

The semantic framework of polysemous Chinese word "bao" and its formation cognitive mechanism

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Abstract

This paper takes the polysemous Chinese word "bao" as its subject, and uses the framework semantic analysis method to describe the 13 meanings of "bao" in terms of its semantic frames. Based on the theory of image schema, it explains the basis and reasons for the polysemy of the packaging verb "bao," explores the mechanism of the formation of its polysemous word system, and investigates the ways in which "bao" generates its polysemy, including path schema, container schema, behavior metonymy, and metaphor. It also offers teaching suggestions for the polysemous word "bao" in international Chinese teaching.

Keywords: Bao; Polysemy; Frame semantics; Iconic schema

Introduction

Polysemous Chinese word "bao" (包) has rich meanings, and the "Modern Chinese Dictionary" includes 14 meanings of "bao", "bao" in Chinese possesses rich semantic connotations. It not only denotes specific actions but also frequently gives rise to multiple abstract meanings. This polysemy phenomenon is an inevitable outcome of language development and a reflection of human cognitive ability. People form the basic cognition of these actions through repeated physical experiences in daily life. The same verb can have different meanings in various contexts, and often, there is an intrinsic connection among these meanings. On one hand, we will explore the inherent links among the different meanings of the term "bao" and offer an effective approach for understanding and explaining the polysemy of verbs. On the other hand, we will apply the research findings to the teaching of the polysemous word "bao" in international Chinese. As Chinese learners often merely focus on the "first meaning" of a polysemous word and pay insufficient attention to the number of meanings they have mastered, difficulties arise in learning polysemous words in Chinese. Therefore, Studying the relationships between the various meanings of "bao" and establishing a multi-meaning network system can help Chinese language learners grasp the different meanings of "bao" and enrich their understanding of "bao". It can also help them acquire a broad and deep understanding of the vocabulary knowledge of the packaging verb "bao".

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Research Objectives

the research paper mainly centers on the following three objectives: What are the semantic frames of the various senses of the polysemous word "bao"? How does the polysemy phenomenon of the polysemous word "bao" come into being? How can the teaching of the polysemous word "bao" in international Chinese be conducted? The paper will utilize the framework semantics theory to describe the semantic frames of the thirteen senses of the word "bao", employ the image schema theory to explain the polysemy phenomenon of "bao" in different contexts, reveal the cognitive mechanism underlying the formation of the polysemy of the word, and provide teaching suggestions for the teaching of "bao" in international Chinese.

Research Methodology

Firstly, we apply the framework semantic analysis method to describe the semantic frames of the various senses of the polysemous word "bao". Fillmore's framework theory explains how to understand polysemy through variations in concept slots and filler items. Polysemy is a complex network composed of a series of generalized concepts combined through specific logical relationships. These conceptual combinations are figuratively called "concept slots", and if a more precise description is needed, they can also be named "filler items". It is due to the high degree of variability between concept slots and filler items that the phenomenon of polysemy in Chinese emerges. Within a specific linguistic framework, different concept slots have different degrees of salience, which leads people to understand and grasp the same framework from different angles and perspectives, thereby generating different word meanings. When saying "I bought a new handbag", "bao" refers to a type of item used for carrying things (a handbag), which is the filling of the concept slot in the noun usage. When saying "Please wrap up this document", "bao" indicates the action of wrapping, with the document as the object and the state of the document being wrapped up as the result, which is the filling of the concept slot in the verb usage. Moreover, even within the same framework, the same concept slot may have various different filler items, which also gives rise to the phenomenon of polysemy. For example, in the word "bao", the concept slot is "action", and the filler items could be "items, contents, projects, etc. Different filler items endow the word "bao" with multiple distinct meanings. Polysemy is a ubiquitous phenomenon in natural language. Traditional word meanings refer to the definitions listed in dictionaries. In the framework semantics theory, the senses of a word refer to its framework meaning. A polysemous word can correspond to multiple frameworks. We will apply the framework semantics theory to describe the semantic frames of the thirteen senses of the word "bao".

