COVID-19 METAPHORS IN DONALD TRUMP'S COVID-19 DAILY SPEECHES: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Metaphor is one important rhetoric in political speech which, from the perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), can serve a linguistic tool to represent inequality and power abuse within a particular socio-political context. Taking the context of the current pandemic of Covid-19, this discourse study is aimed to figure out how Covid 19 is metaphorically conceptualized and how Trump and the US elites perceive Covid 19. This study adopts the principles of CDA (Van Dijk, 1997) and Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff and Johnson,1980). This study used mix-method approach combining both quantitative and qualitative methods in processing the data. The data were a corpus of 21 Donald Trump Covid-19 daily speeches from 11 until 31 March 2020 which were published on 21 selected online website. The data were analyzed by considering the text, discourse (text production and producer), and the wider socio-political context. The study reveals that the speeches are rich of conceptual metaphors. Trump employed 335 Covid-19 metaphors which can be categorized into three types, i.e. Structural Metaphor, Entity and Personification. They are used as a tool to influence, reshape and enact power on his audience. Second, the metaphoric expressions can be grouped into several themes and the top ten are win, war, enemy, defeat, problem, victory, crisis, fight, battle and get rid of. The uses of these frequently used expressions have shown Trump's ideology towards Covid-19, its spread and the US strategies to tackle it. He also particularly highlighted the role of China in the pandemic in rather racist expressions. All in all, in regards Covid-19, he metaphorically places his nation in a war where he depicts American as troops and him as the leader in winning the war and defeating the virus. Regarding his self-representation, Trump shows his portrayal as the guardian for America. Regarding China, Trump seems to provoke the American to have a certain negative view towards China as the epicenter of the first Covid-19 case.

Keywords: CDA, metaphor, ideology, political speech, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

The ongoing outbreak (Covid-19) which is an acute respiratory disease constitutes the greatest threat to the population and countries worldwide. As the Covid-19 spreads around the world, people try to find reassurance, guidance and comfort in their political leader. In this critical time, political leaders worldwide deliver speeches and press conferences intended to inform the public about the pandemic, the implications, and the restrictions. They use various linguistic devices; one of them is metaphor, in order to explain the pandemic vividly towards the public. However, politicians use metaphors purposefully when addressing the public, as metaphors have proven very useful in construing people's perception of the reality they live in (Neshkovska, et.al.2020).

According to Van Dijk (1997) ideology is a form of social cognition or a belief system shared by/in a group. Van Dijk (2001) views CDA as a "type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context". The dominance

institutions use their discourse as a tool to control mind to dominate the less powerful. Political discourse is "a means of establishing and maintaining social relationships, expressing feelings, and selling ideas, policies, and political projects in any society" (Dylgjeri, 2017). In political discourse, language is a pivotal ground to be analyzed in order to divulge ideology and power relation since language express politicians' goals and understand people's socio-cultural behaviors. Thus, CDA appears to analyze persuasive and communicative expression performed by powerful speakers.

Language is a privileged field for analyzing political power. Political discourse plays a critical role in organizing, developing, and managing societies (Olimat, 2020b). Politicians tend to use figurative expressions and linguistic strategies to persuade the public and reshape their point of view toward particular events or situations. Mocanu (2019) states literature in the field acknowledgement the primary importance of the conative function within political communication, taking into account the fact that political language aims, first and foremost, at influencing the behavior of the audience, at altering their opinions and attitudes in the view of political support. They compel people to believe something through their speech. The stylistic construction i.e. metaphor is used to achieve the agendas such as, attracting the attention of voters, arguing about political issues, gaining supports, and attacking opponents.

Ideology often appears metaphorically as a cognitive mechanism by which speakers can represent the reality in an indirect way (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). Metaphor enables people to understand a specific feature of a certain concept in terms of another concept, but it may conceal other features of the concept (Olimat, 2020b). Through the Source Domain which is mapped onto the Target Domain, the speakers construct a concept inside their mind and result a representation of reality in indirect way. Considering this, metaphor helps people in understanding and interpreting political and social events in such a way. Metaphors are crucial for expressing attitudes and beliefs and making sense of complex events (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). Therefore, metaphor provides a useful tool to unveil ideology within political discourse.

