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**SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES
 OF METAPHOR RELATED TO “RED”
 IN ENGLISH AND IN VIETNAMESE**

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**M.A. THESIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
 (RESEARCH REPORT)**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Each nation has its own language. People naturally speak the language spoken by their forefathers. However, English has had worldwide recognition for ages and become the most popular language. English has become an essential tool in international communication and integration. Therefore, the need for learning English is increasing not only in quantity but also in quality. Apart from learning practical English for daily communication, for future jobs, for professional advancement, or for knowledge about England - its people, customs and culture – learners study the theory of its language to get thorough insight into the language.

With the importance of language, words denoting colour (WsDC) occupy a considerable amount and are considered an interesting phenomenon in language. In daily communication, people often use WsDC to communicate and express their attitude, feelings, behaviour, related inspiration or the world outlook.

People all over the world tend to use interesting metaphors related to WsDC to enrich their language.

It is clear that the expressions related to Red have a variety of meanings that make foreigners learning Vietnamese meet many difficulties and they are not sure how to make similarities and differences when using metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese. So, clarifying these linguistic features will help learners of English and Vietnamese to understand them effectively in order to achieve their communication goals. So far, many relevant studies on “Red” in English and Vietnamese have been carried out. However,

researches on the linguistic features of the metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese have not been done.

For these reasons, I choose this topic to study. The study will focus on “**Semantic and Pragmatic Features of Metaphor Related to Red in English and in Vietnamese**”.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 Aims of the study

- Help teachers and learners understand the semantic diversity and usage of metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese.
- Help teachers and learners explore similarities and differences of cultural characteristics of each country implied through its language.

1.2.2. Objectives of the study

- Describe semantic and pragmatic features of metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese
- Find out similarities and differences of semantic and pragmatic features of metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese.

1.3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This research focuses on describing and contrasting the semantic and pragmatic features of metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese in compound words, collocation and idiomatic phrases. The contrastive analysis is based on the source language of English in contrast to target language of Vietnamese with the essential sources on 300 samples of metaphor related to Red, 300 samples of metaphor related to ĐỎ selected from British, American and Vietnamese stories, novels, and idioms books. Also, some

educational, political, economic and health newspapers and magazines are added to.

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the similarities and differences of metaphor related to Red in terms of semantic features in English and in Vietnamese?

2. What are the similarities and differences of metaphor related to Red in terms of pragmatic features in English and in Vietnamese?

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- Vietnamese learners have a comprehensive understanding about the meaning diversity of “Red” in English and in Vietnamese.

- With in-depth interpretation of what is really meant by metaphor related to Red, semantic and pragmatic acquisition of how to apply such an adjective and a noun in appropriate and suitable ways, learners will be able to improve their understanding of the field, and get the final goal- communication in an effective way.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1 includes the statement of the problem, the aims and objectives, the scope of the study, the research questions, the significance and the organization of the study.

Chapter 2 consists of two parts. The first part is a review of previous studies. The second one is concerned with theoretical knowledge related to the issues under study.

Chapter 3 includes the methods of the study and the procedures that the study is to follow. There is also a description of the process of data collection, data analysis and instruments for carrying out the study.

Chapter 4 presents the results and discusses the findings of the study. It is concerned with the work of description of the semantic

and pragmatic features of metaphor related to red in English and Vietnamese as well as their similarities and differences.

Chapter 5 is about the implications for the teaching and learning of English and Vietnamese as foreign languages. It also has some suggestions for further researches related to the study.

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL
BACKGROUND

2.1. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

Many authors such as G. Lakoff, M. Johnson, John R. Taylor, Đỗ Hữu Châu Nguyễn Thiện Giáp Đinh Trọng Lạc and Nguyễn Thái Hòa Mai Nguyễn Diệu Khoa Nguyễn Thị Diệu Hảo...have investigated metaphors. However, there has not been so far a study on making comparison between metaphor related Red in English and in Vietnamese. This research tries to hit this target.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Words Denoting Colours (WsDC)

Colour words are freely used to describe different things. English has a self contained set of 11 words that can be described as “basic colour words” black, white, red, yellow, green, blue, brown, pink, orange, purple and gray. We normally mention WsDC as natural characters or in denotative meaning. However, by transferring of meaning WsDC are also used to express different ideas, thoughts, feelings, attitude in connotative and social meaning in daily communication.