Secondly, we employ the image schema theory to explain the cognitive mechanism of the formation of the polysemous word "bao". The image schema originates from the perspective of cognitive psychology, aiming to conduct a profound and comprehensive summary of the patterns and methods by which human beings understand the world. The image schema can be classified based on its basicity and complexity. Basic schemas such as container, path, force, part-whole, etc., through mutual combination, form more complex image schemas. With the rise of cognitive linguistics, the image schema theory can be utilized to study the sense relations and derivative mechanisms of a certain type of polysemous words. We will adopt the thirteen senses of "bao" in the Modern Chinese Dictionary (the sense of "bao" as a surname is not within the scope of this discussion in this paper). Based on the

image schema theory and by using the path image schema and container image schema, we will analyze the polysemy phenomenon of "bao", establish the polysemy network system of "bao", and combine the metonymy and metaphor theories of cognitive linguistics to explain the formation, extension, and connection mechanisms among different senses.

Finally, based on the characteristics of the polysemous word "bao", we propose teaching suggestions for the polysemous word "bao" in international Chinese.

Data collection

The explanations of words are from the Modern Chinese Dictionary. The example sentences of this paper's corpus are from the CCL Corpus of Peking University at http://ccl.pku.edu.cn:8080/ccl_corpus.

Research Results

Semantic framework analysis of the polysemous word "bao"

In the framework of frame semantics, the meanings of a word refer to its frame meanings rather than the definitions in a dictionary. A polysemous word can correspond to multiple frames. Liu Kaiying and Yu Liping (2015) applied frame semantics to the annotation and analysis of verbs, listing the 60 most frequent word elements and their frames. We will refer to their method of annotation and analysis of polysemous words and list the 13 frame meanings of the word element "bao".

Word element 1: wrapping things up with paper, cloth, or other thin sheets. Frame: wrapping action

Example: wrapping books (bao shu 包书), dumplings (bao jiao zi 包饺子)

Concept slot: wrapping behavior, action object, wrapping material, wrapping method, wrapping result, wrapping purpose

In this frame, "bao" refers to the action of wrapping, i.e., packing items together for transportation or carrying. "Bao" is a verb, indicating the action of wrapping something using a certain material or tool. In performing this action, there is a clear action subject such as a person or a machine, who selects specific wrapping materials such as paper, cloth, plastic film, etc., and uses certain wrapping methods such as folding, wrapping, and sealing to wrap the action object such as items, food, etc. After the wrapping is completed, a complete wrapping body or a state where the object is protected results. This is the result of the "bao" action.

Word element 2: things that are wrapped up. Frame: items

Example: medicine package, packed up

Concept slot: wrapped state (yao bao 药包) wrapped content (dao le ge bao 打了个包)

In this frame, "bao" refers to items or item sets that have already been wrapped. It emphasizes the completed wrapped state and the contents contained within.

Word element 3: pockets for carrying things. Frame: used as a container for carrying things

Example: backpack (shu bao 书包), wallet (qian bao 钱包)

Concept slot: item type

Filler items: function, material, shape, size, decoration, use, transportation

In this framework, "bao" is used as a container or pocket for carrying or storing items, such as backpacks and handbags. It emphasizes the container attribute of the bag and its purpose for carrying items. "bao" refers to an item used to carry items, and its specific type

is determined by the filler items. For example, "shou ti bao手提包" refers to a bag that can be carried by hand, while "bei bao背包" refers to a bag that is carried on the back.

Word element 4: Used with verbs and adjectives to describe people with certain characteristics. Framework: Personality trait descriptions

Example: Stingy person (xiao qi bao小气包)

Concept slot: Subject, feature, behavior, emotional color elements.