Since the first time Covid-19 emerges in China and starts spreading around the globe, the rhetoric about the disease evokes by media, journalists and politicians is not an exception. The representation of disease is getting varied along with the emergency situation in many nations and the citizens by this ongoing pandemic. Despite the controversial terms surround some diseases, many writings and speeches still give framework towards them to get people's attention and easily represent the disease. Amid the Covid-19 pandemic, many politicians use this moment to show their credibility to cope with Covid-19 including Donald Trump. In March 2020, he gave some speeches in response to the WHO announcement declaring that Covid-19 is a pandemic. He is widely known as a controversial figure who does not hesitates to make shocking headlines proven on the situation after he called Covid-19 with particular ethnicity in one of his daily speeches which leads into practice of racism among his citizens. Considering Covid-19 as one of the most deadly virus and the role of Donald Trump as a president of USA, this leads to the need for conducting research about Covid-19 metaphor used by Donald Trump in his speeches.

This study is aimed to analyze metaphorical expressions representing Covid-19 focuses on the forms, purposes, functions within Donald Trump's Covid-19 Daily Speeches on March 2020 relying mainly on Conceptual Metaphor Theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). This research is also supported by Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (1997) theory to examine Trump's ideology through the metaphor. Considering the framework of analysis, this study attempts to answer following research questions:

1. What types of metaphors are used in Donald Trump's Covid-19 daily speeches?

2. What are ideological messages represented through the use of metaphors by Donald Trump?

METHOD

This research used mixed method which combining both quantitative and qualitative method. Johnson (2007) stated that mixed method is an approach to knowledge (theory and practice) that attempts to consider multiple viewpoints, perspectives, positions, and stand points. This method gave more complete and synergistic analysis of data than do separate qualitative and quantitative research. Hashemi (2012) stated that mixed method is a useful tool for exploring complex systems, investigating both the processes and the outcomes. The purpose of mixed method research concerned about counting the data and encryption of the data. The quantitative data is explained by qualitative data. Since it was mixed method research, the data will be presented in the form of table, words, and descriptions.

The data for this research were from Donald Trump's daily speech of Covid-19 in some different YouTube platforms. The speeches were mainly about the response of Donald Trump as the president of the USA about the rapid spreading of Covid-19 in USA from 11 until 31 March 2020. The data were collected from 21 selected video transcripts that are already being matched with the video in the form of utterances containing metaphor spoken by Donald Trump.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
Findings

The metaphoric terms of Covid-19 were collected from Donald Trump's daily speeches on Covid-19. There are 335 expressions containing Covid-19 metaphors found in the speeches based on conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). There are only 2 main types of metaphor found in the speeches namely Structural metaphor and Ontological metaphor. The latter takes two forms, i.e. entity and personification. Structural Metaphor is the most-used types of metaphor with 170 out of 335 data (50.7%). The Entity metaphor is the second most-used metaphor with 144 out of 335 data (43%). The personification metaphor is the least to be used of metaphor with 21 out of 335 (6.3%).

There are top 10 metaphoric terms consisting metaphoric expressions representing ideology of Trump and his government, i.e. their beliefs, perception, and attitude towards Covid-19. The top 10 metaphoric terms are divided into four conceptual metaphors that is used as general conception of metaphor. Through this general conception, Covid-19 is being metaphorized involving the structure brought by the concept. The highly used of conceptual metaphor is COVID-19 IS A WAR representing through metaphoric terms win, war, defeat, victory, fight and battle. The second most-used conceptual metaphor is COVID-19 IS A PROBLEM representing through metaphoric terms problem and get rid of. The third and fourth conceptual metaphor is COVID-19 IS AN ENEMY represented by metaphoric term enemy and COVID-19 IS A CRISIS represented by metaphoric term crisis. Trump uses WAR conceptual metaphor as the main organizing theme of his speeches and forming rhetorical strategies. Through the use of these metaphoric terms, Trump and his government reveal their pursuit of specific goals, i.e. showing compassion, concern and empathy, constructing enemy, and shifting blame.

Discussion

1. Types of Covid-19 Metaphor in Donald Trump's Covid-19 Daily Speeches
a. Structural metaphor
Structural metaphor is a conceptual metaphor that maps the structure of source domain into target domain. In structural metaphor, there is a process of transferring different attributes from the source domain (hereafter SD) to the target domain (hereafter TD). More than half of the metaphoric expressions in the speech are structural.

