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**A STUDY ON SYNTACTIC AND
SEMANTIC FEATURES OF DIMENSIONAL
EXPRESSIONS DENOTING
UNLIMITEDNESS IN ENGLISH
AND VIETNAMESE**

Field : THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

To say how long, how deep, how high or how wide something is by using the metric system is rather easy for English learners; however, it's difficult for them to describe the length property, the depth property, the height property, the width property or other aspects of life that are unlimited, boundless, infinite or that is free from restrictions. In fact, without dimensional expressions denoting unlimitedness, people cannot describe something. Let us consider the following examples of dimensional expressions of the unlimitedness in English and Vietnamese.

(1) "...At the rear things were on even a *more spacious* scale than at the front. There were *great* stables, where a dozen grooms and boys held forth, rows of vine-clad servants' cottages, an *endless* and orderly array of outhouses, *long* grape arbors, green pastures, orchard and....." (*The Call of the Wild*, Jack London)

(2) "..., người ăn mày co rúm ở xó hè ri ri tiếng muỗi và đồng rác *cao ngát* này,... Thì ra từ khi đi ra khỏi chốn quê hương đồng ruộng *bát ngát* đến giờ chẵn lúc nào Bính không ghê sợ vì cảnh vật xung quanh mình., mé trên mắt bên phải vệt hằn một nửa lông mày dưới vết dao chém *sâu hõm*". (*Bỉ Vỏ*, Nguyễn Hồng)

In Example (1), the meaning of "Length" was implied by different adjectives "long", "endless" according to writer's implication.

In example (2), Nguyen Hong used "ngát", "bát ngát", "hõm" to denote the unlimitedness; but different dimensional expressions of unlimitedness were used to describe various aspects of meaning "cao", "rộng", "sâu".

That leads to some semantics difficulties for learners of English as well as translators.

Regarding the syntactic aspect, Vietnamese students may pay no attention to the positions of words in a noun phrase or in a sentence. For example, they may translate the phrase “*Những giây phút chờ đợi dằng dặc*” into English as “*Moments of waiting interminable*”, in fact, it must be “*Interminable moments of waiting*”.

So far attempts have been made to study dimensional adjectives such as *high-low, tall-short, long-short, deep-shallow, thick-thin, wide/ broad-narrow*, idiomatic phrases containing words denoting *numbers*... Yet, there has not been any research done into dimensional expressions describing unlimitedness, which is supposed to be an exciting but problematic area of study.

For above reasons, a research on “*syntactic and semantic features of dimensional expressions denoting unlimitedness in English and Vietnamese*” is chosen to carry out in the hope to bring some theoretical and practical value for both linguistic study and language teaching methodology.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.2.1. Aims

This thesis is a study of syntactic and semantic features of dimensional expressions denoting unlimitedness (DEsDU) in English and Vietnamese. This thesis is expected to help Vietnamese learners as well as English learners be aware of the differences and similarities in syntactic and semantic features of DEsDU in English and Vietnamese.

1.2.2. Objectives

- To find out and collect DEsdU with high frequencies in English and Vietnamese.
- To describe, analyze , and classify DEsdU in terms of syntax and semantics in both English and Vietnamese.
- To identify the differences and similarities of DEsdU in both languages in terms of syntax and semantics
- To suggest some implications for of the study of DEsdU for teaching and learning DEsdU in English and Vietnamese .

1.3. SCOPE OF STUDY

This research paper primarily focuses only on the analysis of syntactic, semantic features of DEsdU in both English and Vietnamese with a view to finding out their similarities and differences .The thesis is only based on English and Vietnamese novels written from the 20th century

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To achieve the aims and objectives above, I tried to answer the following questions:

- (1) What are syntactic and semantic features of DEsdU in English and Vietnamese?
- (2) What are the similarities and differences of the dimesional expressions indicating the unlimitedness between English and Vietnamese in terms of syntactic and semantic features?
- (3) What are the implications for English teaching, learning and translation?

1.5. SIGNIFICATION OF THE STUDY

With an in-depth interpretation of what is really meant by the dimensional expression denoting unlimitedness and its synonyms in specific contexts, as well as a proper use of such expressions in

varying ways, learners will be able to improve their understanding of the field and obtain their final goal - successful communication. And the findings of semantic categories of these expressions will be expected to be of great benefit to Vietnamese learners of English. Hopefully, doing a research of dimensional expressions in English and Vietnamese will be a contribution to the study of linguistics.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This thesis is divided into five chapters.