When we want to describe "people with certain characteristics," we can use the suffix "bao" to construct a powerful linguistic framework. In this framework, the suffix "bao" is combined with the preceding adjective or verb to shape a specific character or behavior trait of a person. This framework includes subject, personality traits, behavior, which can be filled with specific fillers to form a complete semantic expression. For example, "Zhang San is really a stingy person. (张三真是个小气包) He never pays for dinner when we go out, and he always finds excuses to ride in our car for free." In this example, Zhang San is the subject, and his personality trait is described as stingy, which is the direct meaning conveyed by the term "xiao qi bao小气包." The speaker's evaluation of Zhang San is negative, considering him to be stingy, which reflects the emotional color implied by the term "xiao qi bao小气包." Through the concept slot theory of framework semantics, we can clearly see how the term "xiao qi bao小气包" conveys its meaning by constructing a semantic framework.

Word element 5: measure word, used for things packaged in bundles. Framework: measure word

Example: a pack of candies(yi bao tang guo一包糖果)

Concept slot: quantity unit, the object being modified

When used as a measure word, "bao" is used to count bundled or bagged items, such as "five packs of rice" (wu bao mi五包米) and "a pack of candies"(yi bao tang guo一包糖果). It emphasizes the quantity unit and the specific object being modified.

Word element 6: noun, a lump or swelling on a body or object. Framework: lump or swelling

Example: a lump on my leg.(tui shang qi le ge bao腿上起了个包.)

Concept slot: morphological feature, location

In this context, "bao" refers to a lump or swelling on a body or object, such as a tree trunk(shu gan shang de bao树干上的包) or a lump on one's leg(tui shang de bao腿上的包). It emphasizes the bulging morphological feature and the specific location.

Word element 7: noun, a round tent made of felt. Framework: round tent

Example: a Mongolian yurt(meng gu bao蒙古包)

Concept slot: material, shape, purpose

This word element specifically refers to round tents made of felt material, such as Mongolian yurts(meng gu bao蒙古包). It emphasizes the material, the unique round shape, and the purpose of serving as a dwelling or shelter.

Word element 8: verb, to surround; to encircle. Framework: encircling framework

Example: the flames enveloped the stove.(huo miao bao zhu le guo tai火苗包住了锅台)

Concept slot: the enclosed object, the enclosing object, the enclosing manner, the enclosing context, the enclosing result

The enclosed entity can be any specific object, place, or abstract concept, such as a city, an island, an idea, etc. The elements that serve as the enclosing entity can also be diverse, such as mountains, walls, crowds, clouds, etc. The enclosing manner describes the specific form of enclosure, such as tight enclosure or partial enclosure. The enclosing context explains the specific environment or conditions in which the enclosing behavior occurs, such as in war, in nature, during special ceremonies, or in daily scenes, where enclosing behavior occurs. The enclosing outcome reveals the actual impact of the enclosing behavior on the enclosed entity, such as isolation, protection, limited mobility, and enhanced security, etc.

Word element 9: verb, enclosed within; summarized together. Framework: enclosed or summarized

Example: This course contains many practical skills. (zhe ge ke cheng bao han le hen duo shi yong de ji neng.这个课程包含了很多实用的技能。)

Concept slot: inclusion relationship, whole and part

Filling item: encompass, involve, list, include

When "bao" means "enclosed within; summarized together," it creates a framework for describing a state of enclosure or summary. In this meaning of "bao," it refers to enclosing multiple things or elements within a single entity, forming a whole or summarized concept. It emphasizes the inclusion relationship between things and the connection between the whole and the parts. For example, "这个课程包含了很多实用的技能 (This course contains many practical skills.)" In this context, "这个课程 (the course)" is the acting subject, "很多实用的技能 (practical skills)" is the acting object, indicating that the course as a whole contains various practical skills as parts.