Extract 1
"This is the most aggressive and comprehensive effort to confront a foreign virus in modern history". (March 11, 2020)

It can be seen from Extract 1 that 'foreign virus' is a metaphor of Covid-19. The metaphor "foreign virus" is categorized as a structural metaphor. The structural metaphor for this is COVID-19 IS AN ENEMY. Some structures of SD (enemy) are mapped onto the TD (Covid-19) in terms of place and other characteristics such as, unknown, strange, external and outside. The word 'foreign' as one of attributes of enemy indicates that the virus comes from outside of the country. It comes from foreign country and invades the whole America and other country around the world and there is no border, ethnicity, nationalities which can stop the virus to spread. From this understanding, the word 'foreign' indicates the concept of enemy which helps people to understand the virus through the attributes of enemy and to experience the virus. The virus which starts showing its damage, increase the seriousness of it that makes people treats it as enemy.

In 11 March 2020, WHO announced that the virus became a pandemic which spread all around the world. Trump used the word "foreign" to give emphasize that the virus comes from strange place and they take the responsibility of the global spread of Covid-19 even though, at that moment, there were still no scientific facts about the resource of the virus, the modes of transmission, symptoms, and other scientific facts. It put China as the spotlight since the first case happened there. Trump used the adjective 'foreign' to emphasize his own idea that the virus came from China and it puts America in a danger. The tendency of meaning of the word 'foreign virus' shows that the virus gives serious impacts such as health crisis, economic downturn, and other threat caused by Covid-19. The connotation of Covid-19 brought by metaphor 'foreign virus' leads to pejorative sense since it treats Covid-19 as something strange that people should avoid.

Extract 2
"I would like to begin by announcing some important developments in our war (1) against (2) the Chinese virus (3)." (March 18, 2020)

People are categorized based on their origin, i.e. birthplace, ethnic, and race. Unfortunately, the last two categories-ethnic and race- are potential spaces of controversy. In his daily speeches, Trump often mentions 'Chinese virus' to call Covid-19. He attempts to represent China as the main hotspot of the virus since the first case appeared in China. Structural metaphor helps people to understand an entity through the structure of other entity. Covid-19 is structurally conceptulized as COVID-19 IS AN ENEMY. The attributes of SD (enemy) are partially mapped onto TD (Covid-19). The attribute of 'enemy' which represented through 'Chinese virus' are used to view Covid-19, for example as something bad and should be defeated. Calling Covid-19 as Chinese virus might bring certain opinion towards China. It gives sense that China is the 'doer' of 'crime' and especially, China which is a foreign country is threatened as an enemy. This structural metaphor helps people to understand Covid-19 through the concept of enemy.

Here, Trump conceptualized Covid-19 as 'Chinese virus' to understand the virus by using familiar term, i.e. place or nationality. Even though Trump gets some critics from WHO, Chinese, and Asian Americans, he insists that he do not use offensive language because the virus came from China. Metaphor is used to highlight or hiding something. Trump uses 'Chinese virus' to highlight that the virus is an external threat. The metaphor given by Trump contains negative connotation because it offenses China although the first case of Covid-19 happened there. The frequency of Trump using nickname 'Chinese virus' provokes chaotic situation in America and leads American to give certain label towards Chinese people.

Extract 3
"Our guidance yesterday urges Americans to take action for 15 days

to help stem the outbreak, so it's a 15-day period." (March 17, 2020)

The structural metaphor employed is COVID-19 IS AN ATTACK. Some attributes of SD (attack) are transferred to TD (Covid-19). The word 'outbreak' is one of attributes of source domain (attack). Covid-19 is referred to an attack since it is suddenly happened that brings negative force. It helps people to view Covid-19 through the concept of attack. Outbreak is always related to disease indicating how the disease works. The outbreak is part of attack which unpleasantly erupts in America and other nations. The mapping process gives implication that the virus starts to spread damage and will deploy it throughout the world that leads people to always cautious and prepared for the sudden attack.