2.2.2. Semantic Features

2.2.2.1. Semantic Components

Jack Richards, John Platt and Heidi Weber [66, p.254] say that semantic features are “*the smallest units of meaning in a word. The meaning of a word may be described as a combination of semantic features*”

According to David Crystal [34, p.346], semantic feature is “*a minimal contrastive element of a word’s meaning, in some approaches called a semantic component.*”

2.2.2.2. Components of Word-meaning

In the study of meaning, the denotational meaning and connotational meaning cannot be avoided.

a. Denotation is a part of the meaning of a word or phrase that relates it to phenomena in the real world or in a fictional or possible world.

b. Connotation is the additional meanings that a word or phrase has beyond its central meaning.

Whereas, Charles. W.Kreidler [48, p.58] states the denotation is the relation to phenomena outside of language, including imaginary phenomena; the connotation is the cluster of attributes that the lexeme may evoke. About the connotation meanings, Mildred L.Larson [61, p.131] states: a word, which has a positive connotation in one culture, may actually have negative connotation in another. It can be concluded that the negative or positive connotation of a word is not only decided by itself but by the context in which it exists .

2.2.2.3. Transference of meaning

a. Polysemy

Polysemy is a semantic phenomenon in which a word has two or more related meanings.

b. Metaphor

According to Arnold [1986], a metaphor is a transfer of name based on the association of identical features and this is actually a hidden comparison. Paul (cited from Arnold, 1986) points out that:

metaphors may base on different types of similarities: shape, function, position, behavior... particularly the first two kinds.

Halliday in *Introduction to Functional Grammar* (1989) also gives a definition of metaphor “A word is used for something resembling that which it usually refers to.” He explains “*Metaphor is usually described as variation in the use of words: a word is said to be used with a transferred meaning. Here however we are looking at it from the other end, asking not ‘how is this word used?’ but ‘how is this meaning expressed?’ A meaning may be realized by a selection of words that is different from that which is in some sense typical or unmarked. From this end, metaphor is variation in the expression of meanings.*” [38, p.320]. And in this study we investigate metaphors under Halliday’s view.

c. Simile

Simile is similar to metaphor due to identical comparison; but metaphor is hidden or implicit comparison whereas simile is an explicit comparison.

d. Metonymy

Galperin in his book *Stylistics* (1977) states: “ The stylistic device based on the principle of substitution of one object for another is called metonymy...” [p.139]

Lakoff and Johnson in *Metaphors We Live By* (1980) explain “Metonymy has is, primarily a referential function, that is, it allows us to use one entity to stand for another. But metonymy is not merely a referential device. It also serves the function of providing understanding.” [p.36]

Cù Đình Tú (1983) defines that metonymy is the way a person temporarily uses the name of one object to express another on the

basis of the associative relation of objective logic between them...Logic of metonymy brings reality and objectivity which one cognizes and reflects.

Yule in *The Study of Language* (2006): “The relatedness of meaning found in polysemy is essentially based on similarity.The head of a company is similar to the head of a person on top of controlling the body”[p. 108]

Galperin also shows “metonymy, while presenting one object to our mind, does not exclude the other.”[p.146]

e. Metaphoric meaning

Metaphoric meaning includes not only metaphor but also simile and metonymy. Metaphoric meaning relates to word meanings deriving or being transferred from original meaning.

According to Halliday, metaphoric meaning is not literal meaning and direct meaning, that is, meaning is transferred.

2.2.2.4. Semantic Field

Different terms such as lexical field, semantic field and word field are usually treated as synonyms, but some authors have proposed distinctions among them. For example, John Lyons [56, p.429] distinguishes between “conceptual field” (a structure of concepts on the semantic level, a structured conceptual area)and lexical field (a set of lexemes that covers a specific conceptual field).