Word element 10: verb, taking charge of; responsible for. Framework: assuming tasks

Example: This project is my responsibility. (zhe ge xiang mu wo bao le.这个项目我包了。)

Concept slot: responsibilities or tasks to be assumed, the entity assuming responsibility, the manner or conditions of assuming responsibility

In the framework of assuming tasks, first, the specific responsibilities or tasks to be assumed are clarified, then the entity assuming responsibility is identified, who is assuming this responsibility or task, usually an individual or a team. At the same time, the specific manner or means of assuming responsibility or task is described, such as assuming responsibility alone or taking full responsibility, etc.

Word element 11: verb, guarantee. Frame: promise, guarantee

Example: I guarantee that she will like this gift. (zhe ge li wu wo bao ta xi huan.这个礼物我包她喜欢)

Concept slot: guaranteed content, guaranteed subject, guaranteed object, guaranteed conditions

In the promise framework, the specific items or contents to be guaranteed must first be clarified, which is the core of the guarantee's meaning. Such as product quality or service effect. Then, the subject making the guarantee is identified, who is making the guarantee, which may be an individual or a business. At the same time, the beneficiary or target of the guarantee is determined, that is, who or what the guarantee is for, which is usually consumers or specific objects. Finally, the prerequisites or restrictive conditions for the guarantee are explained, which may involve time range, specific circumstances, etc. In the context of "this

watermelon is guaranteed to be sweet"(zhe ge xi gua bao tian这个西瓜包甜), the person selling watermelons is making a guarantee to the person , guaranteeing that the watermelon is sweet.

Word element 12: verb, reserved for specific use. Frame: commodity transaction

Example: A young man rented a photo booth at the Yuan ming yuan.(yi wei xiao huo zi bao xia yuan ming yuan de yi chu zhao xiang tan.一位小伙子包下圆明园的一处照相摊)

Concept slot: lessee, commodity (goods) are core elements, price, lessor, beneficiary (receiver of goods), method, means, time, location, purpose, cause (non-core elements)

Ma Honghai (2010) classified "hiring (a car)" under the framework of "renting", making it a member of that framework. The framework describes how the renter obtains the right to use a product by paying the owner a certain amount of money. Under this framework, "hiring" refers to a form of economic activity, such as a fully inclusive travel package or project outsourcing, involving the exchange of goods, services, or assets. As a form of economic activity, it involves the exchange of goods, services, or assets. The seller and buyer are the main parties in the transaction, which can be the relationship between a travel agency and a tourist, or a business and a contractor. Money is involved in the transaction, and the type of transaction can be a fully inclusive travel package or outsourcing. The form of the transaction can be obtaining the right to use the product for a certain period of time, and the content of the transaction can be hiring a car(bao che包车), a compartment(bao xiang包厢), or land(bao tu di包土地).

Word element 13: verb, maintaining a relationship.Framework: social relationships

Concept slot:subject, object, supporting content, relationship nature, purpose and motivation

Example: Having a mistress(bao yang qing ren 包养情人)

The term "maintaining a relationship" usually refers to one party providing economic support or other benefits to maintain a specific relationship with the other party, which often goes beyond normal social or emotional boundaries. The subject of the relationship maintenance refers to the party that implements the behavior of maintaining the relationship, which is usually the person who provides economic support. The object of the relationship refers to the person being maintained, which is usually the person receiving economic support. The specific supporting content involved in the relationship maintenance, such as money, material goods, living supplies, etc. The relationship between the two parties exists in forms such as extramarital sexual relationships, emotional dependence, etc. The purpose and motivation of "maintaining a relationship" behavior is to satisfy personal needs, pursue a specific relationship, social status symbolism, etc.

