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UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES**

**LY NGOC TOAN**

**A COGNITIVE STUDY OF LEXICAL EXPRESSIONS  
DENOTING MOTION IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE**

**Major: ENGLISH LINGUISTICS  
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## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Rationale

Motion is a typical domain analyzed from distinct perspectives of cognitive linguistics. Nonetheless, these studies placed a greater focus on the analysis of semantic properties of motion verbs and spatial prepositions in isolation but discounted the analysis of motion verbs and spatial prepositions in a whole conglomeration. Also, there have hardly been works exploring motion events as lexical expressions in which they consist of a conceptual category of motion verbs. As a result, these studies leave a research gap in which motion events should be analyzed based on the semantics and syntax of lexical expressions in the close correlation between motion verbs and spatial prepositions for the following reasons. Due to these reasons, motion should be analyzed in the combination of motion verbs with prepositions through lexical expressions. It is the reason why the topic “*A cognitive study on lexical expressions of motion in English and Vietnamese*” was chosen as the title of this dissertation. The dissertation was conducted in the hope of making a modest contribution to language study from both theoretical and practical perspectives. More importantly, thanks to the description and comparison of LEM between English and Vietnamese, this dissertation will have a minor implication for linguistic research, language teaching, and translation.

## **1.2. Aims of the study**

The primary aim of this research is to provide an in-depth account into semantic and syntactic properties of the LEsM, then to point out major similarities and differences in LEsM between English and Vietnamese.

## **1.3. The contribution of the study**

This research may make minor contributions to language study on two aspects: theoretical and practical perspectives.

## **1.4. Research questions**

To shed light on LEsM in English and Vietnamese, on the whole, this thesis seeks to provide answers to the following general research questions:

1. *What are the semantic properties of LEsM in English and Vietnamese?*
2. *What is the syntactic properties of LEsM in English and Vietnamese?*
3. *What are the major similarities and differences of LEsM between English and Vietnamese in terms of semantic and syntactic properties?*

## Chapter 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1. Theoretical background

The theoretical background chosen in this dissertation includes cognitive study (cognitive linguistics), motion in language and lexical expressions.

##### 2.1.1. Cognitive linguistics

Cognitive linguistics views linguistic knowledge as part of general cognition and thinking; linguistic behavior is not separated from other general cognitive abilities which allow mental processes of reasoning, memory, attention or learning, but understood as an integral part of it (Ibarretxe Antuñano, 2004). He briefly condenses cognitive linguistics in two tenets below:

*i. Language is an integral part of cognition*

Language is understood as a product of general cognitive abilities, which is based on a functional approach to language.

*ii. Language is symbolic in nature*

Langacker (1987: 11) puts forward a general assumption about this point as follows: “language makes available to the speaker... an open-ended set of linguistic signs or expressions, each of which associates a semantic representation of some kind with a phonological representation”.

##### 2.1.1.1. Cognitive semantics

Cognitive semantics is primarily concerned with investigating *conceptual structure* and *conceptualization processes* (Evans & Green, 2006: 170).

### ***2.1.1.2. Cognitive grammar***

Evans & Green (2006) provide two approaches to identify the principles of cognition including **Talmy's conceptual structuring system model** and **Langacker's theory of cognitive grammar**.

#### *i. Talmy's conceptual structuring system model*

Talmy's conceptual structuring system model is concerned with examining the nature and the range of schematic or structural meaning encoded by grammatical subsystem because he argues that the schematic structure encoded by closed-class elements which can be divided into a range of different systems (Evans & Green, 2006: 514).

#### *ii. Langacker's theory of cognitive grammar*

Langacker embarks on his analysis of the theory of cognitive grammar by examining two general assumptions, which are the symbolic and usage-based theses.

## **2.1.2. Motion in language**

### ***2.1.2.1. Motion events***

Talmy explains that the basic motion event consists of one object (the **Figure**) moving or located with respect to another object (the **Ground**). Besides **Figure** and **Ground**, It is analyzed to consist of more components which are **Path** and **Motion**. The component of **Path** is the path followed or site occupied by the Figure object in reference to the Ground object. The component of **Motion** is associated with the presence per se of motion or location in the event.

