lenarcic.

Sottolineando(0) come le forti misure restrittive sembrano aver funzionato, Fidelity dice che "la Cina oggi sembra trovarsi in una posizione migliore per riprendersi dalla crisi economica causata dalla pandemia globale, rispetto a molti paesi occidentali che stanno iniziando ora ad affrontare il problema".

L'ex presidente del Consiglio Enrico Letta, ospite di Circo Massimo su Radio Capital, **sottolinea(0)** le maggiori difficoltà negli Stati democratici di far fronte al Coronavirus e, sulla scia del richiamo alla collaborazione tra i partiti del presidente della Repubblica Sergio Mattarella, rivolge alle forze politiche un appello all'unità.

COMMUNICATING IS THROWING (1)

Intanto da Catania l'assessore regionale alla Salute Ruggero Razza, che stamane ha riunito l'unità di crisi regionale sul coronavirus a Catania, **lancia(0)** un appello alla cittadinanza: "In caso di sospetto - ribadisce - non bisogna mai recarsi al pronto soccorso, ma chiamare il proprio medico di base, oppure i due numeri dedicati: ovvero il numero ministeriale 1500 e il numero unico per le emergenze europeo 112".

15. UNGROUPED (25)

DISAGREEMENT IS DIVISION (1)

L'appello lanciato da Mattarella il giorno della festa della Repubblica affinché i partiti "superino le **divisioni(-)**" almeno nell'era Covid è caduto nel vuoto nel consiglio comunale di ieri.

COVID INFORMATION IS A DIVINITY (A GOOD THING) (1)

Intanto da Catania l'assessore regionale alla Salute Ruggero Razza, che stamane ha riunito l'unità di crisi regionale sul coronavirus a Catania, lancia un appello alla cittadinanza: "In caso di sospetto - ribadisce - non bisogna mai recarsi al pronto soccorso, ma chiamare il proprio medico di base, oppure i due numeri **dedicati(0)**: ovvero il numero ministeriale 1500 e il numero unico per le emergenze europeo 112".

TO STOP IS TO SILENCE (1)

Il fratello dell'attaccante bianconero, che mercoledì sera aveva lasciato Torino a bordo di un jet privato dopo aver ottenuto il responso negativo del tampone per rilevare il coronavirus, prova quindi con un altro tweet a **silenziare(0/-)** le critiche: "Per favore, gli illustri opinionisti del business stiano un poco zitti".

A MEETING IS A TABLE (1)

Anche "Cna Turismo chiede la convocazione urgente del **tavolo(0)** di crisi sul turismo promosso dal ministro dei beni culturali, Dario Franceschini, alla luce dei provvedimenti adottati dal consiglio dei ministri per fronteggiare gli effetti del coronavirus.

LIFE IS A RYTHM + CORONAVIRUS IS ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR (1)

Il nuovo singolo, Hold, è nato ben prima del caos calmo **scandito(0)** dal coronavirus, ma in un certo senso ne raccoglie le inquietudini.

CAUSE IS GIVE + VIRUS IS THE TRANSMITTER

Il virus alle nostre latitudini [in America Latina] sta **dando(+)** meno problemi clinici, ma non è sparito, circola ancora e quindi dobbiamo continuare a comportarci con la massima cautela".

CURE SOMEONE IS FOLLOW THEM

Per poter **seguire(0)** entrambi e dare un aiuto in più alle famiglie divise dall'epidemia.

LIFE IS A PLAY(THEATRE)

ECONOMY IS A PLAY WITH DIFFERENT ACTS

Sace e Microsoft lanciano un percorso formativo digitale per le imprese italiane per riflettere insieme su come affrontare i nuovi **scenari(0)** economici causati dalla pandemia.

BEING WITHOUT EQUIPMENT IS BEING NAKED(VULNERABLE)

Mancano mascherine, occhiali, visiere e la Federazione dei medici di famiglia lancia il crowdfunding "**Nudi(0/-)** contro il virus": donazioni a partire da un euro per contribuire a comprare i dispositivi di protezione.

TEST IS AN ORACLE

Il fratello dell'attaccante bianconero, che mercoledì sera aveva lasciato Torino a bordo di un jet privato dopo aver ottenuto il **risponso(0)** negativo del tampone per rilevare il coronavirus, prova quindi con un altro tweet a silenziare le critiche: "Per favore, gli illustri opinionisti del business stiano un poco zitti".

CORONAVIRUS IS AN ANIMAL (2)

Ma secondo l'Ufficio Nazionale di Statistica, già al 30 maggio soltanto in Inghilterra e Galles i morti con Covid-19 confermato o sospetto erano oltre 44 mila: se a questi si aggiungono poi i decessi in Scozia e Irlanda del Nord, il bilancio totale supera i 50 mila. va detto comunque che anche in Gran Bretagna la curva dei contagi è ormai in discesa e soprattutto a Londra il coronavirus è in via di **sparizione(-)**.