The cognitive mechanism of polysemous word "bao"

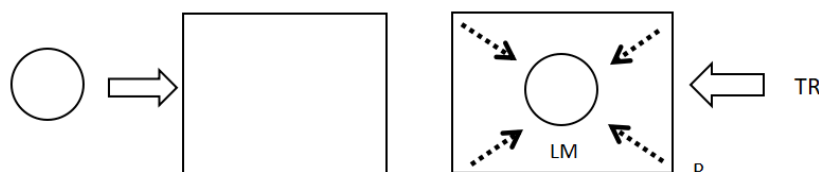
The literal meaning is the central pivot of the semantic field of the polysemous word. The dictionary arranges the meanings of the polysemous word in sequence, and the leading meaning is often the literal meaning. Mastering the literal meaning is the basis for understanding polysemous words. The first meaning of "bao" in the "Modern Chinese Dictionary" is "wrapping things up with paper, cloth, or other thin sheets." We regard it as the basic meaning, which is also the prototype meaning of the verb "bao". Other meanings and usage can be derived from the basic meaning.

We will use the 13 meanings of "bao" in the "Modern Chinese Dictionary" (excluding the surname "bao"), classify them, and analyze the polysemous phenomenon of "bao" based

on the image schema theory, using the path image schema and container image schema. We will establish a multi-meaning network system of "bao" and explain the formation, extension, and connection mechanisms of different meanings using cognitive linguistics metaphor and metonymy theories.

Meanings generated by Path schema

The path schema consists of three elements: the subject, the reference, and the movement path. When an object moves from one location to another, there must be a starting point, an ending point, and a path. Generally, the subject is denoted by TR, the reference by LM, and the object's movement path by P. In the path schema of "bao", the subject TR is the action-producing part or tool, and the action "bao" is produced by the hand or hand part of the person, followed by the hand holding the outer package to complete the wrapping action, so we will regard the person or hand as the first subject, and the "outer package" or "tool" as the second subject. LM is the reference entity surface that serves as both the object of the action and the action's target, and "content material" is the object of the action "bao" and the recipient of the action, so we will record LM as "content material". The path is the core element of the "bao" action, "wrapping around the content material from all sides", We conduct an image schema analysis of the verb "wrap".



The path schema of the action "wrap"

He first walked quietly for a while, then approached the fire and rolled down the slope, hiding his head under a woolen blanket. (先是悄悄地走了一段路, 快接近火堆时, 他就绕开路用羊毛披毡子包住头往坡下滚。) In this example, the subject is "he", the woolen blanket, and the landmark is "head". The movement path is represented by the woolen blanket wrapping around the head from all directions and adhering to it.

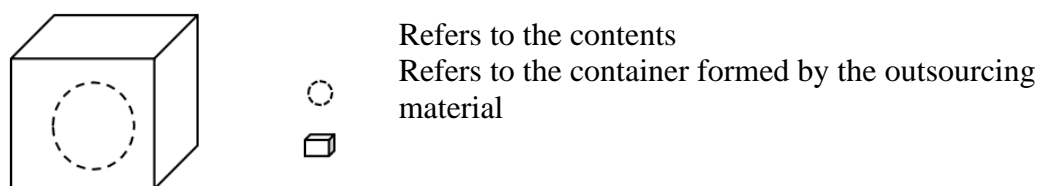
The eighth connotation of the word "bao" is "surround; encircle". Compared with the central image schema, the subject of the schema has changed, but the similarities are manifested as wrapping something around the target and enclosing it, with the path and wrapping form having changed slightly. We will analyze the meaning of this significance's image schema in conjunction with specific scenarios. For example: 军警立即出动包围了该住所在, 经过激烈交火之后将这3名恐怖分子当场击毙。(After a fierce gunfight, the military and police forces surrounded the residence and killed the three terrorists on the spot.) In this example, the moving subject is "军警 (the military and police forces)", the initiator of the action "bao", and the landmark is "该处住所 (the residence)". The movement path of "bao包 (surrounding)" is represented by the military and police forces surrounding the residence from the center. This is consistent with the basic meaning schema of the action "bao". The outer wrapping material wraps the content material around from all directions, completely enclosing it. People associate other actions with this one that have similar wrapping methods, such as wrapping something from all sides to surround it or someone, making it impossible to escape or leave. For example, 每当她挥舞着橄榄枝走下飞

机去参加中东和谈时，她永远是新闻记者们包围的中心。（whenever she descended from the plane to attend Middle East peace talks, she was always the center of attention surrounded by journalists.）The image schema in this example manifests as "she" being the landmark, "journalists" being the moving subject, and the action of gathering and closing in from all sides, which is extremely similar to the wrapping action image schema. Therefore, "包bao" can expand its meaning of "wrapping" to "surrounding, encircling".