### ***2.1.2.2. Talmy's typology of motion expressions***

This theory is based on where the core schema is encoded, a semantic component including Path, Result, Aspect, etc that may shape the temporal structure of the event. This division is *Satellite (S)-framed* and *Verb (V)-framed* languages.

### **2.2.3. Lexical expressions of motion**

Lexical expressions of motion can be understood under two properties as follows: (i) a lexical expression of motion can be a word, phrases, or a sentence; (ii) a lexical expression of motion must denote a conceptual category of motion events lexicalized in the predicate of motion.

### **2.3. Review of the previous studies on motion in language**

The review of the previous studies on motion in language plays an important role in conducting this research with aims of (i) finding out what information has already existed in the field of current research, (ii) providing a context for our own research, (iii) identifying main ideas, conclusions, and theories and establishing similarities and differences, (iv) identifying the main methodologies and research techniques; and (v) identifying gaps in literature which need further research. As a result, the previously reviewed studies are mostly concerned with motion verbs, typology of motion, lexical expression of motion, and spatial prepositions in motion events.

### **2.4. Summary**

This section summaries the main contents which are concerned with cognitive linguistics, the theory of motion and the review of previous studies.

## Chapter 3

### METHODOLOGY

#### **3.3. Methodological approaches in cognitive linguistics**

Bybee (2010) has usefully proposed three specific points of focus for the optimal study of each variable in relation to cognitive linguistics.

##### **3.3.1. Language approach**

Lucy (1997) proposes the structure-centered approach standing for a language approach which begins with an analysis of language structure and then moves to an operational characterization of reality implicit in it so that the researcher may clarify a comparison of patterns of cognitive response across language-internal structural variations (Lucy, 1992a, 86–91).

##### **3.3.2. Cognition approach**

Lucy's (1979) behavior-centered approach delves into how language patterns may account for the differences observed in overt behavior.

##### **3.3.3. Usage-based approach**

The usage-based linguists have argued that the structure and organization of a speaker's linguistic knowledge is the product of language use or performance.

#### **3.4. Research methods**

##### **3.4.1. General methods**

###### ***3.4.1.1. Deductive and inductive methods***

The first pair of methods adopted in this research are *deductive* and *inductive* methods. Nonetheless, due to the set aims of the study, the deductive method significantly outweighs the inductive method.

*i. Deductive method*

Dudovskiy (2016: 69) explains that the deductive method is concerned with developing a hypothesis (or hypotheses) based on existing theory, and then designing a research strategy to test the hypothesis.

*ii. Inductive method*

Dudovskiy (2016: 71) posits that inductive research relates to the search for pattern from observation and the development of explanations – theories – for those patterns through a series of hypotheses.

**3.4.1.2. The qualitative and quantitative methods**

The quantitative method is deductive which is based on already known theory to develop hypotheses and focuses on how much or how many (Rasinger, 2008:12). In contrary, the qualitative method is inductive in which its theory is derived from the research result, and is concerned with structures, patterns and how something is (Rasinger, 2008).

**3.4.2. Specific methods**

If quantitative and qualitative methods help the researcher to gain general aims, descriptive and comparative will help reach specific ones.

**3.4.2.1. Descriptive method**

Descriptive method is used to illustrate the characteristics of the population or phenomenon that is being studied. In other words, the descriptive method enables the researcher to test hypotheses and answer the questions (Mitchell & Jolley, 2010: 204).

**3.4.2.2. Comparative method**

The fundamental objective of the comparative method is to look for similarity and variation between the categories which are the subject of

comparison. The analysis of similarity implies the use of general theory and a search for universals.

### **3.5. Data collection**

This section deals with the source of data, data collection and the data analysis.

#### **3.5.1. Sources of the data**

The data collected derives from two main sources including (i) English and Vietnamese dictionaries and (ii) English and Vietnamese stories and novels in the 20<sup>th</sup> century onward.

#### **3.6.1. Analytical framework**

The dissertation was investigated under the two analytical frameworks, which are *Talmy's lexicalization patterns* and *Goldberg's constructional grammar*.