Semantic field (lexical field) is defined by Jack Richards, John Platt and Heidi Weber [66, p.164] as “the organization of related words and expressions into a system which shows their relationship to one another.”

According to David Crystal [34, p.346,347], semantic field is defined as “the view that vocabulary of a language is a system of

interrelated lexical networks, and not an inventory of independent items, also called lexical field theory.

2.2.3. Pragmatic Features

2.2.3.1. Definition of Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics which studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics encompasses speech act theory, conversational implicature, talk in interaction and other approaches to language behavior in philosophy, sociology, and linguistics. Moreover, pragmatics explains how language users are able to overcome apparent ambiguity, since meaning relies on the manner, place, time and some other settings of an utterance.

2.2.3.2. The Relationship between Language and Culture

Language is the principal means whereby we conduct our social life. When it is used in contexts of communication, it is bound up with culture in multiple and complex ways.

2.2.3.3. Language Expressing Cultural Reality

To begin with, the words people utter refer to common experience. They express facts, ideas or events that are communicable because they refer to a stock of knowledge about the world that other people share.

2.2.3.4. Language Symbolizing Cultural Reality

Culture could be understood as structured systems of patterned behaviour by Lado [39]. The fact that 'all culture behaviour is patterned'. The patterns are made up of substitutable elements such as time, manner, act, purpose, objects, ect. They are always unique and always different, are identified into 'same' and 'different' within certain models, which are cultural patterns.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

With the purpose of making a description and contrastive analysis of semantic and pragmatic features of metaphor related to the word Red in English and in Vietnamese, this study is intended to follow qualitative approach and develops in different chapters containing some basic theoretical concepts related to semantic and pragmatic features metaphor related to the word Red in English and in Vietnamese.

Contrastive Method is used to set up similarities and differences in such a way that English and Vietnamese people use metaphor related to the word Red.

3.2. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.2.1. Data Collection

- I choose 300 metaphors related to the word Red and 300 metaphors related to the word Đỏ in different collocations randomly to be samples of the thesis. Samples are collected, selected and categorized into fields such as debt, shame, anger, lust, violence, revolution, high-esteemed, etc. In fact metaphor related to Red summarized in each field can be described in compound, collocation and idiomatic phrases for the descriptive, analytical and contrastive methods of semantic and pragmatic features of metaphor related to Red.

3.3.2. Data Analysis

- Collecting samples of metaphor related to the word Red in English and Vietnamese from the Websites and some dictionaries.

- Classifying the meaning of metaphor related to the word Red in English and in Vietnamese according to their categories of semantic features

- Describing the semantic features of metaphor related to the word Red in English and in Vietnamese

- Giving contrastive analysis of metaphor related to the word Red in English and in Vietnamese in terms of frequency and semantic features.

- Examining the pragmatic features of metaphor related to the word Red in English and in Vietnamese.

- Giving contrastive analysis of metaphor related to the word Red in English and in Vietnamese in terms of pragmatic features.

- Drawing conclusions on semantics, pragmatic of metaphor related to the word Red in English and in Vietnamese.

- Putting forwards some implications for teaching, learning and translating work and further researches.

- Closing the study with References and Appendixes

3.3. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

The research will strictly follow the research design. The data collection of metaphor related to the word Red in English and in Vietnamese and the way to deal with the data will play an important part in finding the result of the paper to give a qualified study, with a view to helping learners of English to have a good feeling in using this sort of adjective as well as to achieve better communicative aim.

CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will analyze the results based on the data collected from novels, short stories and the Web corpus. The chapter focuses on solving the research questions, consisting of three main parts. The first part will describe semantic features of the word Red in English and in Vietnamese, including metaphoric meanings of the word Red and its collocation. The second part will present pragmatic meaning of the word Red. And the last is to analyze and compare the similarities and differences in metaphoric meaning of the word Red in English and in Vietnamese, leading to the conclusions that must be useful in the following chapter.