Meanings generated by Container schema

There are countless objects in the objective world, and there exist various relationships among them, including the relationship of containment and accommodation, that is, one object (referred to as a container) contains and accommodates another object (referred to as content), or one object is contained and accommodated within another object. Humans have perceived this phenomenon for a prolonged period, thereby forming an image schema in their minds, namely the "container-content" image schema. The container schema is based on the "inner-outer" image schema formed by human spatial experience.

According to Zhang Lianqiang (2013), containers generally possess volume, capacity, and shape (the shape of the container), and anything capable of containing and accommodating other objects is regarded as a container. Through a corpus examination, we discovered that the external wrapping materials relied upon for the "wrapping" action are diverse, such as leaves, clothes, and paper. Virtually everything can be wrapped. Although the external wrapping materials are not specialized containers, after the wrapping action, they assume the shape of a container and acquire the function of accommodating items. Hence, these external wrapping materials can also be considered containers. Through analysis, we contend that the container image schema of "wrap" consists of three components: the container, the content, and the container containing the content. As depicted in the following figure:



The container schema of the action "wrap"

Ninth sense of "to contain within; to summarize together" is a very common usage in language. For example:

This important discussion contains Kant's two basic views: one is that the development of human history obeys natural laws; the other is that human society as a whole is developing in a progressive direction.（这段重要的论述包含着康德的两个基本观点：一是人类历史的发展服从自然律；二是从总体上看人类社会是沿着进步的方向发展的。）

In the container metaphor schema of the example sentence, "this important discourse" serves as the container, and "two basic viewpoints" are the content, signifying that this important discourse encompasses two basic viewpoints. The abstract entity functions as both

the container and the content, which is the outcome of the basic metaphor schema projecting onto the abstract domain and generating the meaning of "contained within it". For instance, "this project includes multiple sub-projects," where "this project" acts as the container and "sub-projects" as the content, indicating that the project incorporates multiple sub-projects; in "this meal includes drinks and dessert," "this meal" is the container, and "drinks and dessert" are the content, suggesting that the meal contains drinks and dessert. It can be observed from the analysis that the extension of the meanings of "contain" and "include" is based on the "container-content" metaphor schema.

In daily life, mainly in Chinese, "bao" is frequently employed to express full responsibility or full authority for a task or matter, which differs from the central schema. In this container schema, the container part is constituted by people, and the content part is composed of abstract entities such as matters, powers, and responsibilities, indicating that someone is assuming responsibility for a matter. For example:

这个项目由他包了。(This project is his responsibility.)

[Project] <-- Responsibility --> [He]

In this instance, "he" is the individual assuming responsibility for the project, and the project is the object within the container. In Chinese culture, numerous idioms and colloquial expressions utilize "bao" to convey the meaning of assuming responsibility, such as "bao ban hun li" (taking responsibility for planning and organizing a wedding), "bao lan da quan" (assuming responsibility for holding power and making decisions), and "bao song" (taking responsibility for delivering goods).

"Bao" has the meaning of "pre-arranged exclusive use," such as "bao che" (renting a vehicle exclusively), "bao chang" (booking a venue exclusively), and "bao yi chuan" (chartering a boat exclusively). In "bao che," "bao" indicates "renting exclusively" or "using exclusively," meaning renting or using an entire vehicle exclusively.