#### **3.6.2. Statistical analysis tools**

##### *a. Wordsmith*

##### *i. Concordance*

##### *ii. Wordlist*

##### *b. Microsoft Excel*

##### *c. Foxit reader*

### **3.7. Summary**

This section refers to the methodology of this dissertation including research approaches, methods, data collection and analysis.

## Chapter 4

### LEXICAL EXPRESSIONS OF MANNER MOTION

#### 4.2. LEsMM in English

This section deals with semantics and syntax of LEsMM in English.

##### 4.2.1. Construction grammar of LEsMM in English

Goldberg (1995:1) says that construction grammar is associated with form-meaning correspondences in which verbs exist independently in reference to the external arguments (e.g., noun, prepositions, and adverb).

##### 4.2.1.1. Argument structures of LEsMM in English

This section examines the combination of external arguments with the manner verbs in English. This table summarizes the argument structures of LEsMM in English.

Number of Args	Argument structures	Verbs	%
1	a. V [Figure]	118	41.8
2	b. V [Figure Path]	61	21.6
	c. V [Figure Figure]	1	0.33
	d. V [Figure Place]	175	62.0
3	e. V [Figure Path Ground]	79	28.0
	f. V [Figure Path Place]	17	6.0

##### 4.2.1.2. Event structures of LEsMM in English

Event structures of LEsMM are concerned with lexical aspects of the manner verbs in English. The four event structures of LEsMM are illuminated in this section (Table 4.2).

## 4.2.2. Lexicalization patterns of LEsMM in English

Lexicalization patterns are associated with an investigation into the semantic elements conflated into the manner verbs and the spatial prepositions

### 4.2.2.1. Lexicalization patterns of the manner verbs in English

This section focuses on the analysis of semantic components conflated into the manner verbs. This table summarizes the lexicalization patterns of the manner verbs in English.

Number of elements		Lexicalization patterns	V	%
Types of Elements				
1	Internal	a. Motion	1	0.35
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
2	Internal	b. Motion + Manner	244	86.5
		c. Motion + Ground	4	1.41
		d. Motion + Figure	2	0.7
		e. Motion + Concurrent result	1	0.35
	<b>Total</b>		<b>251</b>	<b>89.0</b>
3	Internal	f. Motion + Manner + Ground	5	1.77
		g. Motion + Manner + Co-motion	1	0.35
		h. Motion + Figure+ Manner	4	1.41
	External	i. Motion + Manner + Concurrent result	1	0.35
		j. Motion + Manner+ Vehicle	20	7.0
		k. Motion + Manner + Concurrent Purpose	0	0.0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>282</b>	<b>100</b>	

### 4.2.2.2. Lexicalization patterns of the prepositions in English

The lexicalization patterns are analyzed on the features of two types of prepositions, which are Rel<sub>PLACE</sub>Ps and Rel<sub>PATH</sub>Ps. The Rel<sub>PLACE</sub>Ps denote static relations between Figure and Ground, which are subdivided into

Projective and topological prepositions. The Rel<sub>PATH</sub>Ps express the directional relation between Figure and Ground, which include Goal, Source and Route. There are eight lexicalization patterns of prepositions which were found and analyzed in this section (Table 4.4.)

### **4.3. LEsMM in Vietnamese**

This section delves into semantics and syntax of LEsMM in Vietnamese. First, it deals with the construction grammar of LEsMM, which is concerned with the syntactic properties. Second, the lexicalization patterns are investigated on the basis of the semantic components conflated into motion verbs and prepositions. Finally, some conclusions are drawn in which they show major similarities and distinctions in LEsMM between English and in Vietnamese.

#### **4.3.1. Construction grammar of LEsMM in Vietnamese**

The construction grammar deals with form-meaning correspondences referring to the rules of syntactic combination, which allow the units of language such as words or phrases to combine together to generate bigger units of languages such as clauses or sentences.