4.1. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF METAPHOR RELATED TO THE WORD RED IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE IN TERMS OF SEMANTIC FEATURES.

4.1.1. Semantic Features of Metaphor Related to the word Red in English.

In order to clarify each semantic field of Metaphor related to the word Red in English, it can be described in compound words, collocation and idiomatic phrases based on denotative and connotative to their semantic fields. In fact, Metaphor related to Red exists the following cases of meaning:

Table 4.1: Metaphoric meaning of the word Red in English.

Order	Meaning	collocations
1	Complexion	<i>Red Indian, red skin</i>
2	Appearance	<i>red face, red cheeks, red lips, red eyes</i>
3	Health	<i>red face, red cheeks, red lips, red eyes</i>
4	Emergency	<i>red alert, red alarm, red button, red light.</i>
5	High respect	<i>Red carpet treatment, roll out the red carpet</i>
6	Army	<i>Red Coat, The Red Devil, the Red Arrows, The Red Berets</i>
7	Revolution	<i>Red Army, red soldier, Red October, Red China, red flag</i>
8	Party	<i>Red States</i>
9	Joy/ Happiness	<i>Paint the town red, red letter day</i>
10	Shame	<i>Red face, red cheeks, turn red, appear red, see red, red eyes</i>
11	Anger	<i>Red face, red cheeks, turn red, appear red, see red, red eyes, like red rag to a bull</i>
12	Violence	<i>red hand, Reds under the bed</i>
13	Tiredness	<i>red- eyed</i>
14	Lust	<i>red light, red light district, red-blooded</i>
15	Debt	<i>Red ink, in the red, not a red cent</i>
16	Charity	<i>Red Cross, Red Crescent</i>
17	Barrier/Obstacle	<i>red tape</i>

4.1.2. Semantic features of Metaphor related to ĐỎ in Vietnamese.

In this part, metaphor related to ĐỎ can be described in compound words, collocation and idiomatic phrases based on

denotative, connotative and social meaning of metaphor related to ĐỎ to their semantic fields and their frequency as follows:

Table 4.2: Metaphoric meaning of the word ĐỎ in Vietnamese.

Order	Meaning	Collocations
1	Good appearance	<i>đỏ mặt, má đỏ, mắt đỏ, môi đỏ</i>
2	Good health	<i>má đỏ, môi đỏ, béo đỏ</i>
3	Emergency	<i>báo động đỏ, đèn đỏ, sách đỏ</i>
4	High respect	<i>thảm đỏ, trải thảm đỏ</i>
5	Revolution	<i>Trung Hoa đỏ, Hồng Quân, nhạc đỏ, lá đỏ, Mặt trời đỏ</i>
6	Victory/Glory	<i>Đỏ ngực, hoa đỏ</i>
7	Shame	<i>má đỏ, đỏ mặt, đỏ tai</i>
8	Anger	<i>má đỏ, đỏ mặt, đỏ tai, đỏ mắt, mắt đỏ</i>
9	Violence	<i>Giấc mơ đỏ rực</i>
10	Lust	<i>phố đèn đỏ, gà móng đỏ</i>
11	Difficulty	<i>Đỏ mắt, đỏ con mắt, dắt đỏ</i>
12	Prosperity	<i>Đỏ lửa, đỏ đèn, béo đỏ</i>
13	Precious	<i>Hòn son đỏ, Có đỏ mà nó có thom</i>
14	Luck	<i>vận đỏ, số đỏ, đỏ bạc, đỏ tình</i>
15	Charity	<i>Chữ thập đỏ</i>
16	People	<i>máu đỏ da vàng</i>
17	Country	<i>cờ đỏ sao vàng</i>

4.1.3. Similarities and Differences of Metaphor related to RED in English and Vietnamese in terms of Semantic features.

Table 4.3: The similarities and differences of metaphoric meaning of Red in English and Đỏ in Vietnamese.