- *Chapter 1: Introduction.*
- *Chapter 2: Literature review and theoretical background*
- *Chapter 3: Methods and procedures.*
- *Chapter 4: Discussion of findings.*
- *Chapter 5: Conclusion and Implications.*

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. A REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES RELATED TO THE THESIS

Clark, H.H. [23] studied spatial relations which are mainly involved to the physical environment and human being physical and cognitive prerequisites. He introduced the terms P-space and L-space.

Lyons, J. [49] suggested a system regarding the DAs in English (*long, short, high, low, deep, shallow, wide, narrow, thick, and thin.*)

Cho, S.W. & O’Grady, W. studied DAs such as *big, small, tall, long, short, high, low, thick, thin, wide, narrow, deep and shallow.*

Dirven and Taylor [29] referred to global characteristics such as profile against the background as well as to a dynamic interaction with the environment in the case of *tall*.

Taylor, J.R. [62] discussed the semantic structure of two prototypical adjectives: “*tall*” and “*small*”.

Moreover, the matter has been researched by Nguyễn Thị Dự [6] with the study of DAs to describe people, the adjective “*deep*” in English or the spatial language in Vietnamese.

Đỗ Hữu Châu [4] proposed DAs such as *dài-ngắn, rộng-hẹp, to-nhỏ, lớn-nhỏ, cao-thấp, sâu-nông, dày-mỏng, ect.*

Hoàng Thị Hoa [36] focused on analyzing syntactic and semantic features of some dimensional adjectives in English, pointing out the Vietnamese equivalents of some English adjectives

investigated, finding out the similarities and differences of dimensional adjectives in the view of the syntax and semantics between the two languages and making suggestions relating to dimensional adjectives for teaching English to Vietnamese students

For Trần Văn Cơ [2], the verticality of the human body decides the *tallness* and *length* of entities.

In Lý Toàn Thắng's view [16], adjectives used to express the attributes of spatial dimensions are *cao, thấp, sâu, nông, etc.*

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Cognitive Linguistics

a. Cognition

In the view of Peter Gärdenfors [32], cognition includes “*mental processes connected with understanding formulation of beliefs and acquisition of knowledge*”.

b. Brief Overview of Cognitive linguistics

Ungerer and Schmid [53] says that the language is comprehended as an integrated part of our cognitive abilities.

Langacker [39] discerns three types of basic conceptual entities. Finally, Lakoff and Johnson [43] suggest image schemas as basic notions....

2.2.2. Language Space

a. Some viewpoints on L-space

b. General properties of L-space

Based on the researches into the semantics of spatial words by Leech [47], Weirzbicka [67], Lyons [50], Talmy [61], Herskovits [33], Lý Toàn Thắng [16, p.69] names some properties and spatial relations.

Furthermore, Clark [23, p.48] summarizes that L-space has properties that are identical with those of P-space.

2.2.3. Basic Notions related to the DEsdU

a. The Notion of Axis

b. Notions of Reference Points, Lines, Planes and Directions

2.2.4. Semantics - The Study of Meaning

Semantics is the study of meaning. In other words, it is the study of how language organizes and expresses meaning. It typically focuses on the relation between *signifiers*, such as words, phrases, signs and symbols, and what they stand for, their denotata. Linguistic semantics is the study of meaning that is used by humans to express their emotions, ideas and thoughts through language. Therefore, semantics is the study of meaning that is derived from the intentions of speakers, their psychological states and socio-cultural aspects of the context in which their utterances are made.

a. Lexical Semantics and Components of Word-Meaning

b. Types of Word-Meanings

c. Semantic Field

Ginsburg (1979) has stated that words may be classified according to the concepts underlying their meaning. Jackson (2007) has confirmed that the vocabulary is said to be organized into a number of, partially overlapping, semantic fields. The field then becomes '*the context within which to establish meaning relations*' (p.92). Lyons (1996) distinguishes between "conceptual field" (a structure of concepts on the semantic level, a structured conceptual area) and "lexical field"

2.2.5. Synonyms

a. Definition of Synonym

b. Strict and Loose Synonyms

c. Distinguishing Synonyms

2.2.6. Context

a. Definition and the Role of Context

Different linguists seek to define context from point of view in order to answer questions encountered in their own fields, and to support their own ideas and theories.

b. Classification of Context

2.2.7. Collocation Range

a. Collocation

b. Collocations and Semantics

c. Collocations and Their Classification

2.2.8. Dimensional Expressions denoting unlimitedness

a. Definitions

Terms the researcher uses in this thesis are understood as follows

- Expression is a word or a phrase, especially an idiomatic one used to convey an idea.