Meanings generated by behavioral metaphor

Li Fuyin (2008) mentioned that the behavior idealization cognitive model contains the subject, object, tool, behavior itself, behavior outcome, time, etc. These factors exist in behavior metaphor relationships. The verb that refers to the subject and object is the most, followed by the tool, and the one that refers to time, place, and manner is very rare. The meanings "packed items, container, measure word" of "包bao", used for the three actions of packing things, are closely related to the packing action behavior. Packing things requires a container, and after packing, a wrapped item is formed. These items can be counted one by one when they are put in a container or container. "包bao" can be used as a measure word. These meanings are closely related to the behavior metaphor.

Meanings generated by metaphor

Shu Dingfang (2008) pointed out that metaphor is an important source of semantic justification. As an important cognitive method, metaphor is an important means of grasping the different meanings of words between each other and an important factor in achieving word meaning expansion. "包bao" can be used after verbs and adjectives to refer to people with certain characteristics, such as "bingbao" (people who is sick), "taoqibao" (people who is naughty). The cognitive rule of going from things to people is a universal human cognitive rule. Chinese expression will anthropomorphize things, forming a metaphorical and vivid expression style. For example, "happy fruit" uses "fruit" to describe a person who brings joy; For example, "lazy bug" designates a lazy person, and "coward" refers

to a cowardly person. Here, words like "fruit," "bug," and "ghost" that denote objects are utilized to describe people, concretizing certain traits and anthropomorphizing them to signify people with specific character traits. This usage has become a common fixed expression in Chinese. Similarly, "bao" can be employed to describe people with certain characteristics, which is related to the characteristic of "bao" as a container. Well-packed items have contents, such as red bean paste buns and wallets, emphasizing the contents. Therefore, people can be metaphorically compared to the container "bao" to describe people with certain characteristics. For example, "xiaoqi bao" vividly portrays a person with a stingy nature, where the person is the outer container and stinginess is the content, thereby generating the meaning of "people with certain characteristics." By modifying different components in front of the metaphoric element "bao," various types of people with different characteristics can be expressed, significantly enhancing the language's word-formation ability and enriching its lexical expressions.

The word "bao" has the meaning of a bulge or lump on a body or object, such as a large lump on a tree trunk or a lump on a leg. Feng Wei(2017) believes that metaphorical words can be divided into three types from a semantic structure point of view. The first type is a metaphorical style, in which a certain feature of one thing is used to name another thing. For example, "bao" means "something wrapped up," which presents a bulging or swollen shape. When a person's skin is bitten by insects or hit by an object, a swelling or inflamed area will appear on the skin surface due to internal fluid, pus, or inflammation. The shape of the swelling or inflamed area is similar to something wrapped up, and the lumps that appear on the surface of objects are also round and bulging in shape. Because the features of lumps are similar to those of wrapped-up things, the word "bao" can be used to name bulges or lumps on objects or the body. In this way, "bao" has metaphorical connotations and produces the meaning of "lump." The combination of category element and metaphorical element is another way for Chinese metaphorical words to be formed. The structure and shape of a dome tent are similar to a round object wrapped up, which is similar to the shape of wrapped-up things. Therefore, people use "bao" as a metaphorical element to describe tents with this appearance feature, such as "（蒙古包）Mongolian tents." Mongolian tents are traditional living tents of the Mongolian and some nomadic ethnic groups, with a dome shape. When constructing words, the category element "蒙古（Mongolian）" comes first and the metaphorical element "bao" comes last, vividly describing this unique architectural form. "Bao" thus produces the meaning of a dome tent. Words used to name things in daily life are used to form vivid metaphorical words. The common feature of these metaphorical meanings is that they are constructed using metaphorical methods, sometimes based on the shape of "bao," sometimes based on the characteristics of the contents of the wrapped-up things, Sometimes based on people's imagination and association.