Order	Metaphoric meanings	English	Vietnamese
1.	Complexion	+	-
2.	Good appearance	+	+
3.	Good health	+	+
4.	Emergency	+	+
5.	High respect	+	+
6.	Army	+	-
7.	Revolution	+	+
8.	Victory/ Glory	-	+
9.	Party	+	-
10.	Joy/ Happiness	+	-
11.	Shame	+	+
12.	Anger	+	+
13.	Violence	+	+
14.	Tiredness	+	-
15.	Lust	+	+
16.	Debt	+	-
17.	Luck	-	+
18.	Charity	+	+
19.	Barrier/ Obstacle	+	-
20.	Difficult	-	+
21.	Prosperity	-	+
22.	Nation	-	+
23.	Country	-	+

Similarities

As shown in table 4.3, it is easy to find that there are more similarities than differences in metaphoric meanings between the two languages as follow:

Firstly, both Red in English and Đỏ in Vietnamese denote good health, good appearance such as *red cheeks, red face, red lips, má đỏ, môi đỏ, đỏ da thắm thịt, béo đỏ,...*

Secondly, both English and Vietnamese people have metaphor related to Red which means emotion such as shame, anger with the words: *red face, red cheeks, red eyes, turn red, see red, appear red,...* (English) and *má đỏ, đỏ mặt, đỏ tai, mắt đỏ, ...* (Vietnamese)

Thirdly, Red also connote revolution, politics. For that reason, we have *red flag, red idea, red states* in English and *nhạc đỏ, cờ đỏ, mặt trời đỏ,..*in Vietnamese.

It is easy to find out metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese which are understood in particular contexts .

Differences

Due to cultural influences between the two languages, there are some differences. For example, Red in English means debt, unprofitable while Đỏ in Vietnamese denote luck and glory.

Because of the differences of the customs, historical and cultural backgrounds, religious belief and different geographical environment of the two nations.

4.2. THE PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF METAPHOR RELATED TO RED IN ENGLISH AND ĐỎ IN VIETNAMESE

4.2.1. The pragmatic features of metaphor related to Red in English

4.2.1.1. Red in Human Description

In English, Red is commonly used to describe appearance, health and express feeling as well as attitude at different levels. Besides, metaphor related to Red used by English people implies shame or embarrassment. Moreover, to express joy or happiness, English people use the fixed expressions: *paint the town red* and *A red letter day* which is from the medieval practice of inscribing or printing saints' days and other specially holy days in red ink in early ecclesiastical calendars. Other days were printed in black.

4.2.1.2. Red in Social Relations

Language is closely linked to our social relationships and is the medium through which we participate in a variety of social activities. This study explores the important role of language in various aspects of our social life, such as identity, gender relations, class, kinship, status, and hierarchies. In fact, English people use the word ***Red Indians*** to refer Native Americans or American Indians. The term *Indians* as applied to Native Americans, or the indigenous peoples of the Americas, is thought to have originated in a misconception on the part of the Europeans who arrived in Central America in 1492. Since Christopher Columbus began his journey to America with the intent of finding an alternate route to Southeast Asia, he is said to have assumed that the people he came into contact with upon reaching land were Indians. Despite the fact that people probably realized this mistake within hours, the name remained in use. Besides being used to denote people, we can easily see that "Red carpet" is used to welcome someone on some special occasions. A **red carpet** is traditionally used to mark the route taken by heads of state on ceremonial and formal occasions.

4.2.1.3. Red in Human Communication System

Not only the colour Red which has seen widespread use as a danger signal, in stop signs, to warn people of extreme heat or flammability, and to signal warnings in sports such as soccer, but also the word Red has been used in warning such as: *red alert, red button, red light, red list, red card...* Besides, Red is used to mention official rules which do not seem necessary and make things happen very slowly.