By using the word 'outbreak' Trump warned Americans that something unpleasant starts invading and will spread so that Americans need to take action for 15 days to make the outbreak slower. Metaphor helps Trump to explain how bad the damage of Covid-19 if Americans does not take it seriously. The word 'outbreak' has a meaning as something unpleasant. Moreover, the virus is conceptually metaphorized as an attack by using the word 'outbreak'. It means that Covid-19 is attacker and human in the victim. Naming Covid-19 as an 'outbreak' gives pejorative meaning to the medical labeling of the virus.

b. Ontological metaphor

Ontological metaphor helps to view something abstract as if concrete thing. The abstract thing is seen as object, substance, container, and person. Based on the data, there are two types of ontological metaphor in the speeches which are entity metaphor and personification metaphor.

1) Entity

The first ontological metaphor found in the data is entity. It helps to address abstract concept as an entity. The researcher finds 43% expression of entity metaphor in the speeches.

Extract 4
"I am confident that by counting and continuing to take these tough measures, we will significantly reduce the threat (1) to our citizens and we will ultimately and expeditiously defeat (2) this virus." (March 11, 2020)

Trump uses the ontological metaphor where abstract (Covid-19) is described as physical thing. The word 'defeat' is included in 'enemy' conception. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor applied in this speech is COVID-19 IS A WAR. Ontological metaphor puts Covid-19 as an entity, object, substance, container, and/or person. It is not directly explaining the concept of enemy as in the structural metaphor. The word defeat can be used to indicate that there is an action of defeating object or entity. Through the metaphoric expressions defeat Covid-19 is portrayed as an entity with more vivid structure. It helps people to experience Covid-19 as an entity that should be defeated. For instance, Covid-19 is an enemy that people should defeat. It gives position to Covid-19 for being treated as a living thing, something that people can touch and see. As the virus starts spreading around the world, there should be serious action to defeat it.

As the president of America, Trump showed his positive mind toward action by doing measurement so that the virus will be easily defeated. Trump uses this metaphor to give explanation towards Americans that they have to evoke sense of fear. The concept of enemy that is applied towards Covid-19 is in the form of the term 'defeat' that pejorates Covid-19. This enemy should be combat and defeat not only from medical side, but together from the citizen. The imagery of enemy constitutes a good source for the expression of degradation toward Covid-19 that is depicted as something people should combat, defeat, and fight.

Extract 5
"Sure, as you're sitting there, we're going to say that, and we're going to win." (March 17, 2020)

Extract 6
"I think we're going to do it even faster than we thought and it will be a complete victory." (March 18, 2020)

Extract 5 and 6 are categorized as ontological metaphor (entity). The ontological metaphor COVID-19 IS A WAR is employed in these extracts. 'Win' and 'victory' have the same nuance that is to show that society is in the middle of war zone. These words are considered as the structure of the conceptual 'war' which conceptualized the virus as an entity competing with human in a war. Win and victory can be reached if there is entity that is defeated. Therefore, the metaphoric expression position Covid-19 as an object which can be seen and defeated. They are really different concept, but they can be substituted to help people in understanding a concept.

Based on the context, Trump pointed out that there was hope for Americans to win the war. By using those form of metaphor, he stated that it is a war to be fought and won by all Americans. The words 'win', and 'victory' are used to depict the situation people living in. These war metaphor are frequently used by Trump to position him as the leader of war looking for support from public and as the leader, he provoked the people to always have positive mind to get the victory.

2) Personification
The last type of metaphor found in the data is personification metaphor with 21 out of 335 data (6.3%). Personification addresses physical object using human motivations', characteristics, and activities.

Extract 7
"We're working urgently with Congress on legislation to support the millions of workers, small businesses and industries who've been hit hard by the virus through no fault of their own." (March 22, 2020).

The conceptual metaphor in this extract is COVID-19 IS A TORTURER. Through this conceptual metaphor, it can give depiction of Covid-19 as torturer which can hit, hurt, and torture people. Covid-19 which is non human is given an ability to hit even though the action of hit is different from what usually human do. The sense that can be perceived by human is that Covid-19 can hurt people.

Based on the context, Donald Trump has a work with Congress of legislation to support the workers, small business and industries that hit by the virus. This metaphor emphasizes after effect of the virus which not only hit people in general, but specifically people who works and runs industries and companies. The effect of the virus which aimed at all aspects of nations shows that this is a serious problem. As the president of USA, Donald Trump has obligation to guarantee the life of his citizen in all layers. He shows his effort to support the industries by working together with Congress of legislation.

Extract 8
"You know it is going away(1) and it will go away(2), and we're going to have a great victory(3)." (March 30, 2020).