+ CONSEQUENCES OF THE CORONAVIRUS ARE THE TAIL OF THE ANIMAL

Le prime mosse di chi ha una qualche responsabilità nella delicatissima fase della ripartenza non lasciano però grandi spazi all'ottimismo, improntate come sembrano a salvaguardare interessi di categoria o di partito o comunque di bottega, piuttosto che a una rifondazione pensata per il bene di tutti, a cominciare dai più deboli, dai più esposti alla **coda(0)** lunga del coronavirus.

STARTING ACTION IS STARTING CHEMICAL REACTION

Sotto esame anche i gruppi social che hanno **catalizzato(0/-)** il dissenso sociale negli ultimi giorni del blocco [di attività economica] imposto dal Covid.

INDUCE AN EMOTION IS PHYSICALLY CAUSE AN EFFECT

Ieri mattina, all'ospedale Niguarda, il decesso di un uomo di origine asiatica ha fatto scattare le misure di emergenza e **provocato(0)** preoccupazione, finché non è arrivata la conferma che non si trattava di coronavirus.

TO EXIST IS TO BE THE TOPIC

Ieri mattina, all'ospedale Niguarda, il decesso di un uomo di origine asiatica ha fatto scattare le misure di emergenza e provocato preoccupazione, finché non è arrivata la conferma che non **si trattava(0)** di coronavirus.

NUMBER OF INFECTIONS IS A MASS | AN OBJECT + GRAPHIC-REPRESENTATION IS THE SHAPE OF THE OBJECT

Ma secondo l'Ufficio Nazionale di Statistica, già al 30 maggio soltanto in Inghilterra e Galles i morti con Covid-19 confermato o sospetto erano oltre 44 mila: se a questi si aggiungono poi i decessi in Scozia e Irlanda del Nord, il bilancio totale supera i 50 mila. va detto comunque che anche in Gran Bretagna la **curva(0)** dei contagi è ormai in discesa e soprattutto a Londra il coronavirus è in via di sparizione.

INFECTION IS A TRIBUTE + HEALTH-CARE OFFICIALS ARE PEOPLE WHO PAY

Un **tributo(+)** altissimo che fa dire al presidente Filippo Anelli: "Non possiamo più permettere che i nostri medici, i nostri operatori sanitari, siano mandati a combattere a mani nude contro il virus.

BUSINESS IS A RACE + COMPANIES ARE RACERS

La Siare è l'unica azienda in Italia che produce questi macchinari, fondamentali per combattere le crisi respiratorie da coronavirus, e ha vinto una **gara(0)** Consip per la fornitura di 2.300 macchine fino a luglio.

BEING SURE IS HAVING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTATION ; CORONAVIRUS TESTS ARE BUROCRATIC DOCUMENTS

Le conseguenze di quella politica si iniziano a vedere in questi giorni: almeno una decina di pazienti Covid-positivi "**certificati(0)**" da tampone, molti altri con sintomi evidenti del

coronavirus, "ogni giorno ne vengono fuori altri" (dicono le testimonianze), e questo accade anche tra medici, infermieri, operatori, perfino il direttore oggi è "positivo".

SEAM IS SOUND + NEWS IS A SOMETHING THAT PRODUCES SOUND

Non può **suonare(0)** che come una notizia di speranza la guarigione dei primi bambini colpiti dal coronavirus.

CAPACITY IS SICURITY

L'attrice è convinta che la città sarà generosa "Una campagna per chi perderà la sicurezza economica perché costretto a non lavorare" Ambra Angiolini e Brescia, un amore che si rinnova nel segno della solidarietà alle famiglie colpite dall'emergenza coronavirus.

COLLABORATION IS A NET + MEMBERS OF COLLABORATION ARE PART OF THE NET

I volumi arrivano in bicicletta oppure si trovano in edicola di Cristina Palazzo Fare **rete(0)** con gli edicolanti per superare le difficoltà del coronavirus e le interpretazioni dei decreti.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IS A NET

E, adesso, per riuscire a fronteggiare l'emergenza coronavirus è necessaria una "riorganizzazione" della **rete(0)** dell'assistenza, come ha più volte ribadito l'assessore alla Sanità, Luigi Icardi, negli ultimi giorni.

VIRUS IS A TEST

"Siamo di fronte a una grande **prova(0)** - dice Luca [che non vuole essere indicato con il cognome per sottolineare che parla a nome del movimento Fridays for Future], siamo sicuri che supereremo l'emergenza virus, ma quando si ripartirà dovremo cogliere l'occasione per farlo meglio.

NUMBERS OF DEATH ARE A DRAMA

Anche oggi sono numeri **drammatici(-)** quelli che aggiornano il bilancio dell'epidemia da coronavirus in Italia: con 5.322 nuovi casi ieri abbiamo raggiunto un totale di 41.035 contagiati, mentre i casi attualmente positivi (dedotti quindi le guarigioni e i decessi) salgono a 33.190 persone.

MOVEMENT IS A DIFFICULT PASSAGE

Da questa mattina alle 8 sono attivi i **varchi** di accesso al comune di Vo', come misura per **contenere** la diffusione del Coronavirus.

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