4.2.1.4. Red in Business Communication System

Accountants use red ink to denote business or operations that were losing money. And business owners used paper manuals and ledgers when recording financial information; using red ink allowed them to quickly see if their company was making money or losing it through poor business operations. According to businessdictionary.com, Red clause is a special provision in documentary credit where the beneficiary (usually the seller) is authorized to obtain an advance from the corresponding bank on an unsecured basis. The liability for default is assumed by the account party (usually the buyer) through the issuing bank.

4.2.1.5. Red in Politics

Red in this case can be positive or negative in meaning according to one's point. According to English people, ***Reds*** are communists who plot violent revolution. Besides, the word Red Army refers to the traditional colour of the workers' movement. In this field, English people also use the phrase "***Red China***" to denote the People's Republic of China. And "***Red Guard***" is a radical political movement by Chinese youths who espoused Maoist principles.

The terms *red states* and *blue states* came into use in 2000 to refer to those states of the United States whose residents predominantly vote for the Republican Party or Democratic Party presidential candidates, respectively.

4.2.1.6. *Red in Charity Organization*

In English, we have the word *Red Cross* to mention an organization which help for the people of the war who got injured they came up as a community and helped the people in pain. The founder of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is Mr. Jean Henri (or Henry in the English spelling) Dunant who is a Swiss.

4.2.2. The pragmatic features of metaphor related to Đỏ in Vietnamese.

4.2.2.1. *Đỏ in Human Description*

We have the words: *đỏ mặt, má đỏ, đỏ da, môi đỏ* to describe appearance of human, especially beauty of women. Đỏ is the symbol of power and energy. And Đỏ in the phrase: *đỏ da, má đỏ, béo đỏ, ửng đỏ*,... denote health of human in a good situation. Like Red, Đỏ used to indicate human psychology. When people feel shameful or get angry with someone, they may become very red in the face. And to express these feelings, they use the words: *đỏ mặt, đỏ mặt tía tai, đỏ tai, má đỏ, mặt đỏ, mắt đỏ*, Moreover, Vietnamese people use the word Đỏ in the phrase “*đỏ mắt*”, “*đỏ con mắt*”, “*đắt đỏ*” to refer difficulty in looking for something

4.2.2.2. *Đỏ in Social Relations*

Based on historical features, social and cultural backgrounds, Vietnamese people tend to use the word Đỏ to express luck or good fortunes. It is easy to find that Đỏ mentioned in Vietnamese novels,

stories or newspapers does not refer to colour but focuses on expressing luck or good fortunes. Đỏ in Vietnamese also used to mention welcoming someone in some special occasions. We have this maybe because of influence of Western culture.

4.2.2.3. *Đỏ in Human Communication System*

In communication, Vietnamese people commonly use the words: *báo động đỏ, đèn đỏ* and *bật đèn đỏ* to denote warning.

4.2.2.4. *Đỏ in Politics*

In this context, Đỏ also used to mention communists and the spirit of revolutionary. Besides, Vietnamese people have the phrase *Trung Hoa Đỏ* which means Communist China. In addition, Vietnamese people use the word *đỏ* to mention one kind of music which was composed of two wars against the invaders of Vietnam to promote and encourage the spirit of the soldiers

4.2.3. The similarities and differences of pragmatic features of Red in English and Đỏ in Vietnamese.

4.2.3.1. *Similarities*

Firstly, Red in English and Đỏ in Vietnamese are used in human description. In fact, *red face, red cheeks, red eyes, red lips* in English and *đỏ mặt, đỏ tai, má đỏ, mắt đỏ, môi đỏ, da đỏ* in Vietnamese refer to appearance, good health and emotion.

Secondly, both Red and Đỏ in two languages used human communication system. They mention warning which can be seen through *red alert, red button, red light* in English and *đèn đỏ, bật đèn đỏ, báo động đỏ* in Vietnamese.

Thirdly, both English and Vietnamese people use Red and Đỏ to name parties such as: *Red China, Red States, Red Army* in English and *Trung Hoa Đỏ, Nhạc đỏ*, .. in Vietnamese.