##### ***4.3.1.1. Argument structures of LEsMM in Vietnamese***

This section deals the syntactic properties of the manner verbs in Vietnamese. The argument structures of LEsMM are analyzed on the different arguments combining with the manner verbs to denote motion. There are six argument structures of LEsMM found in Vietnamese (Table 4.6)

### ***4.3.1.2. Event structures of LEsMM in Vietnamese***

Event structures of LEsMM in Vietnamese investigates the semantic properties of the manner verbs. To be more precise, they are concerned with an exploration into aspectual properties of the manner verbs. There are four event structures of LEsMM illuminated in this section (Table 4.7).

### **4.3.2. Lexicalization patterns of LEsMM in Vietnamese**

This investigation was conducted on Talmy's (1985) theory of lexicalization, which seeks for an answer for the question *what are lexicalization patterns of LEsMM in Vietnamese?*

#### ***4.3.2.1. Lexicalization patterns of the manner verbs in Vietnamese***

### **4.4.1. Lexicalization patterns of manner verbs in English and Vietnamese**

On the whole, there are no big differences in the lexicalization patterns of LEsMM between English and Vietnamese from the statistical perspectives.

### **4.4.2. Argument structures of LEsMM in English and Vietnamese**

Throughout argument structures of LEsMM, a conclusion can be drawn out is that the speakers of English tend to express manner motion in relation to surrounding objects much more Vietnamese speakers do. In addition, the speakers in both contexts rarely use two arguments of the Figure to denote manner motion, just one manner verb with this structure was found in the data.

### **4.4.3. Event structures of LEsMM in English and Vietnamese**

On the whole, there is a considerable similarity in using several manner verbs to express events such as Activities, Achievements and Accomplishments in two contexts. The most noticeable point is that both

English and Vietnamese speakers use the event of Activities to denote manner motion most (229 for English and 147 for Vietnamese).

#### **4.4.4. Dual and Single Functionality of the Paths in Vietnamese**

There are 15 Paths in Vietnamese, which can be both prepositions such as *quanh, dọc theo, trên* and verbs such as *ra, vào, lên, xuống, tới, lại, sang, qua, về, đến*.

#### **4.4.5. Invariability of the Paths in English**

Compared to the Vietnamese Paths, there are 17 Paths in English, which have invariable positions in a sentence.

#### **4.5. Summary**

This chapter is a summary of the exploration of LEsMM in English and Vietnamese.

## **Chapter 5**

### **LEXICAL EXPRESSIONS OF PATH MOTION**

#### **5.1. LEsPM in English**

This section is concerned with semantic and syntactic properties in English. For the syntactic properties, this dissertation will be explored on the basis of the theory of grammar construction, which deals with form and meaning relation. This relation includes argument structures and event structures. In the case of semantic properties, the lexicalization patterns of the verbs and prepositions will be elucidated.

### 5.2.1. Construction grammar of LEsPM in English

Construction grammar is a linguistic form which is intractably bound with its meaning and its communicative function and that this connection must be the basis for any descriptively and explanatorily adequate theory of linguistic structure.

#### 5.2.1.1. Argument structures of LEsPM in English

This section is associated with the combination of external arguments with the path verbs. This table summarizes the argument structures of LEsPM in English.

Number of Args	Argument structures	Verbs	%
1	a. V [Figure]	65	29
2	b. V [Figure Path]	68	30.3
	c. V [Figure Figure]	62	0.4
	d. V [Figure Place]	1	10.2
3	e. V [Figure Path Ground]	23	27.6
	f. V [Figure Path Place]	22	9.8

#### 5.2.1.2. Event structures of LEsPM in English

The event structures are concerned with what type of situation or event that the predicate of LEsPM denotes and they are involved in a radical exploration on the aspectual properties of the path verbs (Table 5.2).

### 5.2.2. Lexicalization patterns of LEsPM in English

This section deals with lexicalization patterns including (i) lexicalization of semantic components (SC for short) conflated into the path verbs and (ii) lexicalization of directions conflated into verbs.

#### 5.2.2.1. Lexicalization patterns of the path verbs in English

The Table below shows the quantity of the path verbs and semantic components conflated into the verbs.