Extract 9
"Stay calm, it will go away." (March 30, 2020)

This extract shows the metaphor of Covid-19 as a person by conceptualizing it as COVID-19 IS OTHER LIVING BEING. It means that Covid-19 which already a living being attributes features typical of other living entitles: human, animals, or plants. In this extract, Covid-19 is perceived as human through personification. This helps to emphasize the human attributes by stating that the virus will go away. It brings understanding in mind that Covid-19 can move, walk, run, or other ways to go away.

Based on the context, Donald Trump tries to reassure the Americans by saying that the virus will go away amid the chaotic situation in America. By the time this research is conducted, Covid-19 still exists even getting worse in some countries. As a leader who has to be trusted by the citizen, Donald Trump positions himself as calm as

possible to spread positive mind and hope that Covid-19 will be gone despite the fact that the virus is getting horrible.

2. Ideological Messages of Donald Trump Represented through the Use of Metaphors in Covid-19 Daily Speeches.

Political discourse points out the language practice (discourse) used by someone who has power to control others. The role of metaphor in political discourse can be the device to transfer one's intention to other. Metaphor is highly powerful and significant too for politicians to communicate their thoughts, express political issue, to persuade, to manipulate the listeners' emotions, ideas, and behavior, as well as to control their value (Jasim, 2018).

a. Americans: The savior

As a nation, America shows its power to fight against the enemy in the form of these metaphoric terms, for example war (45 times), defeat (26 times), fight (13 times), win (49 times),and victory (16 times). These words are considered as both structural metaphors that directly address Covid-19 as other concept and ontological metaphor (entity) which conceptualizes Covid-19 as an entity and object. These metaphors are included in conceptual metaphor COVID-19 IS WAR which is the most-used of conceptual metaphor. Besides, Trump also uses conceptual metaphor COVID-19 IS AN ENEMY, COVID-19 IS A PROBLEM, and COVID-19 IS A CRISIS represented in the metaphoric terms enemy (43 times), problem (16 times) and crisis (13 times) as the other most-used of conceptual metaphor. Treating Covid-19 as enemy, problem, and crisis needs sacrifice and group work. These words represent the power of Americans as the savior and fighter by representing Covid-19 as war zone. Trump shows that America will survive the pandemic. He does not let other depiction is portrayed towards him and Americans although America is one of nation with high rate of Covid-19 case.

Trump, as a powerful politician, stirs people's point of view through representation of Americans. He makes

depictions as if America is a scene of war. WAR metaphors are one of the standard metaphor systems for disease in the West (Wallis and Nerlich, 2005) that are used by many politicians in managing crisis and Trump tries to apply it in his speeches. Other representations used by Trump are ENEMY, PROBLEM and CRISIS He uses the representations as a mean to give warning and the seriousness of Covid-19. Covid-19 which is a dangerous virus trying to intrude human life not only should be faced but should be fight. His role as US president gives a concept towards himself as a leader of a troops and Americans is conceptualized as fighters. Besides, his position is effective to influence people's mind to always stay positive that they will win.

b. Trump: The bodyguard of America

The metaphors of Covid-19 not only represent the hidden messages, beliefs, or attitudes toward of Donald Trump toward the virus and China, but it also shows the self-portraying of Donald Trump to the public. This representation is manifested through some metaphoric expressions war (45 times), defeat (26 times), fight (13 times), win (49 times),and victory (16 times).

The expressions above give depiction of Trump towards the virus that it could be defeated and Amreicans can win the war. Besides, Americnas citizen is portrayed as troops and Donald Trump is portrayed as leader of the troops. On the other hand, this attitude leads into portrayal of Donald Trump-the U.S. president- as the bodyguard of America. His optimism employed in those metaphoric expressions shows the power of him to protect the country. In line with his slogan 'MAGA: Make America Great Again', as a president of U.S., Trump wants to show his power to control many aspect in the world. The metaphoric expressions above shows the greatness of America which can defeat the virus and win the war. This attitude shows the seriousness of Trump in protecting America in order to still become the greatest country in the world.Therefore, self-portrayal of Donald Trump indicates that he is the guardian of America.