Lastly, the phrases red-blooded, red light and red light district in English and *phố đèn đỏ, gà móng đỏ* in Vietnamese are used focusing on lust.

4.2.3.2. Differences

The first thing is due to cultural differences between two countries, Vietnamese people use *Đỏ* to mention luck, good fortune. Such as “*vận đỏ, số đỏ, đỏ đen...*”. In contrast, it can not be found that in English.

Red in English is used to imply financial deficit. But this does not occur for the case of *Đỏ* in Vietnamese.

The thirdly thing is that when English people mention Red, they often think something happy/joy such as *red letter day, paint the town red*. Nevertheless this is contrastive in English. Practically, it can not be found in Vietnamese.

The last thing is *Đỏ* used in Vietnamese focuses on prosperity, wealth such as *béo đỏ, đỏ lửa, đỏ đèn*. In contrast, the English don't use Red in this case.

4.2.4 Summary

Through investigating the pragmatic features of metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese, it can be seen that polysemantic words and used in various fields of daily communication.

In general, all of the pragmatic features of metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese analysed are towards the aims of linguistic pragmatics. For instance, the utterances of speaker should be clarified based on their suitable contexts, the implicatures of speaker's utterances has been explained properly and effectively and more importantly, the goal of communication of each utterance needs to be ensured.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

In the four chapters previously mentioned, we have attempted to give answers to the research questions made about the semantic and pragmatic features of metaphor related to Red, presented in the articles, short stories and novels in English and in Vietnamese. From the results of the investigation, suggestions will be made for the language learning, teaching.

Semantically, metaphoric meaning of Red and its collocation were considered.

Pragmatically, metaphor related to Red is considered and analyzed in the context of communication. It is such a way to figure out the pragmatic implications of metaphor related to Red.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS ON TEACHING AND LEARNING

As mentioned, the findings of this research are the semantic and pragmatic features of metaphor related to Red. Therefore, through the research, the learners can achieve the proper use of this word in terms of the two foresaid fields; teachers can encourage their students to exploit the meaning of metaphor related to Red in various situations flexibly and effectively.

Moreover, as discussed above, the meaning of a word is not decided by itself but by its relations to other linguistic and non-linguistic elements. Therefore, the learners should consider the meaning of metaphor related to Red in its contexts where it appears. Besides, each word possesses many different meanings. If the meaning of the word is not explained and accompanied with its context, it is easy for learners to make mistakes in using it. For this

reason, teachers should also pay attention to its context when teaching metaphor related to Red.

In addition, any learners of foreign languages are often affected by the mother language. Vietnamese learners are no exception. The fact that they often impose the use of their mother language on that of the target one is very common. This causes interlingual errors. To help the learners avoid such errors, teachers should point out the similarities and differences between the two languages which are related to the matter under discussion. In other words, contrastive and comparative analysis of the language matter can be recommended. Method of this kind will make it easy for teachers to diagnose and also indicate errors committed by learners.

Finally, during the course of learning a foreign language, the fact that learners generally impose the use of their mother tongue on that of the target language is very common. This eventually provokes interlingual errors. To help learners avoid such problems, it is the teacher's duty to point out all of the similarities and differences between the two languages concerning the matter under discussion. In other words, contrastive and comparative analysis of the language matter can be recommended. Method of this kind will make it easy for teachers to diagnose and also indicate errors committed by learners

5.3. LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

There is no denying that this paper cannot cover all meanings possessed by metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese under discussion, which may lie in the limitation of time, and reference books as well as the many constraints faced by the

researcher. For these reasons, further researches should go into more details of meanings expressed by metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese.

This thesis has made a study of the linguistic features of metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese which include the semantic and pragmatic features. Consequently, it is necessary to give some suggestions for the possible translational equivalents of metaphor related to Red in English and in Vietnamese in each separated sense. However, there are some aspects that have not been dealt with within this framework, calling for further investigation:

- Syntactic features and collocations of metaphor related to the word Red in English and in Vietnamese
- Cultural characteristics of another words denoting colors “blue, yellow, white...”