Number of components		Lexicalization patterns	Vs	%
Types of components				
2	External	a. Motion +Path	65	65.2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>65.2</b>
3	External	b. Motion + Path + Manner	25	26.3
		c. Motion + Path + Ground	5	5.2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>31.8</b>
4	External	d. Motion + Path+ Ground+ Manner	3	3.1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>

### *5.2.2.2. Lexicalization patterns of directions into the path verbs in English.*

This section is associated with an investigation into the semantic properties in terms of directions conflated into the prepositions in English. In total, there are thirteen lexicalization patterns of the prepositions in English.

## **5.3. LEsPM in Vietnamese**

### **5.3.1. Construction grammar of LEsPM in Vietnamese**

#### *5.3.1.1. Argument Structures of LEsPM in Vietnamese*

The Table below summarizes the number of argument structures which are concerned with the external arguments combining with the path verbs.

Number of Args	Argument structures	Verbs	%
1	a. V[Figure]	18	47.3
2	b.V[Figure Place]	11	28.9
	c.V[Figure Ground]	23	60.5
	d. V[Figure Path]	17	44.7
3	e. V[Figure Ground Manner]	9	23.6

### 5.3.1.2. Event structures of LEsPM in Vietnamese

This Table summarizes the event structures of LEsPM in Vietnamese, which sheds light on the aspectual properties of the path verbs.

Event structures	Types of events	Lexical aspects	Verbs	%
a. States	Bounded Punctual	Atelic Perfective	0	0
b. Activities	Unbounded Durational	Atelic Imperfective	10	26.3
c. Achievements	Bounded Punctual	Telic Imperfective	26	68.4
d. Accomplishments	Bounded Durational	Telic Perfective	2	5.2
<b>Total</b>			<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.3.2. Lexicalization patterns of LEsPM in Vietnamese

This section is concerned with the lexicalization patterns of LEsPM in Vietnamese, which will elucidate semantic components conflated into the path verbs such as Path, Manner and Ground and spatial adpositions such as directions and vectors.

#### 5.3.2.1. Lexicalization patterns of the path verbs in Vietnamese

This table summarizes the lexicalization patterns of the semantic components conflated into the path verbs, which are Manner, Path and Ground.

Number of components		Lexicalization patterns	V	%
Types of components				
2	External	a. Motion +Path	23	60.5
	<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>60.5</b>
3	External	b. Motion + Path + Manner	12	31.5
		c. Motion + Path + Ground	3	7.8
	<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>39.5</b>
4	External	d. Motion + Path+ Ground+ Manner	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.3.2.2. *Lexicalization patterns of directions into the path verbs in Vietnamese*

This section explores the lexicalization patterns of prepositions in Vietnamese, which analyzes the semantic properties in terms of directions conflated into the prepositions.

## 5.4. Discussion and conclusion

This section discusses the possible similarities and disparities between two LEsPM in two languages.

### 5.4.1. Argument structures of LEsPM in English and Vietnamese

There is a considerable difference in using the path verbs between speakers of two languages. Two first argument structures with the path verbs in English are used more than ones in Vietnamese. Conversely, the Vietnamese speakers use the last two structures more than the English speakers do.

### **5.4.2. Event structures of LEsPM in English and Vietnamese**

A common tendency toward expressing these events in LEsPM is that both English and Vietnamese speakers have the same trend to use the path verbs to denote 4 types of event structures of LEsPM.

### **5.4.3. Lexicalization patterns of LEsPM in English and Vietnamese**

On the whole, the path verbs in English used to encode the semantic components are more than ones in Vietnamese.

### **5.4.4. Spatial relations between the Figure and the Ground in English**

The relation between the Figure and the Ground in English is construed on the basis of spatial rapport or the spatial features.

### **5.4.5. Cultural relations between the Figure and the Ground in Vietnamese**

The rapport between the Figure and the Ground in Vietnamese will be analyzed with respect to cultural relation, which will be investigated on the basis of semantic features of world image and cognitive maps (Ly Toan Thang, 2005).

*a. On – Under relation*

*b. In – Out relation*

*c. Culture-oriented relation*

*d. Psychological distance relation*

## **5.5. Summary**

In short, lexicalization patterns and construction grammar of LEsPM in English coincides in ones in Vietnamese in terms of quality and types.