c.   China: America's threat and enemy

Trump, as a leading role in America, has choices not to use the term 'Chinese virus' to call Covid-19. He uses this term 9 times in his speeches. Choosing certain race or name of group of people to be the name of a virus is treated as racism. Racists try to dehumanize their victims both verbally and practically highlight a systematic conceptual framework. This practice allows racists to denigrate their respective targets by 'demoting' them from humankind's central position in the Chain down to the 'lower' ranks of animals, plants, disease-engendering organisms or inorganic material (Sontag, 1978). Chinese virus which belongs to the concept of enemy already addresses China as something bad. It has structural conceptualization of COVID-19 IS AN ENEMY represented by the term 'Chinese virus". It helps in understanding Covid-19 through the concept of Chinese virus which belongs to a concept of enemy since it depicts the concept of virus which is bad and should be defeat. This practice of metaphor brings China in the same level as enemy and it degrades the status of China as a nation as well as the Chinese as the citizen.

Trump attempts to influence public through representation of China. The representation of China used by Trump in his daily speeches gives negative depiction of China that provokes anger and revolt. It is in line with the amount of ENEMY conceptual metaphor used by Trump. The construction of enemy does not only towards the virus but toward China. The concept of ENEMY, leads into understanding that they are THREAT for the nation (enemy which should be combat and enemy is a threat). The damages caused by Covid-19 threat nation and the citizen.

China, the first place of the emergence of Covid -19, that addresses as the name of a disease gives sense of threat towards it. Besides, Trump also put China in the context of WAR by using metaphoric terms such as, Chinese virus (9 times), enemy (43 times), threat (4 times), attack (8 times) and battle (12 times) along with some ontological metaphors; fight (13 times), against (10 times), and defeat (26 times)that give connotation to China as a THREAT and ENEMY which should be combat. His power is used to control the audience's mind so that they have the same perspective with him and stir the audience's attitudes toward China. Other than using the neutral name of Covid-19, he chooses to highlight China as the name of the virus.

CONCLUSIONS

This study on Covid-19 sets out to examine selected speeches of Donald Trump's daily speeches about Covid-19 in order to identify the types of Covid-19 metaphors and the ideology represented through the entire speeches. The analysis is guided by aspects of Lakoff and Johnson (1980) Conceptual Metaphor Theory and Van Dijk (1997) Critical Discourse Analysis on ideological discourse structure. The study has revealed that political discourse is rich in metaphoric expressions employed by politicians to describe and manage the reality. They are deployed by politicians to manage difficult situations, and to convey problematic expressions in order to avoid conflicts (Agbo, et al., 2018). Metaphors can be defined as the way of understanding something in terms of another. It helps to describe something using other concept, structure and understanding, and plays significant role in perceiving and in shaping the thoughts and ideas. This practice is used by politicians since it has strong influence towards audience.

The study has demonstrated that Donald Trump daily speeches of Covid-19 contain 335 Covid-19metaphoric expressions which belong to 3 out of 6 types of metaphor. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) propose 3 main types of metaphor namely structural metaphor, orientational metaphor and ontological metaphor-which is divided into entity, container, and personification. Structural Metaphor is the most-used type of metaphor with 170 out of 335 data (50.7%). The second type of metaphor used in the speeches is Entity Metaphor with 144 out of 335 data (43%) and the least-used type of metaphor is Personification Metaphor with 21 out of 335 data (6.3 %).

The use of metaphoric expressions of the various types has helped reveal the ideological themes as well as messages. Findings in chapter 4 reveals the top 10

metaphoric terms, i.e. win, war, enemy, defeat, problem, victory, crisis, fight, battle and get rid of. In regards the ideology of Donald Trump, the use of metaphoric terms in his speeches is to control the thoughts, perceptions and actions of Americans towards both Covid-19 and China. He exposes his attitudes towards Covid-19 phenomenon by representing America as the setting of war and puts American to win the war and defeating the virus. These words indicate the position of America as a savior to win the war. Trump, as the leading role in America, positions himself as the leader of the troops. Regarding self-representation, Trump shows his portrayal as the guardian for America. On the other hand, Trump shows his attitudes toward China as threat for America and implies racism towards China. Through those metaphoric terms particularly Chinese virus, Trump conceptualizes a nation-China- as the name of the disease which has tendency to discriminate. Besides, the virus which is basically viewed as the enemy of America is mapped onto China as the name of nation. This mapping influence public to treat China as a threat and the enemy which should be defeated.

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