- Unlimitedness is the state of being unlimited or boundless, or of being undefined.

- Dimensional expressions denoting unlimitedness is a word (N, V, Adj, Adv,P...), a fixed group/ phrase (NP, VP, AdjP, PP...) as an idiom, a collocation or a free group denoting the concept of unlimitedness or containing words meaning unlimitedness

b. Semantic Features of EDEsdU in Dictionaries

c. Semantic Features of VDEsdU in Dictionaries

CHAPTER 3

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

3.1. RESEARCH METHODS

The study is designed in the qualitative research which is based on the principle of combining some methods. Firstly, the descriptive method is used to give a detailed description of particular syntactic and semantic features of DEsdU in English and Vietnamese. The descriptive method seems to be the main method for the contrastive analysis. Secondly, the analytic method is also indispensable. Analytic Method was in use when the DEsdU are explored in the form of separation as well as correlation. The method facilitated the observation of each component around these adjectives or relation between them and other part in the contexts. Thirdly, Contrastive Method was used to set up similarities and differences in such a way that English and Vietnamese people used the DEsdU.

3.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLES

About 400 samples were collected and classified from 20 English novels written and printed in the 20th century in England and about 20 Vietnamese ones in Vietnam. The extracted samples were words or phrases expressing unlimitedness in English and Vietnamese (200 in English and 200 in Vietnamese).

3.3. DATA COLLECTION

3.4. DATA ANALYSIS

3.5. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is designed as a core of the study, having two main parts. The first part describes syntactic features of some DEsdU in English and Vietnamese. The second part concentrates on semantic features of English DEsdU and Vietnamese DEsdU . The results of the analysis will be qualitatively and quantitatively presented to clarify the similarities and differences of DEsdU in the two languages.

4.1. SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH DEsdU AND VIETNAMESE DEsdU

4.1.1. Syntactic features of English DEsdU

a. English DEsdU occur as an adjective

- *English DEsdU can be used as Attributive Adjectives within nominal phrase*

Table 4.1. Syntactic Features of DEsdU as Attributive Adjectives in English

Syntactic function		Formation	Examples
<i>Attributive</i>	Pre-modification	- <i>DEsdU</i> + N	- immense jubilation, endless work
		- (d) + <i>DEsdU</i> + N	- an enormous bouquet, her endless annoyances, his great moustache, an enormous limousine
		-(d)+ <i>DEsdU</i> + <i>Adj</i> + <i>N</i>	- An enormous orange moon, the enormous stone-flagged kitchen
		- (d)+ <i>DEsdU</i> + <i>N</i> + <i>N</i>	- an enormous silk neckerchief, an

		- <i>Numeral+DEsdU+N</i>	enormous service revolver. - two enormous dishes.
	Post-modification	N/NP + <i>DEsdU</i>	- an immense nightbird high above them , the trees deep with shadows , something enormous

-*English DEsdU can be used as Predicative adjectives*

Table 4.2. Syntactic Features of DEsdU as Predicative adjectives in English

Syntactic functions		Formation	Examples
Predicative	Cs	Slink V+ <i>DEsdU</i>	- are infinitesimal , seemed endless , was unlimited , was infinite
	Co	S+V+NP+ <i>DEsdU</i> showed them an immense nightbird high above

- *English DEsdU in Prepositional Phrases*

Table 4.3. Syntactic Features of DEsdU in Prepositional Phrases in English

Formation	Examples
Preposition + DEsdU + Noun	into endless scrapes
Preposition + DEsdU + Adj +Noun	with immense brown eyes