## Chapter 6

### LEXICAL EXPRESSIONS OF CAUSED MOTION

#### 6.2. LEsCM in English

This section focuses on the analysis of semantic and syntactic properties of LEsCM in English and Vietnamese.

##### 6.2.1. Constructions grammar in English

The construction grammar of LEsCM refers to the arrangement of external arguments with the cause verbs constituting the caused motion events, the argument structures of LEsCM, more precisely. Next, the lexical aspects of the cause verbs are also investigated to clarify different situations or events denoted by the cause verbs, the event structures of LEsCM, in other words.

##### 6.2.1.1. Argument structures of LEsCM in English

The argument structures are associated with the exploration into syntactic properties of LEsCM by the analysis of a number of arguments (e.g., *Agent*, *Figure*, *Path* and *Ground*) combining with the cause verbs. This table summarizes the main types of argument structures of LEsCM found in English.

Number of Args	Argument structures	Verbs	%
3	a. V [Figure Path Ground]	12	16.9
3	b. V [Agent Figure Path]	16	22.5
4	c. V [Agent Figure Path Ground]	79	100

### 6.2.1.2. Event structures of LEsCM in English

Event structures of LEsCM are concerned with lexical aspects of the cause verbs, which are concerned with situations or events denoted by the cause verbs.

### 6.2.2. Lexicalization patterns of LEsCM in English

The semantic properties of LEsCM will be decomposed in terms of the number of semantic components such as Motion, Path, Cause and Manner lexicalized into the caused motion verbs, different types of caused lexicalized to the caused verbs and semantic components of path lexicalized into some surface elements.

#### 6.2.2.1. Lexicalization Patterns of the cause verbs in English

This section provides an answer to the question “*What semantic components do the cause verbs denote in motion events?*”

Number of components		Lexicalization patterns	Verbs	%
Types of components				
2	External	a. Motion + Cause	33	41.7
	<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>41.7</b>
3	External	b. Motion + Cause + Path	12	15.1
		c. Motion + Cause + Manner	22	27.8
	<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>43.03</b>
4	External	d. Motion + Cause + Path + Manner	12	3.1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***6.2.2.2. Lexicalization patterns of the Cause into the cause verbs in English***

This section continues to answer the question in terms of semantic components conflated into the cause verbs. This Table summarises lexicalization patterns of the Cause in English.

<b>Lexicalization patterns</b>	<b>Verbs</b>	<b>%</b>
a. X di CAUSES Y to MOVE Z	56	70.8
b. X ind CAUSES Y to MOVE Z	7	8.8
c. X ENABLES Y to MOVE Z	5	6.3
d. X PREVENTS Y from MOVING COMP (Z)	4	5.0
e. X HELPS Y to MOVE Z	7	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***6.2.2.3. Lexicalization patterns of the Paths in English***

The study on lexicalization patterns of the Paths in English is to shed light on the semantic components conflated into prepositions.

## **6.3. LEsCM in Vietnamese**

This section deals with the syntactic and semantic properties of LEsCM in Vietnamese. These properties are conducted on the basis of the theory of grammar construction and lexicalization patterns of LEsCM.

### **6.3.1. Construction grammar of LEsCM in Vietnamese**

This section refers to the structure of the predicate of motion, which sheds light of the combination with some external arguments, termed as argument structures.

### ***6.3.1.1. Argument structures of LEsCM in Vietnamese***

This table summarizes the argument structures of LEsCM in Vietnamese, which focuses on the number of arguments, types of arguments, the cause verbs and their frequency.

<b>Number of Args</b>	<b>Argument structures</b>	<b>Verbs</b>	<b>%</b>
3	a. V [Figure Path Ground]	12	13.6
	b. V [Agent Figure Path]	57	64.7
4	c. V [Agent Figure Path Ground]	63	71.5

### ***6.3.1.2. Event structures of LEsCM in Vietnamese***

The event structures are concerned with an investigation into the lexical aspects denoted by the cause verbs. The four event structures of LEsCM in Vietnamese are illuminated in terms of aspectual properties of the cause verbs.