Discussion

The combination of frame semantics and image schema provides a new perspective and method for describing and understanding the polysemous language phenomena. Using the frame semantics analysis method to describe the semantic frames of the word "bao" in each meaning, it provides a direct and practical teaching reference for the teaching of the Chinese word "bao". Based on the theory of image schemas, it explains the basis and reasons for the emergence of the polysemy phenomenon of packaging verb "bao" and explores the mechanism of the formation of its polysemous word systems. The mechanism for the polysemy of "bao" is manifested as the path schema, the container schema, behavioral metonymy, and metaphor.

The core meaning of the polysemous word "wrap" is "cover with paper, cloth, or other thin sheets." Based on the path schema, it has generated the meaning of "surround; encircle"; based on the container schema, it has generated meanings such as "contain within; assume responsibility for; guarantee; reserve for exclusive use; support"; based on the behavior metaphor's cognitive mode, it has generated meanings such as "Packaged items; container for holding things; measure word"; and based on metaphorical extension, it has formed meanings such as "person with certain characteristics; bulging state of an object wrapped; felt round tent."

Suggestion

1 Teachers help students construct semantic frames related to "bao" and understand its role and relationship in different events or situations. As a verb, the basic meaning of "bao" is to wrap or package things with cloth, paper, etc. Teachers display real objects or pictures and guide students to utter words related to the action "bao", activating students' existing knowledge and elements of the wrapping action scene. Students understand the basic meaning of "bao" during the viewing process and are presented with the basic meaning frame and syntactic realization form of "bao". For example, by presenting a scene of wrapping a gift, the basic meaning of "bao" is explained as "wrapping, packaging". The frame elements displayed include: gift, wrapping paper, ribbon (tool), wrapping action, etc. Teachers select or produce videos of the wrapping action containing the above-mentioned different scenes and ask students to attempt to construct sentences using the semantic frame of "bao". Regarding the teaching of other senses, such as the senses of "undertaking, being responsible, and exclusive commitment", teachers can create scenarios by establishing semantic frames of derived meanings to stimulate students' understanding of the word meanings. By presenting a scene of undertaking an engineering project, an undertaking frame is established, and the derived meaning of "bao" is explained as "undertaking". The frame elements are clearly defined as Party A, Party B, engineering project, contract, cost, etc. Through a scene of returning or exchanging goods in a store, an assurance frame is established, and the derived meaning of "bao" is explained as "assurance". The focus of vocabulary understanding lies in the frame elements of "assurance", namely, merchants, consumers, goods, problems, solutions, etc. In terms of practice, teachers set up situations such as shopping disputes and ask students to consider and express how to solve problems using the sense of responsibility of "bao", such as using expressions like "compensate for all losses, exchange, or return". Another example is when teachers simulate a scene of ordering in a restaurant and ask students to practice using the exclusive commitment sense of "bao", such as meal package service.

2 Teachers combine the analysis of image schema and use the container schema to explain. The items to be wrapped are regarded as "contents", the wrapping materials as "containers", and the wrapping action is seen as placing the "contents" into the "containers". Students are allowed to simulate the action of wrapping gifts to experience the cognitive process of the container schema. Teachers utilize multimedia resources such as pictures and videos to display image schema to help students understand abstract concepts more intuitively. When explaining the derived meaning of undertaking a certain responsibility or obligation and ensuring the accomplishment of something, the container schema can be employed. The items to be responsible for are regarded as "contents", and individuals ensure their becoming part of this "container" through the action of "bao". Teachers can also expand compound words based on the basic meaning of "bao", introduce and practice compound words containing "bao", such as "bao ban" (handle everything single-handedly), "bao rong" (tolerance), and "bao lan" (undertake everything), guiding students to understand the connections between these words and the basic or derived meaning of "bao". In teaching, students are encouraged to exert their creativity and display their understanding of the meaning of "bao" and its image schema through means such as drawing and animation to deepen their memory and stimulate their interest in learning.

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