Preposition + (d) + <i>DEsdU</i> + <i>Noun</i>	behind some enormous properties, to Paul's immense chagrin, on this great journey
Preposition + (d) + <i>DEsdU</i> +<i>Adj</i> + <i>Noun</i>	in the vast, shadowy auditorium

b. English *DEsdU* occur as a noun

*Table 4.4. Syntactic Features of *DEsdU* as headword nouns in
English*

Syntactic function		Formation	Examples
Headword Nouns	Pre- Modifiers + <i>DEsdU</i>	- (d) + <i>DEsdU</i> - (d) + Adj + <i>DEsdU</i> -(d) + Adj + Adj + <i>DEsdU</i> - (d) + genitive + <i>DEsdU</i>	-its vastness , the vastness , -its appalling immensity , the uncharted vastness , the blue immensity - a grey primordial vastness. - the soul's immensity .
	<i>DEsdU</i> +Post- modifiers	- <i>DEsdU</i> +Prepositional <i>phrase</i> - <i>DEsdU</i> +Relative <i>clause</i>	- vastness of another mind, immensity of rest. - the vastness and terror of the immense night which is roused and stirred for a brief while by the day.....
	Pre- Modifiers + <i>DEsdU</i> +Post- modifiers	- (d) + <i>DEsdU</i> +Prepositional <i>phrase</i> - (d)+ Adj+ <i>DEsdU</i> +Prepositional <i>phrase</i>	- the immensity of passion, the enormousness of it - the bare immensity of the stony desert, that swarming immensity of colour

		-(d)+Adj+ <i>DEsdU+Participle</i> <i>phrase</i>	-its appalling immensity revealed from the rim to the rim.
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c. English DEsdU occur as a verb in Verbal Phrases

Table 4.5. Syntactic Features of DEsdU in Verbal Phrases in English

Meaning	auxiliary verb (+ form of main verb)	Examples
Continuous	<i>be + -ing</i> form	was deepening
Perfect	<i>had + -ed</i> form	had not yet ended, had only deepened

d. English DEsdU occur as an adverb in Adverbial Phrase

*Table 4.6. Syntactic Features of English DEsdU occur as an adverb
in Adverbial Phrases*

Formation	Examples
Adv	Immensely, interminably, eternally, infinitely
Adv + To infi	infinitely relieved to find he did not take it tragically
Adv + PP	endlessly to both of them, deep below the surface it piqued him

4.1.2. Syntactic features of Vietnamese DEsdU

a. *Vietnamese DEsdU as attributive adjectives within the nominal phrase*

b. *Vietnamese DEsdU as predicative adjectives*

4.2. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH DEsdU AND VIETNAMESE DEsdU

4.2.1. Semantic features of DEsdU in English

a. *DEsdU expressing Size, Dimension*

Table 4.8. A Summary of the Basic Semantic Features of DEsdU

Size, dimensions	DEsdU	Semantic features	Examples
Largeness	Vast Immense enormous	express the extremely large meaning of nouns	- Vast red hands - Immense brown eyes and vast and splendid enterprise - An enormous comb
Smallness	Very small tiny infinitesimal	express the extremely small meaning of nouns	- Tiny pansies - Tiny forget-me-nots tiny a spark - Infinitesimal compared with the points of similarity.
Height	high	its usage for a vertical distance upward from a	- High over the trees into the sky

		speaker or a point of reference	- High in the sky - The moon was high
Width	wide vast immense immensity	- its usage for objects with two or more dimensions. - its usage for multidimensional objects having fixed orientation in space - its usage for objects extending beyond the field of vision. (<i>world, country, ocean, etc.</i>)	- A wide road, in vast , shadowy auditorium - A vast empty room, the wide green lawn - The bare immensity of the stony desert.
depth	deep	- its usage for the vertical dimension measured from a reference plane - its usage for the inner measurements of traces or marks. - its usage for the vertical dimension measured from their bank or edge as well as from the surface of water to their	- The deep sky overhead - Deep wrinkles, the deep dark water far out beyond all snares and traps and treacheries - The deep muddy pit like a man newly struck blind

		bottom - its usage for a canonical vertical dimension of a container that goes far down from the top or from the surface inwards to the bottom.	
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b. DEsdU expressing Number or Amount