## **6.3.2. Lexicalization patterns of LEsCM in Vietnamese**

This section is concerned with the lexicalization patterns of LEsCM in Vietnamese, which are associated with the conflation of semantic components.

### ***6.3.2.1. Lexicalization patterns of the cause verbs in Vietnamese***

### ***6.3.2.2. Lexicalization patterns of Cause into the cause verbs in Vietnamese***

### ***6.3.2.3. Lexicalization patterns of Paths in Vietnamese***

## **6.4. Discussion and conclusion**

This section is mostly conducted in the methodology of comparison of LEsCM between two languages in terms of lexicalization patterns and construction grammar.

### **6.4.1. Argument structures of LEsCM in English and Vietnamese**

On the whole, the argument structure of *V [Agent Figure Path Ground]* is the most common in both languages (79 verbs in English and 63 verbs in Vietnamese). However, there is a great disparity between the argument structure of *V [Agent Figure Path]* in two languages in which the English cause verbs with this structure are used much more than the Vietnamese ones.

### **6.4.2. Event Structures of LEsCM in English and Vietnamese**

On the whole, there are no significant distinctions in terms of event structures between two languages. However, a number of the cause verbs in English (26 verbs) used to denote the event of Activities of LEsCM are far more than the cause verbs in Vietnamese (5 verbs).

### **6.4.3. Lexicalization patterns of LEsCM in English and Vietnamese**

It could be concluded that Vietnamese speakers normally express caused motion in a full cause chain with enough semantic components. Hence, the cause verbs in the pattern of *Motion + Cause + Path + manner* in Vietnamese are much more than one in English.

### **6.4.4. Varieties of lexicalization patterns**

In English, the semantic component of Cause is lexicalized into the cause verbs and the Paths into spatial prepositions. However, motion and manner are implicitly understood through the interpretation of force and Paths. In

the Vietnamese case, while the Cause is lexicalized by the cause verbs, and Manner and Path are lexicalized by the path verbs.

#### ***6.4.4.1. Implicit motion lexicalization patterns in English***

All verbs in LEsCM in English are transitive verbs whose roles are to generate force causing the Figure to move in terms of both indirect (internal) and direct (external) contact.

#### ***6.4.4.2. Explicit motion lexicalization patterns in Vietnamese***

Unlike the case of implicit motion lexicalization in English, explicit motion lexicalization in Vietnamese has several different aspects.

### **6.4.5. Constraints on semantic components**

In this section, we will take in-depth insights into constraints of causer arguments which are assigned by their semantic roles as the Agents in LEsCM. In addition, constraints of direct causation also will be eliminated on the basis of lexical causatives.

#### ***6.4.5.1. Constraints on the causer arguments***

Identifying constraints of the causer arguments is to seek thematic roles of the Agents that are in harmony with the semantic aspects of the predicate.

*a. The causer arguments as agentive*

*b. The causer argument as non-agentive*

#### ***6.4.5.2. Constraints on direct causation***

This section is concerned with specific constraints on what kinds of situations can be encoded by the caused motion construction which aims at explicating the single-clause causation expressions in English and double-clause causation expressions in Vietnamese.

*a. Single - clause causation expressions in English*

*b. Double - clause causation expressions in Vietnamese*

### **6.5. Summary**

This section is associated with the investigation into structures and lexicalization patterns of LEsCM in English in contrast to Vietnamese.

## **Chapter 7**

### **CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION**

#### **7.1. Conclusion**

#### **7.2. Suggestion for future research**

In the future, the researcher intends to go on with the extra examination of the semantic and syntactic features of LEsM in English and Vietnamese from the cultural and metaphorical perspective.

#### **7.3. Implications**

This research may have three main distinct applications: (i) for the study on this linguistic domain, (ii) for language teaching and (iii) for translation.

#### **7.4. Summary**

This section is a summary of the main contents, the drawbacks and the applications of the dissertation.

**PUBLICATIONS**

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4. Luu Quy Khuong & Ly Ngoc Toan. (2015): Ý niệm về sự tình chuyển động trong tiếng Việt, Hội thảo ngôn ngữ học, DH Sài Gòn.