Table 4.9. A Summary of DEsdU expressing Number or Amount in English

DEsdU in English	Semantic features	English Examples
Endless Endlessly End Enormous vast	- Its usage for a large number of.. - Its usage for a great deal of..	- her endless annoyances - endless accidents - endless work - questioned endlessly about that angel talked endlessly to both of them had not yet ended. - an enormous musical staff - the vast quantities of starchy food. - vast amounts of food

c. DEsdU expressing Time

Table 4.10. A Summary of Duds expressing Time in English

<i>DEsdU</i>	Examples
Great	- this great journey
Limitless	- limitless future
Unlimited	- it was unlimited
Endless	endless hours

d. DEsdU expressing Degree

- *DEsdU expressing the degree of emotions*

Emotions here consist of our feelings, love, courage, sincerity, attitudes and so on.

+DEsdU expressing the level of feelings

+ DEsdU expressing the level of other aspects of emotions

- *DEsdU expressing the degree of something good*

- *DEsdU expressing the degree of something bad*

4.2.2. Semantic features of DEsdU in Vietnamese

a. *DEsdU expressing Size, Dimension*

b. *DEsdU in number or amount*

c. *DEsdU in time*

d. *DEsdU in Degree*

4.3. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EDEsdU AND VDEsdU

4.3.1. Syntactic Features of EDEsdU and VDEsdU

a. *Similarities*

Syntactically EDEsdU and VDEsdU share some common points. Firstly, both English and Vietnamese have dimensional adjectives. Secondly, when occurring as an adjective, DEsdU in both English and Vietnamese can be **attributive and predicative**

b. Differences

Due to the typical characteristics of each language, some differences of the compound reinforcing adjectives between the two languages are found as follows.

Firstly, unlike English DEsdU, the DEsdU in Vietnamese rarely stands by itself but it is often preceded by the words such as “*cao, rộng, sâu...*” to form the phrases like “*cao chót vót, rộng mênh mông, sâu hoắm.....*”

Secondly, DEsdU in English fall into a variety of parts of speech : **adjectives, adverbs, verbs and nouns** (e.g. immense, immensity, immensely, end...), while Vietnamese DEsdU always occur as Adjectives

Third, in English, DEsdU must be an adverb to combine with verbs of action, whereas in Vietnamese, they can combine directly with a number of verbs. It is through this combination that an object not only indicates actions but also enhances its concrete features.

Finally, When DEsdU are adjective, it is clear that in *attributive* position, English DEsdU are placed before or after nouns whereas Vietnamese DEsdU are put widely after nouns.

4.3.2. Semantic Features of EDEsdU and VDEsdU

a. Similarities

In terms of semantic analysis, the DEsdU fall into two groups. The first group consists of the DEsdU expressing the descriptive meaning that is the size or the shape of objects or people. The DEsdU denoting what the speaker values or measures events, problems belong to the second group.

b. Differences

Table 4.16. Similarities and Differences in Semantic Features of EDEsdU and VDEsdU

Semantic Features	EDEsdU	VDEsdU
1. Expressing Size, Dimension	+	+
a/ Expressing Size	+	+
- Expressing extremely large Size	+	+
- Expressing extremely small Size	+	+
b/ Expressing Dimension	+	+
- Length	+	+
- Width	+	+
- Depth	+	+
2. Expressing Number or Amount	+	+
a/ A large number	+	+
b/ a/ A large amount	+	+
3. Expressing Time	+	+
4. Expressing degree	+	+
a/1.DEsdU expressing the degree of emotions	+	+
- DEsdU expressing the level of aspects of feelings	+	+
+ Good feelings	+	+
+ Bad feelings	+	+
- DEsdU expressing the level of other aspects of emotions	+	-
+ pride	+	-
+ sincerity	+	-

+ responsibility	+	-
+ surprise	+	-
+ desire	+	-
b/ DEsdU expressing the degree of something good	+	-
- Reputation	+	-
- Success	+	-
c/ DEsdU expressing the degree of something bad	+	-
- Ruin	+	-
- Danger	+	-
- Calamities	+	-

Note: + Denoting Similarities

- Denoting Differences

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

To achieve objectives mentioned above, the descriptive and contrastive methods are selected as the main ones with the support of quantitative and qualitative approaches in the process of investigating the study. Thanks to these methods, the data are presented, grouped, described and analyzed to find out linguistic features in the view of syntactics and semantics based on the similarities and differences. The followings are what the study has reached in the course of investigating:

Firstly, there are only a small number of DEsdU in English and Vietnamese mentioned in this study, but they reveal a number of diverse syntactic features and very important semantic features. Syntactically, they can function as attribute and predicative. In attributive position, English DEsdU are placed before or after nouns whereas Vietnamese ones are put widely after nouns. In predicative position, all of them follow some linking verbs such as *be*, *get*, *grow* or *become*. Remarkably the English DEsdU can be a verb, a noun, an adverb or an adjective. This is different from Vietnamese because only adjectives occur as Vietnamese DEsdU. Semantically, DEsdU have the diverse meanings. Each meaning of the DEsdU is determined by many factors such as the context it occurs in, the noun it is collocated with, or the grammatical structures it is shaped in. Both DEsdU and VDEsdU are explored according to four categories

of meaning which include 'DEsdU *expressing size, dimension*', 'DEsdU *expressing amount*', 'DEsdU *expressing degree*', and 'DEsdU *expressing time*'.

Secondly, Thanks to EDEsdU and VDEsdU, a lot of ideas, thoughts, feelings and sensitive associations are expressed plentifully, variously and effectively. Different authors with different cultures have different choices of choosing words to form EDEsdU and VDEsdU provided that they can manifest their intention and reach their purposes and effects in using language as an effective means.

Thirdly, comparing with DEsdU in Vietnamese, DEsdU in English seem to be formed with precise words without exceptions. That is, English is the language that is collocationally richer. For example, 'enormous' is regular collocation to express the meaning 'great exceeding the common size, extent, amount or degree'. To show the large number or great, the word family of 'end' is mainly used. Unlike EDEsdU, there are lots of exceptions in collocation. It seems to be that 'tít tấp' is not natural to refer to wide properties; however, the author used 'rộng tít tấp' on purpose to make the writing more impressive. This is problematic to learners.

In sum, the study has provided learners with the detailed description on EDEsdU in comparison with VDEsdU to fulfill the suggested objectives, including syntactic and semantic features. Though the results are still relative and unsatisfactory as expected, we hope to help the learners have sufficient views and detailed

understandings to enable them to overcome problems they may encounter in the process of learning and teaching languages.

5.2 SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING, LEARNING

The findings of the study may be beneficial to the language learners since they provide a good background to how to use the various meanings of these DEsdU appropriately. For language teaching, this study may prompt the need of encouraging students to exploit the diverse meaning of DEsdU for the purpose of using them flexibly and fully.

As discussed above, the meaning of the word is not determined by itself but by its relations with other linguistic elements. Thus, we can only identify the meaning of the word when it is put in a specific context. This may become a challenge for those who learn English as a foreign language. Thus, this study hopes to provoke learners' awareness of considering the contexts in which the words are employed, especially the contexts where the shape of physical objects or the expression of mental feeling are embedded. It can be inferred that when teaching the meaning of the word, the teacher should give specific situations or contexts reflecting exactly different meanings of a word, or direct students to necessary collocations in recognition of word meaning. If the teacher only gives students the meaning taught without context, this can create great difficulties for the students to understand them .

Moreover, no piece of natural spoken or written English is totally free of collocation. For the student, choosing the right

collocation will make his speech and writing sound much more natural, more native-speaker-like, even when basic intelligibility does not seem to be at issue. Teaching languages in general and English in particular, language teachers should keep in mind the fact that students have to be aware of what 'knowing a word' means. They should know that just knowing the definition or mother tongue equivalent of a word doesn't mean that they know that word. They should know the collocations of that word. Students should be encouraged to develop a system of vocabulary learning which will lead them to be independent vocabulary learners.

Furthermore, the learners are always affected by the mother tongue when they learn a foreign language. Then, they often impose Vietnamese thinking on translating English words into Vietnamese. Learners often apply rules of their mother tongue in the production of foreign language sentences whenever they are short of knowledge or they are careless. As a result, that the translational equivalent becomes rigid is avoidable. Hence, pointing out all the similarities and differences between two languages with the teachers' help is necessary.

Lastly, the teachers should give as many chances for the learners to encounter the concerned word form as possible. Furthermore, doing various exercises also help the learners use DEsDU effectively and vividly.

5.3. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY